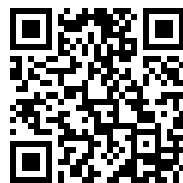
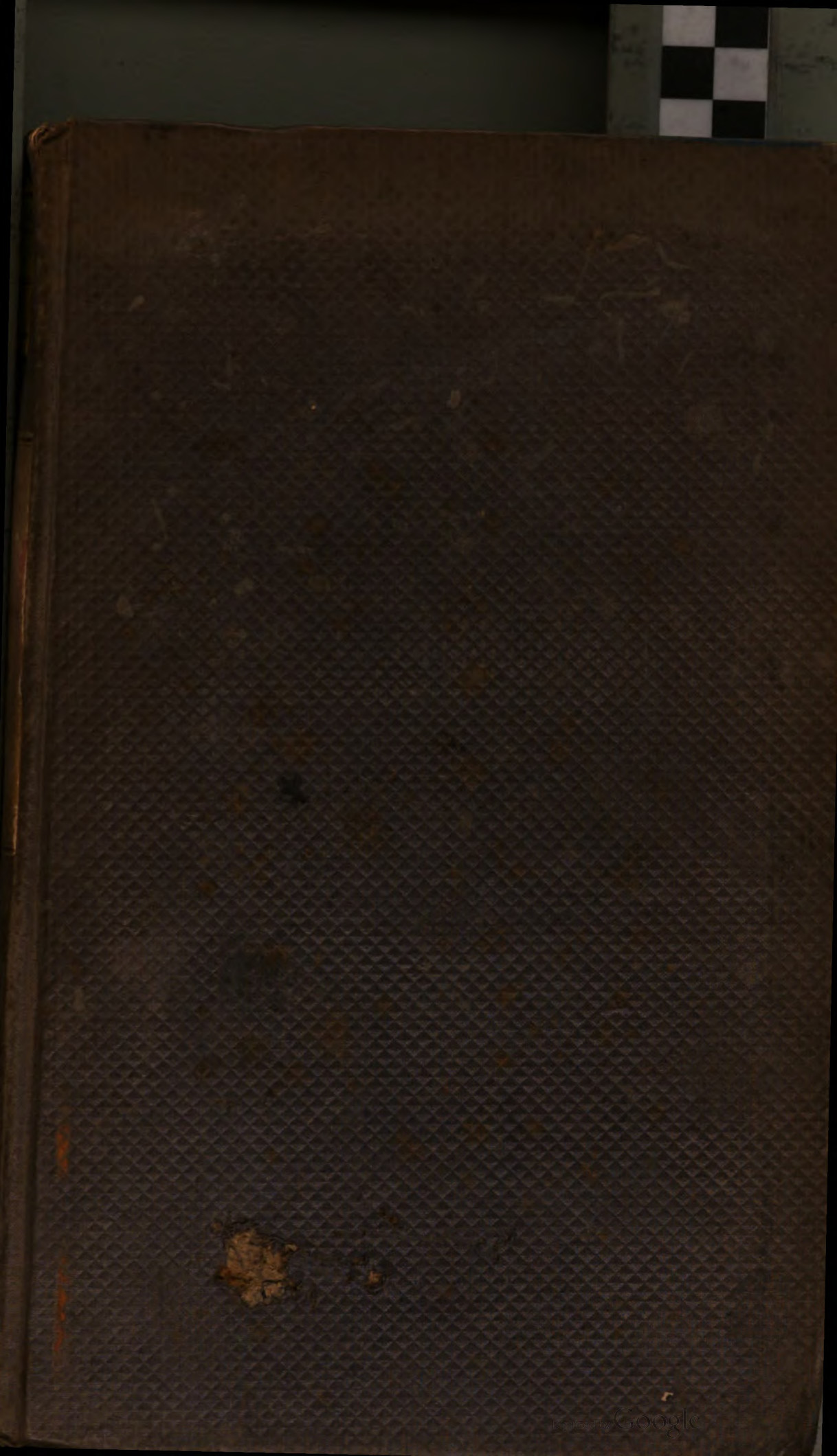

This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

Google™ books

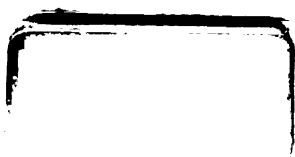
<https://books.google.com>





Biogr. C. 8th

Allen, 2^d,



<36629995900011

<36629995900011

Bayer. Staatsbibliothek

AN
AMERICAN
BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL
DICTIONARY,
CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE
LIVES, CHARACTERS, AND WRITINGS
OF THE
MOST EMINENT PERSONS IN NORTH AMERICA FROM ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT,
AND A SUMMARY OF THE
HISTORY OF THE SEVERAL COLONIES
AND OF THE
UNITED STATES.

BY WILLIAM ALLEN, D. D.,

PRESIDENT OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE ;

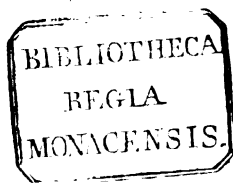
Fellow of the Amer. Acad. of Arts and Sciences; and Member of the Amer. Antiq.
Soc., and of the Hist. Soc. of Maine, N. Hampshire, and N. York.

Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo. Virg.

Second edition.

BOSTON :
PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM HYDE & CO.
M DCCC XXXII.

Entered, according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1832, by
WILLIAM ALLEN, in the Clerk's office of the District court of Maine.



PRESS OF J. GRIFFIN, BRUNSWICK.



PREFACE.

To the First Edition.

THE following work presents itself to the public with no claims to attention, but such, as are founded upon the interest, which may be felt in the lives of Americans. Finding himself a few years ago in a literary retirement, with no important duties, which pressed immediately upon him, the author conceived the plan of this Dictionary. He was desirous of bringing to the citizens of the United States more information, than was generally possessed, respecting the illustrious men of former times, the benefactors and ornaments of this country, who have passed away. He persuaded himself, that if he could collect the fragments of biography, which were buried in the mass of American history, or scattered amidst a multitude of tracts of various kinds, and could fashion these materials into a regular form, so as to place before the eye our great and good men, if not in their full dimensions, yet in their true shape, he should render an acceptable service to his countrymen. This work with no little labor he has now completed; and the inexperienced artist, in his first essay, can hope only, that his design will be commended. He wishes chiefly, that as the images of departed excellence are surveyed, the spirit, which animated them, may be caught by the beholder.

As an apology however for the deficiencies and errors of various kinds, which may be found in the work, a full exposition of his plan and some representation of the difficulty of executing it seem to be necessary.

It was proposed to give some account of the persons, who first discovered the new world; of those, who had a principal agency in laying the foundations of the several colonies; of those, who have held important offices and discharged the duties of them with ability and integrity; of those, who have been conspicuous in the learned professions; of those, who have been remarkable for genius and knowledge, or who have written any thing, deserving of remembrance; of the distinguished friends of literature and science; of the statesmen, the patriots, and heroes, who have contended for American liberty, or aided in the establishment of our civil institutions; and of all, whose lives, bright with Christian virtue, might furnish examples, which should be worthy of imitation. It was determined to enlarge

this wide field by giving as complete a list, as could be made, of the writings of each person, and by introducing the first ministers of the principal towns for the purpose of illustrating the history of this country. The design included also a very compendious history of the United States, as well as of each separate colony and state, for the satisfaction of the reader, who might wish to view the subjects of the biographical sketches in connexion with the most prominent facts relating to the country, in which they lived. In addition to all this, it was intended to annex such references, as would point out the sources, from which information should be derived, and as might direct to more copious intelligence, than could be contained in this work.

Such were the objects, which the author had in view, when he commenced an enterprise, of whose magnitude and difficulty he was not sufficiently sensible, before he had advanced too far to be able to retreat. The modern compilers of similar works in Europe have little else to do but to combine or abridge the labors of their predecessors, and employ the materials, previously collected to their hands. But in the compilation of this work a new and untrodden field was to be explored. It became necessary not only to examine the whole of American history, in order to know who have taken a conspicuous part in the transactions of this country; but to supply from other sources the imperfect accounts of general historical writers. By a recurrence to the references it will be seen, that much toil has been encountered. But, although the authorities may seem to be unnecessarily multiplied, there has been some moderation in introducing them, for in many instances they do not by any means exhibit the extent of the researches, which have been made. It could not be expected or wished, that newspapers, pamphlets, and other productions should be referred to for undisputed dates and single facts, which they have afforded, and which have been embodied with regular accounts. The labor however of searching for information has frequently been less, than that of comparing different statements, endeavoring to reconcile them when they disagreed, adjusting the chronology, combining the independent facts, and forming a consistent whole of what existed only in disjointed parts. Sometimes the mind has been overwhelmed by the variety and abundance of intelligence; and sometimes the author has prosecuted his inquiries in every direction, and found only a barren waste.—

For the large space, which is sometimes occupied in describing the last hours of the persons, of whom a sketch is given, the following reasons are assigned. In the lives of our fellow men there is no period, so important to them and so interesting to us, as the period, which immediately precedes their dissolution. To see one of our brethren at a point of his existence, beyond which the next step will either plunge him down a precipice into an abyss, from which he will never rise, or

will elevate him to everlasting glory, is a spectacle, which attracts us not merely by its sublimity, but because we know, that the flight of time is rapidly hastening us to the same crisis. We wish to see men in the terrible situation, which inevitably awaits us ; to learn what it is, that can support them, and can secure them. The gratification of this desire to behold what is great and awful, and the communication of the aids, which may be derived from the conduct of dying men, have accordingly been combined in the objects of this work. After recounting the vicissitudes, attending the affairs of men, the author was irresistibly inclined to turn from the fluctuations of human life, and to dwell, when his subject would give him an opportunity, upon the calm and firm hopes of the Christian, and the sure prospects of eternity. While he thus soothed his own mind, he also believed, that he should afford a resting place to the minds of others, fatigued with following their brethren amidst their transient occupations, their successes, their disappointments, and their afflictions.

Some terms are used, which relate to local circumstances, and which require those circumstances to be pointed out. In several of the New England states, when the annual election of the several branches of the legislature is completed, and the government is organized, it has been an ancient practice to have a sermon preached in the audience of the newly elected rulers, which is called the election sermon. This phrase would not need an explanation to an inhabitant of New England. The names of pastor and teacher as distinct officers in the church frequently occur. Soon after the first settlement of this country, when some societies enjoyed the labors of two ministers, they bore the titles of teacher and pastor, of which it was the duty of the former to attend particularly to doctrine, and of the latter to exhortation ; the one was to instruct and the other to persuade. But the boundary between these two offices was not well defined, and was in fact very little regarded. The distinction of the name itself did not exist long.

Great care has been taken to render the dates accurate, and to avoid the mistakes, which have been made from inattention to the former method of reckoning time, when March was the first month of the year. If any one, ignorant of this circumstance, should look into Dr. Mather's *Magnalia*, or ecclesiastical history of New England, he would sometimes wonder at the absurdity of the writer. He would read, for instance, in the life of president Chauncy, that he died in February 1671, and will find it previously said, that he attended the commencement in the same year, which was in July. Thus too Peter Hobart is said to have died in Jan., and yet to have been infirm in the summer of 1678. When it is remembered, that March was the first month, these accounts are easy to be reconciled. There seems not however to have been any uniformity in

disposing of the days between the first and the twenty-fifth of March, for sometimes they are considered as belonging to the antecedent and sometimes to the subsequent year. American writers, it is believed, have generally if not always applied them to the latter. When the figures for two years are written, as in dates before the adoption of the new style in 1752 is found frequently to be the case not only for the days above mentioned but for the days in January and February, it is the latter year, which corresponds with our present mode of reckoning. Thus March 1, 1689 was sometimes written March 1, 1688, 9, or with the figures placed one above the other. The months were designated usually by the names of the first, the second, &c.; so that February was the twelfth month.

No apology is necessary for the free use, which has been made of the labors of others, for the plan of this book is so essentially different from that of any, which has preceded it, that the author has not encroached upon the objects, which others have had in view. He has had no hesitation in using their very language, whenever it suited him. Compilers seem to be licensed pillagers. Like the youth of Sparta, they may lay their hands upon plunder without a crime, if they will but seize it with adroitness. The list of American literary productions, which has been rendered as complete as possible, is for the sake of method placed at the close of each article, and in giving the titles of them it will be perceived, that there has frequently been an economy of words, as far as was consistent with distinctness of representation.—

The author is aware, that he lives in times, which are like all other times, when the sympathies of parties of different kinds are very strong; and he believes, that he has sought less to conciliate them, than to follow truth, though she might not lead him into any of the paths, along which the many are pressing. Without resolving to be impartial it would indicate no common destitution of upright and honorable principles to attempt a delineation of the characters of men. He may have misapprehended, and he may have done what is worse. All are liable to errors, and he knows enough of the windings of the heart to remember, that errors may proceed from prejudice, or indolence of attention, and be criminal, while they are cherished as honest and well founded convictions, the results of impartial inquiry. He trusts, however, that nothing will be found in this book to counteract the influence of genuine religion, evincing itself in piety and good works, or to weaken the attachment of Americans to their well balanced republic, which equally abhors the tyranny of irresponsible authority, the absurdity of hereditary wisdom, and the anarchy of lawless liberty.

Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 2, 1809.

To the Second Edition.

After a long interval since the first edition of this work the author now offers this second edition to the public. During 20 years past he has been repeatedly urged to accomplish what he has not found leisure to accomplish till the present time. But the delay, as the death-harvest among the eminent men of our country has been gathered in, has sewelled the catalogue of those, who ought to be commemorated in a Biography of "the mighty dead" of America. The first edition was the first general collection of American biography ever published; and it is still the largest work of the kind, which has appeared. In the Prospectus of this second edition it was proposed to print 750 pages, & it was thought, that the separate Biographical notices would amount to about 1200, being about 500 more, than are contained in the first edition. But the book has reached the unwieldy size of 808 pages, and the Biographical articles exceed 1800, presenting an account of more than 1000 individuals, not mentioned in Lord's edition of Lempriere, and of about 1600, not found in the first ten volumes of the Encyclopedia Americana. Yet the author has been obliged to exclude accounts of many persons, of whom he would willingly have said something. If he has at times misjudged in his exclusions and admissions; yet for some omissions an apology will be found in the difficulty of obtaining intelligence, as well as in oversight, which could hardly fail to occur in a work of such extent, embracing such a multitude of facts, and requiring, while in the press, such incessant attention and labor. He can only promise, should he live to publish an additional volume or to prepare another edition, an earnest effort to render the work more complete and more free from error. In the mean time he solicits the communication of intelligence respecting individuals, worthy of being remembered, who have escaped or who are likely to escape his unassisted researches.

To those gentlemen in different parts of our country, who have favored him with notices of their friends or of others, he returns his acknowledgments. He has been particularly indebted to the biographical collections of Mr. Samuel Jennison, jun., of Worcester, Mass., and to the accurate antiquarian researches of Mr. John Farmer, of Concord, N. H., whose New England Genealogical Register will enable most of the sons of the Pilgrims of New England to trace their descent from their worthy ancestry. The authorities referred to, though abridged from the first edition, will show to what books he has been chiefly indebted.

America is reproached in Europe for deficiency in literature and science; but if one will consider, that it is not 200 years, since the first press was set up in this country, and will then look at the list of publications, annexed to the articles in this Biography, he will be astonished at the multitude of works, which have been printed. N. Eng-

land was founded by men of learning, whose first care was to establish schools ; and the descendants of the fathers have inherited their love of knowledge and mental energy. No race of men on the face of the earth, it may be safely asserted, are so rational, so intelligent, so enlightened, and of such intellectual power, as the descendants of the New England Pilgrims, and the inhabitants generally of our extensive country.

Although the wide diffusion of knowledge is preferable to its convergence into a few points of splendor ; yet America can boast of names of eminence in the arts and in various departments of science, and can speak of her Sons of inventive power, of metaphysical acuteness, of philosophical discovery, of profound learning, and thrilling eloquence, and especially of a multitude, skilled in the knowledge and the maintenance of the rights of man. Happy will it be for our country, if ancient wisdom, and patriotism, and piety shall not in a future race dwindle down into the hunger for office, and the violence of party, and the cheerlessness of infidelity.

This body of American Biography will be found to comprise the first **SETTLERS** and **FATHERS** of our country ; early **NAVIGATORS** and adventurous **TRAVELLERS** ; the **STATESMEN**, **PATRIOTS**, and **HEROES**, who have contended for American liberty, or assisted in laying the foundations of our republican institutions ; all the **SIGNERS** of the Declaration of Independence ; brave and skilful **MILITARY** and **NAVAL COMMANDERS** ; many of the **GOVERNORS** of the several States and the deceased **PRESIDENTS** of our country ; profound **LAWYERS** and skilful **PHYSICIANS** ; men of **GENIUS**, **LEARNING** and **SCIENCE**, and the distinguished **Friends** and **PATRONS** of learning ; **THEOLOGIANS** and **HISTORIANS**, **POETS** and **ORATORS** ; ingenious **ARTISTS** and men celebrated for their **INVENTIONS** ; together with many eminent **PHILANTHROPISTS** and **CHRISTIANS**, whose examples have diffused a cheering radiance around them.

The author, in conclusion, cannot avoid expressing the wish, that as the reader surveys the lives of such men, the commendable zeal, which animated them, may come upon his own soul, and that he may help to bear up the honors of a country, which has been the abode of a race of enlightened, noble-minded, disinterested, and virtuous men.

Brunswick, Maine, July 17, 1832.

AN
AMERICAN
BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL
DICTIONARY.

ABBOT, Hull, a respectable minister of Charlestown, Massachusetts, was graduated at Harvard college in the year 1720, and ordained Feb. 5, 1724, as colleague with Mr. Bradstreet. After continuing fifty years in the ministry, he died April 19, 1774, aged 80 years. He published the following sermons; on the artillery election, 1735; on the rebellion in Scotland, 1746; against profane cursing and swearing, 1747.

ABBOT, Samuel, one of the founders of the Theological Seminary at Andover, died in that town, of which he was a native, April 30, 1812, aged 80. He had been a merchant in Boston. His donation for establishing the seminary Aug. 31, 1807 was 20,000 dollars; he also bequeathed to it more than one hundred thousand dollars. He was a humble, conscientious, pious man, remarkable for prudence, sincerity and uprightness, charitable to the poor, and zealous for the interests of religion. He bestowed several thousands of dollars for the relief of ministers of the gospel and for other charitable objects.—It was a maxim with him, “to praise no one in his presence and to dispraise no one in his absence.” In his last sickness he enjoyed a peace, which the world cannot give. ‘I desire to live,’ he said, ‘if God has any thing more for me to do or to suffer.’ When near his end he said, ‘there is enough in God; I want nothing but God.’ He left a widow, with whom he had lived more than fifty years, and one son.—*Woods’ fun. serm.; Panoplist*, v111. 337.

ABBOT, Abiel, D.D., a minister in Beverly, Ms., was born at Andover, Aug. 17, 1770, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1787, having an unstained character and a high rank as a scholar. After being an assistant teacher in the academy at Andover, and studying theology with Mr. French, he was settled about 1794 as the minister of Haverhill, where he continued eight years. An inadequate support for his family induced him to ask a dismission, though with great reluctance. He was soon afterwards settled in Beverly, about 1802, as the successor of Mr. McKeen, who had been chosen president of Bowdoin College. The remainder of his life, about 24 years, was passed in Beverly in his ministerial office, except when his labors were interrupted by sickness. He passed the winter of 1827-1828 in and near Charleston, South Carolina, for the recovery of his health. Early in Feb. 1828 he embarked for Cuba, where he continued three months, exploring different parts of the island, and making a diligent record of his observations in letters to his family and friends. On his return he sailed from the pestilential city of Havana, with his health almost restored. He preached at Charleston June 1, and the next day sailed for New York. But, although able to go on deck in the morning, he died at noon June 7th, just as the vessel came to anchor at the quarantine ground near the city of New York, and was buried on Staten Island. It is probable, that he was a victim to the yellow fever, the contagion of which he received at Hava-

na.—Dr. Abbot was very courteous and interesting in social intercourse, and was eloquent in preaching. His religious sentiments are not particularly explained by his biographer, who says, that he belonged “to no sect but that of good men.” Happy are all they, who belong to that sect. He seems to have been, in his last days, extremely solicitous on the subject of religious controversy. In the love of peace all good men will agree with him, and doubtless there has been much controversy concerning unimportant points, conducted too in an unchristian spirit; but in this world of error it is not easy to imagine, how controversy is to be avoided. If the truth is assailed, it would seem, that those, who love it, should engage in its vindication; for men always defend against unjust assault what they deem valuable. Besides, if an intelligent and benevolent man thinks his neighbor has fallen into a dangerous mistake; why should he not, in a friendly debate, endeavor to set him right? Especially ought the preachers of the truth to recommend it to others, with meekness indeed and in love, but with all the energy, which its relation to human happiness demands. When this is done, the enemies of the truth, by resisting it, will present to the world the form of religious dissension. If infidels endeavor to subvert the foundations of christianity; if corrupt heretics deny the plain doctrines of the gospel; if bewildered enthusiasts bring forward their whims and fancies as doctrines revealed from heaven; shall the dread of controversy prevent the exposure of their false reasonings, their presumptuous comments, and their delusive and perilous imaginations?—Since the death of Dr. Abbot and the settlement of his unitarian successor, many of the congregation have withdrawn and connected themselves with the second church and society.—His interesting and valuable letters from Cuba were published after his death, 8vo., Boston, 1829. He published also artillery election sermon, 1802; sermons to mariners, 1812; address on intemperance, 1815; sermon before the Salem missionary society,

1816; before the bible society of Salem, 1817; convention sermon, 1827.—*Flint's Sermon; Sketch in lett. fr. Cuba.*

ABEEL, John Nelson, D.D. an eloquent preacher, graduated at Princeton college in 1787. He relinquished the study of the law, which he had commenced under judge Patterson, and pursued the study of divinity with Dr. Livingston. He was licensed to preach in April 1793. After being for a short time a minister of a presbyterian church in Philadelphia, he was in 1795 installed as pastor of the reformed Dutch church in the city of New York. He died Jan. 20, 1812, in the 43d year of his age, deeply lamented on account of his unassuming, amiable manners, and his eloquence as a preacher of the gospel. With a discriminating mind and a sweet and melodious voice, and his soul inflamed with pious zeal, he was pre-eminent among extemporaneous orators. In performing his various pastoral duties he was indefatigable.—*Gunn's fun. serm.*

ABERCROMBIE, James, a British major general, took the command of the troops, assembled at Albany in June 1756, bringing over with him two regiments. It was proposed to attack Crown Point, Niagara, and fort du Quesne. But some difficulty as to the rank of the provincial troops occasioned delay, and in Aug. the earl of Loudoun took the command. The capture of Oswego by Montcalm disarranged the projected campaign. In 1757 Montcalm took fort William Henry; and thus the French commanded all the lakes. The British spirit was now roused. Mr. Pitt in 1758 placed 50,000 troops under the command of Abercrombie, determined to recover the places, which had been captured by the French, and also to capture Louisbourg. Abercrombie at the head of 15,000 men proceeded against Ticonderoga, which he assaulted injudiciously and unsuccessfully July 8th, with the loss of nearly 2,000 men, killed, wounded, and missing. He then retired to his entrenched camp on the south side of lake George. An expedition, which he sent out against fort Frontenac under Col.

Bradstreet, was successful. He was soon superseded by Amherst, who the next year recovered Ticonderoga and Crown Point and captured Quebec.—*Marshall*, i. 432-6; *Holmes*, ii. 82; *Mante*, 59, 107, 144, 161.

ACKLAND, maj., a British officer, was at the head of the grenadiers on the left in the action near Stillwater Oct. 7, 1777. He bravely sustained the attack, but overpowered by numbers the British were obliged to retreat to their camp, which was instantly stormed by Arnold. In this action major Ackland was shot through the legs and taken prisoner.—He was discovered and protected by Wilkinson. His devoted wife, in the utmost distress, sought him in the American camp, favored with a letter from Burgoyne to Gates.—After his return to England major Ackland, in a dispute with lieut. Lloyd, defended the Americans against the charge of cowardice and gave him the lie direct. A duel followed, in which Ackland was shot through the head. Lady Harriet, his wife, in consequence lost her senses for two years; but she afterwards married Mr. Brudenell, who accompanied her from the camp at Saratoga in her perilous pursuit of her husband. When will there cease to be victims to private combat and public war? It will be, when the meek and benevolent spirit of the gospel shall universally reign in the hearts of men.—*Remembrancer*, for 1777, p. 461, 465; *Wilkinson's memoirs*, 269, 376.

ADAIR, James, a trader with the Indians of the southern states, resided in their country 40 years. From 1735 he lived almost exclusively in intercourse with the Indians, cut off from the society of his civilized brethren, chiefly among the Chickasaws, with whom he first traded in 1744. His friends persuaded him to publish a work, which he had prepared with much labor, entitled, the History of the American Indians, particularly those nations adjoining the Mississippi, E. & W. Florida, Georgia, S. & N. Carolina, and Virginia, London, 4to. 1775; in which book he points out various customs of the Indians, having a striking resemblance to

those of the Jews. His arguments to prove them descended from the Jews are founded on their division into tribes; their worship of Jehovah; their festivals, fasts, and religious rites; their daily sacrifice; their prophets & high priests; their cities of refuge; their marriages and divorces; their burial of the dead and mourning for them; their language and choice of names adapted to circumstances; their manner of reckoning time; and various other particulars. Some distrust seems to have fallen upon his statements, although he says, that his account is "neither disfigured by fable nor prejudice." Dr. Boudinot in his "Star in the West" has adopted the opinions of Adair.

ADAMS, William, the second minister of Dedham, Mass., graduated in 1671, was ordained Dec. 3, 1673, as successor to Mr. Allen, and died Aug. 17, 1685. He published an election sermon, 1685.

ADAMS, Eliphalet, an eminent minister of New London, Connecticut, was graduated at Harvard college in 1694. He was ordained Feb. 9, 1709, and died in April 1753, in the 77th year of his age. Dr. Chauncy speaks of him as a great Hebrician. He published a sermon on the death of Rev. James Noyes of Stonington; election sermons, 1710 and 1733; a discourse, occasioned by a distressing storm, March 3, 1717; a thanksgiving sermon, 1721; a sermon on the death of gov. Saltonstall, 1724; at the ordination of William Gager, Lebanon, May 27, 1725; of Thomas Clap, Windham, 1726; and a discourse before a society of young men, 1727.

ADAMS, JOHN, a poet, was the only son of Hon. John Adams of Nova Scotia, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1721. He was settled in the ministry at Newport, Rhode Island, April 11, 1728, in opposition to the wishes of Mr. Clap, who was pastor. Mr. Clap's friends formed a new society, and Mr. Adams was dismissed in about two years. He died at Cambridge in January, 1740, at the age of 36, deeply lamented by his acquaintance. He was much distinguished for his learning, genius, and piety. As a

preacher he was much esteemed. His uncle, Matthew Adams, describes him as "master of nine languages," and conversant with the most famous Greek, Latin, Italian, French, and Spanish authors, as well as with the noblest English writers. He also speaks of his "great and undissembled piety, which ran, like a vein of gold, through all his life and performances."—He published a sermon on his ordination, 1723, and a poem on the love of money. A small volume of his poems was published at Boston in 1745, which contains imitations and paraphrases of several portions of scripture, translations from Horace, and the whole book of Revelation in heroic verse, together with original pieces. The versification is remarkably harmonious for the period and the country. Mr. Adams' productions evince a lively fancy and breathe a pious strain. The following is an extract from his poem on Cotton Mather :—

"What numerous volumes, scattered from his hand,
Lightened his own, and warmed each foreign land?
What pious breathings of a glowing soul
Live in each page, and animate the whole ?
The breath of heaven the savory pages show,
As we Arabia from its spices know.—
Ambitious, active, towering was his soul,
But flaming piety inspired the whole."

—*Massa. mag. for Apr. 1789 ; Backus' hist. abr. 158 ; Pref. to his poems ; Specimens of Amer. poetry, I. 67.*

ADAMS, Matthew, a distinguished writer in Boston, though a mechanic, or "tradesman," yet had a handsome collection of books and cultivated literature. Dr. Franklin acknowledges his obligations for access to his library. He was one of the writers of the Essays in the New England Journal. He died poor, but with a reputation more durable than an estate, in 1753.—His son, Rev. John Adams, a graduate of 1745, was the minister of Durham, N.H. from 1748 to 1778. By a grant of 400 acres of land he was induced to remove to the small plantation of Washington or Newfield, county of York, Maine, having only 5 families, in Feb. 1781. Here he passed the remain-

der of his life, preaching and practising physic in Newfield, Limington, Parsonsfield, and Limerick, till his death, June 4, 1792, aged 60. He was subject occasionally to a deep depression of feeling ; and at other times was borne away by a sudden excitement, which gave animation to his preaching. A fine letter from Durham to the town of Boston in 1774, with a donation, was written by him.—*Eliot: Greenleaf, eccl. hist. Maine, 113.*

ADAMS, Amos, minister of Roxbury, Mass., was graduated at Harvard college in 1752. He was ordained as successor to Mr. Peabody Sept. 12, 1753, and died at Dorchester Oct. 5, 1775, in the 48th year of his age, of the dysentery, which prevailed in the camp at Cambridge and Roxbury. His son, Thomas Adams, was ordained in Boston as minister for Camden, South Carolina, where, after a residence of 8 years, he died Aug. 16, 1797.

Mr. Adams in early life devoted himself to the service of his Redeemer, and he continued his benevolent labors as a preacher of the gospel with unabating vigor till his death. He was fervent in devotion, and his discourses, always animated by a lively and expressive action, were remarkably calculated to warm the heart. He was steadfast in his principles and unwearied in industry.

He published the following sermons ; on the death of Lucy Dudley, 1756 ; at the artillery election, 1759 ; on a general thanksgiving for the reduction of Quebec, 1759 ; on the ordination of Samuel Kingsbury, Edgartown, Nov. 25, 1761 ; at the ordination of John Wyeth, Gloucester, Feb. 5, 1766 ; the only hope and refuge of sinners, 1767 ; two discourses on religious liberty, 1767 ; a concise and historical view of New England in two discourses on the general fast April 6, 1769, which was republished in London 1770 ; sermons at the ordination of Jonathan Moore, Rochester, Sept. 25, 1768, and of Caleb Prentice, Reading, Oct. 25, 1769. He preached the Dudgeon lecture of Harvard college in 1770, entitled, diocesan episcopacy, as founded on the supposed episcopacy of Timothy and Titus, sub-

verted. This work is a specimen of the learning of the writer. It is lodged in manuscript in the library of the college.

ADAMS, Joseph, minister of Newington, N. H., was graduated at Harvard college, in 1710, was ordained in 1715, and died in 1783 aged 93. He preached till just before his death. He published a sermon on the death of John Fabian, 1757; and a sermon on the necessity of rulers civil and ecclesiastical exerting themselves against the growth of impiety, 1760.

ADAMS, Zabdiel, minister of Lunenburg, Mass., was born in Braintree, now Quincy, Nov. 5, 1739. His father was the uncle of John Adams, late president of the United States. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1759, having made, while in that seminary, great proficiency in learning, and much improved the vigorous powers of mind, with which he was endued. He was ordained Sept. 5, 1764, and died March 1, 1801, in the 62nd year of his age, and 37th of his ministry.

Mr. Adams was eminent as a preacher of the gospel, often explaining the most important doctrines in a rational and scriptural manner, and enforcing them with plainness and pungency. His language was nervous, and while in his public performances he gave instruction he also imparted pleasure. In his addresses to the throne of grace he was remarkable for pertinency of thought and readiness of utterance. Though by bodily constitution he was liable to irritation, yet he treasured no ill will in his bosom. His heart was easily touched by the afflictions of others and his sympathy and benevolence prompted him to administer relief, when in his power. About the year 1774 he wrote a pamphlet maintaining, without authority from the platform of 1648, that a pastor has a negative upon the proceedings of the church. Some ministers, who embraced his principles, lost by consequence their parishes. He preached the Dudgeon lect. on presbyterian ordination in 1794.—He published a sermon on the nature, pleasures, and advantages of church music, 1771; on christian unity,

1772; the election sermon, 1792; on the 19th of April, 1783; at the ordination of Enoch Whipple, 1788.—*Whit. fun. serm.*

ADAMS, Andrew, LL.D., chief justice of Connecticut, was appointed to that place in 1798, having been upon the bench with reputation as a judge from 1789. He was a native of Stratford, a graduate of Yale college in 1760, and a member of congress about the year 1782. He resided at Litchfield, and died Nov. 26, 1797, aged 61 years.

ADAMS, Samuel, governor of Massachusetts, and a most distinguished patriot in the American revolution, was born in Boston of a reputable family Sept. 27, 1722. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1740. When he commenced master of arts in 1743, he proposed the following question for discussion, Whether it be lawful to resist the supreme magistrate, if the commonwealth cannot otherwise be preserved? He maintained the affirmative, and thus early showed his attachment to the liberties of the people.

Early distinguished by talents as a writer, his first attempts were proofs of his filial piety. By his efforts he preserved the estate of his father, which had been attached on account of an engagement in the land bank bubble. He was known as a political writer during the administration of Shirley, to which he was opposed, as he thought the union of so much civil and military power in one man was dangerous. His ingenuity, wit, and profound argument are spoken of with the highest respect by those, who were cotemporary with him. At this early period he laid the foundation of public confidence and esteem. His first office of tax gatherer made him acquainted with every shipwright and mechanic in Boston, and over their minds he ever retained a powerful influence. From this employment the enemies of liberty styled him Samuel the publican.

In 1765 he was elected a member of the general assembly of Massachusetts in the place of Oxenbridge Thacher, deceased. He was soon chosen clerk, and he gradually acquired influence in the legislature.

This was an eventful time. But Mr. Adams possessed a courage, which no dangers could shake. He was undismayed by the prospect, which struck terror into the hearts of many. He was a member of the legislature nearly ten years, and he was the soul, which animated it to the most important resolutions. No man did so much. He pressed his measures with ardor; yet he was prudent; he knew how to bend the passions of others to his purpose. Gov. Hutchinson relates, that at a town Meeting in 1769 an objection having been made to a motion, because it implied an independency of parliament, Mr. Adams, then a representative, concluded his speech with these words: "Independent we are, and independent we will be." He represents too, that Mr. Adams by a defalcation as collector had injured his character; but he adds: "The benefit to the town from his defence of their liberties he supposed an equivalent to his arrears as their collector." As a political writer he deemed him the most artful and insinuating of all men, whom he ever knew, and the most successful in "robbing men of their characters," or "calumniating governors and other servants of the crown."

When the charter was dissolved, he was chosen a member of the provincial convention. In 1774 he was elected a member of the general congress. In this station, in which he remained a number of years, he rendered the most important services to his country. His eloquence was adapted to the times, in which he lived. The energy of his language corresponded with the firmness and vigor of his mind. His heart glowed with the feelings of a patriot, and his eloquence was simple, majestic, and persuasive. He was one of the most efficient members of congress. He possessed keen penetration, unshaken fortitude, and permanent decision. Gordon speaks of him in 1774 as having for a long time whispered to his confidential friends, that this country must be independent. Walking in the fields the day after the battle of Lexington, he said to a friend, "It is a fine day:—I mean, this day is a glorious day for Amer-

ica." He deemed the blow to be struck, which would lead to independence. In the last act of state of the British government in Massachusetts he was proscribed with John Hancock, when a general pardon was offered to all, who had rebelled. This act was dated June 12, 1775, and it teaches Americans what they owe to the denounced patriot.

In 1776 he united with Franklin, J. Adams, Hancock, Jefferson, and a host of worthies in declaring the United States no longer an appendage to a monarchy, but free and independent.

When the constitution of Massachusetts was adopted, he was chosen a member of the senate, of which body he was elected president. He was soon sent to the western counties to quiet a disturbance, which was rising, and he was successful in his mission. He was a member of the convention for examining the constitution of the United States. He made objections to several of its provisions, but his principal objection was to that article, which rendered the several states amenable to the courts of the nation. He thought this reduced them to mere corporations; that the sovereignty of each would be dissolved; and that a consolidated government, supported by an army, would be the consequence. The constitution was afterwards altered in this point and in most other respects according to his wishes.

In 1789 he was chosen lieutenant governor, and was continued in this office till 1794, when he was elected governor, as successor to Mr. Hancock. He was annually replaced in the chair of the first magistrate of Massachusetts till 1797, when his age and infirmities induced him to retire from public life. He died Oct. 2d, 1803, in the 82d year of his age. His only son, of the same name, was born in 1751, graduated at Harvard college in 1770, and after studying under Dr. Joseph Warren served his country as a surgeon during the war. Returning home with a broken constitution, he at length died Jan. 17, 1788. The avails of his claims for services in the army gave his father a competency in his declining years.

The leading traits in the character of Mr. Adams were an unconquerable love of liberty, integrity, firmness, and decision. Some acts of his administration as chief magistrate were censured, though all allowed, that his motives were pure. A division in political sentiments at that time existed, and afterwards increased. When he differed from the majority, he acted with great independence. At the close of the war he opposed peace with Great Britain, unless the northern states retained their full privileges in the fisheries. In 1787 he advised the execution of the condign punishment, to which the leaders of the rebellion in 1786 had been sentenced. It was his settled judgment, that in a republic, depending for its existence upon the intelligence & virtue of the people, the law should be rigidly enforced. Attached to the old confederation, he often gave as a toast,—“The states united and the states separated.” He was opposed to the treaty with Great Britain, made by Mr. Jay 1794, and he put his election to hazard by avowing his dislike of it. The three topics, on which he delighted to dwell, were British thralldom,—the manners, laws, and customs of New England,—and the importance of common schools.

Mr. Adams was a man of incorruptible integrity. Gov. Hutchinson, in answer to the inquiry, why Mr. Adams was not taken off from his opposition by an office, writes to a friend in England, “Such is the obstinacy and inflexible disposition of the man, that he never can be conciliated by any office or gift whatever.”

He was poor. While occupied abroad in the most important and responsible public duties, the partner of his cares supported the family at home by her industry. Though his resources were very small; yet such were the economy and dignity of his house, that those, who visited him, found nothing mean, or unbecoming his station. His country, to whose interests he devoted his life, permitted him to remain poor; but there were not wanting a few friends, who showed him their regard. In this honorable poverty he continued to a very late period of his life;

and had not a decent competency fallen into his hands by the very afflicting event of the death of an only son, he must have depended for subsistence upon the kindness of his friends, or the charity of the public.

To a majestic countenance and dignified manners there was added a suavity of temper, which conciliated the affection of his acquaintance. Some, who disapproved of his political conduct, loved and revered him as a neighbor and friend. He could readily relax from severer cares and studies to enjoy the pleasures of private conversation. Though somewhat reserved among strangers, yet with his friends he was cheerful and companionable, a lover of chaste wit, and remarkably fond of anecdote. He faithfully discharged the duties arising from the relations of social life. His house was the seat of domestic peace, regularity, and method.

Mr. Adams was a christian. His mind was early imbued with piety, as well as cultivated by science. He early approached the table of the Lord Jesus, and the purity of his life witnessed the sincerity of his profession. On the christian sabbath he constantly went to the temple, and the morning and evening devotions in his family proved, that his religion attended him in his seasons of retirement from the world. His sentiments were strictly calvinistic. The platform of the New England churches he deemed an ample guide in all matters of ecclesiastical discipline and order. The last production of his pen was in favor of christian truth. He died in the faith of the gospel.

He was a sage and a patriot. The independence of the United States of America is perhaps to be attributed as much to his exertions, as to the exertions of any one man. Though he was called to struggle with adversity, he was never discouraged. He was consistent and firm under the cruel neglect of a friend and the malignant rancor of an enemy; comforting himself in the darkest seasons with reflections upon the wisdom and goodness of God.

Mr. John Adams speaks of him in the

following terms:—"The talents and virtues of that great man were of the most exalted, though not of the most showy kind. His love of his country, his exertions in her service through a long course of years, through the administrations of the governors Shirley, Pownall, Bernard, Hutchinson, and Gage under the royal government and through the whole of the subsequent revolution and always in support of the same principles; his inflexible integrity, his disinterestedness, his invariable resolution, his sagacity, his patience, perseverance, and pure public virtue were not exceeded by any man in America. A collection of his writings would be as curious as voluminous. It would throw light upon American history for fifty years. In it would be found specimens of a nervous simplicity of reasoning and eloquence, that have never been rivalled in America."

His writings exist only in the perishable columns of a newspaper or pamphlet. In his more advanced years, in the year 1790, a few letters passed between him and Mr. John Adams, then vice president of the United States, in which the principles of government are discussed, and there seems to have been some difference of sentiment between those eminent patriots and statesmen, who had toiled together through the revolution. This correspondence was published in 1800. An oration, which Mr. Adams delivered at the state house in Philadelphia Aug. 1, 1776, was published. The object is to support American independence, the declaration of which by congress had been made a short time before. He opposes kingly government and hereditary succession with warmth and energy. Not long before his death he addressed a letter to Paine, expressing his disapprobation of that unbeliever's attempts to injure the cause of christianity.—*Thacher's sermon*; *Sullivan's character of him in public papers*; *Polyanthos*, iii. 73—82; *Gordon*, i. 347, 410; *Brissot, Nouv. Voy.* i. 151; *Thacher's med. biog.*; *Hutch. last Hist.* 265; *Eliot's biog. dict.*; *Ency. Amer. & Recs.*

ADAMS, John, president of the United States, was born at Braintree, Mass., Oct. 19, 1735, O.S., or Oct. 30th, present style. His father, John, was a deacon of the church, a farmer, and a mechanic, and died May 25, 1761, aged 69; his grand father, Joseph, died Feb., 12, 1737, aged 82; his great grand father, Joseph, was born in England, and died at Braintree Dec. 6, 1697 aged 63; the father of this ancestor was Henry, who as the inscription on his monument, erected by John Adams, says, "took his flight from the Dragon persecution, in Devonshire, England, and alighted with eight sons near Mount Wollaston." Of these sons four removed to Medfield and the neighboring towns, and two to Chelmsford. The year of Henry's arrival at Braintree, now Quincy, is not known, but is supposed to be 1632; he died Oct. 8. 1646.

John Adams, while a member of Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1755, was distinguished by diligence in his studies, by boldness of thought, and by the powers of his mind. While he studied law at Worcester with colonel James Putnam, an able lawyer in extensive practice, from 1755 to 1758, he instructed pupils' in Latin and Greek, as the means of subsistence. At this early period he had imbibed a prejudice against the prevailing religious opinions of New England, and became attached to speculations, hostile to those opinions. Nor were his views afterwards changed. Perhaps the religious sentiments of most men become settled at as early a period of their lives. If therefore the cherished views of christianity have any relation to practice and to one's destiny hereafter; with what sobriety, candor, and diligence and with what earnestness of prayer for light and guidance from above ought every young man to investigate revealed truth? In April 1756 he was deliberating as to his profession. Some friends advised him to study theology. In a few months afterwards he fixed upon the profession of law. He had not "the highest opinion of what is called orthodoxy." He had known a young

man, worthy of the best parish, despised for being suspected of arminianism. He was more desirous of being an eminent, honorable lawyer, than of "heading the whole army of orthodox preachers." In a letter to Dr. Morse in 1815 he says—"Sixty five years ago my own minister Rev. Lemuel Bryant; Dr. Mayhew of the west church in Boston; Rev. Mr. Shute of Hingham; Rev. John Brown of Cohasset; and perhaps equal to all, if not above all, Rev. Mr. Gay of Hingham were Unitarians. Among the laity how many could I name, lawyers, physicians, tradesmen, and farmers?—More than 56 years ago I read Dr. S. Clarke, Emllyn, &c."

In Oct. 1758 Mr. Adams presented himself a stranger,—poor & friendless,—to Jeremy Gridley, of Boston, attorney general of the crown, to ask of him the favor to offer him to the superior court of the province, then sitting, for admission to the bar. Mr. Gridley examined him in his office and recommended him to the court, and at the same time gave him excellent paternal advice. For his kindness Mr. Adams was ever grateful, and was afterwards his intimate personal and professional friend. As Mr. Gridley was grand-master of the Massachusetts' grand lodge of Free Masons, Mr. Adams once asked his advice, whether it was worth his while to become a member of the society; the reply of the grand master was—"No"—adding, that he did not need the artificial support of the society, and that there was "nothing in the masonic institution, worthy of his seeking to be associated with it." In consequence of this advice he never sought admission to the lodge.

Mr. Adams commenced the practice of the law at Quincy, then in the county of Suffolk, and soon had a sufficiency of lucrative business. In 1761 he was admitted to the degree of barrister at law. In this year a small estate became his by the decease of his father. At this period his zeal for the rights of his country was inflamed by the attempt of the British cabinet to introduce in Massachusetts *writs of assistance*, a kind of general search

warrant for the discovery of goods not discharged from the parliamentary taxes. The affair was argued in Boston by Mr. Otis. Mr. Adams says, "every man of an immense, crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take arms against writs of assistance."—"Then and there the child independence was born."

In 1764 he married Abigail Smith, daughter of Rev. William Smith of Weymouth, and grand-daughter of Col. Quincy, a lady of uncommon endowments and excellent education.—In the next year he published an essay on Canon and Feudal Law, reprinted at London in 1768, and at Philadelphia in 1783. His object was to show the conspiracy between church and state for the purpose of oppressing the people. He wished to enlighten his fellow citizens, that they might prize their liberty and be ready, if necessary, to assert their rights by force.

He removed to Boston in 1765, and there had extensive legal practice. In 1768 gov. Bernard offered him through his friend, Mr. Sewall, the place of advocate general in the court of admiralty, a lucrative post; but he decidedly declined the offer. He was not a man, thus to be bribed to desert the cause of his country. The office was the same, which Mr. Otis had resigned in 1761 in order to oppose the writs of assistance. Yet Mr. Hutchinson states, that he was at a loss which side to take, and that the neglect of Bernard to make him a justice of the peace roused his patriotism! He adds: "his ambition was without bounds, and he has acknowledged to his acquaintance, that he could not look with complacency upon any man, who was in possession of more wealth, more honor, or more knowledge than himself." In 1769 he was chairman of the committee of the town of Boston for drawing up instructions to their representatives to resist the British encroachments. His colleagues were R. Dana and Jos. Warren. These instructions were important links in the chain of revolutionary events.—In consequence of the affray with the British garrison March 5, 1770, in which several

of the people of Boston were killed, the soldiers were arraigned before the civil authority. Notwithstanding the strong excitement against them Mr. Adams, with J. Quincy & S. S. Blowers, defended them, and procured the acquittal of all except two, who were convicted of manslaughter and branded in punishment. This triumph of justice, for the soldiers were first attacked, was honorable to the cause of America.—In May 1770 he was chosen a member of the legislature, in which he took a prominent part.

In 1773 he wrote ably in the *Boston Gazette* against the regulation, making judges dependent for their salaries upon the crown. In 1773 and 1774 he was chosen into the council by the assembly but negatived by the governor. To the struggle at this period between the house and the governor in respect to the council his friend, Sewall, pleasantly alludes thus: "we have sometimes seen half a dozen sail of tory navigation unable, on an election day, to pass the bar formed by the flux and reflux of the tides at the entrance of the harbor, and as many whiggish ones stranded the next morning on Governor's island."—June 17, 1774 he was chosen by the assembly, together with T. Cushing, S. Adams, and R. T. Paine, to the first continental congress. To Sewall, who while they were attending the court at Portland endeavored to dissuade him, in a morning walk on "the great hill," from accepting this appointment, he said; "the die is now cast: I have passed the Rubicon: swim or sink, live or die, survive or perish with my country is my unalterable determination." Thus he parted with his tory friend, nor did he converse with him again till 1788.

He took his seat in congress Sept. 5, 1774, and was on the committee, which drew up the statement of the rights of the colonies, and on that, which prepared the address to the king. At this period the members of congress generally were not determined on independence. It was thought, the British would relinquish their claims.—He returned to Boston in November, and soon wrote the papers, with

the signature of *Novanglus*, in answer to those of his friend, Sewall, with the signature of *Massachusettensis*. The latter are dated from Dec. 12, 1774 to April 3, 1775; the former from Jan. 23 to April 17, 1775. These papers were reprinted in 1819 with a preface by Mr. Adams, with the addition of letters to W. Tudor.

A short review of them may be interesting, as they relate to a period immediately preceding the commencement of hostilities. In this controversy Mr. Sewall said; "I saw the small seed of sedition, when it was implanted; it was as a grain of mustard. I have watched the plant, until it has become a great tree; the vilest reptiles, that crawl upon the earth, are concealed at the root; the foulest birds of the air rest on its branches. I now would induce you to go to work immediately with axes and hatchets, and cut it down, for a twofold reason; because it is a pest to society, and lest it be felled suddenly by a stronger arm and crush its thousands in the fall." In the first place he maintained, that resistance to Great Britain would be unavailing. The militia he considered undisciplined, & ungovernable, each man being a politician, puffed up with his own opinion. "An experienced British officer would rather take his chance with five thousand British troops, than fifty thousand such militia." The sea coast he regarded as totally unprotected. Our trade, fishery, navigation, and maritime towns were liable to be lost in a moment. The back settlements would fall a prey to the Canadians and Indians. The British army would sweep all before it, like a whirlwind. Besides, New England would probably be alone, unsupported by the other states. Rebellion therefore would be the height of madness. In considering the reasons for resistance he maintained, that the parliament had a right to pass a stamp-act, in order that the colonies should bear a part of the national burden. Similar acts had been before passed. We had paid postage agreeably to act of parliament, duties imposed for regulating trade, and even for raising a revenue to the crown,

without questioning the right. This right, he says, was first denied by the resolves of the house of burgesses in Virginia. "We read them with wonder; they savored of independence." The three-penny duty on tea, he thought, should not be regarded as burdensome, for the duty of a shilling, laid upon it for regulating trade, and therefore allowed to be constitutional, was taken off; so that we were gainers ninepence in the pound by the new regulation, which was designed to prevent smuggling and not to raise a revenue. The act declaratory of the right to tax was of no consequence, so long as there was no grievous exercise of it, especially as we had protested against it and our assemblies had ten times resolved, that no such right existed. But demagogues were interested in inflaming the minds of the people. The pulpit also was a powerful engine in promoting discontent.—Though the small duty of three pence was to be paid by the East India company or their factors on landing the tea, for the purpose of selling it at auction, and no one was obliged to purchase; yet the mob of Boston in disguise forcibly entered the three ships of tea, split open the chests, and emptied the whole, 10,000 *l.* sterling in value, into the dock, "and perfumed the town with its fragrance." Yet zealous rebel merchants were every day importing teas, subject to the same duty. The act interfered with their *interest*, not with the welfare of the people. The blockade act against Boston was a just retaliatory measure, because the *body* meeting, contrived merely as a screen to the town, consisting of thousands, had resolved, that the tea should not pay the duty. Now sprung up from the brain of a partizan the "committee of correspondence"—"the foulest, subtlest, and most venomous serpent, that ever issued from the eggs of sedition." A new doctrine had been advanced, that as the Americans are not represented in parliament, they are exempt from acts of parliament. But if the colonies are not subject to the authority of parliament, Great Britain and the colo-

nies must be distinct states. Two independent authorities cannot co-exist. The colonies have only power to regulate their internal police, but are necessarily subject to the control of the supreme power of the state. Had any person denied 15 years ago, that the colonies were subject to the authority of parliament, he would have been deemed a fool or a madman. It was curious to trace the history of rebellion. When the stamp act was passed, the right of parliament to impose *internal* taxes was denied, but the right to impose *external* ones, to lay duties on goods and merchandize, was admitted. On the passage of the tea act a new distinction was set up; duties could be laid for the regulation of trade but not for raising a revenue; parliament could lay the former duty of a shilling a pound, but not the present duty of three pence. There was but one more step to independence,—the denial of the right in parliament to make any laws whatever, which should bind the colonies; and this step the pretended patriots had taken. Mr. Otis, the oracle of the whigs, in 1764 never thought of this. On the contrary he maintained in respect to the colonies, that "the parliament has an undoubted power and lawful authority to make acts for the general good." Obedience, in his view, was a solemn duty. The original charter of the colony exempted it from taxes for a definite period, implying the right to tax afterwards. The grant of all the liberties of natural subjects within the realm of England affords no immunity from taxes. If a person, born in England, should remove to Ireland, or to Jersey, or Guernsey, whence no member is sent to parliament, he would be in the same predicament with an emigrant to America; all having the rights of natural born subjects. In the charter by king William the powers of legislation were restricted, so that nothing should be done *contrary to the laws of the realm of England*. Even Dr. Franklin in 1765 admitted, that the British had "a natural and equitable right to some toll or duty upon merchandizes," carried through the American seas. Mr.

Otis also in the same year admitted the same equitable right of parliament "to impose taxes on the colonies, internal and external, on lands as well as on trade." Indeed for more than a century parliament had exercised the now controverted right of legislation and taxation.

On the whole Mr. Sewall was convinced, that the avarice and ambition of the leading whigs were the causes of the troubles of America: "they call themselves the people, and when their own measures are censured, cry out, the people, the people are abused and insulted!" He deplored the condition of the dupes of the republican party, the men, who every morning "swallowed a chimera for breakfast." By the infamous methods resorted to, "many of the ancient, trusty, and skilful pilots, who had steered the community safely in the most perilous times, were driven from the helm, and their places occupied by different persons, some of whom, bankrupts in fortune, business, and fame, are now striving to run the ship on the rocks, that they may have an opportunity of plundering the wreck!"

To this Mr. Adams replied, that parliament had authority over America by no law: not by the law of nature and nations; nor by common law, which never extended beyond the four seas; nor by statute law, for none existed before the settlement of the colonies; and that we were under no religious, moral, or political obligations to submit to parliament as a supreme executive. He asked, "Is the three pence upon tea our only grievance? Are we not deprived of the privilege of paying our governors, judges, &c.? Are not trials by jury taken from us? Are we not sent to England for trial? Is not a military government put over us? Is not our constitution demolished to the foundation?"—"Nip the shoots of arbitrary power in the bud is the only maxim, which can ever preserve the liberties of any people." He maintained that the pretence to tax for revenue, and not merely for the regulation of trade, had never been advanced till recently; that in 1754 Dr. Franklin denied such a right; that

more than a century before both Massachusetts and Virginia had protested against the act of navigation and refused obedience, because not represented in parliament. He denied, that there was a whig in the province, who wished to set up an independent republic. But resistance to lawless violence, he said, is not rebellion by the law of God or of the land. And as to inability to cope with Great Britain, he maintained, that "in a land war this continent might defend itself against all the world." As to old charters, that of Virginia in 1609 exempted the company forever from taxes on goods and merchandizes. The same exemption was given to Maryland in 1633. The Plymouth colony was settled without a charter, on the simple principle of nature, and thus continued an independent government 68 years. The same was the case with the colonies in Connecticut. In Massachusetts the general court in 1677 declared, that the laws of England were bounded within the four seas and did not reach America. The only power of parliament, which he would allow, was that, arising from our voluntary cession, of regulating trade. The first charter erected a corporation within the realm of England; there the governor and company were to reside, and their agents only were to come to America. But they came themselves and brought their charter with them, and thus, being out of the realm, were not subject to parliament. The king of England could by law grant nothing out of England, or the realm. The great seal had no authority out of the realm, except to mandatory or preceptory writs; and such was not the charter. In case of the forfeiture of a charter the people born here could be under no allegiance to the king.—Such briefly were the opposite views of these distinguished men. These writings of Mr. Adams, with those of Otis, Thacher, and others, contributed much to the emancipation of America from British thralldom.

Mr. Adams attended the next congress in 1775. On hearing of the battle of Lexington, war was determined on. At

his suggestion Gov. Johnstone nominated Washington as commander in chief, and he was unanimously chosen. When he returned to Massachusetts, he declined the office of chief justice, to which he had been invited. In congress he was among the foremost, who were in favor of independence. He moved May 6, 1776 to recommend to the colonies "to adopt such a government, as would, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents and of America." This passed, after earnest debate, on the 16th. R. H. Lee moved on the 7th June, and the motion was seconded by Mr. Adams, "that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent states." The debate continued to the 10th, and was then postponed to the 1st of July. A committee of five, consisting of Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman, and R. R. Livingston, was appointed to draw up a declaration of independence. The two first were the sub-committee. The instrument, at the request of Mr. Adams, was written by Jefferson. The resolution of Lee was debated again July 1st, and adopted on the 2d. Then the Declaration was considered and passed, with a few omissions and changes, July 4th; but not without vigorous opposition, particularly from John Dickinson, one of the ablest men and finest writers in congress. The opposing arguments were met by Mr. Adams in a speech of unrivalled power. Of him Mr. Jefferson said,—“the great pillar of support to the declaration of independence and its ablest advocate and champion on the floor of the house was John Adams.”—“He was the colossus of that congress: not graceful, not eloquent, not always fluent in his public addresses, he yet came out with a power both of thought and expression, which moved his hearers from their seats.”

On the next day Mr. Adams wrote the following letter to his wife, dated Philadelphia, July 5, 1776:—

“Yesterday the greatest question was decided, which was ever debated in A-

merica, and a greater, perhaps, never was, or will be, decided among men. A resolution has passed without one dissenting colony, “*That these colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States.*”

“The day is passed. The fourth day of July, 1776, will be a *memorable epoch* in the history of America. I am apt to believe, it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated, as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward, forever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm; but I am not. I am well aware of the toil and blood, and treasure, that it will cost us to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these States; yet through all the gloom I can see the rays of light and glory. I can see, that the end is more than worth all the means, and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not.”

Mr. Silas Deane, commissioner with Franklin and A. Lee at the French court, having been recalled, Mr. Adams was appointed in his place Nov. 28, 1777.—He was thus released from his duties as chairman of the board of war, in which he had been engaged since June 13, 1776. It is said, that he had been a member of 90 committees, and chairman of 25.—Embarking in about two months in the Boston frigate, he arrived safely; but the treaties of commerce and alliance had been signed before his arrival.—Soon after his return he assisted, in the autumn of 1779, as a member of the convention, and as one of the sub-committee in preparing a form of government for the state of Massachusetts. He wrote the clause in regard to the patronage of literature. Sept 29, 1779 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to negotiate a peace, and had authority to form a commercial treaty with Great Britain. He sailed in the French frigate *Sensible*, Nov. 17, landed at Fer-

rol, and after a toilsome journey arrived at Paris in Feb. 1780. He was accompanied by Francis Dana as secretary of legation, and by John Thaxter as private secretary. Deeming a residence in Holland more favorable to his country, than in Paris, he determined to proceed to Amsterdam as soon, as permission could be obtained from the French minister, count de Vergennes, who was displeased by the refusal of Mr. Adams to communicate to him his instructions in regard to the treaty of commerce. In August he repaired to Amsterdam, having previously been instructed to procure loans in Holland, and soon afterwards receiving power to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce. Amidst great difficulties, arising from the hostility of England and the intrigues of France herself, he toiled incessantly for the interest of his country. In a series of 26 letters to Mr. Kalkoen he gave an account of the controversy with Great Britain and of the resources, determination, and prospects of America. These papers were reprinted in the Boston Patriot and in a pamphlet form in 1809. They had much effect in enlightening the people of Holland. Yet he could not persuade the States General to acknowledge him as ambassador of the United States until April 1792. Associated with Franklin, Jay, & Laurens, he formed the definitive treaty of peace, which was ratified Jan. 14, 1784.—After assisting in other treaties Mr. Adams was in 1785 appointed the first minister to London. In that city he published his "Defence of the American constitutions" in 1787.—At this time the constitution of the United States had not been formed. The object of the work was to oppose the theories of Turgot, the Abbe de Mably, and Dr. Price in favor of a single legislative assembly and the consolidation into one tribunal of the powers of government. He maintained the necessity of keeping distinct the legislative, executive, and judicial departments; and to prevent encroachment by the legislative branch he proposed a division of it into two chambers, each as a check upon the

other. He carried his views into effect in drafting the constitution of Massachusetts,—which form has been copied in its chief features by most of the other states.—After an absence of 9 years he returned to America, and landed at Boston June 17, 1788. Congress had passed a resolution of thanks for his able and faithful discharge of various important commissions. His "Discourses on Davila" were written in 1790.

After his return he was elected the first vice-president of the United States under the new constitution, which went into operation in March 1789. Having been re-elected to that office, he held it and of course presided at the Senate during the whole of the administration of Washington, whose confidence he enjoyed in an eminent degree. The senate being nearly balanced between the two parties of the day, his casting vote decided some important questions; in this way Clarke's resolution to prohibit all intercourse with Great Britain on account of the capture of several American vessels was rejected.—On the resignation of Washington Mr. Adams became president of the United States March 4, 1797. He was succeeded by Mr. Jefferson in 1801, who was elected by a majority of one vote.

After March 1801 Mr. Adams lived in retirement at Quincy, occupied in agricultural pursuits, though occasionally addressing various communications to the public.—In a letter to the founder of the peace society of Massachusetts in 1816 he says:—"I have read, almost all the days of my life, the solemn reasonings & pathetic declamations of Erasmus, of Fenelon, of St. Pierre, and many others against war and in favor of peace. My understanding and my heart accorded with them at first blush. But, alas! a longer and more extensive experience has convinced me, that wars are necessary, and as inevitable in our system, as hurricanes, earthquakes, and volcanoes.—Universal and perpetual peace appears to me no more nor less than everlasting passive obedience and non-resistance. The human flock would soon be fleeced and butch-

ered by one or a few. I cannot therefore, Sir, be a subscriber or a member of your society.—I do, Sir, most humbly supplicate the theologians, the philosophers, and the politicians to let me die in peace. I seek only repose." Mr Jefferson expressed his opinions more calmly on the subject.

In 1816 he was chosen a member of the electoral college, which voted for Mr. Monroe as president. In 1818 he sustained his severest affliction in the loss, in October, of his wife, with whom he had lived more than half a century. His only daughter, Mrs. Smith, died in 1813. In 1820, at the age of 95, he was a member of the convention for revising the constitution of Massachusetts. In the last years of his life he had a friendly correspondence with Mr. Jefferson. He enjoyed the singular happiness in 1825 of seeing his son, John Quincy Adams, elevated to the office of president of the United States. In this year he was the only survivor of the first congress. He died July 4, 1826.

On the morning of the jubilee he was roused by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon, and when asked by his servant, if he knew what day it was, he replied, "O yes! it is the glorious 4th of July—God bless it—God bless you all." In the forenoon the orator of the day, his parish minister, called to see him and found him seated in an arm chair, and asked him for a sentiment to be given at the public table. He replied, "I will give you—*independence forever!*" In the course of the day he said, "It is a great and glorious day;" and just before he expired, exclaimed, "Jefferson survives," shewing, that his thoughts were dwelling on the scene of 1776. But Jefferson was then dead, having expired at 1 o'clock. He himself died at 20 minutes before 6, P.M.

That two such men as Jefferson and Adams, both of whom had been presidents of the United States, the two last survivors of those, who had voted for the Declaration of Independence, the former having drawn it up and the latter having been its most powerful advocate on the

floor of congress, should have died on the 4th of July, just 50 years after the "glorious day" of the Declaration of American Independence, presented such an extraordinary concurrence of events, as to overwhelm the mind with astonishment. Some of the eulogists of these illustrious men seemed to regard the circumstances of their removal from the earth as a signal proof of the favor of God and spoke of their spirits as beyond doubt thus wonderfully, on the day of their glory, translated to heaven. But surely these circumstances ought not to be regarded as indications of the eternal destiny of these men of political eminence. Like others they must appear at the bar of Jesus Christ to be judged, agreeably to the settled principles of the divine government, according to their works and characters. If they believed in the name of the Son of God and were his followers, they will doubtless, if the scriptures are true, be saved; otherwise they will be lost. It is not always easy to ascertain the design of providence. If some imagine, that the extraordinary deaths of these men indicate the divine approbation of their patriotism; others may imagine, that their deaths on the day, in which a kind of idolatry had often been offered them, and in which the American people had been often elated with the emotions of vanity and pride, instead of rendering due thanksgivings to the Almighty, were designed to frown upon the erring people and to teach them, that their boasted patriots and statesmen, their incensed demigods, were but frail worms of the dust.—A new and similar wonder has occurred in the decease of the late president, Monroe, on the 4th day of July 1830.

Mr. Adams was somewhat irritable in his temper, and at times was frank in the utterance of his indignant feelings. In reply to a birth day address in 1802, the year after the termination of his presidency, he said:—"Under the continual provocations, breaking and pouring in upon me, from unexpected as well as expected quarters, during the two last years of my administration, he must have been more

of a modern epicurean philosopher, than ever I was or ever will be, to have borne them all without some incautious expressions, at times, of an unutterable indignation.—I have no other apology to make to individuals or the public.”—This confession may teach the ambitious, that the high station of president may be a bed of thorns. Mr. Adams added the sentiment, which is worthy of perpetual remembrance by our statesmen and citizens:—“The union is our rock of safety as well as our pledge of grandeur.”—Mr. Adams, it is believed, was a professor of religion in the church at Quincy. In his views he accorded with Dr. Bancroft, an unitarian minister of Worcester, of whose printed sermons he expressed his high approbation.

In his person Mr Adams was of middling stature. With passions somewhat impetuous, his manners were courteous. Industry carried him honorably through his immense public labors; temperance procured him the blessing of a healthful old age. He lived to see but one name before his *unstarred* in the catalogue of Harvard college: excepting the venerable Dr. Holyoke, all before him were numbered with the dead. He was a scholar, versed in the ancient languages. In his writings he was perspicuous and energetic. To his native town he gave his whole library and made bequests for the endowment of an academy and the building of a stone church.

Memoirs of his life will be prepared by his son, John Q. Adams. His chief writings are—History of the dispute with America, 1774; 26 letters on the American revolution, written in Holland in 1780; memorial to the States General, 1782; essay on canon and feudal law, 1783; defence of the American Constitutions, 3 vols. 1788; answers to patriotic addresses, 1798; letters on government, to S. Adams, 1802; discourses on Davila, 1805; correspondence, 1809; *Novanglus*, republished, 1819; correspondence with W. Cunningham, 1823; letters to Jefferson.—*Encycl. Amer.*; *Amer.*

Ann. Reg. i. 225—240; *Boston Weekly Messeng.* vi. 366; *J. Q. Adams' lett.* in *B. Patriot*, Sep. 3, 1831; *Holmes*, ii. 499.

ADDINGTON, Isaac, secretary of the province of Massachusetts, died at Boston March 19, 1715, aged 70 years. He sustained a high character for talents and learning and for integrity and diligence in his public services. He was secretary more than 20 years, and for many years a magistrate and member of the council, elected by the people; and was also sometimes “useful in practising physic and chirurgery.” He was singularly meek and humble and disinterested. In his family he was a daily worshipper of God. The religion, which he professed, gave him peace, as he went down to the dead. Judge Dudley married one of his daughters.—*Wadsworth's fun. serm.*; *Hutchinson*, i. 414; ii. 212.

ADDISON, Alexander, a distinguished lawyer, died at Pittsburg, Penn., Nov. 24, 1807, aged 48. In the office of a judge for 12 years he was a luminous expounder of the law, prompt, and impartial, and never was there an appeal from his judgment. His various, powerful talents and extensive learning were displayed in numerous writings, which evinced not only a cogency in reasoning, but a classic purity of style, and a uniform regard to the interests of virtue. He was disinterested, generous, beneficent. He published observations on Gallatin's speech, 1798; analysis of report of committee of Virginia assembly, 1800; Reports in Penns. 1800.

AITKEN, Robert, a printer in Philadelphia, came to this country in 1769 and died July 1802, aged 68. For his attachment to American liberty he was thrown into prison by the British. Among his publications were a magazine, an edition of the Bible, and the transactions of the Amer. Phil. Soc. He was the author, it is believed, of an Inquiry concerning the principles of a commercial system for the United States, 1787. Jane Aitken, his daughter, continued his business; she printed Thompson's Septuagint.—*Thomas*, ii. 77.

ALABAMA, one of the United States of America, originally belonged to Georgia, and was formed into a territory, with the country now the state of Mississippi, in 1800. When the part of Florida between Pearl and Perdido rivers was annexed to this territory in 1812, emigration into it immediately commenced. The Indians, by whom the settlements were harassed in 1813 and 1814, were subdued by general Jackson.—Alabama was admitted into the union as an independent state by an act of congress, March, 1819. It contains 50,800 square miles. By its constitution, adopted July 1819, the provisions of which are similar to those of Mississippi, the legislative power is vested in two houses, the members of which are chosen by universal suffrage. The greatest number of representatives is 100; the Senate to consist of from a fourth to a third of that number. The legislature meets the fourth Monday of October.—In 1829 there were in this State 19,200 Indians, Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws, and Choctaws.—*Encyc. Amer.*

ALBERT, Pierre Antonie, rector of the French protestant episcopal church in New York, was the descendant of a highly respectable family in Lausanne, Switzerland. Being invited to receive the charge of the church in the city of New York, which was founded by the persecuted Huguenots after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he commenced his labors July 26, 1797, and died July 12, 1806, in the 41st year of his age. He was an accomplished gentleman, an erudite scholar, a profound theologian, and a most eloquent preacher. A stranger, of unobtrusive manners and invincible modesty, he led a very retired life. His worth however could not be concealed. He was esteemed and beloved by all his acquaintance.—*Massa. Miss. Mag.* iv. 78.

ALDEN, John, a magistrate of Plymouth colony, was one of the first company, which settled New England. He arrived in 1620, and his life was prolonged till Sep. 12, 1687, when he died aged about 69 years. When sent by his friend, cap-

tain Standish, to make for him proposals of marriage to Priscilla Mullins, the lady said to him,—“Prithee John, why do you not speak for yourself?” This intimation of preference from the lips of one of the Pilgrim beauties was not to be overlooked. Priscilla became his wife. He was a very worthy and useful man, of great humility and eminent piety. He was an assistant in the administration of every governor for 67 years. A professed disciple of Jesus Christ, he lived in accordance with his profession. In his last illness he was patient and resigned, fully believing that God, who had imparted to him the love of excellence, would perfect the work, which he had begun, and would render him completely holy in heaven.—One of his descendants, Rev. Timothy Alden, father of Rev. T. A. of Meadville, died at Yarmouth, Mass., Nov. 1828, aged 92.

ALEXANDER, an Indian, was the son and successor of Massasoit and brother of King Philip. His Indian name was Wamsutta. He received his English name in 1656. Being suspected of conspiring with the Narragansetts against the English, he was captured by surprise by maj. Winslow in 1662, and carried to Marshfield. The indignant sachem fell sick of a fever, and was allowed to return under a pledge of appearing at the next court; but he died on his way. Judge Davis gives a minute account of this affair. Dr. Holmes places the occurrence in 1657.—*Davis' Morton*, 287; *Holmes* i. 308.

ALEXANDER, James, secretary of the province of New York, and many years one of the council, arrived in the colony in 1715. He was a Scotch gentleman, who was bred to the law. Gov. Burnet was particularly attached to him. Though not distinguished for his talents as a public speaker, he was at the head of his profession for sagacity and penetration. Eminent for his knowledge, he was also communicative and easy of access. By honest practice and unwearied application to business he acquired a great estate. He died in the beginning of 1756.—*Smith's N. Y.* 152.

ALEXANDER, William, commonly called lord Stirling, a major general in the American army, was a native of the city of New York, the son of the secretary, James Alexander, but spent a considerable part of his life in New Jersey. He was considered by many as the rightful heir to the title & estate of an earldom in Scotland, of which country his father was a native; and although, when he went to North Britain in pursuit of this inheritance, he failed of obtaining an acknowledgment of his claim by government, yet among his friends and acquaintances he received by courtesy the title of lord Stirling.—He discovered an early fondness for the study of mathematics and astronomy, and attained great eminence in these sciences.

In the battle on Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776, he was taken prisoner, after having secured to a large part of the detachment an opportunity to escape by a bold attack with four hundred men upon a corps under lord Cornwallis. His attachment to Washington was proved in the latter part of 1777 by transmitting to him an account of the disaffection of gen. Conway to the commander in chief. In the letter he said, "Such wicked duplicity of conduct I shall always think it my duty to detect." He died at Albany, Jan. 15, 1793, aged 57 years. He was a brave, discerning, and intrepid officer.—He married Sarah, daughter of Philip Livingston. His eldest daughter, Mary, married John Watts, of a wealthy family in New York. He published a pamphlet, "The conduct of maj. gen. Shirley briefly stated."—*Miller*, II. 390; *Holmes*, II. 247. *Marsh*, III. Note No. v.

ALEXANDER, Nathaniel, governor of North Carolina, was graduated at Princeton in 1776, and after studying medicine entered the army. At the close of the war he resided at the High Hills of Santee, pursuing his profession, and afterwards at Mecklenburg. While he held a seat in congress, the legislature elected him governor in 1806. He died at Salisbury March 8, 1808, aged 52. In all his public stations he discharged his

duty with ability and firmness.—*Ch. Cour. March 23.*

ALEXANDER, Caleb, D.D., a native of Northfield, Mass., and a graduate of Yale College in 1777, was ordained at New Marlborough, Mass. in 1781, and dismissed in 1782. He was again settled at Mendon, and dismissed in 1803. After an ineffectual attempt to establish a college at Fairfield, state of New York, erecting buildings, which now belong to the medical school, he took the charge of the academy at Onandago Hollow, where he died in April 1828. He published an essay on the deity of Jesus Christ, with strictures on Emlyn, 1791; a latin grammar, 1794; an english grammar, and gram. elements.—*History of Berkshire*, 293.

ALFORD, John, founder of the professorship of natural religion, moral philosophy, and civil polity in Harvard college, died at Charlestown Sept. 29, 1761, aged 75. He had been a member of the council. His executors determined the particular objects, to which his bequest for charitable uses should be applied, and divided it equally between Harvard college, Princeton college, and the society for the propagation of the gospel among the Indians. To the latter 10, 675 doll. were paid in 1787. Levi Frisbie was the first Alford professor.

ALLEN, John, first minister of Dedham, Massachusetts, was born in England in 1596, and was driven from his native land during the persecution of the puritans. He had been for a number of years a faithful preacher of the gospel. Soon after he arrived in New England, he was settled pastor of the church in Dedham April 24, 1639. Here he continued till his death Aug. 26, 1671, in the 75th year of his age. He was a man of great meekness and humility, and of considerable distinction in his day. Mr Cotton speaks of him with respect in his preface to Norton's answer to Apollonius. He published a defence of the nine positions, in which, with Mr Shepard of Cambridge, he discusses the points of church discipline; and a defence of the

Synod of 1662 against Mr Chauncy under the title of *Animadversions upon the Antisyndalia*, 4to, 1664. This work is preserved in the New England library. The two last sermons, which he preached, were printed after his death.—*Magnal.* III. 132; *Prentiss' fun. serm. on Haven.*

ALLEN, Thomas, minister of Charlestown, Massachusetts, was born at Norwich in England in 1608, and was educated at Cambridge. He was afterwards minister of St. Edmond's in Norwich, but was silenced by bishop Wren about the year 1636 for refusing to read the book of sports and conform to other impositions. In 1638 he fled to New England, and was the same year installed in Charlestown, where he was a faithful preacher of the gospel till about 1651, when he returned to Norwich, and continued the exercise of his ministry till 1662. He afterwards preached to his church on all occasions, that offered, till his death Sep. 21, 1673, aged 65. He was a very pious man, greatly beloved, and an able, practical preacher.

He published an invitation to thirsty sinners to come to their Savior; the way of the Spirit in bringing souls to Christ; the glory of Christ set forth with the necessity of faith in several sermons; a chain of scripture chronology from the creation to the death of Christ in 7 periods. This was printed in 1658, and was regarded as a very learned and useful work. It is preserved in the New England library, established by Mr. Prince, by whom the authors quoted in the book are written in the beginning of it in his own hand. Mr. Allen wrote also with Mr. Shepard in 1645 a preface to a treatise on liturgies, &c. composed by the latter. He contends, that only visible saints and believers should be received to communion.—*Magnal.* III. 215; *Noncon. memor.* I. 254; III. 11, 12.

ALLEN, Matthew, one of the first settlers of Connecticut, came to this country with Mr. Hooker, in 1632, and became a land holder in Cambridge, in the records of which town his lands and houses are described. He accompanied Mr. Hook-

er to Hartford in 1636 and was a magistrate. In the charter of 1662 he is named as one of the company. His public services were various. In 1664 he is called Mr. Allen, senior. He might have been the father of John. There was however a Mr. Mathew Allen, a magistrate in 1710; another of the same name in Windsor in 1732.—Trumbell gives the name Allen; but Mather wrote Allyn.

ALLEN, John, secretary of the colony of Connecticut, was chosen a magistrate under the charter in 1662 and treasurer in 1668. He was on the committee, with Mathew Allen and John Talcott, respecting the union with New Haven in 1663. He appears to have been secretary as early as Dec. 1664: Joseph Allen had been secretary before him. He was also secretary in 1693 and on the committee respecting the boundary of New York. The time of his death is not known. One of his name was magistrate as late as 1709. The history of the Pequot war, given by Increase Mather in his Relation in 1677, was not written by Mr. Allen, as Judge Davis erroneously supposes, but merely communicated by him to Mr. Mather.—*Davis' Morton*, 196; *Prince's introd. to Mason's hist.*

ALLEN, James, minister in Boston, came to this country in 1662, recommended by Mr. Goodwin. He had been a fellow of New college, Oxford. He was at this time a young man, and possessed considerable talents. He was very pleasing to many of the church in Boston, and an attempt was made to settle him as assistant to Mr. Wilson and Mr. Norton. He was ordained teacher of the first church Dec. 9, 1668, as colleague with Mr. Davenport, who was at the same time ordained pastor. After the death of Mr. Davenport he had for his colleague Mr. Oxenbridge, and after his decease Mr. Wadsworth.

In 1669 seventeen ministers published their testimony against the conduct of Mr. Allen and Mr. Davenport in relation to the settlement of the latter. They were charged with communicating parts only of letters from the church of New-

haven to the church of Boston, by which means it was said the church was deceived; but they in defence asserted, that the letters retained did not represent things differently from what had been stated. The whole colony was interested in the controversy between the first and the new or third church. At length the general court in 1670 declared the conduct of those churches and elders, who assisted in establishing the third church, to be illegal and disorderly. At the next session however, as there was a change of the members of the general court, the censure was taken off. It seems, the act of censure was expressed in language very intemperate, and invasion of the rights of churches and assumption of prelatical power were declared in it to be among the prevailing evils of the day. The charge was so general, and it threatened to operate so unfavorably on religion, that a number of the very ministers, who had published their testimony against the elders of the first church, wrote an address to the court, representing the intemperate nature of the vote; and it was in consequence revoked, and the new church was exculpated. Mr. Allen died Sep. 22, 1710, aged 78 years. His sons were James, John, and Jeremiah, born in 1670, 1672, & 1673. The last was chosen treasurer of the province in 1715.

He published healthful diet, a sermon; New England's choicest blessings, an election sermon, 1679; serious advice to delivered ones; man's self-reflection a means to further his recovery from his apostasy from God; and two practical discourses.—*Hutchinson's hist. of Mass.* l. 173, 222, 225, 270; *Collections of the hist. society*, ix. 173; *Calamy*.

ALLEN, Samuel, a merchant of London, proprietor of a part of New Hampshire, made the purchase of the heirs of Mason in 1691. The territory included Portsmouth and Dover, and extended 60 miles from the sea. The settlers resisting his claims, a perplexing litigation followed. In the midst of it Mr. Allen died at Newcastle May 5, 1705, aged 69. He sustained an excellent character. Though

attached to the church of England, he attended the congregational meeting. His son, Thomas Allen of London, continued the suits. The final verdict was against him in 1707 in the case, Allen v. Waldron;—he appealed, yet his death in 1715, before the appeal was heard, put an end to the suit. The principal reliance of the defendant was on the Indian deed to Wheelwright of 1629. This Mr. Savage has satisfactorily shown to be a forgery of a later date. If so, it would seem, that the Allens were wrongfully dispossessed of a valuable province.—*Belknap's N. H.* i.; *Savage's Winthrop*, i. 405; *N. H. coll.* ii. 137.

ALLEN, James, first minister of Brookline, Massachusetts, was a native of Roxbury, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1710. He was ordained Nov. 5, 1718, and after a ministry of 28 years died of a lingering consumption Feb. 18, 1747, in the 56th year of his age, with the reputation of a pious and judicious divine. In July 1743 he gave his attestation to the revival of religion, which took place throughout the country, and made known the success, which had attended his own exertions in Brookline. Almost every person in his congregation was impressed in some degree with the important concerns of another world, and he could no more doubt, he said, that there was a remarkable work of God, than he could, that there was a sun in the heavens. Afterwards, from peculiar circumstances, perhaps from the apostasy of some, who had appeared strong in the faith, he was led to speak of this revival "unadvisedly with his lips." This produced an alienation among some of his former friends. In his last hours he had a hope, which he would not part with, as he said, for a thousand worlds.

He published a thanksgiving sermon, 1722; a discourse on providence, 1727; the doctrine of merit exploded, and humility recommended, 1727; a fast sermon, occasioned by the earthquake, 1737; a sermon to a society of young men, 1731; a sermon on the death of Samuel Aspinwall, 1735; an election sermon, 1744.—

Pierce's cent. discourse; Christian hist. 1. 394.

ALLEN, James, member of the house of representatives of Massachusetts a number of years, and a counsellor, was graduated at Harvard college in 1717, and died Jan. 8, 1755, aged 57.

In the beginning of 1749 he made a speech in the house, censuring the conduct of the governor, for which he was required to make an acknowledgment. As he declined doing this, the house issued a precept for the choice of a new representative. When re-elected, he was not permitted to take his seat; but next year he took it, and retained it till his death.—*Minot's hist. Mass.* 1. 104—107.

ALLEN, William, chief justice of Pennsylvania, was the son of William Allen, an eminent merchant of Philadelphia, who died in 1725. On the approach of the revolution he retired to England, where he died Sept. 1780. His wife was a daughter of Andrew Hamilton, whom he succeeded as recorder of Philadelphia in 1741. He was much distinguished as a friend to literature. He patronised sir Benjamin West, the painter. By his counsels and exertions Dr. Franklin was much assisted in establishing the college in Philadelphia. He published the *American crisis*, London, 1774, in which he suggests a plan "for restoring the dependence of America to a state of perfection." His principles seem to have been not a little arbitrary.—On his resignation of the office of chief justice, to which he had been appointed in 1750, he was succeeded till the revolution by Mr. Chew, attorney gen., & Mr. Chew by his son, Andrew Allen. This son died in London March 7, 1825, aged 85. At the close of 1776 he put himself under the protection of gen. Howe at Trenton, with his brothers John and William. He had been a member of congress and of the committee of safety; and William a lieut. col. in the continental service, but in 1778 he attempted to raise a regiment of Tories.—*Miller's retr.* 11. 352; *Proud's hist. of Penn.* 11. 188; *Am. Remem.* 1777. p. 56.

ALLEN, Henry, a preacher in Nova Scotia, was born at Newport, R. I. June 14, 1748, and began to propagate some very singular sentiments about the year 1778. He was a man of good capacity, though his mind had not been much cultivated, and though he possessed a warm imagination. He believed, that the souls of all men are emanations or parts of the one great Spirit, and that they were present with our first parents in Eden and participated in the first transgression; that our first parents in innocence were pure spirits without material bodies; that the body will not be raised from the grave; and that the ordinances of the gospel are matters of indifference. The scriptures, he contended, have a spiritual meaning, and are not to be understood in a literal sense. He died at the house of Rev. D. M'Clure, Northampton, N. H. Feb. 2, 1784 and since his death his party has much declined. He published a volume of hymns; and several treatises and sermons.—*Adams' view of religions; Benedict* 1, 282.

ALLEN, Ethan, a brigadier general in the war with Great Britain, was born in Roxbury, Litchfield county, Con. His parents afterwards lived in Salisbury; at an early age he himself emigrated to Vermont. At the commencement of the disturbances in this territory about the year 1770 he took a most active part in favor of the green mountain boys, as the settlers were then called, in opposition to the government of New York. An act of outlawry against him was passed by this state, and 50 pounds were offered for his apprehension; but his party was too numerous and faithful to permit him to be disturbed by any apprehensions for his safety; in all the struggles of the day he was successful; and he not only proved a valuable friend to those, whose cause he had espoused, but he was humane and generous toward those, with whom he had to contend. When called to take the field, he showed himself an able leader and an intrepid soldier.

The news of the battle of Lexington determined colonel Allen to engage on

the side of his country, and inspired him with the desire of demonstrating his attachment to liberty by some bold exploit. While his mind was in this state, a plan for taking Ticonderoga and Crown Point by surprise was formed by capt. Edward Mott and Noah Phelps of Hartford, Con. They marched privately April 29th, with 16 unarmed men. Arriving at Pittsfield, the residence of col. James Easton and John Brown Esq.,—they communicated the project to them and to col. Ethan Allen, then at Pittsfield. These gentlemen immediately engaged to co-operate and to raise men for the purpose. Of the Berkshire men and the green mountain boys 230 were collected under the command of Allen and proceeded to Castleton. Here he was unexpectedly joined by col. Arnold, who had been commissioned by the Massachusetts committee to raise 400 men, and effect the same object, which was now about to be accomplished. As he had not raised the men, he was admitted to act as an assistant to colonel Allen. They reached the lake opposite Ticonderoga Tuesday evening, May, 9, 1775. With the utmost difficulty boats were procured, and 83 men were landed near the garrison. The approach of day rendering it dangerous to wait for the rear, it was determined immediately to proceed. The commander in chief now addressed his men, representing, that they had been for a number of years a scourge to arbitrary power, and famed for their valor, and concluded with saying, "I now propose to advance before you, and in person conduct you through the wicket gate, and you, that will go with me voluntarily in this desperate attempt, poise your firelocks." At the head of the centre file he marched instantly to the gate, where a sentry snapped his gun at him and retreated through the covered way; he pressed forward into the fort, and formed his men on the parade in such a manner as to face two opposite barracks. Three huzzas awaked the garrison. A sentry, who asked quarter, pointed out the apartments of the commanding officer; and Allen

with a drawn sword over the head of captain De la Place, who was undressed, demanded the surrender of the fort. "By what authority do you demand it?" inquired the astonished commander. "I demand it," said Allen, "in the name of the great Jehovah and of the continental congress." The summons could not be disobeyed, and the fort with its very valuable stores and 49 prisoners was immediately surrendered on May 10th. There were from 112 to 120 iron cannon from 6 to 24 pounders, 2 brass cannon, 50 swivels, 2 mortars, 10 tons of musket balls, 3 cart loads of flints, 10 casks of powder, 30 new carriages, 100 stand of small arms, 30 barrels of flour, and 18 barrels of pork. Crown Point was taken the same day, and the capture of a sloop of war soon afterwards made Allen and his brave party complete masters of lake Champlain. May 18th Arnold with 35 men surprised the fort of St. John's in Can., taking 14 prisoners, a sloop & 2 brass cannon. Allen, arriving the same day with 90 men, resolved, against the advice of Arnold, to attempt to hold the place. But he was attacked the next day by a larger force from Montreal and compelled to retreat.

In the fall 1775 he was sent twice into Canada to observe the dispositions of the people, and attach them, if possible, to the American cause. During this last tour colonel Brown met him, and proposed an attack on Montreal in concert. The proposal was eagerly embraced, and colonel Allen with 110 men, nearly 80 of whom were Canadians, crossed the river in the night of Sept. 24. In the morning he waited with impatience for the signal from colonel Brown, who agreed to co-operate with him; but he waited in vain. He made a resolute defence against an attack of 500 men, and it was not till his own party was reduced by desertions to the number of 31, and he had retreated near a mile, that he surrendered. A moment afterwards a furious savage rushed towards him, and presented his firelock with the intent of killing him. It was only by making use of the body of the officer, to whom he had given his sword, as

a shield, that he escaped destruction. This rash attempt was made without authority from gen. Schuyler. He was kept for some time in irons, and then sent to England as a prisoner, being assured that the halter would be the reward of his rebellion, when he arrived there. On his passage, handcuffed and fettered, he was shut up with his fellow prisoners in the cable tier, a space 12 feet by 10. After his arrival about the middle of Dec. he was lodged for a short time in Pendennis castle, near Falmouth. On the 8th of Jan. 1776 he was put on board a frigate and by a circuitous route carried to Halifax. Here he remained confined in the gaol from June to October, when he was removed to New York. During the passage to this place, captain Burke, a daring prisoner, proposed to kill the British captain and seize the frigate; but colonel Allen refused to engage in the plot, and was probably the means of preserving the life of capt. Smith, who had treated him very politely. He was kept at New York about a year and a half, sometimes imprisoned, and sometimes permitted to be on parole. While here, he had an opportunity to observe the inhuman manner, in which the American prisoners were treated. In one of the churches, in which they were crowded, he saw seven lying dead at one time, and others biting pieces of chips from hunger. He calculated, that of the prisoners taken at Long Island and fort Washington, near two thousand perished by hunger and cold, or in consequence of diseases occasioned by the impurity of their prisons.

Col. Allen was exchanged for col. Campbell May 6, 1778, and after having repaired to head quarters, and offered his services to general Washington in case his health should be restored, he returned to Vermont. His arrival on the evening of the last of May gave his friends great joy, and it was announced by the discharge of cannon. As an expression of confidence in his patriotism and military talents he was very soon appointed to the command of the state militia. It does not appear however, that his intrepidity

was ever again brought to the test, though his patriotism was tried by an unsuccessful attempt of the British to bribe him to effect a union of Vermont with Canada. Sir H. Clinton wrote to lord Germaine Feb. 1781; "there is every reason to suppose, that Ethan Allen has quitted the rebel cause." He died suddenly at his estate in Colchester Feb. 13, 1789. His daughter Pamela married E. W. Keyes, Esq. in 1803. Another daughter entered a nunnery in Canada. He had lived for a time in Sunderland. It was his project to make a city, Vergennes, a mile square.

General Allen possessed strong powers of mind, but they never felt the influence of education. Though he was brave, humane, and generous; yet his conduct does not seem to have been much influenced by considerations respecting that holy and merciful Being, whose character and whose commands are disclosed to us in the scriptures. His notions with regard to religion were such, as to prove that they, who rather confide in their own wisdom than seek instruction from heaven, may embrace absurdities, which would disgrace the understanding of a child. He believed, with Pythagoras, that man after death would transmigrate into beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, &c, and often informed his friends, that he himself expected to live again in the form of a large white horse.

The following anecdote shows, that he did not hold his strange opinions very strongly. Being called to the chamber of a dying daughter, who had been instructed in the principles of christianity by his pious wife, she said to him, "I am about to die; shall I believe in the principles you have taught me, or shall I believe in what my mother has taught me?" He became agitated; his chin quivered; his whole frame shook; and he replied; "believe what your mother has taught you."

Besides a number of pamphlets in the controversy with New York, he published in 1779 a narrative of his observations during his captivity, which was afterwards

reprinted; a vindication of the opposition of the inhabitants of Vt. to the government of New York, and their right to form an independent state, 1779; and Allen's theology, or the oracles of reason, 1786. This last work was intended to ridicule the doctrine of Moses and the prophets. It would be unjust to bring against it the charge of having effected great mischief in the world, for few have had the patience to read it.—*Allen's narrative*; *Bost. weekly mag.* II.; *Holmes' annals*, II. 207; *Williams' Vermont*; *Chronicle*, March 5, 1789; *Marshall's Wash.*, II. 206; III. 24; *Gordon*, II. 13, 160; *Graham's Vt.*; *Encyc. Am.*; *Dwight's Trav.* II. 409. 421; *Amer. Rememb.* 1778. 50.

ALLEN, Ira, first secretary of Vermont, the brother of Ethan, was born at Cornwall, Con. about 1752 and in early life co-operated with his brother in the controversy between Vermont and New York, being a lieutenant under him. He also took an active part on the lakes in the war of 1775. Being a member of the legislature in 1776 and 1777, he was zealous in asserting the independence of Vermont. In Dec. 1777 he assisted in forming the constitution of Vermont; and soon afterwards was nominated surveyor general and treasurer. He and Bradley and Fay were commissioners to congress for Vermont in 1780 and 1781. In the politic negotiations with Canada in 1781, designed to protect the people of the "New Hampshire grants" from invasion, Mr. Allen and Jonas Fay were the principal agents. In 1789 he drew up a memorial in favor of the establishment of a college at Burlington. Having risen to the rank of eldest major general of the militia, he proceeded to Europe in Dec. 1795 to purchase arms by the advice of the governor for the supply of the state, but as a private speculation by the sale of his lands, of which he asserted, that he and the heirs of Ethan held nearly 300,000 acres. He went to France and purchased of the French republic 24 brass cannon and 20,000 muskets at 25 livres, expecting to sell them at 50, a part of which he shipped at Ostend in the Olive

Branch; but he was captured Nov. 9, 1796, and carried into England. A litigation of 8 years in the court of admiralty followed. He was charged with the purpose of supplying the Irish rebels with arms. In 1798 he was imprisoned in France. He returned to America in 1801. At length he procured a decision in his favor. His residence, when in Vermont, was at Colchester; but he died at Philadelphia Jan. 7, 1814, aged 62, leaving several children.—Ebenezer Allen, a 'green mountain boy,' distinguished in Vermont, and who died 1805, it is believed, was his brother. There were 7 brothers.—He published the Natural and Political history of Vermont, 1798, and statements applicable to the Olive Branch, Phil. 1807.—*Pub. char.* 1802, 234—248; *Holmes*, II. 472; *Am. Rememb.* 1782. p. 351, Part II. 74.

ALLEN, Moses, minister of Midway, Georgia, and a distinguished friend of his country, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, Sept. 14, 1748. He was educated at the college in New Jersey, where he was graduated in 1772; and was licensed by the presbytery of New Brunswick Feb. 1, 1774, and recommended by them as an ingenious, prudent, pious man. In his journal of this year he speaks of passing in Dec. a few days, at his earnest request, with his friend, Mr. James Madison, in Virginia, at the house of his father, Col. Madison, and of preaching repeatedly at the court house, and of being solicited to pass the winter there. In March following he preached first at Christ's church parish, about 20 miles from Charleston, in South Carolina. Here he was ordained, March 16, 1775, by the Rev. Mr. Zubly, Mr. Edmonds, and William Tennent. He preached his farewell sermon in this place June 8, 1777, and was soon afterwards established at Midway, to which place he had been earnestly solicited to remove.

The British army from Florida under gen. Prevost dispersed his society in 1778, and burned the meeting house, almost every dwelling house, and the crops of rice then in stacks. In December,

when Savannah was reduced by the British troops, he was taken prisoner. The continental officers were sent to Sunbury on parole, but Mr Allen, who was chaplain to the Georgia brigade, was denied that privilege. His warm exhortations from the pulpit and his animated exertions in the field exposed him to the particular resentment of the British. They sent him on board the prison ships. Wearied with a confinement of a number of weeks in a loathsome place, and seeing no prospect of relief, he determined to attempt the recovery of his liberty by throwing himself into the river and swimming to an adjacent point; but he was drowned in the attempt on the evening of February 8, 1779, in the 31st year of his age. His body was washed on a neighboring island, and was found by some of his friends. They requested of the captain of a British vessel some boards to make a coffin, but could not procure them.

Mr. Allen, notwithstanding his clerical function, appeared among the foremost in the day of battle, and on all occasions sought the post of danger as the post of honor. The friends of independence admired him for his popular talents, his courage, and his many virtues. The enemies of independence could accuse him of nothing more, than a vigorous exertion of all his powers in defending the rights of his injured country. He was eminently a pious man.—*Ramsey*, ii. 6; *Hist. col.* ix. 157; *Allen's ser. on M. Allen*; *Hart*.

ALLEN, Thomas, brother of the preceding and first minister of Pittsfield, Mass.; was born Jan. 7, 1743, at Northampton, of which town his great grandfather, Samuel, was one of the first settlers, receiving a grant of land from the town Dec. 17, 1657. In the records of the town the name is written variously, Allen, Allin, Allyn, and Alyn. His grandfather, Samuel, who died in 1739, was a deacon of the church, of which Jonathan Edwards was pastor. His father, Joseph, who died Dec. 30, 1779, and his mother, Elizabeth Parsons, who died Jan. 9, 1800, both eminent for piety, were the steady friends of Mr. Edwards during

the popular commotion, which caused the removal of that excellent minister.

Through the bequest of an unmarried uncle of his father,—Mr. Thomas Allen, who died in 1754,—Mr. Allen was educated at Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1762, being ranked among the best classical scholars of the day.

After studying theology under the direction of Mr. Hooker of Northampton, Mr. Allen was ordained April 18, 1764 the first minister of Pittsfield, so named in honor of William Pitt,—then a frontier town, in which a garrison had been kept during the French war. The Indian name of the place was *Pontoosuc*. At the time of his settlement there were in Pittsfield but half a dozen houses, not made of logs. He lived to see it a rich and beautiful town, containing nearly three thousand inhabitants. During a ministry of 46 years he was unwearied in dispensing the glorious gospel. Besides his stated labors on the sabbath, he frequently delivered lectures and in the course of his life preached six or seven hundred funeral sermons. In the early part of his ministry he also occasionally preached in the neighboring towns, not then supplied with settled ministers.

The same benevolence, which awakened his zeal in guiding men in the way to heaven, made him desirous of rendering them happy also in this world. His charities to the poor excited their gratitude and rendered his religious instructions the more effectual. His house was the seat of hospitality. Towards other denominations of Christians, though strict in his own principles, he was yet exemplarily candid, neither believing that true piety was confined to his own sect, nor that gentleness and forbearance were useless in the attempt to reclaim men from error. At the commencement of the American revolution, like most of his brethren, he engaged warmly in the support of the rights and independence of his country, for he believed, that the security and permanence of the best of earthly enjoyments, as well as the progress of genuine religion, were intimately connected with

00/1

public liberty. Twice he went out as a volunteer chaplain for a short time;—from Oct. 3 to Nov. 23, 1776 he was absent from home, with the army at White Plains, near New York, and in June and July 1777 he was at Ticonderoga. On the retreat of St. Clair before Burgoyne he returned home. But the next month, when a detachment from Burgoyne's troops under the command of colonel Baum had penetrated to the neighborhood of Bennington, and threatened to desolate the country, he accompanied the volunteer militia of Pittsfield, who marched to repel the invasion. Previously to the assault of a particular intrenchment, which was filled with refugees, he deemed it his duty to advance towards the enemy and exhort them to surrender, assuring them of good treatment, in a voice distinctly heard by them; but being fired upon, he rejoined the militia, and was among the foremost, who entered the breast-work. His exertions and example contributed somewhat to the triumph of that day, August 16th, which checked the progress of the British and led to the capture of Burgoyne. After the battle he found a Hessian surgeon's horse, loaded with panniers of bottles of wine. The wine he administered to the wounded and the weary; but two large square glass bottles he carried home with him as trophies of his campaign of three or four days. During the rebellion of Shays, which extended to the county of Berkshire, Mr. Allen supported the authority of the established government of Massachusetts. The insurgents at one period threatened to seize him and carry him as a hostage into the state of New-York. But in his intrepidity he was not to be shaken from his purpose and his duty. He slept with arms in his bed room, ready to defend himself against the violence of lawless men. In the new political controversy, which sprung up after the adoption of the federal constitution, Mr. Allen's principles attached him to what was called the democratic or republican party. Among his parishioners were some, who were Tories in the revolutionary war and

who remembered with no good will the zeal of their whig minister; others were furious politicians, partaking fully of the malevolent spirit of the times, intent on accomplishing their object, though with the weapons of obloquy and outrage. "During the presidency of Mr. Jefferson," says the History of Berkshire, "that spirit of political rancor, that infected every class of citizens in this country, arraying fathers, brothers, sons, and neighbors against each other, entered even the sanctuary of the church. A number of Mr. Allen's church and congregation withdrew, and were incorporated by the legislature into a separate parish in 1808; thus presenting to the world the ridiculous spectacle of a church divided on party politics and known by the party names of the day." This division was, however, healed in a few years; though not until after the death of him, whose last days were thus embittered, as well as by domestic afflictions in the loss of his eldest son and daughter.

In Mr. Allen the strength of those afflictions, which constitute the charm of domestic and social life, was remarkable; giving indeed peculiar poignancy to the arrows of affliction, but also swelling in a high degree the amount of good, found in the pilgrimage of the earth.

After the death of his brother Moses Allen in 1779, he took a journey on horseback to Savannah out of regard to the welfare of the widow and her infant son, whom, while the war was raging at the south, he placed for a time in a happy refuge at his house.—Mr. Allen's first born daughter, who married Mr. William P. White of Boston, died in London, leaving an infant, unprotected by any relatives, her husband being then in the East Indies. Though the child was left under the care of a very respectable gentleman, who was connected with its father in large mercantile business, yet such was his solicitude for its welfare, that in the year 1799 he encountered the dangers of a voyage across the Atlantic & brought his grand child home to his own family.

He sailed in the ship *Argo*, capt. Rich. —On the voyage many fears were awakened by a vessel of force, which pursued the *Argo*, and was supposed to be a French ship. The idea of a prison in France was by no means welcome. In the expectation of a fight Mr. Allen obtained the captain's consent to offer a prayer with the men and to make an encouraging speech to them before the action. The frigate proved to be British; & the deliverance was acknowledged in a thanksgiving prayer. On his arrival at London he was received with great kindness by his friends, Mr. Robert Cowie and Mr. Robert Steel, and was made acquainted with several of the distinguished evangelical ministers of England; with Newton and Haweis, and Rowland Hill, and Bogue, and others, from whom he caught a pious zeal for the promotion of foreign missions, which on his return he diffused around him. He regarded the London missionary society as the most wonderful work of divine providence in modern times. It appears from his journal, that he was absent from Pittsfield from July 3d to Dec. 30, 1799. His return passage was boisterous and extended to the great length of 85 days before anchoring at New York. Among other objects of curiosity, which attracted his attention in London, he went to see the king, as he passed from St. James' to the parliament house in a coach, drawn by six cream colored horses. On this sight he recorded the following reflections:—"This is he, who desolated my country; who ravaged the American coasts; annihilated our trade; burned our towns; plundered our cities; sent forth his Indian allies to scalp our wives and children; starved our youth in his prison ships; and caused the expenditure of a hundred millions of money and a hundred thousand of precious lives. Instead of being the father of his people, he has been their destroyer. May God forgive him so great guilt! And yet he is the idol of the people, who think, they cannot live without him."—In this journal he also recorded with much confidence

the following prediction—"This country will work the subversion & ruin of the freedom and government of my country, or my country will work the melioration if not the renovation of this country." Late events seem to prove, that the example of American liberty has not been without a beneficial effect in G. Britain.

His health had been declining for several years before his death, and more than once he was brought to the brink of the grave. For several months he was unable to preach. He was fully aware of his approaching dissolution, and the prospects of eternity brightened, as he drew near the close of life. Those precious promises, which with peculiar tenderness he had often announced to the sick and dying, were now his support. The all-sufficient Savior was his only hope; and he rested on him with perfect confidence. He was desirous of departing, and was chiefly anxious, lest he should be impatient.

Knowing his dependence upon God, he continually besought those, who were around his bed, to pray for him. He took an affecting leave of his family, repeating his pious counsels and bestowing upon each one his valedictory blessing. When he was reminded by a friend of his great labors in the ministry, he disclaimed all merit for what he had done, though he expressed his belief, that he had plainly and faithfully preached the gospel. He forgave and prayed for his enemies. When one of his children, a day or two before his death, pressed him to take some nourishment, or it would be impossible for him to live; he replied, "*Live? I am going to live forever!*" He frequently exclaimed, "Come, Lord Jesus; come quickly." In the morning of the Lord's day, Feb. 11, 1810, he fell asleep in Jesus, in the 68th year of his age and the 47th of his ministry.—Among his children, who have deceased since his departure, was one son, who was a captain in service during the war of 1812. Another, Dr. Elisha Lee Allen, officiated as surgeon in the same war on the Niagara frontier, and was retained on the peace

establishment May 1815. His account of the battle of Chippewa was published in the Boston Centinel Aug. 10, 1814. He died of the yellow fever at Pas Christian, near New Orleans, Sept. 5, 1817. Another son, professor Solomon M. Allen, died a few days afterwards, Sept. 23, 1817. And Mrs. Ripley, the wife of maj. gen. Ripley, died at the Bay of St. Louis of the yellow fever Sept. 11, 1820.—Mr. Allen's widow, Elizabeth [Lee] Allen, died March 31, 1830, aged 82 years.

He published a sermon on the death of his daughter, Elizabeth White, 1798; on the death of Moses Allen, son of Rev. Moses Allen, 1801; on the death of Anna Collins, 1803; on the death of his son Thomas Allen, jun. 1806; Election Sermon, 1808. Several of his letters on the sickness and death of his daughter were published in the *Edinburgh Missionary Mag.* for Oct. Nov. & Dec. 1799.—*Panoplist*, March, 1810; *Hist. of Berkshire*, 377; *P. Sun*, Feb. 21.

ALLEN, Solomon, a useful minister of the gospel, brother of the preceding, was born at Northampton Feb. 23, 1751. He and four of his brothers entered the army in the revolutionary war. Of these two, Moses and Thomas, whose lives are here recorded, were chaplains. Another, major Jonathan Allen, after escaping the perils of the service, was shot by his companion, Mr. Seth Lyman, while hunting deer in a deep snow in the neighborhood of Northampton, in January 1780, aged 42 years. To such families of daring, self-denying, zealous patriots and soldiers America is indebted, through the blessing of God on their sacrifices and toils, for her freedom and independence.

Mr. Solomon Allen, in the course of the war, rose to the rank of major. At the time of the capture of Andre he was a lieutenant and adjutant, on service near the lines not far from New York. His account of the removal of Andre to West Point, received from his own lips, will correct the errors of the other accounts, which have been given to the world. When the British spy was brought to the

American post, col. Jameson ordered lieut. Allen to select a guard of 9 men out of 300, who were detached from West Point as a covering party to col. Weld's (of Roxbury) light horse on the lines 60 miles from West Point, and to carry the prisoner to gen. Arnold, the commanding officer at West Point, with a letter from Jameson to Arnold. Just at night, Sept 23, 1780, he set out with his prisoner, who wore an old, torn crimson coat, nankeen vest and small clothes, old boots and flapped hat. Andre's arms being bound behind him, one of the soldiers held the strap, which was around his arm, and the guard on each side as well as before and behind were ordered to run him through, if he attempted to escape. Lieut. Allen, riding behind, assured Andre of good treatment, and offered, if he should be tired, to dismount and give him his horse. Having thus proceeded 7 miles, with much cheerfulness on the part of the prisoner, an express overtook them with a letter from Jameson of this import, that as the enemy might have parties landed between them and West Point, lieutenant Allen was ordered to leave the river road and take the prisoner immediately over east to lower Salem and deliver him to capt. Hooglin, commanding there a company of light horse; then to take one of the guard and proceed with Jameson's letter to Arnold to West Point, sending the 8 men back under the command of the sergeant. The guard were unwilling to comply, for they wished to get back to West Point. They said, there was no danger, and it would be best to proceed; and Andre seconded the proposal. He thought, the fear of a rescue was very idle. But lieut. Allen replied, like a soldier, I must obey orders. From this moment Andre appeared downcast. The same night Allen delivered him to Hooglin; having travelled 20 miles. In the morning of Sept. 24th he proceeded with one of the guard to West Point, it being arranged, that Andre should soon follow him; but the man being on foot, and the distance 40 or 50 miles, they did not arrive till the forenoon of the

25th. at Robinson's house, the east side of the river, opposite West Point,—the residence of Arnold and the quarters of the general officers. Arnold was in the buttry eating, it being 10 or 11 o'clock; on receiving the letter from Andre he was thrown into great confusion; he, however, in a short time asked lieut. Allen up stairs to sit with Mrs. Arnold, probably to keep him from an interview with the other officers, and precipitately left the house and fled. Such was Mr. Allen's statement. Washington soon arrived, at 12 o'clock on the same day, from Hartford, and in the afternoon the treason was discovered by the arrival of the packet from Jameson for Washington; Andre was brought to head quarters the next day. On the same day adjutant Allen was invited to dine at head quarters; and at dinner he heard Gen. Knox remark,—“What a very *fortunate* discovery this was! Without it we should all have been cut up.” To which Gen. Washington very gravely and emphatically replied, “I do not call this a *fortunate* occurrence; but a remarkable *Providence!*”

After the war maj. Allen was a conspicuous officer in quelling the insurrection of Shays. At the age of forty his soul was conquered by the power of the gospel, which till then he had resisted; in a few years afterwards he was chosen a deacon of the church of Northampton. As his personal piety increased, he became solicitous to preach the gospel to his perishing brethren. But, at the age of 50, with no advantages of education, there were formidable obstacles in his way. The ministers around him suggested discouragements, as he could hardly acquire the necessary qualifications. But his pious zeal was irrepressible. There were various branches of learning, which he could not hope to gain; but “one thing he could do;—he could bend all the force of a naturally robust intellect to the work of searching the scriptures. This he did, & while in this way he enriched his understanding from their abundant treasures, his faith was strengthened, his hope brightened, and all the christian graces were re-

freshed from that fountain of living waters.” He read also Howe's and Baxter's works. The former was in his view the greatest of uninspired writers. From these sources he drew his theology. He wrote out a few sermons, and thus commenced the labor of preaching, at first in a few small towns in Hampshire county, but for the last years of his life in the western part of the state of New York, in Middletown at the head of Canandaigua lake, in Riga, Pittsford, Brighton, and other towns near the Genesee river. Without property himself, he preached the gospel to the poor and was perfectly content with food and clothing, demanding and receiving no other compensation for his services. He rejoiced in fatigues and privations in the service of his blessed master. Sometimes in his journies he reposed himself with nothing but a blanket to protect him from the inclemency of the weather. But though poor, he was the means of enriching many with the inestimable riches of religion. Four churches were established by him, and he numbered about 200 souls, as by his preaching reclaimed from perdition. Though poor himself, there were those, connected with him, who were rich, and by whose liberality he was enabled to accomplish his benevolent purposes. When one of his sons presented him with a hundred dollars, he begged him to receive again the money, as he had no unsupplied wants and knew not what to do with it; but, as he was not allowed to return it, he purchased with it books for the children of his flock, and gave every child a book. From such sources he expended about a thousand dollars in books and clothing for the people in the wilderness, while at the same time he toiled incessantly in teaching them the way to heaven. Such an example of disinterestedness drew forth from an enemy of the gospel the following remark;—“This is a thing I cannot get along with: this old gentleman, who can be as rich as he pleases, comes here and does all these things for nothing; there must be something in his religion.”

In the autumn of 1820, 'after having been nearly 20 years a preacher in the new settlements of the west, his declining health induced him to bid adieu to his people in order to visit once more, before his death, his children and friends in Massachusetts and in the cities of New York and Philadelphia. His parting with his church at Brighton was like the parting of Paul with the elders of the church of Ephesus. Many of the members of the church accompanied him to the boat, and tears were shed and prayers offered on the shore of lake Ontario, as on the sea-coast of Asia Minor. Even the passengers in the boat could not refrain from weeping at the solemnity and tenderness of the scene. It was, as it was apprehended to be, the last interview between the beloved pastor and his people, until they meet again in the morning of the resurrection of the just. The attachment of children to Mr. Allen was indeed remarkable. Wherever he went, children, while they venerated his white locks, would cling around his knees to listen to the interesting anecdotes, which he would relate, and to his warnings and instructions.

Mr. Allen revisited his friends, with a presentiment, that it was his last visit. He had come, he said, "to set his house in order," alluding to his numerous children and grand children, living in different places. It was his custom to address them first individually, then collectively, and while a heavenly serenity beamed upon his countenance, he pressed upon them the concerns of another world with plainness and simplicity, with pathos and energy. He had the happiness to be persuaded, that all his children, excepting one, were truly pious; and concerning that one he had the strongest faith, that God would have mercy upon him. After 10 years that son has espoused a cause, which he never before loved, and manifests much pious zeal.

At Pittsfield, where some of his relatives lived and where his brother had been the minister, Mr. Allen went through the streets, and, entering each house, read a chapter in the Bible, exhorting all the

members of the family to serve God and praying fervently for their salvation. In like manner he visited other towns. He felt, that the time was short, and he was constrained to do all the good in his power. With his white locks and the strong impressive tones of his voice, and having a known character of sanctity, all were awed at the presence of the man of God. He went about with the holy zeal and authority of an apostle. In prayer Mr. Allen displayed a sublimity and pathos, which good judges have considered as unequalled by any ministers, whom they have known. It was the energy of true faith and strong feeling.—In November he arrived at New York, and there, after a few weeks, he expired in the arms of his children Jan. 20, 1821, aged 70 years. At his funeral his pall was borne by 8 clergymen of the city.

As he went down to the grave he enjoyed an unbroken serenity of soul and rejoiced and exulted in the assured hope of eternal life in the presence of his Redeemer in heaven. Some of his last memorable sayings have been preserved by Rev. Mr. Danforth in his sketch of his last hours. If there are any worldly minded ministers, who neglect the sheep and lambs of the flock,—any, who repose themselves in learned indolence,—any, who are not bold to reprove and diligent to instruct,—any, who are not burning with holy zeal, nor strong in faith, nor fervent and mighty in prayer;—to them the history of the ministry and faithfulness of Mr. Allen might show to what a height of excellence and honor they might reach, did they but possess his spirit.

Mr. Allen published no writings to keep alive his name on earth. He did not, like some learned men, spend his life in laboriously doing nothing. But he has a record on high; and his benevolent, pious, zealous toils have doubtless gained for him that honor, which cometh from God, and which will be green and flourishing, when the honors of science and of heroic exploits and all the honors of earth shall wither away. In his life there is present-

ed to the world a memorable example of the power in doing good, which may be wielded by one mind, even under the most unfavorable circumstances, when its energies are wholly controlled by a spirit of piety. Though found in deep poverty, such a pious zeal may mould the characters of those, who by their industry and enterprise acquire great wealth; and thus may be the remote cause of all their extensive charities. One lesson especially should come home to the hearts of parents; teaching them to hope that by their faithfulness and the constancy and importunity of prayer all their offspring and a multitude of their descendants will be rendered through the faithfulness and mercy of God rich in faith and be made wise unto salvation.—*Sketch of his last hours by J. N. Danforth.*

ALLEN, James, a poet, was born at Boston July 24, 1739. It was his misfortune to be the son of a merchant of considerable wealth. From youth he was averse to study. He early adopted free notions on religion. After remaining three years at college, he afterwards lived at his ease in Boston, without business and without a family, displaying much eccentricity, till his death, Oct. 1808, aged 69 years. Had he been without property, he might have been impelled to some useful exertion of his powers. He wrote a few pieces of poetry;—lines on the Boston massacre at the request of Dr. Warren, the retrospect, &c.—*Spec. of Amer. Poet.* i. 160.

ALLEN, William Henry, a naval officer, was born at Providence, R. I., Oct. 21, 1784. His father, William Allen, was a major in the revolutionary army and in 1799 appointed brigadier general of the militia of the state. His mother was the sister of gov. Jones. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of his father, who wished him to cultivate the arts of peace, he entered the navy as a midshipman in 1800 and sailed under Bainbridge to Algiers. After his return he again sailed for the Mediterranean under Barron in the Philadelphia; the third time in 1802 under Rodgers in the frigate John Ad-

ams; and the fourth time in 1804 as sailing master of the Congress. In his voyage, while the ship was lying to in a gale, he fell from the fore yard into the sea, and must have been lost, had he not risen close by the mizen chains, on which he caught hold. Thus was he by a kind providence preserved. As lieutenant he repaired on board the Constitution, commanded by Rodgers, in Oct. 1805. During the cruise he visited the mountains Etna and Vesuvius and the cities Herculanium and Pompeia. Returning in 1806, he was the next year on board the Chesapeake, when, without fighting, she struck her colors to the British frigate Leopard,—an event, which filled him with indignation. He, in consequence drew up the letter of the officers to the secretary of the navy, urging the arrest and trial of commodore Barron for neglect of duty.—During the embargo of 1808 he cruised off Block island for the enforcement of the law, but in his delicacy got excused from boarding in person any vessel from his native state. In 1809 he joined the frigate United States as first lieutenant under Decatur. Soon after the declaration of war in 1812 he was distinguished in the action Oct. 25th, which issued in the capture of the Macedonian. The superior skill of the United States in gunnery was ascribed to the diligent training and discipline of lieut. Allen. He carried the prize safely into the harbor of New York amidst the gratulations of thousands. Promoted to be master commandant, in 1813 he conveyed Mr. Crawford, the minister, to France in the brig Argus, and afterwards proceeded to the Irish channel, agreeably to orders, for the purpose of destroying the English commerce. His success was so great, that the injury inflicted by him upon the enemy in the capture of 20 vessels was estimated at 2 millions of dollars. In his generosity he never allowed the baggage of passengers to be molested. On the 14th of Aug. he fell in with the British brig Pelican, cruising in the channel for the purpose of capturing the Argus. Soon after the action commenced, captain Al-

len was mortally wounded, and carried below; lieut. Watson being also wounded, the command for a time devolved on lieut. W. H. Allen, jun. After a vigorous resistance of nearly an hour, the *Argo* was captured, with the loss of 6 killed and 17 wounded. Capt. Allen was carried into Plymouth the next day, his leg having been amputated at sea. He died Aug. 15, 1813, aged 28 years, and was buried with military honors.—Capt. Allen was highly respected and esteemed in private life, exhibiting a uniform courtesy and amenity of manners. With great care he abstained from all irritating and insulting language. He united the milder graces with the stern and masculine character of the sailor. The eager desire of fame, called “the last infirmity of noble minds,” seemed to reign in his heart. Against the wishes of all his friends he entered the naval service, thirsting for honor and distinction, of which he had his share; but in early manhood he died a prisoner in a foreign land. If there must be victims to war, we could wish the defenders of their country’s rights a higher reward than fame.—*Bailey’s nav. biog.* 205-226.

ALLEN, Solomon Metcalf, professor of languages in Middlebury college, Vermont, was the son of Rev. T. Allen of Pittsfield and was born Feb. 18, 1789. He received his second name on account of his being a descendant on his mother’s side of Rev. Nathan Metcalf, first minister of Falmouth, Mass., who died about 1725. His father destined him to be a farmer, as he was athletic and fond of active life; but after he became pious, his friends being desirous that he should receive a collegial education, he commenced the study of Latin at the age of twenty. In 1813 he graduated at Middlebury with high reputation as a scholar. During a year spent at Andover, besides attending to the customary studies, he read a part of the New Testament in the Syriac language. After officiating for two years as a tutor, he was chosen in 1816 professor of the ancient languages, having risen to this honor in 7 years after commencing the study of Latin. He lived to accomplish but lit-

tle, but long enough to show what the energy of pious zeal is capable of accomplishing. Respected and beloved by all his associates and acquaintance, his sudden and awful death overwhelmed them with sorrow. Being induced, on account of a defect in the chimney, to go imprudently upon the roof of the college building, he fell from it Sept. 23, 1817, and in consequence died the same evening, aged 28 years. In his last hours his numerous friends crowded around him, “watching with trembling anxiety the flight of his immortal soul to the kindred spirits of a better world.” Under the extreme anguish of his dying moments, resigning the loveliness, which he had hoped would be shortly his own, and all the fair prospects of this world, he exclaimed:—“The lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice!—O, Father, thy will be done! So seemeth it good in thy sight, O Lord.”—Professor Frederic Hall has described his frank and noble character and his many virtues, the tenderness of his heart and his energy of mind. Another writer speaks of his unwearied perseverance and unconquerable resolution, and says,—“his march to eminence was steady, rapid, and sure. Whether he turned his attention to the abstruse and profound branches of mathematical science or to the stores of ancient classical learning, he solved every problem and overcame every obstacle with equal facility and triumph.” Mr. Allen was at Andover one of “the group of stars,” the friends of Carlos Wilcox, alluded to by him in the following lines. The others were Sylvester Larned, Alexander M. Fisher, Levi Parsons, Pliny Fisk, and Joseph R. Andrus; all recorded in this volume. These, with Mr. Allen and Mr. Wilcox, all young men, no longer shine on the earth; but, it is believed, they make a constellation of seven stars, like the Pleiades, resplendent in heaven. May there be in future many such groups in our theological schools.—

“Ye were a group of stars collected here,
Some mildly glowing, others sparkling bright;
Here, rising in a region calm and clear,
Ye shone awhile with intermingled light;

Then, parting, each pursuing his own flight
 O'er the wide hemisphere, ye singly stonè;
 But, ere ye climbed to half your promised height,
 Ye sunk again with brightening glory round
 you thrown,

Each left a brilliant track, as each expired alone.

—*Hall's eulogy; Wilcox's Remains*, 90;
Nat. Standard, Oct. 1, 1817.

ALLEN, Paul, a poet, was born at Providence, R. I. Feb. 15, 1775, his father, Paul Allen, being a representative in the legislature, and his mother the daughter of gov. Cook. He was graduated at Brown university in 1796 and afterwards studied, but never practised, law. Devoted to literature, he removed to Philadelphia and was engaged as a writer in the *Port Folio* and in the *United States Gazette*, and was also employed to prepare for the press the travels of Lewis and Clark. After this he was for some time one of the editors of the *Federal Republican* at Baltimore; but on quitting this employment he found himself in impaired health and extreme indigence, with a widowed mother dependent on him for support. In his mental disorder, he believed that he was to be way laid and murdered. To the disgrace of our laws he was thrown into jail for a debt of 30 dollars. About this time he wrote for the *Portico*, a magazine, associated with Pierpont and Neal. His friends procured for him the establishment of the *Journal of the Times*, and afterwards of the *Morning Chronicle*, which was widely circulated. Having long and frequently advertised a history of the American revolution, of which he had written nothing; it was now determined to publish it, an unequalled subscription having been obtained. The work appeared in two vols. in his name, but was written by Mr. John Neal and Mr. Watkins; Neal writing the first vol., beginning with the declaration of Independence. His principal poem, called *Noah*, which has simplicity and feeling, was also submitted to Mr. Neal, and reduced to one fifth of its original size. He died at Baltimore in Aug. 1826, aged 51 years. He published original poems, serious and entertaining, 1801.

A long extract from *Noah* is in *Specimens of American poetry*.—*Spec. A. P.* II. 185.

ALLEN, Richard, first bishop of the African methodist episcopal church, died at Philadelphia March 26, 1831, aged 71.

ALLEN, Benjamin, rector of St. Paul's church, Philadelphia, died at sea in the brig *Edward*, on his return from Europe, Jan. 27, 1829. He had been the editor of the *Christian magazine*, and was a disinterested, zealous servant of God.

ALLERTON, Isaac, one of the first settlers of Plymouth, came over in the first ship, the *Mayflower*. His name appears the fifth in the agreement of the company, signed at cape Cod Nov. 11, 1620. There were 6 persons in his family. Mary, his wife, died Feb. 25, 1621. In the summer or autumn of 1626 he went to England as agent for the colony; and he returned in the spring of 1627, having conditionally purchased for his associates the rights of the *Adventurers* for 1800 pounds, the agreement being signed Nov. 15, 1626, and also hired for them 200 pounds at 30 per cent interest and expended it in goods. He took a second voyage as agent in 1627 and concluded the bargain with the company at London Nov. 6, accomplishing also other objects, particularly obtaining a patent for a trading place in the *Kennebec*. Judge Davis erroneously represents, that Mr. Prince dates the departure of Mr. Allerton in the autumn; but Mr. Prince speaks only of his going "with the return of the ships," probably June or July. The voyage of the preceding year he regards as made "in the fall;" also the third voyage in 1628, for the purpose of enlarging the *Kennebec* patent. After his return in August, 1629, he proceeded again to England and with great difficulty obtained the patent Jan. 29, 1630. A fifth voyage was made in 1630, and he returned the following year in the ship *White Angel*. He was an enterprising trader at *Penobscot* and elsewhere. In 1633 he was engaged in "a trading wigwam," which was lost at *Machias*. A bark of his

was lost on cape Ann in 1635, and 21 persons perished, among whom were John Avery, a minister, his wife and 6 children. The rock is called 'Avery's fall.' The time and place of Mr. Allerton's death are not mentioned. Hutchinson says, that he settled in England. But from 1643 to 1658 he lived at New Haven, and probably traded with the Dutch at New York. In 1653 he received mackerel from Boston to sell for half profits, and is called J. Allerton, senior.—Point Alderton in Boston harbor is supposed to be named from him.—His second wife, whom he married before 1627, and who died of "the pestilent fever" in 1634, was Fear Brewster, daughter of elder Brewster, who had another daughter, *Love*, and a son, *Wrestling*. It seems, that he was married again, for coming from New Haven in 1644 he was cast away with his wife at Scituate, but was saved.—*Davis' Morton*, 38, 221, 389, 391; *Mass. his. coll.* III. 46; *Prince*, 242; *Savage's Winthr.* I. 25; II. 210; *I. Mather's rem. prov.*

ALLISON, Francis, D. D., assistant minister of the first presbyterian church in Philadelphia, was born in Ireland in 1705. After an early classical education at an academy he completed his studies at the university of Glasgow. He came to this country in 1735, and was soon appointed pastor of a presbyterian church at New London in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Here about the year 1741 his solicitude for the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom and his desire of engaging young men in the work of the ministry and of promoting public happiness by the diffusion of religious liberty and learning induced him to open a public school. There was at this time scarcely a particle of learning in the middle states, and he generally instructed all, that came to him, without fee or reward.—About the year 1747 he was invited to take the charge of an academy in Philadelphia; in 1755 he was elected vice provost of the college, which had just been established, and professor of moral philosophy. He was also minister in the first presbyterian church. In

the discharge of the laborious duties, which devolved upon him, he continued till his death, Nov. 28, 1777, aged 72.

Besides an unusually accurate and profound acquaintance with the Latin and Greek classics, he was well informed in moral philosophy, history, and general literature. To his zeal for the diffusion of knowledge Pennsylvania owes much of that taste for solid learning and classical literature, for which many of her principal characters have been so distinguished. The private virtues of Dr. Allison conciliated the esteem of all, that knew him, and his public usefulness has erected a lasting monument to his praise. For more than 40 years he supported the ministerial character with dignity and reputation. In his public services he was plain, practical, and argumentative; warm, animated and pathetic. He was greatly honored by the gracious Redeemer in being made instrumental, as it is believed, in the salvation of many, who heard him. He was frank and ingenuous in his natural temper; warm and zealous in his friendships; catholic in his sentiments; a friend to civil and religious liberty. His benevolence led him to spare no pains nor trouble in assisting the poor and distressed by his advice and influence, or by his own private liberality. It was he, who planned and was the means of establishing the widows' fund, which was remarkably useful. He often expressed his hopes in the mercy of God unto eternal life, & but a few days before his death said to Dr. Ewing, that he had no doubt, but that according to the gospel covenant he should obtain the pardon of his sins through the great Redeemer of mankind, and enjoy an eternity of rest and glory in the presence of God.—He published a sermon delivered before the synods of New York and Pennsylvania May 24, 1758, entitled, peace and unity recommended.—*Assembly's miss. mag.* i. 457—361; *Miller's retr.* ii. 342; *Holmes' life of Stiles*, 98, 99.

ALLISON, Patrick, D. D., first minister of the presbyterian church in Baltimore, was born in Lancaster county in

1740, educated at the college of Philadelphia, and installed in 1762 at Baltimore, where he remained in eminent usefulness till his death, Aug. 21, 1802, aged 61. His few publications were in favor of civil and religious liberty.

ALSOP, George, published "a character of the province of Maryland," describing the laws, customs, commodities, usage of slaves, &c.; also "a small treatise of the wild and native Indians, &c." Lond. 1666, pp, 118.

ALSOP, Richard, a poet, was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1759, and bred a merchant, but devoted himself chiefly to literature. He died at Flatbush, Long Island, Aug. 20, 1815, aged 56 years, with a character of correct morality. Several of his poetical compositions are preserved in the volume entitled 'American poetry.' In 1800 he published a monody, in heroic verse, on the death of Washington, and in 1808 a translation from the Italian of a part of Berni's Orlando Innamorato, under the title of the Fairy of the enchanted lake. He published also several prose translations from the French and Italian, among which is Molina's history of Chili, with notes, 4 vols. 8vo. 1808. This was republished in London without acknowledgment of its being an American translation. In 1815 he published the narrative of the captivity of J. R. Jewitt at Nootka sound. The universal Receipt book was compiled also by him. Among numerous unpublished works, left by him, is the poem, called The Charms of Fancy. He wrote for amusement, and made but little effort for literary distinction; yet his powers were above the common level. With a luxuriant fancy he had a facility of expression. In 1791 the Echo was commenced at Hartford, being a series of burlesque, poetic pieces, designed at first to ridicule the inflated style of Boston editors. The plan was soon extended, so as to include politics. The writers were Alsop, Theodore Dwight, Hopkins, Trumbull, and others, called the "Hartford wits." This was republished with other poems, in 1807. Alsop wrote more of the Echo, than any other

contributor; also the Political Greenhouse in the same volume.—His widow, Mary, died at Middletown Oct. 1829, aged 90 years.—*Spec. Amer. poet.* ii. 54—67.

ALSTON, Joseph, general, was elected governor of South Carolina in 1812. He died at Charleston Sep. 10, 1816, aged 38. His wife, the daughter of col. Aaron Burr, was lost at sea on her passage from Charleston to New York in 1812.

AMERICUS Vespuccius, or more properly Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine gentleman, from whom America derives its name, was born March, 9, 1451 of an ancient family. His father, who was an Italian merchant, brought him up in this business, and his profession led him to visit Spain and other countries. Being eminently skilful in all the sciences subservient to navigation, and possessing an enterprising spirit, he became desirous of seeing the new world, which Columbus had discovered in 1492. He accordingly entered as a merchant on board the small fleet of four ships, equipped by the merchants of Seville and sent out under the command of Ojeda. The enterprise was sanctioned by a royal license.

According to Amerigo's own account he sailed from Cadiz May 20, 1497, and returned to the same port October 15, 1498, having discovered the coast of Paria and passed as far as the gulf of Mexico. If this statement is correct, he saw the continent before Columbus; but its correctness has been disproved, and the voyage of Ojeda was not made until 1499, which Amerigo calls his second voyage, falsely representing that he himself had the command of 6 vessels.—He sailed May 20, 1499 under the command of Ojeda & proceeded to the Antilla islands and thence to the coast of Guiana and Venezuela, and returned to Cadiz in Nov. 1500. After his return Emanuel, king of Portugal, who was jealous of the success and glory of Spain, invited him to his kingdom, & gave him the command of three ships to make a third voyage of discovery. He sailed from Lisbon May 10, 1501, and ran down the coasts of Africa as far as Sierra Leone and the coast of Angola, and then passed

over to Brazil in South America and continued his discoveries to the south as far as Patagonia. He then returned to Sierra Leone and the coast of Guinea, and entered again the port of Lisbon Sep. 7, 1502.

King Emanuel, highly gratified by his success, equipped for him six ships, with which he sailed on his fourth and last voyage May 10, 1503. It was his object to discover a western passage to the Molucca islands. He passed the coasts of Africa, and entered the bay of All Saints in Brazil. Having provision for only 20 months, and being detained on the coast of Brazil by bad weather and contrary winds five months, he formed the resolution of returning to Portugal, where he arrived June 14, 1504. As he carried home with him considerable quantities of the Brazil wood, and other articles of value, he was received with joy. It was soon after this period, that he wrote an account of his four voyages. The work was dedicated to Rene II, duke of Lorraine, who took the title of king of Sicily, and who died Dec. 10, 1508. It was probably published about the year 1507, for in that year he went from Lisbon to Seville, and king Ferdinand appointed him to draw sea charts with the title of chief pilot. He died at the island of Tercera in 1514 aged about 63 years, or, agreeably to another account, at Seville, in 1512.

As he published the first book and chart, describing the new world, and as he claimed the honor of first discovering the continent, the new world has received from him the name of *America*. His pretensions however to this first discovery do not seem to be well supported against the claims of Columbus, to whom the honor is uniformly ascribed by the Spanish historians, and who first saw the continent in 1498. Herrera, who compiled his general history of America from the most authentic records, says, that Amerigo never made but two voyages, and those were with Ojeda in 1499 and 1501, and that his relation of his other voyages was proved to be a mere imposi-

tion. This charge needs to be confirmed by strong proof, for Amerigo's book was published within ten years of the period, assigned for his first voyage, when the facts must have been fresh in the memories of thousands. Besides the improbability of his being guilty of falsifying dates, as he was accused, which arises from this circumstance, it is very possible, that the Spanish writers might have felt a national resentment against him for having deserted the service of Spain. But the evidence against the honesty of Amerigo is very convincing. Neither Martyr nor Benzoni, who were Italians, natives of the same country, & the former of whom was a contemporary, attribute to him the first discovery of the continent. Martyr published the first general history of the new world, and his epistles contain an account of all the remarkable events of his time. All the Spanish historians are against Amerigo. Herrera brings against him the testimony of Ojeda as given in a judicial inquiry. Fonseca, who gave Ojeda the license for his voyage, was not reinstated in the direction of Indian affairs until after the time, which Amerigo assigns for the commencement of his first voyage. Other circumstances might be mentioned; and the whole mass of evidence it is difficult to resist. The book of Amerigo was probably published about a year after the death of Columbus, when his pretensions could be advanced without the fear of refutation from that illustrious navigator. But however this controversy may be decided, it is well known, that the honor of first discovering the continent belongs neither to Columbus nor to Vespucci, even admitting the relation of the latter; but to the Cabots, who sailed from England. A life of Vespucci was published at Florence by Bandini, 1745, in which an attempt is made to support his pretensions.

The relation of his four voyages, which was first published about the year 1507, was republished in the *Novus Orbis*, fol. 1555. His letters were published after his death at Florence.—*Moreri, dict. historique; New and gen. biog. dict; Reb-*

ertson's S. Amer. i. Note xxii; *Holmes' annals*, 1. 16; *Herrera*, i. 221; *Prince*, *introd.* 80—82; *Irving's Columb.* iii. *App.* ix.

AMES, Nathaniel, a physician, died at Dedham, Mass., in 1765, aged 57. He had published for about 40 years an almanac, which was in high repute. His taste for astronomy he acquired from his father, Nathaniel Ames, of Bridgewater, who died in 1736, and who was not, as Dr. Eliot supposed, a descendant of the famous William Ames. He married two wives, each of the name of Fisher. His most distinguished son bore that name. His son, Dr. Nath'l Ames, a graduate of 1761, died at Dedham in 1822, aged 82; another son, Dr. Seth Ames, a graduate of 1764, settled at Amherst N. H., but removed to Dedham, where he died in 1776. His widow, who married Mr. Woodward, died in 1818, aged 95.—*Mass. Hist. col. n. s.* VII. 154; *Hist. col. N. H.* II. 79.

AMES, Fisher, LL.D., a distinguished statesman, and an eloquent orator, was the son of the preceding and was born at Dedham April 9, 1758. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1774, and after a few years commenced the study of the law in Boston. He began the practice of his profession in his native village; but his expansive mind could not be confined to the investigation of the law. Rising into life about the period of the American revolution and taking a most affectionate interest in the concerns of his country, he felt himself strongly attracted to politics. His researches into the science of government were extensive and profound, & he began to be known by political discussions, published in the newspapers. A theatre soon presented for the display of his extraordinary talents. He was elected a member of the convention of his native state, which considered and ratified the federal constitution; and his speeches in this convention were indications of his future eminence. The splendor of his talents burst forth at once upon his country.

When the general government of the

United States commenced its operations in 1789, he appeared in the national legislature as the first representative of his district, and for eight successive years he took a distinguished part in the national councils. He was a principal speaker in the debates on every important question. Towards the close of this period his health began to fail, but his indisposition could not prevent him from engaging in the discussion, relating to the appropriations, necessary for carrying into effect the British treaty. Such was the effect of his speech of April 23, 1796, that one of the members of the legislature, who was opposed to Mr. Ames, rose and objected to taking a vote at that time, as they had been carried away by the impulse of oratory. After his return to his family, frail in health and fond of retirement, he remained a private citizen. For a few years however he was persuaded to become a member of the council. But though he continued chiefly in retirement, he operated far around him by his writings in the public papers. A few years before his death he was chosen president of Harvard college, but the infirm state of his health induced him to decline the appointment. He died on the morning of July 4, 1808. His wife, Frances Worthington, was the daughter of John Worthington, Esq. of Springfield. He left seven children: his only daughter died in 1829.

Mr. Ames possessed a mind of a great & extraordinary character. He reasoned, but he did not reason in the form of logic. By striking allusions more than by regular deductions he compelled assent. The richness of his fancy, the fertility of his invention, and the abundance of his thoughts were as remarkable as the justness and strength of his understanding. His political character may be known from his writings, and speeches, and measures. He was not only a man of distinguished talents, whose public career was splendid, but he was amiable in private life and endeared to his acquaintance. To a few friends he unveiled himself without reserve. They found him modest &

unassuming, untainted with ambition, simple in manners, correct in morals, and a model of every social and personal virtue. The charms of his conversation were unequalled.

He entertained a firm belief in christianity, and his belief was founded upon a thorough investigation of the subject. He read most of the best writings in defence of the christian religion, but he was satisfied by a view rather of its internal than its external evidences. He thought it, impossible, that any man of a fair mind could read the old testament and meditate on its contents without a conviction of its truth and inspiration. The sublime and correct ideas, which the Jewish scriptures convey of God, connected with the fact that all other nations, many of whom were superior to the Jews in civilization & general improvement, remained in darkness & error on this great subject, formed in his view a conclusive argument. After reading the book of Deuteronomy he expressed his astonishment, that any man, versed in antiquities, could have the hardihood to say, that it was the production of human ingenuity. Marks of divinity, he said, were stamped upon it. His views of the doctrines of religion were generally Calvinistic. An enemy to metaphysical and controversial theology, he disliked the use of technical and sectarian phrases. The term *trinity* however he frequently used with reverence, and in a manner, which implied his belief of the doctrine. His persuasion of the divinity of Christ he often declared, and his belief of this truth seems to have resulted from a particular investigation of the subject, for he remarked to a friend, that he once read the evangelists with the sole purpose of learning what Christ had said of himself.

He was an admirer of the common translation of the Bible. He said it was a specimen of pure English; and though he acknowledged, that a few phrases had grown obsolete, and that a few passages might be obscurely translated, yet he should consider the adoption of any new translation as an incalculable evil. He lamented the prevailing disuse of the

Bible in our schools. He thought, that children should early be made acquainted with the important truths, which it contains, and he considered it as a principal instrument of making them acquainted with their own language in its purity. He said, "I will hazard the assertion, that no man ever did or ever will become truly eloquent, without being a constant reader of the Bible, and an admirer of the purity and sublimity of its language." He recommended the teaching of the assembly's catechism; not perhaps because he was perfectly satisfied with every expression, but because, as he remarked, it was a good thing on the whole, because it had become venerable by age, because our pious ancestors taught it to their children with happy effect, and because he was opposed to innovation, unwilling to leave an old, experienced path for one new and uncertain. On the same ground he approved the use of Watts' version of the Psalms and Hymns. No uninspired man, in his judgment had succeeded so well as Watts in uniting with the sentiments of piety the embellishments of poetry.

Mr. Ames made a public profession of religion in the first congregational church in Dedham. With this church he regularly communed, till precluded by indisposition from attending public worship. His practice corresponded with his profession. His life was regular and irreprouchable. Few, who have been placed in similar circumstances, have been less contaminated by intercourse with the world. It is doubted, whether any one ever heard him utter an expression, calculated to excite an impious or impure idea. The most scrutinizing eye discovered in him no disguise or hypocrisy. His views of himself however were humble and abased. He was often observed to shed tears, while speaking of his closet devotions and experiences. He lamented the coldness of his heart and the wanderings of his thoughts while addressing his Maker or meditating on the precious truths, which he had revealed. In his last sickness, when near his end,

and when he had just expressed his belief of his approaching dissolution, he exhibited submission to the divine will and the hope of the divine favor. "I have peace of mind," said he. "It may arise from stupidity; but I think it is founded on a belief of the gospel." At the same time he disclaimed every idea of meriting salvation. "My hope," said he, "is in the mercy of God, through Jesus Christ."

Mr. Ames' speech in relation to the British treaty, which was delivered April 28, 1796, is a fine specimen of eloquence. He published an oration on the death of Washington in 1800, and he wrote much for the newspapers. His political writings were published in 1809, in one volume, 8vo. with a notice of his life and character by president Kirkland.—*Panoplist*, July 1800; *Dexter's fun. eulogy*; *Marshall's Washington*, v. 203; *Ames' works*.

AMHERST, Jeffery, lord, commander in chief of the British army at the conquest of Canada in 1760, was born in Kent, England, Jan. 29, 1717. Having early discovered a predilection for the military life, he received his first commission in the army in 1731, and was aid de camp to gen. Ligonier in 1741, in which character he was present at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Rocoux. He was afterward aid de camp to his royal highness, the duke of Cumberland, at the battle of Laffeldt. In 1758 he received orders to return to England, being appointed for the American service. He sailed from Portsmouth March 16th as major general, having the command of the troops destined for the siege of Louisbourg. On the 26th of July following he captured that place, and without farther difficulty took entire possession of the island of Cape Breton. After this event he succeeded Abercrombie in the command of the army in North America. In 1759 the vast design of the entire conquest of Canada was formed. Three armies were to attack at nearly the same time all the strong holds of the French in that country. They were commanded by Wolfe, Amherst, and Prideaux. Gen-

eral Amherst in the spring transferred his head quarters from New York to Albany; but it was not till the 22d of July, that he reached Ticonderoga, against which place he was to act. On the 27th this place fell into his hands, the enemy having deserted it. He next took Crown point, and put his troops in winter quarters about the last of October. In the year of 1760 he advanced against Canada, embarking on lake Ontario and proceeding down the St. Lawrence. On the 8th of September M. de Vaudreuil capitulated, surrendering Montreal and all other places within the government of Canada.

He continued in the command in America till the latter end of 1763, when he returned to England. The author of the letters of Junius was his friend, and in Sept. 1768 wrote in his favor. In 1771 he was made governor of Guernsey, and in 1776 he was created Baron Amherst of Holmsdale in the county of Kent. In 1778 he commanded the army in England. At this period lord Sackville, to whom the letters of Junius have been ascribed, was one of the king's ministers; and he had been intimate with Amherst from early life. In 1782 he received the gold stick from the king; but on the change of the administration the command of the army and the lieutenant generalship of the ordnance were put into other hands. In 1787 he received another patent of peerage, as baron Amherst of Montreal. On the 23d of January 1793 he was again appointed to the command of the army in Great Britain; but on the 10th of February 1795 this veteran and very deserving officer was superseded by his royal highness, the duke of York, the second son of the king, who was only in the thirty first year of his age, and had never seen any actual service. The government upon this occasion with a view to soothe the feelings of the old general offered him an earldom and the rank of field marshal, both of which he at that time rejected. The office of field marshal however he accepted on the 30th of July, 1796. He died without children at his seat in Kent August 3, 1797, aged eighty years.

—*Watkins; Holmes' annals*, ii. 226—246, 498; *Marshall*, i. 442—470; *Misnot*, ii. 36.

ANDERSON, Rufus, minister of Wenham, Massa., was born in Londonderry March 5, 1765 and graduated at Dartmouth college in 1791. In consequence of a religious education his mind was early imbued with the truths of the gospel. He was ordained pastor of the second church in North Yarmouth Oct. 23, 1794. After a ministry of ten years he was dismissed, and installed July 10, 1805 at Wenham, where he died Feb. 1814. Dr. Worcester has described his excellent character and spoken of his useful labors and peaceful death. He published two discourses on the fast, 1802; and 7 letters against the close communion of the baptists, 1805.—*Worcester's sermon.*; *Panopl.* 10: 307.

ANDERSON, James, M. D., an eminent physician of Maryland, died at his seat near Chestertown Dec. 8, 1820, in the 69th year of his age. He studied at Philadelphia and at Edinburgh. His father was a physician from Scotland. Dr. Anderson was learned and skilful, and highly respected in all the relations of life. As a Christian he was distinguished,—in his peculiar views being a disciple of Wesley. With exemplary patience and meekness he submitted to a painful illness and died in peace.—*Thacker's med. Biog.*

ANDERSON, Richard, minister of the United States to Colombia, was a native of Kentucky and for some years a member of congress. Being appointed envoy extraordinary to the assembly of American nations at Panama, while on his way to that place he died at Carthagena July 24, 1826. On his former visit to Colombia he lost his excellent wife. His father, Richard C. Anderson, died Nov. 6.—Mr. Anderson was a very amiable man, of a discriminating mind, and very discreet and conciliatory as a politician.

ANDERSON, John Wallace, M. D., physician to the colony in Liberia, was the son of col. Richard Anderson, and born in Hagerstown Maryland, in 1802. His medical education was at Philadel-

phia, where he took his degree in 1828, and afterwards settled as a physician at Hagerstown. Here, at his home, amidst all the happiness of the family circle and of religious institutions, he formed the purpose of devoting his life to the colonists of Liberia. He hoped to benefit them by his medical skill and was particularly anxious to promote the cause of temperance in Africa. He sailed Jan. 17, 1830, & arrived at the colony Feb. 17. Dr. Mechlin, the agent, now returning, the affairs of the colony were committed to Dr. Anderson; but he died of the African fever April 12, aged 27 years. In his illness he was resigned and joyful in the hope of salvation. He requested, that the following sentence might be inscribed on his tomb-stone:—"Jesus, for thee I live, for thee I die!"—*Afric. Repos.* vi. 189—191.

ANDRE, John, aid de camp to sir Henry Clinton, and adjutant general of the British army in the revolutionary war, was born in England in 1749. His father was a native of Geneva and a considerable merchant in the Levant trade; he died in 1769. Young Andre was destined to mercantile business, and attended his father's counting house, after having spent some years for his education at Geneva. He first entered the army in Jan. 1771. At this time he had a strong attachment to Honoria Sneyd, who afterwards married Mr. Edgeworth. In 1772 he visited the courts of Germany, and returned to England in 1773. He landed at Philadelphia in Sept. 1774 as lieutenant of the Royal English Fusiliers; and soon proceeded by way of Boston to Canada to join his regiment. In 1775 he was taken prisoner by Montgomery at St Johns; but was afterwards exchanged, and appointed captain. In the summer of 1777 he was appointed aid to Gen. Grey and was present at the engagements in New Jersey and Pennsylvania in 1777 and 1778. On the return of Gen. Grey, he was appointed aid to Gen. Clinton. In 1780 he was promoted to the rank of major, and made adjutant general of the British army.

After Arnold had intimated to the British in 1780 his intention of delivering up West Point to them, major Andre was selected as the person, to whom the maturing of Arnold's treason and the arrangements for its execution should be committed. A correspondence was for some time carried on between them under a mercantile disguise & the feigned names of Gustavus and Anderson; and at length to facilitate their communications the Vulture sloop of war moved up the North river and took a station convenient for the purpose, but not so near as to excite suspicion. An interview was agreed on, and in the night of September 21, 1780, he was taken in a boat, which was despatched for the purpose, and carried to the beach, without the posts of both armies, under a pass for John Anderson. He met general Arnold at the house of a Mr. Smith. While the conference was yet unfinished, day light approached; and to avoid the danger of discovery it was proposed, that he should remain concealed till the succeeding night. He is understood to have refused to be carried within the American posts, but the promise made him by Arnold to respect this objection was not observed. He was carried within them contrary to his wishes and against his knowledge. He continued with Arnold the succeeding day, and when on the following night he proposed to return to the Vulture, the boatman refused to carry him, because she had during the day shifted her station in consequence of a gun having been moved to the shore and brought to bear upon her. This embarrassing circumstance reduced him to the necessity of endeavoring to reach New York by land. Yielding with reluctance to the urgent representations of Arnold, he laid aside his regimentals, which he had hitherto worn under a surtout, and put on a plain suit of clothes; and receiving a pass from the American general, authorising him, under the feigned name of John Anderson, to proceed on the public service to the White Plains or lower if he thought proper, he set out on his return in the

evening of the 22d, accompanied by Joshua Smith, and passed the night at Crompond. The next morning he crossed the Hudson to King's ferry on the east side. A little beyond the Croton, Smith, deeming him safe, bid him adieu. He had passed all the guards and posts on the road without suspicion, & was proceeding to New York in perfect security, when, September 23d, one of the three militia men, who were employed with others in scouting parties between the lines of the two armies, springing suddenly from his covert into the road, seized the reins of his bridle and stopped his horse. Instead of producing his pass, Andre, with a want of self possession, which can be attributed only to a kind providence, asked the man hastily where he belonged, and being answered, "to below," replied immediately, "and so do I." He then declared himself to be a British officer, on urgent business, and begged that he might not be detained. The other two militia men coming up at this moment, he discovered his mistake; but it was too late to repair it. He offered them his purse and a valuable watch, to which he added the most tempting promises of ample reward and permanent provision from the government, if they would permit him to escape; but his offers were rejected without hesitation.

The militia men, whose names were John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac VanWart, proceeded to search him. They found concealed in his boots exact returns, in Arnold's hand writing, of the state of the forces, ordnance, and defences at West Point & its dependencies, critical remarks on the works, and an estimate of the men ordinarily employed in them, with other interesting papers. Andre was carried before lieutenant-col. Jameson, the officer commanding the scouting parties on the lines, and regardless of himself and only anxious for the safety of Arnold, he still maintained the character, which he had assumed, & requested Jameson to inform his commanding officer, that Anderson was taken. A letter was accordingly sent to Arnold, and the traitor

tor, thus becoming acquainted with his danger, escaped. The narrative of the bearer of this letter, Mr. Solomon Allen, is given in the sketch of his life: it differs in several respects from the account of the affair in the *Encyc. Americana*, and throws light upon circumstances, which have been heretofore obscure.

A board of general officers, of which major general Greene was president, and the two foreign generals, Lafayette and Steuben, were members, was called to report a precise state of the case of Andre, who had acknowledged himself adjutant general of the British army, and to determine in what character he was to be considered, and to what punishment he was liable. He received from the board every mark of indulgent attention; and from a sense of justice, as well as of delicacy, he was informed on the first opening of the examination, that he was at perfect liberty not to answer any interrogatory, which might embarrass his own feelings. But he disdained every evasion, and frankly acknowledged every thing, which was material to his condemnation. The board, which met Sept. 29th, did not examine a single witness, but, founding their report entirely upon his own confession, reported that he came within the description of a spy and ought to suffer death. The execution of this sentence was ordered on the day succeeding that, on which it was rendered.

The greatest exertions were made by sir Henry Clinton, to whom Andre was particularly dear, to rescue him from his fate. It was first represented, that he came on shore under the sanction of a flag; but Washington returned an answer to Clinton, in which he stated, that Andre had himself disclaimed the pretext. An interview was next proposed between lieut. gen. Robertson and gen. Greene; but no facts, which had not before been considered, were made known. When every other exertion failed, a letter from Arnold, filled with threats, was presented.

Andre was deeply affected by the mode of dying, which the laws of war had decreed to persons in his situation. He wish-

ed to die as a soldier and not as a criminal. To obtain a mitigation of his sentence in this respect he addressed a letter to general Washington, replete with all the feelings of a man of sentiment and honor. The commander in chief consulted his officers on the subject; but as Andre unquestionably came under the description of a spy, it was thought, that the public good required his punishment to be in the usual way. The decision however, from tenderness to Andre, was not divulged. He encountered his fate, Oct. 21, at Tappan with a composure and fortitude, which excited the admiration and interested the feelings of all, who were present. He exhibited some emotion, when he first beheld the preparations at the fatal spot, and inquired, "must I die in this manner?" He soon afterwards added, "it will be but a momentary pang;" and being asked, if he had any request to make before he left the world, he answered, "none but that you will witness to the world, that I die like a brave man." While one weeps at the ignominious death of a man so much esteemed and beloved, it would have given some relief to the pained mind, if he had died more like a christian & less like a soldier. The sympathy, excited among the American officers by his fate, was as universal, as it is unusual on such occasions; and proclaims the merit of him, who suffered, & the humanity of those, who inflicted the punishment.— In 1821 the bones of Andre were dug up and carried to his native land by royal mandate. Major Andre wrote the *Cow Chase*, in 3 cantos, 1781. This poem was originally published in Rivington's royal Gazette, N. Y. in the morning of the day, in which Andre was taken prisoner. The last stanza, intended to ridicule gen. Wayne for his failure in an attempt to collect cattle for the army, is this:—

"And now I've closed my epic strain,
I tremble, as I show it,
Lest this same Warrior-Drover, Wayne,
Should ever catch the Poet!"—

He wrote also letters to Miss Seward, New York, 1772.—Miss Seward wrote a

monody on Andre, in which she predicted, that Washington would die miserably for executing the spy.—*Ann. Register for 1781*, 39—46; *Marshall*, iv. 277—286; *Gordon*, iii. 481—490; *Stedman*, ii. 249—253; *Holmes*, ii. 316; *Penns. Gaz. for Oct. 25, 1780*; *Ramsay*, ii. 196—201; *Polit. Mag.* ii. 171; *Amer. Rememb.* 1781. p. 1, 101; *Smith's narrative*; *Thacher's mil. journ.*

ANDREWS, Robert, professor of mathematics, in William and Mary college, Virginia, died in Jan. 1804 at Williamsburg. In 1779 he was a commissioner with Dr. Madison to settle the boundary line with Pennsylvania, Bryan, Ewing, and Rittenhouse being the commissioners of Pa. The talents of Mr. Andrews were actively employed and regulated by reason and religion. His wife and children were taught by him those divine principles, which bear the afflict above the evils of life.

ANDREWS, John, D. D., provost of the university of Penns., was born in Cecil county, Maryland, April 4, 1746, and educated at Philadelphia. After receiving episcopal ordination in London Feb. 1767, he was three years a missionary at Lewiston, Maryland, and then a missionary at York town, and a rector at Queen Ann's county, Maryland. Not partaking of the patriotic spirit of the times he was induced to quit Maryland for many years. In 1785 he was placed at the head of the episcopal academy in Philadelphia, and in 1789 appointed professor of moral philosophy in the college. In 1810 he succeeded Dr. M'Dowell as provost. He died March 29, 1813, aged 67. As a scholar he was very distinguished. He published a sermon on the parable of the unjust steward, 1789; and elements of logic.—*Jennison's ms.*

ANDREWS, Loring, a distinguished editor, died at Charleston Oct. 19, 1805. He was the brother of the Rev. John Andrews of Newburyport. He first published, in Boston, the Herald of Freedom; then at Stockbridge the Western Star; and in 1803 he established the

Charleston Courier, a political paper of high reputation.

ANDROS, Edmund, governor of New-England, had some command in New-York in 1672, and in 1674 was appointed governor of that province. He continued in this office till 1682, exhibiting in this government but little of that tyrannical disposition, which he afterwards displayed. He arrived at Boston Dec. 20, 1686, with a commission from king James for the government of New England. He made high professions of regard to the public good, directed the judges to administer justice according to the custom of the place, ordered the established rules with respect to rates & taxes to be observed, and declared, that all the colony laws, not inconsistent with his commission, should remain in full force. By these professions he calmed the apprehensions, which had agitated the minds of many; but it was not long before the monster stood forth in his proper shape.

His administration was most oppressive and tyrannical. The press was restrained, exorbitant taxes were levied, and the congregational ministers were threatened to be deprived of their support for nonconformity. Sir Edmund, knowing that his royal master was making great progress towards despotism in England, was very willing to keep equal pace in his less important government. It was pretended, that all titles to land were destroyed; and the farmers were obliged to take new patents, for which they paid large fees. He prohibited marriage, except the parties entered into bonds with sureties to be forfeited in case there should afterwards appear to have been any lawful impediment. There was at this time but one episcopal clergyman in the country; but Andros wrote to the bishop of London, intimating for the encouragement of those, who might be persuaded to come to this country, that in future no marriage should be deemed lawful, unless celebrated by ministers of the church of England. With four or five of his council he laid what taxes he thought proper. The

fees of office were raised to a most exorbitant height. In Oct. 1637 he went with troops to Hartford, and demanded the surrender of the charter of Connecticut, which was placed in the evening upon the table of the assembly, but instantly the lights were extinguished, and the charter disappeared, having been carried off by capt. Wadsworth and secreted in a hollow oak, near the house of Samuel Wyllys.

In the spring of 1688 Andros proceeded in the Rose frigate to Penobscot and plundered the house and fort of Castine and thus by his base rapacity excited an Indian war. In November he marched against the eastern Indians at the head of 7 or 800 men; but not an Indian was seen. They had retired to the woods for hunting. He built two forts, one at Sheepscoot, the other at Pegypscot falls or Brunswick, and left garrisons in them. If the old name of Amarascoogin, on which river he built Pegypscot fort, received at this time, in honor of him, the name of *Androscoogin*; he was not worthy of such remembrance. The ancient name is to be preferred.

At length the capricious and arbitrary proceedings of Andros roused the determined spirit of the people.

Having sought in the wilds of America the secure enjoyment of that civil and religious liberty, of which they had been unjustly deprived in England, they were not disposed to see their dearest rights wrested from them without a struggle to retain them. Animated with the love of liberty, they were also resolute and courageous in its defence. They had for several years suffered the impositions of a tyrannical administration, & the dissatisfaction and indignation, which had been gathering during this period, were blown into a flame by the report of an intended massacre by the governor's guards. On the morning of April 18, 1689 the inhabitants of Boston took up arms, the people poured in from the country, and the governor with such of the council, as had been most active, and other obnoxious persons, about fifty in number, were seized and

confined. The old magistrates were restored, and the next month the joyful news of the revolution in England reached this country, and quieted all apprehension of the consequences of what had been done. After having been kept at the castle till February following Andros was sent to England for trial. The general court about the same time despatched a committee of several gentlemen to substantiate the charges against him.

The government was reduced to a most perplexing dilemma. If they condemned Andros' administration, the sentence might be drawn into a precedent, and they might seem to encourage insurrection and rebellion in future periods, when circumstances did not render so desperate an expedient necessary. On the other hand, if they should approve of the administration of Andros and censure the proceedings of the colonists, it would imply a reprobation of the very measure, which had been pursued in bringing about the revolution in England. It was therefore deemed prudent to dismiss the business without coming to a final decision. The people were accordingly left to the full enjoyment of their freedom; and Andros, in public estimation guilty, escaped without censure.

In 1692 he was appointed the governor of Virginia, in which office his conduct was for the most part prudent and unimpeached. He was succeeded by Nicholson in 1698. He died in London Feb. 24, 1714, at a very advanced age. His narrative of his proceedings in New England was published in 1691, & republished in 1773. — *Hutchinson*; *Douglass*, II. 247, 272, 369; *Holmes* I. 421, 425; *Belknap*, I. 244; *Eliot*; *Beverly*.

ANDRUS, Joseph R., agent of the Colonization society, was graduated at Middlebury college in 1812, and after studying theology at New Haven and Andover, and also under bishop Griswold at Bristol, R. I., received episcopal ordination. It had been for years his purpose to devote himself to promote the welfare of the degraded and oppressed race of Africans. Being appointed the

agent of the Colonization society, he sailed early in 1821, and proceeded, with his associate, Ephraim Bacon, in April from Sierra Leone to the Bassa country to negotiate with king Ben for a place of settlement. It was well for the proposed colony, that the attempt was unsuccessful, for a more healthful and eligible territory was afterwards purchased by Dr. Ayres at Montserado. Mr. Andrus died at Sierra Leone, and was buried July 29, 1821. He was the friend of Carlos Wilcox and by him honored in his lines, "the group of stars."—*Panoplist* 18; 25, 400; *Remains of Wilcox*, 90.

ANGE, Francis, a planter of Pennsylvania, died in 1767, aged 134 years. He remembered the death of Charles 1.; at the age of 130 was in good health; and at the time of his death his memory was strong, his faculties perfect. He had lived on simple food. His residence was between Broad creek and the head of Wi-comoco river.—*Mem. hist. soc. Phil.* 1. 390; *Penn. mag.* 1. 315.

ANTES, John, a Moravian missionary, was born March 4, 1740, and sent from America to Herrnhut in Germany in 1764. In 1769 he proceeded to Cairo on a proposed mission to Abyssinia; but meeting Mr. Bruce, he was induced to abandon the undertaking. He returned to Germany in 1781; and in 1808 visited England, and died at Bristol Dec. 17, 1811. He published a reply to lord Valencia, vindicating Bruce's veracity; observations on the manners of the Egyptians; and wrote a memoir of his own life.—*Lord's Lempr.*

ANTHONY, Susanna, an eminently pious woman of Rhode Island, was born in 1726 and died at Newport June 23, 1791, aged 64 years. Her parents were quakers. Dr. Hopkins published the memoirs of her life, consisting chiefly of extracts from her writings, of which there was a second edition in 1810. She devoted herself chiefly to prayer.

APPLETON, Nathaniel, D. D., minister of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was born at Ipswich, December 9, 1693. His

father was John Appleton, one of the king's council, and for twenty years judge of probate in the county of Essex, and his mother was the eldest daughter of president Rogers. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1712. After completing his education an opportunity presented of entering into commercial business on very advantageous terms with an uncle in Boston, who was an opulent merchant; but he resolved to forego every worldly advantage, that he might promote the interest of the Redeemer's kingdom. Soon after he began to preach, he was invited to succeed Mr. Brattle in the ministry at Cambridge, and was ordained October 9, 1717. On this occasion Dr. Increase Mather preached the sermon and gave the charge, and Dr. Cotton Mather gave the right hand of fellowship. He was the same year elected a fellow of Harvard college, which office he sustained above 60 years, faithfully consulting and essentially promoting the interests of the institution. In 1771 the university conferred on him the degree of doctor of divinity, an honor, which had been conferred upon but one person, Increase Mather, about eighty years before. Degrees have since become more frequent and less honorable. The usefulness of Dr. Appleton was diminished for a few of his last years through the infirmities of age, but did not entirely cease except with his life. He received Mr. Hilliard as his colleague in 1783. After a ministry of more than sixty six years, he died Feb. 9, 1784, in the 91st year of his age. This country can furnish few instances of more useful talents, and more exemplary piety, exhibited for so long a time and with such great success. During his ministry 2138 persons were baptized, and 784 admitted members of the church.

Dr. Appleton was as venerable for his piety as for his years. His whole character was patriarchal. In his dress, in his manners, in his conversation, in his ministry, he resembled the puritan ministers, who first settled New England. He lived from the close of one century to near the close of another, and he brought down

with him the habits of former times. His natural temper was cheerful, but his habitual deportment was grave. Early consecrated to God, and having a fixed predilection for the ministry, by the union of good sense with deep seriousness, of enlightened zeal with consummate prudence he was happily fitted for the pastoral office.

He preached with great plainness and with primitive simplicity. In order to accommodate his discourses to the meanest capacity he frequently borrowed similitudes from familiar, sometimes from vulgar objects; but his application of them was so pertinent and his utterance so solemn, as to suppress levity and silence criticism. Deeply sensible of the fallen state of man, he admired the wisdom, holiness and mercy, which are displayed in the plan of redemption through a glorious Savior. From the abundance of his heart, filled with the love of God, he spake with such fervor, as was fitted to inspire his hearers with pious sentiments and affections.

He possessed the learning of his time. The scriptures he read in the originals. His exposition, preached in course on the sabbath, comprehended the whole new testament, the prophecy of Isaiah, and some of the other prophets. It was chiefly designed to promote practical piety; but on the prophetic parts he discovered a continued attention, extent of reading, and a depth of research, which come to the share of but very few. In his preaching he carefully availed himself of special occurrences, and his discourses on such occasions were peculiarly solemn and impressive. With the fidelity and plainness of a christian minister he administered reproofs and admonitions, and maintained with parental tenderness and pastoral authority the discipline of the church. By his desire a committee was appointed, and continued for many years, for inspecting the manners of professing christians. So great was the ascendancy, which he gained over his people by his discretion and moderation, by his condescension and benevolence, by

his fidelity and piety, that they regarded his counsels as oracular.

In controversial and difficult cases he was often applied to for advice at ecclesiastical councils. Impartial yet pacific, firm yet conciliatory, he was peculiarly qualified for a counsellor, and in that character he materially contributed to the unity, the peace, and order of the churches. With the wisdom of the serpent he happily united the innocence of the dove. In his religious principles he was a Calvinist, as were all his predecessors in the ministry, Hooker, Stone, Shepard, Mitchell, Oakes, Gookin, and Brattle. But towards those of different principles he was candid and catholic.

His own example enforced the duties, which he enjoined upon others. He was humble, meek, and benevolent. He was ready at all times to relieve the distressed, and through life he devoted a tenth part of his whole income to pious and charitable uses. He was ever a firm friend to the civil and religious liberties of mankind, and was happy in living to see the establishment of peace and independence in his native land. He deserves honorable remembrance for his exertions to send the gospel to the Indians. Under his many heavy trials he was submissive and patient. When his infirmities had in a great measure terminated his usefulness, he expressed his desire to depart and be with Christ. He at length calmly resigned his spirit into the hands of its Redeemer. His son, Nathaniel, a merchant in Boston, who died in 1798, wrote, with James Swan and others, against the slave trade and slavery from 1766 to 1770.

His publications are the following; the wisdom of God in the redemption of man, 1728; a sermon at the artillery election, 1733; on evangelical and saving repentance, 1741; discourses on Rom. viii. 14, 1743; funeral sermons occasioned by the death of president Leverett, 1724; of Francis Foxcroft, 1728; of president Wadsworth, 1737; of Rev. John Hancock, 1752; of Spencer Phips, 1757; of Henry Flynt, 1760; of Dr. Wiggles-

worth, 1765; of president Holyoke, 1769; sermons at the ordination of Josiah Cotton, 1728; of John Sergeant, 1735; of John Sparhawk, 1736; of Matthew Bridge, 1746; of O. Peabody jun. 1750; of Stephen Badger, 1753; a sermon at the general election, 1742; at the convention, 1748; two discourses on a fast, 1748; on the difference between a legal and evangelical righteousness, 1749; Dudleian lecture, 1758; at the Boston lecture, 1763; against profane swearing, 1765; a thanksgiving sermon for the conquest of Canada, 1760; for the repeal of the stamp act, 1766; two discourses on a fast, 1770.—*Holmes' hist. Cambridge; col. hist. soc.* VII. 37, 9—63; X. 158; *Amer. herald*, Feb. 23, 1784; *Independ. chron.* March 4, 1784.

APPLETON, Jesse, D. D., the second president of Bowdoin College, was born at New Ipswich, in the state of New Hampshire, Nov. 17, 1772. He descended from John Appleton of Great Waldingfield, Suffolk, England, who died in 1436. Samuel, a descendant of John, came to this country in 1635 and settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts. Francis, his father, a man of piety and vigorous intellect, died in 1816, aged 83.

President Appleton was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1792. It was during his residence at that seminary, that he experienced deep, religious impressions; yet of any precise period, when his heart was regenerated by the Spirit of God, he was not accustomed to speak. The only safe evidence of piety, he believed, was 'the perception in himself of those qualities, which the gospel requires.' Having spent two years in the instruction of youth at Dover and Amherst, he studied theology under Dr. Lathrop of West Springfield. In Feb. 1797, he was ordained as the pastor of a church at Hampton, N. H. His religious sentiments at this period were Arminian. Much of his time during his ten years' residence in that town was devoted to systematic, earnest study, in consequence of which his sentiments assumed a new form. By his faithful, affectionate servi-

ces he was very much endeared to his people. At his suggestion the *Piscataqua Evangelical* magazine was published, to which he contributed valuable essays, with the signature of Leighton. Such was his public estimation, that in 1803 he was one of the two principal candidates for the professorship of theology at Harvard college; but Dr. Ware was elected. In 1807 he was chosen president of Bowdoin College, into which office he was inducted Dec. 23. After the toils of ten years in this station, his health became much impaired in consequence of a severe cold in October 1817. In May 1819 his illness became more alarming, his complaints being a cough, hoarseness, and debility. A journey proved of no essential benefit. A profuse hemorrhage in October extinguished all hope of recovery. As the day of his dissolution approached, he remarked, 'Of this I am sure, that salvation is all of grace.—I would make no mention of any thing, which I have ever thought, or said, or done; but only of this, that *God so loved the world, as to give his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth on him, should not perish but have everlasting life.* The atonement is the only ground of hope.' In health he was sometimes anxious in a high degree in regard to the college; but in his sickness he said in cheerful confidence, "*God has taken care of the College, and God will take care of it.*" Among his last expressions were heard the words, "Glory to God in the highest: the whole earth shall be filled with his glory." He died Nov. 12, 1819, at the age of 47, having been president nearly 12 years. A discourse was published, which was delivered at his funeral by Benjamin Tappan of Augusta, describing the excellences of his character and his peculiar qualifications for the station, which he occupied.

He published a dedication sermon at Hampton, 1797; sermons at the ordinations of Rev. Asa Rand, of Gorham, 1809; Rev. Jonathan Cogswell of Saco, and Rev. Reuben Nason of Freeport, 1810; of Rev. Benjamin Tappan of Augusta,

1811; discourse on the death of Frederic Southgate, 1813; Massachusetts election sermon, 1814; a sermon on the perpetuity and importance of the sabbath, 1814; thanksgiving sermon, 1815; sermon at the ordination of Rev. Enos Merrill of Freeport; sermon before the Bath Society for the suppression of public vices; address before the Massachusetts society for the suppression of intemperance, 1816; sermon before the Am. commissioners for foreign missions, 1817; sermon at the formation of the Maine education society, 1818; also a sermon on the death of Mrs. Buckminster, a sermon before the Portsmouth female asylum, and a sermon relating to Dr. Emmons on unity.

In 1820 a volume of his Addresses was published, containing his Inaugural Address and eleven annual Addresses, with a sketch of his character by Rev. Dr. Nichols of Portland.—In 1822 his Lectures & Occasional Sermons were published in one volume with a memoir of his life by Rev. Benjamin Tappan of Augusta. The subjects of these lectures, 27 in number, are the necessity of revelation, human depravity, the atonement, regeneration, the eternity of future punishment, the resurrection of the body, and the demoniacs of the New Testament.

The sermons are on the immortality of the soul, the influence of religion on the condition of man, the evils of war and the probability of universal peace, the truth of christianity from its moral effects, conscience, and consequences of neglecting the great salvation.

APTHORP, East, an Episcopal minister, was the son of Charles Apthorp, a merchant of Boston, who died in 1758 aged 61. He was born in 1733, and studied at Jesus' college, Cambridge, England. Having taken orders, he was appointed, in 1761, by the Society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, a missionary at Cambridge, Mass.; in which place he continued four or five years. He engaged in a warm controversy with Dr. Mayhew concerning the design and conduct of the society, of which

he was a missionary. The political feelings of the people were mingled with their religious attachments; the cause, which Mr. Apthorp espoused, was unpopular, and he returned to England. He was made vicar of Croydon in 1765, and in 1778 rector of Bow church, London, to which he was presented by his friend and fellow collegian, bishop Porteus. In 1790, having lost his sight, he exchanged these livings for the prebend of Finsbury, &c., having an adequate income, he retired to spend the evening of his days among the scenes and friends of his youth, at the university, in a house provided for him by his patron, bishop Watson. He died at Cambridge, England, April 16, 1816, aged 83 years. His wife was the daughter of Foster Hutchinson, a brother of the governor. His only son was a clergyman; of three daughters one was married to Dr. Cary and one to Dr. Butler; both heads of colleges; the third married a son of Dr. Paley. Dr. Thomas Bulfinch of Boston married one of his sisters, and Robert Bayard of New York another. He was eminent as a writer. He published a sermon at the opening of the church at Cambridge, 1761; on the peace, 1763; considerations respecting the society for the propagation &c., 1763; on the death of Ann Wheelwright, 1764; review of Mayhew's remarks on the answer to his observations &c., 1765; discourses on prophecy, at the Warburton lecture, Lincoln's Inn chapel, 2 vols; and an answer to Gibbon's statement of the causes of the spread of Christianity.—*Jennison, ms.*; *Holmes* II. 120, 481.

ARCH, John, a Cherokee Indian and an interpreter, died at Brainerd June 8, 1825, aged 27. When taken sick, he was engaged in translating John's gospel into Cherokee, using the ingenious alphabet invented by Mr. Guess. He had been a christian convert several years; and he died in peace, saying, "God is good, and will do right;" and was buried by the side of Dr. Worcester.

ARCHDALE, John, governor of Carolina, was appointed to this office by the proprietors, after lord Ashley had de-

clined accepting it. He was a quaker and a proprietor, and arrived in the summer of 1695. The settlers received him with universal joy. The colony had been in much confusion, but order was now restored. The assembly was called, and the governor by the discreet use of his extensive powers settled almost every public concern to the satisfaction of the people. The price of lands and the form of conveyances were settled by law. Magistrates were appointed for hearing all causes, and determining all differences between the settlers and the Indians. Public roads were ordered to be made and water passages cut. The planting of rice, which has since become the great source of the opulence of Carolina, was introduced. A captain of a vessel from Madagascar on his way to Great Britain anchored off Sullivan's island and made a present to the governor of a bag of seed rice, which he had brought from the east. This rice the governor divided among some of his friends, who agreed to make an experiment. The success equalled their expectation, and from this small beginning arose the staple commodity of Carolina.

He continued, it is believed, but five or six years in his government. After his return to London, he published a work entitled, a new description of that fertile and pleasant province of Carolina with a brief account of its discovery, settling, and the government thereof to this time, with several remarkable passages during my time, 1707.—*Holmes; Hewatt*, 1. 119, 129—131; *Ramsay*, 1. 47—50.

ARGALL, Samuel, deputy governor of Virginia, came to that colony in 1609 to trade and to fish for sturgeon. The trade was in violation of the laws; but as the wine and provisions, which he brought, were much wanted, his conduct was connived at, and he continued to make voyages for his own advantage and in the service of the colony. In 1612 he carried off Pocahontas to James Town. In 1613 he arrived at the Island, now called Mount Desert, in Maine, for the purpose of fishing, and having discovered a settlement of the French, which was

made two years before, he immediately attacked it and took most of the settlers prisoners. Gilbert de Thet, a jesuit father, was killed in the engagement. This was the commencement of hostilities between the French and English colonists in America. Capt. Argall soon afterwards sailed from Virginia to Acadie and destroyed the French settlements of St. Croix and Port Royal. The pretext for this hostile expedition in time of peace was the encroachment of the French on the rights of the English, which were founded on the prior discovery of the Cabots. Argall on his return subdued the Dutch settlement at Hudson's river. In 1614 he went to England and returned in 1617 as deputy governor. On his arrival he found the public buildings at James Town fallen to decay, the market place and streets planted with tobacco, and the people of the colony dispersed in places, which they thought best adapted for cultivating that pernicious weed. To restore prosperity to the colony capt. Argall introduced some severe regulations. He prohibited all trade or familiarity with the Indians. Teaching them the use of arms was a crime to be punished by death. He ordered, that all goods should be sold at an advance of 25 per cent, and fixed the price of tobacco at three shillings per pound. None could sell or buy at a different price under the penalty of three years' imprisonment. No man was permitted to fire a gun, before a new supply of ammunition, except in self defence, on pain of a year's slavery. Absence from church on Sundays or holidays was punished by confinement for the night, and one week's slavery to the colony, and on a repetition of the offence the punishment was increased.

The rigorous execution of these laws rendered him odious in the colony, and the report of his tyranny and his deprivations upon the revenues of the company reaching England, it was determined to recall him. Lord Delaware was directed to send him home to answer the charges brought against him; but as his lordship did not reach Virginia, being

summoned away from life while on his passage, the letter to him fell into the hands of Argall. Perceiving from it that the fine harvest, which now occupied him, would be soon ended, he redoubled his industry. He multiplied his acts of injustice, and before the arrival of a new governor in 1619 set sail in a vessel, loaded with his effects. He was the partner in trade of the earl of Warwick, and by this connexion was enabled to defraud the company of the restitution, which they had a right to expect. In 1620 he commanded a ship of war in an expedition against the Algerines; in 1623 he was knighted by king James; in 1625 he was engaged in the expedition against the Spanish under Cecil.

His character, like that of most, who were concerned in the government of Virginia, is differently drawn; by some he is represented as a good mariner, a man of public spirit, active, industrious, careful to provide for the people, and to keep them constantly employed; and by others he is described as negligent of the public business, selfish, rapacious, passionate, arbitrary, and cruel, pushing his unrighteous gains in every way of extortion and oppression. He was, without question, a man of talents and art, for he so foiled and perplexed the company, that they were never able to bring him to any account or punishment. An account of his voyage from James Town beginning June 19, 1610, in which, missing Bermuda, he "put over towards Sagadahoc and cape Cod," and his letter respecting his voyage to Virginia in 1613, are preserved in Purchas.—*Belknap's biog.* ii. 51—63; *Holmes*, 144, 155; *i. Smith: Stith; Marshall*, i. 56, 107; *Beverly*.

ARMSTRONG, John, general, resided in Pennsylvania & was distinguished in the Indian wars. In 1776, being appointed brigadier general, he assisted in the defence of fort Moultrie and in the battle of Germantown. He left the army in 1777 through dissatisfaction as to rank, and was afterwards a member of congress. He died at Carlisle March 9, 1795. He was a professor of religion.—*Lemp.*

ARNOLD, Benedict, governor of Rhode Island, succeeded Roger Williams in that office in 1657 and continued till 1660; he was also governor from 1662 to 1666, from 1669 to 1672, and from 1677 to 1678,—in which last year he died. He had lived in Providence as early as 1639. Winthrop speaks of him, "as a great friend of Massachusetts, especially in negotiations with the Indians."—In 1657 he and Coddington purchased of the Indian sachems the island Quononoquot, afterwards called James Town.—*Massa. hist. col.* v. 217; *Savage's Winthrop; Farmer*.

ARNOLD, Benedict, a major general in the American army, and infamous for deserting the cause of his country, is supposed to have been a descendant of the preceding. He was bred an apothecary with a Dr. Lathrop, who was so pleased with him, as to give him £ 500 sterling. From 1763 to 1767 he combined the business of a druggist with that of a bookseller, at New Haven, Con. Being captain of a volunteer company, after hearing of the battle of Lexington he immediately marched with his company for the American head quarters, and reached Cambridge April 29, 1775. He waited on the Massachusetts committee of safety and informed them of the defenceless state of Ticonderoga. The committee appointed him a colonel, and commissioned him to raise four hundred men, and to take that fortress. He proceeded directly to Vermont, and when he arrived at Castleton was attended by one servant only. Here he joined col. Allen, and on May 10th the fortress was taken.

In the fall of 1775 he was sent by the commander in chief to penetrate through the wilderness of the District of Maine into Canada. He commenced his march Sep. 16, with about one thousand men, consisting of New England infantry, some volunteers, a company of artillery, and three companies of riflemen. One division, that of col. Enos, was obliged to return from Dead river from the want of provisions; had it proceeded, the whole army might have perished. The great-

est hardships were endured and the most appalling difficulties surmounted in this expedition, of which maj. Meigs kept a journal, and Mr. Henry also published an account. The army was in the wilderness, between fort Western at Augusta and the first settlements on the Chaudiere in Canada, about 5 weeks. In the want of provisions capt. Dearborn's dog was killed, and eaten, even the feet and skin, with good appetite. As the army arrived at the first settlements Nov. 4th, the intelligence necessarily reached Quebec in one or two days; but a week or fortnight before this gov. Cramahe had been apprized of the approach of this army. Arnold had imprudently sent a letter to Schuyler, enclosed to a friend in Quebec, by an Indian, dated Oct. 13, and he was himself convinced, from the preparations made for his reception, that the Indian had betrayed him. Nov. 5th the troops arrived at St. Mary's 10 or 12 miles from Quebec, and remained there 3 or 4 days. Nov. 9th or 10th they advanced to Point Levi, opposite Quebec. Forty birch canoes having been collected, it was still found necessary to delay crossing the river for 3 nights on account of a high wind. On the 14th the wind moderated; but this delay was very favorable to the city, for on the 13th col. M'Lean, an active officer, arrived with 80 men to strengthen the garrison, which already consisted of more than a thousand men, so as to render an assault hopeless. Indeed Arnold himself placed his chief dependence on the co-operation of Montgomery.

On the 14th of Nov. he crossed the St. Lawrence in the night; and, ascending the precipice, which Wolfe had climbed before him, formed his small corps on the height near the plains of Abraham. With only about seven hundred men, one third of whose muskets had been rendered useless in the march through the wilderness, success could not be expected. It is surprising, that the garrison, consisting Nov. 14th of 1126 men, did not march out & destroy the small force of Arnold. After parading some days on the heights near the town, and sending 2

flags to summon the inhabitants, he retired to Point aux Trembles, twenty miles above Quebec, and there waited the arrival of Montgomery, who joined him on the first of December. The city was immediately besieged, but the best measures had been taken for its defence. The able gen. Carleton had entered the city with 60 men Nov. 20th. On the morning of the last day of the year an assault was made on the one side of the lower town by Montgomery, who was killed. At the same time col. Arnold, at the head of about three hundred and fifty men, made a desperate attack on the opposite side. Advancing with the utmost intrepidity along the St. Charles through a narrow path, exposed to an incessant fire of grape shot and musketry, as he approached the first barrier he received a musket ball in the left leg, which shattered the bone. He was compelled to retire, on foot, dragging 'one leg after him' near a mile to the hospital, having lost 60 men killed and wounded, and three hundred prisoners. Although the attack was unsuccessful, the blockade of Quebec was continued till May 1776, when the army, which was in no condition to risk an assault, was removed to a more defensible position. Arnold was compelled to relinquish one post after another, till the 19th of June, when he quitted Canada. After this period he exhibited great bravery in the command of the American fleet on lake Champlain.

In August 1777 he relieved fort Schuyler under the command of colonel Gansevoort, which was invested by colonel St. Leger with an army of from 15 to 18 hundred men. In the battle near Stillwater, Sept. 19th, he conducted himself with his usual intrepidity, being engaged incessantly for four hours. In the action of October 7th, after the British had been driven into the lines, Arnold pressed forward and under a tremendous fire assaulted the works throughout their whole extent from right to left. The intrenchments were at length forced, and with a few men he actually entered the works; but his horse being killed, and he himself

badly wounded in the leg, he found it necessary to withdraw, and, as it was now almost dark, to desist from the attack. Being rendered unfit for active service in consequence of his wound, after the recovery of Philadelphia he was appointed to the command of the American garrison. When he entered the city, he made the house of gov. Penn, the best house in the city, his head quarters. This he furnished in a very costly manner, and lived far beyond his income. He had wasted the plunder, which he had seized at Montreal in his retreat from Canada; and at Philadelphia he was determined to make new acquisitions. He laid his hands on every thing in the city, which could be considered as the property of those, who were unfriendly to the cause of his country. He was charged with oppression, extortion, and enormous charges upon the public in his accounts, and with applying the public money and property to his own private use. Such was his conduct, that he drew upon himself the odium of the inhabitants not only of the city, but of the province in general. He was engaged in trading speculations and had shares in several privateers, but was unsuccessful. From the judgment of the commissioners, who had been appointed to inspect his accounts, and who had rejected above half the amount of his demands, he appealed to congress; and they appointed a committee of their own body to examine and settle the business. The committee confirmed the report of the commissioners, and thought they had allowed him more than he had any right to expect or demand. By these disappointments he became irritated and he gave full scope to his resentment. His invectives against congress were not less violent, than those, which he had before thrown out against the commissioners. He was however soon obliged to abide the judgment of a court martial upon the charges, exhibited against him by the executive of Pennsylvania, and he was subjected to the mortification of receiving a reprimand from Washington. His trial commenced in June 1778, but such were the delays oc-

casioned by the movements of the army, that it was not concluded until January 26, 1779. The sentence of a reprimand was approved by congress, and was soon afterwards carried into execution.

Such was the humiliation, to which general Arnold was reduced in consequence of yielding to the temptations of pride and vanity, and indulging himself in the pleasures of a sumptuous table and expensive equipage. From this time his proud spirit revolted from the cause of America. He turned his eyes to West Point as an acquisition, which would give value to treason, while its loss would inflict a mortal wound on his former friends. He addressed himself to the delegation of New York, in which state his reputation was peculiarly high, and a member of congress from this state recommended him to Washington for the service, which he desired. The same application to the commander in chief was made not long afterwards through gen. Schuyler. Washington observed, that as there was a prospect of an active campaign he should be gratified with the aid of Arnold in the field; but intimated at the same time, that he should receive the appointment requested, if it should be more pleasing to him. Arnold, without discovering much solicitude, repaired to camp in the beginning of August, and renewed in person the solicitations, which had been before indirectly made. He was now offered the command of the left wing of the army, which was advancing against New York; but he declined it under the pretext, that in consequence of his wounds, he was unable to perform the active duties of the field. Without a suspicion of his patriotism he was invested with the command of West Point. Previously to his soliciting this station, he had in a letter to col. Beverley Robinson signified his change of principles and his wish to restore himself to the favor of his prince by some signal proof of his repentance. This letter opened to him a correspondence with sir Henry Clinton, the object of which was to concert the means of putting the important post, which he commanded, into

the possession of the British general. His plan, it is believed, was to have drawn the greater part of his army without the works under the pretext of fighting the enemy in the defiles, and to have left unguarded a designated pass, through which the assailants might securely approach and surprise the fortress. His troops he intended to place, so that they would be compelled to surrender, or be cut in pieces. But just as his scheme was ripe for execution the wise Disposer of events, who so often and so remarkably interposed in favor of the American cause, blasted his designs.

Maj. Andre, after his detection, apprized Arnold of his danger, and the traitor found opportunity to escape on board the Vulture, Sept. 25, 1780, a few hours before the return of Washington, who had been absent on a journey to Hartford, Con. On the very day of his escape Arnold wrote a letter to Washington, declaring, that the love of his country had governed him in his late conduct, and requesting him to protect Mrs. Arnold. She was conveyed to her husband at New York, and his clothes and baggage, for which he had written, were transmitted to him. During the exertions, which were made to rescue Andre from the destruction, which threatened him, Arnold had the hardihood to interpose. He appealed to the humanity of the commander in chief, and then sought to intimidate him by stating the situation of many of the principal characters of South Carolina, who had forfeited their lives, but had hitherto been spared through the clemency of the British general. This clemency, he said, could no longer in justice be extended to them, should major Andre suffer.

Arnold was made a brigadier general in the British service; which rank he preserved throughout the war. Yet he must have been held in contempt & detestation by the generous and honorable. It was impossible for men of this description, even when acting with him, to forget that he was a traitor; first the slave of his rage, then purchased with gold, and finally secured by the blood of one of the most ac-

complished officers in the British army. One would suppose, that his mind could not have been much at ease; but he had proceeded so far in vice, that perhaps his reflections gave him but little trouble. "I am mistaken," says Washington in a private letter, "if at *this time* Arnold is undergoing the torments of a mental hell. He wants feeling. From some traits of his character, which have lately come to my knowledge, he seems to have been so hacknied in crime, so lost to all sense of honor and shame, that while his faculties still enable him to continue his sordid pursuits, there will be no time for remorse."

Arnold found it necessary to make some exertions to secure the attachment of his new friends. With the hope of alluring many of the discontented to his standard, he published an address to the inhabitants of America, in which he endeavored to justify his conduct. He had encountered the dangers of the field, he said, from apprehension, that the rights of his country were in danger. He had acquiesced in the declaration of independence, though he thought it precipitate. But the rejection of the overtures, made by Great Britain in 1773, and the French alliance had opened his eyes to the ambitious views of those, who would sacrifice the happiness of their country to their own aggrandizement, and had made him a confirmed loyalist. He artfully mingled assertions, that the principal members of congress held the people in sovereign contempt. This was followed in about a fortnight by a proclamation, addressed "to the officers and soldiers of the continental army, who have the real interest of their country at heart, and who are determined to be no longer the tools and dupes of congress or of France." To induce the American officers and soldiers to desert the cause, which they had embraced, he represented, that the corps of cavalry and infantry, which he was authorized to raise, would be upon the same footing with other troops in the British service; that he should with pleasure advance those, whose valor he might witness; that the private men, who joined him, should re-

ceive a bounty of three guineas each, besides payment at the full value for horses, arms, and accoutrements. His object was the peace, liberty, and safety of America. "You are promised liberty," he exclaims, "but is there an individual in the enjoyment of it, saving your oppressors? Who among you dare speak or write what he thinks against the tyranny, which has robbed you of your property, imprisons your persons, drags you to the field of battle, and is daily deluging your country with your blood?"—"What," he exclaims again, "is America now, but a land of widows, orphans, and beggars? As to you, who have been soldiers in the continental army, can you at this day want evidence, that the funds of your country are exhausted, or that the managers have applied them to their private uses? In either case you surely can no longer continue in their service with honor or advantage. Yet you have hitherto been their supporters in that cruelty, which with equal indifference to yours as well as to the labor and blood of others, is devouring a country, that from the moment you quit their colors will be redeemed from their tyranny." These proclamations did not produce the effect designed, and in all the hardships, sufferings, and irritations of the war Arnold remains the solitary instance of an American officer, who abandoned the side first embraced in the contest, and turned his sword upon his former companions in arms.

He was soon despatched by sir Henry Clinton to make a diversion in Virginia. With about 1700 men he arrived in the Chesapeake in Jan. 1781, and being supported by such a naval force, as was suited to the nature of the service, he committed extensive ravages on the rivers and along the unprotected coasts. It is said, that while on this expedition Arnold inquired of an American captain, whom he had taken prisoner, what the Americans would do with him, if he should fall into their hands. The officer replied, that they would cut off his lame leg and bury it with the honors of war, and hang the remainder of his body in gibbets. After his recall from Virginia he conducted an

expedition against his native state, Connecticut. He took fort Trumbull Sept. 6th with inconsiderable loss. On the other side of the harbor lieut. col. Eyre, who commanded another detachment made an assault on fort Griswold, and with the greatest difficulty entered the works. An officer of the conquering troops asked, who commanded? "I did," answered colonel Ledyard, "but you do now," and presented him his sword, which was instantly plunged into his own bosom. A merciless slaughter commenced upon the brave garrison, who had ceased to resist, until the greater part were either killed or wounded. After burning the town and the stores, which were in it, and thus thickening the laurels, with which his brow was adorned, Arnold returned to New York in 8 days.

From the conclusion of the war till his death general Arnold resided chiefly in England. In 1786 he was at St. John's, New Brunswick, engaged in trade and navigation, and again in 1790. For some cause he became very unpopular in 1792 or 1793, was hung in effigy, and the mayor found it necessary to read the riot act, and a company of troops was called to quell the mob. Repairing to the West Indies in 1794, a French fleet anchored at the same island; he became alarmed lest he should be detained by the American allies and passed the fleet concealed on a raft of lumber. He died in Gloucester place, London, June 14, 1801.—He married Margaret, the daughter of Edward Shippen of Philadelphia, chief justice, and a loyalist. General Green, it is said, was his rival. She combined fascinating manners with strength of mind. She died at London Aug. 24, 1804, aged 43. His sons were men of property in Canada in 1829.—His character presents little to be commended. His daring courage may indeed excite admiration; but it was a courage without reflection and without principle. He fought bravely for his country and he bled in her cause; but his country owed him no returns of gratitude, for his subsequent conduct proved, that he had no honest regard to her

interests, but was governed by selfish considerations. His progress from self-indulgence to treason was easy and rapid. He was vain and luxurions, and to gratify his giddy desires he must resort to meanness, dishonesty, and extortion. These vices brought with them disgrace; and the contempt, into which he fell, awakened a spirit of revenge, and left him to the unrestrained influence of his cupidity and passion. Thus from the high fame, to which his bravery had elevated him, he descended into infamy. Thus too he furnished new evidence of the infatuation of the human mind in attaching such value to the reputation of a soldier, which may be obtained, while the heart is unsound and every moral sentiment is entirely depraved.—*Ann. register for 1781*, 37-49, 73; *Marshall's Washington*, iv. 271-290; *Warren's hist. war*; *Holmes*; *Stedman*, i. 138, 336; ii. 247; *Gordon*, ii. 3, 128, 165, 463; iii. 480; iv. 115, 178; *Amer. museum*, ix, 144; *Smith's narrative of the death of Andre*; *Maine hist. col.* i; *Amer rememb.* 1776, part ii.; 1778, p. 2; *Massa. hist. col. 2d ser.* ii. 227.

ARNOLD, Peleg, chief justice of Rhode Island, was a delegate to congress under the confederation and afterwards appointed judge. He died at Smithfield Feb. 13, 1820, aged 68.—Thomas Arnold, appointed chief justice in 1809, died at Warwick Oct. 8, 1820.

ARNOLD, Josiah Lyndon, a poet, was born at Providence and was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1788. After superintending for some time the academy at Plainfield, Con., he studied law at Providence and was admitted to the bar; but he did not pursue the profession, being appointed a tutor in the college. On the death, March 1793, of his father, Dr. Jonathan Arnold, formerly a member of congress, he settled at St. Johnsbury, Vt., the place of his father's residence, where he died June 7, 1796, aged 28 years. His few hasty effusions in verse were published after his death.—*Spec. Amer. poet.* ii. 77.

ASBURY, Francis, senior bishop of the methodist episcopal church in the

United States, came to this country in 1771 as a preacher at the age of 26. In 1773 the first annual conference of the methodists was held at Philadelphia, when it consisted of ten preachers and about eleven hundred members. He was consecrated bishop by Dr. Coke in 1784. From this time he travelled yearly through the U. States, probably ordaining 3,000 preachers and preaching 17,000 sermons. He died suddenly while on a journey, at Spotsylvania, Va., March 31, 1816, aged 70 years. A letter from J. W. Bond to bishop M'Kendree gives an account of his death.

ASH, John, an agent of Carolina, was sent by that colony to England to seek redress of grievances in 1703. In the same year he published an account of the affairs in Carolina.

ASHE, Samuel, governor of North Carolina, was appointed chief justice in 1777, and was governor from 1796 to 1799. He died Jan. 1813, aged 88 years.

ASHLEY, Jonathan, minister of Deerfield, Mass., was graduated at Yale college in 1730, and was ordained in 1738. He died in 1780, aged 67. He possessed a strong and discerning mind and lively imagination, and was a pungent and energetic preacher. He proclaimed the doctrines of grace with a pathos, which was the effect, not merely of his assent to their divine authority, but of a deep sense of their importance and excellency.—He published a sermon on visible saints, vindicating Mr. Stoddard's sentiments respecting church membership; a sermon at the ordination of John Norton, Deerfield, 1741; the great duty of charity, 1742; a letter to W. Cooper, 1745.—*Redcem. captive*, 6th ed. 213.

ASHLEY, John, maj. general, was the son of col. John Ashley, one of the settlers in 1732 of Houssatonnoc, afterwards Sheffield, and judge of the court of common pleas,—and was graduated at Yale College in 1758. In the Shays' insurrection he commanded the force, which dispersed the insurgents at Sheffield Feb. 26, 1787. He died Nov. 5, 1799, aged 60.—*Hist. Berkshire*, 213.

ASHMUN, Jehudi, agent of the American Colonization society, was born of pious parents in Champlain, on the western shore of the lake of the same name, New York, in April, 1794. In early life he was an unbeliever; but it pleased God to disclose to him the iniquity of his heart and his need of mercy and the value and glory of the gospel. He graduated at Burlington college in 1816, and after preparing for the ministry was elected a professor in the theological seminary at Bangor, Maine, in which place, however, he continued but a short time. Removing to the district of Columbia, he became a member of the episcopal church, edited the *Theological Repository* and published his memoirs of Rev. Samuel Bacon. He also projected a monthly journal for the American Colonization Society, and published one number; but the work failed for want of patronage. Being appointed to take charge of a reinforcement to the colony at Liberia, he embarked for Africa, June 19, 1822, and arrived at cape Montserado Aug. 8th. He had authority, in case he should find no agent there, to act as such for the society and also for the navy department. In the absence of the agents, it was at a period of great difficulty, that he assumed the agency. The settlers were few and surrounded with numerous enemies. It was necessary for him to act as a legislator and also as a soldier and engineer, to lay out the fortifications, superintending the construction, and this too in the time of affliction from the loss of his wife and while suffering himself under a fever, and to animate the emigrants to the resolute purpose of self-defence. About three months after his arrival, just as he was beginning to recover strength, and while his whole force was thirty five men and boys, he was attacked at the dawn of day, Nov. 11, by 800 armed savages; but by the energy & desperate valor of the agent the assailants were repulsed with the loss of 4 colonists killed, and 4 wounded, and again in a few days, when they returned with redoubled numbers, were utterly defeated.

Here was a memorable display of heroism. The same energy, diligence, and courage were displayed in all his labors for the benefit of the colony. When ill health compelled him to take a voyage to America he was escorted to the place of embarkation March 26, 1828 by three companies of the militia, and the men, women and children of Monrovia parted with him with tears. He left a community of 1200 freemen. The vessel touched and landed him at St. Bartholomews in very ill health. He arrived at New Haven Aug. 10th, a fortnight before his death. In his sickness he was very humble and patient. He said: "I have come here to die. It is hard to be broken down by the slow progress of disease. I wish to be submissive. My sins, my sins; they seem to shut me out from that comfort, which I wish to enjoy."—"I have been praying for light; and a little light has come, cheering and refreshing beyond expression." He died in the evening of Aug. 25, 1828, aged 34 years. An eloquent discourse was preached by Leonard Bacon at his funeral, describing his remarkable character, the important influence on the tribes of Africa of his piety and regard to justice, and his great services for the colonists. He was, as Mrs. Sigourney represents,

"Their leader, when the blast
Of ruthless war swept by;—
Their teacher, when the storm was past,
Their guide to worlds on high."

Mr. Gurley, the editor of the *African Repository*, is preparing an account of his life. In the *Repository* various communications, written by Mr. Ashmun, were published: his memoirs of S. Bacon have been already mentioned.—*Afric. Repos.* iv. 214—224, 286; *Christian Spect.* ii. 528; *N. Y. Merc.* i. 13.

ASPINWALL, William, M. D., an eminent physician, was born in Brookline, Massa., in June 1743, and graduated at Cambridge in 1764. His ancestor, Peter, was the first settler in Brookline in 1650. Dr. Aspinwall studied his profession with Dr. B. Gale of Connecticut and at Philadelphia, where he received his medical de-

gree in 1765. In the war of the revolution he acted as a surgeon in the army. In the battle of Lexington he served as a volunteer and bore from the field the corpse of his townsman, Isaac Gardner, Esq., whose daughter he afterwards married. After the death of Dr. Boylston he engaged in the business of inoculating for the small pox, and erected hospitals for the purpose. Perhaps no man in America ever inoculated so many, or had such reputation for skill in that disease. Yet, when the vaccine inoculation was introduced, after a proper trial he acknowledged its efficacy and relinquished his own profitable establishment. For 45 years he had extensive practice, frequently riding on horse back 40 miles a day. In his youth he lost the use of one eye; in his old age a cataract deprived him of the other. He died April 16, 1823, in his 80th year, in the peace of one, who had long professed the religion of Jesus Christ and practised its duties. At the bed of sickness he was accustomed to give religious counsel. His testimony in favor of the gospel he regarded as his best legacy to his children. In his political views he was decidedly democratic or republican; yet he was not a persecutor, and when in the council he resisted the measures of the violent. He was anxious, that wise and good men should bear sway, and that all benevolent and religious institutions should be perpetuated. His son of the same name succeeded him in his profession. Another son, col. Thomas Aspinwall, lost an arm in the war of 1812 and was afterwards appointed consul at London.—*Thacher's med. biog.*

ATHERTON, Humphrey, major general, came to this country about the year 1636, succeeded Rob. Sedgwick in his military office in 1654, and was much employed in negotiations with the Indians. He died, in consequence of a fall from his horse Sep. 17, 1661. His residence was at Dorchester. Among his children are the names of Rest, Increase, Thankful, Hope, Consider, Watching, and Patience.—Hope, a graduate of 1665, was the first minister of Hatfield. As

chaplain he was at the Indian battle in Montague, May 18, 1676.—*Farmer's general. regist. ; Savage's Winthrop, 11. 137; M. hist. col.*

ATKINS, Henry, a navigator, sailed from Boston in the ship Whale, on a voyage to Davis' straits, in 1729. In this and in subsequent voyages for the purpose of trade with the Indians, the last of which was made in 1758, he explored much of the coast of Labrador. A short account of his observations was published in the first vol. of Massa. historical collections.

ATKINSON, Theodore, chief justice of New Hampshire was born at New Castle, son of col. Theodore Atkinson, and graduated at Harvard college in 1718. He sustained many public offices, civil and military; was secretary in 1741; a delegate to the congress at Albany in 1754, and chief justice in the same year. The revolution deprived him of the offices of judge and secretary. He died in 1779, bequeathing 200l to the episcopal church, the interest to be expended in bread for the poor, distributed on the sabbath.—*Adams' ann. Portsmouth. 269.*

ATKINSON, Israel, an eminent physician, was a native of Harvard, Mass. & graduated at Cambridge in 1762. He settled in 1765, at Lancaster, where he died July 20, 1822, aged 82. For some years he was the only physician in the county of Worcester, who had been well educated.—*Thacher's med. biog.*

ATLEE, Samuel John, colonel, commanded a Pennsylvania company in the French war & a regiment in the war of the revolution, & acquired great honor in the battle on L. Island, tho' taken prisoner & subject to a long captivity. Afterwards he acted as commissioner to treat with the Indians. In 1780 he was elected to congress and was on the committee concerning the mutiny of the Pennsylvania troops in 1781. His usual residence was at Lancaster. He died at Philadelphia Nov. 25, 1786, aged 48.—William Augustus Atlee, a judge of the supreme court and president of the common pleas for Lancaster and other counties, died at his seat on the Susquehanna Sept. 9, 1793.—*Jennison.*

AUCHMUTY, Robert, an eminent lawyer, was of Scottish descent, and after his education at Dublin studied law at the Temple. He came to Boston in early life; and on the death of Mr. Menzies was appointed judge of the court of admiralty in 1703, but held the place only a few months. In 1740 he was one of the directors of the Land Bank bubble, or Manufacturing company, in which the father of Samuel Adams was involved. When sent to England as agent for the colony on the boundary question with Rhode Island, he projected the expedition to cape Breton, publishing a pamphlet, entitled, "the importance of cape Breton to the British nation, and a plan for taking the place." On the death of Byfield he was again appointed judge of admiralty in 1733. He died April 1750.—His daughter married Mr. Pratt. His son Samuel, graduated at Harvard college in 1742, was an episcopal minister in New York, and received the degree of doctor in divinity from Oxford. He died March 3, 1777; and his son, sir Samuel, lieut. general in the British army, died in 1822.—His name is introduced in the versification of Hugh Gaine's petition, Jan. 1, 1783. He is alluded to also in Trumbull's *M'Fingal*.—His other son, Robert, a most interesting, persuasive pleader, defended with John Adams capt. Preston. He had previously been appointed judge of admiralty in 1768. His letters, with Hutchinson's, were sent to America by Franklin in 1773. Like his brother, he was a zealous royalist, and left America in 1776. He died in England.—*Jennison, ms*; *Thomas, ii. 493*; *Hutchinson's last hist. 401*; *Mass. hist. col. v. 202*; *Eliot*.

AUSTIN, Benjamin, a political writer, early espoused the democratic or republican side in the political controversy, which raged during the administration of John Adams. He was bold, unflinching, uncompromising. He assailed others for their political errors; and he was himself traduced with the utmost virulence. Perhaps no man ever met such a tide of obloquy. Yet many, who once detested

his party, have since united themselves to it. After the triumph of Mr. Jefferson, he was appointed, without soliciting the place, commissioner of Loans for Mass. In 1806 his son, Charles Austin, when attempting to chastise Mr. Selfridge for abuse of his father, was by him shot and killed in the streets of Boston. Mr. S. was tried and acquitted. Mr. Austin died May 4, 1820, aged 68 years. His political writings, with the signature of 'Old South,' published in the *Chronicle*, were collected into a volume, entitled, 'Constitutional Republicanism,' 8vo. 1803. His brother, Jonathan Loring Austin, successively secretary and Treasurer of Massa. died in May 1826.

AUSTIN, Moses, an enterprising settler in upper Louisiana, was a native of Durham, Con, and after residing in Philadelphia and Richmond emigrated to the west with his family in 1798, having obtained a considerable grant of land from the Spanish governor. He commenced the business of mining at Mine au Breton, and created there a town; but becoming embarrassed by his speculations, he sold his estate and purchased a large tract near the mouth of the river Colorado, in Mexico. Ere his arrangements for removal were completed, he died in 1821. Believing the gospel, he placed his hopes of future happiness on the atonement of the Savior.—*Schoolcraft's trav. 1821, p. 239-250*.

AUSTIN, Samuel, D.D., president of the university of Vermont, was graduated at Yale college in 1783, and ordained, as the successor of Allyn Mather, at Fairhaven, Conn., Nov. 9, 1786, but was dismissed Jan. 19, 1790. He was afterwards for many years pastor of a church in Worcester, Mass. He was but a few years at the head of the college in Burlington. After his resignation of that place he was not resettled in the ministry. He died at Glastonbury, Con., Dec. 4, 1830, aged 70 years. He was eminently pious and distinguished as a minister.

He published letters on baptism, examining Merrill's 7 sermons, 1805; reply to Merrill's 12 letters, 1806; and the fol-

lowing sermons,—on disinterested love, 1790 ; on the death of Mrs. Blair, 1792 ; Massa. missionary, 1803 ; dedication at Hadley ; ordination of W. Fay, and of J. M. Whiton, 1808 ; at a fast 1811 ; at two fasts, 1812.

AVERY, John, a minister, came to this country in 1635. While sailing from Newbury towards Marblehead, where he proposed to settle, he was shipwrecked in a violent storm Aug. 14, 1635 on a rocky island, called Thacher's wo, and Avery's fall, and died with his wife and six children.—Mr. A. Thacher escaped.—His last words were: "I can lay no claim to deliverance from this danger, but through the satisfaction of Christ I can lay claim to heaven: this, Lord, I entreat of thee."—*Magnal.* III. 77; *Savage*, I. 165; *Eliot*.

AXTELL, Henry, D.D., minister of Geneva, New York, was born at Mendham, N. J. in 1773, and graduated at Princeton in 1796. He went to Geneva soon after the settlement of that part of the state, and was very useful. At the time of his ordination in 1812 his church consisted of 70 members: at the time of his death of about 400. In two revivals his labors had been particularly blessed. He died Feb. 11, 1829, aged 55. His eldest daughter was placed in the same grave.

BACHE, Richard, postmaster general of the United States, was appointed in the place of Dr. Franklin in Nov. 1776, and was succeeded by Mr. Hazard in 1782. A native of England, he came in early life to this country, and was at the beginning of the revolution chairman of the republican society in Philadelphia. He married in 1767 Sally, the only daughter of Dr. Franklin, who died in Oct. 1808 ; he died at Settle in the county of Berks, Penn., July 29, 1811, aged 74.

BACHE, Benjamin Franklin, a printer, was the son of the preceding, and accompanied Dr. Franklin to Paris, where he completed his education as a printer and founder in the printing house of the celebrated Didot. After his return in 1785 he pursued with honor his studies at the college of Philadelphia. In Oct.

1790 he commenced the publication of the General Advertiser, the name of which was afterwards changed to that of the Aurora,—a paper, which under the direction of Mr. Bache and his successor, Mr. Duane, exerted a powerful influence on the politics of the country in hostility to the two first administrations. Mr. Bache died in 1799 ; his widow married Mr. Duane.—*Jennison's ms.*

BACKUS, Isaac, a distinguished baptist minister of Massachusetts, was born at Norwich in Connecticut, in 1724. In 1741, a year memorable for the revival of religion through this country, his attention was first arrested by the concerns of another world, and he was brought, as he believed, to the knowledge of the truth, as it is in Jesus. In 1746 he commenced preaching the gospel ; and April 13, 1748 he was ordained first minister of a congregational church in Titicut precinct, in the town of Middleborough, Massachusetts. This society was formed in Feb. 1743 in consequence of disputes with regard to the settlement of a minister. The members of it wished for a minister of different sentiments from the man, who was settled, and as they could not obtain a dismission from the church by an ecclesiastical council, at the end of five years they withdrew without this sanction, and formed a church by themselves in Feb. 1748. The society, however, was not permitted now to rest in peace, for they were taxed with the other inhabitants of the town for the purpose of building a new meeting house for the first church.

In 1749 a number of the members of Mr. Backus' church altered their sentiments with regard to baptism, and obtained an exemption from the congregational tax ; and he at length united with them in opinion. He was baptized by immersion in August 1751. For some years afterwards he held communion with those, who were baptized in infancy, but he withdrew from this intercourse with christians of other denominations. A baptist church was formed January 16, 1756, and he was installed its pastor June 23 of the same year by ministers from

Boston and Rehoboth. In this relation he continued through the remainder of his life. He died Nov. 20, 1806, aged 82 years. He had been enabled to preach nearly 60 years until the spring before his death, when he experienced a paralytic stroke, which deprived him of speech, and of the use of his limbs.

Mr Backus was a plain, evangelical preacher, without any pretensions to eloquence. It may be ascribed to his natural diffidence that, when preaching or conversing on important subjects, he was in the habit of shutting his eyes. To his exertions the baptist churches in America owe not a little of their present flourishing condition. He was ever a zealous friend to the equal rights of christians. When the congress met at Philadelphia in 1774, he was sent as an agent from the baptist churches of the Warren association to support their claims to the same equal liberties, which ought to be given to every denomination. In October he had a conference with the Massachusetts delegation and others, at which he contended only for the same privileges, which were given to the churches in Boston; and he received the promise, that the rights of the baptists should be regarded. On his return, as a report had preceded him, that he had been attempting to break up the union of the colonies, he addressed himself to the convention of Massa. Dec. 9, and a vote was passed, declaring his conduct to have been correct. When the convention in 1779 took into consideration the constitution of the state, the subject of the extent of the civil power in regard to religion naturally presented itself, and in the course of debate the perfect correctness of the baptist memorial, which was read at Philadelphia, was called in question. In consequence of which Mr. Backus published in the Chronicle of Dec. 2d a narrative of his proceedings as baptist agent, and brought arguments against an article in the bill of rights of the constitution of Massachusetts. He believed, that the civil authority had no right to require men to support a teacher of piety, morality, and religion, or to at-

tend public worship; that the church ought to have no connexion with the state; that the kingdom of the Lord Jesus was not of this world, and was not dependent on the kingdoms of this world; and that the subject of religion should be left entirely to the consciences of men.

The publications of Mr Backus are more numerous, than those of any other baptist writer in America. An abridgement of the whole work was published in one volume, when the author was 80 years of age.

Little can be said in commendation of his 3 volumes of the history of the Baptists, of which he published an abridgement, brought down to 1804. It contains indeed many facts, for which the public is indebted to the patient industry of the writer, and it must be a very valuable work to the baptists, as it presents a minute account of almost every church of that denomination in New England. But these facts are combined without much attention to the connexion, which ought to subsist between them, and the author shows himself too much under the influence of the zeal of party.—*Massa. bapt. miss. mag.*, i. 287, 288; *Backus' church hist.* III. 139—141; *Backus' abridg.* 209, 214; *Benedict*, II. 267—274.

BACKUS, Charles, D. D., an eminent minister, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1749. He lost his parents in his childhood, but, as he early discovered a love of science, his friends assisted him to a liberal education. He was graduated at Yale College in 1769. His theological education was directed by Dr. Hart of Preston. In 1774 he was ordained to the pastoral charge of the church in Somers, in which town he remained till his death, Dec. 30, 1803, after a faithful ministry of more than 29 years. In the last year of his residence at college the mind of Dr. Backus was impressed by divine truth, and, although his conduct had not been immoral, he was deeply convinced of his sinfulness in the sight of God. He was for a time opposed to the doctrines of the gospel, particularly to the doctrine of the atonement, and of the dependence of man

upon the special influences of the Holy Spirit to renew his heart. But at last his pride was humbled, and he was brought to an acquaintance with the way of salvation by a crucified Redeemer. From this time he indulged the hope, that he was reconciled unto God. A humble & an exemplary christian, under the afflictions of life he quietly submitted to the will of his Father in heaven. He was a plain, evangelical, impressive preacher. Knowing the worth of immortal souls, he taught with the greatest clearness the way of salvation through faith in the Redeemer, and enforced upon his hearers that holiness, without which no man can see the Lord. During his ministry there were four seasons of peculiar attention to religion among his people. Dr. Backus was eminent as a theologian. His retired situation and his eminence as an instructor drew around him many, who were designed for the christian ministry. Nearly fifty young men were members of his theological school. In his last sickness he had much of the divine presence. The last words, which he was heard to whisper, were "glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men." He published the following sermons; at the ordination of Free-grace Reynolds, 1795; of Tim. M. Cooley and Joseph Russell, 1796; of Thomas Snell, 1798; five discourses on the truth of the Bible, 1797; a century sermon, 1801; a volume on regeneration.—*Con. mag.* iv.

BACKUS, Azel, D. D., president of Hamilton college, state of New York, was the son of Jabez Backus of Norwich, Con. His father bequeathed to him a farm in Franklin, which, he says, "I wisely exchanged for an education in college." He was graduated at Yale in 1787. While in college he was a deist; but his uncle and friend, Rev. Charles Backus of Somers, won him from infidelity through the divine blessing, & reared him up for the ministry. From the time, that he believed the gospel, he gloried in the cross. In early life he was ordained as the successor of Dr. Bellamy at Bethlem, where he not only labored faithfully

in the ministry, but also instituted and conducted a school of considerable celebrity. After the establishment of Hamilton college, near Utica, he was chosen the first president. He died of the typhus fever Dec. 28, 1816, aged 51, and was succeeded by president Davis of Middlebury college. He was a man of an original cast of thought, distinguished by susceptibility and ardor of feeling and by vigorous and active piety. Of his benevolence and goodness no one could doubt. In his sermons, though familiar and not perhaps sufficiently correct and elevated in style, he was earnest, affectionate, and faithful. He published a sermon on the death of gov. Wolcott, 1797; at the election, 1798; at the ordination of John Frost, Whitesborough, 1813.—*Relig. Intel.* i. 527, 592; *Panopl.* 13: 45.

BACON, Nathaniel, general, a Virginia rebel, was educated at the Inns of court in England, and after his arrival in this country was chosen a member of the council. He was a young man of fine accomplishments, of an interesting countenance, and of impressive eloquence. The treachery of the English in the murder of six Woerowances or Indian chiefs, who came out of a besieged fort in order to negotiate a treaty, induced the savages to take terrible vengeance, inhumanly slaughtering 60 for the 6, for they thought, that ten for one was a just atonement for the loss of their great men. Their incursions caused the frontier plantations to be abandoned. Thus did the crime of the Virginians, as is always the case with public crime, draw after it punishment. The governor, Berkeley, resorted to the wretched policy of building a few forts on the frontiers, which could have no effect in preventing the incursions of the savages, who quickly found out, as an old history of the affair expresses it, "where the mouse traps were set." The people, in their indignation, determined on wiser and more active measures. Having chosen Bacon as their general, he sent to their governor for a commission, but being refused, he marched without one at the head of 80 or 90

men, and in a battle defeated the Indians and destroyed their magazine. In the mean time the governor, at the instigation of men, who were envious of the rising popularity of Bacon, proclaimed him a rebel May 29, 1676 and marched a force against him to "the middle plantation," or Williamsburg, but in a few days returned to meet the assembly. Bacon himself soon proceeded in a sloop with 30 men to Jamestown; but was taken by surprise and put in irons. At his trial before the governor and council, June 10, he was acquitted and restored to the council, and promised also in two days a commission as general for the Indian war, agreeably to the passionate wishes of the people. Their regard to him will account for his acquittance. As the governor refused to sign the promised commission, Bacon soon appeared at the head of 500 men and obtained it by force. Thus was he "crowned the darling of the people's hopes and desires." Nor did the people misjudge as to his capacity to serve them. By sending companies under select officers into the different counties to scour the thickets, swamps, and forests, where the Indians might be sheltered, he restored the dispersed people to their plantations. While he was thus honorably employed, the governor again proclaimed him a rebel. This measure induced him to countermarch to Williamsburg, whence he issued, Aug. 6, his declaration against the governor and soon drove him across the bay to Accomac. He also exacted of the people an oath to support him against the forces, employed by the governor. He then prosecuted the Indian war. In Sept. he again put the governor to flight and burned Jamestown, consisting of 16 or 18 houses and a brick church, the first, that was built in Virginia. At this period he adopted a singular expedient to prevent an attack by the governor, besieged by him. He seized the wives of several of the governor's adherents and brought them into camp; then sent word to their husbands, that they would be placed in the fore front of his men. Entirely successful on the western shore, Bacon was

about to cross the bay to attack the governor at Accomac, when he was called to surrender up his life "into the hands of that grim and all conquering captain, death." In his sickness he implored the assistance of Mr. Wading, a minister, in preparing for the future world. He died Oct. 1, 1676, at the house of Dr. Green in Gloucester county. The Enc. Amer. mistakes in mentioning the house of Dr. Pate, instead of Green. The poets, who wrote his epitaph, belonged, like the Virginians, to different factions. That of the hostile poet is ended with these lines:

"Death, keep him close:

"We have too many Divells still goe loose."

After the death of Bacon one Ingram, a weak man, assumed his commission, but was soon won over by the governor. —Among his followers, who were executed, was col. Hansford, who, with the feelings of maj. Andre, had no favor to ask, but that "he might be shot like a soldier, and not be hanged like a dog;" also captains Carver and Farlow and Wilford. Maj. Cheisman died in prison. Drummond also, formerly governor of Carolina, and col. Richard Lawrence were victims of this civil war, which, besides the loss of valuable lives, cost the colony 100,000 pounds. After reading the history of this rebellion, one is ready to persuade himself, that its existence might have been prevented, had the governor consulted the wishes of the people by giving Bacon the command in the Indian war; had he been faithful to his own promise; had he not yielded to the envious or malignant counsels of others. Had Bacon lived and been triumphant, he would probably have been remembered, not as an insurgent, but as the deliverer of his country. Yet it is very obvious, that under an organized government he did not prove himself a good citizen, but was an artful demagogue, & borne away by a reprehensible and rash ambition.—*Death of Bacon; Keith's hist of Virginia, 156-162; Holmes, 1; Chalmers, 1. 332-335; Beverly, 105; Wynne, 11, 222, 223; Marshall, 1. 198-201; Mass. hist. col. n. s. 1. 72-80.*

BACON, Thomas, an episcopal minister at Fredericktown, Maryland, died May 24, 1768. He compiled "a complete system of the revenue of Ireland," published in 1737; also a complete body of the laws of Maryland, fol., 1765. He also wrote other valuable pieces.—*Jenn.*

BACON, John, minister, of Boston, was a native of Canterbury, Con., and was graduated at the college of New Jersey in 1765. After preaching for a time in Somerset county, Maryland, he and Mr. John Hunt were settled as colleague pastors over the old south church in Boston, as successors of Mr. Blair, Sept. 25, 1771. His style of preaching was argumentative; his manner approaching the severe. Difficulties soon sprung up in regard to the doctrines of the atonement and of imputation and the administration of baptism on the half way covenant, which led to the dismissal of Mr. Bacon Feb. 8, 1775. His views seem to have been such, as now prevail in New England, while his church advocated limited atonement and the notion of the actual transference of the sins of believers to Christ and of his obedience to them. Probably the more popular talents of Mr. Hunt had some influence in creating the difficulty. Mr. Bacon removed to Stockbridge, Berkshire county, where he died Oct. 25, 1820. He was a magistrate; a representative; associate and presiding judge of the common pleas; a member and president of the state senate; and a member of congress. In his political views he accorded with the party of Mr. Jefferson. He married the widow of his predecessor, Mr. Cumming. She was the daughter of Ezekiel Goldthwait, register of deeds for Suffolk. His son, Ezekiel Bacon, was a distinguished member of congress just before the war of 1812. He published a sermon after his installation, 1772; an answer to Huntington on a case of discipline, 1781; speech on the courts of U. S. 1802; conjectures on the prophecies, 1805.—*Wisner's Hist. O. S. church*, 33; *Hist. of Berkshire*, 104, 201.

BACON, Samuel, agent of the American government for establishing a colony

in Africa, was an episcopal clergyman. He proceeded in the Elizabeth to Sierra Leone with 82 colored people, accompanied by Mr. Bankson, also agent, and Dr. Crozer; and arrived March 9, 1820. The Augusta schooner was purchased and the people and stores were shipped, and carried to Campelar in Sherbro river March 20th. Dr. Crozer and Mr. Bankson died in a few weeks, and Mr. Bacon being taken ill on the 17th April proceeded to Kent, at cape Shilling, but died two days after his arrival, on the third of May. Many others died. The circular of the colonization society, signed by E. B. Caldwell Oct. 26, describes this disastrous expedition.—*Memoirs by Ashmun.*

BADGER, Stephen, minister of Natick, Massa., was born in Charlestown in 1725 of humble parentage, and graduated at Harvard college in 1747, his name being last in the catalogue, when the names were arranged according to parental dignity. Employed by the commissioners for propagating the gospel in New England, he was ordained as missionary over the Indians at Natick, as successor of Mr. Peabody, March 27, 1753, and died Aug. 28, 1803, aged 78 years. Mr. Biglow represents him as in reality a unitarian, although not avowedly such.—He published a letter from a pastor against the demand of a confession of particular sins in order to church fellowship; a letter concerning the Indians in the Mass. hist. collections, dated 1797; and two discourses on drunkenness, 1774, recently reprinted. In his letter concerning the Indians he states, that deacon Ephraim, a good christian Indian of his church, on being asked how it was to be accounted for, that Indian youth, virtuously educated in English families, were apt, when losing the restraints, under which they had been brought up, to become indolent and intemperate like others, replied—'Ducks will be ducks, notwithstanding they are hatched by the hen,'—or in his own imperfect English—'Tucks will be tucks, for all ole hen he hatchum.'—Another Indian of Natick once purchased a dram at a shop in Bos-

ton and the next spring, after drinking rum at the same shop, found that the price of the poison was doubled. On inquiring the reason, the dealer replied, that he had kept the cask over winter and it was as expensive, as to keep a horse. "Hah," replied the Indian, "he no eat so much hay; but I believe he drink as much water!"—Of the strength of rum the Naticks were unhappily too good judges. It is deplorable, that in 1797 there were among the Natick Indians, for whom the apostolic Eliot labored, only two or three church members, and not one, who could speak their language, into which he translated the Bible. Among the many causes of their degeneracy may be mentioned the sale of their lands, their intermixture with blacks and whites, leaving only about 20 clear blooded Indians, their unconquerable indolence and propensity to excess, and perhaps the want of zeal on the part of their religious teachers.—In 1670 there were 40 or 50 church members. The number of Indians in 1749 was 160; in 1763 only 37. The war of 1759 and a putrid fever had destroyed many of them.—*Biglow's hist. Natick*, 59—69, 77; *Col. hist. soc.* v. 32—45.

BADLAM, Stephen, brigadier general of the militia, was born in Canton, Mass., and joined the American army in 1775. In the next year, as major of artillery, he took possession, July 4th, of the mount, which from that circumstance was called Mount Independence. He did good service with his fieldpiece in the action at fort Stanwix, under Willett, in Aug. 1777. His residence was at Dorchester, where he was an eminently useful citizen, acting as a magistrate and a deacon of the church.—*Codman's fun. serm.*; *Panopl.* xi. 572; *Amer. rev.* 1777, 449.

BAILY, John, an excellent minister in Boston, was born in 1644 in Lancashire, England. From his earliest years his mind seems to have been impressed by the truths of religion. While he was yet very young, his mother one day persuaded him to lead the devotions of the fam-

ily. When his father, who was a very dissolute man, heard of it, his heart was touched with a sense of his sin in the neglect of this duty, and he became afterwards an eminent christian. After having been carefully instructed in classical learning, he commenced preaching the gospel about the age of 22. He soon went to Ireland, where by frequent labors he much injured his health, which was never perfectly restored. He spent about 14 years of his life at Limerick, and was exceedingly blessed in his exertions to turn men from darkness to light. Yet, while in this place as well as previously, he was persecuted by men, who were contending for form and ceremony in violation of the precepts and the spirit of the gospel. While he was a young man, he often travelled far by night to enjoy the ordinances of the gospel, privately administered in dissenting congregations, and for this presumptuous offence he was sometimes thrown into Lancashire jail. As soon as he began to preach, his fidelity was tried, and he suffered imprisonment because in his conscience he could not conform to the established church. While at Limerick a deanery was offered him, if he would conform, with the promise of a bishopric upon the first vacancy. But disdaining worldly things, when they came in competition with duty to his Savior and the purity of divine worship, he rejected the offer in true disinterestedness and elevation of spirit. But neither this proof, that he was intent on higher objects, than this world presents, nor the blamelessness of his life, nor the strong hold, which he had in the affections of his acquaintance, could preserve him from again suffering the hardships of imprisonment, while the papists in the neighborhood enjoyed liberty and countenance. When he was before the judges, he said to them, "if I had been drinking, and gaming, and carousing at a tavern with my company, my lords, I presume, that would not have procured my being thus treated as an offender. Must praying to God, and preaching of Christ with a company of christians, who

are peaceable and inoffensive and as serviceable to his majesty and the government as any of his subjects; must this be a greater crime?" The recorder answered, "we will have you to know it is a greater crime." His flock often fasted and prayed for his release; but he was discharged on this condition only, that he should depart from the country within a limited time.

He came to New England in 1684, and was ordained the minister of Watertown, Oct. 6, 1686, with his brother, Thomas Bailey, as his assistant; he removed to Boston in 1692, and became assistant minister of the first church July 17, 1693, succeeding Mr. Moody. Here he continued till his death Dec. 12, 1697, aged 53. In 1696 Mr. Wadsworth was settled. His brother, Thomas, who died in Watertown in Jan. 1689, wrote Latin odes at Lindsay in 1668, which are in manuscript in the library of the Mass. hist. society.

He was a man eminent for piety, of great sensibility of conscience, and very exemplary in his life. It was his constant desire to be patient and resigned under the calamities, which were appointed him, and to fix his heart more upon things above.—His ministry was very acceptable in different places, and he was a warm and animated preacher. Dunton says, "I heard him upon these words—Looking unto Jesus—and I thought, he spake like an angel." But with all his faithfulness he saw many disconsolate hours. He was distressed with doubts respecting himself; but his apprehensions only attached him the more closely to his Redeemer.

In his last sickness he suffered under a complication of disorders; but he did not complain. His mind was soothed in dwelling upon the sufferings of his Savior. At times he was agitated with fears, tho' they had not respect, as he said, so much to the end, as to what he might meet in the way. His last words were, speaking of Christ, "O, what shall I say? He is altogether lovely. His glorious angels are come for me!" He then closed his eyes, and his spirit passed into eternity. He published an address to the people of

Limerick; and man's chief end to glorify God, a sermon preached at Watertown, 1689.—*Middleton's biog. evang.* iv. 101—105; *Nonconform. memorial*, i. 331—335; *Mather's fun. serm.*; *Magnalia*, iii. 224—238; *Eliot*; *Farmer*.

BALCH, William, minister of Bradford, Massa., was born at Beverly in 1704 and graduated in 1724. He was a descendant of John Balch, who came to this country about 1625 and died at Salem in 1648. Ordained in 1728 over the second church in Bradford, he there passed his days, and died Jan. 12, 1792, aged 87 years.

About the year 1742 or 1748 several members, a minority, of his church, dissatisfied with his preaching, applied to a neighboring church to admonish their pastor, agreeably to the Platform. A council was convened, which censured the conduct of the complainants. But in 1746 Mr. Wigglesworth and Mr. Chipman, ministers of Ipswich and Beverly, accused Mr. Balch of propagating Arminian tenets. He wrote a reply, mingling keen satire with solid argument. After this, they, who were dissatisfied with Mr. Balch, built a meeting house for themselves. In his old age he received a colleague. He lived in retirement, occupied in agriculture, and raising the best apples in Essex. His mental powers retained their vigor in old age. New writings delighted him; and he engaged freely in theological discussion.—He published the following discourses; on reconciliation 1740; faith & works, 1743; at the election, 1749; at the convention, 1760; account of the proceedings of the 2nd church; reply to Wigglesworth and Chipman, 1746.—*Eliot*; *M. hist. col. iv. s. s.* 145.

BALDWIN, Ebenezer, minister of Danbury, Connecticut, was graduated at Yale college in 1763, and was tutor in that seminary from 1766 to 1770. He was ordained as successor of Mr. Warner and Mr. White, September 19, 1770, & died Oct. 1, 1776, aged 31 years. He was a man of great talents and learning, an unwearied student, grave in manners, and an able supporter of the sound doctrines of the gospel. He left a legacy of

about \$00 pounds to his society, which is appropriated to the support of religion.

—*Robbins' cent. serm.*

BALDWIN, Abraham, a distinguished statesman, was born in Connecticut in 1754 and graduated at Yale college in 1773. From 1775 to 1779 he was a tutor in that seminary, being an eminent classical and mathematical scholar. Having studied law, he removed to Savannah and was admitted a counsellor at the Georgia bar, and in three months was elected a member of the state legislature. At the first session he originated the plan of the university of Georgia, drew up the charter, by which it was endowed with 40,000 acres of land, and, vanquishing many prejudices, by the aid of John Milledge persuaded the assembly to adopt the project. The college was located at Athens, and Josiah Meigs was appointed its first president. Being elected a delegate to congress in 1786, he was an active member of the convention, which formed the present constitution of the United States, during its session from May 25 to Sep. 17, 1787. After its adoption he was continued a member of congress until 1799, when he was appointed as colleague with Mr. Milledge a senator, in which station he remained until his death, at Washington city, March 4, 1807, aged 53 years. His remains were placed by the side of his friend and former colleague, general Jackson, whom he had followed to the grave just one year before. He was the brother in law of Joel Barlow. Having never been married, his economy put it in his power to assist many young men in their education. His father dying in 1787 with little property, six orphan children, his half brothers and sisters, were protected and educated by him, and owed every thing to his care and affection. In public life he was industrious & faithful. Though firm in his own republican principles during the contests of the last ten years of his life, he was yet moderate, and indulgent towards his opponents. Until a week before his death his public services for 22 years had been uninterrupted by sickness.—*Nat. Intell.*

BALDWIN, Thomas, D. D., a baptist minister in Boston, was born in Norwich, Con. Dec. 23, 1753. After he had removed to Canaan, in New Hampshire he became pious, and joined the baptist church in 1781. It was with pain, that he thus forsook his connexions and early friends, for he had been educated a pedo-baptist and his venerable minister at Norwich was his grand uncle. Having for some time conducted the religious exercises at public meetings, in Aug. 1782 he ventured for the first time to take a text and preach doctrinally and methodically. His advantages for intellectual culture had been few. At the request of the church he was ordained June 11, 1783 as an evangelist, and he performed the duties of pastor for seven years, besides preaching often during each week in the towns within a circle of 50 miles, "chiefly at his own charges," sometimes receiving small presents, but never having a public contribution. In these journeys he was obliged to climb rocky steeps and to pass through dismal swamps; and as the poor people had no silver, and the continental currency was good for nothing, 'sometimes the travelling preacher was obliged either to beg or to starve. For several years he was chosen a member of the legislature.

In 1790 he was invited to Boston, as the pastor of the second baptist church. He now successfully pursued a course of study, and by his unwearied exertions acquired a high rank as a preacher. His church, though small in 1790, became under his care numerous and flourishing. Of his own denomination in New England he was the head, and to him all his brethren looked for advice. Besides being connected with most of the benevolent institutions of Boston, he was a member of the convention for revising the constitution of the state, and just before his death was fixed upon, by one party among the people, as a candidate for an elector of president of the United States. He died very suddenly at Waterville, Maine, whither he had gone to attend the commencement, Aug. 29, 1825, aged 71 years. The following stanza on his death will

apply to a multitude of others, recorded in this work.

"*He was a good man. Yet amid our tears
Sweet, grateful thoughts within our bosoms rise;
We trace his spirit up to brighter spheres,
And think with what pure rapturous surprise
He found himself translated to the skies:
From night at once awoke to endless noon.
Oh! with what transport did his eager eyes
Behold his Lord in glory? 'Twas the boon
His heart had longed for! Why deem we it came
too soon!*"

He published the following discourses; at the thanksgiving, 1795; quarterly sermon; at the concert of prayer; account of revival of religion, 1799; on the death of lieut. gov. Phillips; election sermon, 1802; on the eternal purpose of God; at thanksgiving; before a missionary society, 1804; at the ordination of D. Merrill, 1805; before the female asylum, 1806; on the death of Dr. Stillman; at the artillery election, 1807; and the baptism of believers only, and particular communion vindicated, 12mo. 1806. Of this work the first and second parts were originally published in 1789 and 1794.

BANISTER, John, an eminent botanist, was a native of England. After passing some time in the West Indies he came to Virginia and settled on James' river, near James Town. Rees speaks of him as a clergyman. In 1690 he transmitted to Mr. Ray a catalogue of plants, observed by him in Virginia, which was published by Ray in the second volume of his history of plants, in the preface to the supplement of which work, published in 1704, he speaks of Banister as an illustrious man, who had long resided in Virginia, devoted to botanical pursuits, and as drawing with his own hand the figures of the rarer species. He mentions also, that he had fallen a victim to his favorite pursuit before he had completed a work, in which he was engaged, on the natural history of Virginia. In one of his botanical excursions, while clambering the rocks, Banister fell and was killed. This event occurred after 1687 and probably before the end of the century. Many of his descendants are living in Virginia and are very respectable. In honor of

him Dr. Houston named a plant *Banisteria*, of which 24 species are enumerated. Lawson says, he "was the greatest virtuoso we ever had on the continent. Besides his "catalogue of plants," his principal work in the philosophical transactions 1693, other communications on natural history were published; observations on the natural productions of Jamaica; the insects of Virginia, 1700; curiosities in Virginia; observations on the musca lupus; on several sorts of snails; a description of the pistolochia or serpentaria Virginiana, the snake root.—*Barton's med. jour.* ii. 134-139; *Ray's sup.*; *Lawson*, 136.

BARBOUR, Thomas, colonel, was a whig of the revolution and in 1769 was a member of the house of burgesses of Virginia, which made the first protest against the stamp act. He died at Barboursville, May 16, 1825, aged 90. For 60 years he had discharged the duties of a civil magistrate, and was many years the sheriff of the county, enjoying in a high degree the confidence of his fellow citizens. He was the father of James Barbour, the secretary of war.

BARCLAY, Robert, governor of East Jersey, the author of the 'apology for the quakers,' was born in 1648 in Scotland, and receiving his education at Paris he at first imbibed the catholic tenets, but afterwards with his father embraced the principles of the quakers. His book was published in Latin in 1676 and translated by himself. He travelled with William Penn in England and on the continent. In 1682, when East Jersey was transferred to Penn and 11 associates, he was appointed the governor, though he never came to this country; in which office lord Neil Campbell succeeded him in 1685. He died in 1690, aged 41. His brother, John, a useful citizen of Jersey, died at Amboy in 1731, leaving 3 sons. His grandson, Alexander, was comptroller of the customs in Philadelphia, and died in 1771.—*Jennison*.

BARCLAY, Henry, D. D., an episcopal clergyman in New York, was a native of Albany, and graduated at Yale college in 1734. In England he received orders

in the church, and was appointed missionary to the Mohawk Indians. Having served in this capacity for some years with but little success he was called to the city of New York and appointed rector of Trinity church. In this respectable station he continued till his death, in 1765. The translation of the liturgy into the Mohawk language, made under his direction and that of Rev. W. Andrews and J. Ogilvie, was printed in 1769. Mr. Ogilvie succeeded him both among the Indians and at New York.—*Life of Ritten.* 245; *Miller's retr.* II. 356.

BARD, John, a learned physician, was born in Burlington, New Jersey, Feb. 1, 1716. His father, Peter Bard, an exile from France in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, came to this country in 1703 as a merchant; he soon married the daughter of Dr. Marmion, and was for many years a member of the council and a judge of the supreme court.

Mr. Bard received his early education under the care of Mr. Annan of Philadelphia, a very eminent teacher. About the age of 15 he was bound an apprentice for 7 years to Dr. Kearsly, a surgeon of unhappy temper and rigorous in the treatment of his pupils. Under his thralldom the kindness of Mrs. Kearsly and the friendship of Dr. Franklin beguiled his sorrows. He engaged in business in 1737 and soon acquired a large share of practice and became much respected. In 1748 he was induced by urgent applications from New York to remove to that city to supply the loss of several eminent physicians. Here he continued till within a few months of his death. In the year 1795, when the yellow fever had put to flight a number of physicians, who were in the meridian of life, the veteran Dr. Bard, though verging towards his eightieth year, remained at his post. In May 1798 he removed to his estate at Hyde Park, near Poughkeepsie. Here he continued in the enjoyment of perfect health, till he felt a paralytic stroke, which in a few days occasioned his death. He died March 30, 1799, aged 83 years. He was

a firm believer in the truth and excellency of the Christian religion. In a letter to his son, Dr. Samuel Bard, he said, "above all things suffer not yourself by any company or example to depart, either in your conversation or practice, from the highest reverence to God and your religion." In his old age he was cheerful and remarkable for his gratitude to his heavenly father.

Dr. Bard was eminent in his profession, and his practice was very extensive. Soon after the close of the war with Great Britain, on the reestablishment of the medical society of the state of New York he was elected its president, and he was placed in the chair for six or seven successive years. He possessed a singular ingenuity and quickness in discriminating diseases; yet he did not presumptuously confide in his penetration, but was remarkably particular in his inquiries into the circumstances of the sick. Ever desirous of removing the disorders, to which the human frame is subject, his anxiety and attention were not diminished, when called to visit the indigent, from whom he could not expect compensation. His conduct through his whole life was marked by the strictest honor and integrity. In conversation he was polite, affable, cheerful, and entertaining. To his pupils he was not only an instructor, but a father. In the early part of his life he devoted much attention to polite learning, in which he made great proficiency. He possessed a correct and elegant taste, and wrote with uncommon accuracy and precision. He drew up an essay on the pleurisy of Long Island in 1749, which was not published; a paper, inserted in the Lond. med. observations; and several papers on the yellow fever and the evidence of its importation, inserted in the American medical register. In 1750 he assisted Dr. Middleton in the first recorded dissection in America, that of Hermannus Carroll, executed for murder.—*Thacher's med. biog.* 96-103; *M'Vicar's life of S. Bard.*

BARD, Samuel, M. D., son of the preceding, was born in Philadelphia Apr.

1, 1742. When a boy, in order to screen a servant, who had broken his father's cane, he falsely took the blame to himself. His father praised his generosity, but severely punished his falsehood, thus giving him a lesson on the *value of truth*, which he was careful to transmit to his children. From his mother he received early impressions in favor of religion. Residing one summer, on account of ill health, in the family of lieut. gov. Colden, his father's friend, he acquired a taste for botany under the teaching of Miss Colden. His skill in painting enabled him to perpetuate the beauties of plants. While a student at Columbia college he formed the habit of early rising, at day light in summer and an hour previous to it in winter, which he continued through life. In Sept. 1761 he embarked for England in order to obtain a thorough medical education, and was absent, in France, England, and Scotland, 5 years. His professional studies were pursued with undiminished zeal, and especially under the illustrious teachers in the school of Edinburgh. Such was his skill in botany, that he obtained the annual medal, given by Dr. Hope the professor, for the best collection of plants. He received his degree at Edinburgh in May 1765. On his return he found his father in debt for his education, which had cost more than a thousand pounds; he entered into partnership with him and for three years drew nothing beyond his expenses from the profits of the business, amounting to 1500 pounds a year. Having thus honorably discharged this debt, he married his cousin, Mary Bard, a lady of beauty and accomplishments, to whom he had long been attached. He formed this connection on a stock of 100 pounds, observing, that "his wife's economy would double his earnings."

Dr. Bard formed the plan of the Medical school of New York, which was established within a year after his return. He was appointed professor of the practice of physic. Medical degrees were first conferred in 1769. In the same year the hospital was founded by his exer-

tions; but the building was burnt, causing a delay of the establishment until 1791. In 1774 he delivered a course of chemical lectures. In the time of the war he left the city, placing his family in the house of his father at Hyde Park; but anxious to provide for his wife and children, and to secure his property, he the next year by permission returned to New York, while the enemy had possession of it, and engaged anew in his professional business, after being a considerable time without a call and reduced to his last guinea. After the return of peace Washington selected him as his family physician. At this period he lost four out of his six children by the scarlatina, which prevailed in a virulent form, attended with delirium. In consequence of the illness of Mrs. Bard he withdrew from business for a year, devoting himself to her. A prayer for her recovery was found among his papers. In 1784 he returned to the city. At this period he devoted 5 thousand guineas to enable his father to free himself from debt. At another time, when he had accumulated 1500 guineas, he sent that sum to England, but lost it by the failure of the banker. On receiving the intelligence, he said to his wife, "we are ruined;" but she replied, "never mind the loss, we will soon make it up again." Having formed the purpose to retire from business, he in 1795 took Dr. Hosack into partnership, and in 1798 removed to his seat in the neighborhood of his father at Hyde Park. But when the yellow fever appeared, he resolutely returned to his post. By his fearless exposure of himself he took the disease, but nursed by his faithful wife he recovered. The remaining 23 years of his life were spent in happy retirement, surrounded by his children and grand children, delighted with their society, and finding much enjoyment also in agricultural improvements, in contemplating the beauties of nature, and in the gratification of his continued thirst for knowledge. For the benefit of those, who with himself had engaged in rearing merino sheep, he published "the shepherd's guide."

In 1818 he was appointed president of the College of physicians and surgeons. His discourses, on conferring degrees, were very impressive. He died of the pleurisy May 24, 1821, aged 79 years, and his wife of the same disorder the preceding day: they were buried in one grave. It had long been their wish to be thus united in death, and a remarkable dream of Mrs. Bard to this effect was remembered.

Dr. Bard was attached to the episcopal mode of religious worship. The church at Hyde Park was chiefly founded by him in 1811, and to provide for the absence of its rector he procured a license to act as lay reader at the age of 70. He regularly devoted a part of the morning to religious reading and reflection. Of religion he said to his son, Wm. Bard, Esq., "this is our strong hold, our castle and rock of defence, our refuge in times of adversity, our comforter under misfortune, our cheerful companion and friendly monitor in the hours of gladness and prosperity." The following is an extract from the form of daily devotion, used by himself and wife:—"O God! enlighten our understanding, that we may comprehend thy will, strengthen our resolution to obey thy commands, endow us with resignation under thy dispensations, and fill our hearts with love and gratitude for all thy benefits. Give unto us, O Lord, whose lives thou hast continued to so late a day, sincere and true repentance, & grant, that as age advances upon us, our minds may be more & more enlightened by the knowledge of thy will, more resigned to thy dispensations, and more invigorated with the resolution to obey thy commands. Calm all our thoughts and fears; give peace and quiet to our latter days; and so support us by thy grace through the weakness and infirmities of age, that we may die in humble hope and confidence of thy merciful pardon through the merits of our Redeemer."—He published a treatise de viribus opii, 1765; on angina suffocativa, repub. in Vol. I. Amer. phil. soc.; on the use of cold in hemorrhage; compendium of midwifery, 1807, and subsequent editions; many occasion-

al addresses to public bodies; and anniversary discourses to medical students.—*Life by McVickers; Thacker's med. biog.* 103—143.

BARLOW, Joel, an eminent statesman and poet, was born at Reading, Fairfield county, Connecticut, about the year 1757, and was the youngest of ten children. His father, a respectable farmer, died while he was yet at school, leaving him property sufficient only to defray the expenses of his education. In 1774 he was placed at Dartmouth college; but he very soon removed to Yale college, where he was graduated in 1778, being ranked among the first of his class, for talents and learning, and particularly conspicuous for his skill in poetry. During the vacations of the college he more than once seized his musket, and repaired as a volunteer to the camp, where four of his brothers were on duty. He was present at several skirmishes, and is said to have fought bravely in the battle of the White Plains.

After leaving college he engaged for a short time in the study of the law; but, being urged to qualify himself for the office of chaplain, he applied himself diligently to the study of theology, and at the end of six weeks was licensed to preach. He immediately joined the army and discharged the duties of his new station until the return of peace. As a preacher he was much respected. But in the camp he continued to cultivate his taste for poetry, writing patriotic songs, and composing, in part, his *Vision of Columbus*. He also published in 1780 an elegy on the death of his early friend and patron, Titus Hosmer, and in 1781 a poem entitled "the Prospect of Peace," which he had pronounced at Commencement. About this time he married Ruth Baldwin of New Haven, sister of Abraham Baldwin.

In 1783, after the army was disbanded, he returned to the study of the law at Hartford, where for his immediate support he established a weekly newspaper. The original articles, which he inserted, gave it celebrity and a wide circulation. In 1785 he was admitted to the bar and

in the same year published a corrected and enlarged edition of Watts' version of the Psalms with a collection of Hymns. It was printed at Hartford by "Barlow & Babcock." This work was undertaken at the request of the General Association of the ministers of Connecticut, and published by their recommendation. Many of the psalms were altered so as to be adapted to the American churches, several were written almost anew, and several, which had been omitted by Dr. Watts, were supplied. Barlow inserted also some original hymns. In 1787 he published the Vision of Columbus, a large poem, with flattering success. It was dedicated to Louis XVI. Some of its interesting passages are said to be imitations or copies of descriptions in the Incas of Marmontel.

About this time he gave up his concern in the weekly paper, and opened a book shop chiefly with a view to the sale of his poem and of the new edition of the psalms. Having accomplished these objects, he quitted the business and engaged in the practice of the law. But in this profession he was not successful, for his elocution was embarrassed and his manners not familiar and conciliating, and his attention was also diverted from it by poetical and literary pursuits. He was concerned in several occasional publications at Hartford, particularly in the Anarchiad, a very singular poem, which was projected by Dr. Hopkins, and which had considerable political influence. In an oration July 4, 1787 he earnestly recommended an efficient general government, the new Constitution being then under consideration of the convention at Philadelphia. Urged by the necessity of providing for his subsistence, he went to Europe in 1788 as the agent of the Scioto land company, but ignorant of their fraudulent designs. From England he crossed over to France, where he made sale of some of the lands; but in the result he was left without any resource for his maintenance, excepting his own talents & reputation. At this period his zeal for republicanism induced him to take an active

part in the French revolution, being particularly connected with the Girondists, or the moderate party. In 1791 he went to England, where he published the first part of his "Advice to the Privileged Orders," a work in which he reprobates the feudal system, the national church establishments, the military system, the administration of justice, and the system of revenue and finance, as they exist in the royal and aristocratical governments of Europe. In Feb. 1792 he published the "Conspiracy of Kings," a poem of about 400 lines, occasioned by the first coalition of the continental sovereigns against France; and in the autumn of the same year a letter to the national convention of France, in which he recommends among other measures the abolition of the connexion between the government and the national church. These publications brought him some profit as well as fame. At the close of this year he was deputed by the London constitutional society to present their address to the French national convention, which conferred upon him the rights of a French citizen. Fearful of the resentment of the English government, he now fixed his residence in France. A deputation being soon sent to Savoy to organize it as a department of the Republic, he accompanied it with his friend, Gregoire, to Chambery, the capital, where he resided several months, & at the request of his legislative friends wrote an address to the people of Piedmont, inciting them to throw off their allegiance to their king. At this time he also composed "Hasty Pudding," a mock didactic poem, the most popular of his poetical productions. After his return to Paris he translated Volney's ruins, but his time was principally occupied by commercial speculations, in which he acquired a large property. Shocked by the atrocities of the revolution, he took little part in politics.

About the year 1795 he went to the north of Europe to accomplish some private business, entrusted to him, and on his return was appointed by president Washington as consul at Algiers, with

powers to negotiate a treaty of peace with the Dey and redeem the American captives on the coast of Barbary. He immediately left Paris, and passing through Spain crossed over to Algiers. He soon concluded a treaty and negotiated also a treaty with Tripoli, rescuing many American citizens from slavery. His humane exertions were attended with great danger. In 1797 he resigned his consulship and returned to Paris, where he purchased the splendid hotel of the count, Clermont de Tonnerre, in which he lived for some years in a sumptuous manner.

On the occurrence of the rupture between his native country and France, he published a letter to the people of the United States on the measures of Mr. Adams' administration. This was soon followed by a second part, containing speculations on various political subjects. At this period he presented a memoir to the French government, denouncing the whole system of privateering, and contending for the right of neutrals to trade in articles contraband of war.

In the spring of 1805, having sold his real estate in France, he returned to America after an absence of nearly 17 years. He purchased a beautiful situation and house near Georgetown but within the limits of the city of Washington. This place he called "Kalorama." He printed in 1806 a prospectus of a national Institution at Washington, which should combine a university with a learned society, together with a military and naval academy and a school of fine arts. In compliance with this project a bill was introduced into the Senate, but it was not passed into a law.

In 1808 he published the Columbiad, a poem, which had been the labor of half his life, in the most splendid volume, which had ever issued from the American press. It was adorned by excellent engravings, executed in London, and was inscribed to Robert Fulton, with whom he had long lived in friendship and whom he regarded as his adopted son. This work, though soon published in a cheaper form, has never acquired much popularity. As

an epic poem it has great faults both in the plan and the execution. It is justly exposed to severe criticism for some extravagant and absurd flights of fancy and for the many new-coined and uncouth words, which it contains. Its sentiments also have been thought hostile to Christianity. Gregoire addressed a letter to the author, reproving him for placing the cross among the symbols of fraud, folly, and error. Mr. Barlow in his reply declared, that he was not an unbeliever, or that he had not renounced Christianity, and endeavored to justify the description, which had offended Gregoire, on the ground that he had been accustomed to regard the cross not as the emblem of Christianity itself but of its corruptions by popery.

In 1811 he was nominated a minister plenipotentiary to the French government, but in his attempt to negotiate a treaty of commerce and indemnification for spoliations he was not successful. At length, in October, 1812, he was invited to a conference with the emperor at Wilna. He immediately set off, travelling day and night. Overcome by fatigue, and exposed to sudden changes from extreme cold to the excessive heat of the small cottages of the Jews, which are the only taverns in Poland, he was seized by a violent inflammation of the lungs, which terminated his life at Zarnowica, or Zarnowitch, an obscure village near Cracow, Dec. 22, 1812, aged 54 years. His widow died at Kalorama May 30, 1818, aged 62.

He was of an amiable disposition and domestic habits, generally silent in mixed company, and often absent in mind. His manners were grave and dignified. If, as there is reason to conclude, though once a preacher of the gospel he had ceased to regard it as of divine authority, and died without the support of its glorious promises; there is no wise man, who will envy him the possession of his worldly prosperity and distinction to be acquired at the price of the abandonment of the religion, which he once preached. As a poet Mr. Barlow will hardly live in the memory of future ages. His vision of

Columbus, replete with the scenes of the revolution, acquired, notwithstanding its imperfections, great popularity as a national, patriotic poem. But when cast anew into an epic form, with the attempt to give by means of a vision an epic unity to a long series of unconnected actions, presenting philosophical speculation rather than interesting narrative, the Columbiad sunk into neglect. Besides intellectual power a poet must have a rich fancy, a refined taste, and a heart of feeling.—Mr. Barlow had meditated a general history of the United States and made large collections of the necessary documents.

He published several pieces in American Poems; Prospect of Peace, 1781; Vision of Columbus, 1787; the conspiracy of kings, London, 1796; advice to privileged orders, in two parts; a letter to the national convention; address to the people of Piedmont; hasty pudding, a poem, 12mo. 1796; the Columbiad, 4to. 1808, and 12mo. 1809; oration on the fourth July, 1809.—*London Month. mag.*, 1798; *Pub. char.* 1806, p. 152—180; *Monthly mag. and Amer. review*, 1. 465—468; *Analect. Mag.* iv. 130—158; *Spec. Amer. Poet.* ii. 1—13.

BARNARD, John, minister of Marblehead, Massachusetts, was born in Boston Nov. 6, 1681. His parents were remarkable for their piety, and they took particular care of his education. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1700. In the former part of his collegial course the sudden death of two of his acquaintance impressed his mind and led him to think of his own departure from this world; but the impression was soon effaced. However, before he left that institution he was brought to repentance, and he resolved to yield himself to the commands of God. In 1702 he united himself to the north church in Boston under the pastoral care of the Mathers. In 1705 he was invited to settle at Yarmouth, but he declined accepting the invitation. He was employed for some time as an assistant to Dr. Colman. Being fond of active life, he was appointed by gov. Dudley one of the chap-

lains, who accompanied the army to Port Royal in 1707 to reduce that fortress. In an attempt to take a plan of the fort a cannon ball was fired at him, that cōtēged him with dirt without doing him any injury. At the solicitation of capt. John Wentworth, he sailed with him to Barbadoes and London. While he was in this city the affair of Dr. Sacheverel took place, of which he would often speak. He became acquainted with some the famous dissenting ministers, and received some advantageous offers of settlement if he would remain in England. He might have accompanied lord Wharton to Ireland as his chaplain, but he refused to conform to the articles of the national church. Soon after this he returned to seek a settlement in his own country. The north church in Boston was built for him and he preached the dedication sermon May 23, 1714, expecting soon to be ordained according to mutual agreement; but a more popular candidate, a Mr. Webb, being invited at the request of Dr. Cotton Mather, the people chose him for their pastor. Of this transaction he could not speak with calmness to the day of his death. He was ordained minister of Marblehead July 18, 1716, as colleague with Mr. Cheever. In 1762 he received Mr. Whitwell as his assistant. The last sermon, which he preached, was delivered January 8, 1769. He died January 24, 1770, aged 88 years.

Mr. Barnard was eminent for his learning and piety, and was famous among the divines of America. During the latter part of his life, when he retained a vigor of mind and zeal uncommon at so advanced an age, he was regarded as the father of the churches. His form was remarkably erect, and he never bent under the infirmities of years. His countenance was grand, his mien majestic, and there was a dignity in his whole deportment. His presence restrained the imprudence and folly of youth, and when the aged saw him, they arose and stood up. He added a knowledge of the Hebrew to his other theological attainments; he was well acquainted with the mathemat-

ics; and he excelled in skill for naval architecture. Several draughts of his, the amusement of leisure hours, were commended by master ship builders. When he first went to Marblehead and for some years afterwards, there was not one trading vessel belonging to the town. It was through his exertions, that a commercial improvement soon took place. Having taken great pains to learn "the mystery of the fish trade," he directed the people to the best use, which they could make of the advantages of their situation. A young man was first persuaded to send a small cargo to Barbadoes, & his success was so encouraging, that the people were soon able in their own vessels to transport their fish to the West Indies and Europe. In 1767 there were thirty or forty vessels, belonging to the town, employed in the foreign trade. When Mr. Barnard first went to Marblehead, there was not in the place so much as one proper carpenter, nor mason, nor tailor, nor butcher.

By prudence in the management of his affairs he acquired considerable property; but he gave tythes of all he possessed. His charity was of a kind, which is worthy of imitation. He was not disposed to give much encouragement to common beggars, but he sought out those objects of benevolent attention, who modestly hid their wants. The poor were often fed by him, and the widow's heart was gladdened, while they knew not where to return thanks, except to the merciful Father of the wretched. In one kind of charity he was somewhat peculiar. He generally supported at school two boys, whose parents were unable to meet this expense. By his last will he gave two hundred pounds to Harvard college. He left no children. In his sickness, which terminated in his death, he said with tears flowing from his eyes, "my very soul bleeds, when I remember my sins; but I trust I have sincerely repented, & that God will accept me for Christ's sake. His righteousness is my only dependence."

The publications of Mr. Barnard are numerous and valuable. They show his

theological knowledge, and his talents as a writer. His style is plain, warm, and energetic. The doctrines, which he enforces, are the same, which were embraced by the fathers of New England. He published a sermon on the death of Rev. G. Curwin of Salem, 1717; on the death of his colleague, S. Cheever, 1724; history of the strange adventures of Philip Ashton, 1725; two discourses addressed to young persons, with one on the earthquake, 1727; a volume of sermons on the confirmation of the christian religion, on compelling men to come in, and the saints' victory and rewards, 1727; judgment, mercy, and faith the weightier matters of the law, 1729; on the certainty of the birth of Christ, 1731; election sermon, 1734; call to parents and children, 1727; convention sermon, 1738; zeal for good works excited and directed, 1742; election sermon, 1746; the imperfection of the creature and the excellency of the divine commandment, in nine sermons, 1747; *janua cœlestis*, or the mystery of the gospel in the salvation of a sinner, in several discourses, 1750; a version of the psalms, 1752; a proof of Jesus Christ's being the Messiah, a Dupleian lecture, and the first one, that was published, 1756; the true divinity of Jesus Christ, at a public lecture in Boston, 1761; a discourse at the ordination of Mr. Whitwell, a charge, and an address to the people, annexed to Mr. T. Barnard's ordination sermon, 1762. His version of the psalms, which he published when he was about seventy years of age, he fondly hoped would be sung in all the New England churches; but it was never used beyond the limits of the town, in which it was composed. The labors of Watts had rendered it unnecessary. A letter from Mr. Barnard to president Stiles, written in 1767, giving a sketch of the eminent ministers of New England, is published in the Massachusetts hist. collections.—*Whitwell's fun. serm.*; *Collect. hist. soc.*; VIII. 66—69; x. 157 167; *Holmes*; II. 525.

BARNARD, John, minister of Andover, Mass., was the grandson of Francis Barnard of Hadley, and the son of Rev.

Thomas Barnard, the third minister of Andover, who was ordained colleague with Francis Dane in 1682 and died Oct. 13, 1718. The first minister of Andover was J. Woodbridge.—Mr. Barnard was graduated in 1709 and succeeding his father in the ministry died June 14, 1758, aged 68. During his ministry Mr. Phillips was the minister of the South Parish. He was succeeded by Mr. Symmes. His sons were ministers of Salem and Haverhill. He published a discourse on the earthquake; to a society of young men; on sinful mirth, 1728; election sermon, 1746.

BARNARD, Thomas, minister of Salem, Mass., the son of the preceding, was graduated at Harvard college in 1732 and ordained at Newbury Jan. 31, 1739. Disturbed by those, who called in question the correctness of his sentiments, he was dismissed at his own request, and afterwards studied law. He was installed Sept. 17, 1755, as the minister of the first church at Salem, and received Asa Dunbar as his colleague in 1772: Dr. Prince succeeded Mr. Dunbar in 1779. A paralytic affection impaired his mental powers. He died Aug. 15, 1776, aged 62 years. He was regarded as a semarian of Dr. Clarke's school, and as rather an arminian, than a calvinist. As a preacher he was destitute of animation and he was deficient in perspicuity of style. He published discourses at the ordination of E. Barnard, 1743; of Mr. Bailey of Portsmouth, 1757; of William Whitwell, 1762; before the society for encouraging industry, 1757; at the artillery election, 1758; at the election, 1763; Dupleian lecture, 1768; at the funeral of Rev. P. Clarke, 1768.—*Mass. hist. col. vi. 273.*

BARNARD, Edward, minister of Haverhill, the brother of the preceding, was graduated in 1736, and ordained April 27, 1743 as the successor of John Brown. He died Jan. 26, 1774, aged 53, and was succeeded by John Shaw. In his last days a division sprung up in his society. There were those, who accused him of not preaching the gospel. He

was regarded as an arminian. Yet he was accustomed to preach, as he said, "the fallen state of man, which gave rise to the gospel dispensation, the fulness and freeness of divine grace in Christ as the foundation of all our hopes, the influence of the Spirit, the necessity of regeneration, implying repentance towards God and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ, the necessity of practical religion, originating from evangelical principles." He was an excellent scholar and a highly esteemed preacher and minister. He published a poem on the death of Abiel Abbot; serm. at the ordination of H. True, 1754; of G. Merrill, 1765; of T. Cary; at the fast, 1764; at the election, 1766; at the convention, 1773.—*Saltonstall's sketch of Haverhill in hist. col. n.s. iv. 143-146.*

BARNARD, Thomas, D. D., minister in Salem, the son of Rev. T. Barnard, graduated at Harvard college in 1766, and was ordained over the north church Jan. 13, 1773. He died of the apoplexy Oct. 1, 1814, aged 66. He published the following discourses; at the ordination of A. Bancroft, 1786; of I. Nichols, 1809; at the election, 1789; at the convention, 1798; before the humane society, 1794; at the thanksgiving; Dupleian lecture, 1795; at thanksgiving, 1796; before a female charitable society, 1803; before the society for propagating the gospel among the Indians, 1806; before the Bible society of Salem, 1814.

BARNES, David, D. D., minister of Scituate, Mass., was born at Marlborough, graduated in 1752, and ordained Dec. 4, 1754. His predecessors in the second society since 1645 were Wetherell, Mighill, Lawson, Eelles, and Dorby. He died April 27, 1811, aged 80 years.—His wife was the daughter of col. G. Leonard. David L. Barnes, a lawyer of Providence, appointed district judge of Rhode Island in 1801, and who died Nov. 3, 1812, was his only son.—Dr. Barnes is represented as remarkable for meekness. A volume of his sermons was published with a biographical sketch. He published an ordination sermon, 1756; on the love of life and fear of death, 1795; on

the death of Washington, 1800; on the death of Rev. James Hawley, 1801; ordination sermon, 1802; discourse on education, 1803.—*Mass. hist., col. s. s. iv. 287.*

BARNES, Daniel, H., a distinguished conchologist, died in the meridian of life Oct. 27, 1818. He and Dr. Griscom originated and conducted with great reputation the high school of New York. He was also a baptist preacher. Invited by gen. Van Rensselaer to attend the first public examination of the school established by him at Troy, he proceeded to New Lebanon and there preached on Sunday, the day before his death, from the text, "Ye know not what shall be on *the morrow*. For what is your life, &c." On Monday, while riding between Nassau and Troy, the driver being thrown from his seat, as the stage was rapidly descending a hill, Mr. Barnes in his alarm jumped from the carriage and fractured his skull. He died in a short time after. Of the New York Lyceum of natural history he was an active member. He was a classical scholar of high attainments and of a most estimable character as a man. He had presided over several seminaries, and refused the presidency of the college at Washington city. He was probably the first conchologist in the United States. His learned communications on conchology were published in Silliman's journal, with explanatory plates. Of his writings in that journal the following is a catalogue: geological section of the Canaan mountain, v. 8-21; memoir on the genera unio and alasmodonta, with numerous figures, vi. 107-127, 258-280; five species of chiton, with figures, vii. 69-72; memoir on batrachian animals and doubtful reptiles, xi. 269-297, xiii. 66-70; on magnetic polarity, xiii. 70-73; reclamation of unios, xiii. 358-364.—*Sill. jour.* xv. 401.

BARNEY, Joshua, commodore, a distinguished commander, was born in Baltimore, July 6, 1759. In early life he made several voyages. At the beginning of the war he entered as master's mate in the sloop of war, Hornet, in which vessel

he accompanied the fleet of commodore Hopkins, who in 1775 captured New Providence. Promoted to the rank of lieutenant for his bravery, he was captured in the Sachem, but was soon exchanged. He was twice afterwards captured. But in Oct. 1779 he and his friend capt. Robinson brought a valuable prize into Philadelphia. In 1790 he married the daughter of alderman Bedford. In a few weeks afterwards, having all his fortune with him in paper money, he was robbed of it, while going to Baltimore. Without mentioning his loss he soon went to sea, but was captured and sent to Plymouth, England. From the Mill prison he escaped and returning to Pennsylvania, the state in March 1782 gave him the command of the Hyder Ally, a small ship of 16 guns. In this vessel, carrying 4 nine and 12 six pounders, he captured, April 26th, after an action of 26 minutes the Gen. Monk of 19 guns, nine pounders, with the loss of 4 killed and 11 wounded. The Gen. Monk lost 30 killed and 53 wounded. In Sept. 1782 he sailed in the command of the Gen. Monk, which was bought by the United States, with despatches for Dr. Franklin at Paris; he brought back a valuable loan from the king of France in chests of gold and barrels of silver. In 1796 he went to France with Mr. Monroe, deputed the bearer of the American flag to the National Convention. He was induced to take the command of a squadron in the French service, but resigned in 1800 and returned to America. In 1813 he was appointed to the command of the flotilla for the defence of the Chesapeake. He participated in the battle of Bladensburg Aug. 24, 1814 and was wounded in the thigh by a ball, which was never extracted. In May 1815 he was sent on a mission to Europe and returned in Oct., and resided on his farm at Elkridge. He visited the western country in 1817. Having resolved to emigrate to Kentucky, while on his journey he was taken ill at Pittsburg and died Dec. 1, 1819, aged 59. He had been 41 years in public service and engaged in 26 battles and one duel. He fought with

Lemuel Tailor in private combat Sep. 3, 1813,—observing the laws of honor but contemning the laws of his country and of God. The want of moral courage, the courage to do right in disregard of the opinion of those, who judge wrong, the want of fixed virtuous principle is a great deficiency in any character.—*Encyc. Amer.*

BARON, Alexander, M. D., was born in Scotland in 1745, and received his medical education at Edinburgh. He arrived at Charleston, South Carolina, and soon obtained extensive practice in partnership successively with Drs. Milligan, Oliphant, and Samuel and Robert Wilson. He died Jan. 9, 1819, aged 74. He had great reputation as a physician. Possessing extensive knowledge and endowed with almost every attribute of genius, he was a most agreeable and instructive companion. His affability and kindness made him a favorite with the younger members of the profession.—*Thacher's med. biog.* 144—146.

BARRES, Joseph Frederic Wallet, Des, had the title of colonel, and was lieut. gov. of cape Breton, and afterwards of Prince Edward island. He died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Oct. 22, 1804, aged 102 years. During the revolutionary war he published in 1780 by order of admiral Howe, for the use of the British navy, valuable charts of the coasts and harbors in the gulf of St. Lawrence, of Nova Scotia, of New England, of New York and southerly, compiled from surveys by major Samuel Holland, surveyor general. These charts of Des Barres are still the most authentic surveys of these extensive coasts. All the numerous islands in Casco bay and along the whole coast of Maine are here described. A copy, with the title of Atlantic Neptune Vol. II, is in the library of Bowdoin college and another in that of the Amer. phil. society at Philadelphia.

BARRON, Samuel, a commodore in the navy, commanded about the year 1798 the brig *Augusta*, equipped by the citizens of Norfolk in consequence of aggressions by the French. When a fleet

was sent to the Mediterranean in 1805 to co-operate with gen. Eaton in his operations against Tripoli, commodore Barron had the command of it; but ill health induced him to transfer the command to capt. Rodgers. Eaton was indignant at the negotiation for peace, commenced by Barron. On his return Barron felt keenly the neglect of the government in not continuing him in service. A few months before his death he was made superintendent of the naval arsenal at Gosport. He died of the apoplexy at Hampton, Virginia Oct. 29, 1810. In the private walks of life he was greatly esteemed.—*Norfolk Ledger; Life of Eaton*, 368.

BARRY, John, first commodore in the American navy, was born in the country of Wexford, Ireland, in 1745. With an education adapted to his proposed, active life upon the sea, he came to this country about 1760 and was for years employed by the most respectable merchants in the command of vessels, having their unreserved confidence. In Feb. 1776 congress appointed him to the command of the brig *Lexington* of 16 guns, and he sailed on a successful cruise from Philadelphia. From this vessel he was transferred to the *Effingham*, a large frigate. Shut up by the ice in the winter, he joined the army as aid to gen. Cadwallader in the operations near Trenton. When Philadelphia was in the hands of the enemy and the American frigates were up the river, at Whitehill, Barry formed and executed the project of descending the river in boats to cut off the supplies of the enemy. For this enterprise he received the thanks of Washington. After his vessel was destroyed, he was appointed to the command of the *Raleigh* of 32 guns, which a British squadron compelled him to run on shore at Fox's island, in Penobscot bay. He next made several voyages to the West Indies. In Feb. 1781 he sailed in the frigate *Alliance* of 36 guns from Boston for L'Orient, carrying col. Laurens on an embassy to the French court. On his return, May 29, 1781, he fought the ship of war *Atlanta* of between 20 and 30 guns and her consort the brig *Trepas*.

After a severe action both struck their colors. Commodore Barry was dangerously wounded in the shoulder by a grape shot. He sailed again from Boston in the Alliance, and carried La Fayette and the count de Noailles to France, and proceeded on a cruise. Returning from Havana he fought a vessel of the enemy of equal size, which escaped only by the aid of her consorts. It is related, that gen. Howe at one period attempted to bribe him to desert the cause of America by the promise of 15 thousand guineas and the command of a British frigate, and that the offer was rejected with disdain. Under the administration of Mr. Adams he superintended the building at Philadelphia of the frigate United States, of which he retained the command, until she was laid up in ordinary after the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the executive chair. He died at Philadelphia of an asthmatic affection Sept. 13, 1803. His person, above the ordinary stature, was graceful and commanding. His strongly marked countenance expressed the qualities of his mind and virtues of his heart. He possessed all the important qualities, requisite in a naval commander. Though a rigid disciplinarian, his kindness and generosity secured the attachment of his men. There was no desertion from his ship. To the moral department of his crew he scrupulously attended, and he enforced on board a strict observance of divine worship. Educated in the habits of religion, he experienced its comforts; and he died in the faith of the gospel.—*Portfolio*; *Am. nav. biog.* 156—166.

BARTLETT, Josiah, M.D., governor of New Hampshire, was the son of Stephen Bartlett, and born in Amesbury, Mass., in Nov. 1729. After an imperfect medical education he commenced the practice of physic at Kingston in 1750. During the prevalence of the angina maligna in 1754 his successful antiseptic practice in the use of the Peruvian bark established his fame. He also acted as a magistrate, and gov. Wentworth gave him the command of a regiment, but at last deprived him of his commissions in

Feb. 1775 in consequence of his being a zealous whig. Being appointed a delegate to congress, his name was first called as representing the most easterly province, on the vote of the declaration of independence, and he boldly answered in the affirmative. In 1777, as medical agent, he accompanied Stark to Bennington. In 1778 he withdrew from congress. He was appointed chief justice of the court of common pleas in 1779, a justice of the superior court in 1784, and chief justice in 1788. In 1790 he was President of New Hampshire, chosen by the legislature, though Pickering and Joshua Wentworth received each many more of the votes of the people. The next day after accepting the office he sent his message, which, it is said, like some other messages of men elevated to high places, was not written by the great man, who presented it. A distinguished gentleman has asserted, that he was the writer of the paper and that it was copied verbatim. In 1791 and 1792 he was chosen by the people. He had nominated his rival, J. Pickering, chief justice. In 1793 he was elected the first governor under the new form of government. Of the medical society, established by his efforts in 1791, he was the president. The duties of his various offices were faithfully discharged. He died suddenly of a paralytic affection May 19, 1795, aged 65 years. He was a good physician, devoting most of his time to his profession. His patriotism induced him to make great sacrifices for the public good. By the force of his talents, without much education, he rose to his various high offices. His mind was discriminating, his judgment sound, and in all his dealings he was scrupulously just. In his dress he was very plain; in his habits extremely parsimonious, whether from mere poverty or avarice is not known. If, when a judge of the supreme court, he could travel 50 miles a day without eating, except the biscuit in his pocket; he might have had reason for his frugality. He knew little of social visits. In his last years his health was impaired and after the loss of his wife in 1789 his

spirits greatly depressed. Whether he found any consolation in religion is a matter of doubt, for some, who knew him, represent, that he was an unbeliever in christianity, though he did not publicly avow deism & often attended preaching, out of regard to office.—*Thacher's med. biog.* 147—150; *Eliot*; *Goodrich's lives*.

BARTLETT, Josiah, M. D., was born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1759, and studied physic with Dr. Israel Foster of the same town, who was chief surgeon of the military hospital in the war of 1775, under whom he served as surgeon's mate till 1780. He then went two voyages as surgeon to ships of war. He settled in Charlestown, where for many years he had extensive practice. At length misfortune broke down his spirits and health, and life ceased to be desired. After two years the apoplexy terminated his life March 5, 1820. He had been a representative, senator, and counsellor. He delivered many orations, medical, political and literary; and published various papers in the works of the medical society and in the N. E. medical journal; address to free masons, 1797; discourse before the Middlesex med. assoc.; progress of medical science in Mass., 1810; history of Charlestown, 1814; oration on the death of Dr. John Warren, 1815.—*Thacher's med. biog.* 150, 151.

BARTON, Thomas, an episcopal minister, was a native of Ireland and educated at the university of Dublin. In 1753 he married at Philadelphia the sister of Mr. Rittenhouse and the next year was ordained in England. His talents and learning were of great service to his friend Mr. Rittenhouse, who enjoyed few advantages of early education. From 1755 to 1759 he was a missionary of a society in England and resided in Redding township York county. In 1758 he was a chaplain in the expedition against fort Du Quesne and became acquainted with Washington and Mercer and other distinguished officers. He resided in Lancaster as rector nearly 20 years. Adhering to the royal government in the revolution and refusing

to take a required oath, he went in 1778 to New York, where he died May 25, 1780, aged 50 years. His eldest son, Wm. Barton Esq. of Lancaster, wrote the memoirs of Rittenhouse; he left 7 other children, one of whom was professor Barton. His widow passed her last years in the house of her nephew and niece, Dr. Samuel Bard and wife. Within a few days of their decease she also died, aged 90. He published a sermon on Braddock's defeat, 1755; *Mem. of Rittenh.* 100, 112, 287, 441; *Thacher's med. biog.* 139.

BARTON, Benjamin Smith, M. D., professor in the university of Pennsylvania, was the son of the Rev. Mr. Barton of Lancaster, Penns., and was born Feb. 10, 1766. His mother was the sister of Rittenhouse, whose life was written by his brother, William Barton. After spending several years in study in Philadelphia, he went to Edinburgh & London in 1786 to pursue his medical studies. His medical degree he obtained at Gottingen. In 1789 he returned to Philadelphia and commenced the practice of physic. In the same year he was appointed professor of natural history and botany in the college. He succeeded Dr. Griffiths as professor of materia medica and Dr. Rush as professor of the theory and practice of medicine. He died Dec. 19, 1815, aged 49 years.

Dr. Barton was distinguished by his talents and professional attainments. He contributed much to the progress of natural science, and his various works evince a closeness of observation, an extent of learning, and a comprehensiveness of mind, honorable to his character. He was the first American, who gave to his country an elementary work on botany. His publications are the following:—On the fascinating quality ascribed to the rattlesnake, 1796; new views of the origin of the tribes of America, 1797; collections towards a materia medica of the U. S. 1798; remarks on the speech attributed by Jefferson to Logan, 1798; Medical physical journal, begun 1804, continued several years; eulogy on Dr. Priestley; elements of botany with 30

plates, 1804; also in two vols. 40 plates, 1812; flora Virginica, 1812; an edition of Cullen's materia medica, 1808; account of the Syren lacertina; observations on the opossum, 1813; collections on extinct animals, &c. 1814; fragments of the natural history of Penna.; remedy for the bite of the rattlesnake; on the honey bee; on the native country of the potato, and other papers in the A. philos. transactions.—*W. P. C. Barton's biog. sketch; Thacher's med. biog.* 151—153.

BARTON, William, lieut. col. a patriot of the revolution, planned the capture of maj. gen. Prescott on Rhode Island, & executed the project July 10, 1777. Information had been received at Providence, that the general was to sleep at Overing's house, 4 miles from Newport. Barton went with a party of 40 men, including capt. Adams and Phillips, in 4 whale boats from Warwick neck ten miles by water, landed about half way from Newport to Bristol ferry, then marched one mile to the general's quarters. On reaching the chamber, at midnight, the sentry was secured; then a negro, called Prince, who accompanied Barton, and who died at Plymouth, Ms. 1821 aged 78, dashed his head against the door and knocked out a pannel, so that col. Barton rushed in and surprised Prescott in bed and carried him off with his aid, maj. Wm. Barrington, who jumped from the window in his shirt. He escaped the guard boats and no alarm was given to the enemy, until the party on their return had nearly reached the main, when the firing of rockets was in vain. For this exploit congress presented him with a sword and with a grant of land in Vermont. By the transfer of some of this land he became entangled in the toils of the law and was imprisoned in Vermont for years, until the visit to this country in 1825 of La Fayette, who in his munificence liberated his fellow soldier and restored the hoary veteran to his family. Col. Barton was wounded in an action at Bristol ferry in May 1778. He died at Providence in Oct. 1831, aged 84 years.—*Amer. rememb.* 1777, 271, 361; *Mass. his. col.* 11. 107, 138; *Heath*, 122.

BARTRAM, John, an eminent botanist, was born at Marpole, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1701. His grandfather, Richard, accompanied William Penn to this country in 1682. His father, John, removed to North Carolina and was killed by the Whitoc Indians. He himself inherited the estate of his uncle, Isaac, at Derby, a few miles from Philadelphia.

This self taught genius early discovered an ardent desire for the acquisition of knowledge, especially of botanical knowledge; but the infant state of the colony placed great obstacles in his way. He however surmounted them by intense application and the resources of his own mind. By the assistance of respectable characters he obtained the rudiments of the learned languages, which he studied with extraordinary success. So earnest was he in the pursuit of learning, that he could hardly spare time to eat; and he might often have been found with his victuals in one hand and his book in the other. He acquired so much knowledge of medicine and surgery, as to administer great assistance to the indigent and distressed in his neighborhood. He cultivated the ground as the means of supporting a large family; but while ploughing or sowing his fields, or mowing his meadows, he was still pushing his inquiries into the operations of nature.

He was the first American, who conceived and carried into effect the design of a botanic garden, for the cultivation of American plants, as well as of exotica. He purchased a fine situation on the west bank of the Schuylkill about four miles below Philadelphia, where he laid out with his own hands a garden of 5 or 6 acres. He furnished it with a variety of the most curious and beautiful vegetables, collected in his excursions from Canada to Florida. These excursions were made principally in autumn, when his presence at home was least demanded by his agricultural avocations. His ardor in these pursuits was such, that at the age of seventy he made a journey into East Florida to explore its natural productions. His

travels among the Indians were frequently attended with danger and difficulty. By his means the gardens of Europe were enriched with elegant, flowering shrubs, with plants and trees, collected in different parts of our country from the shore of lake Ontario to the source of the river St. Juan. He made such proficiency in his favorite pursuit, that Linnæus pronounced him "the greatest natural botanist in the world." His eminence in natural history attracted the esteem of the most distinguished men in America and Europe, and he corresponded with many of them. He was a fellow of the royal society. By means of the friendship of sir Hans Sloane, Mr. Catesby, Dr. Hill, Linnæus, and others, he was furnished with books & apparatus, which he much needed, and which greatly lessened the difficulties of his situation. He in return sent them what was new and curious in the productions of America. He was elected a member of several of the most eminent societies and academies abroad, and was at length appointed American botanist to his Britannic majesty, George III, in which appointment he continued till his death in September 1777, aged 75.

Mr. Bartram was an ingenious mechanic. The stone house, in which he lived, he built himself, and several monuments of his skill remain in it. He was often his own mason, carpenter, & blacksmith, and generally made his own farming utensils. His stature was rather above the middle size; his body was erect and slender; his complexion was sandy; his countenance was cheerful, tho' there was a solemnity in his air. His gentle manners corresponded with his amiable disposition. He was modest & charitable; a friend to social order; & an advocate for the abolition of slavery. He gave freedom to a young African, whom he had brought up; but he in gratitude to his master continued in his service. Though temperate, he kept a plentiful table; and annually on new year's day he made an entertainment, consecrated to friendship and philosophy. Born and educated in

the society of Quakers, he professed to be a worshipper of "God alone, the Almighty lord." He often read the scriptures, particularly on Sunday. Of his children, John, his youngest son, who succeeded him in his botanic garden, died at Philadelphia Nov. 1812. In addition to his other attainments he acquired some knowledge of medicine and surgery, which rendered him useful to his neighbors. In his first efforts to make a collection of American plants he was aided by a liberal subscription of some scientific gentlemen in Philadelphia. In 1737, Mr. Collinson wrote to col. Custis of Virginia, that Bartram was employed by "a set of noblemen" at his recommendation; and he added, "be so kind, as to give him a little entertainment and recommendation to a friend or two of yours in the country, for he does not value riding 50 or 100 miles to see a new plant."

Mr. Bartram's communications in the British philosophical transactions, vols. 41, 43, 46, 62, are these; on the teeth of a rattlesnake; on the muscles and oyster banks of Penn.; on clay wasp nests; on the great black wasp; on the libella; account of an aurora borealis, observed Nov. 12, 1757. He published also observations on the inhabitants, climate, soil &c. in his travels to lake Ontario, 4th ed. 4to. Lond. 1751; description of East Florida, with a journal, 4to. 1774.—*Rees; Month. anthol.* v. 231; *Miller*, i. 515; ii. 367; *Life of Rittenh.* 375; *Mem. Penns. hist. soc.* i. 134; *Holmes; Barton's med. and phys. journal*, i. 115-124.

BARTRAM, William, a botanist, son of the preceding, was born at the botanic garden, Kingsessing, Penns., in 1739. After living with a merchant in Philadelphia six years, he went to North Carolina, engaged in mercantile pursuits; but, attached to the study of botany, he accompanied his father in his journey to E. Florida. After residing for a time on the river St. John's in Florida, he returned to his father's residence in 1771. In April 1773, at the request of Dr. Fothergill he proceeded to Charleston in order to examine the natural productions of Carolina,

Georgia, and the Floridas, and was thus employed nearly five years. His collections & drawings were forwarded to Dr. Fothergill. His account of his travels was published in 1791. It is a delightful specimen of the enthusiasm, with which the lover of nature and particularly the botanist surveys the beautiful and wonderful productions, which are scattered over the face of the earth. Of himself Mr. Bartram said,—“continually impelled by a restless spirit of curiosity in pursuit of new productions of nature, my chief happiness consisted in tracing and admiring the infinite power, majesty, and perfection of the great Almighty Creator, and in the contemplation, that through divine aid and permission I might be instrumental in discovering and introducing into my native country some original productions of nature, which might be useful to society.” Reposing in a grove of oranges, palms, live oaks, and magnolias, in the midst of beautiful flowers and singing birds, he cried out,—“ye vigilant and most faithful servants of the Most High; ye, who worship the Creator morning, noon, and eve in simplicity of heart! I haste to join the universal anthem. My heart and voice unite with yours in sincere homage to the great Creator, the universal sovereign.”

In 1782 he was elected prof. of botany in the university of Penns., but from ill health declined the appointment. Besides his discoveries in botany, he prepared the most complete table of American ornithology before the appearance of the book of Wilson, whom he assisted in the commencement of that work. Such was his continued love to botany, that he wrote a description of a plant a few minutes before his death, which occurred suddenly by the rupture of a blood vessel in the lungs, July 22, 1823, in the 85th year of his age. He published *Travels through N. and S. Carolina, Georgia, East & West Florida, the Cherokee country, with observations on the manners of the Indians, with plates*, 8vo. Phil., 1731; the same, London, 1792; and translated into French by Benoist, entitled *Voyage &c.* 2 vols;

Paris, 1801; an account of J. Bartram; anecdotes of a crow; description of Certhia; on the site of Bristol.—*Enc. Amer; Barton's med. journ.* i. i. 89-95; i. ii. 103.

BASS, Edward, D. D., first bishop of Massachusetts, was born at Dorchester Nov. 23, 1726, and graduated at Harvard college in 1744. For several years he was the teacher of a school. From 1747 to 1751 he resided at Cambridge, pursuing his theological studies, and occasionally preaching. In 1752 at the request of the episcopal society in Newburyport he went to England for orders, and was ordained May 24, by bishop Sherlock. In 1796 he was elected by the convention of the protestant episcopal churches of Massachusetts to the office of bishop, and was consecrated May 7, 1797 by the bishops of Pennsylvania, New York, and Maryland. Afterwards the episcopal churches in Rhode Island elected him their bishop, and in 1803 a convention of the churches in New Hampshire put themselves under his jurisdiction. He died Sep. 10, 1803, humble and resigned. He was a sound divine, a critical scholar, an accomplished gentleman, and an exemplary christian.—*Mass. hist. col.* ix. 138.

BASSETT, Richard, governor of Delaware, was a member of the old congress in 1797, and was appointed a senator under the new constitution. He was governor, after Mr. Bedford, from 1798 to 1801, when he was placed by Mr. Adams on the bench of the federal judiciary. The repeal of the act, constituting the courts, displaced him from his office in 1802. He had practised law for many years with reputation and was a gentleman of fortune. His daughter married Mr. Bayard. He died in Sept. 1815.

BAXTER, Joseph, minister of Medfield, Ms. was the son of lieut. John Baxter of Braintree, who died in 1719 aged 80, and grandson of Gregory Baxter, a settler of B. in 1632. He was born in 1676, graduated in 1693, and ordained April 21, 1697. When gov. Shute had a conference with the Indians at Georgetown, on Arrousic island, in Aug. 1717, he presented to them a Mr. Baxter as a

protestant missionary, who was probably Mr. Joseph B. ; but through the influence of the jesuit Ralle he was rejected. He had a correspondence in Latin with Ralle, and the jesuit accused him of the want of scholarship. Gov. Shute in his letter replied, that the main qualification in a missionary to the barbarous Indians was not "to be an exact scholar as to the Latin tongue," but to bring them from darkness to the light of the gospel, and, "under the influence of the divine Spirit to translate them from the power of satan, who has had an usurped possession of these parts of the world for so many ages, to the kingdom of the Son of God." Mr. Baxter died May 2, 1745. His son, Joseph, a physician, died of the small pox. He published the election sermon, 1727; sermons to two societies of young men; and sermons on the danger of security, 1729.—*Mas. hist. col.* v. 115; *col. N. H. hist.*, soc. 11. 245; *Farmer*.

BAYARD, John, a friend to his country, and an eminent christian, was born Aug. 11, 1738, on Bohemia manor in Cecil county, Maryland. His father died without a will, and being the eldest son he became entitled by the laws of Maryland to the whole real estate. Such however was his affection for his twin brother, younger than himself, that no sooner had he reached the age of manhood, than he conveyed to him half the estate. After receiving an academical education under Dr. Finley, he was put into the counting house of Mr. John Rhea, a merchant of Philadelphia. It was here, that the seeds of grace began first to take root, and to give promise of those fruits of righteousness, which afterwards abounded. He early became a communicant of the presbyterian church under the charge of Gilbert Tennent. Some years after his marriage he was chosen a ruling elder, and he filled this place with zeal and reputation. Mr. Whitefield, while on his visits to America, became intimately acquainted with Mr. Bayard, and was much attached to him. They made several tours together. On the 8th of January, 1770, Mr. Bayard lost his only brother,

Dr. James A. Bayard, a man of promising talents, of prudence and skill, of a most amiable disposition and growing reputation. The violence of his sorrow at first produced an illness, which confined him to his bed for several days. By degrees it subsided into a tender melancholy, which for years after would steal across his mind, and tinge his hours of domestic intercourse and solitary devotion with pensive sadness. When his brother's widow died, he adopted the children, and educated them as his own. One of them was an eminent statesman.

At the commencement of the revolutionary war he took a decided part in favor of his country. At the head of the second battalion of the Philadelphia militia he marched to the assistance of Washington and was present at the battle of Trenton. He was a member of the council of safety, and for many years speaker of the legislature. In 1777, when there was a report that col. Bayard's house had been destroyed by the British army, and that his servant, who had been intrusted with his personal property, had gone off with it to the enemy, Mr. William Bell, who had served his apprenticeship with col. Bayard, and accumulated several thousand pounds, insisted that his patron should receive one half of his estate. This generous offer was not accepted, as the report was without foundation. Reiterated afflictions induced a deep depression of mind, and for some time he was no longer relieved by the avocations of business. In 1785 however he was appointed a member of the old congress, then sitting in New York, but in the following year he was left out of the delegation. In 1788 he removed to New Brunswick, where he was mayor of the city, judge of the court of common pleas, and a ruling elder of the church. Here he died Jan. 7, 1807, in the 69th year of his age.

At his last hour he was not left in darkness. That Redeemer, whom he had served with zeal, was with him to support him and give him the victory. During his last illness he spoke much of his broth-

er, and one night, awaking from sleep, exclaimed, "my dear brother, I shall soon be with you." He addressed his two sons, "my dear children, you see me just at the close of life. Death has no terrors to me. What now is all the world to me? I would not exchange my hope in Christ for ten thousand worlds. I once entertained some doubts of his divinity; but, blessed be God, these doubts were soon removed by inquiry and reflection. From that time my hope of acceptance with God has rested on his merits and atonement. Out of Christ God is a consuming fire." As he approached nearer the grave, he said, "I shall soon be at rest; I shall soon be with my God. Oh glorious hope! Blessed rest! How precious are the promises of the gospel! It is the support of my soul in my last moments." While sitting up, supported by his two daughters, holding one of his sons by the hand, and looking intently in his face, he said, "my christian brother!" Then turning to his daughters he continued, "you are my christian sisters. Soon will our present ties be dissolved, but more glorious bonds —" He could say no more, but his looks and arms, directed towards heaven, expressed every thing. He frequently commended himself to the blessed Redeemer, confident of his love; and the last words, which escaped from his dying lips, were, "Lord Jesus, Lord Jesus, Lord Jesus."—*Evang. intelligencer*, i. 1—7, 49—57.

BAYARD, James A., a distinguished statesman, was the son of Dr. J. A. Bayard, and was born in Philadelphia in 1767. On the death of his father he was received into the family of his uncle, John Bayard, and was graduated at Princeton college in 1784. After studying law at Philadelphia with gen. Reed and Mr. Ingersoll, he commenced the practice in Delaware. In Oct. 1796 he was elected a member of congress. In the party contests of the day he was a distinguished supporter of the federal administration. In the memorable contest in the house concerning the election of president in 1801, Jefferson and Burr having an equal number of the

electoral votes, he directed the course, which issued in the election of Mr. Jefferson. Among the debaters on the repeal of the judiciary bill in March 1802 he was the ablest advocate of the system, which was overthrown. From the house he was transferred to the senate in 1804, and was again elected for six years from March 1805, and also from March 1811. He opposed the declaration of war in 1812. After the commencement of the war, the mediation of Russia being offered, he was selected by Mr. Madison as a commissioner with Mr. Gallatin to negotiate a peace with Great Britain, and sailed from Philadelphia for St. Petersburg May 9, 1813. The absence of the emperor preventing the transaction of any business, he proceeded to Holland by land in Jan. 1814. He lent his able assistance in the negotiation of the peace at Ghent in this year, and afterwards made a journey to Paris, where he was apprized of his appointment as envoy to the court of St. Petersburg. This he declined, stating, "that he had no wish to serve the administration, except when his services were necessary for the good of his country." Yet he proposed to co-operate in forming a commercial treaty with Great Britain. An alarming illness, however, constrained him to return to the United States. He arrived in June and died at Wilmington Aug. 6, 1715, aged 48 years. His wife, the daughter of gov. Bassett, and several children survived him. Mr. Bayard was an ingenious reasoner and an accomplished orator. His fine countenance and manly person recommended his eloquent words. There were few of his contemporaries of higher political distinction. But his race of worldly eminence was soon run.—His speech on the foreign intercourse bill was published 1798; and his speech on the repeal of the judiciary in a vol. of the speeches, 1802.—*Biog. Amer.* 50; *Encyc. Amer.*

BAYLEY, Matthias, remarkable for longevity, died about the year 1789 at Jones' creek, a branch of the Pedee, in North Carolina, aged 136 years. He was

baptized at the age of 134. His eye sight remained good, and his strength was very remarkable, till his death.—*American museum*, vii. 206.

BAYLEY, Richard, an eminent physician of New York, was born at Fairfield, Con., in the year 1745. From his mother's being of French descent and his parents' residence among the French protestant emigrants at New Rochelle, N. Y., he became early familiar with the French language. He studied physic with Dr. Charlton, whose sister he married. In 1769 or 1770 he attended the London lectures and hospitals. Returning in 1772 he commenced practice with Dr. Charlton in New York. His attention in 1774 was drawn to the croup, which prevailed, and which men of high character, as Dr. Bard, had fatally treated as the putrid sore throat. He had seen a child perish in 36 hours under the use of stimulants and antiseptics. His dissections confirmed him in his views; and they were adopted afterwards by his friend, Michaelis, the chief of the Hessian medical staff in New York, the author of a treatise "De angina polyposa."

In the autumn of 1775 he revisited England in order to make further improvement under Hunter, and spent the winter in dissections and study. In the spring of 1776 he returned in the capacity of surgeon in the English army under Howe. This was a measure of mistaken prudence, in order to provide for his wife & children. In the fall he proceeded with the fleet to Newport; but incapable of enduring this separation from his wife, he resigned and returned to New York in the spring of 1777 just before her death. His influence was now beneficially exerted in saving the property of his absent fellow citizens. In 1781 his letter to Hunter on the croup was published, in which he recommended bleeding, blisters to the throat, antimony, calomel, and enemata. He said, there was no fear of putrescency, unless there were ulcers. To Bayley the public is indebted for the present active treatment of the croup. In 1787 he delivered lectures on surgery, and

his son in law, Dr. Wright Post, lectured on anatomy in the edifice, since converted into the New York hospital. In 1788 "the Doctors' mob," in consequence of the imprudence of some students, broke into the building and destroyed Bayley's valuable anatomical cabinet. In 1792 he was elected professor of anatomy at Columbia college; but in 1793 he took the department of surgery, in which he was very skilful. About 1795 he was appointed health officer to the port. During the prevalence of the yellow fever he fearlessly attended upon the sick and investigated the disease. In 1797 he published his essay on that fever, maintaining, that it had a local origin and was not contagious. He also published in 1798 a series of letters on the subject. By contagion he meant a specific poison, as in small pox. He allowed, that the fever in certain circumstances was infectious. No nurse or attendant in the hospitals had taken the disease, yet it might be conveyed in clothing and in other ways. Hence the importance of cleanliness and ventilation. The state quarantine laws originated with him; the total interdiction of commerce with the West Indies had by some been contemplated. In Aug. 1801 an Irish emigrant ship with ship fever arrived. He found the crew and passengers and baggage huddled in one unventilated apartment, contrary to his orders. Entering it only a moment, a deadly sickness at the stomach and intense pain in the head seized him, and on the seventh day he expired Aug. 17, 1801, aged 56. He is represented as in temper fiery, invincible in his dislikes, inflexible in attachment, of perfect integrity, gentlemanly and chivalrously honorable. He married in 1778 Charlotte Amelia, daughter of Andrew Barclay, a merchant of New York. His writings have been mentioned; on the croup, 1781; essay on the yellow fever, 1797; letters on the same, 1798.—*Thacher's med. biog.* 156—168.

BAYLIES, William, M. D., died at Dighton, Mass., June 17, 1826, aged 82. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1760 and was a member of the provincial

congress in 1775, and often a member of the council of the state.

BAYNAM, William, a surgeon, the son of Dr. John Baynham of Caroline county, Virginia, was born in 1749, and after studying, with Dr. Walker was sent to London in 1769, where he made great proficiency in anatomy and surgery. He was for years an assistant demonstrator to Mr. Else, professor in St. Thomas' hospital. After residing 16 years in England he returned to this country, and settled in Essex about 1785. He died Dec. 8, 1814, aged 66 years. He performed many remarkable surgical operations. As an anatomist he had no superior. The best preparations in the museum of Cline and Cooper at London were made by him. Various papers by Mr. B. were published in the medical journals.—*Thacher's med. biog.* 168—173; *N. Y. med. journ.* i; *Phil. journ.* iv.

BEACH, John, an episcopal clergyman and writer, was probably a descendant of Richard Beach, who lived in New Haven and had a son, John, born in 1639. He was graduated at Yale college in 1721, and was for several years a congregational minister at Newtown. Through his acquaintance with Dr. Johnson he was induced to embrace the episcopal form of worship. In 1732 he went to England for orders, and on his return was employed as an episcopalian missionary at Reading and Newtown. After the declaration of independence congress ordered the ministers to pray for the commonwealth and not for the king. Mr. Beach, who retained his loyalty, chose to pray as usual for his majesty, and was in consequence handled roughly by the whigs. He died March 19, 1782.

He published an appeal to the unprejudiced in answer to a sermon of Dickinson, 1757; also, about the year 1745, a sermon on Romans vi. 23, entitled, a sermon shewing that eternal life is God's free gift, bestowed upon men according to their moral behavior. In this he opposed with much zeal some of the calvinistic doctrines, contained in the articles of the church, which he had joined. Jona-

than Dickinson wrote remarks upon it the following year in his vindication of God's sovereignty and his universal love to the souls of men reconciled, in the form of a dialogue, 1747. He wrote also a reply to Dickinson's second vindication. Mr. Beach was a bold and distinguished advocate of those doctrines, which are denominated arminian. Whatever may be said of his argument in his dispute with Dickinson, he evidently yields to his antagonist in gentleness and civility of manner. Another controversy, in which he engaged, had respect to episcopacy. He published in 1749, in answer to Hobart's first address, a calm and dispassionate vindication of the professors of the church of England, to which Dr. Johnson wrote a preface and Mr. Caner an appendix. He seems to have had high notions of the necessity of episcopal ordination. His other publications are, the duty of loving our enemies, 1758; an inquiry into the state of the dead, 1755; a continuation of the vindication of the professors, &c. 1756; the inquiry of the young man into the gospel; a sermon on the death of Dr. Johnson, 1772.—*Chandler's life of Johnson*, 62, 126.

BEACH, Abraham, D. D., an episcopal minister, was born at Cheshire, Con., Sep. 9, 1740, and graduated at Yale college in 1757. The bishop of London ordained him in June 1767 as a priest for New Jersey. During 17 years, including the period of the revolution, he tranquilly discharged the duties of his office at New Brunswick. After the peace, he was called to New York as an assistant minister of Trinity church, where he remained about 30 years, and then retired in 1813 to his farm on the Rariton to pass the evening of his life. He died Sep. 11, 1828, aged 88 years.—His daughter, Maria, and his son in law, Abiel Carter, an episcopal minister, died at Savannah, Oct. 28, and Nov. 1, 1827.—His dignified person, expressive countenance, and lively feelings rendered his old age interesting to his acquaintance. He was respected and honored in his failing years. A sermon of his on the hearing of the

word is in Amer. Preacher, III. He published a fun. serm. on Dr. Chandler, 1790.—*Epsc. Watchman*.

BEADLE, William, a deist, was born near London, and came to this country with a small quantity of goods. After residing at New York, Stratford, and Derby, he removed to Fairfield, where he married a Miss Lathrop of Plymouth, Mass. In 1772 he transplanted himself to Wethersfield, where he sustained the character of a fair dealer. In the depreciation of the paper currency he through some error of judgment thought he was still bound to sell his goods at the old prices, as though the continental money had retained its nominal value. In the decay of his property he became melancholy. For years he meditated the destruction of his family. At last, Dec. 11, 1782, he murdered with an axe and a knife his wife and children and then shot himself with a pistol. He was aged 52; his wife 32; and the eldest child 15 years. The jury of inquest pronounced him to be of a sound mind; and the indignant inhabitants dragged his body, uncoffined, with the bloody knife tied to it, on a sled to the river, and "buried it, as they would have buried the carcass of a beast," and as the masonic oaths speak of burying a mason, murdered for his faithlessness to masonry, "between high and low water mark." He was a man of good sense, of gentlemanly conduct, and a hospitable disposition. His wife was very pleasing in person, mind, and manners.—It appears from his writings, that he was a deist, and that *pride* was the cause of his crimes. He was unwilling to submit to the evils of poverty or to receive aid from others, and unwilling to leave his family without the means of distinction. Yet was he worth 300 pounds sterling. He endeavored to convince himself, that he had a right to kill his children, because they were *his*; as for his wife, he relied on the authority of a dream for a right to murder her. His wife, in consequence of his carrying the implements of death into his bed chamber, had dreamed, that she and the children were exposed in coffins in the

street. This solved his doubts. As to killing himself he had no qualms. From such horrible crimes what is there to restrain that class of men, who reject the scriptures, or who, while professing to believe them, deny that there will be a future judgment, and maintain, that death will translate the blood-stained wretch to heaven?—*Dwight's trav.* i. 229.

BEAN, Joseph, minister of Wrentham, was born in Boston March 7, 1718 of pious parents, who devoted him to God. Having learned a trade, he commenced business at Cambridge; but in 1741 the preaching of Whitefield and Tennent and of his own minister, Appleton, was the means of subduing his love of the world and of rendering him wise unto salvation. He now made a profession of religion and commenced a consistent course of piety and beneficence, in which he continued through life. He joined a religious society of young men, who met once a week; and seized every opportunity for conversing with others, especially with the young on their spiritual concerns. In 1742 he deemed it his duty to abandon his trade and to seek an education, that he might preach the gospel. The study of the languages was wearisome; but he persevered, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1748, and ordained the third minister of Wrentham Nov. 24, 1750. He died Dec. 12, 1784, aged 66. Mr. Bean was an eminently pious and faithful minister, and is worthy of honorable remembrance. From his diary it appears, that he usually spent one or two hours, morning and evening, in reading the Bible and secret devotion; also the afternoon of Saturday, when his discourses were prepared for the Sabbath; and the days of the birth of himself and children, as well as other days. He was truly humble, and watchful against all the excitements of pride. His conscience was peculiarly susceptible. His heart was tender and benevolent. Such was his constant intercourse with heaven, that hundreds of times, when riding in the performance of parochial duty, he had dismounted in

a retired place to pour out his heart to God. When he had prepared a sermon, he would take it in his hand and kneel down to implore a blessing on it. Nothing was permitted to divert him from preaching faithfully the solemn truths of the gospel. He loved his work and his people, and they loved and honored him. Such a life will doubtless obtain the honor, which cometh from God; and in the day of judgment many such obscure men, whom the world knew not, will be exalted far above a multitude of learned doctors in divinity, and celebrated orators, and lofty dignitaries, whose names once resounded through the earth. He published a century sermon, Oct. 26, 1773.—*Panopl.* v. 481—488.

BEATTY, Charles, a missionary for many years at Neshaminy, Penns., was appointed about 1761 an agent to procure contributions to a fund for the benefit of the presbyterian clergy, their widows, and children. He died at Barbadoes, whither he had gone to obtain benefactions for the college of New Jersey, Aug. 13, 1772. He was highly respected for his private virtues and for his public toils in the cause of learning, charity, and religion. He was a missionary from the presbyterian church to the Indians from about 1740 to 1765. In one of his tours Mr. Duffield accompanied him. He published a journal of a tour of two months to promote religion among the frontier inhabitants of Pennsylvania, 8vo. Lond., 1768.—*Jennison; Brainerd's life*, 149—155.

BEATTY, John, M. D., general, the son of the preceding, was a native of Buck's county, Penn. and was graduated at Princeton in 1769. After studying medicine with Dr. Rush, he entered the army as a soldier. Reaching the rank of lieutenant, he in 1776 fell into the hands of the enemy at the capture of fort Washington and suffered a long and rigorous imprisonment. In 1779 he succeeded Elias Boudinot as commissary gen. of prisoners. After the war he settled at Princeton as a physician, and was also a member of the state legislature and in 1793 of

congress. For ten years he was secretary of the state of New Jersey, succeeding in 1795 Samuel W. Stockton. For 11 years he was president of the bank of Trenton, where he died April 30, 1826, aged 77. For many years he was a ruling elder in the church.—*Thacher's med. biog.*—173, 174.

BECK, George, a painter, was a native of England, and appointed professor of mathematics in the royal academy at Woolwich in 1776, but missed the office by his neglect. After coming to this country in 1795 he was employed in painting by Mr. Hamilton of the Woodlands, near Philadelphia. His last days were spent in Lexington, Ky., where he died Dec. 14, 1812, aged 63. Besides his skill in mathematics and painting, he had a taste for poetry, and wrote original pieces, besides translating Anacreon, and much of Homer, Virgil, and Horace. He published observations on the comet, 1812.—*Jennison*.

BEDFORD, Gunning, governor of Delaware, was a patriot of the revolution. He was chosen governor in 1796. He was afterwards appointed the district judge of the court of the United States; and died at Wilmington, in March 1812.

BELCHER, Samuel, first minister of that parish in Newbury, Mass., which is called Newbury Newtown, was graduated at Harvard college in 1659. After preaching some time at the Isle of Shoals he was ordained at Newbury Nov. 30, 1693; & died at Ipswich, in 1714, aged 74. He was a good scholar, a judicious divine, & a holy and humble man. He published an election sermon, 1707.—*Coll. hist. soc.* x. 168; *Farmer*.

BELCHER, Jonathan, governor of Massachusetts and New Jersey, was the son of Andrew Belcher of Cambridge, one of the council of the province and a gentleman of large estate, who died in 1717, and grandson of Andrew B., who lived in Cambridge in 1646, and who received in 1652 a license for an inn, granting him liberty "to sell beer and bread for entertainment of strangers and the good of the town." He was born in Jan. 1681.

As the hopes of the family rested on him, his father carefully superintended his education. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1699. While a member of this institution his open and pleasant conversation, joined with his manly and generous conduct, conciliated the esteem of all his acquaintance. Not long after the termination of his collegial course he visited Europe, that he might enrich his mind by his observations upon the various manners and characters of men, and might return, furnished with that useful knowledge, which is gained by intercourse with the world.

During an absence of six years from his native country he was preserved from those follies, into which inexperienced youth are frequently drawn, and he even maintained a constant regard to that holy religion, of which he had early made a profession. He was every where treated with the greatest respect. The acquaintance, which he formed with the princess Sophia and her son, afterwards king George II, laid the foundation of his future honors. After his return from his travels he lived in Boston as a merchant with great reputation. He was chosen a member of the council, and the general assembly sent him as an agent of the province to the British court in the year 1729. Hutchinson relates, that just before he obtained this appointment, he suddenly abandoned the party of gov. Shute and his measures, to which he had been attached, and went over to the other side. This sudden change of sides is no rare occurrence among politicians.

After the death of governor Burnet, he was appointed by his majesty to the government of Massachusetts and New Hampshire in 1730. In this station he continued eleven years. His style of living was elegant and splendid, and he was distinguished for hospitality. By the depreciation of the currency his salary was much diminished in value, but he disdained any unwarrantable means of enriching himself, though apparently just & sanctioned by his predecessors in office. He had been one of the principal merchants of New

England; but he quitted his business on his accession to the chair of the first magistrate. Having a high sense of the dignity of his commission, he was determined to support it even at the expense of his private fortune. Frank and sincere, he was extremely liberal in his censures both in conversation and letters. This imprudence in a public officer gained him enemies, who were determined on revenge. He also assumed some authority, which had not been exercised before, though he did not exceed his commission. These causes of complaint, together with a controversy respecting a fixed salary, which had been transmitted to him from his predecessors, and his opposition to the land bank company finally occasioned his removal. His enemies were so inveterate and so regardless of justice and truth, that, as they were unable to find real grounds for impeaching his integrity, they forged letters for the purpose of his ruin. They accused him of being a friend of the land bank, when he was its determined enemy. The leading men of New Hampshire, who wished for a distinct government, were hostile to him; and his resistance to a proposed new emission of paper bills also created him enemies. On being superseded, he repaired to court, where he vindicated his character and conduct, and exposed the base designs of his enemies. He was restored to the royal favor, and was promised the first vacant government in America. This vacancy occurred in the province of New Jersey, where he arrived in 1747, and where he spent the remaining years of his life. In this province his memory has been held in deserved respect.

When he first arrived in this province, he found it in the utmost confusion by tumults and riotous disorders, which had for some time prevailed. This circumstance, joined to the unhappy controversy between the two branches of the legislature, rendered the first part of his administration peculiarly difficult; but by his firm and prudent measures he surmounted the difficulties of his situation. He steadily pursued the interest of the pro-

vince, endeavoring to distinguish and promote men of worth without partiality. He enlarged the charter of Princeton college, and was its chief patron and benefactor. Even under the growing infirmities of age he applied himself with his accustomed assiduity and diligence to the high duties of his office. He died at Elizabeth Town, August 31, 1757, aged 76 years. His body was brought to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where it was entombed. His eldest son, Andrew, a member of the council, died at Milton before the revolution. In the opinion of Dr. Eliot he did not inherit the spirit of his father.

Governor Belcher possessed uncommon gracefulness of person and dignity of deportment. He obeyed the royal instructions on the one hand and exhibited a real regard to the liberties and happiness of the people on the other. He was distinguished by his unshaken integrity, by his zeal for justice, and care to have it equally distributed. Neither the claims of interest, nor the solicitations of friends could move him from what appeared to be his duty. He seems to have possessed, in addition to his other accomplishments, that piety, whose lustre is eternal. His religion was not a mere formal thing, which he received from tradition, or professed in conformity to the custom of the country, in which he lived; but it impressed his heart, and governed his life. He had such views of the majesty and holiness of God, of the strictness and purity of the divine law, and of his own unworthiness and iniquity, as made him disclaim all dependence on his own righteousness, and led him to place his whole hope for salvation on the merits of the Lord Jesus Christ, who appeared to him an all sufficient and glorious Savior. He expressed the humblest sense of his own character and the most exalted views of the rich, free, and glorious grace, offered in the gospel to sinners. His faith worked by love, and produced the genuine fruits of obedience. It exhibited itself in a life of piety and devotion, of meekness and humility, of justice, truth, and

benevolence. He searched the holy scriptures with the greatest diligence and delight. In his family he maintained the worship of God, himself reading the volume of truth, and addressing in prayer the Majesty of heaven and of earth, as long as his health and strength would possibly admit. In the hours of retirement he held intercourse with heaven, carefully redeeming time from the business of this world to attend to the more important concerns of another. Though there was nothing ostentatious in his religion, yet he was not ashamed to avow his attachment to the gospel of Christ, even when he exposed himself to ridicule and censure. When Mr. Whitefield was at Boston in the year 1740, he treated that eloquent itinerant with the greatest respect. He even followed him as far as Worcester, and requested him to continue his faithful instructions and pungent addresses to the conscience, desiring him *to spare neither ministers nor rulers*. He was indeed deeply interested in the progress of holiness and religion. As he approached the termination of his life, he often expressed his desire to depart and to enter the world of glory.—*Burr's fun. sermon; Hutchinson, ii. 367—397; Holmes, ii. 78; Smith's N. J., 437, 438; Belknap's N. H. ii. 95, 126, 165—180; Whitefield's jour. for. 1743; Marshall, i. 299; Minot, i. 61; Eliot; M. hist. col. vii. 28.*

BELCHER, Jonathan, chief justice of Nova Scotia, was the second son of the preceding, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1728. He studied law at the temple in London and gained some distinction at the bar in England. At the settlement of Chebucto, afterwards called Halifax, in honor of one of the king's ministers, he proceeded to that place, and being in 1760 senior counsellor, on the death of governor Lawrence he was appointed lieut. governor, in which office he was succeeded by col. Wilmot in 1763. In 1761 he received his appointment of chief justice; in the same year, as commander in chief, he made a treaty with the Mirimichi, Jediuk, and Poginouch,

Mickmack tribes of Indians. He died at Halifax March 1776, aged 65. He was a man of prudence and integrity, and a friend of New England. In 1756 he married at Boston the sister of Jerem. Allen, Sheriff of Suffolk: on her death in 1771 Mr. Seccomb published a discourse and her kinsman, Dr. Byles, a monody. Andrew Belcher, his son, was a distinguished citizen of Halifax and a member of the council in 1801. A daughter married Dr. Timothy L. Jennison of Cambridge, Mass.—*Mass. hist. col. v. 102; Jem. ; Eliot.*

BELDEN, Joshua, physician of Wethersfield, Con., was the son of Rev. Joshua Belden of that town, who reached the age 90 years. After graduating at Yale college in 1787, he studied physic with Dr. L. Hopkins. Besides his useful toils as a physician, he was employed in various offices of public trust. He was a zealous supporter of all charitable and religious institutions. At the age of 50 he fell a victim suddenly to the spotted fever June 6, 1818.—*Thacher's med. biog.*

BELKNAP, Jeremy, D. D., minister in Boston, and eminent as a writer, was born June 4, 1744, and was a descendant of Joseph Belknap, who lived in Boston in 1659. He received the rudiments of learning in the grammar school of the celebrated Mr. Lovel, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1762. He exhibited, at this early period, such marks of genius and taste, and such talents in writing and conversation, as to excite the most pleasing hopes of his future usefulness and distinction. Having upon his mind deep impressions of the truths of religion, he now applied himself to the study of theology, and he was ordained pastor of the church in Dover, New Hampshire, February 18, 1767. Here he passed near twenty years of his life with the esteem and affection of his flock, and respected by the first characters of the state. He was persuaded by them to compile his history of New Hampshire, which gained him a high reputation. In 1786 he was dismissed from his people. The presbyterian church in Boston, becoming vacant by the removal of Mr.

Annan, and having changed its establishment from the presbyterian to the congregational form, soon invited him to become its pastor. He was accordingly installed April 4, 1787. Here he passed the remainder of his days, discharging the duties of his pastoral office, exploring various fields of literature, and giving his efficient support to every useful and benevolent institution. After being subject to frequent returns of ill health he was suddenly seized by a paralytic affection, and died June 20, 1798, aged 54 years.

Dr. Belknap in his preaching did not possess the graces of elocution; nor did he aim at splendid diction, but presented his thoughts in plain and perspicuous language, that all might understand him. While he lived in Boston, he avoided controversial subjects, dwelling chiefly upon the practical views of the gospel. His sermons were filled with a rich variety of observations on human life and manners. He was peculiarly careful in giving religious instruction to young children, that their feet might be early guided in the way of life. In the afternoon preceding his death he was engaged in catechising the youth of his society. In the various relations of life his conduct was exemplary. He was a member of many literary and humane societies, whose interests he essentially promoted. Wherever he could be of any service he freely devoted his time and talents. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts historical society, the design of which he was induced to form in consequence of a suggestion of Thomas Wallcut of Boston, a diligent collector of old and valuable books, as well as on account of his frequent disappointment from the loss of valuable papers in prosecuting his historical researches. He had been taught the value of an association, whose duty it should be to collect and preserve manuscripts and bring together the materials for illustrating the history of our country; and he had the happiness of seeing such an institution incorporated in 1794.

Dr. Belknap gained a high reputation as a writer; but he is more remarkable

for the patience and accuracy of his historical researches, than for elegance of style. His deficiency in natural science, as manifested in his history of New Hampshire, is rendered more prominent by the rapid progress of natural history since his death. His *Foresters* is not only a description of American manners, but a work of humor and wit, which went into a second edition. Before the revolution he wrote much in favor of freedom and his country, and he afterwards gave to the public many fruits of his labors and researches. His last and most interesting work, his *American biography*, he did not live to complete. He was a decided advocate of our republican forms of government and ever was a warm friend of the constitution of the United States, which he considered the bulwark of our national security and happiness. He was earnest in his wishes and prayers for the government of his country, and in critical periods took an open and unequivocal, and, as far as professional and private duties allowed, an active part.

The following extract from some lines, found among his papers, expresses his choice with regard to the manner of his death, and the event corresponded with his wishes.

When faith and patience, hope and love
Have made us meet for heaven above,
How blest the privilege to rise,
Snatched in a moment to the skies ?
Unconscious to resign our breath,
Nor taste the bitterness of death.

Dr. Belknap published a sermon on military duty, 1772 ; a serious address to a parishioner upon the neglect of public worship ; a sermon on Jesus Christ, the only foundation ; election sermon, 1784 ; history of New Hampshire, the first volume in 1784, the second in 1791, and the third in 1792 ; a sermon at the ordination of Jedediah Morse, 1789 ; a discourse at the request of the historical society, Oct. 1792, being the completion of the third century from Columbus' discovery of America ; dissertations upon the character and resurrection of Christ, 12mo ; collection of psalms and hymns, 1795 ;

convention sermon, 1796 ; a sermon on the national fast, May 9, 1793 ; *American biography*, first volume in 1794, the second in 1798 ; the *foresters*, an American tale, being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the clothier, 12mo. He published also several essays upon the African trade, upon civil and religious liberty, upon the state & settlement of this country in periodical papers ; in the *Columbian magazine* printed in Philadelphia ; in the *Boston magazine*, 1784 ; in the historical collections ; and in newspapers. Two of his sermons on the institution and observation of the sabbath were published in 1801.—*Mass. hist. col.* vi. x—xviii ; *Columb. cent. June 25, 1798 : Polyanthos*, i. 1—13.

BELL, John, a distinguished citizen of New Hampshire, of great judgment, decision, and integrity, died at Londonderry, Nov. 30, 1825, aged 95 years. His father, John, was an early settler of that town.—During the revolutionary war he was a leading member of the senate. From an early age he was a professor of religion. Two of his sons, Samuel and John, have been governors of New Hampshire ; the former is now a senator of the United States. His grandson, John Bell, son of Samuel, a physician of great promise, died at Grand Caillon, Louisiana, Nov. 27, 1830, aged 30.

BELLAMONT, Richard, earl of, governor of New York, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, was appointed to these offices early in May 1695, but did not arrive at New York until May 1698. He had to struggle with many difficulties, for the people were divided, the treasury was unsupplied, and the fortifications were out of repair. Notwithstanding the care of government, the pirates, who in time of peace made great depredations upon Spanish ships and settlements in America, were frequently in the sound, and were supplied with provisions by the inhabitants of Long Island. The belief, that large quantities of money were hid by these pirates along the coast, led to many a fruitless search ; and thus the na-

tural credulity of the human mind and the desire of sudden wealth were suitably punished. The earl of Bellamont remained in the province of New York about a year. He arrived at Boston May 26, 1699, and in Massachusetts he was received with the greatest respect, as it was a new thing to see a nobleman at the head of the government. Twenty companies of soldiers and a vast concourse of people met "his lordship and countess" on his arrival.—"There were all manner of expressions of joy, and to end all, firework and good drink at night."—He in return took every method to ingratiate himself with the people. He was condescending, affable, and courteous upon all occasions. Though a churchman, he attended the weekly lecture in Boston with the general court, who always adjourned for the purpose. For the preachers he professed the greatest regard. By his wise conduct he obtained a larger sum as a salary and as a gratuity, than any of his predecessors or successors. Though he remained but fourteen months, the grants made to him were one thousand eight hundred and seventy five pounds sterling. His time was much taken up in securing the pirates and their effects, to accomplish which was a principal reason of his appointment. During his administration captain Kidd was seized, and sent to England for trial. Soon after the session of the general court in May 1700, he returned to New York, where he died March 5, 1701. He had made himself very popular in his governments. He was a nobleman of polite manners, a friend to the revolution, which excited so much joy in New England, and a favorite of king William. Hutchinson, who was himself not unskilled in the arts of popularity, seems to consider his regard to religion as pretended, and represents him as preferring for his associates in private the less *precise part* of the country. As the earl was once going from the lecture to his house with a great crowd around him, he passed by one Bullivant, an apothecary, and a man of the liberal cast, who was standing at

his shop door loitering. "Doctor," said the earl with an audible voice, "you have lost a precious sermon to day." Bullivant whispered to one of his companions, who stood by him, "if I could have got as much by being there, as his lordship will, I would have been there too." However, there seems to be no reason to distrust the sincerity of Bellamont. The dissipation of his early years caused afterwards a deep regret. It is said, that while residing at fort George, N. Y., he once a week retired privately to the chapel to meditate humbly upon his juvenile folly. Such a man might deem a sermon on the method of salvation "precious," without meriting from the scoffer the charge of hypocrisy. —*Hutchinson*, II. 87, 108, 112–116, 121; *Belknap's N. H.* I. 301, 304, 309; *Douglass*, II. 248.

BELLAMY, Joseph, D. D., an eminent minister, was born at New Cheshire, Connecticut, in 1719, and was graduated at Yale college in 1735. It was not long after his removal from New Haven, that he became the subject of those serious impressions, which, it is believed, issued in renovation of heart. From this period he consecrated his talents to the evangelical ministry. At the age of eighteen he began to preach with acceptance and success. An uncommon blessing attended his ministry at Bethlem in the town of Woodbury; a large proportion of the society appeared to be awakened to a sense of religion, and they were unwilling to part with the man, by whose ministry they had been conducted to a knowledge of the truth. He was ordained to the pastoral office over this church in 1740. In this retirement he devoted himself with uncommon ardor to his studies and the duties of his office till the memorable revival, which was most conspicuous in 1742. His spirit of piety was then blown into a flame; he could not be contented to confine his labors to his small society. Taking care that his own pulpit should be vacant as little as possible, he devoted a considerable part of his time for several years to itine-

rating in different parts of Connecticut and the neighboring colonies, preaching the gospel daily to multitudes, who flocked to hear him. He was instrumental in the conversion of many. When the awakening declined, he returned to a more constant attention to his own charge. He now began the task of writing an excellent treatise, entitled, true religion delineated, which was published in 1750. His abilities, his ardent piety, his theological knowledge, his acquaintance with persons under all kinds of religious impressions qualified him peculiarly for a work of this kind. From this time he became more conspicuous, and young men, who were preparing for the gospel ministry, applied to him as a teacher. In this branch of his work he was eminently useful till the decline of life, when he relinquished it. His method of instruction was the following. After ascertaining the abilities and genius of those, who applied to him, he gave them a number of questions on the leading and most essential subjects of religion in the form of a system. He then directed them to such books as treat these subjects with the greatest perspicuity and force of argument, and usually spent his evenings in inquiring into their improvements & solving difficulties, till they had obtained a good degree of understanding in the general system. After this, he directed them to write on each of the questions before given them, reviewing those parts of the authors, which treated on the subject proposed. These dissertations were submitted to his examination. As they advanced in ability to make proper distinctions he led them to read the most learned and acute opposers of the truth, the deistical, arian, and socinian writers, and laid open the fallacy of their most specious reasonings. When the system was completed, he directed them to write on several of the most important points systematically, in the form of sermons. He next led them to peruse the best experimental and practical discourses, and to compose sermons on like subjects. He revised and corrected their compositions,

inculcating the necessity of a heart truly devoted to Christ, and a life of watching and prayer, discouraging occasionally on the various duties, trials, comforts, and motives of the evangelical work, that his pupils might be, as far as possible, "scribes well instructed in the kingdom of God." In 1786 Dr. Bellamy was seized by a paralytic affection, from which he never recovered. He died March 6, 1790, in the 50th year of his ministry, aged 71. His first wife, Frances Sherman of New Haven, whom he married about 1744, died in 1785, the mother of seven children. Of these Jonathan Bellamy, a lawyer, took an active part in the war and died of the small pox in 1777; and Rebecca married Rev. Mr. Hart. His eldest son, David, died at Bethlem May 1826, aged 75. His second wife was the relict of Rev. Andrew Storrs of Watertown. Dr. Bellamy "was a large and well-built man, of a commanding appearance."

As a preacher, he had perhaps no superior, and very few equals. His voice was manly, his manner engaging and most impressive. He had a peculiar faculty of arresting the attention; he was master of his subject and could adapt himself to the meanest capacity. When the law was his theme, he was awful and terrifying; on the contrary, in the most melting strains would he describe the sufferings of Christ & his love to sinners, and with most persuasive eloquence invite them to be reconciled to God. In his declining years he did not retain his popularity as a preacher. As a pastor he was diligent and faithful. He taught not only publicly but from house to house. He was particularly attentive to the rising generation. Besides the stated labors of the Lord's day he frequently spent an hour in the intervals of public worship in catechising the children of the congregation. In a variety of respects Dr. Bellamy shone with distinguished lustre. Extensive science and ease of communicating his ideas rendered him one of the best of instructors. His writings procured him the esteem of the pious and learned at home and abroad, with many of whom he

maintained an epistolary correspondence. In his preaching, a mind, rich in thought, a great command of language, and a powerful voice rendered his extemporary discourses peculiarly acceptable. He was one of the most able divines of this country. In his sentiments he accorded mainly with president Edwards, with whom he was intimately acquainted. From comparing the first chapter of John with the first of Genesis he was led to believe, and he maintained, that the God, mentioned in the latter, as the creator, was Jesus Christ.

He published a sermon entitled, early piety recommended; true religion delineated, 1750; sermons on the divinity of Christ, the millennium, and the wisdom of God in the permission of sin, 1758; letters and dialogues on the nature of love to God, faith in Christ, and assurance, 1759; essay on the glory of the gospel; a vindication of his sermon on the wisdom of God in the permission of sin; the law a schoolmaster, a sermon; the great evil of sin; election sermon, 1762. Besides these he published several small pieces on creeds and confessions; on the covenant of grace; on church covenanting; and in answer to objections made against his writings. The following are the titles of some of these; the half way covenant, 1769; the inconsistency of renouncing the half way covenant and retaining the half way practice; that there is but one covenant, against Moses Mather. His works were published in three vols. 1811, with a sketch of his life.—*Benedict's fun. serm.*; *Brainard's life*, 22, 41, 43, 55; *Trumbull*, 11, 159; *Theol. mag.* 1. 5.

BELLAMY, Samuel, a noted pirate, in his ship, the *Whidah* of 23 guns and 180 men, captured several vessels on the coast of New England; but in April 1717 he was wrecked on cape Cod. The inhabitants of Wellfleet still point out the place of the disaster. More than 100 bodies were found on the shore. Only one Englishman and one Indian escaped. A few days before, the master of a captured vessel, while 7 pirates on board were drunk, run her on shore on the back

of the cape. Six of the pirates were executed at Boston in Nov.—*Holmes*, 1. 517; *Hutch.* 11. 233; *M. hist. col.* 111. 120.

BELLINGHAM, Richard, governor of Massachusetts, was a native of England, where he was bred a lawyer. He came to this country in 1634, and Aug. 3 was received into the church, with his wife Elizabeth, and in the following year was chosen deputy governor. In 1641 he was elected governor in opposition to Mr. Winthrop by a majority of six votes; but the election did not seem to be agreeable to the general court. He was re-chosen to this office in 1654, and after the death of governor Endicott was again elected in May 1665. He continued chief magistrate of Massachusetts during the remainder of his life. He was deputy governor 13 years and governor 10. In 1664 he was chosen maj. general. In this year the king sent 4 commissioners, Nichols, Cartwright, Carr, and Maverick, to regulate the affairs of the colonies. A long account of their transactions is given by Hutchinson. Bellingham and others, obnoxious to the king, were required to go to England to answer for themselves; but the general court, by the advice of the ministers, refused compliance and maintained the charter rights. But they appeased his majesty by sending him "a ship load of masts." He died Dec. 7, 1672, aged 80 years, leaving several children. Of his singular, second marriage in 1641 the following is a brief history; a young gentlewoman was about to be contracted to a friend of his, with his consent, "when on the sudden the governor treated with her and obtained her for himself." He failed to publish the contract where he dwelt, and he performed the marriage ceremony himself. The great inquest presented him for breach of the order of court; but at the appointed time of trial, not choosing to go off from the bench and answer as an offender, and but few magistrates being present, he escaped any censure.

His excuse for this marriage was "the strength of his affection." In his last

will he gave certain farms, after his wife's decease, and his whole estate at Winisimet, after the decease of his son and his son's daughter, for the annual encouragement of "godly ministers and preachers," attached to the principles of the first church, "a main one whereof is, that all ecclesiastical jurisdiction is committed by Christ to each particular organical church, from which there is no appeal." The general court, thinking the rights of his family were impaired, set aside the will. His sister, Anne Hibbins, widow of Wm. Hibbins, an assistant, was executed as a witch in June 1656.—Hubbard speaks of Bellingham as "a very ancient gentleman, having spun a long thread of above 80 years;"—"he was a great justiciary, a notable hater of tribes, firm and fixed in any resolution he entertained, of larger comprehension than expression, like a vessel, whose vent holdeth no good proportion with its capacity to contain, a disadvantage to a public person." He did not harmonize with the other assistants; yet they respected his character and motives.

Governor Bellingham lived to be the only surviving patentee, named in the charter. He was severe against those, who were called sectaries; but he was a man of incorruptible integrity, and of acknowledged piety. In the ecclesiastical controversy, which was occasioned in Boston by the settlement of Mr. Davenport, he was an advocate of the first church.—*Hutchinson*, i. 41, 43, 97, 211, 269; *Neal's hist.* i. 390; *Mather's mag.* ii. 18; *Holmes* i. 414;—*Savage's Winthrop*, ii. 43; *Hist. coll. n. s.* iii. 143; vi. 610.

BENEDICT, Noah, minister of Woodbury, Con., was graduated at Princeton college in 1757, and was ordained as the successor of Anthony Stoddard, Oct. 22, 1760. He died in Sept. 1813, aged 76. He published a sermon on the death of Dr. Bellamy, 1790.

BENEDICT, Joel, D. D., minister of Plainfield, Con., was graduated at Princeton college in 1765, settled at Plainfield in 1782, and died in 1816, aged 71. He

was a distinguished Hebrew scholar; and for his excellent character he was held in high respect. One of his daughters married Dr. Nott, president of Union college.—He published a sermon on the death of Dr. Hart, 1809.

BENEZET, Anthony, a philanthropist of Philadelphia, was born at St. Quintins, a town in the province of Picardy, France, Jan. 31, 1713. About the time of his birth the persecution against the protestants was carried on with relentless severity, in consequence of which many thousands found it necessary to leave their native country, & seek a shelter in a foreign land. Among these were his parents, who removed to London in Feb. 1715, and, after remaining there upwards of sixteen years, came to Philadelphia in Nov. 1731. During their residence in Great Britain they had imbibed the religious opinions of the quakers, and were received into that body immediately after their arrival in this country.

In the early part of his life Benezet was put an apprentice to a merchant; but soon after his marriage in 1722, when his affairs were in a prosperous situation, he left the mercantile business, that he might engage in some pursuit, which would afford him more leisure for the duties of religion and for the exercise of that benevolent spirit, for which during the course of a long life he was so conspicuous. But no employment, which accorded perfectly with his inclination, presented itself till the year 1742, when he accepted the appointment of instructor in the friends' English school of Philadelphia. The duties of the honorable, though not very lucrative office of a teacher of youth he from this period continued to fulfil with unremitting assiduity and delight and with very little intermission till his death. During the two last years of his life his zeal to do good induced him to resign the school, which he had long superintended, and to engage in the instruction of the blacks. In doing this he did not consult his worldly interest, but was influenced by a regard to the welfare of men, whose minds had

been debased by servitude. He wished to contribute something towards rendering them fit for the enjoyment of that freedom, to which many of them had been restored. So great was his sympathy with every being capable of feeling pain, that he resolved towards the close of his life to eat no animal food. This change in his mode of living is supposed to have been the occasion of his death. His active mind did not yield to the debility of his body. He persevered in his attendance upon his school till within a few days of his decease. He died May 3, 1784, aged 71 years.

Such was the general esteem, in which he was held, that his funeral was attended by persons of all religious denominations. Many hundred negroes followed their friend and benefactor to the grave, and by their tears they proved, that they possessed the sensibilities of men. An officer, who had served in the army during the war with Britain, observed at this time, "I would rather be Anthony Benezet in that coffin, than George Washington with all his fame." He exhibited uncommon activity and industry in every thing, which he undertook. He used to say, that the highest act of charity was to bear with the unreasonableness of mankind. He generally wore plush clothes, and gave as a reason for it, that, after he had worn them for two or three years, they made comfortable and decent garments for the poor. So disposed was he to make himself contented in every situation, that when his memory began to fail him, instead of lamenting the decay of his powers, he said to a young friend, "this gives me one great advantage over you, for you can find entertainment in reading a good book only once; but I enjoy that pleasure as often as I read it, for it is always new to me." Few men, since the days of the apostles, ever lived a more disinterested life; yet upon his death bed he expressed a desire to live a little longer, "that he might bring down self." The last time he ever walked across his room was to take from his desk six dollars, which he gave to a poor widow, whom he had long assisted

to maintain. In his conversation he was affable and unreserved; in his manners gentle and conciliating. For the acquisition of wealth he wanted neither abilities nor opportunity; but he made himself contented with a little, and with a competency he was liberal beyond most of those, whom a bountiful providence had encumbered with riches. By his will he devised his estate, after the decease of his wife, to certain trustees for the use of the African school. While the British army was in possession of Philadelphia he was indefatigable in his endeavors to render the situation of the persons, who suffered from captivity, as easy as possible. He knew no fear in the presence of a fellow man, however dignified by titles or station; and such was the propriety and gentleness of his manners in his intercourse with the gentlemen, who commanded the British and German troops, that, when he could not obtain the object of his requests, he never failed to secure their civilities and esteem. Although the life of Mr. Benezet was passed in the instruction of youth, yet his expansive benevolence extended itself to a wider sphere of usefulness. Giving but a small portion of his time to sleep, he employed his pen both day and night in writing books on religious subjects, composed chiefly with a view to inculcate the peaceable temper and doctrines of the gospel in opposition to the spirit of war, and to expose the flagrant injustice of slavery, and fix the stamp of infamy on the traffic in human blood. His writings contributed much towards meliorating the condition of slaves, and undoubtedly had influence on the public mind in effecting the complete prohibition of that trade, which until the year 1808 was a blot on the American national character. In order to disseminate his publications and increase his usefulness he held a correspondence with such persons in various parts of Europe & America, as united with him in the same benevolent design, or would be likely to promote the objects, which he was pursuing. No ambitious or covetous views impelled

him to his exertions. Regarding all mankind as children of one common Father and members of one great family, he was anxious, that oppression and tyranny should cease, and that men should live together in mutual kindness and affection. He himself respected and he wished others to respect the sacred injunction, "do unto others as you would, that they should do unto you." On the return of peace in 1783, apprehending that the revival of commerce would be likely to renew the African slave trade, which during the war had been in some measure obstructed, he addressed a letter to the queen of Great Britain to solicit her influence on the side of humanity. At the close of this letter he says, "I hope thou wilt kindly excuse the freedom, used on this occasion by an ancient man, whose mind for more than forty years past has been much separated from the common course of the world, and long painfully exercised in the consideration of the miseries, under which so large a part of mankind, equally with us the objects of redeeming love, are suffering the most unjust and grievous oppression, and who sincerely desires the temporal and eternal felicity of the queen and her royal consort." He published, among other tracts, an account of that part of Africa, inhabited by negroes, 1762; a caution to Great Britain and her colonies in a short representation of the calamitous state of the enslaved negroes in the British dominions, 1767; some historical account of Guinea, with an inquiry into the rise and progress of the slave trade, 1771; a short account of the religious society of Friends, 1780; a dissertation on the plainness and simplicity of the Christian religion, 1782; tracts against the use of ardent spirits; observations on the Indian natives of this continent, 1784.—*Rush's essays*, 311—314; *Vaux's memoir*; *New and gen. biog. dict*; *Amer. mus.* ix. 192—194; *Rees' cycl.*

BENNET, David, a physician, was born in England Dec. 1, 1615, and died at Rowley, Mass. Feb. 4, 1719, aged 103 years. He never lost a tooth. His senses were good to the last. His wife

was the sister of William Phipps. His son, Spencer, who took the name of Phipps, was graduated in 1703, was lieutenant-governor of Mass. and died April 4, 1757, aged 72.—*Former.*

BENTLEY, William, D.D., a minister in Salem, was born in Boston, graduated in 1777, and was ordained over the second church Sep. 24, 1783. He died suddenly Dec. 29, 1819, aged 61. In his theological notions he was regarded as a socinian. Some of his sermons were remarkably deficient in perspicuity of style. For nearly 20 years he edited the *Essex Register*, a newspaper, which espoused the democratic side in politics. He was a great collector of books, and much conversant with ancient branches of learning, admitting of little practical application. His valuable library and cabinet he bequeathed chiefly to the college at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and to the American Antiquarian society at Worcester. It was said, that Harvard college, which had given him a degree of Doctor in Divinity, expected this bequest; but the library was more needed and may be more useful at Meadville. An eulogy was pronounced by prof. E. Everett.—He published a sermon on Mat. 7: 21, 1790; on the death of J. Gardiner, 1791; of gen. Fiske, 1797; of B. Hodges, 1804; collection of psalms and hymns, 1795; 3 masonic addresses and a masonic charge, 1797—1799; at the artillery election, 1796; at ordination of J. Richardson, 1806; before the female charitable society; at the election, 1807; a history of Salem in Historical collections, vol. 6th.

BERKELEY, William, governor of Virginia, was born of an ancient family near London and was educated at Merton college, in Oxford, of which he was afterwards a fellow. He was admitted master of arts in 1629. In 1630 he travelled in different parts of Europe. He is described as being in early life the perfect model of an elegant courtier and a high minded cavalier. He succeeded sir Francis Wyatt in the government of Virginia in 1641. Some years after his arrival the Indians, irritated by encroach-

ments on their territory, massacred about 500 of the colonists. This massacre occurred about April 18, 1644, soon after, as Winthrop says, an act of persecution. Sir William with a party of horse surprised the aged Oppeccanough, and brought him prisoner to James Town. The Indian emperor was a man of dignified sentiments. One day, when there was a large crowd in his room gazing at him, he called for the governor, and said, to him, "if it had been my fortune to have taken sir William Berkeley prisoner, I should have disdained to have made a show of him to my people." About a fortnight after he was taken, a brutal soldier shot him through the back, of which wound the old man soon died. A firm peace was soon afterwards made with the Indians.

During the civil war in England gov. Berkeley took the side of the king, and Virginia was the last of the possessions of England, which acknowledged the authority of Cromwell. Severe laws were made against the puritans, though there were none in the colony; commerce was interrupted; and the people were unable to supply themselves even with tools for agriculture. It was not till 1651, that Virginia was subdued. The parliament had sent a fleet to reduce Barbadoes, and from this place a small squadron was detached under the command of captain Dennis. The Virginians by the help of some Dutch vessels, which were then in the port, made such resistance, that he was obliged to have recourse to other means besides force. He sent word to two of the members of the council, that he had on board a valuable cargo belonging to them, which they must lose, if the protector's authority was not immediately acknowledged. Such dissensions now took place in the colony, that sir William and his friends were obliged to submit on the terms of a general pardon. He however remained in the country, passing his time in retirement at his own plantation, and observing with satisfaction, that the parliament made a moderate use of its success, and that none of the Virginia

royalists were persecuted for their resistance.

After the death of gov. Matthews, who was appointed by Cromwell, the people applied to sir William to resume the government; but he declined complying with their request, unless they would submit themselves again to the authority of the king. Upon their consenting to do this, he resumed his former authority in January 1659; and king Charles II was proclaimed in Virginia before his restoration to the throne of England. The death of Cromwell, in the mean time, dissipated from the minds of the colonists the fear of the consequences of their boldness. After the restoration governor Berkeley received a new commission and was permitted to go to England to pay his respects to his majesty. During his absence the deputy governor, whom he had appointed, in obedience to his orders collected the laws into one body. The church of England was made the established religion, parishes were regulated, and, besides a parsonage house and glebe, a yearly stipend in tobacco, to the value of eighty pounds, was settled on the minister. In 1662 governor Berkeley returned to Virginia, and in the following year the laws were enforced against the dissenters from the establishment, by which a number of them were driven from the colony. In 1667, in consequence of his attempt to extend the influence of the council over certain measures of the assembly, he awakened the fears and indignation of the latter body. From this period the governor's popularity declined. A change also was observed in his deportment, which lost its accustomed urbanity. His faithlessness and obstinacy may be regarded as the causes of Bacon's rebellion in 1676. The people earnestly desired, that Bacon might be appointed general in the Indian war; and the governor promised to give him a commission, but broke his promise, and thus occasioned the rebellion. As his obstinacy caused the rebellion, so his revengeful spirit, after it was suppressed, aggravated the evils of it by

the severity of the punishments, inflicted on Bacon's adherents. Though he had promised pardon and indemnity, "nothing was heard of but fines, executions, and confiscations." When the juries refused to aid his projects of vengeance, he resorted to the summary proceedings of martial law. The assembly at length restrained him by their remonstrances. Charles II is said to have remarked concerning him:—"the old fool has taken away more lives in that naked country, than I have taken for the murder of my father." After the rebellion peace was preserved not so much by the removal of the grievances, which awakened discontent, as by the arrival of a regiment from England, which remained a long time in the country.

In 1667 sir William was induced on account of his ill state of health, to return to England, leaving col. Jeffreys deputy governor. He died soon after his arrival, and before he had seen the king, after an administration of nearly forty years. He was buried at Twickenham July 13, 1677. The following extract from his answer in June 1671 to inquiries of the committee for the colonies is a curious specimen of his loyalty. "We have forty eight parishes and our ministers are well paid, and by my consent should be better, if they would pray oftener and preach less; but, as of all other commodities, so of this, the worst are sent us, & we have few, that we can boast of, since the persecution in Cromwell's tyranny drove divers worthy men hither. Yet I thank God, there are no free schools, nor printing; & I hope we shall not have these hundred years. For learning has brought disobedience, and heresy, and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them and libels against the best government." Thus Sir William, of a very different spirit from the early governors of New England, seems to have had much the same notion of education, as the African governor, mentioned by Robert Southey in his colloquies: the black prince said, he would send his son to England, that he might learn "to read book and be rogue." More recently Mr. Giles of Virginia expressed

his belief, that learning was become too general.

He published the lost lady, a tragic-comedy, 1639; a discourse and view of Virginia, pp. 12. 1663.—*Keith's Hist. Virginia*, 144—162; *Wynne*, II. 216—224; *Holmes*, I. 293, 311; *Chalmers*, I. 336, 337; *Wood's Atheneæ Oxonienses*, II. 586; *Sav. Winthr.* II. 159, 165.

BERKELEY, George, bishop of Cloyne in Ireland, and a distinguished benefactor of Yale college, was born March 12, 1684 at Kilerin in the county of Kilkenny, and was educated at Trinity college, Dublin. After publishing a number of his works, which gained him a high reputation, particularly his theory of vision, he travelled four or five years upon the continent. He returned in 1721, and a fortune was soon bequeathed him by Mrs. Vanhomrigh, a lady of Dublin, the "Vanessa" of Swift. In 1724 he was promoted to the deanery of Derry, worth 11 hundred pounds per annum. Having for some time conceived the benevolent project of converting the savages of America to christianity by means of a college to be erected in one of the isles of Bermuda, he published a proposal for this purpose at London in 1725, and offered to resign his own opulent preferment, and to dedicate the remainder of his life to the instruction of youth in America on the subsistence of a hundred pounds a year. He obtained a grant of 10,000 l. from the government of Great Britain, and immediately set sail for the field of his labors. He arrived at Newport, Rhode Island, in February 1729 with a view of settling a correspondence there for supplying his college with such provisions, as might be wanted from the northern colonies. Here he purchased a country seat and farm in the neighborhood of Newport, and resided about two years and a half. His house, which he called *Whitehall*, still remains, situated half a mile north east from the state house. To the episcopal church he gave an organ and a small library. His usual place of study was a cliff or crag near his dwelling. His residence in this coun-

try had some influence on the progress of literature, particularly in Rhode Island and Connecticut. The presence and conversation of a man so illustrious for talents, learning, virtue, and social attractions could not fail of giving a spring to the literary diligence and ambition of many, who enjoyed his acquaintance. Finding at length, that the promised aid of the ministry towards his new college would fail him, dean Berkeley returned to England. At his departure he distributed the books, which he had brought with him, among the clergy of Rhode Island. He embarked at Boston in Sept. 1731. In the following year he published his *minute philosopher*, a work of great ingenuity and merit, which he wrote, while at Newport. It was not long, before he sent as a gift to Yale college a deed of the farm, which he held in Rhode Island; the rents of which he directed to be appropriated to the maintenance of the three best classical scholars, who should reside at college at least nine months in a year in each of three years between their first and second degrees. All surpluses of money, arising from accidental vacancies, were to be distributed in Greek and Latin books to such undergraduates, as should make the best composition in the Latin tongue upon such a moral theme, as should be given them. He also made a present to the library of Yale college of nearly one thousand volumes. When it is considered, that he was warmly attached to the episcopal church, and that he came to America for the express purpose of founding an episcopal college, his munificence to an institution, under the exclusive direction of a different denomination, must be thought worthy of high praise. It was in the year 1733, that he was made bishop of Cloyne; and from this period he discharged with exemplary faithfulness the episcopal duties, and prosecuted his studies with unabating diligence. On the 14th of January 1753 he was suddenly seized at Oxford, whither he had removed in 1752, by a disorder, called the palsy of the heart, and

instantly expired, being nearly sixty nine years of age. Pope ascribes

“To Berkeley every virtue under heaven.”

His fine portrait by Smibert, with his family and the artist himself, will be contemplated with delight by all, who visit Yale college. Bishop Berkeley, while at Cloyne, constantly rose between three and four in the morning. His favorite author was Plato. His character, though marked by enthusiasm, was singularly excellent and amiable. He was held by his acquaintance in the highest estimation. Bishop Atterbury, after being introduced to him, exclaimed, “so much understanding, so much knowledge, so much innocence, and such humility I did not think had been the portion of any but angels, till I saw this gentleman.” It is well known, that bishop Berkeley rejected the commonly received notion of the existence of matter, and contended, that what are called sensible material objects are not external but exist in the mind, and are merely impressions made upon our mind by the immediate act of God. These peculiar sentiments he supported in his work, entitled, the principles of human knowledge, 1710, and in the dialogues between Hylas and Philonous, 1713. Besides these works, and the *minute philosopher*, in which he attacks the free thinker with great ingenuity and effect, he published also, *arithmetica abaque algebra aut Euclide demonstrata*, 1707; *theory of vision*, 1709; *de motu*, 1721; an essay towards preventing the ruin of Great Britain, 1721; the *analyst*, 1734; a defence of free thinking in mathematics, 1735; the *querist*, 1735; discourse addressed to magistrates, 1736; on the virtues of tar water, 1744; maxims concerning patriotism, 1750.—*Chandler's life of Johnson*, 47—60; *Miller* 11.349; *Rees' cycl.*; *Holmes*, 11. 53.

BERKLEY, Norborne, baron de Botetourt, one of the last governors of Virginia, while a British colony, obtained the peerage of Botetourt in 1764. In July 1768 he was appointed governor of Virginia in the place of general Amherst. He died at Williamsburg Oct. 15, 1770,

aged 52. At his death the government, in consequence of the resignation of John Blair, devolved upon William Nelson, until the appointment in December of lord Dunmore, then governor of New York. Lord Botetourt seems to have been highly and deservedly respected in Virginia. His exertions to promote the interests of William and Mary college were zealous and unremitting. He instituted an annual contest among the students for two elegant golden medals of the value of five guineas; one for the best latin oration on a given subject, and the other for superiority in mathematical science. For a long time he sanctioned by his presence morning and evening prayers in the college. No company, nor avocation prevented his attendance on this service. He was extremely fond of literary characters. No one of this class, who had the least claims to respect, was ever presented to him without receiving his encouragement.—*Miller*, II. 378; *Boston gaz.* Nov. 12, 1770; *Marshall*, II. 130.

BERNARD, Francis, governor of Massachusetts, was the governor of New Jersey, after gov. Belcher, in 1758. He succeeded gov. Pownall of Mass. in 1760. Arriving at Boston Aug. 2d, he continued at the head of the government nine years. His administration was during one of the most interesting periods in American history. He had governed New Jersey two years in a manner very acceptable to that province, and the first part of his administration in Massachusetts was very agreeable to the general court. Soon after his arrival Canada was surrendered to Amherst. Besides voting a salary of 1300*l.* they made to him, at the first session, a grant of Mount Desert island, which was confirmed by the king. Much harmony prevailed for two or three years; but this prosperous and happy commencement did not continue. There had long been two parties in the state, the advocates for the crown, and the defenders of the rights of the people. Governor Bernard was soon classed with those, who were desirous of strengthening the royal authority in America; the sons of

liberty therefore stood forth uniformly in opposition to him. His indiscretion in appointing Mr. Hutchinson chief justice, instead of giving that office to colonel Otis of Barnstable, to whom it had been promised by Shirley, proved very injurious to his cause. In consequence of this appointment he lost the influence of colonel Otis, and by yielding himself to Mr. Hutchinson he drew upon him the hostility of James Otis, the son, a man of great talents, who soon became the leader on the popular side. The laws for the regulation of trade and the severities of the officers of customs were the first thing, which greatly agitated the public mind; and afterwards the stamp act increased the energy of resistance to the schemes of tyranny. Governor Bernard possessed no talent for conciliating; he was for accomplishing ministerial purposes by force; and the spirit of freedom gathered strength from the open manner, in which he attempted to crush it. His speech to the general court after the repeal of the stamp act was by no means calculated to assuage the angry passions, which had lately been excited. He was the principal means of bringing the troops to Boston, that he might overawe the people; and it was owing to him, that they were continued in the town. This measure had been proposed by him and Mr. Hutchinson long before it was executed. While he professed himself a friend to the province, he was endeavoring to undermine its constitution, and to obtain an essential alteration in the charter by transferring from the general court to the crown the right of electing the council. His conduct, though it drew upon him the indignation of the province, was so pleasing to the ministry, that he was created a baronet March 20, 1769. Sir Francis had too little command of his temper. He could not conceal his resentments, and he could not restrain his censures. One of his last public measures was to prorogue the general court in July, in consequence of their refusing to make provision for the support of the troops. The general court however, before they were pro-

gued, embraced the opportunity of drawing up a petition to his majesty for the removal of the governor. It was found necessary to recall him, and he embarked August 1, 1769, leaving Mr. Hutchinson, the lieutenant governor, commander in chief. There were few, who lamented his departure. He died in England in June 1779. His 2nd son, sir John B., who held public offices in Barbadoes and St. Vincent's, died in 1809; his third son, sir Thomas B., was graduated at Harvard college in 1767, and marrying in England a lady of fortune, the daughter of Patrick Adair, devoted much of his time to various benevolent institutions in London, so as to gain the reputation of a philanthropist; he died July 1, 1818: his publications, chiefly designed to improve the common people, were numerous.

The newspapers were very free in the ridicule of the parsimony and domestic habits of Bernard. But he was temperate, a friend to literature, and a benefactor of Harvard college, exerting himself for its relief after the destruction of the library by fire. He was himself a man of erudition, being conversant with books, and retaining the striking passages in his strong memory. He said, that he could repeat the whole of Shakespeare. Believing the christian religion, he attended habitually public worship. Though attached to the English church, when he resided at Roxbury, he often repaired to the nearest congregational meeting, that of Brookline.

If a man of great address and wisdom had occupied the place of sir Francis, it is very probable, that the American revolution would not have occurred so soon. But his arbitrary principles and his zeal for the authority of the crown enkindled the spirit of the people, while his representations to the ministry excited them to those measures, which hastened the separation of the colonies from the mother country.

From the letters of governor Bernard, which were obtained and transmitted to this country by Mr. Bollan, it appears, that he had very little regard to the in-

terests of liberty. His select letters on the trade and government of America, written in Boston from 1765 to 1768, were published in London in 1774. His other letters, written home in confidence, were published in 1768 and 1769. He wrote several pieces in Greek and Latin in the collection made at Cambridge, styled, "Pietas et gratulatio," 1761. *Minot's hist. Mass.* i. 75—222; *Gordon*, i. 139, 272—274; *Marshall*, ii. 96, 114; *Holmes*, ii. 102, 162; *Eliot*.

BETHUNE, Divie, an eminent philanthropist and christian, was born at Dingwall, Rossshire, Scotland, in 1771. In early life he resided at Tobago, where his only brother was a physician. At the command of his pious mother he left the irreligious island and removed to the United States in 1792, and settled as a merchant in New York. He soon joined the church of Dr. Mason; in 1802 became one of its elders. He died Sept. 18, 1824. His wife was the daughter of Isabella Graham. Before a tract society was formed in this country Mr. Bethune printed 10,000 tracts at his own expense, and himself distributed many of them. He also imported Bibles for distribution. From 1803 to 1816 he was at the sole expense of one or more Sunday schools. The tenth of his gains he devoted to the service of his heavenly Master. In his last sickness he said "I wish my friends to help me through the valley by reading to me the word of God. I have not read much lately but the Bible: the Bible! the Bible! I want nothing but the Bible! O, the light, that has shined into my soul through the Bible!" His end was peace. Such a benefactor of the human family is incomparably more worthy of remembrance, than the selfish philosophers and the great warriors of the earth.—*N. Y. Observer; B. Recorder, Oct. 16.*

BEVERIDGE, John, a poet, was a native of Scotland. In 1753 he was appointed professor of languages in the college and academy of Philadelphia. He published in 1765 a volume of Latin poems, entitled, 'Epistolæ familiares et alia quædam miscellanea.' In an address to

John Penn he suggests, that a conveyance to him of some few acres of good land would be a proper return for the poetic mention of the Penn family. The Latin hint was lost upon the Englishman. The unrewarded poet continued to ply the birch in the vain attempt to govern 70 or 80 ungovernable boys.—*Mem. hist. soc. of Penn.* i. 145.

BEVERLY, Robert, a native of Virginia, died in 1716. He was clerk of the council about 1697, when Andros was governor, with a salary of 50*l.* and perquisites. Intimately associated with the government, his views of public measures were influenced by his situation. His book was written by a man in office. Peter Beverly was at the same time clerk of the house of burgesses. Mr. Beverly published a history of that colony, London, 1705, in four parts, embracing the first settlement of Virginia and the government thereof to the time, when it was written; the natural productions and conveniences of the country, suited to trade and improvement; the native Indians, their religion, laws, and customs; and the state of the country as to the policy of the government and the improvements of the land. Another edition was published with Gribelin's cuts, 8vo. 1722; and a French translation, with plates, Amsterd. 1707. This work in the historical narration is as concise and unsatisfactory, as the history of Stith is prolix and tedious.

BIART, Pierre, a jesuit missionary, came from France to Port Royal in Acadia in June 1611. Of his voyage and events at Acadia he made a relation, in which Charlevoix confides more, than in the memoirs, used by De Laet to decry the Jesuits. Biart gave the name of *Souriquois* to the Indians afterwards called *Micmacs*. In 1612 he ascended the *Kinibequi* or Kennebec, and was well received by the *Cansbas*, formerly called the *Cami-bequi*, a nation of the Abenakis, from whom the name of the river is derived. This visit was soon after the attempted establishment of the English under Popham at the mouth of the Kennebec. He

was followed by Dreuilletes in 1646. Biart obtained provisions for Port Royal. In 1618 he repaired to the Penobscot, to the settlement called *S. Sauveur*. According to Charlevoix he performed a miracle in healing by baptism a sick *Malecite* Indian child. But the miraculous powers of the jesuit failed him on the arrival of Argall, who took him prisoner and carried him to Virginia and England.—*Charlev.* i. 131; *Maine hist. col.* i. 325.

BIBB, William W., governor of Alabama, was a representative from Georgia in the 13th congress, from 1813 to 1815. He was appointed in 1817 governor of the territory of Alabama, and under the constitution of the state was elected the first governor in 1819. He died at his residence near fort Jackson July 9, 1820, aged 39 years, and was succeeded by Israel Pickens. He was highly respected for his talents and dignity as a statesman; & in private life was condescending, affable, and kind.—*Cuhawoba Press, July 15.*

BIDDLE, Nicholas, a naval commander, was born in Philadelphia Sept. 10, 1750. In sailing to the West Indies in 1765 he was cast away. The long boat being lost and the yawl not being large enough to carry away all the crew, he and three others were left by lot two months in misery on an island, which was uninhabited. His many voyages made him a thorough seaman. In 1770 he went to London and entered the British navy. When captain Phipps, afterwards lord Mulgrave, was about to sail on his exploring expedition, Biddle, then a midshipman, absconded from his own ship and entered on board the *Carcass* before the mast. Horatio Nelson was on board the same vessel. After the commencement of the revolution he returned to Philadelphia. Being appointed commander of the *Andrew Doria*, a brig of 14 guns and 130 men, he sailed under commodore Hopkins in the successful expedition against New Providence. After refitting at New London, he was ordered to proceed off the banks of Newfoundland. He captured in 1776, among other prizes,

two ships from Scotland with 400 high-land troops. Being appointed to the command of the *Randolph*, a frigate of 32 guns, he sailed from Philadelphia in Feb. 1777. He soon carried into Charleston 4 valuable prizes, bound from Jamaica to London, one of them the *True Briton* of 20 guns. A little fleet was now fitted out under his command, with which he cruised in the West Indies. In an action with the British ship *Yarmouth* of 64 guns March 7, 1779, captain Biddle was wounded, and in a few minutes afterwards, while he was under the hands of the surgeon, the *Randolph* with a crew of 315 blew up, and he and all his men, but four, perished. The four men were tossed about 4 days on a piece of the wreck, before they were taken up. The other vessels escaped, from the disabled condition of the *Yarmouth*. Capt. Biddle was but 27 years of age. He had displayed the qualities, requisite for a naval commander,—skill, coolness, self-possession, courage, together with humanity and magnanimity. His temper was cheerful. Believing the gospel, his religious impressions had a powerful influence upon his conduct.—He was a brother of the late judge Biddle.—*Hegens; Biog. Amer.*

BIDDLE, Thomas, was a captain of artillery in the campaigns on the Niagara in 1813 and 1814. He served under gen. Scott at the capture of fort George. In the battle of Lundy's lane he brought off a piece of the enemy's artillery. After the war, with the brevet rank of major, he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and was paymaster in the army. He was shot in a duel with Spencer Pettis, a member of congress, and died Aug. 29, 1861, at the age of 41. The history of this affair is the history of consummate folly, discreditable pusillanimity, and hardened depravity. Political controversy was the origin of the duel. Biddle had anonymously abused Pettis in the newspapers; this led to a retort of hard words. Next, Biddle assaulted Pettis, when he was asleep, with a cowskin. Bonds were imposed on Biddle for the preservation of the peace. At last the friends of Mr. Pettis

urged him and constrained him to challenge his chastiser and to hazard his life and soul in the attempt of mutual murder. The distance chosen by Biddle, who was near sighted, was five feet, so that the pistols would overlap each other, making death apparently certain to both: accordingly both fell, Friday Aug. 26th, and soon their spirits went into eternity with the guilt of blood. Pettis died on Saturday and Biddle on Monday. The promoters of this duel must be regarded as sharers in the guilt. Dean Swift remarked, "none but fools fight duels, and the sooner the world is rid of such folks, the better." It will be well for those, who call themselves men of honor, and well for their miserable families, if they shall learn to fear the judgment of God rather than the sneers of unprincipled men, and if they shall learn to abstain from calumny, to forgive injuries, and to love a brother.—*N. Y. Mercury*, iv. 9.

BIENVILLE, Le Moyné De, governor of Louisiana and founder of New Orleans, took the name of his brother, who was killed by the Iroquois in 1691. While in command at Mobile he manifested his humanity by liberating the prisoners, which were brought from Carolina by the Indians in the Indian war of 1715, of which Dr. Holmes has given an account. In 1714 he constructed a fort at Natchez, and in 1717, on a visit to the gov. of Mobile, he obtained permission to lay the foundation of the city of New Orleans. In 1726 M. Perrier being nominated commandant of Louisiana in his place, he went to France; but in 1733 he returned with a new commission as governor. In 1740, with a large army of French, Indians, and negroes, he made a second expedition against the Chickasaws: proceeding up the Mississippi, he encamped near their towns, and brought them to terms of peace.—*Charlevoix; Holmes*, i. 513; ii. 16.

BIGELOW, Timothy, a lawyer, was born at Worcester, Ms., April 30, 1767, the son of col. Timo. B. who served in Arnold's expedition to Quebec, and commanded the 16th regiment in the revolu-

tionary war, and probably a descendant of John Bigelow, who lived in Watertown in 1642. After graduating at Harvard college in 1786, he studied law and in 1789 commenced the practice at Groton. For more than 20 years from 1790 he was a distinguished member of the legislature; for 11 years he was the speaker of the house of representatives. In his politics he was ardently attached to the federal party. Of the Hartford convention in 1814 he was a member; and grand master of masons. In 1807 he removed to Medford and kept an office in Boston. He died May 18, 1821, aged 54. His wife was the daughter of Oliver Prescott; one of his daughters married Abbot Lawrence.—Mr. Bigelow was a learned, eloquent, and popular lawyer. It has been computed, that during a practice of 32 years he argued not less than 15,000 causes. His usual antagonist was Samuel Dana. Over the multitudinous assembly of 6 or 700 legislators of *Massa.* he presided with great dignity and energy. Of many literary and benevolent societies he was an active member; and in private life was respected and beloved. He published an oration before the Phi Beta Kappa society, 1797. An extract of his eulogy on S. Dana is in the hist. collections.—*Jennison*; *Maine hist. col.* I. 363, 388, 409; *Massa. hist. col. s. s.* II. 235, 252.

BIGOT, Vincent, a jesuit missionary, was employed in 1687 by gen. de Denonville to collect a village of the Penobscot Indians, who had been dispersed, in order to counteract the designs of gov. Andros. It would seem, that he had been a missionary among these Indians near Penta-goet, or Penobscot, for some years before, but had been driven off by the disputes with the company of fishermen. Bigot returned, says Denonville, "at my request, in order to keep the savages in our interest, which they had abandoned." Such was the worldly policy, which produced the jesuit missions in Maine, and the jesuits, by their vows of obedience being subject to their superiors, were convenient instruments of politic governors

and adventurous generals. Denonville in a memoir, which he prepared after his return to France, ascribes much of the good understanding, which had been preserved with the Abenaki Indians, to the influence of the two father Bigots: the name of the younger was James. Vincent chiefly resided at St. Francois among the Indians there assembled by the governor of Canada. In an expedition of the Abenakis against New England, Bigot accompanied them, as is related by Charlevoix under the year 1721 from the lips of the missionary himself, and witnessed their heroism in a battle, in which at the odds of 20 English for 1 Indian they fought a whole day, and without the loss of a man strewed the field of battle with the dead and put the English to flight. In this story there is as much truth, as in father Biart's miracle on the Penobscot. There was no such battle in 1721, nor in any other year; though it is true, that in 1724 many Indians with father Ralle fell in battle at Norridgewock, without the loss of one of the English. Mr. Southey says; "let any person compare the relations of our protestant missionaries with those of the jesuits, dominicans, franciscans, or any other Romish order, and the difference, which he cannot fail to perceive, between the plain truth of the one and the audacious and elaborate mendacity of the other, may lead him to a just inference concerning the two churches."—*Charlevoix*, I. 531, 559; III. 306; *Southey's coll.* II. 374; *Maine hist. col.* I. 328.

BIG WARRIOR, the principal chief of the Creek nation, died Feb. 9, 1825. With a colossal body, he had a mind of great power. In November 1824 he and Little Prince and other chiefs signed the declaration of a council of the tribe, asserting their reluctance to sell any more land and their claims to justice, and describing the progress made in the arts of civil life. They, who think the Indians incapable of civilization, may be surprised to learn, that the upper Creeks alone had manufactured 30,000 yards of 'homespun.' He had always been a friend of the whites, and fought for them in many a battle.

BINGHAM, William, a senator of the United States, was graduated at the college of Philadelphia in 1768; he was agent for his country at Martinique in the period of the revolution; in 1786 he was a delegate to congress from Pennsylvania; in 1795 he succeeded Mr. Morris as senator. Of the measures of Mr. Adams' administration he was a decided advocate. He died at Bath, England, Feb. 7, 1804, aged 52.—Mr. Bingham married in 1780 Miss Willing of Philadelphia; his son, William, married in Montreal in 1822; a daughter was married to a son of sir Francis Baring. Mr. Bingham purchased about the year 1793 more than 2 millions of acres of land in Maine at an eighth of a dollar per acre, or for more than 250 thousand dollars. In 1715 Mr. Greenleaf calculated the cost to have amounted to 49 cents per acre, when perhaps the average value might not exceed 17 cents.—Mr. B. published "a letter from an American on the subject of the restraining proclamation," with strictures on lord Sheffield's pamphlets, 1784; description of certain tracts of land in the district of Maine, 1793.

BINGHAM, Caleb, a bookseller of Boston, was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1782. In early life he was the preceptor of an academy and afterwards for many years was a teacher in one of the principal schools of Boston. Quitting the tools of instruction, he kept a large book shop in Boston, and compiled for the benefit of youth various books, some of which went through many editions. For several years he was a director of the state prison, in which capacity he made great efforts for the mental improvement of the younger criminals. In his politics he belonged to the school of Mr. Jefferson. He had a character of strict integrity and uprightness, and he was an exemplary professor of religion. After much suffering he died April 6, 1817, aged 60. A daughter, Sophia, married col. Towson of the army. He published an interesting narrative, entitled, "the Hunters"; young lady's accidence, 1789; epistolary correspondence; the Columbian Orator.

BIRDSEYE, Nathan, remarkable for longevity, the minister of West Haven, Conn., was born Aug. 19, 1714, graduated at Yale college in 1736, and was ordained the 4th pastor of West Haven Oct. 1742. His predecessors were Samuel Johnson, Jonathan Arnold, and Timothy Allen; his successor was Noah Williston. After being in the ministry 16 years he was dismissed in June 1758, and retired to his patrimonial estate at Oronoake in Stratford, where he resided 60 years, till his death Jan. 28, 1818, aged 103 years and five months. About a hundred of his posterity were present at his funeral. The whole number of his descendants was 258, of whom 206 were living. His wife, with whom he had lived 69 years, died at the age of 88. By her he had 12 children, alternately a boy and girl; 76 grand children; 163 great grand children; and 7 of the fifth generation. Of all the branches of his numerous family, scattered into various parts of the U. S., not one of them had been reduced to want. Most of them were in prosperous, all in comfortable circumstances.—In his last years he occasionally preached, and once at Stratford to great acceptance, after he was 100 years old. At last he became blind and deaf; yet his retentive memory and sound judgment and excellent temper gave an interest to his conversation with his friends. He died without an enemy, in the hope of a happy immortality. According to his account of the Indians near Stratford, about the year 1700 there were 60 or 80 fighting men; in 1761 but three or four men were left. However, the race was not exterminated; for of the emigrants there lived at Kent on the "Oustonoc river" 127 souls.—*Mass. hist. col. x. 111.*

BISHOP, George, a quaker, published "*New England judged*, not by man's but by the spirit of the Lord, and the summe sealed up of New England's persecutions, being a brief relation of the sufferings of the quakers in that part of America from the beginning of the 5th m. 1656 to the end of the 10th m. 1660: wherein the cruel whippings and scourgings, bonds and im-

prisonments &c. burning in the hand and cutting off of ears, banishment upon pain of death, and putting to death &c. are shortly touched, 1681." He gives an account of the execution of Wm. Robinson, Marmaduke Stephenson, Mary Dyer, & William Ledea, for returning after being banished as quakers; such was the bloody spirit of persecution in men, who sought liberty of conscience in a wilderness. Among the banished was Mary Fisher, who travelled as far as Adrianople and in the camp of the grand vizier delivered her message "from the great God to the great Turk." Hutchinson remarks, "she fared better among the Turks, than among christians.—*Hutch.* i. 180."

BISSELL, Josiah, a generous philanthropist, was the son of deacon Josiah Bissell. About the year 1814 or 1815 he was one of a number of young men, who removed from Pittsfield, Ms., to the new town of Rochester, N. Y. The increase in the value of the land, which he had purchased, made him rich; but his wealth he very liberally employed in promoting the various benevolent operations of the day. He expended many thousands of dollars. Were his example followed by the rich, the face of the world would soon be renewed. At great expense he was the principal promoter of the "Pioneer" line of stages, so called, which did not run on Sunday, and which was established for the sole purpose of preventing the desecration of the holy day. His piety was ardent; his courage unshaken by the calumnies and revilings of men, who preferred gain to godliness. As he had lived for Christ, he died in the triumphs of faith early in April 1831, aged 40 years. When told, that he would soon die, he said, "why should I be afraid to die? The Lord knows, I have loved his cause more than all things else; I have wronged no man; I possess no man's goods; I am at peace with all men; I have peace, and trust, and confidence; I am ready, willing, yea anxious to depart." When told the next day, that he was better, he said, "I desire to go: my fee is set." "T'ell my children to choose the

Lord Jesus Christ for their portion and to serve him better than I have done.—Say to the church,—go on gloriously.—Say to impenitent sinners,—if they wish to know the value of religion, look at a dying bed."

BLACKHOOF, a chief of the Shawanese tribe of Indians, died at Wapahkonnetta in Sept. 1831, aged 114 years. In war he had been a formidable enemy, though the latter part of his warfaring life had been devoted to the American cause. He was at St. Clair's, Harmer's, and Crawford's defeats, and perhaps was the last survivor of those, who were concerned in Braddock's defeat.

BLACKMAN, Adam, first minister of Stratford, Con., was a preacher in Leicestershire and Derbyshire, England. After he came to this country, he preached a short time at Scituate, and then at Guilford; in 1640 he was settled at Stratford, where he died in 1665. His successors were Israel Chauncy, Timothy Cutler, Hezekiah Gould, Israhiah Wetmore, and recently Mr. Dutton, afterwards professor at Yale. Notwithstanding his name, Mather represents him as for his holiness "purer than snow, whiter than milk." With almost the same name as Melancthon, he was a Melancthon among the reformers of New Haven, but with less occasion, than the German, to complain, that "old Adam was too hard for his young namesake." Mr. Hooker so much admired the plainness and simplicity of his preaching, that he said, if he could have his choice, he should choose to live and die under his ministry.—His son, Benjamin, a graduate of Harvard college in 1683, preached for a time at Malden, but left that place in 1678; and afterwards at Scarborough: in 1683 he was a representative of Saco, in which town he was a large landholder & owner of all the mill privileges on the east side of the river. He probably died in Boston.—*Magnalia*, III. 94; *Folsom's Hist. Saco*, 164.

BLACKSTONE, William, an episcopal minister, and the first inhabitant of Boston, settled there as early, as 1625 or 1626; and there he lived, when gov.

Winthrop arrived in the summer of 1630 at Charlestown, the records of which place say,—“Mr. Blackstone, dwelling on the other side of Charles River, alone, at a place by the Indians called *Shawmut*, where he only had a cottage, at or not far off the place, called Blackstone's point, he came and acquainted the governor of an excellent spring there, withal inviting him & soliciting him thither, whereupon, after the death of Mr. Johnson and divers others, the governor, with Mr. Wilson, and the greatest part of the church removed thither.” Though Mr. Blackstone had first occupied the peninsula, or Trimountain; yet all the right of soil, which the charter could give, was held by the governor and company. In their regard to equity they at a court April 1, 1633 agreed to give him 50 acres near his house in Boston to enjoy forever. In 1634 he sold the company this estate, probably for 30 pounds, which was raised by an assessment of six shillings or more on each inhabitant. With the proceeds he purchased cattle, and removed, probably in 1635, to Pawtucket river, now bearing his name, *Blackstone* river, a few miles north of Providence, near the southern part of the town of Cumberland. He was married July 4, 1659 to widow Sarah Stephenson, who died June 1673. He died May 26, 1675, having lived in New England 50 years.—His residence was about two miles north of Pawtucket, on the eastern bank of the Blackstone river & within a few rods of Whipple's bridge. From his house a long extent of the river could be seen to the south. The cellar and well are at this day recognised. A small round eminence west of his house is called *Study Hill*, from its being his place of retirement for study. His grave near his house is marked by a large round white stone.—*Holmes*, i. 377; 2 *Coll. hist. soc.* x. 171;—ix. 174: *Savage's Winthrop*, i. 44; *Everett's address*, 2d cent. 29.

BLAIR, James, first president of William and Mary college, Virginia, and a learned divine, was born and educated in Scotland, where he obtained a benefice in the episcopal church. On account of the

unsettled state of religion, which then existed in that kingdom, he quitted his preferments and went into England near the end of the reign of Charles II. The bishop of London prevailed on him to go to Virginia, as a missionary, about the year 1685; & in that colony by his exemplary conduct and unwearied labors in the work of the ministry he much promoted religion, and gained to himself esteem and reputation. In 1689 he was appointed by the bishop ecclesiastical commissary, the highest office in the church, which could be given him in the province. This appointment, however, did not induce him to relinquish the pastoral office, for it was his delight to preach the gospel of salvation.

Perceiving that the want of schools and seminaries for literary and religious instruction would in a great degree defeat the exertions, which were making, in order to propagate the gospel, he formed the design of establishing a college at Williamsburg. For this purpose he solicited benefactions in this country, and by direction of the assembly made a voyage to England in 1691 to obtain the patronage of the government. A charter was procured in this year with liberal endowments, and he was named in it as the first president; but it does not appear, that he entered on the duties of his office before the year 1739, from which period till 1742 he discharged them with faithfulness. The college however did not flourish very greatly during his presidency, nor for many years afterwards. The wealthy farmers were in the habit of sending their sons to Europe for their education. After a life of near sixty years in the ministry, he died in a good old age August 1, 1743, and went to enjoy the glory, for which he was destined. Mr. Blair was for some time president of the council of the colony, and rector of Williamsburg. He was a faithful laborer in the vineyard of his Master, and an ornament to his profession and to the several offices, which he sustained. He published, our Savior's divine sermon on the mount explained and the practice of it recommended in divers

sermons and discourses, 4 vol. 8vo. London, 1742. This work is spoken of with high approbation by Dr. Doddridge, and by Dr. Williams in his christian preacher. *Introd. to the above work; Miller's retr.* ii. 335, 336; *New and gen. biog. dict.*; *Burnet's hist. own times*, ii. 129, 130, *folio*; *Keith*, 168; *Beverly*.

BLAIR, Samuel, a learned minister in Pennsylvania, was a native of Ireland. He came to America very early in life, and was one of Mr. Tennent's pupils in his academy at Neshaminy. About the year 1745 he himself opened an academy at Fog's manor, Chester county, with particular reference to the study of theology as a science. He also took the pastoral charge of the church in this place; but such was his zeal to do good, that he did not confine himself to his own society, but often dispensed the precious truths of heaven to destitute congregations. He died, it is believed, in 1751, and his brother in a few years succeeded him in the care of the church.

Mr. Blair was one of the most learned and able, as well as pious, excellent, and venerable men of his day. He was a profound divine and a most solemn and impressive preacher. To his pupils he was himself an excellent model of pulpit eloquence. In his life he gave them an admirable example of christian meekness, of ministerial diligence, of candor, and catholicism, without a dereliction of principle. He was eminently serviceable to the part of the country, where he lived, not only as a minister of the gospel, but as a teacher of human knowledge. From his academy, that school of the prophets, as it was frequently called, there issued forth many excellent pupils, who did honor to their instructor both as scholars and christian ministers. Among the distinguished characters, who received their classical and theological education at this seminary, were his nephew, Alexander Cumming, Samuel Davies, Dr. Rodgers of New York, and James Finley, Hugh Henry, and a number of other respectable clergymen. Mr. Davies, after being informed of his sickness, wrote respecting

him to a friend the following lines.

"O, had you not the mournful news divulg'd,
My mind had still the pleasing dream indulg'd,
Still fancied Blair with health and vigor
bles'd,

With some grand purpose lab'ring in his breast,
In studious thought pursuing truth divine,
Till the full demonstration round him shine;
Or from the sacred desk proclaiming loud
His master's message to the attentive crowd,
While heavenly truth with bright conviction
glares,

And coward error shrinks and disappears,
While quick remorse the hardy sinner feels,
And Calvary's balm the bleeding conscience
heals."

He published animadversions on the reasons of A. Craghead for quitting the presb. church, 1742; a narrative of a revival of religion in several parts of Pennsylvania, 1744.—*Miller's retr.* ii. 343; *Mass. miss. mag.* iii. 362; *Davies' life*.

BLAIR, John, an eminent minister in Pennsylvania, was ordained to the pastoral charge of three congregations in Cumberland county as early as 1742. These were frontier settlements and exposed to depredations in the Indian wars, and he was obliged to remove. He accepted a call from Fog's manor in Chester county in 1757. This congregation had been favored with the ministry of his brother, Samuel Blair; & here he continued about nine years, besides discharging the duties of the ministry, superintending also a flourishing grammar school, and preparing many young men for the ministry. When the presidency of New Jersey college became vacant, he was chosen professor of divinity and had for some time the charge of that seminary before the arrival of Dr. Witherspoon. After this event he settled at Walkkill in the state of New York. Here he labored a while with his usual faithfulness, and finished his earthly course Dec. 8, 1771, aged about 51 years.

He was a judicious and persuasive preacher, and through his exertions sinners were converted and the children of God edified. Fully convinced of the doctrines of grace, he addressed immortal souls with that warmth and power, which

left a witness in every bosom. Though he sometimes wrote his sermons in full, yet his common mode of preaching was by short notes, comprising the general outlines. His labors were too abundant to admit of more; and no more was necessary to a mind so richly stored, and so constantly impressed with the great truths of religion.—For his large family he had amassed no fortune, but he left them what was infinitely better, a religious education, a holy example, and prayers, which have been remarkably answered.—His disposition was uncommonly patient, placid, benevolent, disinterested, and cheerful. He was too mild to indulge bitterness or severity, and he thought that truth required little else than to be fairly stated and properly understood. Those, who could not relish the savor of his piety, loved him as an amiable and revered him as a great man. Though no bigot, he firmly believed that the presbyterian form of government is the most scriptural, and the most favorable to religion and happiness. In his last sickness he imparted his advice to the congregation, and represented to his family the necessity of an interest in Christ. A few nights before he died he said, “directly, I am going to glory. My master calls me; I must be gone.” He published a few occasional sermons and tracts in defence of important truths.—*Even. Intellig.* 1. 241–244.

BLAIR, Samuel, minister of Boston, the son of Rev. Samuel Blair, was born at Fogg’s manor in 1741. After being graduated at the college of N. Jersey in 1760, he was a tutor in that seminary. He was settled as colleague with Dr. Sewall over the old south church in Boston Nov. 26, 1766. He had been previously ordained as a presbyterian. In the next year he was chosen president of the college, in N. Jersey, as successor of Finley, but he declined the appointment in consequence of the ascertained willingness of Dr. Witherspoon to accept the place, which at first he had rejected. By reason of ill health and some difficulty respecting the half way covenant Mr.

Blair was dismissed Oct. 10, 1769. He never resumed a pastoral charge. During the last years of his life he resided at Germantown, where he died suddenly Sept. 24, 1818, aged 77. He was succeeded by Mr. Bacon and Mr. Hunt. Distinguished for talents and learning, he was in preaching, with a feeble voice, a master of the touching and pathetic. He married in 1769 a daughter of Dr. Shippen, the elder, of Philadelphia: his daughter married Charles Peirce. He published an oration on the death of George II, 1761.—*Wisner’s hist. O. S. church*, 31; *Green’s discourses*, 392, 396.

BLAIR, John, one of the associate judges of the supreme court of the United States died at Williamsburg in Virginia August 31, 1800, aged 68. He was a judge of the court of appeals in Virginia in 1787, at which time the legislature of that state, finding the judiciary system inconvenient, established circuit courts, the duties of which they directed the judges of the court of appeals to perform. These judges, among whose names are those of Blair, Pendleton, and Wythe, remonstrated and declared the act unconstitutional. In the same year, he was a member of the general convention, which formed the constitution of the United States. To that instrument the names of Blair and Madison are affixed as the deputies from Virginia. In September, 1789, when the government, which he had assisted in establishing, had commenced its operation, he was appointed by Washington an associate judge of the supreme court, of which John Jay was chief justice. He was an amiable, accomplished, and truly virtuous man. He discharged with ability and integrity the duties of a number of the highest & most important public trusts; and in these, as well as in the relations of private life, his conduct was upright & so blameless, that he seldom or never lost a friend or made him an enemy. Even calumny, which assailed Washington, shrunk from his friend, the unassuming and pious Blair. Through life he in a remarkable manner experienced the truth of our Savior’s declaration, “blessed are

the meek, for they shall inherit the earth;" and at death he illustrated the force of the exclamation, "let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."—*Claypoole's adv. Sept. 12. 1800; Marshall v. 216.*

BLAKE, Joseph, governor of South Carolina, was a proprietary and a nephew of the famous admiral Blake. He succeeded gov. Thomas Smith in 1694 and Archdale in 1696, and was himself succeeded by James Moore in 1700. In the account of Archdale it is suggested, that he might have been governor 5 or 6 years; he was in fact governor but one year.—During Blake's administration a set of 41 articles, called 'the last fundamental constitutions,' was sent from England, by the earl of Bath, the palatine, and other patentees; but the change in the government was never confirmed by the Carolina assembly. Mr. Blake died in 1700. Although a dissenter, yet with a highly honorable spirit of liberality he prevailed on the assembly to settle on the episcopal minister of Charleston 150 pounds a year and to furnish him with a house, glebe, and two servants. A very different, an intolerant and persecuting spirit was manifested towards the dissenters in the subsequent administration of Johnson.—*Univ. Hist. xl. 427.*

BLAKE, James, a preacher, was a native of Dorchester, Massa. and was graduated at Harvard college in 1769. In college he was distinguished by the sweetness of his temper and the purity of his morals. He conciliated the love of his fellow students, and the high approbation of his instructors. After pursuing for some time his theological studies under the care of Mr. Smith of Weymouth, he began with reluctance at a very early period the important work of the ministry. He died November 17, 1771, aged 21. A small volume of his sermons, which was published by his friends after his death, displays a strength of mind and a knowledge of theoretical and practical divinity very uncommon in a person so young. His sermons also indicate a warmth of pious feeling, honorable to his

character.—*Pref. to his serms. Coll. hist. soc. ix. 189.*

BLAKELEY, Johnston, a captain in the navy, was born in Ireland in 1781. After his father's removal to Wilmington, N. Carolina, he passed a few years in the university of that state. In the year 1800 he obtained a midshipman's warrant. Appointed to the command of the *Wasp*, in 1814 he captured and burnt the *Reindeer*, after an action of 19 minutes, with the loss of 21 men; the enemy lost 67. In an action Sept. 1, 1814 the *Avon* struck to him, though the approach of other vessels prevented his taking possession of her. The last article of the *Wasp* is, that she was spoken off the western isles. In what manner Blakeley died is, therefore, not known. His wife and an infant daughter survived. The legislature of N. C. passed the resolution, that this child "be educated at the expense of the state."

BLANC, Vincent Le, a traveller in Asia, Africa, and America, from the age of 12 to 60, gives an account of Canada in his book, entitled, "*Les Voyages fameux &c.*" 1648. Though his narrative is in some respects valuable; yet it is confused, with little regard to dates, and tolerant towards fables. The author speaks of the *giant* stature of the Indians.—*Charlevoix, i. 4.*

BLANC, Jean Le, chief of the Outaouais or Ottawa Indians,—called Le Blanc, because his mother was as white as a French woman,—was a chief of talents, and difficult to be won by the governor. He rescued the father Constantin, who had fallen into the hands of the Indians. In 1707 he appeared before the governor at Montreal and excused his tribe for some disorders. This chief, whom Charlevoix denominates a bad christian and a great drunkard, was asked by Frontenac, of what he supposed the water of life, or rum, for which he was so greedy, was composed; he replied,—'it is an extract of tongues and hearts; for when I have been drinking it, I fear nothing and talk marvellously.'—He might have added,—it is the essence of folly and

madness; for when I have swallowed it, I play the part of a fool and a madman. Yet the governor, de Callieres, was very careful never to send away a chief, until after "regaling" him. Thus, from policy and covetousness, have drunkards had the poison dealt out to them from age to age.—*Charlv.* II. 274, 311; III. 306.

BLAND, Richard, a political writer of Virginia, was for some years a principal member of the house of burgesses in Virginia. In 1768 he was one of the committee to remonstrate with parliament on the subject of taxation; in 1773 one of the committee of correspondence; in 1774 a delegate to congress. He was again chosen a deputy to congress Aug. 12, 1775; in returning thanks for this appointment he spoke of himself as "an old man, almost deprived of sight, whose great ambition had ever been to receive the plaudit of his country, whenever he should retire from the public stage of life." The honor, which cometh from God, would have been a higher aim. Though he declined the appointment from old age, he declared, he should ever be animated "to support the glorious cause, in which America was engaged." Francis L. Lee was appointed in his place. He died in 1778. Mr. Wirt speaks of him as "one of the most enlightened men in the colony; a man of finished education and of the most unbending habits of application. His perfect mastery of every fact connected with the settlement and progress of the colony had given him the name of the Virginia antiquary. He was a politician of the first class, a profound logician, and was also considered as the first writer in the colony." He published in 1766 an inquiry into the rights of the British colonies, in answer to a pamphlet published in London in the preceding year, entitled, regulations lately made concerning the colonies, and taxes imposed on them considered. This was one of the three productions of Virginia during the controversy with Great Britain; the other writers were Arthur Lee, and Jefferson. He wrote also in 1759 on the controversy between the clergy and the assembly con-

cerning the tobacco tax for the support of the clergy.—*Jefferson's notes*, qu. 23; *Wirt's life of Henry*, 46.

BLAND, Theodorick, a worthy patriot and statesman, was a native of Virginia, and descended from an ancient and respectable family in that state. He was bred to the science of physic; but upon the commencement of the American war he quitted the practice, and took an active part in the cause of his country. He soon rose to the rank of colonel, and had the command of a regiment of dragoons. While in the army he frequently signalized himself by brilliant actions. In 1779 he was appointed to the command of the convention troops at Albemarle barracks in Virginia, and continued in that situation till some time in the year 1780, when he was elected to a seat in congress. He continued in that body three years, the time allowed by the confederation. After the expiration of this term he again returned to Virginia, and was chosen a member of the state legislature. He opposed the adoption of the constitution, believing it to be repugnant to the interests of his country, and was in the minority, that voted against its ratification. But, when it was at length adopted, he submitted to the voice of the majority. He was chosen to represent the district, in which he lived, in the first congress under the constitution. He died at New York June 1, 1790, while attending a session of congress, aged 48. When the subject of the assumption of the state debts was debated in March 1790, he made a speech in favor of the assumption, differing in respect to this measure from all his colleagues. In this speech he expressed his attachment to the constitution as amended, though he wished for more amendments, and declared his dread of silent majorities on questions of great and general concern. He was honest, open, candid; and his conduct was such in his intercourse with mankind, as to secure universal respect. Though a legislator, he was not destitute of a genius for poetry.—*Gazette of the U. S. April 17, and June 5, 1790.*

BLATCHFORD, Samuel, D. D., minister of Lansingburg, N. Y., was a native of Plymouth, England, where he was educated and became a dissenting minister. In 1795 he emigrated to the United States: after a residence one year at Bedford, West Chester county, he succeeded Dr. Dwight at Greenfield; subsequently he was the minister of Bridgeport, whence he was invited to Lansingburg in 1804. He died March 17, 1828, aged 60.—His son, Henry Blatchford, who had been pastor of the Branch church, Salem, Ms., and thence removed to Lansingburg, died in Maryland Sept. 1822, aged 34.—Dr. Blatchford was a sound scholar and theologian, and as a pastor kind, persuasive, and often eloquent in his manner. He was endeared to his acquaintance by his estimable virtues and his christian graces.

BLEECKER, Ann Eliza, a lady of some literary celebrity in New York, was the daughter of Mr. Brandt Schuyler, and was born in October 1752. From early life she was passionately fond of books. In 1769 she was married to John I. Bleecker, Esq. of New Rochelle, and removed to Poughkeepsie, and shortly afterwards to Tomhanc, a beautiful, solitary village, 18 miles above Albany, where she lived a number of years in great tranquillity and happiness. But the approach of Burgoyne's army in 1777 drove her from her retreat in circumstances of terror. She fled on foot with her two little daughters, and obtained shelter for the night at Stone Arabia. In a few days she lost the youngest of her children. This affliction cast a gloom over her mind; and possessing an excessive sensibility, though not unacquainted with religious consolations, she was unable to support the weight of her troubles. After the peace she revisited New York to awaken afresh the scenes of her childhood; but the dispersion of her friends, and the desolation, which every where presented itself to her sight, overwhelmed her. She returned to her cottage, where she died November 23, 1793, aged 31. She was the friend of the aged and infirm, and her kindness and benevolence to the poor of the

village, where she lived, caused her death to be deeply lamented. After her death, some of her writings were collected and published in 1793 under the title of the posthumous works of Ann Eliza Bleecker in prose and verse. To this work are prefixed memoirs of her life, written by her daughter, Margaretta V. Faugeres. There is also added to the volume a collection of Mrs. Faugeres' essays.—*Hardie's biog. dict; Spec. Amer. poet.* i. 211-220.

BLEECKER, Anthony, a poet, was born about the year 1778 and educated at Columbia college in the city of New York. The circumstances of his family constrained him to study law, though he never succeeded as an advocate in consequence of an unconquerable diffidence, a somewhat rare failing in a lawyer. Yet was he respected in his profession for his learning and integrity. After a short illness he died in the spring of 1827, aged 49 years. For thirty years the periodical literature of New York and Philadelphia was constantly indebted to his fancy and good taste. All his writings were occasional.—*Spec. Amer. poet.* ii. 381-336.

BLINMAN, Richard, first minister of New London, Connecticut, was a native of Great Britain, and was minister at Chepstow in Monmouthshire. On his arrival in this country in 1642 it was his intention to settle with his friends, who accompanied him, at Green's harbor, or Marshfield, near Plymouth. But some difficulty arising in that place, he removed to cape Ann, which the general court in the year above mentioned established a plantation and called Gloucester. He removed to New London in 1648. Here he continued in the ministry about ten years, and was then succeeded by Gershom Bulkeley. In 1658 he removed to New Haven, and after a short stay in that town returned to England. On his way he stopped in 1659 at Newfoundland, where he declined to settle. Johnson wrote his name Blindman; Trumbull Blynman.—Having lived to a good old age, he happily concluded at the city of Bris-

tol a life spent in doing good. A short time before his death he published in answer to Mr. Danvers a book entitled, an essay tending to issue the controversy about infant baptism, 18vo, 674.—*Math-er's mag.* III. 213; *Nonconform. memor.* III. 177; *Col. hist. soc.* IX. 39; *Savage's Winthrop*, II. 64; *Trumbull's Con.* I. 293, 310, 314, 522.

BLODGET, Samuel, remarkable for enterprise, was born at Woburn, Mass., and resided many years at Haverhill. Before the revolution he was a judge of the court of common pleas for the county of Hillsborough, N. H. He was engaged in the expedition against Louisbourg in 1745.—Having raised in 1783 by a machine of his invention a valuable cargo from a ship, sunk near Plymouth, he was induced to go to Europe for the purpose of recovering from the deep the treasures buried there. In Spain he met with discouragement. His project for raising the Royal George was no better received in England. After his return he set up a duck manufactory in 1791; and in 1793 he removed to N. H. and commenced the canal, which bears his name, around Amoskeag falls. He expended much money without completing the work, became embarrassed, and for a time suffered imprisonment for debt. Judge B. was rigidly temperate. At all seasons he slept in a large room, with open windows. He intended to live, in consequence of the course he pursued, until he was at least 100 years old; but in Aug. 1807 he died at the age of 84 of a consumption, occasioned by his exposure in travelling from Boston to Haverhill in a cold night. His projects for public improvements unhappily involved him in great pecuniary losses. He wanted more skill.—*M. hist. col. n. s.* IV. 158.

BLOOMFIELD, Joseph, governor of New Jersey, was probably a descendant of Thomas Bloomfield, who lived at Newbury, Mass., in 1639 and afterwards removed to New Jersey. He was a soldier of the revolution. He succeeded Richard Howell as governor in 1801 and was succeeded in that office by Aaron Ogden

in 1812. In the war, which commenced in this year, he was a brigadier general. He died at Burlington Oct. 3, 1823. Gen. Bloomfield was a firm republican in politics; in congress a sound legislator; a brave soldier in the field; and in private life an excellent man.—*Farmer's collect.* II. app. 91.

BLOUNT, William, governor of the territory south of the Ohio, was appointed to that office in 1790. The first gov. of Tennessee under the constitution in 1796 was John Sevier. While a member of the senate of the U. S. from Tennessee, Mr. Blount was expelled from that body in July 1797 for being concerned in a project of the British to conquer the Spanish territories and instigating the Creeks and Cherokees to lend their aid. He died at Knoxville March 26, 1800, aged 56.

BLOWERS, Thomas, minister in Beverly, Massachusetts, was born at Cambridge August 1, 1677. His mother was the sister of Andrew Belcher. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1695, and was ordained pastor of the first church in Beverly October 29, 1701. He died June 17, 1729, aged 51. He was a good scholar, and an excellent minister; of sincere and ardent piety; of great meekness and sweetness of temper; of uncommon stability in his principles and steadiness in his conduct. He was a vigilant, prudent pastor, and a close, pathetic preacher. He published a sermon on the death of Rev. Joseph Green of Salem village, 1715.—*N. E. weekly jour. June 23, 1729*; *Foxcroft's fun. sermon.*

BOGARDUS, Everardus, the first minister of the reformed Dutch church in New York, came early to this country, though the exact time of his arrival is not known. The records of this church begin with the year 1639. He was ordained and sent forth, it is believed, by the classis of Amsterdam, which had for a number of years the superintendence of the Dutch churches in New Netherlands, or the province of New York. The tradition is, that Mr. Bogardus became blind and returned to Holland some time before

the surrender of the colony to the British in 1664. He was succeeded by John and Samuel Megapolensis.—*Christian's mag. N. Y.* i. 363.

BOLLAN, William, agent of Massachusetts in Great Britain, was born in England, and came to this country about the year 1740. In 1743 he married a most amiable and accomplished lady, the daughter of gov. Shirley, who died at the age of 25. Mr. Bollan was a lawyer of eminence, in profitable business, was advocate general, and had just received the appointment of collector of customs for Salem and Marblehead, when he was sent to England in 1745 as agent to solicit a reimbursement of the expenses in the expedition against cape Breton. It was a difficult, toilsome agency of three years; but he conducted it with great skill and fidelity, and obtained at last a full repayment of the expenditure, being 183,649*l.* sterling. He arrived at Boston Sep. 19, 1748, with 653,000 ounces of silver and ten tons of copper, reckoned at 175,000*l.* sterling, or nearly 800,000 dollars. He was again sent to England as the agent; but it appears from a letter, which he wrote in 1752 to the secretary of Massachusetts, that for his three years' services the colony, after seven years from his appointment, voted him the sum of only 1500*l.* sterling. He had supported his family, and advanced of his money in the agency business as much as fifteen hundred pounds; he had abandoned a profitable business, which would have yielded him double the amount voted him; and besides this he had passed his years in the degradation of "a continual state of attendance and dependence on the motions and pleasures of the great," standing alone too without any support or assistance. After gov. Shirley was superseded, attempts were made to displace Mr. Bollan, notwithstanding his address and talents, and his long, faithful, and important services. His connexion with Shirley and his attachment to the episcopal form of worship awakened prejudices. Dissatisfaction had also been occasioned by his making some deduc-

tions from the money, granted in 1759 as a reimbursement to the province, and his neglecting to correspond with the general court. He was dismissed in 1762 and Jasper Mauduit, whose learning and talents were not adequate to the office, was appointed in his place. In 1768 or 1769 he obtained from alderman Beckford copies of 33 letters of gov. Bernard, which he sent to Massachusetts, being employed as agent by the council, though not by the general court. For this act lord North exclaimed against him in parliament; but it restored his lost popularity. Mr. Hancock declared in the house of representatives, that there was no man, to whom the colonies were more indebted. In 1775 he exerted himself in recommending to the mother country conciliatory measures. He died in England in 1776. Several of his letters and writings are in the Mass. historical collections, vols i. and vi. In one of them he maintains, that the boundary of Nova Scotia to the north is the river of Canada. He published a number of political tracts, among which are the following; importance of cape Breton truly illustrated, Lond. 1746; colonizæ Anglicanæ illustratæ, 1762; the ancient right of the English nation to the American fishery examined and stated, 1764; the mutual interests of Great Britain and the American colonies considered, 1765; freedom of speech and writing upon public affairs considered, 1766; the importance of the colonies in North America, and the interests of Great Britain with regard to them considered, 1766; epistle from Timoleon, 1768; continued corruption of standing armies, 1768; the free Briton's memorial, in defence of the right of election, 1769; a supplemental memorial, on the origin of parliaments &c. 1770; a petition to the king in council January 28, 1774, with illustrations intended to promote the harmony of Great Britain and her colonies. This petition he offered as agent for the council of the province of Massachusetts.—*Hutchinson's Mass.*, II. 436; *Mimot's contin.* II. 109, 110; *Eliot*.

BOLLMAN, Erich, M. D., was born

at Hoya, in Hanover, in Europe, and was well educated, receiving his medical degree at Gottingen. He settled as a physician at Paris. In 1794 he engaged in the project of releasing La Fayette from the prison of Olmutz. His co-adjutor was Francis Huger, an American, son of col. Huger of South Carolina. He found means through the surgeon to communicate with the prisoner. As La Fayette was riding out for his health, Nov. 8, the guard was attacked and overcome: the prisoner and his deliverers galloped off, but missing the way, were soon captured. Dr. Bollman was confined 12 months and then banished. After he came to the United States, he was implicated in the conspiracy of Burr. On his return from South America he died at Jamaica of the yellow fever Dec. 9, 1821. He published paragraphs on banks, 1810; improved system of the money concerns of the union, 1816; strictures on the theories of Mr. Ricardo.—*Jennison*.

BOMMASEEN, an Indian chief, signed the treaty of Pemaquid in Maine Aug. 11, 1693, with Madockawondo and other sagamores. It was one part of the agreement that, as the French had instigated wars, the Indians should abandon the French interest. The treaty is given at length by Mather. The next year after various barbarities at Kittery and elsewhere, in which he was suspected to have been concerned, Bommaseen presented himself with two other Indians at Pemaquid, "as loving as bears and as harmless as tigers," pretending to have just come from Canada; when capt. March made him prisoner Nov. 19, and sent him to Boston, where he was kept a year or two in gaol. In 1696 one of the ministers of Boston visited Bommaseen at his request in prison, when the savage inquired, whether it was true, as the French had taught him, that the Virgin Mary was a French lady, and that it was the English, who murdered Jesus Christ, and whether he required his disciples "to revenge his quarrel upon the English?" The minister gave him suitable religious instruction, and taught him how to ob-

tain the pardon of sins from God, without paying beaver skins for it to a priest; which instruction was received with strong expressions of gratitude. This is the serious narrative of Cotton Mather. Unless the Indian invented the story, what a proof is here furnished of the depravity of the French teachers of the savages? After his liberation Bommaseen manifested his humanity by saving the life of Rebecca Taylor, a captive, whom her master was endeavoring to hang with his belt near Montreal in 1696. *Hutchinson*, II. 149; *Magnal.* VII. 22.

BOND, Thomas, M.D., a distinguished physician and surgeon, was born in Maryland in 1712. After studying with Dr. Hamilton, he spent a considerable time in Paris. On his return he commenced the practice of medicine at Philadelphia about the year 1734. With his brother, Dr. Phineas Bond, he attended the Pennsylvania hospital, in which the first clinical lectures were delivered by him. He assisted in founding the college and academy. Of a literary society, composed of Franklin, Bartram, Godfrey and others, he was a member in 1743, and an officer of the philosophical society from its establishment. The annual address before the society was delivered by him in 1782 on the rank of man in the scale of being. For half a century he had the first practice in Philadelphia. Though disposed to pulmonary consumption, by attention to diet, and guarding against the changes of the weather, & the obstruction of blood when his lungs were affected, he lived to a good old age. He died March 26, 1784, aged 72. His daughter, married to Thomas Lawrence, died in 1771. His brother, Dr. Phineas Bond, who studied at Leyden, Paris, Edinburgh, and London, and was an eminent practitioner in Philadelphia, died in June 1773, aged 56. He published in the London med. inquiries and observations, vol. I. an account of a worm in the liver, 1754; on the use of the Peruvian bark in scrofula, vol. II.—*Thacher's med. biog*; *Ramsay's rev. med.* 37; *Miller* 1. 312.

BONYTHON, Richard, captain, one

of the first settlers of Saco, had a grant of 120 acres in Saco in 1629. He was one of the commissioners under Gorges for the government of the province of Maine, then called New Somersetshire, in 1636. The first meeting was held at Saco March 25th, which was the first day of the year. When Gorges had obtained from the king a new charter of the province, Bonython was named one of the council, with Vines, Jocelyn, and others, in 1640. The last court under this authority was held at Wells in 1646. Capt. Bonython died before 1653. He lived in a house on the left bank of the Saco, just below the falls; the place is now owned by James Gray. His name is written Benynton by Sullivan and Bonighton by Farmer and Willis. He was an upright and worthy magistrate; even against his own son he once entered a complaint. This son was John Bonython, who was outlawed for contemning the summons of court and was guilty of various outrages; he died in 1684.—His ungovernable temper procured him the title of the sagamore of Saco in the couplet, proposed for his gravestone, which represents him as having gone to the evil spirit of the Indians:—

“Here lies Bonython, the sagamore of Saco;
He lived a rogue and died a knave and went to
Hobomocko.”

Although he left many children, yet his name is extinct in Maine and probably in New England.—*Folsom's hist. Saco*, 113, 115; *Sullivan*, 368.

BOONE, Daniel, colonel, one of the first settlers of Kentucky, was born about 1730. While he was young, his parents, who came from Bridgewater, E., removed from Penna. or Va. to the Yadkin river in N. Carolina. He was early addicted to hunting in the woods; in the militia he attained to the rank of colonel. In 1769, in consequence of the representation of John Finley, who had penetrated into the wilderness of Kentucky, he was induced to accompany him in a journey to that country. He had four other companions, John Stuart, Joseph Holden, James Money, and William Cool, with whom he set out May 1. On the 7th of

June they arrived at the Red river, a branch of the Kentucky; and here from the top of a hill they had a view of the fertile plains, of which they were in pursuit. They encamped and remained in this place till Dec. 22, when Boone and Stuart were captured by the Indians near Kentucky river. In about a week they made their escape; but on returning to their camp, they found it plundered and deserted by their companions, who had gone back to Carolina. Stuart was soon killed by the Indians; but Boone being joined by his brother, they remained and prosecuted the business of hunting during the winter, without further molestation. His brother going home for supplies in May 1770, he remained alone in the deep solitude of the western wilderness until his return with ammunition & horses July 27th. During this period this wild man of the woods, though greeted every night with the howlings of wolves, was delighted in his excursions with the survey of the beauties of the country and found greater pleasure in the solitude of wild nature, than he could have found amid the hum of the most elegant city. With his brother he traversed the country to Cumberland river. It was not until March 1771, that he returned to his family, resolved to conduct them to the paradise, which he had explored.

Having sold his farm, he set out with his own and 5 other families, Sept. 25, 1773, and was joined in Powell's valley by 40 men. After passing over two mountains, called Powell's and Walden's, through which, as they ranged from the north east to the south west, passes were found, and approaching the Cumberland, the rear of the company was attacked by the Indians on the 10th of October, when six men were killed, among whom was the eldest son of colonel Boone. One man was also wounded, and the cattle were scattered. This disaster induced them to retreat about 40 miles to the settlement on Clinch river, where he remained with his family, until June 6, 1774, when, at the request of gov. Dunmore, he conducted a number of survey-

ors to the falls of Ohio. On this tour of 800 miles he was absent two months. After this he was intrusted by the governor, during the campaign against the Shawanese, with the command of three forts. Early in 1775, at the request of a company in North Carolina, he attended a treaty with the Cherokee Indians at Wataga in order to make of them the purchase of lands on the south side of the Tennessee river. After performing this service, he was employed to mark out a road from the settlements on the Holston to the Kentucky river. While thus employed, at the distance of about 15 miles from what is now Boonesborough, the party was attacked March 20, and 23, 1775 by the Indians, who killed four and wounded five. Another man was killed in April. On the first day of this month at a salt lick, on the southern bank of the Kentucky, in what is now Boonesborough a few miles from Lexington, he began to erect a fort, consisting of a block house & several cabins, enclosed with palisades. On the 14th of June he returned to his family in order to remove them to the fort. His wife and daughters were the first white women, who stood on the banks of the Kentucky river. Dec. 24th one man was killed and another wounded. July 14, 1776, when all the settlements were attacked, two of col. Calway's daughters and one of his own were taken prisoners; Boone pursued with 18 men and in two days overtook the Indians, killed two of them, and recovered the captives. The Indians made repeated attacks upon Boonesborough; Nov. 15, 1777 with 100 men, and July 4 with 200 men. On both sides several were killed and wounded; but the enemy were repulsed; as they were also July 19 from Logan's fort of 15 men, which was besieged by 200. The arrival of 25 men from Carolina and in August of 100 from Virginia gave a new aspect to affairs, and taught the savages the superiority of "the long knives," as they called the Virginians. Jan. 1, 1778 he went with 30 men to the blue licks on the Licking river to make salt for the garrison. Feb. 7, being alone, he

was captured by a party of 102 Indians and 2 Frenchmen; he capitulated for his men, and they were all carried to Chillicothe on the Little Miami, whence he and 10 men were conducted to Detroit, where he arrived March 30. The governor, Hamilton, treated him with much humanity, and offered 100*l.* for his redemption. But the savages refused the offer from affection to their captive. Being carried back to Chillicothe in April, he was adopted as a son in an Indian family. He assumed the appearance of cheerfulness; but his thoughts were on his wife and children. Aware of the envy of the Indians, he was careful not to exhibit his skill in shooting. In June he went to the salt springs on the Sciota. On his return to Chillicothe he ascertained, that 450 warriors were preparing to proceed against Boonesborough. He escaped June 16, and arrived at the fort June 20th, having travelled 160 miles in 4 days, with but one meal. His wife had returned to her father's. Great efforts were made to repair the fort in order to meet the expected attack. Aug. 1 he went out with 19 men to surprise Point Creek town on the Sciota; meeting 30 Indians, he put them to flight and captured their baggage. At last, Aug. 8, the Indian army of 444 men, led by captain Duguesne and 11 other Frenchmen, and their own chiefs, with British colors flying, summoned the fort to surrender. The next day Boone, having a garrison of only 50 men, announced his resolution to defend the fort, while a man was alive. They then proposed that 9 men should be sent out 60 yards from the fort to enter into a treaty; and when the articles were agreed upon and signed, they said it was customary on such occasions, as a token of sincere friendship, for two Indians to shake every white man by the hand. Accordingly two Indians approached each of the nine white men, and grappled with the intent of making him a prisoner; but the object being perceived, the men broke away and re-entered the fort. An attempt was now made to undermine it; but a counter trench defeated that purpose. At

last on the 20th the enemy raised the siege, having lost 37 men. Of Boone's men two were killed and four wounded. "We picked up," said he, "125 pounds of bullets, besides what stuck in the logs of our fort, which certainly is a great proof of their industry." In 1779, when Boone was absent, revisiting his family in Carolina, col. Bowman with 160 men fought the Shawanese Indians at old Chillicothe. In his retreat the Indians pursued him for 30 miles, when in another engagement col. Harrod suggested the successful project of mounting a number of horses and breaking the Indian line. Of the Kentuckians 9 were killed.—June 22, 1780 about 600 Indians and Canadians under col. Bird attacked Riddle's and Martin's stations and the forks of Licking river with 6 pieces of artillery, and carried away all as captives. Gen. Clarke, commanding at the falls of Ohio, marched with his regiment and troops against Reccaway, the principal Shawanese town on a branch of the Miami, and burned the town, with the loss of 17 on each side. About this time Boone returned to Kentucky with his family. In Oct. 1780, soon after he was settled again at Boonesborough, he went with his brother to the Blue Licks, and as they were returning the latter was slain by a party of Indians, and he was pursued by them by the aid of a dog. By shooting him Boone escaped. The severity of the ensuing winter was attended with great distress, the enemy having destroyed most of the corn. The people subsisted chiefly on buffalo's flesh. In May 1782 the Indians having killed a man at Ashton's station, captain A. pursued with 25 men, but in an attack upon the enemy he was killed with 12 of his men. Aug. 10 two boys were carried off from major Hay's station. Capt. Holden pursued with 17 men; but he also was defeated, with the loss of four men. In a field near Lexington an Indian shot a man and running to scalp him, was himself shot from the fort and fell dead upon his victim. On the 15th Aug. 500 Indians attacked Briant's station, five miles from Lexington, and destroyed all the cat-

tle; but they were repulsed on the third day, having about 30 killed, while of the garrison 4 were killed and 3 wounded. Boone, with col. Todd and Trigg and major Harland, collected 176 men and pursued on the 18th. They overtook the enemy the next day a mile beyond the Blue Licks, about 40 miles from Lexington, at a remarkable bend of a branch of Licking river. A battle ensued, the enemy having a line formed across from one bend to the other, but the Kentuckians were defeated with the great loss of 60 killed, among whom were col. Todd and Trigg, and maj. Harland, and Boone's second son. Many were the widows made in Lexington on that fatal day. The Indians having 4 more killed, 4 of the prisoners were given up to the young warriors to be put to death in the most barbarous manner. Gen. Clarke, accompanied by Boone, immediately marched into the Indian country and desolated it, burning old Chillicothe, Peccaway, new Chillicothe, Willis town, and Chillicothe. With the loss of four men he took seven prisoners and five scalps, or killed five Indians. In October the Indians attacked Crab orchard. One of the Indians having entered a house, in which were a woman and a negro, and being thrown to the ground by the negro, the woman cut off his head. From this period to the peace with Great Britain the Indians did no harm. "Two darling sons and a brother," said Boone, "have I lost by savage hands, which have also taken from me 40 valuable horses and abundance of cattle. Many dark and sleepless nights have I spent, separated from the cheerful society of men, scorched by the summer's sun and pinched by the winter's cold, an instrument ordained to settle the wilderness."

From this period he resided in Kentucky and Virginia till 1798, when in consequence of an imperfect legal title to the lands, which he had settled, he found himself dispossessed of his property. In his indignation he fled from the delightful region, which he had explored, when a wilderness, and which now had a pop-

ulation of half a million. With his rifle he crossed the Ohio and plunged into the immense country of the Missouri. In 1799 he settled on the Femme Osage river with numerous followers. In 1800 he discovered the Boone's Lick country, now a fine settlement: in the same year he visited the head waters of the Grand Osage river and spent the winter upon the head waters of the Arkansas. At the age of 80, in company with a white man and a black man, laid under strict injunctions to carry him back to his family, dead or alive, he made a hunting trip to the head waters of the Great Osage, and was successful in trapping beaver and other game. In Jan. 1812 he addressed a memorial to the legislature of Ky. stating that he owned not an acre of land in the region, which he first settled; that in 1794 he passed over into the Spanish province of Louisiana, under an assurance from the governor, who resided at St. Louis, that land should be given him; that accordingly 10 thousand acres were given him on the Missouri and he became Syndic or chief of the district of St. Charles; but that on the acquisition of Louisiana by the United States his claims were rejected by the commissioners of land, because he did not actually reside; and that thus at the age of 80 he was a wanderer, having no spot of his own, whereon to lay his bones. The legislature instructed their delegates to congress to solicit a confirmation of this grant. He retained, it is believed, 2,000 acres. In his old age he pursued his accustomed course of life, trapping bears and hunting with his rifle. Though a magistrate and sometimes a member of the legislature of Virginia, and much engaged in agriculture; yet he preferred the solitude of the wilderness to the honors of civil office and the society of men. He died at the house of his son, major A. Boone, at Charette, Montgomery co. Sep. 26, 1820, aged nearly 90 years. His wife died in the same place. He left sons and daughters in Missouri. In consequence of his death the legislature of Missouri voted to wear a badge of mourning for

16

20 days. A brother died in Mississippi Oct. 1808, aged 81.—Col. Boone was of common stature, of amiable disposition, and honorable integrity. In his last years he might have been seen by the traveller at the door of his house, with his rifle on his knee and his faithful dog at his side, lamenting the departed vigor of his limbs, and meditating on the scenes of his past life.—Whether he also meditated on the approaching scenes of eternity and his dim eyes ever kindled up with the glorious hopes of the christian is not mentioned in the accounts of him, which have been examined. But of all objects an irreligious old man, dead as to wordly joy and dead as to celestial hope, is the most pitiable. An account of his adventures, drawn up by himself, was published in Filson's supplement to Imlay's description of the western territory, 1793.—*Niles' w. regist. March 13, 1815.*

BORDLEY, John Beale, a writer on agriculture, died at Philadelphia Jan. 25, 1804, aged 76. In the former part of his life he was an inhabitant of Md. He was of the profession of the law, & before the revolution was a judge of the superior court & court of appeals of Maryland. He had also a seat at the executive council of the province. But he was not allured by this office from his duty to his country. He found our revolution necessary to our freedom, and he rejoiced in its accomplishment. His habitual and most pleasing employment was husbandry; which he practised extensively upon his own estate on Wye island in the bay of Chesapeake. As he readily tried every suggested improvement, and adopted such as were confirmed by his experiments, and as he added to his example frequent essays upon agricultural subjects, he was greatly instrumental in diffusing the best knowledge of the best of all arts. He was cheerful in his temper, and was respected and beloved. In religion he was of the most liberal or free system within the pale of revelation. In his political principles he was attached to that republican form of government, in which the public authority is founded on the people, but guarded a-

gainst the sudden fluctuations of their will. He published Forsyth's treatise on fruit trees with notes; sketches on rotations of crops, 1792; essays and notes on husbandry and rural affairs, with plates, 1799 and 1801; a view of the courses of crops in England and Maryland, 1804.—*Gaz. U. S. Feb. 7.*

BOSTWICK, David, an eminent minister in New York, was of Scotch extraction, and was born about the year 1720. He was first settled at Jamaica on Long Island, where he continued till 1756, when the synod translated him to the presbyterian society of New York. In this charge he continued till November 12, 1763, when he died aged 43. He was of a mild, catholic disposition, of great piety and zeal; and he confined himself entirely to the proper business of his office. He abhorred the frequent mixture of divinity and politics, and much more the turpitude of making the former subservient to the latter. His thoughts were occupied by things, which are above, and he wished to withdraw the minds of his people more from the concerns of this world. He was deeply grieved, when some of his flock became, not fervent christians, but furious politicians. He preached the gospel, and as his life corresponded with his preaching, he was respected by good men of all denominations. His doctrines he derived from the scriptures, and he understood them in accordance with the public confessions of the reformed churches. His discourses were methodical, sound, and pathetic, rich in sentiment, and ornamented in diction. With a strong, commanding voice his pronunciation was clear, distinct, and deliberate. He preached without notes with great ease and fluency; but he always studied his sermons with great care. With a lively imagination and a heart deeply affected by the truths of religion he was enabled to address his hearers with solemnity and energy. Few men could describe the hideous deformity of sin, the misery of man's apostasy from God, the wonders of redeeming love, and the glory and riches of divine grace in so

distinct and affecting a manner. He knew the worth of the soul and the deceitfulness of the human heart; and he preached with plainness, more intent to impress sinners with their guilt and to teach them the truths of God, than to attract their attention to himself. Though he was remarkable for his gentleness and prudence, yet in preaching the gospel he feared no man. He knew whose servant he was, and with all boldness and impartiality he delivered his message, proclaiming the terrors of the divine law to every transgressor, however elevated, and displaying the mild glories of the gospel for the comfort and refreshment of every penitent believer. A few months before his death his mind was greatly distressed by apprehensions respecting the interests of his family, when he should be taken from them. But God was pleased to give him such views of his power and goodness, and such cheerful reliance upon the wisdom and rectitude of his government, as restored to him peace and calmness. He was willing to cast himself and all, that was dear to him, upon the providence of his heavenly Father. In this temper he continued to his last moment, when he placidly resigned his soul into the hands of his Savior. Such is the serenity, frequently imparted to christians in the solemn hour of dissolution.

He published a sermon, preached May 25, 1758, entitled, self disclaimed and Christ exalted. It received the warm recommendation of Gilbert Tennent. It is a sermon for ministers, penetrating into the subtle workings and base motives of the human heart, and presenting the most serious truths, in a manner very perspicuous and affectionate.—He published also an account of the life, character, and death of president Davies, prefixed to Davies' sermon on the death of George II, 1761. After his decease there was published from his manuscripts a fair and rational vindication of the right of infants to the ordinance of baptism, being the substance of several discourses from Acts II. 39. It is an able production.—*Middleton's biog. evang.* IV. 414-418; *New and gen. biog.*

dict. ; *Smith's New York*, 193 ; *Pref. to Bostwick's vindiction*.

BOUCHER, Pierre, governor of Trois Rivieres in Canada, died at the age of nearly 100 years, having lived to see numerous descendants, some of the fifth generation. He was sent to France to represent the temporal and spiritual wants of the colony ; and published in 1664 an account of Canada, entitled, *Histoire veritable et naturelle des moeurs et productions &c.*

BOUCHER, Jonathan, a learned archaeologist, was a native of Cumberland,—the northern county of England, the country of lakes, the abode of the poets Wordsworth and Southey, and the resort of “the lakers,”—but came to America at the age of 16. After receiving episcopal ordination he was appointed rector of Hanover and then of St. Mary, Virginia. Gov. Eden gave him also the rectory of St. Anne, Annapolis, and of Queen Anne, in Prince Georges county. These are indeed saintly and princely names for a protestant, republican country. However, Mr. Boucher was a loyalist, unshaken by the mighty democratic movements around him. In his farewell sermon, at the beginning of the revolution in 1775, he declared, that as long, as he lived, he would say with Zadock, the priest, and Nathan, the prophet, “God save the king!” Returning to England, he was appointed vicar of Epsom ; and there he spent the remainder of his life. He died April 27, 1804, aged 67. He was esteemed one of the best preachers of his time. During the last 14 years of his life he was employed in preparing a glossary of provincial and archaeological words, intended as a supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary. The manuscripts of Mr. Boucher were purchased of his family in 1831 by the proprietors of the English edition of Dr. Webster's Dictionary, who proposed to publish them in 1832 in 1 vol. 4to as a supplement to Webster, and also to insert many of the archaic terms in an octavo edition. These works of Mr. Boucher must be extremely curious and

interesting. He published in 1799 a view of the causes and consequences of the American revolution in 15 discourses, preached in N. America between 1763 and 1775, dedicated to Washington, containing many anecdotes, illustrative of political events ;—also 2 sermons before the grand juries of Surrey and Cumberland, 1799.

BOUDINOT, Elias, L. L. D., first president of the American Bible society, was born in Philadelphia May 2, 1740. His great grand father, Elias, was a protestant in France, who fled from his country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes ; his father, Elias, died in 1770 ; his mother, Catharine Williams, was of a Welsh family. After a classical education he studied law under Richard Stockton, whose eldest sister he married. Soon after commencing the practice of law in New Jersey, he rose to distinction. He early espoused the cause of his country. In 1777 congress appointed him commissary general of prisoners ; and in the same year he was elected a delegate to congress, of which body he was elected the president in Nov. 1782. In that capacity he put his signature to the treaty of peace. He returned to the profession of the law ; but was again elected to congress under the new constitution in 1789, and was continued a member of the house 6 years. In 1796 Washington appointed him the director of the mint of the United States, as the successor of Rittenhouse : in this office he continued till 1805, when he resigned it, and retiring from Philadelphia passed the remainder of his life at Burlington, New Jersey. He lost his wife about the year 1808 : he himself died Oct. 24, 1821, aged 81. His daughter married Wm. Bradford. His brother, Elisha Boudinot, died at Newark Oct. 17, 1819, aged 71.—After the establishment in 1816 of the Bible society, which he assisted in creating, he was elected its first president ; and he made to it the munificent donation of *ten thousand* dollars. He afterwards contributed liberally towards the erection of its depository. In 1812 he was elected a mem-

ber of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, to which he presented the next year a donation of 100*l.* sterling. When three Cherokee youths were brought to the foreign mission school in 1818, one of them by his permission took his name, for he was deeply interested in every attempt to meliorate the condition of the American Indians. His house was the seat of hospitality and his days were spent in the pursuits of biblical literature, in the exercise of the loveliest charities of life, and the performance of the highest Christian duties. He was a trustee of Princeton college, in which he founded in 1805 the cabinet of natural history, which cost 3,000 dollars. He was a member of a presbyterian church. By the religion, which he professed, he was supported and cheered, as he went down to the grave. His patience was unexhausted; his faith was strong and triumphant. Exhorting those around him to rest in Jesus Christ as the only ground of trust, and commending his daughter and only child to the care of his friends, he expressed his desire to depart in peace to the bosom of his Father in heaven, and his last prayer was, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit."

By his last will Dr. Boudinot bequeathed his large estate principally to charitable uses; 200 dollars for 10 poor widows; 200 to the New Jersey Bible society to purchase spectacles for the aged poor, to enable them to read the Bible; 2,000 dollars to the Moravians at Bethlehem for the instruction of the Indians; 4,000 acres of land to the society for the benefit of the Jews; to the magdalen societies of New York and Philadelphia 500 dollars each; 3 houses in Philadelphia to the trustees of the general assembly for the purchase of books for ministers; also 5,000 dollars, to the general assembly for the support of a missionary in Philadelphia and New York; 4,080 acres of land for theological students at Princeton; 4,000 acres to the college of New Jersey for the establishment of fellowships; 4,542 acres to the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, with spe-

cial reference to the benefit of the Indians; 3,270 acres to the hospital at Philadelphia, for the benefit of foreigners; 4,589 acres to the American Bible society; 13,000 acres to the mayor and corporation of Phila. to supply the poor with wood on low terms; also, after the decease of his daughter, 5,000 dollars to the college and 5,000 to the theological seminary of Princeton, and 5,000 to the A. B. of commissioners for foreign missions, and the remainder of his estate to the general assembly of the presbyterian church. How benevolent, honorable and useful is such a charitable disposition of the property, which God intrusts to a Christian, compared with the selfish and narrow appropriation of it to the enrichment of family relatives without any reference to the diffusion of truth and holiness in the earth? For such deeds of charity the names of Boudinot, and Burr, and Abbot, and Norris, and Phillips will be held in lasting, most honorable remembrance.—Dr. Boudinot published the *age of revelation*, or the *age of reason* an *age of infidelity*, 1790, also 1801; an oration before the society of the Cincinnati, 1793; *second advent of the Messiah*, 1815; *star in the west*, or an attempt to discover the long lost tribes of Israel, preparatory to their return to their beloved city, Jerusalem, 8vo. 1816. Like Mr. Adair he regards the Indians as the lost tribes.—*Panop.* 17: 399; 18: 25; *Green's disc.* 278.

BOUQUET, Henry, a brave officer, was appointed lieutenant colonel in the British army in 1756. In the year 1763 he was sent by general Amherst from Canada with military stores and provisions for the relief of fort Pitt. While on his way he was attacked by a powerful body of Indians on the 5th and 6th of August, but by a skilful manœuvre, supported by the determined bravery of his troops, he defeated them, and reached the fort in four days from the action. In the following year he was sent from Canada on an expedition against the Ohio Indians, and in October he reduced a body of the Shawanese, Delawares, and other Indians to the necessity of making terms of

peace at Tuscarawas. He died at Pensacola in February 1766, being then a brigadier general. Thomas Hutchins published at Philadelphia in 1765 an historical account of the expedition against the Ohio Indians in 1764, with a map and plates.—*Annual reg. for 1763, 27–31* ; *for 1764, 181* ; *for 1766, 62.*

BOURNE, Richard, a missionary among the Indians at Marshpee, was one of the first emigrants from England, who settled at Sandwich. Being a religious man, he officiated publicly on the Lord's day until a minister, Mr. Smith, was settled ; he then turned his attention to the Indians at the southward and eastward, and resolved to bring them to an acquaintance with the gospel. He went to Marshpee, not many miles to the south. The first account of him is in 1658, when he was in that town, assisting in the settlement of a boundary between the Indians and the proprietors of Barnstable. Having obtained a competent knowledge of the Indian language he entered on the missionary service with activity and ardor. On the 17th of August 1670 he was ordained pastor of an Indian church at Marshpee, constituted by his own disciples and converts ; which solemnity was performed by the famous Eliot and Cotton. He died at Sandwich about the year 1695, leaving no successor in the ministry but an Indian, named Simon Popmonet. Mr. Bourne is deserving of honorable remembrance not only for his zealous exertions to make known to the Indians the glad tidings of salvation, but for his regard to their temporal interests. He wisely considered, that it would be in vain to attempt to propagate christian knowledge among them, unless they had a territory, where they might remain in peace, and have a fixed habitation. He therefore, at his own expense, not long after the year 1660, obtained a deed of Marshpee from Quachatisset and others to the south sea Indians, as his people were called. This territory, in the opinion of Mr. Hawley, was perfectly adapted for an Indian town ; being situated on the sound, in sight of Martha's Vineyard,

cut into necks of land, and well watered. After the death of Mr. Bourne, his son, Shearjashub Bourne, Esq. succeeded him in the Marshpee inheritance, where he lived till his death in 1719. He procured from the court at Plymouth a ratification of the Indian deeds, so that no parcel of the lands could be bought by any white person or persons without the consent of all the said Indians, not even with the consent of the general court. Thus did the son promote the designs of the father, watching over the interests of the aborigines. A letter of Mr. Bourne, giving an account of the Indians in Plymouth county and upon the cape, is preserved in Gookin.—*Mather's mag.* III. 199 ; *Coll. hist. soc.* I, 172, 196–199, 218 ; III. 188–190 ; VIII. 170 ; *Gookin* ; *Morton*, 192 ; *Hutchinson*, I. 166.

BOURNE, Ezra, chief justice of the court of common pleas for Barnstable county, was the youngest son of Shearjashub Bourne, who died at Sandwich March 7, 1719, aged 75. He succeeded his father in the superintendence of the Indians, over whom he had great influence. He married a sister of Rev. Thomas Prince ; and died at Marshpee in Sept. 1764, aged nearly 88 years.—His son, Shearjashub, a graduate of Harvard college in 1743, died at Bristol, R. I. Feb. 9, 1781 ;—his grandson, Shearjashub, a graduate of 1764, a representative in congress and chief justice of the common pleas for Suffolk, died in 1806 :—his grandson, Benjamin, L.L.D., a graduate of 1775, a member of congress, and appointed a judge of the circuit court of Rhode Island in 1801, died Sept. 17, 1808.—*Col. hist. soc.* III. 190.

BOURNE, Joseph, missionary to the Indians, was the son of the preceding and graduated in 1722 at Harvard college, in the catalogue of which his name is erroneously given Bourn. He was ordained at Marshpee as successor to Simon Popmonet Nov. 26, 1729. He resigned his mission in 1742, complaining much of the ill treatment, which the Indians received, and of the neglect of the commissioners with regard to his support. He was suc-

ceeded by an Indian, named Solomon Briant; but he still took an interest in the cause, in which he was once particularly engaged, and much encouraged and assisted the missionary, Mr. Hawley. Mr. Bourne died in 1767.—*Col. hist. soc.* III. 190–191.

BOURS, Peter, episcopal minister in Marblehead, was a native of Newport, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1747. After his settlement at Marblehead, he discharged with faithfulness the duties of his office nine years, enforcing the doctrines of the gospel with fervency, and illustrating the truth of what he taught by his life. His predecessors were Mousam, Pigot, Malcom; his successors, Weeks, Harris, Bowers. He died February 24, 1762, aged thirty six years. His dying words were "O Lamb of God, receive my spirit."—*Whitwell's ser. on death of Barnard; Collect. hist. soc.* VIII. 77.

BOWDEN, John, D. D., professor of belles lettres and moral philosophy in Columbia college, N. Y., was an episcopal clergyman more than 40 years. In 1787 he was rector of Norwalk. He was elected bishop of Connecticut, but, as he declined, Mr. Jarvis was appointed. He died at Ballston July 31, 1817, aged 65. He published a letter to E. Stiles, occasioned by his ordination sermon at New London, 1787; the apostolic origin of episcopacy, in a series of letters to Dr. Miller, 2 vols. 8vo, 1808.—*Jennison.*

BOWDOIN, James, LL.D., governor of Massachusetts, and a philosopher and statesman, was born in Boston August 18, 1727, and was the son of James Bowdoin, an eminent merchant. His grand father Peter Bowdoin, or Pierre Baudouin, was a physician of Rochelle, in France. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685 he fled with a multitude of protestants, and went first to Ireland, and came to Falmouth, now Portland, in Casco bay, Maine, as early as April 1687. He owned several tracts of land, one tract of 23 acres extending across the neck, where south street now is. In about 3 years he removed to Boston. The day

after his departure the Indians attacked, May 15, 1690, and in a few days destroyed Casco. The time of his death is not ascertained: his will is dated in 1704, but was not proved till 1719. He had two sons, and two daughters. His eldest son, James, the father of gov. B., by his industry, enterprise, and economy having acquired a great estate and laid the foundation of the eminence of his family, died Sept. 4, 1747, aged 71: he also left two sons, James and William, the latter by his second wife.

Mr. Bowdoin was graduated at Harvard college in 1745. During his residence at the university he was distinguished by his genius and unwearied application to his studies, while his modesty, politeness, and benevolence gave his friends assurance, that his talents would not be prostituted, nor his future eminence employed for the promotion of unworthy ends. When he arrived at the age of twenty one years, he came in possession of an ample fortune, left him by his father, who died Sept. 4, 1747. He was now in a situation the most threatening to his literary and moral improvement, for one great motive, which impels men to exertion, could have no influence upon him, and his great wealth put it completely in his power to gratify the giddy desires of youth. But his life had hitherto been regular, and he now with the maturity of wisdom adopted a system, which was most rational, pleasing, and useful. He determined to combine with the enjoyments of domestic and social life a course of study, which should enlarge and perfect the powers of his mind. At the age of twenty two years he married a daughter of John Erving, and commenced a system of literary and scientific research, to which he adhered through life.

In the year 1753 the citizens of Boston elected him one of their representatives in the general court, where his learning and eloquence soon rendered him conspicuous. He continued in this station until 1756, when he was chosen into the council, in which body he was long known and respected. With uniform ability and

patriotism he advocated the cause of his country. In the disputes, which laid the foundation of the American revolution, his writings and exertions were eminently useful. Governors Bernard and Hutchinson were constrained to confess, in their confidential letters to the British ministry, the weight of his opposition to their measures. In 1769 Bernard negatived him, when he was chosen a member of the council, in consequence of which the inhabitants of Boston again elected him their representative in 1770. Hutchinson, who in this year succeeded to the governor's chair, permitted him to take a seat at the council board, because, said he, "his opposition to our measures will be less injurious in the council, than in the house of representatives." He was chosen a delegate to the first congress, but the illness of Mrs. Bowdoin prevented him from attending with the other delegates. In the year 1775, a year most critical and important to America, he was chosen president of the council of Massachusetts, and he continued in that office the greater part of the time till the adoption of the state constitution in 1780. He was president of the convention, which formed it; and some of its important articles are the result of his knowledge of government.

In the year 1785, after the resignation of Hancock, he was chosen governor of Mass., and was re-elected the following year. In this office his wisdom, firmness, and inflexible integrity were conspicuous. He was placed at the head of the government at the most unfortunate period after the revolution. The sudden influx of foreign luxuries had exhausted the country of its specie, while the heavy taxes of the war yet burthened the people. This state of suffering awakened discontent, and the spirit of disorder was cherished by unlicensed conventions, which were arrayed against the legislature. One great subject of complaint was the administration of justice. Against lawyers and courts the strongest resentments were manifested. In many instances the judges were restrained by

mobs from proceeding in the execution of their duty. As the insurgents became more audacious from the lenient measures of the government and were organizing themselves for the subversion of the constitution it became necessary to suppress by force the spirit of insurrection. Gov. Bowdoin accordingly ordered into service upwards of 4,000 of the militia, who were placed under the command of the veteran Lincoln. As the public treasury did not afford the means of putting the troops in motion, some of the citizens of Boston with the governor at the head of the list subscribed in a few hours a sufficient sum to carry on the proposed expedition. This decisive step rescued the government from the contempt, into which it was sinking, and was the means of saving the commonwealth. The dangerous insurrection of Shays was thus completely quelled.

In the year 1797 gov. Bowdoin was succeeded by Hancock, in consequence of the exertions of the discontented, who might hope for greater clemency from another chief magistrate. He died in Boston, after a distressing sickness of three months, Nov. 6, 1790, aged 63. His wife, Elizabeth, died in May 1803, aged 72. He left two children, James, and a daughter, who married Sir John Temple, consul general of Great Britain in the United States, and died Oct. 26, 1809.

Gov. Bowdoin was a learned man, and a constant and generous friend of literature. He subscribed liberally for the restoration of the library of Harvard college in the year 1764, when it was consumed by fire. He was chosen a fellow of the corporation in the year 1779; but the pressure of more important duties induced him to resign this office in 1784. He ever felt, however, an affectionate regard for the interests of the college, & bequeathed to it four hundred pounds, the interest of which was to be applied to the distribution of premiums among the students for the encouragement of useful and polite literature. The American academy of arts and sciences, incorporated at Boston

May 4, 1780, at a time when our country was in the deepest distress, was formed under his influence, and was an object of his constant attention. He was chosen its first president, and he continued in that office till his death. He was regarded by its members as the pride and ornament of their institution. To this body he bequeathed one hundred pounds and his valuable library, consisting of upwards of twelve hundred volumes upon every branch of science. He was also one of the founders and the president of the Massachusetts bank, and of the humane society of Massachusetts. The literary character of gov. Bowdoin gained him those honors, which are usually conferred on men distinguished for their literary attainments. He was constituted doctor of laws by the university of Edinburgh, and was elected a member of the royal societies of London and Dublin.

He was deeply convinced of the truth and excellence of christianity, and it had a constant effect upon his life. He was for more than thirty years an exemplary member of the church in Brattle street, to the poor of which congregation he bequeathed a hundred pounds. His charities were abundant. He respected the injunctions of the gospel of Jesus Christ, which he professed. He knew the pleasures and advantages of family devotion, and he conscientiously observed the christian sabbath, presenting himself habitually in the holy temple, that he might be instructed in religious duty, and might unite with the worshippers of God. In his dying addresses to his family and servants he recommended the christian religion to them as of transcendent importance, and assured them, that it was the only foundation of peace and happiness in life and death. As the hour of his departure approached, he expressed his satisfaction in the thought of going to the full enjoyment of God and his Redeemer.

Gov. Bowdoin was the author of a poetic "Paraphrase of the Economy of Human Life," dated March 28, 1759. He also published a philosophical discourse, publicly addressed to the American acad-

my of arts and sciences in Boston November 8, 1780, when he was inducted into the office of president. This is prefixed to the first vol. of the society's memoirs. In this work he published several other productions, which manifest no common taste and talents in astronomical inquiries. The following are the titles of them; observations upon an hypothesis for solving the phenomena of light, with incidental observations tending to shew the heterogeneity of light, and of the electric fluid, by their union with each other; observations on light and the waste of matter in the sun and fixed stars occasioned by the constant efflux of light from them; observations tending to prove by phenomena and scripture the existence of an orb, which surrounds the whole material system, and which may be necessary to preserve it from the ruin, to which, without such a counterbalance, it seems liable by that universal principle in matter, gravitation. He supposes, that the blue expanse of the sky is a real concave body encompassing all visible nature; that the milky way and the lucid spots in the heavens are gaps in this orb, through which the light of exterior orbs reaches us; and that thus an intimation may be given of orbs on orbs and systems on systems innumerable and inconceivably grand.—*Thacher's fun. serm.*; *Lowell's eulogy*; *Massa. mag.* III. 5-8, 304, 305, 372; *Univ. asyl.*, I. 73-76; *Miller*, II; *Minot's hist. insur.*; *Marshall*, v. 121; *Amer. Qu. Rev.* II. 505; *Maine hist. col.* 184; *Eliot*.

BOWDOIN, James, minister of the United States to Spain, was the son of the preceding and was born Sept. 22, 1752. After he graduated at Harvard college in 1771 he proceeded to England, where he prosecuted the study of the law nearly a year at the University of Oxford. After revisiting his native country he sailed again for Europe, and travelled in Italy, Holland, and England. On hearing of the battle of Lexington he returned home. The anxieties of his father prevented him from engaging in military service, to which he was inclined. Be-

fore the close of the war he married the daughter of Mr. William Bowdoin, the half brother of his father. Devoting much of his time to literary pursuits at his residence in Dorchester, he yet sustained successively the public offices of representative, senator, and counsellor.

Soon after the incorporation of the college, which in honor of his father, who was governor at the time, received the name of Bowdoin college, he made to it a donation of one thousand acres of land and more than eleven hundred pounds. About this time he was chosen a fellow, or elected into the corporation of Harvard college, and retained the office seven years. Having received a commission from Mr. Jefferson, the president of the United States, as minister plenipotentiary to the court of Madrid, he sailed May 10, 1806 and was abroad until April 18, 1808. The objects of his mission, which related to the settlement of the limits of Louisiana, the purchase of Florida, and the procuring of compensation for repeated spoliation of American commerce, were not accomplished. During his absence he spent two years in Paris, where he purchased many books, a collection of well arranged minerals, and fine models of crystallography, which he afterwards presented to Bowdoin College. After his return much of his time was spent upon his family estate, the valuable island of Naushaun, near Martha's Vineyard. At this time his translation of Daubenton's 'Advice to Shepherds' was published for the benefit of the owners of sheep. He had previously published, anonymously, 'Opinions respecting the commercial intercourse between the United States & Great Britain.' In July 1811 he executed a deed to Bowdoin college of six thousand acres in the town of Lisbon. By his last will he bequeathed to the college several articles of philosophical apparatus, a costly collection of seventy fine paintings, and the reversion of Naushaun island on the failure of issue male of the present devisees,—a contingency now very improbable.

.. After a long period of infirmity and of

painful attacks of disease he died without children October 11, 1811, in the 60th year of his age. His widow married the late gen. Henry Dearborn. At her decease, she left a sum of money and a number of valuable family portraits to the college. The name of *James Bowdoin* is now borne by one of the heirs of his estate,—the son of his niece, who married Thomas L. Winthrop, the lieutenant governor of Massachusetts.—*Jenks' eulogy.*

BOWEN, Jabez, LL.D., Lieut. gov. of Rhode Island, was born in Providence, graduated at Yale college in 1757, and died May 7, 1815, aged 75 years. For 30 years he was the chancellor of the college at Providence as the successor of gov. Hopkins. During the revolutionary war he was devoted to the cause of his country, and was a member of the board of war, judge of the supreme court, and lieut. governor. Of the national convention at Annapolis and of the state convention to consider the constitution he was a member. During the administration of Washington he was commissioner of loans for Rhode Island. Of the Bible society of R. I. he was the president. In the maturity of his years he became a member of the first congregational church. His great capacity for public business, joined to his unquestioned integrity, gave him an elevated character and great influence in society.—A gentleman of the same name was a judge of the superior court in Georgia: having in an elegant charge, delivered at Savannah, made some imprudent remarks concerning the colored population, the grand jury *presented* his charge, in consequence of which he sent them all to prison. He was removed from office; and, it is said, died insane at Philadelphia.

BOWEN, Pardon, M. D., a distinguished physician, was born in Providence, R. I., March 22, 1757.—Richard Bowen is said to have been his ancestor; perhaps it was Griffith Bowen, who lived in Boston in 1639. His father was Dr. Ephraim Bowen, an eminent physician of Providence, who died Oct. 21,

1812, aged 96 years.—After graduating at the college of Rhode Island in 1775, he studied with his brother, Dr. William Bowen; and embarked as surgeon in a privateer in 1779. Though captured and imprisoned 7 months at Halifax, he was not deterred from engaging repeatedly in similar enterprises, resulting in new imprisonments. In 1782 he reached home and was content to remain on shore. In 1783 he repaired to Philadelphia for his improvement in his profession at the medical school. After his return it was but gradually that he obtained practice. At length his success was ample; his eminence in medicine and surgery were undisputed. During the prevalence of the yellow fever he shrunk not from the peril: more than once was he attacked by that disease. For much of his success he was indebted to his study of idiosyncrasy or of the peculiarities, moral, intellectual, and physical, of his patients. In 1820 he experienced an attack of the palsy, which terminated his professional labors, in consequence of which he retired to the residence of his son in law, Franklin Greene, at Potowomut, (Warwick), where he passed years of suffering, sometimes amounting to agony. In the life-giving energy of the doctrines, precepts, and promises of the Bible he found the only adequate support and solace.—He died Oct. 25, 1826 aged 69. His wife who survived him, was the daughter of Henry Ward, secretary of Rhode Island. Dr. Bowen sustained an excellent character; he was modest, upright, affable; free from covetousness and ambition; beneficent; and in his last days an example of christian holiness. He published an elaborate account of the yellow fever of Providence in 1805 in *Hosack's medical register*, vol iv.—*Thacher's med. biog.*

BOWEN, William C., M. D., professor of chemistry in Brown university, received this appointment in 1812. He was the only son of Dr. William Bowen, who is still an eminent practitioner at the age of 80 years, and was born June 2, 1785. After graduating at Union college

in 1703 he studied medicine with Dr. Pardon Bowen; also at Edinburgh and Paris, and at London as the private pupil of sir Astley Cooper. He did not return till Aug. 1811. Experiments to discover the composition of the bleaching liquor, just brought into use in England, laid the foundation of the disease, which terminated his life April 23, 1815, aged 29. He married a daughter of col. Olney. Though his labors on chlorine impaired his property and destroyed his life, they led to the creation of the valuable bleaching establishments of Rhode Island.—*Thacher's med. biog.*

BOWIE, Robert, general, governor of Maryland, succeeded John F. Mercer as governor in 1803, and was succeeded by Robert Wright in 1805. He was again governor in 1811, but the next year was succeeded by Levin Winder. He died at Nottingham in Jan. 1818, aged 64. He was an officer of the revolution, and presents one of the multitude of instances in America of the success of patriotism, integrity, and benevolence, unassisted by the advantages of wealth or of a learned education.

BOWLES, William A., an Indian agent, was born in Frederic county, the son of a school master in Maryland, who was an Englishman and brother of Carington B., keeper of the famous printshop, Ludgate hill, London. At the age of 13 Bowles privately left his parents & joined the British army at Philadelphia. Afterwards he entered the service of the Creek Indians and married an Indian woman. Ferocious like the savages, he instigated them to many of their excesses. The British rewarded him for his exertions. After the peace he went to England. On his return his influence with the Indians was so disastrous, that the Spaniards offered six thousand dollars for his apprehension. He was entrapped in Feb. 1792 and sent a prisoner to Madrid & thence to Manila in 1795. Having leave to go to Europe, he repaired to the Creeks and commenced his depredations anew; but being again betrayed in 1804 into the hands of the Spaniards, he was confined in

the Moro castle, Havana, where he died Dec. 23, 1805. Such is the miserable end of most of the unprincipled adventurers, of whom there is any account. A memoir of him was published in London, 1791, in which he is called ambassador from the united nations of Creeks and Cherokees.
—*Jennison.*

BOYD, Thomas, a soldier, who perished by the hands of the Indians, was a private soldier belonging to capt. Matthew Smith's Pennsylvania rifle company in Arnold's expedition through the wilderness of Maine to Quebec in 1775. He was the largest and strongest man in the company. He was taken prisoner in the assault Dec. 31.—After being exchanged he was a lieutenant in the first Pennsylvania regiment and accompanied gen. Sullivan in his expedition against the Indians in the Seneca country, New York, in Aug. and Sept. 1779. When the army had marched beyond Canandaigua and was near the Genesee town on the Genesee river, Boyd was sent out in the evening of Sept. 12 to reconnoitre the town 6 miles distant. He took 36 men, with an Oneida chief, named Han-Jost. The guides mistook the road, and led him to a castle 6 miles higher up the river, than Genesee. Here a few Indians were discovered, of whom two were killed and scalped. On his return Boyd was intercepted by several hundred Indians and Rangers under Butler. His flanking parties escaped; but he and 14 men with the Oneida chief were encircled. Resorting to a small grove of trees, surrounded with a cleared space, he fought desperately till all his men but one were killed and he himself was shot through the body. The next day his body and that of his companion, Michael Parker, were found at Genesee, barbarously mutilated. The Indians had cruelly whipped him; stabbed him with spears; pulled out his nails; plucked out an eye; and cut out his tongue. His head was cut off. Simpson, afterwards general, his companion at Quebec, decently buried him. His scalp, hooped and painted, found in one of the wigwams, was recognised by Simp-

son by its long, brown, silky hair.—*Maine hist. col.* i. 416; *Am. rememb.* 1780, 162.

BOYD, William, minister of Lamington in New Jersey, was descended from Scottish ancestors, who emigrated to Pennsylvania. He was born in Franklin county, 1758. At the age of 15 he lost his father, but about the same time it pleased the Father of mercies to turn him from darkness to light. His collegial education was completed at Princeton in 1778 under the presidency of Dr. Witherspoon. After pursuing the study of theology with Dr. Allison of Baltimore, he commenced preaching the gospel. His popularity and talents would have procured him a conspicuous situation; but he was destitute of ambition. It was his supreme desire to live a life of piety, and to preach in the apostolic manner; and he was apprehensive, that in a city he should be infected by the corruption of those around him. He therefore preferred a retired situation, and accepted the call of Lamington. Here he continued till his death, May 15, 1808. Being asked, if he was willing to leave the world, he replied, that he had been searching into the evidence of his being in a state of grace, and that he was satisfied, that he had been renewed by the spirit of God. A lively faith in the Redeemer gave him hope and triumph. He was a man of unfeigned humility, amiable in the various relations of life, and remarkable for prudence and moderation in all his deportment. He was a preacher of peculiar excellence. Deeply penetrated himself with a sense of the total depravity of the human heart and of the inability of man to perform any thing acceptable to God without the influence of the Holy Spirit, he endeavored to impress these truths on others. He dwelt upon the necessity of a divine atonement, and of faith in the Redeemer in order to justification; upon the riches of divine grace and the encouragements of the gospel to the humble and contrite; upon the dangers of self-deception and the false refuges of the wicked. He was remarkable for a natural facility and perspicuity of expression. For a

few years he wrote his sermons and committed them to memory ; but for the remainder of his life he depended, after having digested his subject, upon the vigor of his powers. A penetrating eye, natural gestures, a sweet and commanding voice, and an irreproachable character gave weight & authority to his words. But his labors, like those of many other good men, were attended with only a gradual increase of the church, committed to his care.

He was formed no less for society, than for the pulpit, having a friendly disposition, being animated in conversation, accommodating himself to the tempers of others, and mingling condescension with dignity.—*Evang. intellig. May, 1808.*

BOYD, John P., brigadier general in the army of the United States, commanded the detachment of 1500 men of Williamson's army, which fought the battle of Williamsburg, Upper Canada, with 1800 of the enemy, the garrisons of Kingston and Prescott, Nov. 11, 1813. In this severe action brigadier general Covington was killed ; the American loss was 339 ; the British 181. This British force being in the rear, and the co-operation of Hampton having failed, the proposed descent to Montreal was abandoned, and the American army recrossed the St. Lawrence and went into winter quarters at French Mills. Gen. Boyd was a good officer: his early military career was in India. But this service was of a peculiar kind. He organized three battalions, each of about 500 men, and had also a small irregular force. He had six cannon ; three or four elephants ; and as many English officers. He hired his men and his officers at a certain number of rupees a month. This corps, as regarded arms and equipments, was his sole property ; and in the command of it he entered the service of any of the Indian princes, who would give him the best pay. Once he was in the pay of Holkar ; afterwards in the Peshwas service ; then, quitting the Mahratta territory, he was hired for the service of Nizam Ally Khan. Then he marched to Poona, and having

no eligible offer of employment, he sold out his elephants, guns, arms, and equipments to col. Felose, a Neopolitan partizan, who acquired the implements, elephantine and human, for carrying on the same trade of hired ruffianship.—In 1808 he was in Paris. After the war he received the appointment of naval officer for the port of Boston. He died Oct. 4, 1830, aged 62. He published documents and facts relative to military events during the late war, 1816.—*Bost. week. messeng. VIII. 774.*

BOYLSTON, Zabdiel, F. R. S., an eminent physician, who first introduced the inoculation of the small pox in America, was born of respectable parents at Brookline, Mass., in 1680. His father was not Dr. Thomas B., as Thacher represents, but Peter B., the son of Dr. Thomas B., who received his medical degree at Oxford and came to this country and settled in Brookline in 1695.—After a good private education, he studied physic under the care of Dr. John Cutler, an eminent physician and surgeon of Boston, and in a few years arrived at great distinction in his profession, and accumulated a handsome fortune. He was remarkable for his skill, his humanity, and his close attention to his patients. In the year 1721 the small pox prevailed in Boston, and being fatal, like the plague, it carried with it the utmost terror. This calamity had not visited the town since the year 1702, in which year as well as in the year 1692 it had proved destructive to the lives of many, though it was much less mortal, than when it appeared in the year 1678. On its reappearance, Dr. Cotton Mather, who had read in a volume of the philosophical transactions, put into his hands by Dr. Douglass, two communications from the east, the one from Timoni at Constantinople and the other from Pylarini, the Venetian consul at Smyrna, giving an account of the practice of inoculation for the small pox, conceived the idea of introducing this practice in Boston. He accordingly, June 6, addressed a letter to the physicians of Boston, enclosing an abridgment of those

communications, and requesting them to meet and take the subject into consideration. As this request was treated with neglect, he wrote to Dr. Boylston separately June 24, and sent him all the information, which he had collected, in the hope that he would be persuaded to embrace a new and favorable means for the preservation of human life. Dr. Boylston happily was a man of benevolence and courage. When there was before him a promising opportunity for diminishing the evils of human life, he was not afraid to struggle with prejudice, nor unwilling to encounter abuse. The practice would be entirely new in America, and it was not known, that it had been introduced into Europe. Yet he determined to venture upon it. He first inoculated, June 26th, his son Thomas of the age of six years, and two of his servants. Encouraged by the success of this experiment, he began to enlarge his practice. The other physicians gave their unanimous opinion against inoculation, as it would infuse a malignity into the blood; and the selectmen of Boston forbid it in July. But these discouragements did not quench the zeal & benevolence, which were now excited; tho' prejudice might have triumphed over an enlightened practice, if the clergy had not stepped in to aid the project. Six venerable ministers of Boston gave their whole influence in its favor; and the weight of their character, the confidence, which was reposed in their wisdom, and the deep reverence, inspired by their piety, were hardly sufficient to preserve the growing light from extinction. They were abused, but they triumphed. July 17, Dr. Boylston inoculated his son, John, who was older than Thomas, and Aug. 23 his son, Zabdiel, aged 14. During the year 1721 and the beginning of 1722 he inoculated 247 persons in Boston and the neighboring towns. Thirty nine were inoculated by other physicians, making in the whole 286, of whom only six died. During the same period, of 5,759 persons, who had the small pox in the natural way, 844 died. The utility of the practice was now es-

tablished beyond dispute, and its success encouraged its more general introduction in England, in which country it had been tried upon a few persons, most or all of whom were convicts. In the prosecution of his good work Dr. Boylston was obliged to meet not only the most virulent, but the most dangerous opposition. Dr. Lawrence Dalhonde, a French physician in Boston, gave his deposition concerning the pernicious effects of inoculation, which he had witnessed in Europe. The deposition, dated July 22, was published by the selectmen, the rulers of the town, in their zeal against the practice. Dr. Douglass, a Scotchman, violent in his prejudices, and bitter and outrageous in his conduct, bent his whole force to annihilate the practice, which had been introduced. One argument, which he brought against it, was that it was a crime, which came under the description of poisoning and spreading infection, which were made penal by the laws of England. In the pamphlets, which were published in 1721 and 1722, various kinds of reasoning are found. The following extracts will give some idea of the spirit of them. "To spread abroad a mortal contagion, what is it but to cast abroad arrows and death? If a man should wilfully throw a bomb into a town, burn a house, or kill a man, ought he not to die?—I do not see how we can be excused from great impiety herein, when ministers and people, with loud and strong cries, made supplications to almighty God to avert the judgment of the small pox, and at the same time some have been carrying about instruments of inoculation and bottles of the poisonous humor to infect all, who were willing to submit to it, whereby we might as naturally expect the infection to spread, as a man to break his bones by casting himself headlong from the highest pinnacle. Can any man infect a family in the town in the morning, and pray to God in the evening, that the distemper may not spread?" It was contended, that, as the small pox was a judgment from God for the sins of the people, to endeavor to avert the stroke would but provoke him the more; that

inoculation was an encroachment upon the prerogatives of Jehovah, whose right it was to wound and to smite; and that as there was an appointed time to man upon earth, it would be useless to attempt to stay the approach of death.

The people became so exasperated, that it was unsafe for Dr. Boylston to travel in the evening. They even paraded the streets with halters and threatened to hang him. But his cool and determined spirit, supported by his trust in God, enabled him to persevere. As he believed himself to be in the way of his duty, he did not tremble at the apprehension of the evils, which might come upon him. When his family were alarmed for his safety, he expressed to them his resignation to the will of heaven. To such a height was the popular fury raised, that a lighted granado was in the night thrown into the chamber of Mr. Walter, minister of Roxbury, who had been privately inoculated in the house of his uncle, Dr. Mather of Boston. The shell however was not filled with powder, but with a mixture of brimstone with bituminous matter.

Had Dr. Boylston gone at this time to England, he might have accumulated an immense fortune by his skill in treating the small pox. He did not, however, visit that country till 1725, when inoculation was common. He was then received with the most flattering attention. He was chosen a member of the royal society, though he was not, as Dr. Thacher supposes, the first American, thus honored, for Dr. Cotton Mather was elected in 1713. He enjoyed the friendship of some of the most distinguished characters of the nation. Of these he used to mention with great respect and affection Dr. Watts, with whom he corresponded. After his return to his native country he continued at the head of his profession, and engaged in a number of literary pursuits. His communications to the royal society were ingenious and useful. After a long period of eminence and skill in his profession, his age and infirmity induced him to retire to his patrimonial estate in Brookline,

where he passed the remainder of his days. He had the pleasure of seeing inoculation universally practised, and of knowing, that he was himself considered as one of the benefactors of mankind. Occupied in his last days in agricultural pursuits, he bestowed much care on the improvement of the breed of horses. Those of his own farm were celebrated. It seems, that he had a vigorous old age, notwithstanding the asthma, which afflicted him 40 years, for he was seen, at the age of 84, in the streets of Boston, riding a colt, which as an excellent horseman he was breaking to the bit. He died March 1, 1766, aged 86, saying to his friends, "my work in this world is done, and my hopes of futurity are brightening." His wife, who died before him, was Jerusha Minot of Boston. His second son, John, a merchant, died at Bath, England, Jan. 17, 1795, aged 80, bequeathing much to his native town.—The inscription upon his tomb represents, that through a life of extensive beneficence he was always faithful to his word, just in his dealings, affable in his manners, and that after a long sickness, in which he was exemplary for his patience and resignation to his Maker, he quitted this mortal life in a just expectation of a blessed immortality.

Dr. Boylston published, some account of what is said of inoculating or transplanting the small pox by the learned Dr. Emanuel Timonius and Jacobus Pylarinus, 1721; an historical account of the small pox inoculated in New England, with some account of the nature of the infection, and some short directions to the inexperienced, dedicated to the princess of Wales, London, 1726, and Boston, 1730; and several communications in the philosophical transactions.—*Massa. mag. Dec.* 1789, 776-779; *Pierce's cent. discourse*; *Holmes*, II. 148; *Boylston's hist. account*; *Hutchinson*, II. 273-276; *Thacher's med. biog.*

BOYLSTON, Nicholas, a benefactor of Harvard college, died in Boston Aug. 18, 1771, aged 55. His portrait, which is an admirable painting, is in the philosophy chamber of the college. He had

been an eminent merchant, and was about to retire from business to enjoy the fruit of his industry, when he was removed from the earth. He was honest in his dealings, and remarkable for his sincerity, having a peculiar abhorrence of all dissimulation. He bequeathed to the university at Cambridge 1500 pounds for laying the foundation of a professorship of rhetoric and oratory. This sum was paid into the college treasury by his executors February 11, 1772; and the fund became accumulated to 23,200 dollars before any appropriation was made. John Quincy Adams, then a senator of the United States, was installed the first professor June 12, 1806, with the title of "the Boylston professor of rhetoric and oratory in Harvard college."—*Holmes*, II. 179.

BOYLSTON, Ward Nicholas, a patron of medical science, was a descendant of the preceding, and died at his seat in Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 7, 1823, aged 78 years. In the year 1800 he gave to the medical school of Harvard college a valuable collection of medical and anatomical books and engravings, making also an arrangement for its perpetual enlargement.—*Bartlett's prog. med. science*.

BRACKENRIDGE, Hugh Henry, a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, was born about 1749 and graduated at Princeton in 1771, in the class with James Madison. He was the master of an academy in Maryland before the revolution. In 1781 he settled at Pittsburg, which he deemed favorably situated for becoming a large town; and in its improvement he engaged with zeal. He wrote for the newspapers many essays in prose and poetry. His pieces were generally satirical; one of them ridiculed the society of the Cincinnati. In 1789 he was appointed judge. In 1793 political partisans reproached him for his partiality to Mr. Gallatin. A few years before his death he removed to Carlisle, where he died June 25, 1816, aged 67. His wife, whom he married in 1790, was Sabina Wolf, a young lady of German origin, whose parents lived in obscurity on the

banks of the Ohio. He published a poem on the rising glory of America, 1774; eulogium of the brave men, who fell in the contest with Great Britain, 1779; modern chivalry, the adventures of capt. Farrago, &c. 1792; 2d edit. 2 vols. 1808; oration July 4, 1793; incidents of the insurrection in 1794 in Pennsylvania, 1795; gazette publications, collected, 1806; law of miscellanies, containing instructions for the study of the law, 1814.

BRACKETT, Anthony, captain, an early settler at Casco, or Falmouth, as Portland, Maine, was at first called, was the son of Anthony B., of Greenland, N. H. then a part of Portsmouth. He lived at Casco as early as 1662, and was one of the settlers around the Back cove, his house being on the ridge, near the present mansion of Mr. Deering. His farm consisted of 400 acres. The Indians, led by Simon, who escaped from prison at Dover and was familiar at Brackett's, took him, his wife, and five children, and a negro servant prisoners Aug. 11, 1676. Michael Mitton, the brother of his wife, was killed. At Presumpscot also the party killed and captured several persons. Thomas Brackett, his brother, who lived at Clark's point, on the neck, was shot down and his wife and three children, taken; Megunnaway, an Indian, "a notorious rogue," being concerned in his murder. In all 34 persons were killed and carried into captivity. The prisoners were conveyed to Arrousic island, of which the Indians had recently gained possession, killing captain Lake and wounding Davis. Being left there in Nov. while the Indians proceeded on an expedition, Brackett escaped in an old leaky birch canoe, which his wife had repaired with a needle and thread, found in a deserted house, and crossed over to Black point with his family, and got on board a vessel bound to Piscataqua. After the peace of Casco Apr. 12, 1678 he returned, and in 1682 was intrusted with the command of fort Loyall at Portland. In 1688 he was put in command of the three forts, erected by Andros. He was killed in the fight with the Indians Sept.

21, 1689, when maj. Church commanded the whites.—In 1679 he married for his second wife Susannah Drake of Hampton, covenanting with her father, that one half of his estate should be her jointure and descend to her male children. A dispute between the children of the two marriages respecting this property was adjusted by an amicable division.—His sons were Anthony and Seth: the latter was killed at the capture of Saco May 20, 1690, and the former taken prisoner. His posterity still remain at Casco.—Thomas Brackett's wife, the sister of M. Mitton, died in captivity; his son, Joshua, afterwards lived in Greenland, where he died, being the father of Anthony and Joshua of Portland.—*Willis' hist. of Portland in Me. hist. col.* i. 94, 200, 207, 143–156; *Sullivan*, 199; *Hubbard*.

BRACKETT, Joshua, M. D., a distinguished physician, was born in Greenland, New Hampshire, in May 1733 and after graduating at Harv. college in 1752 studied theology at the request of his parents and became a preacher; but the science of medicine had for him greater attractions. He studied with Dr. Clement Jackson, then the principal physician in Portsmouth, and established himself in that town, in which he continued during the remainder of his life. He died July 17, 1802, aged 69. His wife, Hannah Whipple of Kittery, died in May 1805, aged 70, bequeathing to the N. H. medical society, of which her husband had been president, 500 dollars. She was skilful in botany, having a garden of rare plants.

Dr. Brackett was a skilful, faithful, benevolent physician, particularly successful in obstetrical practice; mild, amiable, unassuming, affable; warm in friendship, an enemy to flattery, a despiser of popular applause. It is stated, that he never made a charge for his professional services to the poor, with whom, he thought, the payment would occasion any embarrassment.—In his religious sentiments he was a universalist.—He took a deep interest in the promotion of natural history at Cambridge, and requested his

wife to appropriate 1500 dollars towards the professorship of that science in Harvard college. She complied with his request and added to the amount.—Dr. Brackett was a zealous whig in the revolution; during which he was appointed judge of the maritime court of New Hampshire and honorably sustained the office, till its duties were transferred to the District court.—He was a benefactor of the N. H. medical society, of which he was president from 1793 to 1799, presenting to it, at its establishment, 143 vols. of valuable medical books.—*Adams' ann. Portsm.* 321; *Thacher's med. biog.*; *Med. repos. s. h. i.* 211.

BRADBURY, Theophilus, a judge of the superior court of Massachusetts, was graduated at Harvard college in 1757. His early days were devoted with diligence and success to the profession of the law. He resigned the emoluments, arising from his practice, for the appointment of a judge, in which station he was intelligent and faithful in executing the laws. A sudden attack of disease at length rendered him incapable of discharging the duties of his office. He died Sep. 6, 1803, aged 63 years.—*Colum. cent. Sept.* 11, 1803.

BRADDOCK, Edward, major general and commander in chief of the British forces in America, arrived in Virginia with two regiments from Ireland in February 1755. The plan of military operations having been settled in April by a convention of the several governors at Alexandria, he undertook to conduct in person the expedition against fort Du Quesne, now Pittsburg. Meeting with much delay from the necessity of opening roads, the general determined to advance with rapidity at the head of 1200 men, leaving the heavy baggage to the care of colonel Dunbar, who was to follow by slow and easy marches. He reached the Monongahela July 8th. The succeeding day he expected to invest the fort. He accordingly made his dispositions in the morning. He was advised to advance the provincial companies in the front for the purpose of scouring the

woods, and discovering any ambuscade, which might be formed for him. But he held both his enemy and the provincials in too much contempt to follow this salutary counsel. Three hundred British regulars composed his van, which was suddenly attacked, at the distance of about seven miles from the fort, by an invisible enemy, concealed by the high grass. The whole army was soon thrown into confusion. The brave general exerted his utmost powers to form his broken troops under a galling fire upon the very ground, where they were first attacked; but his efforts were fruitless. With such an enemy, in such a situation, it was necessary either to advance or retreat. All his officers on horseback, excepting his aid, the late general Washington, were killed or wounded; and after losing three horses he received a mortal wound through his right arm into his lungs. The defeated army fled precipitately to the camp of Dunbar, near forty miles distant, where Braddock, who was brought off the ground in a tumbril, expired of his wounds July 13th. Sixty four out of eighty five officers, and about half the privates were killed and wounded, making in the whole a loss of about 700 men. Of the killed were Wm. Shirley of the staff, and col. sir Peter Halket; and among the wounded Rob. Orme, Roger Morris, sir John St. Clair and others of the staff; and lieut. cols. Gage and Burton. Though Mante defends the conduct of Braddock; yet this disaster obviously resulted from the contempt of good advice.—*Marshall*, i. 384, 390-393; ii. 14-19; *Holmes*, ii. 60; *Col. hist. soc.* vii. 89-94; *s. s.* viii. 153; *Wynne*, ii. 37-42; *Mante*, 17, 21, 26.

BRADFORD, William, second governor of Plymouth colony, and one of the first settlers of New England, was born at Ansterfield, a village in the north of England, in 1588. He was educated in the practice of agriculture. His paternal inheritance was considerable; but he had no better education, than such as usually falls to the share of the children of husbandmen. At the age of twelve years his

mind was seriously impressed by divine truth in reading the scriptures, and an illness of long continuance conspired to preserve him from the follies of youth. His good impressions were confirmed by attending upon the ministry of Mr. Richard Clifton. As he advanced in years he was stigmatized as a separatist; but such was his firmness, that he cheerfully bore the frowns of his relatives and the scoffs of his neighbors, and connected himself with the church, over which Mr. Clifton and Mr. Robinson presided, fearless of the persecution, which he foresaw this act would draw upon him. Believing that many practices of the established church of England were repugnant to the directions of the word of God, he was fully resolved to prefer the purity of christian worship to any temporal advantages, which might arise from bending his conscience to the opinions of others.

In the autumn of 1607, when he was eighteen years of age, he was one of the company of dissenters, who made an attempt to go over to Holland, where a commercial spirit had established a free toleration of religious opinions; but the master of the vessel betrayed them, and they were thrown into prison at Boston in Lincolnshire. In the spring of the next year he made another unsuccessful attempt. At length he effected his favorite object and joined his brethren at Amsterdam. Here he put himself an apprentice to a French protestant, who taught him the art of silk dying. When he reached the age of twenty one years, and came in possession of his estate in England, he converted it into money, and engaged in commerce, in which he was not successful.

Mr. Bradford, after a residence of about ten years in Holland, engaged with zeal in the plan of removal to America, which was formed by the English church at Leyden under the care of Mr. Robinson. He accordingly embarked for England July 22, 1620, and on the sixth of September set sail from Plymouth with the first company. While the ship in November lay in the harbor of cape Cod, he was one of

the foremost in the several hazardous attempts to find a proper place for the seat of the colony. Before a suitable spot was agreed upon, his wife fell into the sea and was drowned. Soon after the death of governor Carver at Plymouth, April 5, 1621, Mr. Bradford was elected governor in his place. He was at this time in the thirty third year of his age, and was most conspicuous for wisdom, fortitude, piety, and benevolence. The people appointed Isaac Allerton his assistant, not because they could repose less confidence in him, than in Carver, who had been alone in the command, but chiefly on account of his precarious health. One of the first acts of his administration was to send an embassy to Massasoit for the purpose of confirming the league with the Indian sachem, of procuring seed corn for the next season, and of exploring the country. It was well for the colony, that the friendship of Massasoit was thus secured, for his influence was extensive. In consequence of his regard for the new settlers nine sachems in September went to Plymouth, and acknowledged themselves loyal subjects of king James. In the same month a party was sent out to explore the bay of Massachusetts. They landed under a cliff, supposed to be Copp's hill in Boston, where they were received with kindness by Obbatinewa, who gave them a promise of his assistance against the squaw sachem. On their return they carried with them so good a report of the country, that the people lamented, that they had established themselves at Plymouth; but it was not now in their power to remove.

In the beginning of 1622 the colony began to experience a distressing famine, occasioned by the arrival of new settlers, who came unfurnished with provisions. In the height of their distress a threatening message was received from Canonicus, sachem of Narragansett, expressed by the present of a bundle of arrows, bound with the skin of a serpent. The governor sent back the skin filled with powder and ball. This prompt and ingenious reply terminated the correspon-

dence. The Narragansetts were so terrified, that they even returned the serpent's skin without inspecting its contents. It was however judged necessary to fortify the town; and this work was performed by the people, while they were suffering the extremity of famine. For some time they subsisted entirely upon fish. In this exigency governor Bradford found the advantage of his friendly intercourse with the Indians. He made several excursions among them, and procured corn and beans, making a fair purchase by means of goods, which were brought by two ships in August, and received by the planters in exchange for beaver. The whole quantity of corn and beans, thus purchased, amounted to twenty eight hogsheads. But still more important benefits soon resulted from the disposition of governor Bradford to preserve the friendship of the natives. During the illness of Massasoit in the spring of 1623, Mr. Winslow was sent to him with cordials, which contributed to his recovery. In return for this benevolent attention the grateful sachem disclosed a dangerous conspiracy, then in agitation among the Indians, for the purpose of totally extirpating the English. This plot did not originate in savage malignity, but was occasioned by the injustice and indiscretion of some settlers in the bay of Massachusetts. As the most effectual means of suppressing the conspiracy, Massasoit advised, that the chief conspirators, whom he named, should be seized and put to death. This melancholy work was accordingly performed by captain Standish, and the colony was relieved from apprehension. When the report of this transaction was carried to Holland, Mr. Robinson in his next letter to the governor expressed his deep concern at the event. "O that you had converted some," said he, "before you had killed any!"

The scarcity, which had been experienced by the planters, was in part owing to the impolicy of laboring in common and putting the fruit of their labor into the public store. To stimulate industry

by the prospect of individual acquisition, and thus to promote the general good by removing the restraints upon selfishness it was agreed in the spring of 1628, that every family should plant for themselves, on such ground, as should be assigned them by lot. After this agreement the governor was not again obliged to traffic with the Indians in order to procure the means of subsistence for the colony. Thus will fail the common stock projects of Ann Lee, Owen, and other enthusiasts.

The original government of Plymouth was founded entirely upon mutual compact, entered into by the planters, before they landed, and was intended to continue no longer, than till they could obtain legal authority from their sovereign. The first patent was obtained for the colony in the name of John Peirce; but another patent of larger extent was obtained of the council for New England January 13, 1630, in the name of William Bradford, his heirs, associates, and assigns, which confirmed the title of the colonists to a large tract of land, & gave them power to make all laws, not repugnant to the laws of England. In the year 1640, when the number of people was increased, and new townships were erected, the general court requested governor Bradford to surrender the patent into their hands. With this request he cheerfully complied, reserving for himself, no more than his proportion, as settled by a previous agreement. After this surrender the patent was immediately delivered again into his custody. For several of the first years after the first settlement of Plymouth the legislative, executive, and judicial business was performed by the whole body of freemen in assembly. In 1634 the governor's assistants, the number of whom at the request of Mr. Bradford had been increased to five in 1624 & to seven in 1633, were constituted a judicial court, & afterwards the supreme judicature. Petty offences were tried by the select men of each town with liberty of appeal to the next court of assistants. The first assembly of representatives was held in 1639, when two deputies were sent from each town, excepting Plymouth,

which sent four. In 1649 this inequality was done away.

Such was the reputation of Mr. Bradford, acquired by his piety, wisdom, and integrity, that he was annually chosen governor, as long as he lived, excepting in the years 1633, 1636, and 1644, when Mr. Winslow was appointed, and the years 1634, and 1638, when Mr. Prince was elected chief magistrate. At these times it was by his own request, that the people did not reelect him. Governor Winthrop mentions the election of Mr. Winslow in 1633, and adds, "Mr. Bradford having been governor about ten years, and now *by importunity got off.*" What a lesson for the ambitious, who bend their whole influence to gain and secure the high offices of state! Mr. Bradford strongly recommended a rotation in the election of governor. "If this appointment," he pleaded, "was any honor or benefit, others beside himself should partake of it; if it was a burden, others beside himself should help to bear it." But the people were so much attached to him, that for thirty years they placed him at the head of the government, and in the five years, when others were chosen, he was first in the list of assistants, which gave him the rank of deputy governor. After an infirm and declining state of health for a number of months, he was suddenly seized by an acute disease May 7, 1657. In the night his mind was so enraptured by contemplations upon religious truth and the hopes of futurity, that he said to his friends in the morning, "the good spirit of God has given me a pledge of my happiness in another world, and the first fruits of eternal glory." The next day, May 9, 1657, he was removed from the present state of existence, aged 68, greatly lamented by the people not only in Plymouth, but in the neighboring colonies. Hubbard makes the day of his death June 5; but the lines given by Morton are doubtless good at least for the date;

"The ninth of May, about nine of the clock,
A precious one God out of Plymouth took:
Governor Bradford then expired his breath."^o

His son, John Bradford, was representative of Duxbury in 1652, and afterwards of Marshfield. By his second wife, Alice Southworth, whom he married April 14, 1623 and who died 1670, aged 79, he had two sons, William and Joseph. William, who was born in 1624 and died February 20, 1704, was an assistant, treasurer of the colony, and deputy governor. He lived in what is now Kingston, on the south side of Jones' river; he had 9 sons and three daughters, and his descendants are numerous, living in Mass., R. Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Governor Bradford, though not favored with a learned education, possessed a strong mind, a sound judgment, and a good memory. In the office of chief magistrate he was prudent, temperate, and firm. He would suffer no person to trample on the laws, or to disturb the peace of the colony. Some young men, who were unwilling to comply with the order for laboring on the public account, excused themselves on a Christmas day under pretence, that it was against their conscience to work. But not long afterwards, finding them at play in the street, he commanded the instruments of their game to be taken from them, and told them, that it was against his conscience to suffer them to play, while others were at work, and that, if they had any religious regard to the day, they should show it in the exercise of devotion at home. This gentle reproof had the desired effect. On other occasions his conduct was equally moderate and determined. Suspecting John Lyford, who had imposed himself upon the colony as a minister, of factious designs, and observing that he had put a great number of letters on board a ship for England, the governor in a boat followed the ship to sea, and examined the letters. As satisfactory evidence against Lyford was thus obtained, a convenient time was afterwards taken for bringing him to trial, and he was banished.

Though he never enjoyed great literary advantages, governor Bradford was much inclined to literary pursuits. He

was familiar with the French and Dutch languages, and attained considerable knowledge of the Latin and Greek; but he more assiduously studied the Hebrew, because, as he said, "he would see with his own eyes the ancient oracles of God in their native beauty." He had read much of history and philosophy; but theology was his favorite study. Dr. Mather represents him as an irrefragable disputant, especially against the anabaptists. Yet he was by no means severe or intolerant. He wished rather to convince the erroneous, than to suppress their opinions by violence. His disposition was gentle & condescending. Though he was attached to the discipline of the congregational churches; yet he was not a rigid separatist. He perceived, that the reformed churches differed among themselves in the modes of discipline, and he did not look for a perfect uniformity. His life was exemplary and useful. He was watchful against sin, a man of prayer, and conspicuous for holiness. His son, William Bradford, was deputy governor of the colony after his father's death, and died at Plymouth at the age of 79. Several of his descendants were members of the council of Massachusetts, and one of them was deputy governor of Rhode Island and a senator in the congress of the United States.

Governor Bradford wrote a history of Plymouth people and colony, beginning with the first formation of the church in 1602 and ending with 1647. It was contained in a folio volume of 270 pages. Morton's memorial is an abridgment of it. Prince and Hutchinson had the use of it, and the manuscript was deposited with Mr. Prince's valuable collection of papers in the library of the old south church in Boston. In the year 1775 it shared the fate of many other manuscripts in this place. It was destroyed or carried away by the barbarians of the British army, who converted the old south church into a riding school.—He had also a large book of copies of letters, relative to the affairs of the colony, which is lost. A fragment of it however, found in a gro-

cer's shop at Halifax, has been published by the Massachusetts historical society, to which is subjoined a descriptive and historical account of New England in verse. If this production is somewhat deficient in the beauties of poetry, it has the more substantial graces of piety and truth. He published some pieces for the confutation of the errors of the times, particularly of the anabaptists.—*Belknap's Amer. biog.* II. 217-251; *Mather's magnalia*, II, 2-5; *Davis' Morton*, 269; *Neal's N. England*, I. 99, 316; *Prince's annals*, pref. VI, IX, 196; *Winthrop*, 47; *Holmes*, I. 309; *Collect. hist. soc.* III. 27, 77; VI. s. s. 555; X. 67.

BRADFORD, Gamaliel, a soldier of the revolution, a descendant of governor Bradford, was the son of judge Gamaliel B., and great grandson of dep. gov. Wm. Bradford. He served in the French wars under Shirley and Pepperell, and commanded a regiment in the revolutionary army. For several years he was representative of Duxbury, Ms., where he died Jan. 1807, aged 77. He was the father of Alden Bradford, author of a history of Massachusetts.

BRADFORD, William, a senator of the United States, the son of Samuel B., and a descendant in the fourth generation from gov. Bradford, was born at Plympton, Ms., in Nov. 1729. Having studied physic with Dr. E. Hersey, he commenced the practice in Warren, R. I., and was skilful and successful. In a few years he removed to Bristol, and built a house on that romantic and venerable spot, Mount Hope, which is associated with the name of king Philip. Here he studied law and became eminent in civil life in Rhode Island. In the revolutionary contest he took a decided part in favor of the rights of the colonies. In the cannonade of Bristol in the evening of Oct. 7, 1775, by the British vessels of war, the *Rose*, *Glasgow*, and *Siren*, he went on board the *Rose*, and negotiated for the inhabitants. About this time his own house was destroyed by the enemy. In 1792 he was elected a senator in congress; but soon resigned his place for the shades of his

delightful retreat. He was many years speaker of the assembly of Rhode Island and deputy governor. He died July 6, 1809, aged 78. He had lived a widower 33 years; his wife, Mary Le Baron of Plymouth, whom he married in 1751, died Oct. 2, 1775. His eldest son, maj. William Bradford, was aid to gen. Charles Lee of the revolutionary army.—By industry and rigid economy Mr. Bradford acquired an independent fortune, in the use of which he [was] hospitable and liberal. For many years he was accustomed to deposit with his minister a generous sum to be expended in charity to the poor. In his habits he was temperate, seeking his bed at an early hour of the evening, and rising early and walking over his extensive farm. Thus he attained nearly to the age of fourscore.—*Thacher's med. biog.*; *Grinwoold's fun. serm.*

BRADFORD, William, the first printer in Pennsylvania, was born in Leicester, England, and being a quaker emigrated to this country in 1682 or 1683, and landed where Philadelphia was afterwards laid out, before a house was built. In 1787 he printed an almanac. The writings of George Keith, which he printed, having caused a quarrel among the quakers, for one of them, represented as seditious, he was arrested with Keith and imprisoned in 1692. It is remarkable, that in his trial, when the justice charged the jury to find, only the fact as to printing, Bradford maintained, that the jury were also to find whether the paper was really seditious, and maintained, that "the jury are judges in law, as well as the matter of fact." This is the very point, which awakened such interest in England in the time of Wilkes. Bradford was not convicted; but, having incurred the displeasure of the dominant party in Philadelphia, he removed to New York in 1693. In that year he printed the laws of the colony. Oct. 16, 1725 he began the first newspaper in New York, called the *N. Y. Gazette*. In 1728 he caused a paper mill at Elizabethtown, N. Y. which perhaps was the

first in this country. Being temperate and active, he reached a great age, a stranger to sickness. In the morning of the day of his death he walked about the city. He died May 23, 1752, aged 93. By his first wife, a daughter of Andrew Sowles, a printer in London, he had two sons, Andrew and William. For more than 50 years he was printer to the New York government and for 30 years the only printer in the province. He was kind and affable and a friend to the poor.—*Thomas*, II. 7, 91; *Penns. Gaz. May 23, 1752*.

BRADFORD, Andrew, a printer, the son of the preceding, was the only printer in Pennsylvania from 1712 to 1723. He published the first newspaper in Philadelphia Dec. 22, 1719, called the American weekly mercury. In 1732 he was postmaster; in 1735 he kept a bookshop, at the sign of the Bible in second street. In 1738 he removed, having purchased a house, No. 8., south front street, which in 1810 was occupied as a printing house by his descendant, Thomas Bradford, the publisher of the True American, a daily paper. He died Nov. 23, 1742, aged about 56. His second wife, with whom he failed to find happiness, was Cornelia Smith of New York: she continued the Mercury till the end of 1746, and died in 1755.—*Thomas*, II. 30, 325.

BRADFORD, William, colonel, a printer, and a soldier of the revolution, was the grandson of the first printer in Philadelphia. His father, William, was a seaman. Adopted by his uncle, Andrew Bradford, he became his partner in business; but his foster mother, Mrs. Cornelia B., wishing him to fall in love with her adopted niece and he choosing to fall in love with some other lady, caused the partnership to be dissolved. In 1741 he went to England and returned in 1742 with printing materials, and books. At this period he married a daughter of Tho. Budd, who was imprisoned with his ancestor in 1692. He published Dec. 2, 1742 the Penns. Journal, which was continued till the present century, when it was superseded by the True American.

In 1754 he opened, at the corner of Market & Front streets, the Lond. coffee house; in 1762 he opened a marine insurance office with Mr. Kydd. He opposed the stamp act in 1765, and in the early stage of the war he took up arms for his country. As a major and colonel in the militia he fought in the battle of Trenton, in the action at Princeton, and in several other engagements. He was at fort Mifflin, when it was attacked. After the British army left Philadelphia, he returned with a broken constitution and a shattered fortune. Business had found new channels. Soon he experienced the loss of his beloved wife; age advanced upon him; a paralytic shock warned him of approaching death. To his children he said, "though I bequeath you no estate, I leave you in the enjoyment of liberty." Such patriots deserve to be held in perpetual remembrance. He died Sep. 25, 1791, aged 72, leaving three sons; Thomas, his partner in business, William, attorney general, and Schuyler, who died in the East Indies; also three daughters.—*Thomas*, II. 48, 330; *U. S. Gaz. Oct. 1*.

BRADFORD, William, attorney general of the United States, the son of the preceding, was born in Philadelphia Sept. 14, 1755, and was early placed under the care of a respectable clergyman a few miles from the city. His father had formed the plan of bringing him up in the insurance office, which he then conducted; but so strong was the love of learning implanted in the mind of his son, that neither persuasions, nor offers of pecuniary advantage could prevail with him to abandon the hopes of a liberal education. He was graduated at Princeton college in 1772. During his residence at this seminary he was greatly beloved by his fellow students, while he confirmed the expectations of his friends and the faculty of the college by giving repeated evidence of genius and taste. At the public commencement he had one of the highest honors of the class conferred upon him. After continuing at Princeton till the year following, during which time

he had an opportunity of attending the lectures on theology of Dr. Witherspoon, and derived from this useful teacher much information and general knowledge, he returned to the scenes of his youth, and spent several months under the instruction of his first preceptor, who strove to prepare him for future usefulness in life.

He now commenced the study of the law under Edward Shippen, one of the council of the supreme court of Pennsylvania and afterwards chief justice of the state, and he prosecuted his studies with unwearied application. In the spring of 1776 he was called upon by the peculiar circumstances of the times to exert himself in defence of the dearest rights of human nature, and to join the standard of his country in opposition to the oppressive exactions of Great Britain. When the militia were called out to form the flying camp, he was chosen major of brigade to gen. Roberdeau, and on the expiration of his term accepted a company in colonel Hampton's regiment of regular troops. He was soon promoted to the station of deputy muster master general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, in which office he continued about two years till his want of health, being of a delicate constitution, obliged him to resign his commission and return home. He now recommenced the study of the law, and in Sept. 1779 was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, where his rising character soon procured him an unusual share of business. In Aug. 1780, only one year after he was licensed, by the recommendation of the bar & the particular regard of Joseph Reed, president of the state, he was appointed attorney general of Pennsylvania.

In 1784 he married the daughter of Elias Boudinot of New Jersey, with whom he lived till his death in the exercise of every domestic virtue, that adorns human nature. On the reformation of the courts of justice under the new constitution of Pennsylvania, he was solicited to accept the office of a judge of the supreme court, which with much hesitation he accepted, and was commissioned by

gov. Mifflin, Aug. 22, 1791. In this station his indefatigable industry, unshaken integrity, and correct judgment enabled him to give general satisfaction. Here he had determined to spend a considerable part of his life; but on the promotion of Edmund Randolph to the office of secretary of state, as successor of Mr. Jefferson, he was urged by various public considerations to accept the office of attorney general of the United States, now left vacant. He accordingly received the appointment January 23, 1794. But he continued only a short time in this station, to which he was elevated by Washington. He died of the bilious fever August 23, 1795, aged 39, and was succeeded by Mr. Lee of Virginia. According to his express desire he was buried by the side of his parents in the burial ground of the second presbyterian church in Philadelphia.

Mr. Bradford possessed a mild and amiable temper, and his genteel and unassuming manners were united with genius, eloquence, and taste. As a public speaker he was persuasive and convincing. He understood mankind well, and knew how to place his arguments in the most striking point of light. His language was pure and sententious; and he so managed most of his forensic disputes, as scarcely ever to displease his opponents, while he gave the utmost satisfaction to his clients. He possessed great firmness of opinion, yet was remarkable for his modesty and caution in delivering his sentiments. Combining a quick and retentive memory and an excellent judgment with great equanimity and steadiness in his conduct and a pleasing deportment, he conciliated respect and affection. Towards his country he felt the sincerest attachment, & her interests he preferred to every selfish consideration. His charities were secret, but extensive; and none in distress were ever known to leave him with discontent. It is mentioned as a proof of his benevolence, that he adopted & educated as his own son an orphan child of Joseph Reed. His friendships were few, but very affectionate, & those, who aided him in his first setting out in

life, were never ungratefully forgotten. Though engaged constantly in public business; yet the concerns of this world did not make him regardless of the more important concerns of religion. He firmly believed the christian system, for he had given it a thorough examination. By its incomparable rules he regulated his whole conduct, and on its promises he founded all his hopes of future happiness.

In the earlier periods of his life he was not unacquainted with the walks of poetry, and some of his poetical productions in imitation of the pastorals of Shenstone were published in the Philadelphia magazines. They were at the time held in high estimation. He published in 1795 an inquiry how far the punishment of death is necessary in Pennsylvania, with notes and illustrations; to which is added an account of the gaol and penitentiary house of Philadelphia, by Caleb Lownes. This work was written at the request of governor Mifflin, and was intended for the use of the legislature in the nature of a report, they having the subject at large under their consideration. Furnishing a proof of the good sense and philanthropy of the author, it gained him great credit. It had much influence in meliorating the criminal laws and hastening the almost entire abolition of capital punishments not only in Pennsylvania, but in many other states, where the interests of humanity have at last prevailed over ancient and inveterate prejudices.—*Rees' cycl.*; *Hardie's biog. dict.*; *Marshall*, v. 489, 689; *Gaz. U. S. Aug.* 24, 1795.

BRADLEY, Samuel, killed in the "Bradley massacre," was an early settler at Concord, N. H. then Rumsford. On the 11th Aug. 1746, as he was proceeding with 6 others to Hopkinton, the party was attacked by a hundred Indians a mile and a half from Concord village. Samuel Bradley was killed and scalped near the brook. To his brother, Jonathan Bradley, a lieutenant in capt. Ladd's company, quarter was offered; but he refused it and fought, till he was hewed down with

the tomahawk. Three others were killed: Alexander Roberts and William Stickney were made prisoners. Mr. Bradley was a young man: his widow, who married Richard Calfe of Chester, died Aug. 10, 1817, aged 98 years. His son, John, who was two years old at the time of the massacre, was a very respectable citizen of Concord, and served in both branches of the legislature. He died July 5, 1815, aged 71, leaving sons, among whom is Samuel A. Bradley of Fryeburg. Seven persons of the name of Bradley were killed by the Indians in Haverhill, Mass., in March 1697: in 1704 a Mrs. Bradley, after killing an Indian by pouring boiling soap on him, was taken prisoner.—*Bouton's cent. disc.*; *Moore's ann. of Concord*; *Col. hist. soc. s. 2. iv. 129.*

BRADLEY, Stephen, R., a senator of the United States, was born Oct. 20, 1754 in Wallingford, now Cheshire, Con. and graduated at Yale college in 1775. He was the aid of gen. Wooster, when that officer fell in a skirmish with the enemy. Removing to Vermont, he contributed much to the establishment of that state. He was one of its first senators to congress, in which body he continued with one intermission, until he retired from public life in 1812. He died at Walpole, N. H. Dec. 16, 1830, aged 76.—He published Vermont's appeal, 1779, which has been sometimes ascribed to Ira Allen.

BRADLEY, William H., a poet, was born in Providence, R. I. After being educated as a physician, he went to Cuba, where he died in 1825. He published Giuseppino, an accidental story, 1822, besides many fugitive pieces.—*Spec. Am. poet.* II. 394-398.

BRADSTREET, Simon, gov. of Mass. was the son of a nonconformist minister in England, and was born at Horbling in Lincolnshire in March 1608. His father died, when he was at the age of fourteen. But he was soon afterwards taken into the religious family of the earl of Lincoln, in which he continued about eight years under the direction of Thomas Dudley, and among other offices sustained that of

steward. He lived a year at Emanuel college, Cambridge, pursuing his studies amidst many interruptions. He then returned to the earl's; but soon accepted the place of steward in the family of the countess of Warwick. Here he continued till he married a daughter of Mr. Dudley, and was persuaded to engage in the project of making a settlement in Massachusetts. He was in March 1630 chosen assistant of the colony, which was about to be established, and arrived at Salem in the summer of the same year. He was at the first court, which was held at Charlestown August 23. He was afterwards secretary and agent of Massachusetts, and commissioner of the united colonies. He was sent with Mr. Norton in 1662 to congratulate king Charles on his restoration, and as agent of the colony to promote its interests. From 1673 to 1679 he was deputy governor. In this last year he succeeded Mr. Leverett as governor, and remained in this office till May 1686, when the charter was dissolved, and Joseph Dudley commenced his administration as president of New England. In May 1689, after the imprisonment of Andros, he was replaced in the office of governor, which station he held till the arrival of sir William Phipps in May 1692 with a charter, which deprived the people of the right of electing their chief magistrate. He died at Salem March 27, 1697, aged 94 years. He had been fifty years an assistant of the colony. He had lived at Cambridge, Ipswich, Andover, Boston, and Salem.

Gov. Bradstreet, though he possessed no vigorous, nor splendid talents, yet by his integrity, prudence, moderation, and piety acquired the confidence of all classes of people. When king Charles demanded a surrender of the charter, he was in favor of complying; and the event proved the correctness of his opinion. He thought it would be more prudent for the colonists to submit to a power, which they could not resist, than to have judgment given against the charter, and thus their privileges be entirely cut off. If his moderation in regard to religious affairs, par-

ticularly towards the anabaptists and the quakers, was not so conspicuous, it was not a fault peculiar to him. Yet he had the good sense to oppose the witchcraft delusion. He had eight children by his first wife, the daughter of governor Thomas Dudley, who wrote a volume of poems. His second wife, a sister of sir George Downing, was the widow of Joseph Gardner of Salem. His son, Simon, the minister of New London, graduated 1660, was ordained Oct. 5, 1670, and died 1685. Another son, maj. Dudley B., was taken prisoner by the Indians with his wife at Andover in 1698.—*Matther's magnalia*, ii. 19, 20; *Hutkinson*, i. 18, 219, 323; ii. 13, 105; *Holmes*, i. 466; *Neal's N. E.* i. 350; ii. 186; *Prince*, 235; *Collect. hist. sec. 1.* 229; vi. 271, 288.

BRADSTREET, Anne, a poetess, was the daughter of governor Dudley, and was born in 1612 at Northampton, England. At the age of sixteen she married Mr. Bradstreet, afterwards gov. of Massachusetts, and accompanied him to America in 1630. After being the mother of eight children, she died Sept. 16, 1672, aged 60.

Her volume of poems was dedicated to her father, in a copy of verses, dated March 20, 1642, and is probably the earliest poetic volume, written in America. The title is—Several Poems, compiled with great variety of wit and learning, full of delight; wherein especially is contained a complete discourse and description of the four elements, constitutions, ages of man, seasons of the year, together with an exact epitome of the three first monarchies, viz; the Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman commonwealth, from the beginning to the end of their last king, with divers other pleasant and serious poems. By a Gentlewoman of New England." A third edition was published in 1758.

By constitutions the temperaments are intended; in the account of the seasons there is good description; and the versification is generally harmonious. The historical poetry is little more than a

chronological table. It is declared in the preface, that the volume "is the work of a woman honored and esteemed, where she lives, for her gracious demeanor, her eminent parts, her pious conversation, her courteous disposition, her exact diligence in her place, and discreet managing of her family occasions: and more so, these poems are but the fruit of some few hours, curtailed from her sleep and other refreshments." John Norton says of her—

"Her breast was a brave palace, a *broad street*,
Where all heroic, ample thoughts did meet,
Where nature such a tenement had t'n'en,
That other souls, to hers, dwelt in a lane."

He also says, that her poetry is so fine, that were Maro to hear it, he would again condemn his works to the fire. The following extract is a favorable specimen of her poetic talent, though her taste was probably not improved by the study of Du Bartas:

Then higher on the glistening sun I gazed,
Whose beams were shaded by the leavie tree;
The more I look'd, the more I grew amazed,
And softly said, what glory's like to thee?
Lord of this world, this universe's eye,
No wonder some made thee a deity;
Had I not better known, alas, the same had I.

Art thou so full of glory, that no eye
Hath strength thy shining rays once to behold?
And is thy splendid throne erect so high,
As to approach it can no earthly mould?
How full of glory then must thy creator be,
Who gave this bright light lustre unto thee?
Admired, adored forever, be that Majesty.

When I behold the heavens, as in their prime,
And then the earth (though old) still clad in
green,

The stones and trees, insensible of time,
Nor age, nor wrinkle on their front are seen;
If winter come and greenness then do fade,
A spring returns, and they more youthful made;
But man grows old, lies down, remains where
once he's laid.

Shall I then praise the heavens, the trees, the
earth,

Because their beauty and their strength last
longer?

Shall I wish their, or never to had, birth,
Because they'r bigger and their bodies stronger?
Nay they shall darken, perish, fade and die,
And when unmade, so ever shall they lie,
But man was made for endless immortality."—

Spec. Amer. poet. intr. xx; American Qu. Rev. ii. 494-496.

BRADSTREET, Simon, minister of Charlestown, Massachusetts, was graduated at Harvard college in 1695, and was ordained as successor of Mr. Morton, October 26, 1698. He received J. Stephens as colleague in 1721, and Mr. Abbot as his colleague in 1724. After a ministry of more than 40 years, he died Dec. 31, 1741, aged 72 years. His successors were Abbot, Prentice, Paine, Morse, and Fay. He was a very learned man, of a strong mind, tenacious memory, and lively imagination. Lieut. gov. Tailer introduced him to gov. Burnet, who was himself a fine scholar, by saying, here is a man, who can whistle Greek; and the governor afterwards spoke of him as one of the first literary characters & best preachers, whom he had met with in America. Mr. Bradstreet was subject to hypochondriacal complaints, which made him afraid to preach in the pulpit some years before he died. He delivered his sermons in the deacon's seat, without notes, and they were in general melancholy effusions upon the wretched state of mankind and the vanity of the world. He possessed such a catholic spirit, that some of the more zealous brethren accused him of arminianism; but the only evidence of this was his fondness for Tillotson's sermons, and his being rather a practical, than a doctrinal preacher. He seldom appeared with a coat, but always wore a plaid gown, and was generally seen with a pipe in his mouth. His latin epitaph upon his predecessor, Mr. Morton, has been preserved by the Mass. hist. society.—*Hist. col. viii. 75.*

BRADSTREET, Simon, minister of Marblehead, Massachusetts, was the son of the preceding, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1728. He was ordained successor of Mr. Holyoke Jan. 4, 1738, and died October 5, 1771, Isaac Story, who married his daughter, having been his colleague four or five months. He was an excellent scholar, a most worthy and pious christian, and faithful pastor; laboring to bring his hearers to

the love of God, the reception of the Savior, and the practice of holiness. He published a sermon on the death of his brother, Samuel of Charlestown, 1755.—*Mass. hist. col.* viii. 75, 76.

BRADSTREET, John, a major general in America appointed by the king of Great Britain, was in 1746 lieutenant governor of St. John's, Newfoundland. He was afterwards distinguished for his military services. It was thought of the highest importance in the year 1756 to keep open the communication with fort Oswego on lake Ontario. General Shirley accordingly enlisted 40 companies of boat men, each consisting of 50 men, for transporting stores to the fort from Schenectady, and placed them under the command of Bradstreet, who was an active and vigilant officer, and inured to the hardships, to which that service exposed him. In the beginning of the spring of this year a small stockaded post with 25 men, at the carrying place, was cut off. It became necessary to pass through the country with large squadrons of boats, as the enemy infested the passage through the Onondago river. On his return from Oswego, July 3, 1756, colonel Bradstreet, who was apprehensive of being ambushed, ordered the several divisions to proceed as near each other, as possible. He was at the head of about 300 boat men in the first division, when at the distance of nine miles from the fort the enemy rose from their ambuscade and attacked him. He instantly landed upon a small island and with but six men maintained his position, till he was reinforced. A general engagement ensued, in which Bradstreet with gallantry rushed upon a more numerous enemy, and entirely routed them, killing and wounding about 200 men. His own loss was about 30. He arrived at Schenectady July 11th. In the year 1758 he was intrusted with the command of 3000 men on an expedition against fort Frontenac, which was planned by himself. He embarked at Oswego on lake Ontario and on the evening of August 25th landed within a mile of the fort. On the 27th it was

surrendered to him. Forty pieces of cannon and a vast quantity of provisions and merchandize, with 110 prisoners, fell into his hands. The fort and nine armed vessels and such stores, as could not be removed, were destroyed. In August 1764 he advanced with a considerable force toward the Indian country, and at Presque Isle compelled the Delawares, Shawnee, and other Indians to terms of peace. He was appointed major general in May 1772. After rendering important services to his country, he died at New York Oct. 21, 1774.—*Wynne*, ii. 59–61, 86–88; *Ann. reg. for 1764*, 181; *Holmes*, ii. 198; *Marshall*, i. 437, 438; *Coll. hist. soc.* vii. 150, 155; *Monte*.

BRAINARD, John Gardiner Calkins, a poet, was the son of judge Jeremiah G. Brainard of New London, Con., and was born about the year 1797. He was graduated in 1815 at Yale college. Though his name differs in one letter from that of the celebrated missionary, yet probably they had a common ancestor. Indeed his name, in a catalogue of the college, is given *Brainerd*, while that of John, a brother of David, is printed *Brainard*. These are probably both mistakes. Autograph letters of David and John in my possession present the form of *Brainerd*: the other form of the name being adopted by the poet and his father, I do not feel authorised to change it for the sake of uniformity. Brainard studied law and commenced the practice at Middletown; but not finding the success, which he desired, in 1822 he undertook the editorial charge of the Connecticut Mirror at Hartford. Thus was he occupied about 7 years, until being marked as a victim for the consumption he returned about a year before his death to his father's house. He died Sept. 26, 1828, aged 32.

He was an excellent editor of the paper, which he conducted, enriching it with his poetical productions, which have originality, force, and pathos, and with many beautiful prose compositions, and refraining from that personal abuse, which many editors seem to think essential to their vocation. In this respect his gentle-

manly example is worthy of being followed by the editorial corps. He, who addresses himself every week or every day to thousands of readers, sustains a high responsibility. If, destitute of good breeding and good principles, he is determined to attract notice by the personalities, for which there is a greedy appetite in the community; if he yields himself a slave to the party, which he espouses, and toils for it by contumelies upon his opponents; if, catching the spirit of an infuriated zealot, and regardless of truth and honor, he scatters abroad his malignant slanders and inflammatory traducements; then, instead of a wise and benevolent teacher and guide, he presents himself as a sower of discord and a minister of evil. In an utopian commonwealth, or a republic constructed by pure reason and right, if the laws subject the teacher of ten children to an examination and approval before he can commence his labors, they would not allow a beardless youth, without judgment or principle, nor a man of full age, without conscience or honor, to send forth from day to day into the houses of the people a foul and malignant spirit, to corrupt them by indecencies and blasphemies and drive them to madness by falsehoods and bitter incitements. Mr. Brainard possessed a kindness of heart and rectitude of mind, which would not allow him to traduce and revile. He could not be the drudge of some patriotic impostor, who, hungry for office, clamorously boasts of seeking the interests of the dear people.

While Mr. Brainard was hopeless of success in the world, melancholy and despondent; yet in his social interviews, by a natural re-action, his spirit would sometimes run into an excess of levity and merriment. A laugh seemed to exorcise the demons, which were preying on his heart. Yet never did he utter any jests, aimed at religion; nor smile at such jests in others. His poetry is very creditable to his feelings, and principles, and talents. Most of his poetical productions were originally printed in the *Mirror*. The following is a part of his description of

the falls of Niagara.

"It would seem,

As if God pour'd thee from his hollow hand,
And hung his bow upon thine awful front;
And spoke in that loud voice, which seem'd to him,
Who dwelt in Patmos for his Saviour's sake,
'The sound of many waters,' and had bade
Thy flood to chronicle the ages back,
And notch his cent'ries in the eternal rocks."

When he was a member of Yale college in 1815, during a revival of religion, he was deeply impressed with his sin and danger; but his religious sensibility soon diminished, and the world occupied again his thoughts, though speculatively he assented to the truths of the gospel. Thus he lived 12 or 13 years, till a few months before his death. Then at his father's house, during his decay by the consumption, he spent his days and evenings in reading religious books and in pious meditations. To his minister, Mr. McEwen, he said, "this plan of salvation in the gospel is all, that I want; it fills me with wonder and gratitude, and makes the prospect of death not only peaceful, but joyous." Pale and feeble, he went to the house of God, and made a profession of religion and was baptized. The next sabbath, as he could not attend meeting, the Lord's supper was administered at his room. His last remark to his minister was, "I am willing to die: I have no righteousness, but Christ and his atonement are enough.—God is a God of truth and I think I am reconciled to him." The change experienced by the renovated, pardoned sinner, is described by him in the following lines:

"All sights are fair to the recovered blind;
All sounds are music to the deaf restored;
The lame, made whole, leaps like the sportive hind;

And the sad, bow'd down sinner, with his load
Of shame and sorrow, when he cuts the cord,
And leaves his pack behind, is free again
In the light yoke and burden of his Lord."

He published Occasional pieces of poetry, 12mo. 1825.—*Spec. Amer. poet.* III. 198-212; *Hawes' serm.*

BRAINERD, David, an eminent preacher and missionary to the Indians,

was born at Haddam, Connecticut, April 20, 1718. His father, Hezekiah Brainerd, son of deacon Daniel B., was an assistant of the colony, or a member of the council, who died, when his son was about 9 years of age; his mother, the daughter of Rev. Jeremiah Hobart, died when he was 14 years of age. His elder brother, Hezekiah, was a representative of Haddam; and his brother, Nehemiah, who died in 1742, was the minister of Eastbury, Con. As his mind was early impressed by the truths of religion, he took delight in reading those books, which communicate religious instruction; he called upon the name of God in secret prayer; he studied the scriptures with great diligence; and he associated with several young persons for mutual encouragement and assistance in the paths of wisdom. But in all this he afterwards considered himself as self righteous, as completely destitute of true piety, as governed by the fear of future punishment and not by the love of God, as depending for salvation upon his good feelings and his strict life, without a perception of the necessity and the value of the mediation of Christ. At this time he indeed acknowledged, that he deserved nothing for his best works, for the theory of salvation was familiar to him; but while he made the acknowledgment, he did not *feel* what it implied. He still secretly relied upon the warmth of his affections, upon his sincerity, upon some quality in himself as the ground of acceptance with God; instead of relying upon the Lord Jesus, through whom alone there is access to the Father. At length he was brought under a deep sense of his sinfulness, and he perceived, that there was nothing good in himself. This conviction was not a sudden perturbation of mind; it was a permanent impression, made by the view of his own character, when compared with that holy law of God, which he was bound to obey. But the discovery was unwelcome and irritating. He could not readily abandon the hope, which rested upon his religious exercises. He was reluctant to admit, that the principle,

whence all his actions proceeded, was entirely corrupt. He was opposed to the strictness of the divine law, which extended to the heart as well as to the life. He murmured against the doctrines, that faith was indispensably necessary to salvation, and that faith was completely the gift of God. He was irritated in not finding any way pointed out, which would lead him to the Savior; in not finding any means prescribed, by which an unrenewed man could of his own strength obtain that, which the highest angel could not give. He was unwilling to believe, that he was dead in trespasses and in sins. But these unpleasant truths were fastened upon his mind, and they could not be shaken off. It pleased God to disclose to him his true character and condition and to quell the tumult of his soul. He saw, that his schemes to save himself were entirely vain, and must forever be ineffectual; he perceived, that it was self interest, which had before led him to pray, and that he had never once prayed from any respect to the glory of God; he felt, that he was lost. In this state of mind, while he was walking in a solitary place in the evening of July 12, 1739, meditating upon religious subjects, his mind was illuminated with completely new views of the divine perfections; he perceived a glory in the character of God and in the way of salvation by the crucified Son of the Most High, which was never before discerned; and he was led to depend upon Jesus Christ for righteousness, and to seek the glory of God as his principal object.

In Sept. 1739 he was admitted a member of Yale college, but he was expelled in Feb. 1742. The circumstances, which led to this expulsion, were these. There had been great attention to religion in the college, and Mr. Brainerd, whose feelings were naturally warm, and whose soul was interested in the progress of the gospel, was misled by an intemperate zeal, and was guilty of indiscretions, which at that time were not unfrequent. In a conversation with some of his associates he expressed his belief, that one of

the tutors was destitute of religion. Being in part overheard, his associates were compelled by the rector to declare, respecting whom he was speaking; and he was required to make a public confession in the hall. Brainerd thought, that it was unjust to extort from his friends what he had uttered in conversation, and that the punishment was too severe. As he refused to make the confession, and as he had been guilty of going to a separate meeting after prohibition by the authority of college, he was expelled. In the circumstances, which led to this result, there appears a strong disposition to hunt up offences against the new lights, as those, who were attached to the preaching of Mr. Whitefield and Tennent, were then called. It was not so strange, that a young man should have been indiscreet, as that he should confess himself to have been so. Mr. Brainerd afterwards perceived, that he had been uncharitable and had done wrong, and with sincerity and humility he acknowledged his error and exhibited a truly christian spirit; but he never obtained his degree. Though he felt no resentment, and ever lamented his own conduct; yet he always considered himself as abused in the management of this affair.

In the spring of 1742 he went to Rip-ton to pursue the study of divinity under the care of Mr. Mills, and at the end of July was licensed to preach by the association of ministers, which met at Danbury, after they had made inquiries respecting his learning, and his acquaintance with experimental religion. Soon after he began his theological studies, he was desirous of preaching the gospel to the heathen, and frequently prayed for them. In November, after he was licensed, he was invited to go to New York, and was examined by the correspondents of the society for propagating christian knowledge, and was appointed by them a missionary to the Indians.

He arrived on the first of April 1743 at Kaunameek, an Indian village in the woods between Stockbridge, in the state of Massachusetts, and Albany, at the

distance of about 20 miles from the former place and 15 miles from Kinderhook. He now began his labors at the age of 25, and continued in this place about a year. At first he lived in a wigwam among the Indians; but he afterwards built himself a cabin, that he might be alone, when not employed in preaching and instructing the savages. He lodged upon a bundle of straw, and his food was principally boiled corn, hasty pudding, and samp. With a feeble body, and frequent illness, and great depression of mind, he was obliged to encounter many discouragements, and to submit to hardships, which would be almost insupportable by a much stronger constitution. But he persisted in his benevolent labors, animated by the hope, that he should prove the means of illuminating some darkened mind with the truth, as it is in Jesus. Besides his exertions, which had immediate reference to the instruction of the savages, he studied much, and employed much time in the delightful employment of communing in the wilderness with that merciful Being, who is present in all places, and who is the support and joy of all christians. When the Indians at Kaunameek had agreed to remove to Stockbridge and place themselves under the instruction of Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Brainerd left them and bent his attention towards the Delaware Indians.

He was ordained at Newark in New Jersey by a presbytery June 12, 1744, on which occasion Mr. Pemberton of New York preached a sermon. He soon afterwards went to the new field of his labors, near the forks of the Delaware in Pennsylvania, and continued there a year, making two visits to the Indians on Susquehannah river. He again built him a cabin for retirement; but here he had the happiness to find some white people, with whom he maintained family prayer. After the hardships of his abode in this place with but little encouragement from the effect of his exertions, he visited the Indians at Crosweeksung, near Freehold in New Jersey. In this village he was favored with remarkable

success. The Spirit of God seemed to bring home effectually to the hearts of the ignorant heathens the truths, which he delivered to them with affection and zeal. His Indian interpreter, who had been converted by his preaching, cooperated cheerfully in the good work. It was not uncommon for the whole congregation to be in tears, or to be crying out under a sense of sin. In less than a year Mr. Brainerd baptized 77 persons, of whom 38 were adults, that gave satisfactory evidence of having been renovated by the power of God; and he beheld with unspeakable pleasure between 20 and 30 of his converts seated round the table of the Lord. The Indians were at the time entirely reformed in their lives. They were very humble and devout, and united in christian affection. In a letter, dated Dec. 30, 1745, in my possession, he says, "the good work, which you will find largely treated of in my journal, still continues among the Indians; though the astonishing divine influence, that has been among them, is in a considerable measure abated. Yet there are several instances of persons newly awakened. When I consider the doings of the Lord among these Indians, and then take a view of my journal, I must say, 'tis a faint representation I have given of them." Nor is there any evidence, that he misjudged. The lives of these Indian converts in subsequent years, under John Brainerd and Wm. Tennent, were in general, holy and exemplary, furnishing evidence of the sincerity of their faith in the gospel.

In the summer of 1746 Mr. Brainerd visited the Indians on the Susquehannah, and on his return in Sept. found himself worn out by the hardships of his journey. His health was so much impaired, that he was able to preach but little more. Being advised in the spring of 1747 to travel in New England, he went as far as Boston, and returned in July to Northampton, where in the family of Jonathan Edwards he passed the remainder of his days. He gradually declined till Oct. 9, 1747, when, after suffering inexpressible agony, he entered upon that

rest, which remaineth for the faithful servants of God, aged 29 years.

Mr. Brainerd was a man of vigorous powers of mind. While he was favored with a quick discernment and ready invention, with a strong memory and natural eloquence, he also possessed in an uncommon degree the penetration, the closeness and force of thought, and the soundness of judgment which distinguish the man of talents from him, who subsists entirely upon the learning of others. His knowledge was extensive, and he added to his other attainments an intimate acquaintance with human nature, gained not only by observing others, but by carefully noticing the operations of his own mind. As he was of a sociable disposition, and could adapt himself with great ease to the different capacities, tempers, and circumstances of men, he was remarkably fitted to communicate instruction. He was very free, and entertaining, and useful in his ordinary discourse; and he was also an able disputant. As a preacher he was perspicuous and instructive, forcible, close, and pathetic. He abhorred an affected boisterousness in the pulpit, and yet he could not tolerate a cold delivery, when the subject of discourse was such, as should warm the heart, and produce an earnestness of manner.

His knowledge of theology was uncommonly extensive and accurate. President Edwards, whose opinion of Mr. Brainerd was founded upon an intimate acquaintance with him, says, that "he never knew his equal, of his age and standing, for clear, accurate notions of the nature and essence of true religion, and its distinctions from its various false appearances." Mr. Brainerd had no charity for the religion of those, who indulging the hope, that they were interested in the divine mercy settled down in a state of security and negligence. He believed, that the good man would be continually making progress towards perfection, and that conversion was not merely a great change in the views of the mind and the affections of the heart, produced by the Spirit of God; but that it was the beginning of a course

of holiness, which through the divine agency would be pursued through life. From the ardor, with which he engaged in missionary labors, some may be led to conclude, that his mind was open to the influence of fanaticism. During his residence at college, his spirit was indeed somewhat tinged with the zeal of bitterness; but it was not long before he was restored to true benevolence and the pure love of the truth. From this time he detested enthusiasm in all its forms. He reprobated all dependence upon impulses, or impressions on the imagination, or the sudden suggestion of texts of scripture. He withstood every doctrine, which seemed to verge towards antinomianism, particularly the sentiments of those, who thought that faith consists in believing, that Christ died for them in particular, and who founded their love of God, not upon the excellence of his character, but upon the previous impression, that they were the objects of his favor, and should assuredly be saved. He rebuffed the pride and presumption of laymen, who thrust themselves forth as public teachers and decried human learning and a learned ministry; he detested the spirit, which generally influenced the separatists through the country; and he was entirely opposed to that religion, which was fond of noise and show, and delighted to publish its experiences and privileges. Very different from the above was the religion, which Mr. Brainerd approved, and which he displayed in his own life. In his character were combined the most ardent and pure love to God and the most unaffected benevolence to man, an alienation from the vain and perishable pursuits of the world, the most humbling and constant sense of his own iniquity, which was a greater burden to him than all his afflictions, great brokenness of heart before God for the coldness of his love and the imperfection of his christian virtues, the most earnest breathings of soul after holiness, real delight in the gospel of Jesus Christ, sweet complacency in all his disciples, incessant desires & importunate prayers that men might be brought to the

knowledge and the obedience of the truth, & that thus God might be glorified & the kingdom of Christ advanced, great resignation to the will of his heavenly Father, an entire distrust of his own heart and a universal dependence upon God, the absolute renunciation of every thing for his Redeemer, the most clear and abiding views of the things of the eternal world, a continual warfare against sin, and the most unwearied exertion of all his powers in the service and in obedience to the commands of the Most High. He believed, that the essence of true religion consists in the conformity of the soul to God, in acting above all selfish views for his glory, desiring to please & honor him in all things, and that from a view of his excellency, and worthiness in himself to be loved, adored, and obeyed by all intelligent creatures. When this divine temper is wrought in the soul by the special influences of the Holy Spirit, discovering the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ, he believed, that the Author of all good could not but delight in his own image, and would most certainly complete his own work, which he had begun in the human heart. His religion did not consist in speculation; but he carried his own principles into practice. Resisting the solicitations of selfishness, he consecrated his powers to the high and benevolent objects, enjoined in the scriptures. It was his whole aim to promote in the most effectual manner the glory of his Redeemer. After the termination of a year's fruitless mission at Kaunameek, where he had suffered the greatest hardships, he was invited to become the minister of East Hampton, one of the best parishes on Long Island; but though he was not insensible to the pleasures of a quiet and fixed abode, among christian friends, in the midst of abundance; yet, without the desire of fame, he preferred the dangers and sufferings of a new mission among savages. He loved his Savior, and wished to make known his precious name among the heathen.

In his last illness and during the ap-

proaches of death Mr. Brainerd was remarkably resigned and composed. He spoke of that willingness to die, which originates in the desire of escaping pain, and in the hope of obtaining pleasure or distinction in heaven, as very ignoble. The heaven, which he seemed to anticipate, consisted in the love and service of God. "It is impossible," said he, "for any rational creature to be happy without acting all for God. I long to be in heaven, praising and glorifying him with the holy angels.—There is nothing in the world worth living for, but doing good and finishing God's work; doing the work, which Christ did. I see nothing else in the world, that can yield any satisfaction, besides living to God, pleasing him, and doing his whole will. My greatest comfort and joy has been to do something for promoting the interests of religion, and for the salvation of the souls of particular persons." When he was about to be separated forever from the earth, his desires seemed to be as eager as ever for the progress of the gospel. He spoke much of the prosperity of Zion, of the infinite importance of the work, which was committed to the ministers of Jesus Christ, and of the necessity, which was imposed upon them, to be constant and earnest in prayer to God for the success of their exertions. A little while before his death he said to Mr. Edwards, "my thoughts have been much employed on the old, dear theme, the prosperity of God's church on earth. As I waked out of sleep, I was led to cry for the pouring out of God's Spirit and the advancement of Christ's kingdom, which the dear Redeemer did and suffered so much for; it is this especially which makes me long for it. He felt at this time a peculiar concern for his own congregation of christian Indians. Eternity was before him with all its interests. "'Tis sweet to me," said he, "to think of eternity. But Oh, what shall I say to the eternity of the wicked! I cannot mention it, nor think of it. The thought is too dreadful!" In answer to the inquiry, how he did, he said, "I am almost in eternity; I long to be

there. My work is done. I have done with all my friends. All the world is now nothing to me. Oh, to be in heaven, to praise and glorify God with his holy angels!" At length, after the trial of his patience by the most excruciating sufferings, his spirit was released from its tabernacle of clay, and entered those mansions, which the Lord Jesus hath prepared for all his faithful disciples.

The exertions of Mr. Brainerd in the christian cause were of short continuance; but they were intense, and incessant, and effectual. One must be either a very good or a very bad man, who can read his life without blushing for himself. If ardent piety and enlarged benevolence, if the supreme love of God and the inextinguishable desire of promoting his glory in the salvation of immortal souls, if persevering resolution in the midst of the most pressing discouragements, if cheerful self denial and unremitting labor, if humility and zeal for godliness, united with conspicuous talents, render a man worthy of remembrance; the name of Brainerd will not soon be forgotten.

He published a narrative of his labors at Kaunameek, annexed to Mr. Pemberton's sermon at his ordination; and his journal, or an account of the rise and progress of a remarkable work of grace amongst a number of Indians in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, with some general remarks, 1746. This work which is very interesting, and which displays the piety and talents of the author, was published by the commissioners of the society in Scotland, with a preface by them, and an attestation by W. Tennent and Mr. M'cKnight. His life, written by president Edwards, is compiled chiefly from his own diary. Annexed to it are some of his letters and other writings. It is a book, which is well calculated to enkindle a flame of benevolence and piety in the breast.—A new edition of his Memoirs was published in 1822 by Sereno Edwards Dwight, including his *Journal*. Mr. Edwards had omitted the already printed journals, which had been published in two parts; the first, from

June 19, to Nov 4, 1745, entitled *Mirabilia Dei inter Indicos*; the second from Nov. 24, 1745 to June 19, 1746, with the title, *Divine grace displayed, &c.* These journals Mr. Dwight has incorporated in a regular chronological series with the rest of the Diary, as alone given by Edwards.—*Brainerd's life*; *his journal*; *Edwards' fun. serm.*; *Middleton's biog. evang.* iv. 262—264; *Assembly's miss. mag.* ii. 449—452; *Boston recorder*, 1824. p. 196.

BRAINERD, John, a missionary, brother of the preceding, was graduated at Yale coll. in 1746, & was a trustee of Princeton college from 1754 to 1780. The Indian congregation of his brother being removed from Crosweeksung or Crosweeks to Cranberry, not far distant, he succeeded his brother in the mission about the year 1748. His efforts were incessant for their good; but he had to encounter great difficulties. A drunken Indian sold their lands; the greedy government of New Jersey was hostile to the tribe; and Mr. Brainerd, unable to support a school master, endeavored himself amidst numerous avocations to teach them the elements of learning as well as the truths of religion. The place of his residence in 1754 was Bethel; whence he wrote to Dr. Wheelock: "it belongs to thousands to endeavor to christianize the Indians, as well as to us. It is as really their duty, and would be every way as much to their advantage, as ours. If the country in general were but sensible of their obligation; how would they exert themselves, how freely would they disburse of their substance, and what pains would they take to accomplish this great and good work?" About 1755 Wm. Tennent succeeded him. In 1763 he lived at Great Egg Harbor. In 1772 he lived at Brotherton, N. J. He died about 1780.

BRANT, Joseph, a famous Indian chief, was at the head of the six nations, so called, in the state of New York. Each of these was divided into 3 or more tribes, called the turtle tribe, the wolf tribe, the bear tribe &c. He was a Mohawk of pure Indian blood. His father,

Brant, a chief, was denominated an Onondago Indian, and about the year 1756 had three sons in sir Wm. Johnson's army. Young Brant was sent by sir William to Dr. Wheelock's Indian charity school at Lebanon crank, now the town of Columbia, Connecticut; and after he had been there educated, employed him in public business. His Indian name was Thayendanega. About the year 1762 Rev. Charles J. Smith, a missionary to the Mohawks, took Brant as his interpreter; but, the war obliging him to return, Brant remained and went out with a company against the Indians, behaving "so much like the christian and the soldier, that he gained great esteem." In 1765 his house was an asylum for the missionaries in the wilderness and he exerted himself for the religious instruction of his poor Indian brethren. In 1775 he visited England; and it was there perceived, of course after the education he had received, that he spoke and wrote the English language with tolerable accuracy. In the war, which commenced in that year, he attached himself to the British cause. The barbarities, attending the memorable destruction of the beautiful settlement of Wyoming in July, 1778, have been ascribed to him by the writers of American history and by Campbell in his poem, *Gertrude of Wyoming*; but Brant was not present in that massacre: the Indians were commanded by col. John Butler, a tory and refugee, whose heart was more ferocious, than that of any savage. Col. Brant, however, was the undisputed leader of the band, which in July 1779 destroyed the settlement of Minisink in Orange county, New York, a few miles from West Point. In June he left Niagara with about 300 warriors of the 6 nations and a number of Tories for the purpose of destroying the settlements upon the Delaware river. On the 20th of July he appeared on the west of Minisink and sent down a party, which, after destroying the settlement, returned with their booty to the main body at Grassy swamp brook. The next day 120 men assembled under the command of a physician, col. Tusten, and marched

17 miles toward the enemy. In the morning of July 22d col. Hathorn arrived and took the command, and in a short time the battle commenced and lasted the whole day. The fire was irregular, from behind trees and rocks, both by the Indians and Americans, every man fighting in his own way. Brant and his whole force were engaged. About sunset our troops, having expended their ammunition, retreated and were pursued by the savages. Dr. Tusten, in a nook of rocks, had dressed the wounds of 17 men, whose cries for protection and mercy, when they heard the retreat ordered, were piercing to the soul; but they all perished, with Dr. Tusten, under the Indian tomahawk. On this day 44 Americans fell, some of whom were the pride and flower of the village of Goshen: among them were Jones, Little, Duncan, Wisner, Vail, Townsend, and Knapp. Maj. Poppino, who escaped, lived to nearly 100 years, and was present with an assemblage of 10 or 12,000 people, when their bones were buried July 22, 1822. After the peace of 1783 Brant visited England, and passed the remainder of his life in upper Canada. In 1785 he in self defence killed one of his sons, who in a fit of drunkenness had attempted his life: in consequence of this act he resigned his commission of captain in the British service, and surrendered himself to justice; but lord Dorchester, the governor, would not accept his resignation. He sent his two sons, Joseph and Jacob, in 1801 to the care of president Wheelock of Dartmouth college, to be educated in Moor's school. He died at his seat in upper Canada, at the head of lake Ontario, Nov. 24, 1807, aged 65. His daughter married Wm. J. Kerr, Esq. of Niagara in 1824.

His son, John, an Indian chief, was in England in 1822, and placed before the poet, Campbell, documents to prove that his father was not present at the massacre of Wyoming, and that he was in fact a man of humanity. After reading them Campbell published a letter, in which he recanted the charges of ferocity, advanced in his Gertrude; but he assigns rather an

inadequate reason for this change in the estimate of his character, namely, that Brant enjoyed the friendship of some high-minded British officers, which would not have been the case, had he been ferocious, and destitute of amiable qualities. In the war of the revolution he was doubtless the leader of savages, who took delight in scalps: he was undeniably in command, when the wounded of Minisink were butchered; yet the slaughter may have occurred entirely without his orders. Probably his subsequent intercourse with civilized men and reading the New Testament may have softened his character. I am able to state, upon the authority of his son Joseph, that as he lay in his bed and looked at the sword, hanging up in his bed room, with which he had killed his son, he was accustomed to cry in the sorrow of his heart. He once proposed to write a history of the 6 nations. He published the Book of common prayer and the gospel of Mark, in the Mohawk and English languages, 8vo. Lond. 1787.—The gospel according to St. John, in Mohawk, entitled Nene Karighwioston tsinihorighhoten ne Saint John, which is ascribed to him in the Cambridge catalogue, was the work of the chief, John Norton: it is without date, but was printed at London in 1807 or 1808 by the British and foreign bible society, in an edition of 2,000 copies.—*Holmes*, ii. 292, 302; *Mas. hist. col.* x. 154; *Phil. trans. vol.* 76. 231; *Panoplist*, iii. 323, 324; *Weld's trav.* ii. 297; *Wheelock's narrative*; *E. Argus*, May 7, 1822.

BRATTLE, Thomas a respectable merchant of Boston, was born Sept. 6 1757, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1776 and was afterwards treasurer of that institution. He was a principal founder of the church in Brattle street, of which Dr. Colman was the first minister. His death occurred May 18, 1713, in the fifty sixth year of his age. He was the brother in law of Mr. Pemberton. Several of his communications on astronomical subjects were published in the philosophical transactions. He wrote an excellent letter, giving an

account of the witchcraft delusion in 1692, which is preserved in the hist. collections.—*Holmes*, 1.511; *Colman's life*. 42; *Collect. hist. soc.* v. 61—79.

BRATTLE, William, minister of Cambridge, Massa. brother of the preceding, was born in Boston about the year 1672, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1680. He was afterwards for several years a tutor and a fellow of that seminary. He exerted himself to form his pupils to virtue and the fear of God, punishing vice with the authority of a master, and cherishing every virtuous disposition with parental goodness. When the small pox prevailed in the college, he was not driven away in terror; but with benevolent courage remained at his post, & visited the sick, both that he might administer to them relief, and might impress upon them those truths, which were necessary to their salvation. As he had never experienced the disease, he now took it in the natural way; for the practice of inoculation had not been introduced into America. But the course of the disorder was mild and he was soon restored to his usual health. He was ordained pastor of the church in Cambridge, as successor of Mr. Gookin, Nov. 25, 1696, and after a useful ministry of 20 years died Feb. 15, 1717, aged 54. Farmer, with all his accuracy, erroneously says March for Feb. He was succeeded by Dr. Appleton. His funeral was attended February 20, a day memorable for the great snow, which then commenced, and which detained for several days at Cambridge the magistrates and ministers, who were assembled on the occasion. The snow was six feet deep in some parts of the streets of Boston.

Mr. Brattle was a very religious, good man, an able divine, and an excellent scholar. Such was his reputation for science, that he was elected a fellow of the royal society. He was polite and affable, compassionate and charitable. Having a large estate, he distributed of his abundance with a liberal hand; but his charities were secret and silent. His

pacific spirit and his moderation were so conspicuous, as to secure to him the respect of all denominations. So remarkable was his patience under injuries, and such a use did he make of the troubles of life, that he was heard to observe, that he knew not how he could have spared any of his trials. Uniting courage with his humility, he was neither bribed by the favor, nor overawed by the displeasure of any man. He was a man of great learning and abilities, and at once a philosopher and a divine. But he placed neither learning nor religion in unprofitable speculations, but in such solid and substantial truth, as improves the mind and is beneficial to the world. The promotion of religion, learning, virtue, and peace was the great object, in which he was constantly employed. As he possessed penetration and a sound judgment, his counsel was often sought and highly respected. Such was his regard to the interests of literature, that he bequeathed to Harvard college 250 pounds, besides a much greater sum in other charitable and pious legacies. With regard to his manner of preaching, Dr. Colman comparing him and Mr. Pemberton, who died about the same time, observes; "they performed the public exercises in the house of God with a great deal of solemnity, though in a manner somewhat different; for Mr. Brattle was all calm, and soft, and melting, but Mr. Pemberton was all flame, zeal, and earnestness." The death of this good man, after a languishing disease, was peaceful and serene.

He published a system of logic, entitled, "compendium logicæ secundum principia D. Renati Cartesii plerumque efformatum et catechisticè propositum." It was held in high estimation, and long recited at Harvard college. An edition of it was published in the year 1758.—*Holmes' hist. Cambridge*; *Col. hist. soc.* vii. 32, 55—59; x. 168; *Holmes*, ii, 94; *Boston news let.* No. 671; *Former's reg.*

BRATTLE, William, a man of extraordinary talents and character, the son of the preceding, was graduated at Har-

vard college in 1722. He was a representative of Cambridge in the general court, & was long a member of the council. He studied theology and preached with acceptance. His eminence as a lawyer drew around him an abundance of clients. As a physician his practice was extensive and celebrated. He was also a military man, and obtained the appointment of major general of the militia. While he secured the favor of the governor of the state, he also ingratiated himself with the people. In his conduct there were many eccentricities. He was attached to the pleasures of the table. At the commencement of the American revolution an unhappy sympathy in the plans of general Gage induced him to retire into Boston, from which place he accompanied the troops to Halifax, where he died in Oct. 1776. His first wife was the daughter of gov. Saltonstall; his second was the widow of James Allen, & daughter of col. Fitch. His son, Thomas Brattle, of Cambridge, died Feb. 7, 1801.—*Collect. hist. soc.* VII. 58; VIII. 82.

BRAXTON, Carter, a member of congress in 1776, was the son of George Braxton, a rich planter of Newington, King and Queen's county, Virginia, born Sept. 10, 1736. His mother was the daughter of Rob. Carter of the council. After being educated at William and Mary college, he married and settled down as an independent planter. On the death of his wife he visited England, & returned in 1760. By his second wife, the daughter of Richard Corbin of Lanneville, he had 16 children: she died in 1814, and all the children but one were dead before 1829. In 1765 he became a member of the house of burgesses, and was distinguished for his patriotic zeal. In Nov. 1775 he was elected the successor of Peyton Randolph in congress, but continued a member of that body only till the signing of the declaration of independence. During the remainder of his life he was often a member of the legislature & council of Virginia. He died of the palsy Oct. 10, 1797. His talents were respectable; his oratory easy; his manners peculiarly

agreeable. His last days were imbittered by unfortunate commercial speculations, & vexatious lawsuits: some of his friends, his sureties, suffered with him. Though in early life a gentleman of large fortune, he found himself in his old age, by his own imprudence, involved in inextricable embarrassments. Happy are they, who are wisely content with their lot and who use liberally their wealth, not for display, but for the purposes of a noble charity.—*Goodrich's lives.*

BRAY, Thomas, D.D., ecclesiastical commissary for Maryland and Virginia, was sent out by the bishop of London in 1699, and was indefatigable in his efforts to promote religion in the colonies and among the Indians and negroes. Libraries were instituted by him both for missionaries and for parishes. He crossed the Atlantic several times & spent the greater part of his life in these labors. Soliciting the charities of others, he also in his disinterested zeal contributed the whole of his small fortune to the support of his plans. Through his exertions parish libraries were established in England, and various benevolent societies in London were instituted, particularly the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts. He died Feb. 15, 1730, aged 73, leaving one daughter. He published a memorial on the state of religion in North America with proposals for the propagation of religion in the several provinces; circular letters to the clergy of Maryland; *cursus catecheticus Americanus*, 1700; apostolic charity; *bibliotheca parochialis*; discourse on the baptismal covenant.

BREARLEY, David, chief justice of New Jersey, was born in that state in 1763, and received the degree of A. M. at Princeton in 1781. He attained to great eminence at the bar. As a member of the convention in 1787 he assisted in forming the constitution of the United States. Soon after he received the appointment of judge, he died at his seat near Trenton, Aug. 23, 1790, at the early age of 26 years. He was appointed by Washington in 1789 district judge for

New Jersey and was succeeded by Robert Morris.—Gen. Joseph Brearley died at Morristown in 1805, aged 93. Whether he was the father of the judge is not ascertained, nor whether the judge was a descendant of Roger Breirly, who published *Bundle of soul-convincing truths*, Edinb. 1670.

BREBEUF, Jean de, a Jesuit missionary among the Indians in Canada, arrived at Quebec in 1625. According to Charlevoix he twice, when among the Hurons, in a time of drought, obtained rain in answer to his prayers. However, taken prisoner by the Iroquois in 1649, he was cruelly put to death by them, with his associate, father Lallemand. Amidst their barbarities the savages said to him, "You have assured us, that the more one suffers on earth the greater will be his happiness in heaven; out of kindness to you we therefore torture you." At least Charlevoix reports, that they said so. Brebeuf was 55 years of age. He was the uncle of the poet of Normandy, George de B.—He translated into Huron an abridgment of the Christian doctrine by Ledesma. This is annexed to Champlain's relation du voyage, 1632.—*Charlev. i. 294.*

BRECK, Robert, a minister of Marlborough, Mass., was born in Dorchester in 1682, the son of captain John Breck, a very ingenious and worthy man, and grandson of Edward Breck, a settler of Dorchester in 1636. After his father's death he was sent to Harvard college, where he graduated in 1700. He was ordained Oct. 25, 1704, as successor of Mr. Brimsmead, and after a ministry of 28 years he died Jan. 6, 1731, aged 48. His successors were Kent, Smith, and Packard. He left a wife and four children. A daughter married Rev. Mr. Parkman of Westborough. He was a man of vigorous talents, of quick perception, and tenacious memory, of solid judgment, and extensive learning. So great was his skill in the Hebrew, that he read the bible out of it to his family. He was also well versed in philosophy, mathematics, antiquities, and history; and

his extensive knowledge he was always ready to communicate for the instruction of others. As a pastor he was prudent and faithful: he was an orthodox, close, methodical preacher. He was a strong disputant; a strenuous assertor of the privileges of the churches, and an opponent of episcopal claims. United with his piety, he possessed a singular courage and resolution. Before his settlement he preached some time on Long Island during the administration of gov. Cornbury, when, tho' a young man, he boldly asserted the principles of the nonconformists, notwithstanding the threatening & other ill treatment, which he experienced. In temper he was grave and meditative, yet at times cheerful, and in conversation entertaining. A perfect stranger to covetousness, he was ever hospitable and charitable. In severe pain he was resigned; and his end was peace. So great was the esteem, in which he was held, that in his sickness a day of fasting was kept for him Oct. 15, 1730, when several ministers were present; and on his death sermons were preached by Swift of Framingham, Prentice of Lancaster, and Loring of Sudbury. He published an election sermon, 1728; the danger of falling away after a profession; a sacramental sermon, 1728.—*Best. w. news letter, Jan. 21; Week. journ. Jan. 18; Loring's serm.*

BRECK, Robert, minister of Springfield, Mass. was the son of the preceding, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1730. He was ordained Jan. 27, 1736. His settlement occasioned an unhappy controversy. It was alleged against him, that he did not deem a knowledge of Jesus Christ necessary to the salvation of the heathen, and that he treated lightly of the atonement. A narrative relating to his ordination was published; followed by "an answer to the Hampshire narrative;" and this by "a letter" to the author of the narrative, in 1737. After a ministry of 48 years he died April 23, 1784, aged 70. His superior intellectual powers were enlarged by an extensive acquaintance with men and books. He

accustomed himself to a close manner of thinking and reasoning. By diligent application he acquired a rich fund of the most useful knowledge. His disposition was remarkably cheerful and pleasant, and his conversation was entertaining and instructive, sometimes enlivened by humor, but always consistent with the sobriety of the christian and the dignity of the minister. Hewas easy of access, hospitable, compassionate, & benevolent. His sense of human weakness and depravity led him to admire the gracious provision of the gospel, and he delighted to dwell upon it in his public discourses. His religious sentiments he formed on a careful examination of the scriptures. Steady to his own principles, he was yet candid towards those, who differed from him. In his last illness he spoke in the humblest terms of himself, but professed an entire reliance on divine mercy through the Mediator, and he resigned himself to death with the dignity of a christian. He published a century sermon, preached at Springfield Oct. 16, 1775, one hundred years from the burning of the town by the Indians; also a sermon on the death of Rev. Dr. Stephen Williams, 1782.—*Lathrop's funeral sermon.*

BRECKENRIDGE, John, attorney general of the United States, died at Lexington, Kentucky, Dec. 14, 1806. He was elected a member of the senate in the place of Humphrey Marshall, and took his seat in 1801. In Jan. 1802 he submitted in the senate a resolution to repeal an act of the preceding session respecting the judiciary establishment of the United States, by which sixteen new circuit judges had been created. It was this resolution, which called forth the most astonishing powers of argument and eloquence. In 1803 Mr. Breckenridge distinguished himself by supporting resolutions in relation to Spanish affairs of a milder complexion, than those advocated by Mr. Ross. After the resignation of Mr. Lincoln of Mass. he was appointed attorney general in his place.

BREED, Allen, one of the first settlers of Lynn, Mass., was born in England in

1601 and arrived in this country in 1630, probably in the *Arabella* at Salem June 12. He was a farmer and lived in the western part of summer street, Lynn, possessing 200 acres of land. The village, in which he resided, derived from him the name of "Breed's End." He is one of the grantees, named in 1640 in the Indian deed of South Hampton, Long Island, which was settled from Lynn by Rev. Mr. Fitch and others. He died March 17, 1692, aged 91. The name of his wife was Elizabeth; and his children were Allen, Timothy, Joseph, and John. Of these Allen was living in 1692, when it was voted by the town, that Allen Breed, *senior*, "should sit in the pulpit," with 7 others; Joseph was then a select man; and John died 1678. The descendants in Lynn and other towns in Massachusetts are numerous; from one of them was derived the name of Breed's hill in Charlestown, celebrated for the battle of 1775, called by mistake the battle of Bunker's hill, for the battle was fought on Breed's not Bunker's hill. One of his descendants at Lynn was col. Fred. B., an officer of the revolution, who died July 1820, aged 68. Among the descendants in Connecticut were Gershom Breed, an eminent merchant of Norwich, and his sons, John M. Breed, mayor of the city, a graduate of Yale, 1768, Shubael Breed, a graduate of 1778, and Simeon Breed, a graduate of 1781.—Some of the descendants are in Pennsylvania. At New-Hope in Bucks county there died in 1829 a pious youth, aged 11 years, bearing the name of the ancestor of all, Allen-Breed. He had been for years a Sabbath school scholar, and received also from his parents religious instruction. July 6 he trod upon a nail, in consequence of which he expired on the 15th. He said to his mother, his father being deceased, "I love you, I love William, I love all; but I love Jesus Christ better."—"I don't wish to get well; I had rather go to Christ." And thus he departed in christian peace.—*Lewis' hist. Lynn, 25; Farmer's reg.; Dwight's trav. III. 313.*

BRENTON, William, governor of

Rhode Island, was a representative of Boston for several years from 1635. Of Rhode Island he was president between 1660 and 1661 and governor under the charter from 1666 to 1669; in both which offices he succeeded Arnold and was succeeded by him. He died in Newport, 1674. Several of his descendants held important offices in the colony: they adhered to the royal government at the revolution. A late admiral in the British navy was a native of Newport.—*Farmer's reg.*

BRESSANI, Francisco Giuseppe, a jesuit missionary, was a Roman by birth. He toiled with much zeal in his mission among the Hurons in Canada, until it was broken up. Having been taken captive and tortured, he bore in his mutilated hands for the rest of his life the proofs of his sufferings. He died in Italy. In 1653 there was published an account of his mission in Italian, entitled, *Breve relatione d' ulcune missioni &c.*—*Charlevoix.*

BREWSTER, William, one of the first settlers of Plymouth colony, and a ruling elder of the church, was born in England in the year 1560, and was educated at the university of Cambridge, where his mind was impressed with religious truth, and he was renewed by the Spirit of God. After completing his education he entered into the service of William Davison, ambassador of queen Elizabeth in Holland. This gentleman, who was friendly to religion, possessed the highest regard for Mr Brewster, and reposed in him the utmost confidence. He esteemed him as a son. Mr Brewster in return proved himself not unworthy of the friendship, which he had experienced; for when Davison, who had been appointed secretary of state, incurred the affected displeasure of the queen for drawing, in compliance with her orders, the warrant for the execution of Mary, he did not forsake his patron. He remained with him, and gave him what assistance it was in his power to afford, under the troubles, with which it was the policy of Elizabeth to overwhelm the innocent

secretary in the year 1587. When he could no longer serve him, he retired to the north of England among his old friends.

His attention was now chiefly occupied by the interests of religion. His life was exemplary, and it seemed to be his great object to promote the highest good of those around him. He endeavored to excite their zeal for holiness, and to encourage them in the practice of the christian virtues. As he possessed considerable property, he readily and abundantly contributed towards the support of the gospel. He exerted himself to procure faithful preachers for the parishes in the neighborhood. By degrees he became disgusted with the impositions of the prelatical party, and their severity towards men of a moderate and peaceable disposition. As he discovered much corruption in the constitution, forms, ceremonies, and discipline of the established church, he thought it his duty to withdraw from its communion, and to establish with others a separate society. This new church, under the pastoral care of the aged Mr. Clifton and Mr. Robinson, met on the Lord's days at Mr. Brewster's house, where they were entertained at his expense, as long as they could assemble without interruption. When at length the resentment of the hierarchy obliged them to seek refuge in a foreign country, he was the most forward to assist in the removal. He was seized with Mr. Bradford in the attempt to go over to Holland in 1607, and was imprisoned at Boston, in Lincolnshire. He was the greatest sufferer of the company, because he had the most property. Having with much difficulty and expense obtained his liberty, he first assisted the poor of the society in their embarkation, and then followed them to Holland.

He had a large family and numerous dependents; and his estate was exhausted. As his education had not fitted him for mechanical or mercantile employments he was now pressed with hardships. In this exigency he found a resource in his learning and abilities. He opened a school

at Leyden for instructing the youth of the city & of the university in the English tongue ; and being familiar with the Latin, with which they were also acquainted, he found no impediment from the want of a language common to both. By means of a grammar, which he formed himself, he soon assisted them to a correct knowledge of the English. By the help of some friends he also set up a printing press, and published several books against the hierarchy, which could not obtain a license for publication in England.

Such was his reputation in the church at Leyden, that he was chosen a ruling elder, and he accompanied the members of it, who came to New England in 1620. He suffered with them all the hardships, attending their settlement in the wilderness. He partook with them of labor, hunger, and watching ; and his bible and his sword were equally familiar to him. As the church at Plymouth was for several years destitute of a minister, Mr. Brewster, who was venerable for his character and years, frequently officiated as a preacher, though he could never be persuaded to administer the sacraments. According to the principles of the church, the ruling elder, in the absence of the teaching elder or pastor, was permitted to dispense the word. No regular minister was procured before the year 1629, when Ralph Smith was settled. Previously to this period, the principal care of the church rested upon Mr. Brewster, who preached twice every Lord's day; and afterwards he occasionally exercised for the good of the church his talents in teaching. He died in the peace and hope of the christian April 16, 1644, aged 83. His children were Patience, Fear, Love, (a son), Wrestling, Jonathan, Lucretia, William, Mary.—Jonathan removed to New London, thence to Norwich, Con., and died 1659. Love was an inhabitant of Duxbury.

Through his whole life he was remarkably temperate. He drank nothing but water, until within the last five or six years. During the famine, which was experienced in the colony, he was resigned

and cheerful. When nothing but oysters & clams were set on his table, he would give thanks, that his family were permitted "to suck of the abundance of the seas, & of the treasures hid in the sand." He was social & pleasant in conversation, of a humble & modest spirit ; yet, when occasion required, courageous in administering reproof, though with such tenderness, as usually to give no offence. He was conspicuous for his compassion towards the distressed ; and if they were suffering for conscience sake, he judged them, of all others, most deserving of pity and relief. He had a peculiar abhorrence of pride. In the government of the church he was careful to preserve order and the purity of doctrine and communion, and to suppress contention. He was eminent for piety. In his public prayers he was full and comprehensive, making confession of sin with deep humility, and supplicating with fervor the divine mercy through the merits of Jesus Christ. Yet he avoided a tedious prolixity, lest he should damp the spirit of devotion. In his discourses he was clear and distinguishing, as well as pathetic ; and it pleased God to give him uncommon success, so that many were converted by his ministry. At his death he left what was called an excellent library. It was valued at 43 pounds in silver, and a catalogue of the books is preserved in the colony records.

The church at Plymouth, of which Mr. Brewster was ruling elder, was peculiar for the liberty of "propheying" or preaching, which was allowed even to such private members, as were "gifted." When governor Winthrop visited Plymouth in 1632, in the afternoon's exercise of the Lord's day a question, according to custom, was propounded, upon which a number of the congregation expressed their opinions, and the governor of Massachusetts, being requested, "spoke to it" with the rest. "The preachments of the gifted brethren," says Dr. Mather, "produced those discouragements to the ministers, that almost all left the colony, apprehending themselves driven away by the neglect

and contempt, with which the people on this occasion treated them." This church admitted none to its communion without either a written or oral declaration of their faith and religious experience. The scriptures were not read in public nor was the psalm before singing, till in compassion to a brother, who could not read, one of the elders or deacons was permitted to read it line by line, after it had been previously expounded by the minister. No children were baptized, unless one of the parents was in full communion, and baptized children were considered as subjects of ecclesiastical discipline. While in Holland the Lord's supper was administered every sabbath; but it was omitted in America till a minister was obtained, and then it was administered only once in a month.—*Belknap's Amer. biog.* II. 252—256; *Collect. hist. soc.* IV. 108, 113—117; *Morton*, 153; *Neal's N. E.* I. 231; *Savage's Winthrop*, I. 91; *Magnalia*, I. 14; *Prince*, 89.

BREWSTER, Nathaniel; minister of Brookhaven, Long Island, was a graduate of the first class of Harvard college in 1642. At first he was settled in the ministry at Norfolk, England; on his return to America he was settled at Brookhaven in 1665, and died in 1690, leaving sons, John, Timothy, and Daniel, whose descendants of respectable standing remain on Long Island.—*Farmer's register*.

BRICKETT, John, published a work, entitled, natural history of North Carolina, with cuts, Dublin, 1737.

BRIDGE, Thomas, minister of the first church in Boston, was born at Hackney, England, & was graduated at Harvard college in 1675; After visiting Europe as a merchant, he became a minister. He first preached at Jamaica; then at New Providence and Bermuda, and at West Jersey. He was ordained at Boston as colleague with Mr. Wadsworth May 10, 1705. He died suddenly of an apoplexy Sept. 26, 1715, aged 58 years. He was eminent for his christian virtues. While he was upright in his dealings, he was also meek and mild; his heart was

kind; and he was humble & devout. He was habitually serious. Though his talents were not conspicuous, yet his thoughts were always expressed in suitable and manly language. In prayer he was eminent. His intimate acquaintance with the scriptures and the devotional frame of his mind rendered his supplications to the throne of grace very interesting. While he was himself exceedingly desirous of doing good, free from every particle of envy, he sincerely rejoiced in the usefulness and respectability of others. He was not desirous of honor, & so humble was the opinion, which he had formed of himself, that the expression of his humility sometimes put to the blush those, who were younger and more desirous of distinction. He was diligent in study, but his bible was his library. To this book he devoted his attention, and he became well acquainted with its important truths. Such was his moderation, so greatly was he desirous of peace, that it was thought he was sometimes silent when he ought to have spoken, and that he yielded too much to others. He published the following sermons; at the artillery election, 1705; on the choice of the town officers, 1710; on faith, 1715.—*Colman's sun. serm.*; *Hist. col.* III. 257.

BRIDGE, Josiah, second minister of East Sudbury, Massa., was graduated at Harvard college in 1758, and ordained Nov. 4, 1761 the successor of Wm. Cook, who died Nov. 12, 1760, aged 63, in the 37th year of his ministry. Mr. Bridge died June 20, 1801, aged 61, in the 40th year of his ministry, and was succeeded by Joel Foster, who died in 1812. Before the division of the church the ministers of Sudbury were E. Brown, Sherman, and I. Loring. He was a popular preacher, with a clear, loud voice. His convention sermon in 1792 and Dudleian lecture in 1797 were not printed. He published the election sermon, 1789.—*Col. hist. soc. s.s.* IV. 61; *Palladium*, June 26th.

BRIGHAM, Paul, lieut. gov. of Vermont, died at Norwich, June 16, 1824, aged 79. For 4 years he was a captain in the war of independence; 5 years high

sheriff of Windsor county; 5 years chief judge of the county court; and 22 years lieut. governor. His various duties he discharged to the acceptance of his fellow citizens, till the infirmities of age admonished him to retire from the public service.—*Farmer's col.* iii. ap. 64.

BRIGHT, Francis, first minister in Charlestown, Mass. was a pupil of the famous Mr. Davenport. He arrived at Naumkeag, or Salem, in June 1629, in company with Mr. Skelton and Mr. Higginson. Disagreeing in judgment with his two brethren, he removed to Charlestown. After tarrying here a little more than a year and finding, that the people were disposed to carry the reformation to a greater length, than he thought was necessary, he returned to England in 1630. He was succeeded by Mr. Wilson—*Morse and Parish's N. E.*, 74; *Morton*, 82; *Prince*, 184, 188.

BRIMSMEAD, William, first minister of Marlborough, Mass., was a native of Dorchester and probably the son of John Brimsmead, who lived in Dorchester in 1638, and who had a son, John, born 1640. The name is the same as Brinsmead, as it was written in 1752 in the last will of John Brinsmead of Milford, one of whose daughters married Dr. Wheelock; and the same as Brinsmade, as it was written by Daniel Nathaniel B. of Woodbury in 1777 and as it is written at the present day. He was educated at Harvard college, but never received a degree. He with others of his class, being displeas'd with a vote of the corporation, requiring the students to reside four years at Cambridge instead of three, left the institution in 1647. He was employed as a preacher at Plymouth in 1665. At Marlborough he preached as early as Sept. 1660, though he was not ordained till Oct. 3, 1666. As he was preaching, Sunday, March 20, 1676, the assembly was dispersed by an outcry of "Indians at the door." All reached the fort safely, except one man, who was wounded. The meeting house and many dwelling houses were burnt. He died July 3, 1701, and was succeeded by Mr.

Breck. He was never married. He is represented as a well accomplished servant of Christ. He published the election sermon, 1681.—Among the papers, made use of by Prince in compiling his annals, was a journal in latin kept by Mr. B. from 1665 to 1695 inclusively.—*Col. hist. soc.* v. 47, 122; ix. 179; x. 89.

BROCK, John, minister of Reading, Massachusetts, was born in England in 1620, and was distinguished for early piety. He came to this country about the year 1637. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1646, and, after residing there two years longer, engaged in preaching the gospel, first at Rowley and then at the isle of Shoals. He continued at this last place till 1662, when he removed to Reading, as successor of Samuel Hough, being ordained Nov. 13, 1662. Here he ministered in holy things till his death June 18, 1688, aged 67. He was succeeded by Mr. Pierpont. His wife was the widow of Mr. Hough.

Mr. Brock was an eminent christian, and a laborious, faithful minister, preaching not only on the sabbath, but frequently on other days. He established lectures for young persons, and for the members of the church. He often made pastoral visits, and they were rendered very useful by his happy talents in conversation. He was so remarkable for holiness & devotion, that it was said of him by the celebrated Mitchell, "he dwells as near heaven, as any man upon earth." He was full of faith and of the Holy Ghost. Several remarkable stories are related of the efficacy of his prayers, in which he frequently had a particular faith, or an assurance of being heard. When he lived at the isle of Shoals, he persuaded the people to enter into an agreement to spend one day in every month, besides the sabbaths, in religious worship. On one of these days the fishermen, who composed his society, desired him to put off the meeting, as the roughness of the weather had for a number of days prevented them from attending to their usual employment. He endeavored in vain to convince them of the impropriety of their request. As most

of them were determined to seize the opportunity for making up their lost time, and were more interested in their worldly than in their spiritual concerns, he addressed them thus ; " if you are resolved to neglect your duty to God, and will go away, I say unto you, catch fish if you can ; but as for you, who will tarry and worship the Lord Jesus Christ, I will pray unto him for you, that you may catch fish until you are weary." Of thirty five men only five remained with the minister. The 30, who went from the meeting, with all their skill caught through the whole day but four fishes ; while the five, who attended divine service, afterwards went out and caught 500. From this time the fishermen readily attended all the meetings, which Mr. Brock appointed. A poor man, who had been very useful with his boat in carrying persons, who attended public worship, over a river, lost his boat in a storm, and lamented his loss to his minister. Mr. Brock said to him, " go home, honest man, I will mention the matter to the Lord ; you will have your boat again tomorrow." The next day, in answer to earnest prayer, the poor man recovered his boat, which was brought up from the bottom by the anchor of a vessel, cast upon it without design. A number of such remarkable correspondences between the events of providence and the prayers of Mr. Brock caused Mr. John Allen of Dedham to say of him, " I scarce ever knew any man so familiar with great God, as his dear servant Brock."—*Mather's magnalia*, iv. 141-143; *Coll. hist. soc.* vii. 251-254; *Stone's fun. serm. on Prentiss*; *Fitch's serm. at the ordination of Tucke*.

BROCK, Isaac, maj. general in the British army, captured gen. Hull and his whole army at Detroit Aug. 16, 1812. He afterwards proceeded to the Niagara frontier, and was killed in the battle of Queenstown, Oct. 13th. He was rallying his troops, which had been put to flight by a desperate charge of col. Chrystie, when he was pierced by three balls. He was a brave and generous officer. Du-

ring his funeral the guns of the American fort were fired as a token of respect.—*Brackenridge's hist. war.* 73.

BROECK, Abraham Ten, a patriot of the revolution, was the president of the convention of the state of New York in 1776 and signed their eloquent address, dated at Fish-Kill Dec. 21, which was written by John Jay. In Oct. 1781 he was the mayor of the city of Albany and communicated to gen. Heath a vote of thanks for the protection he had afforded the city. He died at Albany Jan. 1810, aged 76.—John Ten Broeck, who died at Albany in Dec. 1822, aged 84, was also a patriot of the revolution and held various public offices, while he adorned in private life his Christian profession. *Amer. rememb.* 1777, p. 53; *Heath*, 320.

BROMFIELD, Edward, an eminent merchant in Boston, was born in November 1695. His father, Edward, was a member of the council ; his mother was the eldest daughter of Rev. Mr. Danforth of Roxbury. By means of her instructions and the instructions of his grandmother, a daughter of Mr. Wilson of Boston, his mind in early life was deeply impressed by religious truth. His whole life was conscientious, upright, and holy. He sustained several important trusts, and with incorruptible integrity sought the public good. He was a representative of his native town in the general court from the year 1739 to 1743 ; & he would have been continued, as colleague with his brother in law, Thomas Cushing, but he preferred the humbler station of overseer of the poor, in which office he remained twenty one years successively. He died April 10, 1756, aged 60. His daughter, Sarah, married Jeremiah Powell, a member of the council. His son, col. Henry Bromfield, a merchant in Boston, passed his last days at Harvard, where he died Feb. 9, 1820, aged 92 : his daughter married Daniel D. Rogers of Boston. Mr. Bromfield was eminent for his christian virtues. In his intercourse with others he was open, friendly, pleasant, and remarkable for

candor. Attached to the ancient principles of New England, he loved the most zealous and awakening ministers; he worshipped the Most High in his family; he partook of the supper of his Lord and Master with the humblest reverence and the most ardent gratitude and love. In his last sickness so deep was the sense of his unworthiness and guilt, that he enjoyed little composure till just before his death, when his apprehensions were in a great measure removed. In his most desponding moments he ever justified the ways of God.—*Prince's fun. serm.*; *Boston gaz.*, Apr. 19, 1756.

BROMFIELD, Edward, a young man of uncommon genius, the son of the preceding, was born in Boston in 1723. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1742. He lived but a short time to display his virtues and his talents, for he died Aug. 18, 1746, aged twenty three years. From his childhood he was very amiable and modest. As he grew up, the powers of his mind were unfolded, and he discovered remarkable ingenuity and penetration, which were strengthened and increased as he became acquainted with mathematical science. His genius first appeared in the use of the pen, by which with admirable exactness he sketched the objects of nature. He made himself so familiar with Weston's short hand, that he was able to take down every word of the professor's lectures at the college, and the sermons, which were delivered from the pulpit. He was skilful in projecting maps. As he was well skilled in music, he for exercise and recreation made with his own hands an excellent organ, with two rows of keys and several hundred pipes. The workmanship exceeded any thing of the kind, which had been imported from England. He took peculiar pleasure in pursuits, which related to natural philosophy, for he wished to behold the wisdom of God in his works. He made great improvement in the microscopes, which were then used, most accurately grinding the finest glasses, and multiplying the powers of optical instruments. He met with no mechanism, which he

did not readily improve. But these were only the amusements of Mr. Bromfield. He was engaged in the pursuits of higher and more interesting objects, than those, which had reference only to the earth and could occupy the mind but a few days. Though from childhood he possessed the virtues, which endeared him to his acquaintance, yet it was not before he reached the age of 17, that he was converted by the influence of the divine Spirit from his natural state of selfishness and iniquity to the supreme love of his Maker. From this period the truths of revelation claimed his intense study, and it was his constant aim to conform his life to the requisitions of the gospel. Nothing interested him so much, as the character of Jesus Christ and the wonders of redemption, which he hoped would excite his admiration in the future world, and constitute his everlasting blessedness. He left behind him a number of manuscripts, which contained his pious meditations, and marked his progress towards perfection. Though his body was feeble, his whole soul was indefatigable. In his eyes there was an expression of intellect, which could not be mistaken. Had his life been spared, his name might have been an honor to his country, and philosophy might have been dignified by a connexion with genuine religion.—*Prince's ac. of Bromfield*; *Panoplist*, ii. 193-197.

BROOKS, Eleazer, a brigadier general, was born in Concord, Mass., in 1726, and was a descendant of capt. Thomas Brooks, a settler of Concord in 1636, who died May 22, 1667. Without the advantages of education he acquired a valuable fund of knowledge. It was his practice in early life to read the most approved books, and then to converse with the most intelligent men respecting them. In 1774 he was chosen a representative to the general court and continued 37 years in public life, being successively a representative, a member of the senate, and of the council. He took a decided part in the American revolution. At the head of a regiment he was engaged in the

battle at White Plains in 1776, and distinguished himself by his cool, determined bravery. From the year 1801 he secluded himself in the tranquil scenes of domestic life. He died at Lincoln, Nov. 9, 1806, aged 80 years. Gen. Brooks possessed an uncommonly strong and penetrating mind, and his judgment as a statesman was treated with respect. He was diligent and industrious, slow in concerting, but expeditious in performing his plans. He was a firm believer in the doctrines of christianity and in his advanced years accepted the office of deacon in the church at Lincoln. This office he ranked above all others, which he had sustained in life.—*Stearn's fun. ser.*; *Columb. cent. Nov. 22, 1806.*

BROOKS, John, LL.D., governor of Mass., was born at Medford in 1752. His father was capt. Caleb B., a farmer; and his early years were spent in the toils of a farm, with no advantages of education, but those of a town school. At the age of 14 by a written indenture as an apprentice for seven years he was placed under the tuition of Dr. Simon Tufts. At this period he formed a friendship with his fellow student, count Rumford. While studying medicine he also exhibited a fondness for military exercises, forming the village boys into companies and training them. Commencing the practice of physic at Reading, he took the command of a company of minute men, for the drilling of whom he acquired some skill by observing the trainings of the British soldiers in Boston. On the news of the expedition to Lexington April 19, 1775 he instantly marched; and, meeting the British force returning from Concord, he ordered his men to place themselves behind the barns and fences and to fire continually upon the enemy. He soon received the commission of major in the army. He entered the service of his country with an excellent character and a high sense of moral rectitude. On the evening of June 16th he assisted in throwing up the fortifications at Breed's hill; but next morning being despatched by col. Prescott with a message to gen.

Ward at Cambridge, and being obliged, for the want of a horse, to go on foot, he did not participate in the memorable battle of the 17th June. In 1777 he was appointed lieut. colonel. He accompanied Arnold in August 1777 against col. St. Leger on the Mohawk, and suggested to Arnold the successful project of dispersing the Indians by sending out one Cuyler to spread an exaggerated account of our forces. In the battle of Saratoga, Oct. 7, at the head of his regiment he stormed and carried the intrenchments of the German troops. In the battle of Monmouth he was acting adjutant general. When the conspiracy at Newburgh in March 1783 had well nigh disgraced the army, Washington rode up to Brooks and requested him to keep his officers within quarters to prevent their attending the insurgent meeting; the reply was, "sir, I have anticipated your wishes, and my orders are given." With tears in his eyes Washington took him by the hand and said, "colonel Brooks, this is just what I expected from you."

From the army Brooks returned to private life, free from the vices incident to soldiership, rich in honor, esteem, and affection, but without property and without the means of providing for his family, except by resuming his profession. His aged and infirm teacher, Dr. Tufts, resigned his business into the hands of his pupil. For many years he was major general of the militia of his county, and he established excellent discipline, for which during the whole war he had been distinguished. As a member of the convention he advocated the adoption of the constitution of the United States. By Washington he was appointed marshal of the district and inspector of the revenue; in the war of 1812 he was appointed adjutant general of Massachusetts by gov. Strong, whom he succeeded as chief magistrate in 1816. For 7 years successively he was re-elected; and with great dignity and faithfulness he presided over the affairs of the commonwealth. In 1816 he retired to private life, being succeeded by William Eustis. He died March 1,

1825, aged 72 years. His wife died many years before. His only daughter, Lucy, the wife of Rev. George O. Stuart of Kingston, upper Canada, died Dec. 1814; and his son, John, a lieutenant in the navy, of youthful beauty & generous enterprise, fell in the battle of Lake Erie Sep. 10, 1813, on board Perry's flag ship, Lawrence. One son, maj. Alexander S. Brooks, of the army of the U. S. survived him.

Gov. Brooks held a high rank as a physician. He was scientific and skilful. His manners were dignified, courteous, and benign; and his kind offices were doubled in value by the manner, in which he performed them. In the office of chief magistrate he labored incessantly for the public good. His addresses to the legislature manifested large and liberal views. No one could doubt his integrity and devoted patriotism. He was the governor of the people; not of a party. In his native town, of which he was the pride, the citizens were accustomed to refer their disputes to his arbitrement, so that lawyers could not thrive in Medford. In private life he was most amiable and highly esteemed, the protector and friend of his numerous relatives, and the delight of all his acquaintance. The sweetness of his temper was evinced by the composure and complacency of his countenance. Towards the close of his life he connected himself with the church in Medford under the pastoral care of Dr. Osgood. A short time before he died, he said, "I see nothing terrible in death. In looking to the future I have no fears. I know in whom I have believed; and I feel a persuasion, that all the trials appointed me, past or present, will result in my future and eternal happiness.—I look back upon my past life with humility. I am sensible of many imperfections, that cleave to me. I know, that the present is neither the season nor the place, in which to begin the preparation for death. Our *whole* life is given us for this great object, & the work of preparation should be early commenced, and be never relaxed till the end of our days.—To God I can appeal, that

it has been my humble *endeavor* to serve him in sincerity, and wherein I have failed, I trust in his grace to forgive. I now rest my soul on the mercy of my adorable creator, through the only mediation of his Son, our Lord.—Oh, what a ground of hope is there in that saying of an apostle, that God is in Christ reconciling a guilty world to himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them?—In God I have placed my eternal ALL; and into his hands I commit my spirit!"—To the medical society he bequeathed his library.—Besides his valuable official communications as chief magistrate, he published a discourse before the humane society, 1795; discourse on pneumonia, before the medical society, 1808.—*Thacher's med. biog.* 197-207; *Dizwell's memoir; Columb. Centinel, May 18, 1825.*

BROOME, John, lieutenant gov. of New York, and president of the Senate, was an eminent merchant and for many years at the head of various commercial, charitable, and religious institutions. In 1777 he was a member of the convention, which framed the constitution of New York. In 1804 he was elected lieutenant gov.; and he died Aug. 8, 1810, aged 82.

BROWN, Chadd, minister of Providence, R. I. fled thither from persecution in Massachusetts in 1636, and became in 1639 one of the members of the baptist church, then formed by Roger Williams, when Wm. Wickenden was appointed first elder. With him Mr. Brown was associated in the pastoral care of the church in 1642. He died about 1665; & his colleague in 1669. In 1792 the town of Providence voted to erect a monument to his memory. His descendants for nearly two centuries have been among the most distinguished citizens, of Rhode Island. His grandson, James Brown, was a minister of the same church; and four of the grandsons of James have been patrons of Brown university;—Nicholas; Joseph, L. L. D. who died Dec. 1785; John, an eminent merchant, who died Sept. 20, 1803, aged 67; and Moses. Probably also Elisha was a grandson, who was lieutenant

governor and died in April 1802, aged 85.—*Col. hist. soc. s. s. ix. 197.*

BROWN, Edmund, the first minister of Sudbury, Massa., came from England in 1637, was ordained, Aug. 1640, over the 18th church in Massa., and died June 22, 1677. He sustained a good character and was a man of distinction in his day. His successors were James Sherman, who was dismissed in 1705; Israel Loring, who died March 9, 1772, aged 89; and Jacob Biglow, and Timothy Hilliard.

BROWN, John, minister of Haverhill, Massa., was born in Brighton and was graduated in 1714, and ordained the successor of Joshua Gardner May 13, 1719. He died Dec. 2, 1742, aged 46, being greatly esteemed for his learning, piety, and prudence, and was succeeded by Edward Barnard. By his wife, Joanna, daughter of Rev. Roland Cotton, he had four sons, educated at Cambridge, 3 of whom were ministers, namely, John of Cohasset, who graduated in 1741 and died Sept. 21, 1791; Cotton of Brookline, who graduated in 1743 and died Apr. 13, 1751; and Thomas of Stroudwater, who graduated in 1752 and died in 1797. Of his three daughters one married John Chipman of Marblehead, and another Rev. Edward Brooks of North Yarmouth and Medford, father of Peter C. Brooks. He published a sermon on the death of Tho. Symmes, 1726.—*Mass. hist. col. s. s. iv. 142.*

BROWN, John, col., a distinguished officer in the revolutionary war, was born in Sandisfield, Berkshire county, Mass., Oct. 19, 1744. His parents removed from Woodstock, Con., first to Brimfield, then to Granville, and to Sandisfield, and last to Rutland, Vermont. After graduating at Yale college in 1771, he studied law with Oliver Arnold in Providence, and commenced the practice at Caghawaga, now Johnstown, New York, and was appointed king's attorney. However, in a short time, about the year 1773, he removed to Pittsfield, where there was then but one lawyer, Woodbridge Little. But these two men of the law had very

different notions of patriotism. Mr. Brown was resolved to hazard every thing in resistance of oppression. Bold and prudent and having a fine personal appearance, he was selected by the state committee of correspondence in 1774 for the hazardous enterprise of going to Canada to excite the people to revolt. He went in the spring of 1774 & returned in the autumn, and went again in 1775. His pretence was the purchase of horses; but the Canadians remarked, that he was a singular jockey, for the horses never suited him. Once indeed the house, in which he lodged, was assailed; but he made his escape. He was delegate to the provincial congress Feb. 15, 1775.—Immediately after the battle of Lexington some gentlemen in Connecticut formed the project of taking Ticonderoga by surprise. Capts. Edward Mott and Noah Phelps of Hartford marched April 29th privately with 16 unarmed men. Arriving at Pittsfield, they communicated the project to Mr. Brown and col. James Easton; also to Arnold, who was then at Pittsfield. These gentlemen instantly engaged in the affair, and led by Arnold they captured the fort of Ticonderoga May 10th. Mr. Brown was intrusted with the business of conveying away the prisoners, amounting to 100, and was also sent as express to the general congress at Philadelphia, where he arrived May 17th. In July he and Allen were despatched through the woods into Canada to assure the Canadians, that their religion and liberties should not be impaired by the approaching army. On the 24th of Sept. he took fort Chamblee. The next day Allen, who expected the co-operation of Brown, marched upon Montreal, but was attacked by a superior force and was taken prisoner. As this was an expedition unauthorized by any higher authority, Allen was treated with great severity.

While Arnold was before Quebec maj. Brown arrived from Sorrel and joined him: Montgomery had arrived two days before. In the attack on Quebec, Dec. 31st, maj. Brown with a part of a regiment

of Boston troops was directed to co-operate by making a false attack upon the walls to the south of St. John's gate and to set fire to the gate with combustibles prepared for the purpose. He executed his part in the enterprise: col. Livingston, owing to the depth of the snow, failed in his. In this assault Montgomery fell. The congress Aug. 1, 1776 voted him a commission of lieutenant colonel, with rank and pay in the continental army from Nov. 1775. In Dec. 1776 he conducted a regiment of militia to fort Independence. After the defeat of col. Baum at Bennington, in 1777, he was despatched by gen. Lincoln from Pawlet to the north end of Lake George with 500 men to relieve our prisoners. By marching all night he attacked the enemy at break of day Sept. 17th at the landing, 3 miles from Ticonderoga; set at liberty 100 of our men; made prisoners of 295; took the landing, mount Defiance, mount Hope, the French lines, and the block house; 200 batteaux, an armed sloop, several gunboats, a few cannon, and a vast quantity of plunder. His letter to Gates Sept. 18 describes his success, which tended to raise the spirit of the troops and to excite the militia to join their brethren. After this exploit he joined the main army. In the next month Burgoyne was captured.

Soon after this event col. Brown retired from the service on account of his detestation of Arnold. In the campaign in Canada in 1776 he had become acquainted with his character; and it is remarkable, that at this period, 3 years before the treason of Arnold, col. Brown published a hand bill of 13 or 14 articles against him in the height of his fame, charging him with levying contributions on the Canadians for his own private use and benefit. He said, that Arnold would prove a traitor, for he had sold many a life for money. The people of La Prairie had submitted on the promise of good quarters; but their village was plundered and burnt, and lives were destroyed. After this col. Brown was employed occasionally in the Massachusetts service. He was chosen a member of the general court in 1778.

22

In the fall of 1780 he marched up the Mohawk, for the relief of gen. Schuyler, but was led by a traitor into an ambuscade of Canadians, Tories, and Indians at Stone Arabia, in Palatine, and was slain on his birth day, Oct. 19, 1780, aged 36 years. Forty five of his men, many of whom marched from Berkshire the week before, were also killed. The same day at Fox's mills gen. Van Rennselaer defeated the same party under sir John Johnson. This force had destroyed Schoharie.—Col. Brown's daughters married Wm. Butler, printer, Northampton, and Dr. Hooker of Rutland, Vt. His son, Henry C. Brown, has been for years the sheriff of Berkshire.—When he was in Albany on his way to Stone Arabia, col. Brown had the curiosity to call upon Ann Lee, then in prison, the mother of the Shakers; and he assured her, by way of pleasantry, that on his return he should join her society. About a fortnight after his death two grave looking shakers proceeded from Albany to Pittsfield, and presented themselves before the widow of col. Brown, saying, that they came from mother Ann with this message to her, that her husband in spirit, since his death, had come and joined mother Ann's company and had given express orders, that his widow should also join the society. But mother Ann, with all her art, did not in this case find a dupe. Mrs. Brown, who is still living, the wife of capt. Jared Ingersoll, and who gave me this narrative, bid the stupid messengers go about their business. Yet this mother Ann is now by multitudes regarded as a divinely commissioned teacher of true religion and the way to heaven. When will rational men cease to yield up their understandings to gross and palpable imposture, like that of Ann Lee and Emanuel Swedenborg? It will never be, until they are willing to receive the truth of God from his word and to obey his commands.—*Hist. Berkshire*, 119, 122, 378; *Amer. remem.* 1777. 458; *Col. hist. soc.* II. 56, 117, 197; *s.s.* II. 24, 243; III. 286.

BROWN, Joseph, professor of experimental philosophy in the college of R. I. died Dec. 3, 1785, aged 52. He

was distinguished for skill in mechanical science; being the first in this country to construct and apply the British invention of the steam engine.

BROWN, Nicholas, an eminent merchant of Rhode Island, died at Providence May 29, 1791, aged 61. He was the grand son of James Brown, minister of the baptist church in Providence; and James was the grandson of Chadd Brown, a minister of the same church, after Roger Williams, in 1642. From early youth his attention had been directed to mercantile pursuits, and by the divine blessing upon his diligence and uprightness he acquired a very ample fortune. But although he was rich he did not make an idol of his wealth. His heart was liberal, and he listened to every call of humanity or science. The interests of government, of learning, of religion were dear to him. He loved his country, and rejoiced in her freedom. The public buildings in Providence, sacred to religion and science, are monuments of his liberality. He was an early and constant patron of the college. In his religious principles he was a baptist, and he was a lover of good men of all denominations. He was not ashamed of the gospel, nor of the poorest of the true disciples of the Redeemer. His general knowledge & the fruitfulness of his invention furnished him with an inexhaustible fund of entertaining conversation.—*Stillman's fun. serm; Providence gaz.*

BROWN, Andrew, editor of the Philadelphia gazette, was born in Ireland about the year 1744. He came to America in 1773 as a soldier in the British regiment; but he quitted the service and settled in Massachusetts. He engaged in the American cause at the commencement of the war, and displayed great courage in the battles of Lexington and Bunker's hill. He was also a useful officer in the northern army under general Gates. At the close of the war he established an academy for young ladies in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on a very liberal and extensive plan. He afterwards removed to Philadelphia, where he pursued the same

object; but as his employment did not well accord with a very irritable temper, he relinquished it. He now established the Federal gazette, the first number of which was published Oct. 1, 1788. The present government of the United States had not then commenced, and his paper was the channel, through which some of the most intelligent friends of the constitution addressed the public. He pursued his task with indefatigable industry; but difficulties pressed upon him, and he seemed to have little prospect of deriving much pecuniary advantage from his paper, before the city was visited with the yellow fever in 1793. As he remained in Philadelphia during the ravages of the pestilence, and continued his gazette, when the other daily papers were suspended, he derived from this circumstance an increase of patronage; which at length rewarded his labors. His exertions were not relaxed through his success; but changing the name of his paper to that of the Philadelphia gazette, and resolving, that it should not be devoted exclusively to any political sect, but should be open to discussions from every side, he made it a correct vehicle of important intelligence. The profits of his establishment were now great, and he was in the midst of prosperity, when it pleased God to overwhelm him with ruin. His house took fire by means of his office, which was one part of it, Jan. 27, 1797, and in an unsuccessful attempt to rescue his family from the flames he was so much burned, that he survived but a few days. His wife and three children were next day committed to a common grave, and the next Saturday, Feb. 4, 1797, his spirit followed them into another world. The only survivor of the family was a son, born in Ireland of a former wife, who became one of the proprietors of the gazette, after the death of his father.—*Hardie's biog. dict.; Monthly mag, 1797. 71, 72.*

BROWN, Moses, a brave officer in the navy of the United States, died of an apoplectic fit January 1, 1804, aged 62 years. During the last 48 years of his life he followed the profession of a mariner.

In the revolutionary war his reputation gained him the command of several of the largest private armed ships from New England. In these stations he was zealous, brave, and successful. He was engaged in several severe battles with the enemy. When the small American navy was establishing a number of years after the war, the merchants of Newburyport built a ship by subscription for the government, and obtained the command of her for captain Brown. His advanced age had not impaired his skill, nor deprived him of his zeal and activity. While he commanded the Merrimac, he was as enterprising and successful as formerly. When the reduction of the navy took place, he was dismissed from office; but his finances did not allow him to retire from business, and he followed till his death his accustomed avocation.—*N. E. repertory*, Jan. 14, 1804.

BROWN, William Hill, a poet, died at Murfreesborough, N. Carolina, where he was studying law, Sept. 2, 1793, aged 27. He wrote a tragedy, founded on the death of Andre, and a comedy. His *Ira* and *Isabella* was published in 1807.

BROWN, Samuel, M. B., a physician in Boston, was the son of an innkeeper of the same name, and was born at Worcester, Massa., in 1768. He graduated at Harvard college in 1793; obtained the degree of M. B. in 1797; and died at Bolton in Jan. 1805 aged 36. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Jeffries. He lost a brother by the yellow fever of 1798. Dr. Brown was very much respected and promised to be distinguished in his profession. He published a dissertation on bilious malignant fever, 1797, and a valuable dissertation on yellow fever, which received the premium of the humane society, 8vo., 1800; on mercury in med. repos. vol. 6th.

BROWN, Charles Brockden, a distinguished writer, was born in Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1771. After a classical education under Rob. Proud, author of the history of Pennsylvania, he was at the age of 18 apprenticed to a lawyer, Alex. Wilcox; but his time was chiefly employed, not

in the study of the law, but in various literary pursuits. Timidity & an invincible dislike to the legal profession prevented him from becoming a member of the bar. He published in 1798 his first novel, *Wieland*, which gained for him reputation; & in 1799 *Ormond*, or the secret witness, which was less successful. Next followed *Arthur Mervyn*, in which the ravages of the yellow fever, witnessed by the author in Philadelphia and New York, are faithfully described. He wrote also *Edgar Huntley*; and in 1801 *Clara Howard*, in an epistolary form, and then *Jane Talbot* in 1804, the two last being much inferior to his preceding productions. He conducted two periodical works; in 1799 and 1800 the monthly magazine and *Am. review*, and in 1805 the literary mag. & *Am. register*. He also wrote 3 political pamphlets. In 1806 he commenced the semi-annual *American register*, 5 volumes of which he lived to publish.

Of a delicate constitution, his lungs in 1809 gave clear indications, that he was in a consumption. He travelled in New Jersey and New York, but without benefit: he died Feb. 22, 1810, aged 39. His wife, whom he married in 1804, was the sister of John B. Linn. His son, Eugene L., a youth of great promise, died of the consumption in 1824.

His novels, which were admired while he lived, fell into oblivion after his death; but after a few years they began to be read in England and they were republished in Boston. They present in rich language varied incidents and powerful emotions, & the author has a wonderful invention; but his scenes are terrific, and the horrors of crime are oppressive to the heart. As his novels were produced with great rapidity, they are all deficient in unity and apparently unfinished. There is no moral in them; no useful end was proposed. Mr. Brown wrote for amusement, and for the indulgence of his diseased imagination; and his writings, like much of modern literature, are not tinged with the spirit of that holy religion, which will at a future day pervade the productions of all the learned of the earth.—He was an

admirer of Godwin; and by Godwin, who acknowledged, that he was indebted to him, he was regarded as a writer of distinguished genius. His style is free from affectation, simple and nervous. "For a large part of his short life he appears as a sad enthusiast, a sceptical inquirer, a dissatisfied observer, a whimsical projector of better things for society than he could ever bring to pass, or in a calm moment wish to realize; turning his mind to various pursuits with rash eagerness; planning epics, studying architecture, forming literary associations, discussing legal questions with his fellow students, & abandoning the profession of his choice before he had felt either its vexations or excitements, or even framed a tolerable excuse for his conscience, or an answer to the persuasions of his friends. Such was his hurried, mingled, undirected life." The latter part of his literary career was more beneficial to himself and useful to the world. With a fixed and important object before him and a course of study, directed in its subjects and manner of prosecution by a sober judgment, his days might have been prolonged and have been passed in comparative happiness.

In 1815 Wm. Dunlap published a short account of his life, with selections from his letters, manuscripts, & printed works. Besides the magazines, already mentioned and the novels, which were reprinted at Boston, 6 vols. 1827, Mr. Brown translated Volney's travels in the U. S. 1804, and wrote a memoir of J. B. Linn, prefixed to Valerian, 1805; address to the government of the U. S. on the cession of Louisiana to the French, &c. 1803; the British treaty, 1808; address to congress on the restrictions of foreign commerce &c., 1809.—*N. A. review*, June 1819; *Enc. Am.*

BROWN, Samuel R., author of several books, in the war of 1812 was a volunteer in the corps of mounted rifle men, commanded by col. R. M. Johnson. He afterwards edited a newspaper at Cayuga, N. Y., called the Patriot, which on account of pecuniary embarrassment he relinquished in 1815. He died at Cherry Valley, Sept. 15, 1817, aged 42. He published

View of the campaigns of the north western army, 1814; History of the war of 1812 in 2 vols.; Western gazetteer, or Emigrant's directory, 1817.

BROWN, Charles, M. D., died at Harper's ferry Sept. 1824, leaving a large estate to the Philadelphia med. hospital.

BROWN, Richard, colonel, a Cherokee Indian, died in Tennessee Jan. 26, 1818, aged 45, when gen. Jackson was proceeding against the Seminole Indians. He was one of the Cherokee delegation, appointed to proceed to Washington in order to carry into effect the objects of a treaty, which the nation had made with the United States. The American government had not in 1818 renounced and cast away the obligations of sacred treaties with the Cherokees, pledging the faith of the country for their protection within defined boundaries.—Col. Brown was regarded by his countrymen as a leader in war and a wise counsellor in peace. In every battle during the Creek war he was at the head of the Cherokees under general Jackson, whose personal friendship he enjoyed. He was severely wounded in the action at the Horse Shoe. His blood and that of his countrymen was shed for ungrateful and faithless whites, determined for the sake of their lands to drive them from their beautiful hills and vallies into the wide plains of the wilderness beyond the Mississippi. Possibly a returning sense of right will yet spare the remains of the red men, the original occupants of our country, and allow them to lie down in the dust by the graves of their fathers. An old English charter will be found a poor justification of injustice and inhumanity towards a weak and defenceless people.—*Bost. Patr.* Feb. 18, 1818.

BROWN, Francis, D.D., president of Dartmouth College, was born at Chester, N. H. Jan. 11, 1784, and graduated in 1805 at Dartmouth where he was a tutor from 1806 to 1809. In Jan. 1810 he was ordained the minister of North Yarmouth, Maine, as the successor of Tristram Gilman, whose daughter he married. Of Bowdoin college he was an overseer & trustee.

tee. In 1815 he was appointed president of Dartmouth college. He died of the consumption July 27, 1820, aged 36. His predecessor was Dr. Wheelock; his successor Dr. Dana. "His talents and learning, amiableness and piety eminently qualified him for the several stations, which he filled, and rendered him highly useful and popular." He published several sermons, among which are the following; at the ordination of Allen Greely, 1810; at a fast on account of the war, 1812; on the evils of war, 1814; before the Maine missionary society, 1814.—*Lord's Lempr.*

BROWN, Catharine, a Cherokee, was born about the year 1800, at a place, now called Wills-Valley, in a beautiful plain of tall forest trees, within the chartered limits of Alabama, a few miles west of the Georgia line and 25 miles south east of the Tennessee river. On each side of the valley rose the Raccoon and Lookout mountains. Her parents were halfbreeds; their mothers only being full blooded Cherokees. Her father's name was Yaunungyahski, which means, "the drowned by a bear;" he had also the name of John Brown, from his father. Her mother's name was Tsaluh; she was called by the whites Sarah; and before she married Brown, she was the wife of Webber, by whom she had a son, a man of property, now called col. Webber. Catharine's parents were ignorant of the English language, and the amount of their religion was, that there was a Creator of the world, and also a future state of rewards and punishments.

In 1801 the Moravians commenced a mission at Spring-place in the Cherokee country, about 40 or 50 miles east of Wills-Valley; soon afterwards Rev. Gideon Blackburn made efforts for several years to establish a school among the Cherokees. In 1816 Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, employed by the American board for foreign missions, appeared at a Cherokee council and obtained permission to establish schools. He selected, as the place for the first school, Chickamaugah, now called Brainerd, 20 or 30 miles north

of Spring-place, within the limits of Tennessee. Catharine heard of this school, and though living at a distance of 100 miles she became a member of it in July 1817, being then 17 years of age. She had learned to speak English by residing at the house of a Cherokee friend and could read in words of one syllable. Although an Indian girl of comely features and blooming, and although she had been placed amidst many temptations; yet her moral deportment had been always correct. She was modest and gentle, but withal somewhat fond of displaying the ornaments of her dress. In three months she learned to read and write. In Dec. 1817 she cherished the hope, that she had experienced the power of the gospel in her heart. She was baptized Jan. 25, 1818, and admitted as a member of the church March 29th. In June 1820 she undertook to teach a school at Creek path, near her father's. For sweetness of temper, meekness, and gentleness she was unsurpassed. To her parents she was very dutiful and affectionate. A weekly prayer meeting was instituted by her; and she was zealous to instruct her ignorant neighbors in the great truths of the gospel. She formed the purpose of perfecting her education, that her usefulness might be increased. But in the spring of 1823 her health declined, she had a settled consumption, & it became evident, that her death was near. She said,—“I feel perfectly resigned to the will of God. I know he will do right with his children. I thank God, that I am entirely in his hands. I feel willing to live, or die, as he thinks best. My only wish is, that He may be glorified.” Having been conveyed about 50 miles to the house of her friend, Dr. Campbell, she there died July 18, 1823, aged 23. She was buried at Creek path by the side of her brother, John, who had died the preceding year in the triumphs of the same faith. Dr. Campbell remarks, “the Savior seemed to be continually the anchor of her hope, the source of her constant and greatest happiness, and the object of her most ardent love.” A pure flame of benevolence

burned within her. "My heart," she said, "bleeds for my poor people; I am determined to pray for them while God lends me breath." If it be asked,

"Fair spirit, nursed in forest wild,
Where caught thy breast those sacred flames?"

The answer must be; from the beams of that Sun of righteousness, which is the light of the world; from that glorious gospel, which it is the duty of Christians to communicate to all the heathen tribes of the earth. Her conversion was the means of the establishment of a mission at Creek path, and of the conversion to the faith and hopes of Christianity of her father and of most of her family. Let any scoffer at missions contemplate this lovely child of the wilderness, won from the gloom of paganism to the joyous, lofty hopes of Christianity, and triumphing over the king of terrors, and then say, if he can, that the missionary enterprise is idle, and useless, and a waste of money. An interesting memoir of Catharine Brown was compiled by Rufus Anderson, assistant secretary of the American board for foreign missions, & published in 1825. —*Anderson's memoir.*

BROWN, David, a Cherokee, was a brother of the preceding, who followed her to the school at Brainerd. In Nov. 1819 he assisted John Arch in preparing a Cherokee spelling book, which was printed. At the school he became convinced of his sinfulness, and embraced the salvation, offered in the gospel. In 1820, on going home to visit his sick father, he immediately took his bible and began to read and interpret it to his parents, exhorting them and others to repent of their many sins and to become the followers of Jesus Christ. With his father's consent he maintained the worship of God in the family. This visit induced Mr. Brown & other chiefs to solicit the establishment of a mission at Creek path town: the school was opened by Rev. Mr. Butrick in Mar. 1820. May 11th, David Brown, soon after he was admitted to the church, set out for N. England, to attend the foreign mission school at Cornwall, Con., that he might be pre-

pared to preach the gospel. His visits to Boston and other towns had a favorable effect in exciting a missionary zeal. After passing two years at the school, with Elias Boudinot and 6 other Cherokees, he remained a year at Andover, enjoying many advantages for improvement. In the mean time his brother, John, had become a convert and made a profession and died in peace; his parents also and other members of his family had become pious. He returned to them in 1824, having first delivered in many of the principal cities and towns an address on the wrongs, claims, and prospects of the American Indians. His father had removed to the Arkansas, west of the Mississippi; and there on his arrival at Dwight, July 12, he immediately engaged in efforts to enlighten & convert his countrymen. "On the sabbath," said he, "I interpret English sermons, and sometimes preach myself in the sweet language of Tsallakee," (the Cherokee.) He attended Indian councils and was appointed the secretary of the Indian government. But he soon revisited his people on the east of the Mississippi. His father died in Arkansas in the autumn of 1826 aged 65, having been a worthy member of the church about 5 years, and having the satisfaction of seeing two sons and four daughters also members of the church. In the spring of 1829 David Brown was taken ill and bled at the lungs. He wrote June 1st., "on the bed of sickness I have enjoyed sweet communion with my Savior." He died at Creek-path Sept. 14, 1829, at the house of Rev. Mr. Potter, giving evidence, that he died in the faith of the gospel.

In Sept. 1825 he wrote a letter, giving some account of the Cherokees, from which it appears, that there were then about 14,000 on the east of the Mississippi, among whom were 1277 African slaves. The northern part of the Cherokee country was mountainous; at the south were extensive, fertile plains, watered with beautiful streams. "These plains," said he, "furnish immense pasturage, and numberless herds of cattle are

dispersed over them. Horses are plenty. Numerous flocks of sheep, goats, and swine cover the valleys and hills. On Tennessee, Ustanala, and Ganasagi rivers Cherokee commerce floats. The climate is delicious and healthy; the summers are mild. The spring clothes the ground with its richest scenery. Cherokee flowers of exquisite beauty and variegated hues meet and fascinate the eye in every direction. In the plains and valleys the soil is generally rich, producing Indian corn, cotton, tobacco, wheat, oats, indigo, sweet and Irish potatoes. Apple and peach orchards are quite common. Butter and cheese are seen on Cherokee tables. Cotton and woollen cloths are manufactured here. Schools are increasing every year; learning is encouraged and rewarded. Our native language, in its philosophy, genius, and symphony, is inferior to few, if any in the world. Our system of government, founded on republican principles, by which justice is equally distributed, secures the respect of the people. The legislative power is vested in what is denominated *Tsalagi Tinilawigi*, consisting of a national committee and council. Members of both branches are chosen by and from the people for a limited period. The Christian religion is the religion of the nation." The meaning of the last assertion is, that Christianity was approved and the propagation of it encouraged by the national council, although thousands yet remained in the darkness of paganism. Such and still greater was the progress of the Cherokees toward civilization, under the sanction of sacred treaties with the United States, when the Georgians, greedy for the Cherokee lands & the Cherokee gold mines, determined to annoy them & compel them to sell their little remaining nook of territory &, abandoning the graves of their fathers, to seek a new abode, offered them by the United States' government in the wilderness, west of the Mississippi. Whether this attempt of shameful covetousness and enormous injustice will be successful is yet to be ascertained. However, one thing is certain, that public op-

pression always cries to heaven for vengeance upon the guilty nation. Nor does the bolt ever fail to strike the guilty. — *Anderson's memoir of C. Brown; Missionary Herald.*

BROWN, Jacob, maj. gen., was born in 1775 in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until 20 years of age. Afterwards he lived two years in Ohio, engaged in surveying public lands. Settling in the city of New York, he superintended a large school and commenced the study of the law; but he soon relinquished these pursuits, and emigrated to uncultivated lands, which he had purchased, on the borders of lake Ontario. He built in the wilderness the first house at Brownville, which is now, in consequence of his adventurous spirit, a flourishing, beautiful village. In 1812 he was called into service as a militia general. His arrangements were judicious and he repulsed an attempt of the enemy against Ogdensburg. In the spring of 1813 he was invited by col. Backus, then in command at Sackett's harbor, when it was invested and menaced by the enemy, to assume the defence. Gen. Brown was successful, and soon afterwards received an appointment of brigadier general in the regular army: early in 1814 he was appointed, with the rank of major general, to the command of the army of Niagara. The four principal incidents in the Niagara campaign were the battles of Chippewa and Niagara, and the defence and sortie of fort Erie. In the two first and the last he commanded in person. The army crossed into Canada the morning of July 3d, the two brigades of regulars being commanded by generals Scott and Ripley, and the volunteers by gen. Porter. Fort Erie was surprised and taken. The battle of Chippewa was fought July 5th, by Scott's brigade, and the enemy were driven to their intrenchments; the American loss being 339; the British 500. On the 10th gen. Brown marched to Queenstown. Here, at a conference of officers, it was debated, whether the army should proceed to invest fort George or to attack gen. Riall at 12 mile creek, 10

or 12 miles from Queenstown. Gen. Scott was in favor of investing the fort. Gen. Ripley proposed to march in the night with his brigade and the artillery of Towson, and attack Riall in the morning, so as to break him up before he should be re-inforced. He deemed it idle to invest the fort with inadequate artillery. Gen. Porter and cols. McRee and Wood concurred with him in opinion. But the contrary opinion of gens. Brown and Scott and col. Gardner prevailed. From the 16th to the 23d of July the army lay before fort George, and retrograded to Chippewa on the 24th. The battle of Bridgewater or Niagara was fought with the reinforced enemy July 25th. It was commenced by Scott's brigade. Gen. Ripley advanced to his support and arriving on the ground instantly ordered col. Miller with the 21st regiment to carry the enemy's artillery by an attack in front, while he should lead the other regiment upon the flank of the enemy. The battery was taken, and was held by Ripley against repeated attempts to recover it. In the mean time generals Brown and Scott were wounded; and late at night, after a murderous contest with a much superior force, gen. Brown ordered a retreat, and gave up the command to Ripley, who returned to fort Erie and fortified it. The British loss was upwards of 1000; the American from 600 to 700. He recovered sufficiently to be in command at the sortie from fort Erie Sept. 17th, when gen. Ripley was dangerously wounded. Fort Erie was evacuated Nov. 5th, and our army returned to the American side of the river, whence it had proceeded three months before, having gained nothing but the honor of unavailing victories.

In his official account of the battle of Niagara gen. Brown forgot to give any praise to gen. Ripley & also censured him for not attacking the enemy the next day, to have done which with a greatly inferior force after the retreat, ordered by gen. Brown the preceding night, would have hazarded the safety of the army. Gen. Ripley in consequence demanded a court

of inquiry, which was sitting at Troy March 15, 1815, when it was dissolved by an order from the department of war, which stated as reasons,—“the congress of the United States having approved his conduct by a highly complimentary resolve and the President being pleased to express his favorable opinion of the military character of gen. Ripley.”—A gold medal was voted by congress to gen. Brown; and also to generals Ripley, Miller, Porter, Scott, Gaines, Macomb, Jackson, Harrison, and Shelby.

At the close of the war he and gen. Jackson were retained in the service as the major generals of the army; and in 1821 he was left in the sole command. From that time he resided in the city of Washington, where he died Feb. 24, 1828, aged 52, leaving a large family.—*Brackenridge's hist. war*; *Holmes*, ii. 464; *N. Y. Statesman*, Feb. 28, 1828; *B. Patriot*, June 17, 1815; *Facts relative to the campaign of the Niagara*.

BROWNE, Arthur, an episcopal clergyman at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was a native of Drogheda in Ireland, and was the son of Rev. John Browne. He was educated at Trinity college in Dublin, and received the degree of master of arts in 1729. Being ordained by the bishop of London for a society in Providence, Rhode Island, he went to that place, and remained there till the year 1736, when he removed to Portsmouth. He was the first incumbent of the church, consecrated in 1734. He received a salary of 75*l.* as a missionary from the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, and continued in this station till his death at Cambridge June 10, 1773, aged 73. His wife, Mary, was the daughter of Thomas Cox, D. D. of Drogheda. Of his children, Marmaduke, a clergyman, died at Newport about 1771; Jane married Samuel Livermore; Ann married Mr. Saint Loe, a British officer. His church ascribed to him “good conduct, a most noble and benevolent disposition, excellent preaching, sound doctrines, and good oratory.” He published a sermon on the excellency of the christian religion, 1738; at the execution

of Penelope Kenny, 1739; on the rebellion in Scotland, 1746; to the free masons, 1748; on the fast; on the doctrine of election, 1757; remarks on Mayhew's reflections on the church of England, 1763.—*Alden's account of Portsmouth; Coll. Hist. soc. x. 57, 58, 70.*

BROWNE, Arthur, L. L. D., king's professor of Greek in Trinity college, Dublin, and an eminent political character in Ireland, was the son of Marmaduke Browne, rector of Trinity church, Newport, Rhode Island. He enjoyed in early life the advantages of a school, established in Newport by dean Berkeley, and was distinguished by his talents, industry, and strong desire of improving his education in some European university. To gratify this desire his father went to Ireland to make provision for entering his son at Trinity college; but after having effected his object, he died soon after his return, in consequence of his sufferings during a tedious voyage of three months. His son, who went to Ireland in 1771 or 1772, continued during the remainder of his life connected with Trinity college, and was the idol of the students. He was professor of civil law in the university, and its representative in the Irish house of commons. He died in the year 1805. His great powers of mind he improved by incessant study and by intercourse with the most distinguished scholars and the most able and virtuous statesmen of his day. He was always a champion of the people. He published a compendious view of civil law, being the substance of a course of lectures read in the university of Dublin, together with a sketch of the practice of the ecclesiastical courts, and some useful directions for the clergy; *Hussen O'Dil, or beauty and the heart*, an allegorical poem, translated from the Persian language; and miscellaneous sketches, in 2 volumes, 8vo. This last work is written after the manner of Montaigne.—*Monthly anthol. ii. 559-562.*

BRUCE, David, a Moravian missionary, died in Litchfield county, Con., in 1749. The Indians, of the Mohegan stock, with whom he was sent to reside

in the same year, had received some instruction from Buttner, Rauch, and other missionaries at the neighboring station of Shacomaco in the state of New York. He lived in the house, belonging to the brethren, called Gnadensee, in the village of Wachquatnach, which, I suppose, was on the river Houssatonnoc in Cornwall or Sharon. Mr. Sergeant, ten years before, had been visited for instruction in religion by a company of Indians from the same place, which he writes Wukhquautenauk, distant from Stockbridge about 28 miles. Bruce also lived occasionally amongst the Indians at Pachgatgach, which perhaps was Pauquaunuch at Stratfield, or with greater probability a settlement on the Houssatonnoc in the interior of Con., either at Derby or New Milford or Kent. Mr. Brainerd in 1743 visited some Indians, living at Scaticoke, 5 or 6 miles from New Milford, and preached to them. There was still another village, which the Moravians visited, called Potatik, probably the same as Poodatook, on the river at Newtown. As Bruce was dying, he called the Indian brethren, and, pressing their hands to his breast, entreated them to remain faithful to the end. He was succeeded by Buninger.—*Loskiel's hist. ii. 115; Brainerd's life, 65; Hopkins' Houss. Ind. 75.*

BRUCE, Archibald, M. D., a physician of New York, was born in that city in Feb. 1777. His mother, the daughter of Nicholas Bayard, was the widow of Jeremiah Van Rennselaer. His father, William Bruce, the head of the medical department in the British army at New York was very solicitous, that he should not become a physician. After the death of his father he was educated at Columbia college, where he was graduated in 1795. The medical lectures of Dr. Nicholas Romayne gave him a taste for the study of physic. He afterwards became the pupil of Dr. Hosack. In 1798 he repaired to Europe and in 1800 obtained a medical degree at Edinburgh. During a tour of two years in France, Switzerland, and Italy he collected a valu-

able mineralogical cabinet,—his taste for the science of mineralogy having been acquired while he was a pupil of Dr. Hosack, who brought to this country the first cabinet of minerals and in arranging it called for the assistance of his pupil, Bruce. He married in London and came out to New York in 1803. About the year 1807 he was appointed professor of materia medica and mineralogy in the college of physicians and surgeons of New York. Upon the re-organization of the college in 1811 he was superseded by the appointment of others. Intestine feuds were alleged as the cause of the changes made. Dr. Bruce, in connexion with his friend Romayne and other gentlemen, established for a while a rival medical faculty.—In 1810 he commenced the journal of American mineralogy ; but he published only one volume. His work was followed by Silliman's journal. After repeated attacks of severe indisposition he died of the apoplexy Feb. 22, 1818, aged 40 years.—*Thacher's med. biog.*; *Silliman's Journ.* I. II.

BRUEN, Matthias, a minister in New York, was a descendant of an early settler of New England, and was born at Newark, N. J. April 11, 1793. He dated his renovation of mind by the divine Spirit at the age of 18. After graduating at Columbia college in 1812 he studied theology with Dr. Mason. In 1816 he travelled in Europe with his distinguished preceptor. About the beginning of 1819, being invited to preach in the American chapel of the oratory at Paris, he was ordained in London, and then passed 6 months at Paris. In 1822 he was employed as a missionary in the city of New York, but refused to receive any compensation. During his labors he collected the Bleeker street congregation. Of this people he became the stated pastor, and continued such till his death, by inflammation of the bowels, Sept. 6, 1829, aged 36 years.

Mr. Bruen engaged earnestly in various benevolent institutions. He was agent and corresponding secretary of the domestic missionary society ; and when

it was changed into the American home missionary society, he still assisted by his counsels. Bible, Sunday school, tract, and foreign mission societies engaged his efforts ; and in the Greek cause he cheerfully co-operated. He was accomplished in manners, in literature, and in the knowledge of mankind. Though he had high and honorable feelings, abhorring every thing mean ; yet he had humble views of his own acquisitions intellectual & moral. All his distinctions he laid at his Master's feet. In the last week of his life he suffered extreme pain. It was a sudden summons to depart ; yet was he calm and resigned. "I die" said he "in peace and love with all men." Thus, after embracing his wife and two babes, and most impressively addressing his relatives, he fell asleep in Jesus.

"He lay, and a smile was on his face.—
Affection over him bent to trace
The token, mercy had left, to tell,
That with the spirit all was well.
It was the smile, that marks the blest.—
It told, that in hope he had sunk to rest
Of a joyful rising, after his sleep,
No more to suffer, no more to weep."

He published a sermon at Paris on the death of a lady of N. York ; and Sketches of Italy.—*Cox's and Skinner's serm.* ; *Home miss. mag* ; *Bost. record.* Nov. 11. 1829.

BRY, Theodore de, published collections perigrinantium in Indiam orientalem et occidentalem. America, partes 13. 1590-1599.

BRYAN, George, a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, was the eldest son of an ancient and respectable family in Dublin, Ireland, in his ode on which country Southey exclaims with some reason,—

"O land, profuse of genius and of worth."

He came to this country in early life, and lived 40 years in Philadelphia. At first he engaged extensively in commercial business ; but it pleased the wise Disposer of events to defeat his plans, and reduce him to a state of comparative poverty. He afterwards lived more in accordance with ancient simplicity. He was an ac-

tive and intelligent man. Previously to the revolution he was introduced into public employments. He was a delegate to the congress, which met in 1765 for the purpose of remonstrating against the arbitrary measures of Great Britain. In the war, which followed, he took an open and active part. After the declaration of independence he was vice president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, and on the death of president Wharton in May 1773 he was placed at the head of the government. When his office, by the limitation of the constitution, expired in the autumn of 1779, he was elected a member of the legislature. Here, amidst the tumult of war and invasion, when every one was trembling for himself, his mind was occupied by the claims of humanity and charity. He at this time planned and completed an act for the gradual abolition of slavery, which is an imperishable monument to his memory. He thus furnished evidence, that in opposing the exactions of a foreign power he was opposing tyranny and was really attached to the cause of liberty. In 1780 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court, in which station he continued during the remainder of his life. In 1784 he was elected one of the council of censors, and was one of its principal members till his death. When the subject of the constitution of the U.S. was discussed, he was conspicuous in the ranks of the opposition. He died at Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1791, aged 60.

Beside the offices already mentioned, judge Bryan engaged in various of public, literary, and charitable employments. Formed for a close application to study, animated with an ardent thirst for knowledge, and blessed with a memory of wonderful tenacity, and a clear, penetrating, and decisive judgment, he availed himself of the labors and acquisitions of others, & brought honor to the stations, which he occupied. To his other attainments he added the virtues of the christian. He was distinguished by his benevolence and sympathy with the distressed; by an unaffected humility and modesty; by his

readiness to forgive injuries; and by the inflexible integrity of his conduct. He was superior to the frowns and blandishments of the world. Thus eminently qualified for the various public offices, in which he was placed; he was faithful and humble in discharging their duties, and he filled them with dignity and reputation in the worst of times, and, in the midst of a torrent of unmerited obloquy and opposition. Such was his disinterestedness, and his zeal for the good of others, that his own interest seemed to be overlooked. In the administration of justice he was impartial and incorruptible. He was an ornament to the profession of christianity, which he made, the delight of his connexions, and a public blessing to the state. By his death religion lost an amiable example, and science a steady friend.—*Ewing's fun. serm.; American mus. ix. 81-83; Dunlap's Amer. adv.*

BRYANT, Lemuel, minister of Braintree, was graduated at Harvard college in 1759. He died at Hingham in 1754, and was buried at Scituate, probably because he was a native of that place. John Adams speaks of a controversy between Mr. B. and Miles, Porter, Bass, &c., "which broke out like the eruption of a volcano and blazed with portentous aspect for many years." He published a sermon on moral virtue, 1747; remarks on Mr. Porter's sermon, 1750.

BRYANT, Solomon, an Indian minister, was ordained at Mashpee, Mass., soon after the resignation of Mr. Bourne in 1742, and he preached to his red brethren in the Indian dialect. He was a sensible man and a good minister, but not sufficiently prudent in the admission of members and rather deficient in economy. After his dismissal, occasioned by some dissatisfaction on the part of the Indians, he was succeeded by Mr. Hawley in 1758. It seems, however, that his labors were not entirely interrupted, for Mr. Hawley wrote concerning him in 1760,—"he grows better as he grows older. He is near 66 years of age, has been a preacher more than 40, and continues in his usefulness to this day." He died May 8,

1775, aged 80.—Joseph Bryant, also an Indian minister at Mashpee, or in that neighborhood, died April 25, 1759. In 1698 John Bryant had been Indian teacher at Acushnet 5 or 6 years.—*Mass. hist. Col.* III. 191 ; x. 130 ; s. s. III. 16.

BUCKINGHAM, Thomas, minister of the second church in Hartford, Connecticut, was probably the son of Thomas Buckingham, the minister of Saybrook in 1669, and a descendant of Thomas B., who lived in New Haven in 1639. Stephen B., minister of Norwalk from 1697 to 1727, was probably his brother.—He was graduated at Harvard college in 1690. The time of his settlement has not been ascertained. He died November 19, 1731, aged sixty two years, and was succeeded by Elnathan Whitman. He was one of the most eminent ministers in Connecticut, and was regarded as one of the pillars of the church. His superior abilities were under the direction of good principles. His conversation was such, as was becoming a minister of Christ. In his life he imitated his blessed Master, and, being exemplary in piety, having a pleasant temper, obliging and engaging manners, and many amiable virtues, he conciliated respect and esteem.

He published a sermon preached at the election, in 1728, entitled *Moses and Aaron*. The following passages from it will give some view of his sentiments, and of the times. "By the Spirit the elect are brought to possess the good, which Jesus Christ hath purchased for them. By him they are convinced, awakened, humbled, converted, sanctified, led, and comforted."—"If we look back upon the last year, how many appearances and indications of his anger were there to be observed therein ; the unusual illuminations of the heavens by repeated and almost discontinued flashes of lightning, with dreadful peals of thunder attending, the scorching heat and drought of the summer, the pinching cold and length of the winter, stormy winds and tempests, the death of useful men, and the groaning and trembling of the earth under our feet."—"Have you not heard some, who

have risen from among you, speaking perverse things, blaspheming the constitution and order of your churches, denying the validity of your ordinations, and condemning your ministerial acts as so many usurpations, who unchurch the best and greatest part of christians, and leave you with the best of your flocks to uncovenanted mercies, that is, in a state of heathenism, without God and Christ and hope in the world ; and this merely for the sake of a non-agreement with them in a few unscriptural rites and notions?"—*Edwards' elect. serm. in 1732 ; Trumbull, i. 498, 519.*

BUCKMINSTER, Joseph, minister of Rutland, Mass., was the son of col. Joseph Buckminster of Framingham, who died in 1780, aged 83, and whose father, Joseph, one of the earliest settlers of Framingham, died in 1749, also aged 83. The last named was a grandson of Thomas Buckminster, written in the colony records Buckmaster, who came from Wales and lived in as early as 1645 in Boston, where he died Sept. 28, 1658, leaving several sons.

Mr. Buckminster was graduated at Harvard college in 1739, ordained in 1742, and after a ministry of 53 years died Nov. 27, 1792, aged 72. He was highly respected and useful. In his theological sentiments he was a sublapsarian calvinist. Mr. Foster of Strafford having published a sermon, in which he asserted a two fold justification, and "a remedial law, or law of grace, whose precepts are brought down to a level with the fallen sinner's abilities," Mr. Buckminster published a reply, being a paraphrase on Rom. x. 4, for which he received the thanks of an association of ministers. Other pamphlets followed by the same writers in this controversy. In his dissertations on gospel salvation Mr. Buckminster asserted on the one hand the doctrine of election against the Arminians, and on the other hand, against the supralapsarians, he says, "the decrees have no direct, positive influence upon us. We are determined by motives, but act freely and voluntarily. They lie in the foundation of the divine proceedings, and com-

pose his plan of operation. They infer the certain futuration of things, but have no influence ab extra to bring them to pass." These seem not very incorrect views on the subjects of the divine decrees & of free agency. Indeed, it is not easy to imagine how it is possible to reconcile the doctrine of divine efficiency or positive influence in the production of sinful volitions with the responsibility of man or with the truth and holiness of God. The views of Mr. B. seem to accord well with those of Robert Southey, who says; "Impossible as it may be for us to reconcile the free will of man with the foreknowledge of God, I nevertheless believe in both with the most full conviction. When the human mind plunges into time and space in its speculations, it adventures beyond its sphere; no wonder therefore, that its powers fail, and it is lost. But that my will is free, I know feelingly: it is proved to me by my conscience. And that God provideth all things, I know by his own word, and by that instinct, which he hath implanted in me to assure me of his being."

Mr. B. published two discourses on family religion, 1759; an ordination sermon; paraphrase on Rom. x. 4; dissertations on Eph. ii. 9-11; a sermon on the covenant with Abraham.—*Former's reg.*; *Eliot*.

BUCKMINSTER, Joseph, D.D., minister of Portsmouth, N. H., was the son of the preceding and was born Oct. 14, 1751. Being the delight and hope of his parents, they were desirous that he should become a minister of the gospel. He was graduated at Yale college in 1770, and from 1774 to 1778 was a tutor in that seminary, associated in that employment with Abraham Baldwin. At this period he became temporarily attached to a lady, then of reputation and celebrity, whose character is the basis of one the productions of Mrs. Foster.—He was ordained over the north church in Portsmouth Jan. 27, 1779, as successor of Dr. Langdon, after whose death Dr. Stiles had supplied the pulpit one or two years. After a ministry of 33 years his health

became greatly impaired; a depression of spirits, to which he had been subject, came upon him with new violence; spasmodic affections caused at times a suspension of reason; under these distressing complaints a long journey was thought necessary to his relief. He left home June 2, 1812, accompanied by his wife and two friends; but on the Green mountains of Vermont he was arrested by the messenger of death. He died at a solitary tavern in Reedsborough June 10, aged 60, and on the following day his remains were interred at Bennington, and a sermon preached on the occasion by Mr. Marsh. It is remarkable, that on the preceding day his eldest son, a minister in Boston, died after a week's illness. Although Dr. B. had not heard of his sickness, yet he said to his wife repeatedly a few hours before his own death, *Joseph is dead!* His first wife, the only daughter of Rev. Dr. Stevens of Kittery, died July 19, 1790, aged 36, leaving one son and two daughters; his second wife, the daughter of Rev. Isaac Lyman of York, died June 8, 1805, aged 39; his third wife, who survived him, was the widow of col. Eliphalet Ladd. One of his daughters, who married professor Farrar of Cambridge, died in Sept. 1824.—He was succeeded in the ministry by Mr. Putnam.

Dr. Buckminster was an eminently pious man. He left an unsullied reputation, and was greatly beloved, and deeply lamented. His mind had been well cultivated. A brilliant imagination, his most distinguishing faculty, gave a richness to his style. He had a heart of sensibility. His voice, strong and musical, expressed the various emotions of his soul. His attitude and gestures were unaffected and impressive, while his countenance itself was eloquent. But his popularity as a preacher is to be ascribed also to the boldness and the energy, with which he proclaimed the great and all-important truths of the gospel. Even the hostility of the erroneous and the wicked, which he aroused, proved, that he had found a way to their conscience,

for in his great meekness, humility, and benevolence they could not think, that he was their enemy. They could hardly hate the man, except on account of his doctrine and the faithfulness of his warnings. Though his sermons were not systematic, they were luminous and instructive. Breaking from the confinement of a few favorite topics, he expatiated in the wide field of religious truth. The varying events of providence were always noticed by him, and employed to some pious purpose. The tenderness of his heart made him peculiarly welcome in the house of affliction. In the gift of prayer, on all the occasions of prayer, he particularly excelled. As a pastor he was a bright example to his brethren; incessant in labor and delighting in his work; cherishing always most sedulously the seriousness witnessed amongst his people and devising new plans for gaining access to their hearts; and in meetings for social prayer seeking the divine blessing upon the means of instruction.—In his preaching he dwelt much on the iniquity of the human heart, on the character and value of the atonement by the crucified Son of God, and on the necessity of regeneration by the Holy Spirit, of faith and repentance, and the holiness, without which there is no admission into heaven. In his own opinion he began to preach, before he was truly a servant of God; and afterwards he ceased to preach for a time in the persuasion, that his motives were selfish and unworthy. But after a long period of distress light broke in upon his mind. A few years after his settlement, on the anniversary of his ordination, he wrote as follows:—"Blush, O my soul, and be ashamed, that thou hast felt no more of thy own worth! and the worth of thy fellow immortals, the infinite love and compassion of God, of thy dear Redeemer, and the excellency of the gospel. Shall God call me, who have been so great and aggravated an offender, to the high & honorable office of publishing the glad tidings of salvation, & of an ambassador for him, to woo and beseech men to

be reconciled to him; and shall I be lukewarm and indifferent?" But notwithstanding the talents, the piety, the faithfulness, and the fervent zeal of Dr. Buckminster, no very remarkable effects attended his preaching; shewing, that, after all the skilful and diligent toil of the planter, it is God only, who according to his sovereign pleasure giveth the increase.—On account of his catholic disposition Dr. Buckminster possessed the regard of other denominations of christians besides his own. In the private relations of life he was faithful, affectionate, and interesting. He published the following sermons:—at the New Hampshire election, 1787; on the death of Washington, 1800; on baptism, 1803; at the ordination of his son, 1805; on the death of Rev. S. Haven and his wife, 1806; at the installation of J. Thurston, 1809; three discourses, Boston, 1811; and a short sketch of Dr. Macclintock.—*Panoplist*, VIII. 105-111; *Adams' ann. of Portsm.* 353-355; *Parker's fun. serm.*; *Forster's coll.* III. 121.

BUCKMINSTER, Joseph Stevens, a minister in Boston, was the son of the preceding and was born May 26, 1784. Under the cultivation of his devoted parents his talents were early developed. At the age of four years he began to study the Latin grammar; at the age of 12 he was ready for admission into college. He graduated at Harvard with distinguished honor in 1800. The next four years were spent partly in the family of his relative, Theodore Lyman of Waltham, partly as an assistant in the academy at Exeter, and in the prosecution of theological studies. In Oct. 1804 he began to preach at Brattle street, Boston, where he was ordained as the successor of Dr. Thacher Jan. 30, 1805. A severe illness immediately followed, which interrupted his labors until March. In the course of this year the return of the epilepsy, which he had previously experienced, excited his apprehensions, that his mental faculties would be destroyed. He wrote in Oct.,—"the repetition of these fits must at length reduce me to idiocy.

Can I resign myself to the loss of memory, and of that knowledge, I may have vainly prided myself upon? O God! enable me to bear this thought." A voyage to Europe being recommended, he sailed in May 1806 and visited England, Holland, Switzerland, and France. In Paris he spent 5 months; and there and in London he collected a valuable library of nearly 3,000 vols. After his return in Sept. 1807 he was occupied in the ministry about five years with occasional attacks of the epilepsy, till his death, caused by that disorder, June 9, 1810, aged 28 years. His last illness continued a week. His father died the next day.

Mr. Buckminster was a very interesting and eloquent preacher. Though of scarcely the middle size, yet a fine countenance, combining sweetness and intelligence, appropriate and occasionally animated gestures, a brilliant imagination, and a style of winning elegance caused his hearers to hang with delight upon his lips. His power, however, would have been increased by more of fervor and passion. Deeply interested in biblical criticism, he superintended the publication of Griesbach's N. Testament. In his religious sentiments, as appears from the volume of his sermons, published since his death, he differed in some important respects from his father. He did not believe the doctrine of the trinity. He did not regard the human race as originally corrupt and utterly lost in their depravity; he did not admit, that the death of Christ had any relation to the justice of God in the pardon of sin, nor did he suppose, that there was any special influence of the Holy Spirit in the renewal of the heart. He quoted with approbation Paley's sermon, written when a young man, on caution in the use of scripture language, in which he denies any agency of the Spirit of God on the human heart; yet in his latter sermons Paley expressly declares his belief, that the scripture does teach such an agency. He imagined, that men were not able to obey the divine law, and that Christ came to redeem and has actually redeemed all

men from its curse, or has disclosed a new dispensation, in which repentance is accepted instead of obedience. Justifying faith he considered as only a principle of holiness, and not as a trust in Jesus Christ for salvation. Yet his views seem utterly opposed to the doctrine of the Socinians, for he speaks of "the incarnation" of the Son of God, "the vicegerent of Jehovah," and he saw in his life a "wonderful contrast of powers—divine greatness & mortal debility, ignominy, & glory, suffering and triumph, the servant of all and the Lord of all."

In 1808 Mr. Buckminster published a collection of hymns, in which those of Watts and others were mutilated without notice. In a review of this collection in the Panoplist this mutilation was justly reprehended as apparently designed to lend the authority of Watts to the suppression of important doctrines. Mr. B. suffered under the charge, for he was unwilling to confess what he recorded in his private journal, that he took the altered hymns from Kippis' collection without being aware of the alteration. He published a number of reviews in the monthly anthology and other periodicals; the right hand of fellowship at the ordination of C. Lowell, 1806; a sermon on the death of gov. Sullivan, 1809; on the death of W. Emerson, 1811; an address to the Phi Beta Kappa society, 1809. After his death a volume of 24 sermons was published, with a memoir of his life and character by S. C. Thacher.—*Memoir*; *Mass. hist. col. s. s. II. 271*; *Christian spectator*, v. 145.

BUELL, Samuel, D. D., an eminent presbyterian minister on Long Island, was born at Coventry in Connecticut, Sept. 1, 1716. In the 17th year of his age it pleased his merciful Father in heaven to renew his heart and teach him those truths, which are necessary to salvation. He was impressed with a sense of his entire destitution of love to God, of the incompetency of any works, which he could perform, to justify him, of the necessity of a Savior, and of his dependence on divine mercy and influence. From the depression of

mind, occasioned by a full conviction of sin, and a clear perception of his danger he was relieved by a view of the wonderful plan of redemption by Jesus Christ, and the gladness of his heart now was proportionate to the thickness of the gloom, which before hung over his mind. This change in his character produced a change in his plans of life. His father was a rich farmer, and he had been destined to agricultural pursuits; but the belief, that it was his duty to engage in labors, which would most advance the interest of religion, and to extend his usefulness as much as possible, induced him to relinquish the employments of husbandry and to attend to the cultivation of his mind. He was graduated at Yale college in 1741. While in this seminary his application to his studies was intense, and his proficiency was such, as rewarded his toils. It was here, that he first became acquainted with David Brainerd, with whom he was very intimate, till death separated them. Their friendship was the union of hearts, attached to the same Redeemer, having the same exalted views, and animated by the same spirit.

It was his intention to spend a number of years with Mr. Edwards of Northampton in theological studies; but the extensive revival of religion at this period rendering the zealous preaching of the truth peculiarly important, he immediately commenced those benevolent labors, which occupied and delighted him through the remainder of his life. After being licensed he preached about two years in different parts of New England, and such was the pathos and energy of his manner, that almost every assembly was melted into tears. In November 1743 he was ordained as an itinerant preacher, in which capacity he was indefatigable and very successful. He was the instrument of doing much good, of impressing the thoughtless, of reforming the vicious, and of imparting to the selfish and worldly the genuine principles of benevolence and godliness. Carrying with him testimonials from respectable ministers, he was admitted into many pulpits, from which

other itinerants were excluded. While he disapproved of the imprudence of some in those days, when religious truth was brought home remarkably to the heart, he no less reprehended the unreasonable opposition of others to the work of God. During this period his health was much impaired, and a severe fit of sickness brought him to the very entrance of the grave; but it pleased God, who holds the lives of all in his hand, to restore his health and prolong his usefulness for many years.

He was led to East Hampton on Long Island by a direction of providence in some respects extraordinary, and was installed pastor of the church in that place Sept. 19, 1746. His predecessors were Thomas James, the first minister; then Nathaniel Hunting, ordained Sept. 13, 1699, and dismissed in his old age at the settlement of Mr. Buell. In this retirement he devoted himself with great ardor to his studies. Though he always felt the necessity of the special aid of the Spirit of God in preaching; yet he duly estimated the importance of diligent application of mind to the duties of the ministry. For a number of years he wrote all his sermons and preached them without notes. He was long engaged in writing a work on the prophecies, but the publication of Newton's dissertations induced him to relinquish it. He sought the acquisition of knowledge, not that he might have the honor of being reputed a learned man, but that he might increase his power of usefulness; and keeping his great object, that of doing good, constantly in view, he never suffered the pleasures of literary and theological research to detain him from the field of more active exertion. He could not shut himself up in his study, while immortal souls in his own congregation or in the neighborhood were destitute of instruction and were ready to hear the words of eternal life. He frequently preached two or three times in the course of the week, in addition to his stated labors on the sabbath. For a number of the first years of his ministry he seemed to labor without effect. His

people paid but little attention to the concerns of religion. But in 1764 he witnessed an astonishing change. Almost every individual in the town was deeply impressed, and the interests of eternity received that attention, which their transcendent importance demands. He had the happiness at one time of admitting into his church 99 persons, who, he believed, had been renewed, and enlightened with correct views of the gospel, and inspired with benevolent principles of conduct. In the years 1785 and 1791 also he was favored, through the influence of the Holy Spirit on the hearts of his hearers, with great success. After a life of eminent usefulness he died July 19, 1798, aged 81.

Dr. Buell presents a remarkable instance of disinterested exertion for the good of others. When Long Island fell into the hands of the British in 1776, he remained with his people, and did much towards relieving their distresses. As there was at this period but one minister within forty miles able to preach, the care of all the churches fell upon him. His natural disposition inclined him to do with his might whatever his hand found to do. He was an example of all the christian virtues. He was attached to literature and science, and was the father and patron of Clinton academy in East Hampton. His house was the mansion of hospitality. Possessing a large fund of instructive and entertaining anecdote, his company was pleasing to persons of every age. In no respect was he more distinguished, than for a spirit of devotion. He was fully convinced of the necessity and efficacy of prayer, and amid the prosperous and afflictive scenes, through which he passed, it was his delight to hold intercourse with his Father in heaven. He followed two wives and eight children to the grave. On these solemn and affecting occasions, such was the resignation and support imparted to him, that he usually preached himself.—To his uncommon and long continued health the strict rules of temperance, which he observed, without doubt much contributed. On the day, in which he

was 80 years old, he rode 14 miles to preach the gospel and returned in the evening. In his last hours his mind was in perfect peace. He had no desire to remain any longer absent from his Savior. He observed, as the hour of his departure approached, that he felt all his earthly connexions to be dissolved. The world, into which he was just entering, absorbed all his thoughts; so that he was unwilling to suffer any interruption of his most cheering contemplations from the last attention of his friends. While they were endeavoring to prolong the dying flame, he would put them aside with one hand, while the other was raised towards heaven, where his eyes and soul were fixed. In this happy state of mind he expired.

He published a narrative of the revival of religion among his people in 1764, and fourteen occasional discourses, which evince the vigor of his mind and the ardor of his piety; among which are a sermon at the ordination of Samson Occom, Aug. 29, 1759, to which is added a letter giving an account of Occom, 1761; at the ordination of Aaron Woolworth, Bridgehampton, 1788; funeral sermons on his daughter, Mrs. Conkling, 1782, and on an only son, Samuel, who died of the small pox in 1787,—*Con. evan. mag.* ii. 147—151, 179—182; *Daggett's fun. serm.*

BUELL, Abel, of Killingworth, Con., began unaided a type foundry in 1769, and completed several fonts of long primer. He was a skilful goldsmith and jeweller. John Baine, a Scotchman, who died at Philadelphia in 1790, was the first successful type founder; and he came to this country after the war.—*Thomas*, i. 214; ii. 547; *Holmes*, ii. 165.

BUIST, George, D.D., minister in Charleton, S. C., was born in 1770 in Fifeshire, Scotland. In the college of Edinburgh, which he entered in 1787, he became very distinguished. In classical learning he excelled, having a predilection for Grecian literature. With the Hebrew also he was familiar. In French and Italian he was skilled. The elders of the presbyterian church in Charleston, established in 1751, sent for Mr. Buist on

the recommendation of Dr. Robertson and Dr. Blair. He arrived in June 1793. Being appointed in 1805 principal of the college of Charleston, the seminary soon became more respectable than ever. He died Aug. 31, 1808 after an illness of a few days, aged 38 years. His predecessors in the presbyterian church were Stuart, Grant, Lorimer, Morison, Hewatt, Graham, & Wilson. As a preacher he was impressive, oratorical, and popular, while he was also instructive and faithful. In the censure of vice he was bold & animated. A friend of benevolent institutions, his warm and eloquent appeals aroused the public feeling. He wrote various articles for the British encyclopedia. He published an abridgment of Hume for schools, 1792; a version of the psalms, 1796; a sermon on the death of Rev. Mr. Malcomson, 1805. His sermons in 2 vols. 8vo. were published in 1809.—*Sketch prefix. to Sermons.*

BULFINCH, Thomas, M. D., a physician in Boston, was the only son of Dr. Thomas B., an eminent and pious physician, who died Dec. 1757, aged 62, and whose father Adino B., came from England in 1680. He was born in 1728, and, after attending the latin school of John Lovell, was graduated at Harvard college in 1746. He spent four years in England and Scotland in the prosecution of his medical studies and, obtaining his medical degree in 1757, returned immediately to Boston. During the prevalence of the small-pox in 1763 his antiphlogistic treatment was eminently successful. With Drs. Warren, Gardiner, and Perkins he attempted the establishment of a small pox hospital at Point Shirley; but prejudice defeated his efforts. During the occupation of Boston by the British troops, he remained in the town and suffered many privations and losses. He continued in practice till two years before his death, which occurred in Feb. 1802. His mother was the daughter of John Colman, brother of Rev. Benjamin C. His wife was the daughter of Charles Athorp. He left a son, the architect and superin-

tendent of the public buildings at Washington, who married the daughter of John Athorp, and two daughters, married to George Storer and Joseph Coolidge. Dr. Bulfinch was distinguished for his personal appearance and elegance of manners. Like his father he was mild and unobtrusive, cheerful, benevolent, and pious. He published a treatise on the treatment of the scarlet fever; another on the yellow fever.—*Thacher's med. biog.*

BULKLEY, Peter, first minister of Concord, Mass. was born at Woodhill in Bedfordshire, Eng., Jan. 31, 1583. He was educated at St. John's in Camb. and was fellow of the college. He had a gentleman's estate left him by his father, Dr. Edward Bulkley of Woodhill, whom he succeeded in the ministry. For 21 years he continued his faithful labors without interruption; but at length, being silenced for nonconformity to some of the ceremonies of the English church, he came to New England in 1655, that he might enjoy liberty of conscience. After residing some time at Cambridge, he began the settlement of Concord in 1636 with a number of planters, who had accompanied him from England. He formed July 5, 1636 the twelfth church, which had been established in the colony, and in 1637 was constituted its teacher and John Jones its pastor. He died in this town Mar. 9, 1659, aged 76. His first wife was a daughter of Thomas Allen of Goldington; his second a daughter of sir Richard Chitwood. By these he had 14 children, 3 of whom were educated for the ministry. Edward, who succeeded him about 1659, died at Chelmsford Jan. 2, 1696, and was buried at Concord: his son, Peter, a graduate of 1660, was agent in England in 1676; was speaker of the house and assistant from 1677 to 1684; and died May 24, 1688.

Mr. Bulkley was remarkable for his benevolence. He expended a large estate by giving farms to his servants, whom he employed in husbandry. It was his custom, when a servant had lived with him a certain number of years, to dismiss him, giving him a piece of land for a farm, and

to take another in his place. [He was familiar and pleasant in his manners, though while subject to bodily pains he was somewhat irritable, and in preaching was at times considered as severe. So strict was his own virtue, that he could not spare some follies, which were thought too inconsiderable to be noticed. In consequence of his pressing importunately some charitable work, contrary to the wishes of the ruling elder, an unhappy division was produced in the church; but it was healed by the advice of a council and the abdication of the elder. By means of this troublesome affair, Mr. Bulkley said he knew more of God, more of himself, and more of men. He was an excellent scholar, and was distinguished for the holiness of his life and his diligent attention to the duties of the ministry. He gave a considerable part of his library to Harvard college. He was very conscientious in his observance of the sabbath. He was averse to novelty of apparel, and his hair was always cut close. Such was his zeal to do good, that he seldom left any company, without making some serious remark, calculated to impress the mind. When through infirmity he was unable to teach from house to house, he added to his usual labor on the Lord's day that of catechising and exhorting the youth in the presence of the whole assembly. Such was his reputation among the ministers of New England, that he was appointed one of the moderators of the synod of 1637. Mr. Hooker was the other.

He published a work entitled, the gospel covenant or the covenant of grace opened, &c. London, 1646, 4to. pp. 383. This book was so much esteemed, that it passed through several editions. It is composed of sermons preached at Concord upon Zechariah ix. 11, "the blood of the covenant." Speaking of this work, Mr. Shepard of Cambridge says, "the church of God is bound to bless God for the holy, judicious, and learned labors of this aged, and experienced, and precious servant of Jesus Christ." Mr. Bulkley also wrote Latin poetry, some specimens

of which are preserved by Dr. Mather in his history of New England.—*Mather's magn.* iii. 96, 98; *Neal*, i. 321; *Nonconform. memor. last ed.* ii. 200; *Holmes*, i. 314; *Coll. h. s.* x. 168; *Ripley's ded. serm.*

BULKLEY, John, one of the first graduates of Harv. col., was the son of the preceding. He took his deg. of A.M. in 1642. He afterwards went to England, & settled at Fordham, where he continued for several years with good acceptance and usefulness. After his ejection in 1662 he went to Wapping in the suburbs of London, where he practised physic several years with success. He was eminent in learning and equally so in piety. Though he was not often in his pulpit after his ejection, he might truly be said to preach every day in the week. His whole life was a continued sermon. He seldom visited his patients without reading a lecture of divinity to them, and praying with them. He was remarkable for the sweetness of his temper, & his integrity and charitableness; but what gave a lustre to all his other virtues was his deep humility. He died near the tower in London in 1689, aged 69.—*Nonconform. memor. last ed.* ii. 200; *James' fun. serm.*

BULKLEY, Gershom, an eminent minister, the brother of the preceding, was born in Dec. 1686, and graduated at Harvard college in 1655. About the year 1658 he succeeded Mr. Blinman as minister of New London. Here he continued till about the year 1666, when he became pastor of the church in Wethersfield in the place of Mr. Russell, who had removed to Hadley. He was succeeded at New London by Mr. Bradstreet. Many years before his death he resigned the ministry at Wethersfield on account of his infirmities, and Mr. Rowlandson of Lancaster, Mass., was received as minister. Mr. Bulkley died Dec 2, 1713, aged 77 years. His wife was Sarah, the daughter of president Chauncy. He was a man of distinction in his day, and was particularly eminent for his skill in chemistry. From an inscription upon his grave stone, it appears that he was regarded as a man of rare abilities and

extraordinary industry, excellent in learning, master of many languages, exquisite in his skill in divinity, physic, and law, and of a most exemplary and christian life.—*Trumbull*, i. 319, 324, 483, 519; *Mass. hist. col.* x. 155.

BULKLEY, John, first minister of Colchester, Connecticut, was the son of Gershom Bulkley. His mother was the daughter of president Chauncy. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1699, was ordained Dec. 20, 1703, & died in June 1731. His son, John Bulkley, a graduate at Yale college in 1756, eminent for learning, possessed a high reputation as a physician and lawyer, and when very young was appointed a judge of the superior court of Connecticut.

Mr. Bulkley was very distinguished as a scholar. While a member of college he and Mr. Dummer, who was a member of the same class, were considered as pre-eminent in genius and talents. The palm was given to the latter for quickness, brilliancy, and wit; but Mr. Bulkley was regarded as his superior in solidity of judgment and strength of argument. He carried his researches into the various departments of the law, of medicine, and theology. He was classed by Dr. Chauncy in 1738 among the three, most eminent for strength of genius and powers of mind, which New England had produced. The other two were Jeremiah Dummer and Thomas Walter.—He wrote a preface to R. Wolcott's meditations and published an election sermon in 1713, entitled, the necessity of religion in societies. In 1724 he published an inquiry into the right of the aboriginal natives to the lands in America. This curious treatise has within a few years been reprinted in the collections of the historical society of Massachusetts. The author contends, that the Indians had no just claims to any lands, but such as they had subdued and improved by their own labor, and that the English had a perfect right to occupy all other lands without compensation to the natives. He published one other tract, entitled, an impartial account of a late debate at Lyme upon the following points;

whether it be the will of God, that the infants of visible believers should be baptized; whether sprinkling be lawful and sufficient; and whether the present way of maintaining ministers by a public rate or tax be lawful, 1729. In this he gives some account of the rise of the antipedobaptists.—*Trumbull*, i. 520; *Mass. hist. col.* iv. 159; x. 155; *Gen. hist. of Con.* 173.

BULL, William, M. D., a physician, eminent for literature and medical science, was the son of Wm. Bull, lieutenant-governor of S. Carolina, who died March 1755, aged 72. He was the first native of South Carolina, and probably the first American, who obtained a degree in medicine. S. L. Knapp, in his stereotype lectures on American literature, mistakes in representing Dr. Bull as a graduate of Harvard college, and also in giving his name *Bull*. He was a pupil of Boerhaave, and in 1735 defended a thesis de colica pictonum before the university of Leyden. He is quoted by Van Swieten as his fellow student with the title of the learned Dr. Bull. After his return to this country, his services in civil life were required by his fellow citizens. In 1751 he was a member of the council; in 1763 he was speaker of the house of representatives, and in 1764 he was lieutenant-governor of South Carolina. He was many years in this office, and commander in chief. When the British troops left South Carolina in 1782 he accompanied them to England, where he resided the remainder of his life. He died in London July 4, 1791, aged 81.—*Ramsay's rev. of med.* 42, 43; *Miller*, i. 317, ii. 363; *Gentleman's mag.* xxv. 236; *Ramsay's Hist. S. C.* ii. 113.

BULL, John, general, a soldier of the revolution, died at Northumberland, Penns., in Aug. 1824, aged 94. In the French wars his services were important, especially in making treaties with the Indians for the safety of the frontiers. In the war for independence he engaged with zeal. In 1776 he was a member of the assembly from the county of Philadelphia. At the age of 75 he was also a useful member of the legislature. He died with composure, trusting in the

atonement of the Savior, with assured hope of a glorious resurrection.

BULLOCK, William, published a work, entitled, *Virginia impartially examined*, 1649.

BUNKER, Benjamin, minister of Malden, Mass., was the son of George Bunker, who lived in Charlestown in 1634 and in 1637 was disarmed, with many others, by order of the general court for being a follower of Wheelwright and Mrs. Hutchinson, lest in some revelation they should make an assault upon the government: from whom or from some descendant the name of Bunker's hill is doubtless derived. The celebrated battle was fought on Breed's hill, distant 120 rods S. E. from Bunker's, which is a loftier hill.—Mr. Bunker was graduated at Harvard college in 1658, and died Feb. 3, 1670, aged about 30.—*Savage's Winthr.* i. 248.

BURD, Benjamin, general, a soldier of the revolution, at the age of 21 joined col. Thompson's regiment of Pennsylvania riflemen & marched as a volunteer to Boston, where he arrived August 1775. He was afterwards in the battle of Long Island. In 1777, as captain in the 4th Pennsylvania regiment he was in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and afterwards at the battle of Brandywine. In the capacity of major he was engaged in the battles of Germantown and Monmouth. In 1779 he accompanied Sullivan in his expedition against the Indians. In all his services he was brave and active. After the war he settled down on his paternal farm at fort Littleton, where he was long known for his hospitable and gentlemanly deportment. For the ten last years of his life he resided at Bedford, Penns.; where he died Oct. 5, 1822 of the dropsy in the chest, aged 69. His wife died on the preceding day.—*Farmer's col.* ii. ap. 99.

BURGOYNE, John a British lieutenant general in America, was the natural son of lord Bingley. He entered early into the army, and in 1662 had the command of a body of troops, sent to Portugal for the defence of that kingdom against the Spaniards. After his return to England

he became a privy counsellor, and was chosen a member of parliament. In the American war he was with the British army in Boston at the battle of Bunker's hill in 1775, and in the same year was sent to Canada. In the year 1777 he was intrusted with the command of the northern army, which should rather have been given to sir Guy Carleton, who was much better acquainted with the situation of the country. It was the object of the campaign of 1777 to open a communication between New York and Canada, and thus to sever New England from the other states. Burgoyne first proposed to possess himself of the fortress of Ticonderoga. With an army of about 4,000 chosen British troops and 3,000 Germans he left St. John's June 6 and, proceeding up lake Champlain, landed near Crown Point, where he met the Indians and gave them a war feast. He made a speech to them, calculated to secure their friendly co-operation, but designed also to mitigate their native ferocity. He endeavored to impress on them the distinction between enemies in the field and helpless, unarmed inhabitants, and promised rewards for prisoners, but none for scalps. The attempt to lay some restraint upon the mode of warfare, adopted by the savages, is honorable to the humanity of Burgoyne; but it may not be easy to justify the connexion with an ally, upon whom it was well known no effectual restraints could be laid. He also published on June 29th a manifesto, intended to alarm the people of the country, through which he was to march, and concluded it with saying, "I trust I shall stand acquitted in the eyes of God and man in denouncing and executing the vengeance of the state against the wilful outcasts. The messengers of justice and of wrath await them in the field, and devastation, famine, and every concomitant horror, that a reluctant but indispensable prosecution of military duty must occasion, will bar the way to their return."

On the first of July he proceeded to Ticonderoga, where general St. Clair was stationed with about 3,000 effective

rank & file, many of whom were without bayonets. The works were extensive and incomplete, and required 10,000 men for their defence. The British army was larger, than had been expected. When the investment was almost complete, general St. Clair called a council of war, and the immediate evacuation of the fort was unanimously advised. Preparations for the retreat were accordingly made in the night of July 5th. Burgoyne the next morning engaged in the pursuit, and with the grand division of the army in gun boats and two frigates proceeded to the falls of Skeensborough; but, meeting with opposition in this place from the works, which had been constructed, he returned to South Bay, where he landed. He followed the Americans, however, from Skeensborough to fort Edward on the Hudson river, where, after conducting his army with incredible labor and fatigue through the wilderness, he arrived July 30. Had he returned to Ticonderoga, and embarked on lake George, he might easily have proceeded to fort George, whence there was a waggon road to fort Edward. But he disliked the appearance of a retrograde motion, though it would have brought him to the place of his destination much sooner and with much less difficulty. On his approach general Schuyler, who had been joined by St. Clair, passed over to the west bank of the Hudson, and retreated to Saratoga. Col. St. Leger had been destined to reach Albany from Canada by a different route. He was to ascend the St. Lawrence to lake Ontario; and thence to proceed down the Mohawk. He had accordingly reached the head of this river, and was investing fort Schuyler, formerly called fort Stanwix, when intelligence of his operations was brought to Burgoyne, who perceived the importance of a rapid movement down the Hudson in order to aid him in his project, and to effect the junction of the troops. But this intention could not be executed without the aid of ox teams, carriages, and provisions. In order to procure them he detached lieutenant. Baum with about 600 men to Ben-

nington, a place about 24 miles to the eastward of Hudson's river, where large supplies were deposited for the northern American army. But Baum was defeated at Walloon creek, about seven miles from Bennington, Aug. 16th and colonel Breyman, who had advanced to his assistance with about 500 men, was obliged to retreat. This was the first check, which the northern army received. This disaster was followed in a few days by another; for St. Leger, being deserted by his Indian allies, who were alarmed by the approach of general Arnold and by a report of the defeat of Burgoyne, was obliged to raise the siege of fort Schuyler in such haste, that the artillery with great part of the baggage, ammunition, & provisions fell into the hands of the Americans. As he returned immediately to Canada, Burgoyne was cut off from the hope of being strengthened by a junction, and the American forces were enabled to concentrate themselves in order to oppose him. General Gates arrived to supersede Schuyler and to take the command of the northern American army August 19th; and his presence, with the recent events, procured a vast accession of militia, and inspired them with the hope of capturing the whole British army. Burgoyne was prevented from commencing his march by the necessity of transporting provisions from fort George, and every moment's delay increased the difficulty of proceeding. Having thrown a bridge of boats over the Hudson, he crossed that river September 13th and 14th, and encamped on the heights and plains of Saratoga. Gates immediately advanced towards him, and encamped three miles above Stillwater. Burgoyne was not averse to battle. He accordingly approached, and on the 19th the action commenced at about three o'clock and lasted till night, when the Americans under the command of Arnold retired to their camp. The loss on the part of the Americans in killed and wounded was between three & four hundred. The loss of the British was about 600. Burgoyne now found, that the enemy, which he had to meet, was able to

sustain an attack in open plains with the intrepidity and the spirit of veterans. As he had given up all communication with the lakes, he now felt the necessity of a diversion in his favor by the British army. He accordingly wrote upon this subject in the most pressing manner to sir William Howe and general Clinton; but no effectual aid was afforded. He was also at this time deserted by his Indian allies, who had been disappointed in their hopes of plunder, and whose enthusiasm was chilled. These hordes of the wilderness, of whom in his proclamation he boasted, that "he had but to lift his arm and beckon by a stretch thereof," and they would execute his vengeance, were now "deaf to every consideration of honor, and unmoved by any representation made to them of the distress, in which their secession would involve him." Difficulties thickened around him. His army was reduced to about 5,000 men, and they were limited to half the usual allowance of provision. As the stock of forage was entirely exhausted, his horses were perishing in great numbers. The American army was so much augmented, as to render him diffident of making good his retreat.

In this exigency he resolved to examine the possibility of advancing, or of dislodging the Americans, and removing them to a greater distance, so as to favor his retreat, if he should be under the necessity of resorting to that melancholy expedient. For this purpose he detached a body of 1500 men, which he led, attended by generals Philips, Reidesel, & Frazer. This detachment, on the seventh of October, had scarcely formed within less than half a mile of the American intrenchments, when a furious attack was made on its left, by the direction of Gates, who had perceived the movements of the British. Arnold soon pressed hard on the right under Burgoyne, which with the loss of the field pieces and great part of the artillery corps retreated to the camp. The Americans followed & assaulted the works throughout their whole extent from right to left. The works were actually forced towards the close of the

day, and colonel John Brooks, who had dislodged the German reserve, occupied the ground, which he had gained. In this action Burgoyne lost a number of his best officers, among whom were general Frazer and colonel Breyman, many privates killed, and two hundred taken prisoners, with nine pieces of brass artillery and the encampment and equipage of the German brigade. After the disasters of the day he took advantage of the night to change his position, and to secure himself in the strong camp on the heights. But apprehensive of being enclosed on all sides, he the next evening commenced his retreat to Saratoga, where he arrived on the morning of the tenth. In his march all the dwelling houses on his route were reduced to ashes. This movement had been foreseen, and a force was already stationed in his rear to be ready to cut off his retreat. No means of extricating himself from difficulty was now left him, but to abandon his baggage and artillery, and by fording the Hudson to escape to fort George through roads unpassable by waggons. Of this last resource he was deprived by the precaution of Gates, who had posted strong parties at the fords, so that they could not be passed without artillery. In this dilemma, when his army was reduced to about 3,500 fighting men, and there was no means of procuring a supply of provisions, which were almost exhausted, he called a council of war, and it was unanimously agreed to enter into a convention with general Gates. The troops of Burgoyne were at first required to ground their arms in their encampments and yield themselves prisoners of war; but this demand was immediately rejected, and the American general did not think it necessary to insist upon the rigorous terms proposed. The convention was signed October 17th, and the British army on the same day marched out of their encampment with all the honors of war. It was stipulated, that they should be permitted to embark for England, and should not serve against the United States during the war. The whole number of prisoners was 5,752.

Burgoyne's army in July had consisted of upwards of 9,000 men. The army of Gates, including 2500 sick, amounted to 13,200.

The army of Burgoyne was escorted to Cambridge, Mass., where it was kept till Nov. of the following year, when congress directed its removal to Charlottesville in Virginia. This detention of the troops was through fear, that the convention would be broken, and until a ratification of it by the court of Great Britain. Burgoyne himself had obtained permission to repair to England on parole, where he arrived in May 1778. He met a very cool reception, and was denied admission to the presence of his sovereign. He was even ordered immediately to repair to America as a prisoner; but the ill state of his health prevented his compliance. At length he was permitted to vindicate his character; soon after which he resigned his emoluments from government to the amount of upwards of 15,000 dollars a year. In 1777 there was published at London "a reply to his letter to his constituents," doubtless written by lord Sackville, the secretary of the American department, on whom Burgoyne had thrown the blame of the failure of the expedition. This pamphlet exhibits some of the peculiarities of the style of Junius, and furnishes one of the reasons for the belief, that lord Sackville was the author of the letters of Junius.

Towards the close of the year 1781, when a majority of parliament seemed resolved to persist in the war, he joined the opposition, and advocated a motion for the discontinuance of the fruitless contest. He knew, that it was impossible, to conquer America. "Passion, prejudice, and interest," said he, "may operate suddenly and partially; but when we see one principle pervading the whole continent, the Americans resolutely encountering difficulty and death for a course of years, it must be a strong vanity and presumption in our own minds, which can only lead us to imagine, that they are not in the right." From the peace till his

death he lived as a private gentleman, devoted to pleasure & the muses. His death was occasioned by a fit of the gout, August 4, 1792. He published a letter to his constituents, 5th. ed. 1779; state of the expedition from Canada, 1780; the maid of the oaks, an entertainment; bon ton; and the heiress, a comedy, which were once very popular, and are considered as respectable dramatic compositions.—*Stedman*, i. 318-357; *Marshall*, iii. 231-291, 393; *Warren*, ii. 1-58; *Holmes*, ii. 269-275; *Ramsay*; ii. 27-56; *Gordon*, ii. 476-490, 238-578; *Annual reg. for 1777*, 141-176; *for 1778*, -195-200; *Coll. hist. soc.* ii. 104-124; *Junius unmasked*.

BURKE, Aedanus, a judge of the court of chancery in South Carolina, was a native of Galway in Ireland. At the beginning of the revolution he came as a volunteer to fight for American liberty. In 1778, he was appointed a judge of the supreme court. In 1789 he was a delegate to congress. The establishment of the society of the Cincinnati was opposed by him with great zeal. He died at Charleston March 30, 1802, aged 59. Mr. Burke was an earnest republican; honest, yet eccentric; in the administration of justice inflexibly upright. He published an address to the freemen of the state of S. C. by Cassius, 1783, in which he recommended a general amnesty; considerations upon the order of the Cincinnati, 1783.—*Gordon*, iv, 396; *Warren*, iii, 288; *Ramsay's S. C.* i. 477.

BURKE, John Doly, author of a history of Virginia, was a native of Ireland and educated at Trinity college. Coming to America in 1797, he conducted for a short time a paper at Boston and afterwards at New York, where he was arrested under the sedition law. At the Boston theatre he was made the master of ceremonies. He was killed in a duel with Felix Coquebert, a Frenchman, in consequence of a political dispute, April 12, 1808. He published a history of Virginia from its first settlement to 1804 in 3 vols. An additional volume, the joint production of Mr. Jones and Mr. Girar-

din, was published in 1916. He published also Bunker hill, a tragedy; Bethlem Gabor, an historical drama, 1803; an oration, delivered March 4, 1908.

BURNABY, Andrew, a clergyman, published Travels through the middle settlements of North America in 1759 and 1760, 4to. 1776.

BURNAP, Jacob, D. D., first minister of Merrimac, N. H., was born in Reading, Mass., Nov. 2, 1748, & was a descendant of Isaac, who died 1667. After graduating at Harvard college in 1770, he studied theology with Thomas Haven of Reading, a man of profound erudition, of great mildness and gentleness, and of remarkable patience under severe trials, whose example taught his pupil much of the spirit of religion. The church of Merrimac was constituted Sept. 5, 1772 and Mr. Burnap was ordained Oct. 14th. After a ministry of nearly 50 years he died Dec. 26, 1821, aged 73. By his second wife, Elizabeth, sister of gov. John Brooks, who died in 1810, he had 13 children. Two of his sons graduated at Harvard college. With a sound judgment and vigorous powers he diligently studied the scriptures in the original languages. In his sentiments he escaped the extremes of orthodoxy and liberality. In his disposition he was kind and catholic. He published an oration on independence, 1803, and the following sermons; at a fast, 1799; at the election, 1801; on the death of S. Chandler, 1806; of R. M. Davidson, 1808; of R. Parker, 1809; of Sarah, Sam'l & Joanna Spaulding, 1815; of J. Kidder, 1818; at the thanksgiving, 1811; at Merrimac, 1819; at M. Dec. 20, 1820, two centuries from the settlement of N. E.—*Farmer's collect.* ii. 76-79.

BURNET, William, gov. of several of the American colonies, was the eldest son of the celebrated bishop Burnet, and was born at the Hague in March 1688. He was named William after the Prince of Orange, who stood his godfather. Previously to his coming to this country, he possessed a considerable fortune; but it had been wrecked in the south sea scheme, which reduced many opulent

families to indigence. In the year 1720 he was appointed governor of New York and New Jersey in the place of Robert Hunter, who succeeded Mr. Burnet as comptroller general of the accounts of the customs, a place worth 1200 hundred pounds per annum. He arrived at New York and took upon him the government of that province Sept. 17, 1720. He continued in this station till his removal in 1728. None of his predecessors had such extensive and just views of the Indian affairs, and of the dangerous neighborhood of the French, whose advances he was fully determined to check. He penetrated into their policy, being convinced from their possessing the main passes, from their care to conciliate the natives, and from the increase of their settlements in Louisiana, that the British colonies had much to fear from their arts and power. In his first speech to the assembly he expressed his apprehensions and endeavored to awaken the suspicion of the members. Agreeably to his desire an act was passed at the first session, prohibiting the sale of such goods to the French, as were suitable for the Indian trade. This was a wise and necessary measure; for by means of goods, procured from Albany and transported to Canada by the Mohawk and lake Ontario, the French were enabled to divert the fur trade from the Hudson to the St. Lawrence, and to corrupt the fidelity of the Indian allies. But wise and necessary, as this measure was, a clamor was raised against it by those, whose interests were affected. The governor, however, was not prevented from pursuing his plans for the public welfare. He perceived the importance of obtaining the command of lake Ontario in order to frustrate the project of the French for establishing a chain of forts from Canada to Louisiana, so as to confine the English colonies to narrow limits along the sea coast. For this purpose he began the erection of a trading house at Oswego in the country of the Seneca Indians in 1722. In this year there was a congress at Albany of the several governors and commissioners

on the renewal of the ancient friendship with the Indians ; and governor Burnet persuaded them to send a message to the eastern Indians, threatening them with war, unless they concluded a peace with the English, who had been much harassed by their frequent irruptions.

Another circumstance, in addition to the act above mentioned, increased the disaffection of the people to the governor. As he sustained the office of chancellor, he paid great attention to its duties. Though he was not a lawyer, he in general transacted the business, which was brought before him, with correctness and ability. He had, however, one failing, which disqualified him for a station, that sometimes required a patient application of mind. His decisions were precipitate. He used to say of himself, " I act first, and think afterward." As some cases were brought before him, in which the path of justice was not so plain as to be instantly seen, and as the establishment of the court itself without the consent of the assembly was considered as a grievance, Mr. Burnet saw a strong party rise against him. His services were overlooked and his removal became necessary. Such was his disinterested zeal in prosecuting his plan of opposition to the French, that after they had built a large storehouse and repaired the fort at Niagara in 1726, he in the following year, at his own expense, built a fort at Oswego for the protection of the post & trade. This was a measure of the highest importance to the colonies. In the government of New Jersey, which he enjoyed at the same time with that of New York, no event of interest took place. In the session of the assembly, in the year 1721, a bill was introduced, which was supposed to have originated with the governor, entitled, " an act against denying the divinity of our Savior Jesus Christ, the doctrine of the blessed Trinity, the truth of the holy scripture, and spreading atheistical books;" but it was rejected.

Mr. Burnet was succeeded in his governments by John Montgomerie, to whom he delivered the great seal of the

province of New York April 15, 1728. He left New York with reluctance, for by his marriage with the daughter of Vanhorne he had become connected with a numerous family, and he had formed a strict intimacy and friendship with several gentlemen of learning and worth. Being appointed governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, he reached Boston July 13, 1728, and was received with unusual pomp. In his speech to the assembly July 24, he made known his instructions to insist upon a fixed salary, and expressed his intention firmly to adhere to them. Thus the controversy, which had been agitated during the administration of his predecessor, Shute, was revived. On the one hand it was contended, that if the support of the governor depended upon an annual grant, he would be laid under constraint, and would not act with the necessary independence and regard to the rights of the king. On the other hand it was asserted, that the charter gave the assembly a full right to raise and appropriate all monies for the support of government, and that an honorable support would always be afforded to a worthy chief magistrate, without rendering him completely independent of the people, whose interests he is bound to promote. The governor pursued the controversy with zeal, but without success ; and opposition had an evident effect upon his spirits. A violent cold, occasioned by the oversetting of his carriage upon the causeway at Cambridge, when the tide was high, was followed by a fever, which terminated his life September 7, 1729. He left two sons & a daughter. He was succeeded by Mr. Belcher.

Governor Burnet was a man of superior talents, and in many respects of an amiable character. His acquaintance with books and his free and easy manner of communicating his sentiments made him the delight of men of letters. His library was one of the richest private collections America. His right of precedence in all companies rendered him the more excusable in indulging his natural disposi-

tion by occupying a large share in the conversation. To the ladies he made himself peculiarly agreeable. In his conduct as a governor he discovered nothing of an avaricious spirit, though in order to procure supplies for his family he exceeded the bounds of the law in demanding fees of masters of vessels. His controversy with the assembly respected not the amount of his salary, but only the manner, in which it should be secured to him. In his disposal of public offices he was sometimes generous, though he usually preferred those, who would favor his cause, and displaced some, who opposed him. He removed from his posts Mr. Lynde, a member of the house, whose integrity and talents were unquestioned, merely because he would not vote for a compliance with the instructions given to the governor. By this measure he lost many of his friends. It is, however, highly to the honor of Mr. Burnet, that an immoral or unfair character was in his view a complete exclusion from office; and upon this principle only he once gave his negative to the election of a member of the council.

With regard to his religion, he firmly believed the truth of christianity, but he seems not to have possessed all the seriousness, which would have been honorable to his character, nor that constant sense of obligation to the Giver of all good, which the christian should feel. Being invited to dine with an aged gentleman, who had been a senator under the old charter, and who retained the custom of saying grace sitting, he was asked, whether it would be more agreeable to his excellency, that grace should be said sitting or standing. The governor replied, "standing or sitting, any way or no way, just as you please." Another anecdote is the following. One of the committee, who went from Boston to meet him on the borders of Rhode Island, was the facetious colonel Tailer. Burnet complained of the long graces, which were said by clergymen on the road, and asked when they would shorten. Tailer answered, "the graces will increase in length till you come

to Boston; after that they will shorten till you come to your government of New Hampshire, where your excellency will find no grace at all." The governor, though the son of a bishop, was not remarkable for his exact attendance upon public worship. Mr. Hutchinson, one of his successors, who had a keener sense of what was discreet, if not of what was right, thinks, that he should have conformed more to the customs and prejudices of New England. But he had no talent at dissimulation, and his character presented itself fully to view. He did not appear better, than he really was. He sometimes wore a cloth coat, lined with velvet; it was said to be expressive of his character. By a clause in his last will he ordered his body to be buried in the nearest church yard or burying ground, as he had no attachment to particular modes and forms.

He published some astronomical observations in the transactions of the royal society, and an essay on scripture prophecy, wherein he endeavored to explain the three periods contained in the twelfth chapter of Daniel, with arguments to prove, that the first period expired in 1715. This was published 1724, 4to. pp. 167.—*Smith's hist. N. Y.* 151-173, ed. in 4to; *Hutchinson*, II. 332-366; *Belknap*, II. 93-95; *Marshall*, I. 290-299, 306; *Colman's life*, 196; *Johnson's life*, 41, 42; *Minot*, I. 61; *N. E. weekly journal*, Sept. 15, 1729.

BURNET, Matthias, D. D., episcopal minister, at Norwalk, Con., graduated at Princeton in 1764 and died in 1806, aged about 55. He published reflections upon the season of harvest, and evidences of a general judgment, two sermons in Amer. preacher, II, III.

BURR, Jonathan, minister of Dorchester, Mass. was born at Redgrave in Suffolk, England, about the year 1604. He gave early indications of an inquisitive, studious, and pious mind. While he was much attached to books, the bible was peculiarly his delight, and by means of its instructions, which were familiar to him from childhood, he was made wise to

salvation. Hence he was conscientious in secret prayer; his whole deportment was guarded and serious; and his sabbaths were entirely occupied in the exercises becoming a day of holy rest. His pious parents observed with satisfaction the promising disposition of their son; and being desirous to consecrate him to the service of God and his church, determined to bestow upon him a learned education. He was accordingly sent to the university, where he continued three or four years, when the course of his academical studies was interrupted by the death of his father. Being compelled by this melancholy event to retire into the country, he undertook the instruction of a school; but he still pursued with unabated ardor his design of accomplishing himself in the various branches of knowledge. The awful providence of God, he would remark, by which he was precluded from those employments and honors in the university, of which he was very fond, produced an effect, for which he had reason to admire the divine wisdom. It promoted in him a humility and seriousness, which rendered him more fit for the great work of turning many to righteousness.

After having preached for some time at Horning, near Bury in Suffolk, he was called to take the charge of a congregation at Reckingshal in the same county. Here he approved himself a faithful minister of the gospel. By an explicit and solemn covenant he obligated himself to the most conscientious discharge of the high duties, devolved upon him. He often and earnestly prayed, that whatever he preached to others, he might preach from his own experience. Yet he not unfrequently lamented to his friends, "alas! I preach not what I am, but what I ought to be." Being silenced in England with many others for resisting the impositions of the prelatical party, and apprehending, that calamities were in store for the nation, he came to New England in 1639, with his wife and 3 children, willing to forego all worldly advantages, that he might enjoy the ordinances of the gospel in their purity: He was admitted a member of the

church in Dorchester under the pastoral care of Richard Mather, December 21. He was in a short time invited to settle as a colleague with Mr. Mather in the ministry; but before accepting the invitation a misunderstanding arose, which made it necessary to ask the advice of the neighboring churches. A council was accordingly called Feb. 2, 1640, consisting of governor Winthrop and another magistrate and ten ministers. Four days were spent in examining and discussing the affair. It appeared, that Mr. Burr had been suspected of some errors, and being directed to give his opinion in writing to Mr. Mather, the latter had reported the exceptionable expressions and the erroneous sentiments to the church, without alluding to the qualifications, which they might receive from other parts of the writing. These errors Mr. Burr disclaimed. The council declared, that both these good men had cause to be humbled for their failings, and advised them to set apart a day for reconciliation. This was accordingly done. The spirit of meekness and love triumphed, the mutual affection of the ministers was restored, and the peace of the church was happily re-established. Mr. Burr, whose faith had been somewhat shaken, by means of the discussion was confirmed in the truth, and he humbled himself with many tears. He and his family were in this year taken sick with the small pox, which, as inoculation was not practised, was a very dangerous disorder; but he happily recovered. On this occasion he renewed the dedication of himself to God, resolving to act only for his glory and the good of his brethren, and not to be governed by selfishness; to live in humility and with a sense of his complete dependence upon divine grace; to be watchful over his own heart, lest his reliance should be transferred from the Creator to the creature; to be mindful, that God heareth prayer; and to bend his exertions with more diligence for the promotion of pious affections in himself and in his family. He lived afterwards answerably to these holy resolutions. The most experienced

christians in the country found his ministry and his whole deportment breathing much of the spirit of a better world. The eminent Mr. Hooker, once hearing him preach, remarked, "surely this man will not be long out of heaven, for he preaches, as if he were there already." He died after a short sickness August 9, 1641, aged 37 years.

Mr. Burr was esteemed both in England and in this country for his piety and learning. His modesty and self-diffidence were uncommonly great. He could with difficulty imagine, that performances such as his could be productive of any good. Yet he was sometimes most happily disappointed. Having been by much importunity prevailed on to preach at a distance from home, he returned, making the most humiliating reflections on his sermon. "It must surely be of God," said he, "if any good is done by so unworthy an instrument." Yet this sermon was instrumental in the conversion of a person of eminence, who heard it, and whose future life manifested, that he was a christian indeed. It was his custom on the sabbath, after his public labors, to retire to his closet, where he supplicated forgiveness of the sins, which had attended his performances, and implored the divine blessing upon them. He then spent some hours in praying with his family and instructing them in the great truths of religion. When he was desired to relax his excessive exertions to do good, lest he should be exhausted, he replied, "it is better to be worn out with the work, than to be eaten out with rust." He began each day with secret prayer. He then carefully meditated on a chapter of the bible, which he afterwards, at the time of domestic worship, expounded to his family and such neighbors, as wished to be present. A similar course he pursued at evening. He generally spent some time after dinner in praying with his wife. Immediately before retiring to rest, he employed half an hour in recollecting and confessing the sins of the day, in grateful acknowledgments of divine mercies, and in supplications to be prepared for sudden

death. Previously to each celebration of the Lord's supper, he kept with his wife a day of fasting and prayer, not merely as a preparative for that sacred ordinance, but as a season for imploring the blessing of God on his family and neighborhood. Absence from home was irksome to him, particularly as it deprived him of those opportunities of holding intercourse with heaven, on which he placed so great a value. But when he journeyed with his friends, he did not fail to edify them by profitable conversation; especially by instructive remarks on such objects and occurrences, as presented themselves to his attention. In the recollection of these scenes he was accustomed to inquire, what good had been done or gained, what useful examples seen, and what valuable instructions heard.

While he was indefatigable in his ministerial work, he was not anxious for any other reward, than what he found in the service itself. If any, who hoped that they had received spiritual benefit through his exertions, sent him expressions of their gratitude, he would pray, that he might not have his portion in these things. Nor was he backward to remind his grateful friends, that whatever good they had received through him, the glory should be ascribed to God alone. It was in preaching the gospel, that he found his highest enjoyment in life. In proportion to the ardor of his piety was the extent of his charity. He sincerely loved his fellow men, and while their eternal interests pressed with weight on his heart, he entered with lively sympathy into their temporal afflictions. Rarely did he visit the poor without communicating what was comfortable to the body, as well as what was instructive and salutary to the soul. When he was reminded of the importance of having a greater regard to his own interest, he replied, I often think of those words, "he that soweth sparingly shall reap sparingly." For the general interests of religion in the world he felt so lively a concern, that his personal joys and sorrows seemed inconsiderable in comparison. He was bold and zealous in

withstanding every thing, which brought dishonor on the name of God; but under personal injuries he was exemplarily meek and patient. When informed, that any thought meanly of him, his reply was, "I think meanly of myself, and therefore may well be content, that others think meanly of me." When charged with what was faulty, he remarked, "if men see so much evil in me, what does God see?"

In his last sickness he exhibited uncommon patience and submission. He was perfectly resigned to the will of God. Just before his death, as his faith was greatly tried, and he endured a sharp conflict, a person, who was standing by, remarked, "this is one of Satan's last assaults; he is a subtle enemy, and would, if it were possible, deceive the very elect." Mr. Burr repeated the expression, "if it were possible," & added, "but blessed be God, there is no possibility." He then requested to be left alone for prayer. But seeing the company reluctant to depart, he prayed in Latin as long as he had strength. He then called for his wife, and steadfastly fixing his eyes upon her said, "cast thy care upon God, for he careth for thee." He soon afterwards expired. He left four children. His sons were Jonathan, John, and Simon: the former graduated at Harvard college in 1651, was a physician in Hingham, and died in Canada in 1690. John settled in Fairfield, Con.—Among his grandsons was Peter Burr, a graduate of 1690 and chief justice of Connecticut in 1723, the son of Dr. Jonathan Burr.—His widow, Frances, married Richard Dummer, with whom she lived happily nearly forty years.—*Mather's magn.*, III, 78-81; *Panoplist*, Sep. 1808; *Savage's Winthrop*, II, 22; *Harris' hist. of Dorchester in Coll. hist. soc.* IX, 173-175.

BURR, Aaron, president of New Jersey college, a descendant of the preceding, was a native of Fairfield in Connecticut, and was born in the year 1714. His ancestors for a number of generations had lived in that colony, and were persons of great respectability. He is said by Farm-

er to have been the grandson of chief justice Peter Burr, and son of Rev. Isaac B., who graduated in 1717; but this may be doubted, as he was born in 1714. Savage, with greater probability, calls him the son of the chief justice. He was graduated at Yale college in 1735. In 1742 he was invited to take the pastoral charge of the presbyterian church at Newark in New Jersey. Here he became so eminent as an able and learned divine and an accomplished scholar, that in 1748 he was unanimously elected president of the college, which he was instrumental in founding, as successor to Mr. Dickinson. The college was removed about this time from Elizabethtown to Newark and in 1757, a short time before the death of Mr. Burr, to Princeton. In 1754 he accompanied Mr. Whitefield to Boston, having a high esteem for the character of that eloquent itinerant preacher, and greatly rejoicing in the success of his labors. After a life of usefulness and honor, devoted to his Master in heaven, he was called into the eternal world September 24, 1757, in the midst of his days, being in the forty third year of his age.

President Burr had a slender and delicate frame; yet to encounter fatigue he had a heart of steel. To amazing talents for the despatch of business he joined a constancy of mind, that commonly secured to him success. As long as an enterprise appeared possible, he yielded to no discouragement. The flourishing state of the college of New Jersey was much owing to his great & assiduous exertion. It was in a great degree owing to his influence with the legislature and to his intimacy and friendship with governor Belcher, that the charter was enlarged in 1746. The first class was graduated in 1748, the first year of his presidency. When his services were requested by the trustees of the college in soliciting donations for the purchase of a library & philosophical apparatus, and for erecting a building for the accommodation of the students, he engaged with his usual zeal in the undertaking, and every where met with the encouragement, which the de-

sign so fully deserved. A place being fixed upon at Princeton for the site of the new building, the superintendence of the work was solely committed to him. Until the spring of 1757, when the college was removed to Newark, he discharged the duties both of president and pastor of a church. Few were more perfect in the art of rendering themselves agreeable in company. He knew the avenues to the human heart, and he possessed the rare power of pleasing without betraying a design to please. As he was free from ostentation and parade, no one would have suspected his learning, unless his subject required him to display it, and then every one was surprised that a person, so well acquainted with books, should yet possess such ease in conversation and such freedom of behavior. He inspired all around him with cheerfulness. His arms were open to good men of every denomination. A sweetness of temper, obliging courtesy and mildness of manners, joined to an engaging candor of sentiment, spread a glory over his reputation, and endeared his person to all his acquaintance. Though steady to his own principles, he was free from all bigotry. In the pulpit he shone with superior lustre. He was fluent, copious, sublime, and persuasive. Having a clear and harmonious voice, which was capable of expressing the various passions, and taking a deep interest in his subject, he could not fail to reach the heart. His invention was exhaustless, and his elocution was equal to his ideas. He was not one of those preachers, who soothe their hearers with a delusive hope of safety, who substitute morality in the place of holiness, and yield the important doctrines of the gospel through fear of displeasing the more reputable sinners. He insisted upon the great and universal duty of repentance, as all were guilty and condemned by the divine law. He never wished to administer consolation, till the heart was renewed & consecrated unto God. When he saw the soul humbled, he then dwelt upon the riches of redeeming mercy, and expatiated upon the glories of him, who was God manifest in the flesh. It was

his endeavor to alarm the thoughtless, to fix upon the conscience a sense of sin, to revive the disconsolate, to animate the penitent, to reclaim the relapsing, to confirm the irresolute, and to establish the faithful. He wished to restore to man the beautiful image of God, disfigured by the apostacy. His life and example were a comment on his sermons, and by his engaging deportment he rendered the amiable character of a christian still more attractive and lovely. He was distinguished for his public spirit. Amidst his other cares he studied, and planned, and toiled for the good of his country. He had a high sense of English liberty and detested despotic power as the bane of human happiness. He considered the heresy of Arius as not more fatal to the purity of the gospel, than the positions of Filmer were to the dignity of man and the repose of states. But tho' he had much of that patriotic spirit, which is ornamental even to a christian minister, he cautiously intermeddled with any matters of a political nature, being aware of the invidious constructions, which are commonly put upon the most unexceptionable attempts, made by men of his profession to promote the public welfare. He was a correspondent of the Scotch society for propagating the gospel; and he thought no labor too great in the prosecution of an enterprise, which promised to illuminate the gloomy wilderness with the beams of evangelical truth. Over the college he presided with dignity and reputation. He had the most engaging method of instruction and a singular talent in communicating his sentiments. While he stripped learning of its mysteries, and presented the most intricate subjects in the clearest light, and thus enriched his pupils with the treasures of learning, he wished also to implant in their minds the seeds of virtue and religion. He took indefatigable pains in regard to their religious instruction, and with zeal, solicitude, and parental affection pressed upon them the care of their souls and with melting tenderness urged the importance of their becoming the true disciples of the holy Jesus. In

some instances his pious exertions were attended with success. In the government of the college he exhibited the greatest impartiality and wisdom. Though in judgment and temper inclined to mild measures, when these failed, he would resort to a necessary severity, and no connexions could prevent the equal distribution of justice. In no college were the students more narrowly inspected and prudently guarded, or vice of every kind more effectually searched out, and discountenanced and suppressed. He secured with the same ease the obedience and love of his pupils.

The year after he took his first degree he resided at N. Haven, & this is the period, when his mind was first enlightened with the knowledge of the way of salvation. In his private papers he wrote as follows; "this year God saw fit to open my eyes, and shew me what a miserable creature I was. Till then I had spent my life in a dream; and as to the great design of my being had lived in vain. Though before I had been under frequent convictions, & was driven to a form of religion, yet I knew nothing as I ought to know. But then I was brought to the footstool of sovereign grace; saw myself polluted by nature and practice; had affecting views of the divine wrath I deserved; was made to despair of help in myself, and almost concluded, that my day of grace was past. It pleased God, at length, to reveal his Son to me in the gospel, an all-sufficient and willing Savior, and I hope inclined me to receive him on the terms of the gospel. I received some consolation, and found a great change in myself. Before this I was strongly attached to the Arminian scheme, but then I was made to see those things in a different light, and seemingly felt the truth of the Calvinian doctrines." He was unfluctuating in principle and ardent in devotion, raising his heart continually to the Father of mercies in adoration and praise. He kept his eye fixed upon the high destiny of man, and lived a spiritual life. The efficacy of his religious principles was evinced by his benevolence and charity. From the

grace of God he received a liberal and generous disposition, and from his bounty the power of gratifying the desire of doing good. At the approach of death that gospel, which he had preached to others, and which discloses a crucified Redeemer, gave him support. He was patient and resigned, cheered with the liveliest hope. The king of terrors was disarmed of his sting.

Mr. Burr married in 1752 a daughter of Jonathan Edwards, his successor in the presidency of the college. She died in 1758, the year after the death of her husband, in the twenty seventh year of her age, leaving two children, one of whom is Aaron Burr, who still lives, late vice president of the United States, and the other a daughter, deceased, who was married to judge Reeve. Mrs. Burr was in every respect an ornament to her sex, being equally distinguished for the suavity of her temper, the gracefulness of her manners, her literary accomplishments, and her unfeigned regard to religion. She combined a lively imagination, a penetrating mind, and correct judgment. When only seven or eight years of age she was brought to the knowledge of the truth, as it is in Jesus, and her conduct through life was becoming the gospel. Her religion did not cast a gloom over her mind, but made her cheerful and happy, and rendered the thought of death transporting. She left a number of manuscripts upon interesting subjects, and it was hoped they would have been made public; but they are now lost.

Mr. Burr published a treatise, entitled, the supreme deity of our Lord Jesus Christ, maintained in a letter to the dedicat^r of Mr. Emlyn's inquiry; reprinted at Boston in 1791. He published also a fast sermon on account of the encroachments of the French, Jan. 1, 1755; the watchman's answer to the question, what of the night? a sermon, 1756; a funeral sermon on governor Belcher, 1757. This was preached but a few days before his own death, and his exertions in a very feeble state of health to honor the memory of a highly respected friend,

it is thought, accelerated that event.—*Livingston's fun. elog.*; *Smith's serm. & pref. to Burr's serm. on Belcher*; *Miller*, II. 345; *Edward's life, app.*; *Green's disc.* 300-313; *Savage's Winthrop*, 11. 22.

BURR, Henry, of N. Jersey, died about the year, 1772 making provision for the emancipation of all his slaves, the eldest at his death, and the younger as they reached a suitable age. Peter White of Haddonfield, who married a daughter of Burr, and died about 1744, also emancipated his slaves. These were the two earliest instances of emancipation.—*Mass. hist. col. s. s. VIII.* 187.

BURR, Joseph, a philanthropist, died at Manchester, Vt., without a family, April 14, 1823, aged 56, bequeathing more than 90,000 dollars to various objects of charity. He bequeathed for foreign missions 17 thousand dollars, 15 to the Bible society, 12 to Middlebury college, 10 to the American Home missionary society, 5 to the tract, colonization, and Vermont missionary societies each, 5 to the Parish in Manchester, 3 to an education society, 1 to Dartmouth and Williams colleges each, 10 for a public seminary of learning in Manchester. He bequeathed these thousands of dollars, besides bestowing a large amount of property upon his relatives. With a small patrimony he had acquired his estate by his unflinching judgment and prudence. He was the banker of his region. He was honorable and conscientious. With correct religious views and a moral deportment, he yet avowed no hope of a spiritual renovation, until a short time before his death. On his last morning he said, "I think I am waiting for the coming of my Lord."—*Mission. herald.* XXIV. 226.

BURRILL, John, speaker of the house of representatives of Mass., sustained this office for many years during the administration of governor Shute, and acquitted himself in it with great reputation. He was distinguished for his great integrity, his acquaintance with the forms of parliamentary proceedings, the dignity and authority, with which he filled the chair, and for the order and decorum, which he

maintained in the debates of the house. In the year 1720 he was chosen a member of the council. He died of the small pox at Lynn Dec. 10, 1721, aged 63. Besides sustaining the offices above mentioned, he was also one of the judges of the county of Essex. To his other accomplishments there was added an exemplary piety. The morning and evening incense of prayer to God ascended from his family altar.—*Henchman's fun. serm.*; *Hutchinson's hist. of Mass.* II. 234.

BURRILL, James, a senator, was the son of James B., of Providence, R. I., and was born about 1771. He was the descendant of George Burrill, an early settler and wealthy farmer of Lynn, Mass., who died in 1653. The genealogy is traced by Mr. Farmer in his register. He was graduated at Brown university 1758. Having studied law, he was for many years attorney general of the state, a member and speaker of the assembly, and chief justice. He succeeded Mr. Howell in the senate of the U. S. in 1816, and died at Washington Dec. 25, 1820, aged 49. He entered earnestly into the debate concerning the admission of Missouri into the union, vindicating the cause of freedom, only a few days before his death. His wife, Sarah, sister of J. L. Arnold, died in 1814. Two daughters were married in 1821 to Geo. Curtis and Wm. R. Greene.—*Farmer's geneal. reg.*

BURROUGHS, George, one of the victims of the witchcraft delusion in 1692, was graduated at Harvard college in 1670, and in 1676 was a preacher at Falmouth, now Portland, Maine. When the place was attacked by the Indians Aug. 11th, he escaped to Bang's island. He succeeded Mr. Bayley as a preacher at Salem village in Nov. 1680. In 1683, in consequence of some dispute, he returned to Portland, where he held 200 acres of land, which the people had some years before given to him as their minister: of this he relinquished at their request 170 acres, and in a very disinterested spirit offered to give them 20 acres more, if they wished, without receiving, what they had offered, 100 acres "further off." His character

stood unimpeached. After the town was destroyed by the Indians in 1690, he returned to Salem village, or Danvers. In 1692 he was accused of witchcraft, and was brought to trial August 5th. In his indictment it was stated, that by his wicked arts one Mary Wolcott "was tortured, afflicted, pined, consumed, wasted, and tormented." The evidence against him was derived principally from the testimony of the afflicted persons, as those were called, who were supposed to be bewitched, and from that of the confessing witches. The spectre of a little, black-haired man, it was testified, had inflicted cruel pains, and appeared as a head conjuror. Two of his wives had appeared to the witnesses, saying that he was the cause of their death, and threatening, if he denied it, that they would appear in court. Accordingly, during his trial the afflicted persons were thrown into a paroxysm of horror by the spectres of his wives, who were mindful of their engagement. The confessing witches affirmed, that he had attended witch meetings with them, and compelled them to the snares of witchcraft. He was also accused of performing such feats of extraordinary strength, as could not be performed without diabolical assistance, such as carrying a barrel of molasses through a difficult place from a canoe to the shore, and putting his fore finger into the muzzle of a large gun, and holding it out straight. He pleaded his innocence; but it was in vain. He had excited prejudices against him, while he lived in Salem, and he was now doomed to suffer with many others through the infatuation, which prevailed. He was executed August 19. At his execution he made a speech, asserting his innocence, and concluded his dying prayer with the Lord's prayer, probably to vindicate his character, as it was a received opinion, that a witch could not repeat the Lord's prayer, without mistake. This last address to heaven was uttered with such composure and fervency of spirit, as drew tears from the spectators.—*Neal's N. E.* ii. 130-134, 144; *Hutchinson*, ii. 37, 56; *Coll. hist. soc.* vi.

265, 268; *Sullivan's hist. Maine*, 209-212; *Calef's more wonders of invis. world, pref.*, and 103, 104; *Maine hist. col.* i. 141, 174.

BURROWS, William, a naval officer, was born at Kenderton, near Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1785. To the grief of his father, col. Burrows of the marine corps, he early indicated a passion for the naval service. A midshipman's warrant was obtained in 1799. In subsequent years he served on board of different ships; in 1803 he was under Preble in the Tripolitan war; in 1807 he enforced the embargo in the Delaware. In 1812 he made a voyage to India on his private affairs. Appointed to the command of the sloop of war, *Enterprise*, he sailed from Portsmouth, and on Sunday Sept. 5, 1813 fell in with his Britannic majesty's brig, the *Boxer*, off Portland, between Seguin and cape Elizabeth. After an action of 45 minutes the *Boxer* was captured, her commander, Blyth, being killed by a cannon ball. At the first fire lieut. Burrows was wounded by a musket ball, but refused to be carried below. When the sword of his enemy was presented to him, he exclaimed, clasping his hands, "I am satisfied—I die contented." He died at 12 o'clock at night. For his gallantry congress voted a gold medal to his nearest male relative. The two commanders were honorably buried in Portland on the 9th. Lieut. Burrows was cold and reserved in his manners; yet he had an irresistible vein of wit and humor. His master passion was the love of glory; and a momentary flush of triumph soothed the anguish of his last hours. He lived not to hear the applauses of his countrymen. Happy are they, who seek and obtain the unwithering glory, the everlasting honor of heaven.—*Amer. nav. biog.* 231-242.

BURT, John, minister of Bristol, Rhode Island, was graduated at Harvard college in 1736, and was ordained May 13, 1741. He died Oct. 7, 1775, aged 58 years. His death was very singular. Capt. Wallace a British commander, had commenced a heavy cannonade upon the

town at a time, when an epidemical sickness was prevailing. Those, who were able, fled from the town. Mr. Burt, though weak and sick, endeavored to escape the impending destruction. He was afterwards found dead in an adjacent field, supposed to have been overcome by fatigue. No other person was injured in the attack. His wife was the daughter of lieut. gov. Wm. Ellery. His father was Benjamin Burt, and his mother the daughter of Rev. Mr. Cheever of Chelsea.—He was a sound divine and a venerable servant of Jesus Christ, preaching the true doctrines of grace.—*Account of Bristol; Warren, i. 244.*

BURT, Federal, minister of Durham, N. H., was probably a descendant of David Burt, an early settler of Northampton, Mass., who had 15 children. He was born at Southampton March 4, 1789. As the new government under the *federal* constitution commenced at that time, his christian name is to be ascribed to that circumstance. There are names in our country originating in greater caprice,—as Mr. Preserved Fish, a sound merchant of New York, and Mr. Adam Eve, who died lately in Penn. at a great age, & Mr. Pickled Ham of Maine, who has not yet turned to corruption. Mr. B. was graduated at Williams college in 1812, was ordained June 18, 1817, and died February 2, 1828, aged 47. Settled over a small church, his faithful labors caused it to be greatly increased. He was an active and intelligent minister and his usefulness extended to the neighboring towns. He endured with the utmost patience a most painful disease, obliging him to submit to the amputation, first of a finger, and then of an arm. In this condition he undertook to conduct the N. H. Observer, a religious paper. Many of the editorial articles he wrote, when in extreme pain: he was exerting an extensive, beneficial influence in the community, when he was called away from his labors.—*Chr. Mirror, Feb. 15, 1828.*

BUSHNELL, David, inventor of submarine navigation, was a native of Saybrook, Con., and probably a descendant of

Henry B. of Guilford in 1650. He was graduated at Yale college in 1775. In the revolutionary war he invented a machine for submarine navigation, by which a magazine was to be carried to the bottom of ships for blowing them up, when the conductor was at a safe distance. He attempted to put it in operation in the harbor of New York, but with little success. Great alarm, however, was excited among the British; which occasioned the humorous poetical narrative of "the battle of the kegs," by Francis Hopkinson. Dr. Dwight in his "Greenfield Hill" speaks of Bushnell's genius, and alludes to

"His mystic vessel, plunged beneath the waves,
Gliding through dark retreats and coral caves."

An account of this machine is contained in Silliman's journal, 1820. It was under the management of capt. Ezra Lee, a good officer of daring enterprise, who died at Lyme in 1821, aged 72. At the close of the war Bushnell himself was a captain in the army. Gen. Heath relates, that Oct. 9, 1776 the enemy captured a sloop in the Hudson with the machine on board, and sunk it to the bottom, and he remarks, "its fate was truly a contrast to its design."—*Heath, 69.*

BUSS, John, a physician, officiated for many years as a preacher of the gospel. In Sept. 1672 a contract was made with him by the people of Wells, Maine. He preached there at least ten years. The preachers before him were Joseph Emerson, Jeremiah Hubbard, and Robert Payne. His successors were Percival Green, Richard Marten, Samuel Emery, Samuel Jefferds, Gideon Richardson, Benjamin White, and Jonathan Greenleaf. Until 1701 no church was formed. Probably Mr. Buss was not ordained. About 1682 he removed to Oyster river, now Durham, N. H., where he preached 53 years and was also a practitioner of physic. His house and valuable library were burnt by the Indians in 1694. He ceased preaching about 1715, and was succeeded by Hugh Adams, the first minister: the last minister of Durham was Federal Burt. Mr. Buss died

in 1756, aged 95. Dr. Belknap & others erroneously make his age 108, for in a petition to the governor and legislature in 1718 he stated his age as then 78.—*Farmer's reg.*; *Hist. collect.* ii. 291; *Maine hist. col.* i. 264; *Belknap's N. H.* iii. 250.

BUTLER, Richard, major general, an officer of the revolutionary army, in the latter part of the war had the rank of colonel and was distinguished on several occasions. About 1787 he was agent for Indian affairs in Ohio. In the expedition against the Indians in 1791 he accompanied St. Clair and commanded the right wing. Our troops, encamped a few miles from the Miami villages, were attacked in the morning of Nov. 4th. The militia, who were in advance, were thrown into confusion, and rushed through the first line, commanded by gen. Butler. The action was now severe; the Indians lying on the ground, and pouring a deadly fire upon the whites. Gen. Butler, in an heroic charge with the bayonet, drove them back 3 or 400 yards. But resistance was ineffectual. In a short time 600, of the army of 1200, were killed and wounded, and the rest at 9 o'clock fled with precipitation. Gen. Butler was wounded and carried to a convenient place to have his wounds dressed; but an Indian broke in upon him and tomahawked and scalped him, ere he himself was killed by our troops. Major Ferguson was another victim. In one of the charges maj. Butler was dangerously wounded. A son of gen. B. distinguished himself at fort Meigs, under Harrison, in April 1813.—*Holmes*, ii. 388; *Marshall*, v. 329-334.

BUTLER, Thomas, col. a brave officer during the revolutionary war, was a brother of the preceding. Three other brothers fought in the service of their country. In the year 1776 he was a student at law with judge Wilson of Philadelphia; but early in that year he quitted his studies, and joined the army as a subaltern. He soon obtained the command of a company, in which he continued till the close of the revolutionary contest. He was in almost every action, that was

fought in the middle states during the war. At the battle of Brandywine, Sep. 11, 1777, he received the thanks of Washington on the field of battle, through his aid de camp, general Hamilton, for his intrepid conduct in rallying a detachment of retreating troops, and giving the enemy a severe fire. At the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, he received the thanks of Wayne for defending a defile in the face of a heavy fire from the enemy, while col. Richard Butler's regiment made good their retreat. At the close of the war he retired into private life as a farmer, and continued in the enjoyment of rural and domestic happiness till the year 1791, when he again took the field against the savages, who menaced our western frontier. He commanded a battalion in the disastrous battle of Nov. 4, in which his brother fell. Orders were given by general St. Clair to charge with the bayonet, and major Butler, though his leg had been broken by a ball, yet on horse back led his battalion to the charge. It was with difficulty, that his surviving brother, captain Edward Butler, removed him from the field. In 1792 he was continued on the establishment as major, and in 1794 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel commandant of the fourth sub-legion. He commanded in this year fort Fayette at Pittsburg, and prevented the deluded insurgents from taking it more by his name, than by his forces, for he had but few troops. In 1797 he was named by Washington as the officer best calculated to command in the state of Tennessee, when it was necessary to dispossess some citizens, who had imprudently settled on the Indian lands. Accordingly in May he marched with his regiment from the Miami on the Ohio, and by that prudence & good sense, which marked his character through life, he in a short time removed all difficulties. While in Tennessee he made several treaties with the Indians. In 1802, at the reduction of the army, he was continued as colonel of a regiment on the peace establishment. The close of his life was embittered. In 1808 he was arrested by the commanding

general at fort Adams on the Mississippi, and sent to Maryland, where he was tried by a court martial, and acquitted of all the charges, except that of wearing his hair. He was then ordered to New Orleans, where he arrived to take the command of the troops Oct. 20. He was again arrested the next month. He died September 7, 1805, aged fifty one years.—*Louisiana gaz.; Polyanthos*, 1. 13—17; *Marshall*, v. 332.

BUTLER, John, colonel, a tory, infamous for the massacre at Wyoming, for which the name of Brant has been unjustly branded with infamy, removed from Connecticut and settled at Wyoming under a grant from that colony, though within the bounds of Pennsylvania. Early after the beginning of the war he espoused the cause of the enemy. In Aug. 1777 he and Daniel Claus signed an address to the inhabitants of Tryon county, exhorting the people to lay down their arms, and sent it by Walter Butler and a party of white and red men to the German Flats. The messenger was imprisoned for his pains. Gen. Arnold issued a counter proclamation at German Flats Aug. 20th.

In 1778 there were 8 townships on the Susquehannah in the vale of Wyoming, each 5 miles square, namely, Lackewana, Exeter, Kingston, Wilkesbarre, Plymouth, Nanticoak, Huntington, and Salem. There were 1,000 families, from which 1,000 soldiers had been furnished to the army, besides the garrisons of four forts at Leckewana, Exeter, Kingston, and Wilkesbarre. July 1, 1778 colonel Butler, with about 1600 men, 300 of whom were Indians and the rest tories painted like Indians, approached the upper fort; and a skirmish ensued, in which ten of the inhabitants were killed. July 2, Exeter fort, garrisoned by tories, was given up to them, and Lackewana fort was taken. Mr. Jenkins and his family were barbarously killed; and most of the women and children were captured. July 3 he defeated col. Zebulon Butler and destroyed most of his men, amounting to 400 by one account and 300 by

another. July 4, he invested fort Kingston, commanded by colonel Nathan Dennison, who went to fort Exeter with a flag to learn the terms, which would be granted. Col. John Butler replied,—“the hatchet!” The next morning, Sunday July 5th, col. Dennison, his men being nearly all killed or wounded, surrendered at discretion. He was seen surrounded by the enemy, and was doubtless murdered. Some of the prisoners were taken away: the rest were shut up in the houses, and consumed with them. The enemy immediately crossed the river to fort Wilkesbarre, which surrendered. About 70 of the soldiers were inhumanly butchered; and the rest, with the women and children, were shut up in the houses, which were set on fire and all perished. Every building, except what belonged to tories, in all these settlements was destroyed. Capt. James Bedlock, his body stuck full of splinters of pine knots, was burned, and captains Robert Durgée and Samuel Ranson were held down in the fire with pitchforks. There were other horrors, which cannot be described. The fugitives, who escaped, were many of them two or three days without provisions.

In Sept. about 100 houses were destroyed by the enemy at German Flats. Dec. 11, 1778, Cherry Valley was destroyed and women and children massacred. Dr. Dwight represents, that the party of 500 Indians and whites was commanded by a son of Butler and by Brant; but the anecdote, he gives, of the death of Butler needs correction, for he was not killed till a subsequent year. At this time col. Ichabod Alden, who had 250 men in the fort, was surprised, when imprudently out of it, and killed. Of the inhabitants, 190 were left without a house. Dr. Dwight relates, that Butler on entering a house ordered a woman in bed with her infant child to be killed; but Brant said, “What, kill a woman and child? No, that child is not an enemy to the king, nor a friend to the congress. Long before he will be big enough to do any mischief, the dispute will be settled.”

Thus Brant, the red man, was the man of humanity; and the white man was the savage.—About the middle of Oct. 1781 capt. Walter Butler, a son of col. Butler, was killed in an action on the Mohawk, when maj. Ross and his party of 600, of whom 130 were Indians, were routed by col. Willett and driven into the wilderness. Willett had in his army 60 Oneida Indians. On being shot by one of them, Butler asked for quarter; the Indian cried out with a terrible voice, *Sherry Valley!* and tomahawked him. Thus the white savage had his retribution.—Col. Butler about the year 1796 was English agent with reference to the 6 nations, and lived in upper Canada. This office was worth 500*l.* sterling a year; he had also a pension of 200 or 300; and had received 5,000 acres of land for himself and the same for his children. Thus was he rewarded for his barbarities.—*Marshall*, III. 557; *Dwight's trav.* III. 204; *Mass. hist. col.* II. 220; *Griffin's remains*; *Almon's Amer. remembrancer*, 1777. p. 395; *Thacher's mil. journ.* 141, 294.

BUTLER, Zebulon, a soldier of the revolution, was one of the early settlers at Wyoming, said to be the cousin of col. John Butler, but this has been recently denied by his grandson. He fought bravely in the old French war. In the war of the revolution he was the second in command at Wyoming, when that beautiful vale was desolated by the ferocious John Butler; he marched July 3, 1778, from Wilkesbarre, where a small guard was left, to the neighboring fort of Kingston with 400 men. On being summoned to surrender in two hours he demanded a parley and a place in Kingston was appointed for the meeting; he proceeded thither with his troops, and on approaching a flag, seen at the foot of a mountain, he was drawn thus treacherously into an ambush, and the enemy rose upon him in great numbers. He fought bravely three quarters of an hour, when one of his men cried out, that he had ordered a retreat. This interrupted their fire and a total route ensued. Many were lost in the river, when endeavor-

ing to cross it, the enemy pursuing them with fury. Only 70 escaped to Wilkesbarre. On this day 200 women were made widows. July 4, the enemy, with a summons to surrender, sent 196 scalps into fort Kingston, where col. Dennison commanded. In the evening col. Butler left the fort with his family and proceeded down the river in safety. Such is the account, written or published at Poughkeepsie July 20th, and published in Almon's remembrancer, and which was followed by Gordon, Marshall, and others, excepting, that Marshall reduces the number, which escaped July 3d to 20, instead of 70. But this account of the affair has been recently contradicted by E. D. Griffin, whose mother was the daughter of col. Butler. According to his statement, his grandfather was compelled to fight prematurely by the rash vehemence of his men, who could not brook the delay, requisite for obtaining information concerning the enemy; but, ambushed, he rode amongst his ranks, exposing himself with the utmost coolness to the whole fire of the enemy in the vain hope of sustaining the courage of his men; and of 300 only 4 escaped, of which number he was one. Such an incautious, rash attack of the enemy under Brant by the troops of Goshen issued the next year in a similar defeat at Minisink; col. Tusten being compelled to march by the brave flourish of a subordinate officer.—Col. Butler received marks of confidence from Washington. Mr. Griffin, about the year 1816, visited the grave of his grandfather, the patriarch of Wyoming, and found some uncouth rhymes chiselled on his monument. Had Thomas Campbell resided one winter at Wyoming, ere he wrote his Gertrude, a beautiful poem, he never would have associated the objects of tropical scenery with the vale of the Susquehanna; he never would have made the *crocodile* to swim in that river; nor caused the red *flamingo* and the huge *condor* of the rock to spread their wings there; nor planted on its banks the *aloes*, the high *magnolia*, and the *palm* tree.—*Almon's*

Amer. rememb. 1779. p. 51-55; *Gordon*, III. 188; *Thacher's mil. jour.* 141; *Marshall*, III. 557; *Griffin's remains*.

BUTLER, William, col., an officer of the revolution, after the destruction of Wyoming by John Butler and the Indians July 5, 1778, was immediately detached in command, as lieut. colonel, of the 4th Pennsylvania regiment for the assistance of the frontiers. He marched from Schoharie and penetrated into the Indian country in Oct. with great difficulty, crossing high mountains and deep waters, and destroyed the towns Unadilla and Anaguaga, the latter being the head quarters of Brant, lying on both sides, the Susquehannah, where it is 250 yards wide. Many farm houses and about 4000 bushels of grain were destroyed.—His account of the expedition was published. It is believed, that he is the col. Brown, who was distinguished in the expedition of Sullivan against the Indians in 1779. *Marshall*, III. 562; *Almon's remem.* 1779. 253.

BUTLER, William, major general, an officer of the revolution, was the son of James Butler, who in the command of a party of whigs was surprised and taken prisoner near Cloud's creek, South Carolina, by a party of Cunningham's horse, and after his surrender perished with the other prisoners, who were marched out one by one and cut to pieces. This treacherous murder, by the hand of the royalist leader, gave a keen edge to the spirit of the son. At the head of a body of cavalry he with capt. Michael Watson of the mounted rangers attacked with great gallantry and dispersed double the number of the enemy in Dean's swamp, though Watson fell in the action. In 1800 he was a representative in congress. In the war of 1812 he commanded the forces of South Carolina, employed in the defence of the state. He died in Edgefield district Nov. 15, 1821, aged 67.

BUTLER, Percival, general, a soldier of the revolution, was with the army at the siege and capture of York, Oct. 19 1781. He died at Port William, Kentucky, Sept. 11, 1821, aged 61.

BUTLER, Peirce, a senator, was of the family of the dukes of Ormond in Ireland. Before the revolution he was a major in a British regiment in Boston. He afterwards attached himself to the republican institutions of America. In 1787 he was a delegate from South Carolina to congress; in 1788 a member of the convention, which framed the constitution of the United States. Under the constitution he was one of the first senators from S. C. and remained in congress till 1796. On the death of Mr. Calhoun in 1802 he was again appointed; but resigned in 1804. In his political views he was opposed to some of the measures of Washington's administration. Jay's treaty he disapproved, while he approved of the war of 1812. He died at Philadelphia Feb. 15, 1822, aged 77. His wife, a daughter of col. Middleton of Charleston, whom he married in 1768, died in 1790.

BUTTNER, Gottlieb, a Moravian missionary to the Mohegan Indians in New York, arrived in this country Oct. 1741. In the preceding year C. H. Rauch had commenced the mission at Shekomeko, or Shacomaco, a village of a few Mohegan Indians 30 miles from Poughkeepsie, about 25 miles east of the Hudson river, near the borders of Conn. & close by the Stissik mountain. In Feb. 1742 count Zinzendorf at Oly in Penn. ordained Butler a deacon. The count, with his daughter Benigna, visited Shacomaco in Aug, and constituted the first Moravian congregation of Indians, consisting of 10 persons among whom were Shabash, Seim, Kiop, Tschoop, and Kermelok. Buttner, with his wife, arrived at Shacomaco in Oct. and entered upon his labors, preaching in Dutch or English, and having an interpreter for the Indians. In 1742 the number of the baptized was 31. The Lord's supper was first administered March 13, 1743, and again July 27. A monthly prayer meeting was established, at which accounts were read concerning the progress of the gospel in the world. During the year 1743 Buttner experienced much persecution, being summoned several

times to Poughkeepsie to answer to charges, brought against him. He was accused of teaching without authority, and of refusing to take the oath of allegiance, deeming an oath unlawful. At this time his health was declining. He died Feb. 23, 1745, aged 28. The other missionaries were soon withdrawn from Shacomaco on account of the persecution, and in 1746 ten families of the Indians, in all 44 persons, emigrated to Pennsylvania. For them 200 acres of land were purchased at the junction of the rivers Mahony and Lecha beyond the blue mountains, and the new town was called Gnadenhutzen or tents of grace. Other Mohegan emigrants from Shacomaco and Connecticut soon followed.—The mission of Sergeant at Stockbridge was earlier than this.—*Loskiel's hist. Morav. miss.* II. 58, 63.

BYFIELD, Nath'l, judge of the vice admiralty, and member of the council of Massachusetts, was the son of Richard Byfield, pastor of Long Ditton in Sussex, England, who was one of the divines in the Westminster assembly. His mother was the sister of bishop Juxon. He was born in the year 1655, and was the youngest of twenty one children, sixteen of whom sometimes accompanied at the same time their pious father to the house of worship. He arrived at Boston in the year 1674. Being an eminent merchant, whose property was very considerable, soon after Philip's war he was one of the four proprietors and the principal settler of the town of Bristol in Rhode Island. He lived in this place till the year 1724, when on account of his advanced age he returned to Boston, where he died June 6, 1733, aged 79. He possessed very considerable abilities, which fitted him for the stations, which he occupied. He held a variety of offices both civil and military. He was speaker of the house of representatives; was for 38 years chief justice of the court of common pleas for Bristol county, and two years for Suffolk; was many years a member of the council; and was judge of the vice admiralty from the year 1708. His spirit was active and vig-

orous, his courage unshaken by any danger, and his constancy such, as was not easily discouraged by difficulties. He was well formed for the exercise of authority, his very looks inspiring respect. He possessed a happy elocution. He loved order, and in his family the nicest economy was visible. He was conspicuous for piety, having a liberal, catholic spirit, and loving all good men, however they differed from him in matters of small importance. For forty years he constantly devoted a certain proportion of his estate to charitable purposes. In one year he was known to give away several hundreds of pounds. He had a steady and unshaken faith in the truths of the gospel; and he died in the lively hope of the mercy of God through the glorious Redeemer. He published a tract, entitled, an account of the late revolution in New England, with the declaration of the gentlemen, merchants, and inhabitants of Boston, &c. 1689.—*Chauncy's fun. ser.*; *Weekly news let.*, no. 1533; *Hutchinson*, II. 211.

BYLES, Mather, D. D., minister of Boston, was descended from a respectable family and was born in that town March 26, 1706. His father was a native of England and died within a year after the birth of his son. By his mother's side he descended from Richard Mather of Dorchester and John Cotton of Boston. In early life he discovered a taste for literature, and he was graduated at Harvard college in 1725. After pursuing his literary and theological studies for some time he commenced preaching. He was ordained the first pastor of the church in Hollis street, Boston, Dec. 20, 1733. It was not long before he attained considerable eminence in his profession, and he became known by his publication of several pieces in prose and verse. His poetical talents he considered only as instruments of innocent amusement, and never permitted them to withdraw his attention from more serious and profitable objects. He never attempted any great production in verse; but sounded his lyre only in compliance with occasional inclination. He continued to live happily with his par-

ish in the useful discharge of ministerial duties until the late revolution began to create distrust and animosity between the different parties, that existed in the country prior to the war. Falling under the imputation of being a tory, he was in 1776 separated from his people by the jealousy and violence of the times, and he was never afterwards re-united to them. He was accused of attachment to Great Britain. The substance of the charges against him was, that he continued in Boston with his family during the siege; that he prayed for the king and the safety of the town; and that he received the visits of the British officers. In May 1777 he was denounced in town meeting as a person inimical to America; after which he was obliged to enter into bonds for his appearance at a public trial before a special court on the second of June following. He was pronounced guilty, and sentenced to confinement on board a guard ship, and in forty days to be sent with his family to England. When brought before the board of war, by whom he was treated respectfully, his sentence seems to have been altered, and it was directed, that he should be confined to his own house, and a guard placed over him there. This was accordingly done for a few weeks, and then the guard was removed. A short time afterwards a guard was again placed over him, and again dismissed. Upon this occasion he observed in his own manner, that he was guarded, reguarded, and disregarded. He was not again connected with any parish. In the year 1783 he was seized with a paralytic disorder, and he died July 5, 1788, aged eighty two years. He was twice married. His first wife was the niece of gov. Belcher, and his second the daughter of lieutenant gov. Tailer. His son, Mather Byles, D. D., was a minister of New London in Connecticut but was dismissed in 1768, and was then an episcopal minister several years in Boston till the revolution, and afterwards at St. John's, New Brunswick, where he died March 12, 1814.—His grandson, Mather Brown, historical and

portrait painter, artist to Geo. IV. died at London May 25, 1831.

Dr. Byles was in person tall and well proportioned. He possessed a commanding presence, and was a graceful speaker. His voice was strong, clear, harmonious, and susceptible of various modulations, adapted to the subject of his discourse. He was remarkable for the abundance of his wit in common conversation, and for the smartness of his repartees. He possessed an uncommon talent in making puns, some of which are at the present day frequently repeated in social circles. His imagination was fertile, and his satire keen. His wit was a dangerous instrument, in the use of which he was not always prudent, and it is thought, that he was not sufficiently regardful of the consequences of the severe remarks, in which he sometimes indulged himself.

His literary merit introduced him to the acquaintance of many men of genius in England; and the names of Pope, Lansdowne, and Watts are found among his correspondents. From the former he received a copy of an elegant edition of the *Odyssey* in quarto. Dr. Watts sent him copies of his works, as he published them.—His poetry evinces a rich fancy, and the versification is polished. The following extract from "the Conflagration" relates to the effect on the earth of the flames of the last day:—

"Yet shall ye, Flames, the wasting globe refine,
And bid the skies with purer splendor shine,
The earth, which the prolific fires consume,
To beauty burns, and withers into bloom;
Improving in the fertile flame it lies,
Fades into form and into vigor dies:
Fresh-dawning glories blush amidst the blaze,
And nature all renews her flowery face."

In his preaching he was generally solemn and interesting, though sometimes his sermons gave indications of the peculiar turn of his mind. On being asked why he did not preach politics, he replied; "I have thrown up four breastworks, behind which I have entrenched myself, neither of which can be forced. In the first place I do not understand politics; in the second place, you all do, every man and

mother's son of you ; in the third place, you have politics all the week, pray let one day out of seven be devoted to religion ; in the fourth place I am engaged in a work of infinitely greater importance. Give me any subject to preach on of more consequence, than the truths I bring to you, and I will preach on it the next sabbath."

The following extracts from one of his sermons will show what were the religious sentiments, which he embraced and enforced upon his hearers. "We perceive," said he, "that conversion is out of our own power. It is impossible for us to convert ourselves, or for all the angels in heaven to do it for us. To convince you of this, let the natural man make the experiment. Try this moment. Try and see whether you can bring your hearts to this, to renounce all happiness in every thing but the favor of God ; to let God order for you ; to have no will of your own ; to be swallowed up and ravished with his will, whatever it is. Can you renounce every mortal idol? Can you leave this world and all the low delights of it, and go to a world where you will have none of them; but the love of God will swallow you up? These things are so far distant from an unrenewed heart, that they look like wild paradoxes to it."—"The enmity between God and us is irreconcilable, but by Christ. Out of him God is a consuming fire. False notions of the divine justice and mercy could never bring us truly to him; and true ones would only drive us farther from him. So that set Christ aside, and there can be no conversion. We learn also the honors of the Holy Ghost. He is the agent, who performs this work. One reason, that men fall short of this saving change, is the not acknowledging him, as they ought. Did men regard the operation of the Holy Spirit more, there would be more frequent converts. Men are apt to trust to their own strength, when they set about the work of conversion. They rob the Spirit of God of his glory, and so it all comes to nothing. He it is, who

makes this great change in men. He must be the almighty God then; and we should honor him as so."

He published a number of essays in the New England weekly journal, which are marked by one of the letters composing the word *CELOIZA*; a poem on the death of George I, and the accession of George II, 1727; a poetical epistle to governor Belcher, on the death of his lady, 1736. A number of his miscellaneous poems were collected and printed in a volume, in 1744. Among the sermons, which he published, are the following; the character of the upright man, 1729; on the nature and necessity of conversion, 1732; flourish of the annual spring, 1739; at the artillery election, 1740; on setting our affections on things above, 1740; before an execution, 1751; on Mrs. Dummer, 1752; on William Dummer, 1761; on J. Gould, 1772; at the lecture, 1751; on the earthquake, 1755; at the thanksgiving for the success of the British arms, 1760; on the present vileness of the body and its future glorious change, second edition, 1771.—*Polyanthos*, iv. 1-10; *Spec. Amer. poet.* i. 124-133.

BYRD, William, colonel, a distinguished citizen of Virginia, was a member of the council about 1682. When in 1699 about 300 of the persecuted French protestants arrived in the colony, he received them with the affection of a father and gave them the most liberal assistance. His generous charity to the poor foreigners is particularly described by Beverly. He had received a liberal education in England, and was distinguished for his literary taste and his patronage of science. He had one of the largest libraries on the continent. In 1723 he was one of the commissioners for establishing the line between North Carolina and Virginia. He died about 1743 at an advanced age. He was a fellow of the royal society, as were also Mather, Boylston, Dudley, Silas Taylor of Virginia, and others. Having a large property, his munificence and his style of living were unrivalled in the colony. He wrote, it is believed, the anonymous work, the history of the dividing

line between Virginia and North Carolina, 1728: also, for the philosoph. transactions an account of a negro boy, dappled with white spots.—A colonel Wm. Byrd, probably his son, was a commissioner to treat with the Indians in 1756; and accompanied Forbes in the expedition against fort du Quesne in 1758. He was a member of the council at the beginning of the revolution; but he was deceased before Jan. 5, 1781, when Arnold debarked at Westover, the residence of his widow.—*Beverly*, iv. 13; *Miller*, ii. 61; *Burk*.

CABELL, Samuel J., col., a revolutionary soldier, died at his seat in Nelson county, Va., Sept. 4, 1818, aged 61. Being in college at the beginning of the war, he joined the first armed corps, raised in Virginia, and soon attained the rank of lieutenant in the continental army, serving with reputation in all the northern campaigns, till the fall of Charleston, May 12, 1780, when he became a prisoner. The close of the war restored him to liberty. For many years he was a member of the assembly; also a member of congress.

CABOT, John, a Venetian, who first discovered the continent of America, was perfectly skilled in all the sciences, requisite to form an accomplished mariner. He had three sons, Lewis, Sebastian, and Sanctius, all of whom he educated in a manner best calculated to make them able seamen. Encouraged by the success of Columbus, who returned in 1493 from his first voyage, he was determined to attempt the discovery of unknown lands, particularly of a northwest passage to the East Indies. Having obtained a commission from king Henry VII, empowering him and his three sons to discover unknown lands, and to conquer and settle them, and giving him jurisdiction over the countries, which he should subdue, on condition of paying the king one fifth part of all the gains, he sailed from Bristol with two vessels, freighted by the merchants of London and Bristol with articles of traffic, and with about 300 men, in May 1497. He sailed towards the northwest till he reached the latitude

of 58 degrees, when the floating ice and the severity of the weather induced him to alter his course to the southwest. He discovered land June 24, which, as it was the first, that he had seen, he called Prima Vista. This is generally supposed to be a part of the island of Newfoundland, though in the opinion of some it is a place on the peninsula of Nova Scotia in the latitude of 45 degrees. A few days afterward a smaller island was discovered, to which he gave the name of St. John, on account of its being discovered on the day of John, the baptist. Continuing his course westwardly, he soon reached the continent, and then sailed along the coast northwardly to the latitude of 67 and a half degrees. As the coast stretched toward the east, he turned back and sailed toward the equator, till he came to Florida. The provisions now failing, and a mutiny breaking out among the mariners, he returned to England without attempting a settlement or conquest in any part of the new world. In this voyage Cabot was accompanied by his son Sebastian, and to them is attributed the honor of first beholding the continent of North America; for it was not till the following year, 1498, that the continent was seen by Columbus. But this circumstance is of little importance: for, as Irving remarks, "when Columbus first touched the shore of the western hemisphere, he had achieved his enterprise, he had accomplished all, that was necessary to his fame: the great problem was solved; the New World was discovered."—*Belknap's Amer. biog.* i. 149-154; *Holmes; Purchas*, i. 737, 738; *Robertson*, book ix. 16, 17; *Prince*, introd. 80; *Irving's Columbus*.

CABOT, Sebastian, an eminent navigator, the son of the preceding, was born at Bristol. When about 20 years of age he accompanied his father in the voyage of 1497, in which the continent of the new world was discovered. About the year 1517 he sailed on another voyage of discovery, and went to the Brasilis, and thence to Hispaniola and Porto Rico. Failing in his object of finding a way to

the East Indies, he returned to England. Having been invited to Spain, where he was received in the most respectful manner by king Ferdinand and queen Isabella, he sailed in their service on a voyage of discovery in April 1525. He visited the coast of Brasil, and entered a great river, to which he gave the name of Rio de la Plata. He sailed up this river 120 leagues. After being absent on this expedition a number of years, he returned to Spain in the spring of 1531. But he was not well received. He made other voyages, of which no particular memorials remain. His residence was at the city of Seville. His employment in the office of chief pilot was the drawing of charts, on which he delineated all the new discoveries made by himself and others; and, by his office, he was intrusted with the reviewing of all projects for discovery. His character is said to have been gentle, friendly, and social, though in his voyages some instances of injustice towards the natives and of severity towards his mariners are recorded. In his advanced age he returned to England and resided at Bristol. He received a pension from Edward VI, and was appointed governor of a company of merchants, associated for the purpose of making discoveries. He had a strong persuasion, that a passage might be found to China by the north east. By his means a trade was commenced with Russia, which gave rise to the Russian company. The last account of him is, that in 1556, when the company were sending out a vessel for discovery, he made a visit on board. "The good old gentleman, master Cabota," says the journal of the voyage in Hakluyt, "gave to the poor most liberal alms, wishing them to pray for the good fortune and prosperous success of our pinnace. And then at the sign of St. Christopher, he and his friends banqueted, and for very joy, that he had to see the towardness of our intended discovery, he entered into the dance himself among the rest of the young and lusty company; which being ended, he and his friends departed, most gently commending us to the governance

of almighty God." He died, it is believed, in 1557, aged 80 years. He was one of the most extraordinary men of the age, in which he lived. There is preserved in Hakluyt a complete set of instructions, drawn and signed by Cabot, for the direction of the voyage to Cathay in China, which affords the clearest proof of his sagacity. It is supposed, that he was the first, who noticed the variation of the magnetic needle, and he published, navigatione nelle parte settentrionale, Venice, 1583, folio. He published also a large map, which was engraved by Clement Adams, and hung up in the gallery at Whitehall; and on this map was inscribed a Latin account of the discovery of Newfoundland.—*Belknap's Amer. biog.* i. 149-158; *Mass. mag.* ii. 467-471; *Hakluyt*, i. 226, 268, 274; *Campbell's admirals*, i. 419; *Rees' cycl.*

CABOT, George, a senator, was born in Salem, Mass., in 1752; the name was perhaps originally Cobbett. His early employment was that of a shipmaster; but his visits to foreign countries were made subservient to the enlargement of his knowledge. At the age of 25 he was a member of the provincial congress at Concord, in which body he opposed the project of establishing by law a maximum of prices, & contended for entire freedom of commerce. He was also a member of the state convention for considering the constitution of the United States. Being appointed, a few years afterwards, a senator of the United States, he co-operated in the financial views of Hamilton and assisted him by his extensive commercial knowledge. May 3, 1793, he was appointed the first secretary of the navy, but declining it, B. Stoddart received the appointment. Of the eastern convention, assembled at Hartford in 1814 during the war, Mr. Cabot was the president. He died at Boston April 18, 1823, aged 71. Destitute of the advantages of a public education, Mr. Cabot was yet distinguished for his intelligence & almost unequalled for the eloquence of his conversation, especially on the topic of the French revolution. He was master of the science of

political economy. In the party divisions of his day he was a decided federalist, the friend of Ames and Hamilton. He had enjoyed also the confidence of Washington. His fellow citizens intrusted him with various offices, evincing their reliance on his wisdom and integrity. In private life he was most amiable, courteous, and benevolent. He was a professor of religion in the church, of which the minister was Dr. Kirkland, who, after his death, married his daughter.—*Lord's Lempr.; Enc. Amer.*

CADWALLADER, Thomas, M. D., a physician of Philadelphia, was the son of John C., and completed his medical education in Europe. From 1752 till his death he was one of the physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital. His dissections for Dr. Shippen were among the earliest, made in this country. Dr. John Jones was his pupil. He died Nov. 14, 1779, aged 72. In his disposition he was equable and benevolent; in his manners courteous. His life was once saved by his courteousness. A provincial officer, weary of his life, had determined to shoot the first person, whom he should meet, in order that justice might bring him to the gallows. An easier method of reaching his end would have been to shoot himself. However, with his resolution and his gun he sallied forth. He met first a pretty girl; but her beauty vanquished his intent. He next met Dr. C., whose courteous "Good morning, sir, what sport?" also conquered him. He then went to a tavern, & shot a Mr. Scull, for which he was hung.—He published an essay on the Iliac passion, entitled, an Essay on the West India Dry Gripes, 1745, in which he recommended the use of opiates and mild cathartics, instead of quicksilver, then employed. This was one of the earliest American medical treatises. Boylston had written before on the small pox, and Harwood a treatise on pharmacy, and, at a far earlier period, Thacher on the small pox and measles.—*Ramsay's rev.* 36; *Thacher's med. biog.*

CADWALLADER, John, general, a soldier of the revolution, was born in Phil-

adelphia, and was a member of the Penns. convention in 1775. He was appointed by congress a brigadier general Feb. 1777. In the battles of Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth he participated; and in the attack on the enemy at Trenton Washington intrusted him with one of the divisions of the army; but he could not cross the river, on account of the ice, until the day after the battle. He fought a duel with gen. Conway in consequence of the intrigue of the latter against Washington. After the war he was a member of the assembly of Maryland, where he died Feb. 10, 1786, aged 43. He was a relative of John Dickinson and a gentleman of great fortune. He published a Reply to gen. J. Reed's remarks &c., 1783.—*Marshall*, III. 139.

CAINES, George, reporter of the supreme court of New York, died at Catskill, July 10, 1825, aged 54. He published *Lex mercatoria Americana*, 1802; cases in the court for trial of impeachment & correction of errors, 2 vols. 1805-7; practical forms of the supreme court of N. Y. 1808.

CALDWELL, James, minister in N. Jersey, graduated at Princeton in 1759, and was a trustee of the college from 1769 till his death, Jan. 1782, occasioned by ruffian violence. He lived near the Connecticut Farms. During the war his zeal in the cause of his country made him a mark for the British vengeance. In June 1780 the British troops destroyed his house and 12 other houses and the meeting house. Some officers first received refreshments from the hands of Mrs. Caldwell; soon afterwards a soldier approached, and, putting his gun into the window of her bed room, shot her through the breast. An officer then throwing his cloak over the corpse, carried it to the next house. Thus died the mother of 9 children.—*Thacher's mil. journ.* 194; *Col. hist. soc.* II. 188.

CALDWELL, David, a minister, died at Guilford court house, N. Carolina, Aug. 19, 1824, aged 99 years and five months. He was born in March 1725, in Lancaster county, Penna.

CALDWELL, Elias Boudinot, clerk of the supreme court of the United States, graduated at Princeton in 1796, and died at Washington in May 1825, gladdened by the promises of the religion, which he professed. He zealously assisted in forming and conducting the American colonization society, of which he was the corresponding secretary. In honor of him the managers of the society gave the name of Caldwell to a town in their African colony. Mr. C., in order to bring religious instruction to the untaught in the country near Washington, obtained a license to preach from the presbytery, and was accustomed to preach on the sabbath.—*Afr. repos.* i. 126; *Mis. her.* 22: 91.

CALEF, Rob't, a merchant of Boston, was distinguished about the time of the witchcraft delusion by his resistance to the infatuation. After Cotton Mather had published *Wonders of the invisible world*, from which it appears, that he was by no means incredulous with regard to the stories then in circulation, Mr. Calef published a book on the opposite side, entitled, *More wonders of the invisible world*, London, 1700. This was reprinted at Salem in 1796. Dr. Increase Mather, president of Harvard college, in 1700 ordered the book to be burned in the college yard. The members of the old north church published a defence of their pastors, the Mathers, in a pamphlet entitled, "Remarks upon a scandalous book &c." with the motto, "truth will come off conqueror." And so it was, for the witchcraft sorcery was soon vanquished. The judges and jury confessed their error, and the deluded people opened their eyes.—As he censured the proceedings of the courts respecting the witches at a time, when the people of the country in general did not see their error, he gave great offence. But he is thought to be faithful in his narration of facts. He died at Roxbury Apr. 13, 1719.—*Hutchinson*, II. 54; *Mass. Hist. col.*; III. 300; *Eliot*.

CALHOUN, Patrick, a patriot of the revolution, was born in Ireland in the year 1727. His father emigrated in 1733 to Pennsylvania, where he resided many

years, and afterwards to the western part of Virginia. The settlement, after the defeat of Braddock, was broken up by the Indians, and Mr. C., with his three elder brothers & a sister, emigrated in 1756 to Long Cane, Abbeville, in the interior of South Carolina, then an uninhabited wilderness, & settled on the immediate confines of the Cherokee Indians. The settlement was shortly after, in the war, which commenced in 1759, attacked & destroyed by the Cherokees, & half of the males were killed in the desperate engagement. The remnant retired to the older settlements below, where they remained till the peace of 1763, when they returned & re-occupied their former settlement. After the destruction of the settlement, Mr. Calhoun was appointed by the provincial government to take command of a body of rangers, raised for the defence of the frontiers, in which service he encountered great danger and displayed much enterprise & intrepidity. Shortly after the peace, he was elected a member of the provincial legislature, being the first individual ever elected from the upper county of the state. He continued a member of that & afterwards of the State legislature till his death, with the intermission of a single term. In the war of the revolution he took an early, decided, and active part in favor of his country. He was self taught, having never been at school more than 6 months; yet, though being continually on the frontiers he was without opportunity to acquire knowledge, such was his thirst for information, that he made himself a good English scholar, and an accurate land surveyor. He acquired also a competent knowledge of the lower branches of mathematics, & an extensive knowledge of history. His moral character well harmonized with his love of knowledge & strength of intellect. He passed a long and active life without a blemish; a sincere christian, a good citizen, an upright magistrate, a kind neighbor, & an affectionate husband and father. He died in 1796. Eight years afterwards his son, John Caldwell Calhoun, now vice president of the Uni-

ted States, graduated at Yale college.

CALHOUN, John Ewing, a senator, the nephew of the preceding, was born in 1749. His father died, while he was young; and his mother marrying again shortly after, his uncle, then a widower, took him under his care. Such was the anxiety of his uncle to give him every advantage to acquire an education, which the country afforded, that, shortly after the restoration of the settlement in the year 1763, he sent him to a grammar school in North Carolina, more than one hundred miles from home, and afterwards to Princeton college, where he graduated in 1774. He afterwards studied law, in which profession he became distinguished. After being for many years in the state legislature of South Carolina, he was elected in 1801 as successor of Mr. Read, a senator in congress, in which body he took his seat the year, which brought Mr. Jefferson into power. Though a decided republican and supporter of Mr. Jefferson, he proved his independence in resisting strenuously the passage of the bill, introduced by Mr. Breckenridge, to abolish the office of the judges, who had been appointed, when Mr. Adams went out of power. He stood alone on the republican side on the occasion, delivering a speech, which did credit not only to his talents, but more especially to his independence of thought and resolution. In the political divisions of our country, when many seem willingly to surrender their own intelligence and conscience to the leaders of their party, or to be merely the dupes and slaves of those, who reap the profit of the delusion and the conflict, it is refreshing to fix the eye upon a man of clear views, and strong powers of elocution, and great firmness and integrity of character, who dared to secede alone from his party, and to oppose singly a popular measure, because it appeared to him to be unconstitutional and perilous, in its consequences. He was on the select committee, to whom the bill was referred with instructions to report a modification of the judiciary system of the United States. But the com-

mittee were on motion of Mr. Breckenridge, Feb. 3, 1802, discharged from that service. On the same day the final question was taken 16 to 15. Mr. Calhoun voted with Hillhouse, Morris, Tracy, and other political opponents. Before the next session of congress, he died in Pendleton district, Nov. 26, 1802, aged 52 years.

CALLENDER, Elisha, minister of the 1st baptist church in Boston, was the son of Ellis Callender, who was a member as early as 1669 and minister of the same church from 1708 till 1726. In early life the blessings of divine grace were imparted to him. He was graduated at Harvard college in the year 1710. At his ordination, May 21, 1718, Increase and Cotton Mather & Mr. Webb, though of a different denomination, gave their assistance. He was very faithful and successful in the pastoral office till his death, March 31, 1738. He was succeeded by Mr. Condy. A few days before his death he said; "when I look on one hand, I see nothing but sin, guilt, and discouragement; but when I look on the other, I see my glorious Savior, and the merits of his precious blood, which cleanseth from all sin. I cannot say, that I have such transports of joy, as some have had; but through grace I can say, I have gotten the victory over death and the grave." The last words, which fell from his lips, were, "I shall sleep in Jesus." His life was unspotted; his conversation was always affable, religious, and dignified; and his end was peaceful and serene.—*Backus' his. of N. E.* III. 124; *Boston eve. post.* April 3, 1738.

CALLENDER, John, an eminent baptist minister and writer in Rhode Island, was a nephew of Elisha Callender and was graduated at Harvard college in 1723. He was ordained colleague with elder Peckum as pastor of the church at Newport Oct. 13, 1731. This was the second baptist church in America. It was founded in the year 1644. Mr. Callender died January 26, 1748, aged 41. He was a man of very considerable powers of mind, and was distinguish-

ed for his candor and piety. He collected many papers relating to the history of the baptists in this country, which were used by Mr. Backus. A century after the deed of Rhode Island was obtained of the Narragansett Indians he delivered at Newport, March 24, 1738, a sermon on the history of the colony, which was published in 1739, with additions. This historical discourse brings down the history of Rhode Island and Providence plantations from 1637 to the end of the first century. This is but a small work; yet it is the only history of Rhode Island, which has been written, and it is honorable to its author. He published also a sermon at the ordination of Jeremiah Condy, 1739, and a sermon on the death of Mr. Clap of Newport, 1745.—*Backus' hist. of N. E.* III. 229.

CALLENDER, James Thompson, editor of the Recorder, died at Richmond, Va., in July 1803, being drowned in James river, in which he was accustomed to bathe. He was the author of the Prospect before us, and of other assaults on the administration of Washington and Adams. Mr. Jefferson paid him repeatedly 50 and 100 dollars: the circumstances are explained in Jefferson's letters. Afterwards Callender proclaimed to the world, in hostility to Mr. Jefferson, the patronage or charity, which he had enjoyed. He was a man of talents, with an energetic style, and in severity of invective unequalled. He published political progress of Britain, 3d. ed. 1795; political register, 1795; sketches of the history of America, 1798.—*Col. cent. July 30, 1803.*

CALLIERES, Chevalier De, governor of Canada, was appointed governor of Montreal in 1684. He enclosed the town with palisades. In 1689 he went to France to suggest the project of the conquest of New York. In the enterprise he was to have been commander in chief; but it failed. After the death of count de Frontenac in 1698 he acted as governor till his appointment in 1699. Without the birth and rank of his predecessor, he was free also from his haughtiness, prejudice, and violence. His known

abilities and valor made him acceptable to the colony. He had various negotiations with the Indians. In signing a treaty Sep. 8, 1700 the Onnontagueae and Tsonnonthouans delineated a spider; the Goyogouins a calumet; the Onneyouths a piece of cleft wood with a stone in it; the Agniers a bear; the Hurons a beaver; the Abénaquis a kid; and the Outaouais a hare. In endeavoring to unite all the Indian tribes in a permanent peace and to attach them to the French interest he had enlarged views and adopted wise measures; but in the midst of his toils he died May 26, 1703, and was succeeded by Vaudreuil.—*Charlevoix; Univ. Hist.* XL. 127-144.

CALVERT, George, baron of Baltimore, founder of the province of Maryland, was descended from a noble family in Flanders, and was born at Kipling in Yorkshire, England, in 1582. After taking his bachelor's degree at Trinity college, Oxford, in 1597, he travelled over the continent of Europe. At his return to England in the beginning of the reign of James I, he was taken into the office of sir Robert Cecil, secretary of state, by whose favor he was made clerk of the privy council, and received the honor of knighthood. In 1619 he was appointed one of the principal secretaries of state in the place of Sir Thomas Lake. His great knowledge of public business and his diligence and fidelity conciliated the regard of the king, who gave him a pension of a thousand pounds out of the customs. In 1624 he became a Roman catholic, and having disclosed his new principles to the king resigned his office. He was continued, however, a member of the privy council, and was created baron of Baltimore in the kingdom of Ireland in 1625, at which time he represented the university of Oxford in parliament.

While he was secretary of the state he was constituted by patent proprietor of the southeastern peninsula of Newfoundland, which he named the province of Avalon. He spent 25,000 pounds in advancing his plantation, and visited it twice

in person; but it was so annoyed by the French, that, though he once repulsed and pursued their ships and took sixty prisoners, he was obliged to abandon it. Being still inclined to form a settlement in America, whither he might retire with his family and friends of the same religious principles, he made a visit to Virginia, the fertility and advantages of which province had been highly celebrated, and in which he had been interested as one of the adventurers. But meeting with an unwelcome reception on account of his religion, and observing, that the Virginians had not extended their plantations beyond the Patowmac, he fixed his attention upon the territory northward of this river, and, as soon as he returned to England, obtained a grant of it from Charles I. But owing to the tedious forms of public business, before a patent was completed he died at London April 15, 1632, aged 50. After his death the patent was again drawn in the name of his eldest son, Cecil, who succeeded to his honors, and it passed the seals June 20, 1652. The country was called Maryland in honor of Henrietta Maria, the queen consort of Charles I. From the great precision of this charter, the powers, which it confers upon the proprietor, and the privileges and exemptions, which it grants to the people, it is evident, that it was written by sir George himself. The liberal code of religious toleration, which it established, is very honorable to him, and was respected by his son, who carried his design into execution. Sir George was conspicuous for his good sense and moderation. All parties were pleased with him. Not being obstinate in his opinions, he took as much pleasure in hearing the sentiments of others, as in delivering his own. In his views of establishing foreign plantations he thought, that the original inhabitants, instead of being exterminated, should be civilized and converted; that the governors should not be interested merchants, but gentlemen not concerned in trade; and that every one should be left to provide for himself by his own industry without de-

pendence on a common interest. He published carmen funebre in D. Hen. Untonum, 1596; parliamentary speeches; various letters of state; the answer of Tom Tell Troth, the practice of princes and the lamentation of the kirk, 1642.—*Belknap's Amer. biog.* ii. 363-368; *Biog. Brit.*; *Rees*; *Wood's Athena Oxon.* i. 566; *Keith*, 142.

CALVERT, Leonard, first governor of Maryland, was the brother of Cecilius Calvert, the proprietor, who sent him to America as the head of the colony in 1633. After a circuitous voyage he arrived, accompanied by his brother George Calvert, and about 200 persons of good families and of the Roman catholic persuasion, at point Comfort in Virginia, Feb. 24, 1634. On the third of March he proceeded in the bay of Chesapeak to the northward, and entered the Patowmac, up which he sailed twelve leagues, and came to an anchor under an island, which he named St. Clement's. Here he fired his cannon, erected a cross, and took possession "in the name of the Savior of the world and of the King of England." Thence he went 15 leagues higher to the Indian town of Patowmac on the Virginia side of the river, now called New Marlborough, where he was received in a friendly manner by the guardian regent, the prince of the country being a minor. Thence he sailed 12 leagues higher to the town of Piscataway on the Maryland side, where he found Henry Fleet, an Englishman, who had resided several years among the natives, and was held by them in great esteem. This man was very serviceable as an interpreter. An interview having been procured with the Werowance, or prince, Calvert asked him, whether he was willing, that a settlement should be made in his own country. He replied, "I will not bid you go, neither will I bid you stay; but you may use your own discretion." Having convinced the natives, that his designs were honorable and pacific, the governor now sought a more suitable station for commencing his colony. He visited a creek on the northern side of the Patowmac about four leagues

from its mouth, where was an Indian village. Here he acquainted the prince of the place with his intentions, and by presents to him and his principal men conciliated his friendship so much, as to obtain permission to reside in one part of the town until the next harvest, when, it was stipulated, the natives should entirely quit the place. Both parties entered into a contract to live in a friendly manner. After Calvert had given a satisfactory consideration, the Indians readily yielded a number of their houses, and retired to the others. As the season for planting corn had now arrived, both parties went to work. Thus, March 27, 1634, the governor took peaceable possession of the country of Maryland, and gave to the town, the name of St. Mary's, and to the creek, on which it was situated, the name of St. George's. The desire of rendering justice to the natives by giving them a reasonable compensation for their lands is a trait in the character of the first planters, which will always do honor to their memory. The colony had brought with them meal from England; but they found Indian corn in great plenty both at Barbadoes and Virginia, and by the next spring they were able to export 1000 bushels to New England and Newfoundland, for which they received in return dried fish and other provisions. The Indians also killed many deer and turkies, which they sold to the English for knives, beads, and other small articles of traffic. Cattle, swine, and poultry were procured from Virginia. The province was established on the broad foundation of security to property, and of freedom in religion. Fifty acres of land were granted in absolute fee to every emigrant, and christianity was established without allowing pre-eminence to any particular sect. This liberal policy rendered a Roman catholic colony an asylum for those, who were driven from New England by the persecutions, which were there experienced from protestants. The same toleration, or rather perfect freedom, was also established by R. Williams in Rhode Island. The governor built him a house at

St. Mary's, for himself and his successors, and superintended the affairs of the country, till the civil war in England, when the name of a papist became so obnoxious, that the parliament assumed the government of the province, and appointed a new governor. Gecilius Calvert, the proprietor, recovered his right to the province upon the restoration of King Charles II in 1660, and in the same year appointed his son, Philip, the governor, and his son, Charles, in 1662. He died in 1676, far in years and high in reputation, & was succeeded by his son, Charles, by whom an assembly was called, which passed a law prohibiting the importation of convicts. In 1676 there were in the colony only 3 clergymen of the church of England.—*Belknap's Amer. biog.* ii. 372—380; *Holmes*, ii. 386; *Univ. hist.* xl. 468; *Europ. settlem.* ii. 223; *Brit. emp. in America*, i. 324—330.

CALVERT, Benedict, governor of Maryland, succeeded in 1727 Charles C., who had been governor from 1720, and who died at Annapolis Feb. 5, 1734; or, according to Savage, Feb. 2, 1732. He was induced to resign from ill health in 1732, and died June 1st on his passage to England. His brother, Edward Henry Calvert, president of the council, died at Annapolis April 24, 1730, aged 28. His wife was the daughter of the earl of Litchfield and sister of the wife of Edward Young.—*Lord's Lempr.*; *Savage's Winth.* i. 159.

CALVERT, Frederic, baron of Baltimore, and proprietor of Maryland, succeeded Charles, lord Baltimore, in 1751, and died at Naples Sept. 30, 1771, leaving his property in Maryland to his son, Henry Harford. He published a tour in the east, 1764; and *Gaudia Poetica, Latina, Anglica, et Gallica*, &c.

CAMMERHOF, Frederic, a Moravian bishop, came to this country in 1746 to assist bp. Spangenberg. In 1748 he visited the establishment at Shomokin on the Susquehannah; in 1750 he repaired to Onondago to promote the introduction of the gospel amongst the Iroquois. He died at Bethlehem, his usual place of resi-

dence, Apr. 28, 1751, greatly deplored. During four years he had baptized 89 Indians. There was so much sweetness and benevolence in his character, as to impress even the savages with respect for him. His mild and friendly behavior once turned the heart of an Indian, enraged by his reproofs, who had resolved to kill him.—*Loskiel*.

CAMMOCK, Thomas, proprietor of Black Point, obtained a patent Nov. 1, 1631 from the Plymouth company of 1500 acres in Scarborough, in Maine, extending from Black Point river to the Spurwink and back one mile from the sea. He was a nephew of the earl of Warwick and as early as 1631 resided at Piscataqua. In 1638 he was at Black Point. March 21, 1636 he was one of Gorges' commissioners, or a member of the court of New Somersetshire at Saco, with Jocelyn and others; but not being in commission Sept. 2, 1639, he may have died before that time. He died at Scarborough.—*Sullivan*, 128; *Maine hist. col.* i. 18, 41; *Savage*, i. 90.

CAMPBELL, John, first minister of Oxford, Mass. was born in Scotland and educated at Edinburgh. He came to this country in 1717. He was ordained pastor of Oxford, a town settled by French protestants, March 11, 1721. He faithfully discharged the duties of his office, until his death, March 25, 1761, aged 70, and was succeeded by Joseph Bowman, who had been a missionary among the Mohawk Indians.—*Whitney's hist. of Worcester*, 84.

CAMPBELL, lieut. colonel, in the battle of Eutaw, Sept. 8, 1781, was ordered to charge the enemy at the head of the Virginia troops, with col. Williams, commanding the Maryland continentals. In this successful exploit, which broke the British line, he received a ball in his breast and dropped speechless on the pommel of his saddle. Being borne in the rear, he expired the moment he was taken from his horse. Dr. Holmes relates, that on being told, that the British were flying, he said, "I die contented;" but Lee, who was present, says, he utter-

ed not a word.—*Lee*, ii. 292; *Holmes*. ii. 327.

CAMPBELL, Alexander, attorney of the United States for the district of Virginia, received his appointment from Washington and was a man of eloquence. He died in July 1796. His father resided in Virginia; and his uncle, Archibald Campbell,—a Scotch gentleman, the father of Thomas Campbell, the poet,—also resided there in his youth.

CAMPBELL, John P., a minister at Chillicothe, Ohio, died about December 1814, aged 46. He was the author of a manuscript history of the western country. He published the doctrine of justification considered; *Strictures on Stone's letters*, 1805; *Vindex*, in answer to Stone's reply, 1806.

CAMPBELL, Samuel, colonel, an officer of the revolution, was born in Londonderry, N. H. in 1738, and in 1745 removed with his father to Cherry Valley, then a wilderness. In the French war his services were useful; he was a brave officer of the militia in the war of the revolution, & fought in most of the actions on the frontier. He was particularly distinguished at the battle of Oriskany under gen. Herkimer. He was engaged also in Nov. 1778 in the conflict at Cherry Valley, when the village was destroyed and many of the people massacred by the enemy under Butler and Brant. At this time his buildings were burnt, his personal property carried off, and his wife and all his children, but his eldest son, led into captivity. The captives were marched down the Susquehannah river to its junction with the Tioga; thence up that river, and to Geneva and Niagara; and thence to the neighborhood of Montreal. At length, owing to the exertions of gov. Clinton, Mrs. Campbell was exchanged for the wife of col. Butler, and the children were with difficulty at the same time rescued from captivity.—In 1783, when gen. Washington and gov. Clinton were on their exploring tour, they honored him with a visit for one night and commended warmly his patriotic zeal. After the war he was a member of the

legislature & an earnest republican. He died Sept. 12, 1824, aged 86.—So firm had been his health, that he was engaged in personal labor the day before he died. Among his numerous descendants were some of the chief citizens of Cherry Valley. His character through life was irreproachable; and for many years he had been a consistent professor of religion.—*Cherry Valley gaz. Sep. 14, 1824.*

CANER, Henry, D. D., minister of king's chapel in Boston, was graduated at Yale college in 1724. In the following year he began to read prayers in an episcopal church at Fairfield. In 1727 he went to England for ordination, & was appointed missionary for that town. His occasional services at Norwalk promoted the interest of the church; and it was not long before he had a respectable congregation there, as well as at Fairfield. He was a man of talents and agreeable manners, highly esteemed by his people. Having been chosen rector of the first episcopal church in Boston, he was inducted into this office April 11, 1747. Here he continued, till the commencement of the American revolution obliged him to retire from Boston. He left the church March 17, 1775. From this period he resided in England till his death, in Long Ashton at the close of the year 1792, aged 92. A daughter married Mr. Gore of Boston. He published a sermon on *Mathew vii. 28, 29*, entitled, the true nature and method of christian preaching. He supposes the sermon on the mount was addressed to the disciples, and concludes from this circumstance, that "when we preach to christians, we are not to spend time in exhorting them to believe, for that their very profession supposes they do already; but to press and persuade them to live as becomes christians, to be found in the practice of all moral duties." Jonathan Dickinson in his vindication of God's sovereign, free grace, answers this sermon, and endeavors to show, that Christ and his apostles, even when in their preaching they addressed themselves to professing christians, dwelt much upon repentance and faith, as well

as moral duties. Mr. Caner published also funeral sermons on the death of Charles Apthorp, 1758; of Frederic, prince of Wales, 1751; of Rev. Dr. Cutler, 1765; of George II., 1761; of Tim. Cutler, 1765; a thanksgiving sermon for the peace, 1763; perhaps also a vindication of the society for propagating the gospel, 1764.—*Chandler's life of Johnson, 62; Coll. hist. soc. III. 260; Colum. centinel, Feb. 18, 1793.*

CANONICUS, an Indian chief of Narragansett, was the eldest of three brothers and his father's heir. Miantonomu, son of his youngest brother, was "his marshal and executioner," but did nothing without his uncle's consent. Nienegrad was the other uncle of Miantonomu. In 1622, the second year after the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth, Canonicus, having about 5,000 fighting men, sent as a challenge a bundle of arrows tied with a snake-skin: this skin was returned, filled with powder and ball. Peace was preserved by this defiance and by a discreet negotiation.

When Roger Williams, driven from Massachusetts, sought a retreat at Narragansett, the king, Canonicus, generously made him and his companions a present of all the neck of land between Pawtucket and Moshasuck rivers, that they might own it forever. On this neck they settled. Here was an act of kindness, which even at the present day demands a requital from the whites towards the remains of the Indian tribes. About fifty years afterwards Williams gave a deposition, in which he says, "I declare to posterity, that were it not for the favor, that God gave me with Canonicus, none of these parts, no, not Rhode Island, had been purchased or obtained, for I never got any thing of Canonicus, but by gift."—"And I desire posterity to see the gracious hand of the Most High, that when the hearts of my countrymen and friends and brethren failed me, his infinite wisdom & merits stirred up the barbarous heart of Canonicus to love me as his own son to his last gasp." Once, in a solemn oration, the sachem said to Williams, "I have never suffered any

wrong to be offered to the English since they landed, nor never will.—Wunnaumwagean Englishman, (that is, *If the English speak true*, if he mean truly,) then shall I go to my grave in peace." When Williams replied that he had no cause to distrust the Englishman's Wunnaumwauonck, *faithfulness*, the old Indian took a stick and broke it into ten pieces, and related ten instances, laying down a stick to every instance, which awakened his fears. He proved himself at all times the friend of the English. The Indian deed of Rhode Island bears date March 24, 1638. The deed of Providence is dated the same day.—In 1632 there was a war between the Narragansetts and Pequots concerning the territory between Paucatuck river and Wecapaug brook on the east, 10 miles wide, and 15 or 20 in length, which was claimed by Canonicus as having conquered it many years before. After three years' war the land was obtained, and given to Sossoa or Sochso, a renegade Pequot, who had fought valorously for Canonicus. However, the Pequots very soon recovered it. On losing his son Canonicus, after burying him, "burned his own palace and all his goods in it, amongst them to a great value, in a solemn remembrance to his son, and in a kind of humble expiation to the gods, who, as they believed, had taken his son from him."

When an embassy was sent to him in 1637 from Massachusetts, he received the ambassadors in his best style. In the royal entertainment, which he provided, he gave them boiled chestnuts for white bread; also boiled puddings, made of pounded Indian corn, well filled with a "great store of black berries, somewhat like currants." His audience chamber was a house, 50 feet wide, made of long poles stuck in the ground, covered with mats, save a hole in the roof to let out the smoke. Seated on a mat, his nobility were around him, with their legs doubled under them, their knees touching their chins. He agreed to favor the English rather than the Pequots; and to the latter he gave his faithful advice, designed to

hush the tempest of war, which was ready to break out. But in a short time the Pequots forgot his wise counsels, and plunged into a fatal war with the English, and were destroyed by Mason. In the war with Uncas in 1643 Miantunnu-mu was taken prisoner and killed. April 19, 1644 Pessacus and Canonicus by deed submitted to the English king for protection. In 1645, the sons of Canonicus having excited a war with some neighboring Indians, troops were sent from Massachusetts under Gibbons, who quelled the disturbance. After Miantunnu-mu a sachem, called Mecumeh, was associated with Canonicus. Pessacus also was a powerful sachem. The venerable king, whose name deserves to be held in honor, died June 4, 1647, aged about 85 years. Roger Williams calls him "a wise and peaceable prince." Wise he must have been, compared with most princes, since he was peaceable. In about thirty years Philip and his race fell victims to war, which he enkindled.—*Prince*, 392; *Mass. hist. col.* III. 215, 238; v. 237; s. s. IV. 42; VII. 75; IX. 169; *Holmes*, I. 177, 286; *Sanage's Winthrop*, II. 308.

CAONABO, a Carib chief, called by the Spaniards the lord of the golden house, in 1493 captured the fortress of La Navidad in Hispaniola and massacred the Spaniards. The next year he unsuccessfully besieged Ojeda, though he had with him 10,000 warriors. Soon afterwards Ojeda made him prisoner by stratagem, pretending to honor him by putting on him a pair of manacles of burnished steel, resembling silver, and mounting him in state on his own horse. Thus he galloped off with his prize, the victim of vanity. In 1496 he was put on board a vessel to be conveyed to Spain; but he died in the passage. His death is ascribed to the deep melancholy of his proud spirit. At first a simple Carib warrior, he became the most powerful cacique in the populous island of Hayti. But being made a prisoner, he died in obscurity. Thus sinks away all the glory of human greatness.—*Irving's Columbus*, II.

CAPEN, Joseph, a poet and minister

of Topsfield, Mass. was the son of John C., who lived in Dorchester in 1634 and died in 1692, aged 79. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1677, ordained June 4, 1684, and died June 30, 1725, aged 66. He published, about 1692, an elegy on the ingenious mathematician and printer, John Foster, which concludes with the following lines, doubtless suggested by Woodbridge's elegy on John Cotton:—

"Thy body, which no activeness did lack,
Now's laid aside, like an old almanac;
But for the present only's out of date;
'Twill have, at length, a far more active state.
Yea, though with dust thy body soiled be,
Yet, at the resurrection, we shall see
A fair edition, and of matchless worth,
Free from erratas, new in heaven set forth;
'Tis but a word from God, the great Creator,
It shall be done, when he saith *Imprimatur*."

CARDELL, William S., a useful writer, died at Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 10, 1828; his usual residence had been in the city of N. Y. He was a man of talents and active benevolence. He projected an American academy of belles lettres, which had a momentary existence but soon expired. He published a new system of grammar, and other useful books for youth.

CARHEIL, Etienne De, a Jesuit missionary, visited the Iroquois in 1668. For more than 60 years he toiled amongst the Indians in Canada with little success; in 1721 Charlevoix left him in Canada, still full of vigor and vivacity. Though he spoke the Huron and Iroquois languages better than his own, and was regarded by the savages as a saint and a genius of the first order; yet he made but few converts, and for his little success he humbled himself before God. Charlevoix remarks, that the history of Carheil may well teach missionaries, that it is the prerogative of God to renew the heart, and that their toils are never in vain, if they themselves become saints.

CARLETON, Guy, lord Dorchester, a distinguished British officer in America, was appointed a brigadier general in this country in 1776. He was made major general in 1772. At the close of the year

1774 a commission passed the seals, constituting him captain general and governor of Quebec. When Canada was invaded by Montgomery in 1775, Carleton was in the most imminent danger of being taken prisoner upon the St. Lawrence after the capture of Montreal; but he escaped in a boat with muffled paddles, and arrived safely at Quebec, which he found threatened by an unexpected enemy. Arnold, though he had been repulsed by colonel Maclean, was yet in the neighborhood of the city, waiting for the arrival of Montgomery previously to another attack. General Carleton with the skill of an experienced officer took the necessary measures for the security of the city. His first act was to oblige all to leave Quebec, who would not take up arms in its defence. When Montgomery approached, his summons was treated with contempt by the governor, whose intrepidity was not to be shaken. By his industry and bravery Carleton saved the city. After the unsuccessful assault of the last of December, in which Montgomery was killed, he had nothing more immediately to apprehend. In May 1776 he obliged the Americans to raise the siege, and it was not long before he compelled them to withdraw entirely from Canada. In October he recaptured Crown Point; but, as the winter was advancing, he did not attempt the reduction of Ticonderoga, but returned to St. John's. In the beginning of the next year he was superseded in his command by Burgoyne, who was intrusted with the northern British army. Carleton's experience, and abilities, and services were such, as rendered him worthy of the command, which was given to another. Though he immediately asked leave to resign his government, he yet contributed all in his power to secure the success of the campaign. In the year 1782 he was appointed, as successor of sir Henry Clinton, commander in chief of all his majesty's forces in America. He arrived at New York with his commission in the beginning of May. After the treaty was signed he delayed for some time the evacuation

of the city from regard to the safety of the loyalists; but Nov. 25, 1783 he embarked and withdrew the British ships from the shores of America. He died in England at the close of the year 1808, aged 83. He was a brave and an able officer, and he rendered important services to his country. Though he was not conciliating in his manners, and possessed the severity of the soldier; yet his humanity to the American prisoners, whom he took in Canada, has been much praised. In excuse for the little attention, which he paid to the honorable burial of Montgomery, it can only be said, that he regarded him as a rebel.—*Stedman*, i.; *Annual reg.* xvii. 189, xix. 2-16; xx. 2; *Warren's hist. rev.*, ii. 2, 3; iii. 217, 252, 311.

CARLTON, Osgood, a teacher of mathematics and navigation, resided chiefly in Mass., but died in Litchfield, N. H., in June 1816. He published valuable maps of Mass., and of the district of Maine; also the American navigator, 1801; the South American pilot, 1804; a map of the U. S., 1806; practice of arithmetic, 1810.

CARMAN, captain, a brave seaman, sailed from New Haven Dec. 1642 in a vessel of 180 tons with clapboards for the Canaries, being earnestly commended by the church at New Haven to the Lord's protection. Near the island of Palma he was attacked by a Turkish pirate of 300 tons, with 200 men and 26 cannon, he having only 20 men and 7 serviceable cannon. The battle lasted three hours, the Turk lying across his hawse, so that he had to fire through his own "hoodings." At last he was boarded by 100 men; but a shot killing the Turkish captain, and the tiller of his ship being broken, the Turk took in his ensign and fell off, leaving behind 50 men. These Carman and his crew assaulted hand to hand and compelled all, who were not killed, to leap overboard. He had many wounds on his head and body, and several of his men were wounded, but only one was killed. At the island he was courteously entertained. He arrived at Boston July 2, 1643.

In Nov. 1645 he sailed from Boston for Malaga, in company with a new ship of 400 tons; but both vessels run aground in the night on the coast of Spain, and Carman, Dr. Pratt, and 17 others were drowned. There were on board the large vessel several ship masters as passengers: but, says Hubbard, "according to the old proverb, the more cooks the worse broth, and the more masters the worse mariners." The lights in the castle of Cadiz had been seen; but were mistaken for lights in enemies' vessels.—2 *Hist. col.* vi. 525; *Savage's Winth.* ii. 124, 239.

CARMICHAEL, William, chargé d'affaires at the court of Spain, was a native of Maryland. At the beginning of the revolution he was in London, and thence he proceeded to Paris on his way to America with despatches from A. Lee. At Paris he was detained by sickness. On the arrival of Mr. Deane in June 1776, he aided him in his correspondence and the transaction of business till Oct. Then, at the suggestion of the Prussian minister he went to Berlin, by way of Amsterdam, to communicate to the king intelligence concerning American commerce. Returning to Paris, he was employed more than a year by the American commissioners. He arrived at Boston in May 1778; in Nov. he took his seat in congress as a delegate from Maryland, though he had been appointed secretary to the commissioners in France. The next year, in Sept., he was appointed secretary of legation to Mr. Jay in his mission to Spain and accompanied him and remained with him during his residence in Madrid. When Mr. Jay went to Paris in June 1782, Mr. Carmichael was left as chargé d'affaires, and after the peace was commissioned in that character by congress, and continued as such at the court of Spain about 15 years. In March 1792 Wm. Short was joined with him in a commission to negotiate a treaty with Spain. The attempt was unsuccessful. Soon afterwards Mr. Carmichael returned to the United States. He died in March or April 1795. His cor-

respondence makes a part of the 9th vol. of diplomatic correspondence, edited by J. Sparks.—*Dipl. cor.* ix. 3, 4.

CARNES, Thomas P., a judge of Georgia, was born and educated at Maryland; removing to Georgia, he there attained to a high rank as a lawyer. He was successively solicitor general, attorney general, and judge of the supreme court; and he was also a member of congress. He died at Milledgeville May 8, 1822, aged 60.

CARR, Robert Sir, was appointed by Charles II, in 1664, a commissioner, with col. Nicolls, Cartwright, and Maverick, with extensive powers in New England. It was designed to repress the spirit of liberty. Clarendon said, "they are already hardened into republics." In the summer he and Maverick arrived at Piscataqua. Aug. 27, 1664 Nicolls & Carr, with 4 frigates & 300 men, captured from the Dutch New Amsterdam and called it New York in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, the brother of the king. Sept. 24th the garrison at fort Orange capitulated, and the place was called Albany. Carr forced the Dutch and Swedes on Delaware bay to capitulate Oct. 1. Thus New Netherlands, including New Jersey, was subjected. The commissioners, excepting Nicolls, repaired to Boston in Feb. 1665. Their proceedings are narrated by Hutchinson. When they arrived in Maine in June 1665, they assumed all the powers of government, so that the authority of Massachusetts there was suspended. By special commission from them a court was held at Casco by Jocelyn and others in July 1666. The government, thus created by the commissioners, expired in 1668, the people looking to Massachusetts for a firmer administration of affairs. In the mean time Carr had returned to England, where he died, at Bristol, June 1, 1667, the day after he landed.—*Holmes*, i. 333; *Hutchins.* i. 211-229.

CARR, Dabney, a distinguished member of the assembly of Virginia, moved and eloquently supported the resolution for appointing a committee of correspon-

dence in consequence of the British encroachments, which was adopted March 12, 1773. But he died in about two months, at Charlotteville, May 16th, aged 30. He married Martha, the sister of Mr. Jefferson, who in his works has delineated his character, as marked by a sound judgment and inflexible firmness, combined with fancy and eloquence, softness and kindness. His eldest son, Peter Carr, died about 1808.—*Jefferson's Works.*

CARRIER, Thomas, remarkable for longevity, died at Colchester, Con., May 16, 1735, aged 109 years. He was born in the west of England and removed thence to Andover, Mass. He married in 1664 Martha Allen, who fell a victim to the witchcraft infatuation at Salem village, with Mr. Burroughs, Aug. 19, 1692, one of her own daughters, aged 7, being allowed to testify against her, as making her a witch, & appearing like a black cat, the cat saying, she was her mother. Hutchinson has preserved her testimony.—He lived at Colchester about 20 years, and was a member of the church in that town. His head in his last years was not bald, nor his hair gray. Not many days before his death he travelled on foot to see a sick man six miles, and the very day before he died he was visiting his neighbors.—*New Eng. week. jour.* June 9, 2795; *Hutchinson*, ii. 47; *Farmer's col.* ii. 69.

CARRIGAIN, Philip, a distinguished physician, was born in New York in 1746, and was the son of a Scotch physician, who died in that city. After studying with Dr. Bricket of Haverhill, Mass., he settled in 1768 at Concord, N. H., where he rose to eminence as a physician and surgeon. His practice was for years more extensive, than that of any other physician in the state. He died in Aug. 1806. His son of the same name, a lawyer, and secretary of state, published in 1816 the large and beautiful map of New Hampshire.—*Moore's annals of Concord*, 62; *Bouton's cent. disc.* 94.

CARRINGTON, Paul, a patriot of the revolution, died at his seat in Char-

lotte county, Virginia, June 22, 1818, aged 85. He was probably older, than any surviving Virginia patriot, who took an active part in the councils of the country in the first struggles for liberty and independence.

CARRINGTON, Edward, an officer of the revolution, was an active quarter master general under Greene in the campaign at the south; and served also in the north. He was a representative in congress from Virginia after the peace. When Aaron Burr was tried for high treason, he was foreman of the jury. He was born Feb. 11, 1749, and died Oct. 28, 1810, aged 61.—*Lord's Lempr.*; *Lee*, i. 296.

CARRINGTON, Paul, judge of the general court of Virginia, died at his seat in Charlotte county, Virginia, Jan. 8, 1816, aged 52. In his youth he was distinguished as a soldier in the actions at Guilford court house and Green spring. On the return of peace he completed his studies at Wm. and Mary college. At the age of 22 he was a member of the house of delegates, afterwards of the senate; from which body he was transferred to the bench of the superior court. He died, expressing the hope of a happy immortality through the merits of the Savior.—*Christian Visitant*, no. 36.

CARROLL, John, D. D. LL. D., first catholic bishop in the U. S., was born at Upper Marlborough in Md. in 1734 and sent for education at the age of 13 to Flanders. From St. Omer's, where he remained 6 years, he was transferred to the colleges of Liege and Bruges. Having been ordained a priest and become a Jesuit, in 1770 he accompanied the son of an English catholic nobleman on a tour through Europe. In 1773 he was appointed a professor in the college of Bruges. On the suppression of the Jesuits by the pope he retired to England, and acted as secretary of the fathers; in 1775 he returned to America and engaged in the duties of a parish priest. By request of congress he accompanied Franklin, C. Carroll, and S. Chase in their mission to Canada in order to recommend neutrality to the Canadians. Appointed catholic vicar general in 1786,

29

he settled at Baltimore. In 1790 he was consecrated in England catholic bishop of the U. S., and he returned with the title of the bishop of Baltimore. A few years before his death he was created arch bishop. He died Dec. 3, 1815, aged 80 years. He was the brother of Charles Carroll, the only surviving signer of the declaration of independence. Bishop C. was venerable, dignified, and learned. In Latin, Italian, and French he conversed with ease. He was mild, and courteous, and free from intolerance, living in friendly intercourse with persons of other sects. His end was peaceful. In his last illness he said to a protestant minister, who alluded to his approaching death, "my hopes have always been on the cross of Christ."—*Encyc. Amer.*; *Am. quar. rev.* i. 19-24.

CARTER, Thomas, first minister of Woburn, Mass., came to this country in 1635, and lived several years at Dedham and Watertown. He was ordained at Woburn Nov. 12, 1642; the church had been gathered Aug. 14th. This was a lay ordination. The church having no elder, or minister to impose hands, and apprehending a precedent, leading to the "dependence of churches and a presbytery," two of its members performed that solemnity, although several ministers were present. When they had imposed hands for the church, and said, we ordain thee pastor of this church, a prayer was made by an elder of a neighboring church. There is no other undoubted instance of such an ordination, recorded in the early history of this country. Mr. Carter died Sep. 5, 1684, or, as Woburn records say, Dec. 1, aged 73.—*Savage's Winthrop*, ii. 91, 253; 2 *Hist. col.* vii. 42; *Chickering's hist. Woburn*.

CARTER, Robert, president of the council of Virginia in 1726, was succeeded next year as the head of the state by gov. Wm. Gouch. He died Aug. 4, 1732 aged 69. Of great wealth, he was the proprietor of 300,000 acres of land and 1100 slaves.

CARTER, Robert, of Nominy, Virginia, a member of the executive council,

probably a descendant of the preceding, was rich, having 7 or 800 slaves. Believing, that the toleration of slavery indicates very great depravity, he gradually emancipated the whole. Another account mentions, that he emancipated 442 slaves, at a sacrifice of 100,000 dollars. He was 14 years a regular baptist; then became an arminian; and afterwards a follower of the bewildered enthusiast, Swedenborg. He removed to Baltimore to find a society of the same faith. He died a few years before 1813, at an advanced age.—*Benedict*, ii. 278; *Rippon's Reg.*

CARTER, Ezra, a respectable and benevolent physician, was born in South Hampton, N. H. and settled about 1740 in Concord, where he died Sept. 17, 1767, aged 48. He several times narrowly escaped being killed by the Indians. In one of his visits to a sick and poor family in Bow, something was said concerning the payment of his bill. The man and his wife plead their deep poverty; but the doctor replied, you have property enough to satisfy me, and I will have my pay, before I leave your house. Then, seizing a kitten from the floor, he said,—“I told you, I should have my pay; I have got it. Good by, and God bless you.” Just before his death he signed receipts to the bills against all poor persons, with directions to his executors to deliver them.—*Moore's ann. of Concord*, 35.

CARTER, Nathaniel Hazeltine, a scholar and traveller, was the son of Joseph Carter, and was born in Concord, N. H. about the year 1788. In 1811 he was graduated at Dartmouth college, and afterwards studied law. When the charter of the college was amended by the legislature in 1817, he was appointed professor of languages in Dartmouth university & officiated in that capacity two or three years. In 1820 he became the proprietor & editor of the Albany Register, the name of which he changed, May 16, to that of the New York Statesman. He removed to the city of New York Jan. 1822, and associated his paper with another, entering into partnership with Mr. G. W. Prentiss. He zealously es-

poused the interests of Dewitt Clinton. From 1825 to 1827 he was abroad, travelling upon the continent of Europe as the companion and guide of a young gentleman of New York, whose father defrayed the expenses of the tour. During this absence he enriched his paper with letters from Europe, which on his return he collected and published in two large 8vo. volumes, entitled, Letters from Europe, comprising the journal of a tour through Ireland, England, Scotland, France, Italy, and Switzerland, 1827. These writings, the production of a classical scholar and a zealous friend of the republican institutions of America as well as of a believer in the simple and pure religion of the gospel, are well calculated to promote in the reader the love of country. The exposure of the civil & religious tyranny, under which the greater part of Europe groans, is doing good service to the cause of liberty.—Mr. Carter's health becoming impaired, he spent the winters of 1827 and 1828 in Cuba. When he visited Concord in Nov. 1823 he addressed a few lines to his “Native Stream,” in which he alludes to his wanderings by other streams:—

“Along the Shannon, Doon, and Tay
I've sauntered many a happy day.
And sought beside the Cam and Thames
Memorials of immortal names;
Or mingled in the polished train
Of fashion on the banks of Seine.
And I have seen the azure Rhone
Rush headlong from his Alpine throne;
Green Minicius and the silver Po
Through vine-clad vales meand'ring flow;
Sweet Arno, wreath'd in summer flowers,
Linger amidst Etrurian bowers;
And the old Tiber's yellow tide
Roll to the sea in sullen pride.
In climes beneath the burning zone,
Mid tangled forests, deep and lone,
Where fervid skies forever glow,
And the soft trade-winds whispering blow,
My roving footsteps too have prest
The loveliest island of the west.
There Yumuri winds deep and calm,
Through groves of citron and of palm;
There on the sluggish wave of Juan
My little boat hath borne me on;
Or up Canimar's silent floods,
Strewn with the blossoms of its woods.”

His partner, Mr. Prentiss, died in March 1829. In the same year he relinquished his interest in the Statesman, and for the benefit of his very enfeebled health proceeded again to France. But a fatal consumption terminated his life, a few days after his arrival at Marseilles, Jan. 2, 1830, aged 42. His funeral was attended by many Americans and British. Mr. Carter was a very upright and amiable man, and an accomplished scholar. He was a poet, as well as a writer of prose; his longest poetical piece is entitled the Pains of Imagination, delivered at Dartmouth college. His hymn for Christmas is preserved in Specimens of Amer. poetry.—*Bouton's Cent. Disc.* 95.; *Spec.* III. 113.

CARTERET, George sir, one of the proprietors of New Jersey, obtained with lord Berkeley from the duke of York a grant of N. J. June 23, 1664, the duke having received from the king a larger patent March 12. The name of New Jersey was given, because Carteret's family were from the isle of Jersey. Elizabethtown is said to have been named from his wife.—Philip Carteret was gov. of N. Jersey, with some interruption, from 1665 till his death, Nov. 1682. After 1676, when the division of the country was made by Berkeley and Carteret, he governed east Jersey.—*Holmea*, II. 333.

CARTIER, Jacques, a French navigator, who made important discoveries in Canada, was a native of St. Malo. After the voyage of the Cabots the French learned the value of their discoveries, and in a few years began the cod fishery upon the banks of Newfoundland. The baron de Levi is said to have discovered a part of Canada about 1518. In 1524 John Verazzana, a Florentine, in the service of France, ranged the coast of the new continent from Florida to Newfoundland. From a subsequent voyage in 1525 he never returned, and it is supposed, that he was cut to pieces and devoured by the savages. His fate discouraged other attempts to discover the new world, till the importance of having a colony in the neighborhood of the fishing banks induced Francis I. to send out Cartier in 1534.

The king said,—“the kings of Spain and Portugal are taking possession of the new world, without giving me a part; I should be glad to see the article in Adam's last will, which gives them America.” Cartier sailed from St. Malo April 20 with two ships of sixty tons and 122 men. On the tenth of May he came in sight of Bonavista on the Island of Newfoundland; but the ice obliged him to go to the south, and he entered a harbor at the distance of five leagues, to which he gave the name of St. Catherine. As soon as the season would permit, he sailed northward, and entered the straits of Bellisle. In this voyage he visited the greater part of the coast, which surrounds the gulf of St. Lawrence, and took possession of the country in the name of the king; he discovered a bay, which he called *baye des Chaleurs*, on account of the sultry weather, which he experienced in it; he sailed so far into the great river, afterwards called the St. Lawrence, as to discover land on the opposite side. August 15, he sets sail on his return, and arrived at St. Malo on the fifth of September.

When his discoveries were known in France, it was determined to make a settlement in that part of America, which he had visited. Accordingly in the following year he received a more ample commission and was equipped with three vessels. When he was ready to depart, he went to the cathedral church with his whole company, and the bishop gave them his benediction. He sailed May 19, 1535. He experienced a severe storm on his passage, but in July he reached the destined port. He entered the gulf as in the preceding year, being accompanied by a number of young men of distinction. He sailed up the St. Lawrence and discovered an island, which he named *Bacchus*, but which is now called Orleans, in the neighborhood of Quebec. This island was full of inhabitants, who subsisted by fishing. He went on shore and the natives brought him Indian corn for his refreshment. With his pinnace and two boats he proceeded up the river as far as Hochelaga, a settlement upon an island,

which he called Mont-royal, but which is now called Montreal. In this Indian town were about fifty long huts, built with stakes, and covered with bark. The people lived mostly by fishing and tillage. They had corn, beans, squashes, and pumpkins. In two or three days he set out on his return, and arrived, Oct. 4, at St. Croix, not far from Quebec, now called Jacques Cartier's river. Here he passed the winter. In Dec. the scurvy began to make its appearance among the natives, and in a short time Cartier's company were seized by the disorder. By the middle of Feb., of 110 persons fifty were sick at once, and eight or ten had died. In this extremity he appointed a day of humiliation. A crucifix was placed on a tree, a procession of those, who were able to walk, was formed, and at the close of the devotional exercises, Cartier made a vow, that "if it should please God to permit him to return to France, he would go in pilgrimage to our lady of Roquemado." The sick were all healed by using a medicine, which was employed with success by the natives. This was a decoction of the leaves and bark of a tree. The liquor was drunk every other day, and an external application was made to the legs. Charlevoix says, the tree was that, which yielded turpentine, and Dr. Belknap thinks it was the spruce pine. In May he set sail on his return to France, carrying off with him Donnacona, the Indian king of the country, and 9 other natives, all of whom but a little girl died in France. He arrived at St. Malo July 6, 1536.

At the end of four years a third expedition was projected. François de la Roque, lord of Roberval, was commissioned by the king as his lieutenant governor in Canada; and Cartier was appointed his pilot with the command of five ships, his commission, which may be seen in Hazard's collections, being dated October 17, 1540. He sailed, however, May 23, 1540, to Newfoundland and Canada.—Aug. 23, he arrived at the haven of St. Croix, in the river St. Lawrence; about 4 leagues above that place, on a cliff, at the east

side of the mouth of a small river, he built a fort, which he called Charlesbourg. This was near Quebec. In the spring of 1542, he determined to return to France, and accordingly in June arrived at Saint John's in Newfoundland on his way home. Here he met Roberval, who did not accompany him in his voyage, and who had been detained till this time. He was ordered to return to Canada, but he chose to pursue his voyage to France, and sailed out of the harbor privately in the night. Roberval attempted to establish a colony, but it was soon broken up, and the French did not establish themselves permanently in Canada till after the expiration of half a century.

Cartier published memoirs of Canada after his second voyage. The names, which he gave to islands, rivers, &c. are now entirely changed. In this work he shows, that he possessed a good share of the credulity or the exaggeration of travellers. Being one day in the chase he says, that he pursued a beast, which had but two legs, and which ran with astonishing rapidity. This strange animal was probably an Indian, clothed with the skin of some wild beast. He speaks also of human monsters of different kinds, of which accounts had been given him. Some of them lived without eating.—*Belknap's Amer. biog.*, i. 159-194; *Charlevoix, introd.* xx; i. 8-22. *edit.* 4to; *Hakluyt*, iii. 186, 201-240; *Holmes*, i.; *Prince, introd.* 89, 90, 93; *Purchas*, i. 931, 932; v. 1605; *Forster's voy.* 337, 448; *Univ. hist.* xxxix. 407.

CARTWRIGHT, George, colonel, was one of king Charles' commissioners to New England, with Nicolls, Carr, and Maverick in 1664. When the commissioners, on their arrival at Boston, informed the general court, that they should next day sit and hear a cause against the governor and company, the court published "by sound of trumpet" its disapprobation of this proceeding and prohibited all persons from abetting it. Thus early and boldly was the note of liberty sounded. The commissioners, finding that they had to do with stiff-necked men, soon went

away in displeasure. In Cartwright's voyage to England in 1665, he was taken by the Dutch, and lost his papers and hardly escaped with his life. Hubbard says, they put into his mouth a gag, which he had "threatened to some in New England, that pleased him not." The loss of his papers was deemed a benefit to the colonies, as his prejudices were strong against them, and as the papers would have been employed for purposes of mischief.—*Holmes*, i. 338; *Hist. col.* vi. 579.

CARVER, John, first governor of Plymouth colony, was a native of England, and was among the emigrants to Leyden, who composed Mr. Robinson's church in that place. When a removal to America was contemplated, he was appointed one of the agents to negotiate with the Virginia company in England for a suitable territory. He obtained a patent in 1619, and in the following year came to New England with the first company. Two vessels had been procured, the one called the *Speedwell* and the other the *May-flower*, which sailed from Southampton, carrying 120 passengers, Aug. 5, 1620. As one of the vessels proved leaky, they both put into Dartmouth for repairs. They put to sea again Aug. 21; but the same cause, after they had sailed about 100 leagues, obliged them to put back to Plymouth. The *Speedwell* was there pronounced unfit for the voyage. About twenty of the passengers went on shore. The others were received on board the *May-flower*, which sailed with 101 passengers, besides the ship's officers and crew, Sept. 6. During the voyage the weather was unfavorable, and the ship being leaky the people were almost continually wet. One young man died at sea, and a child was born, the son of Stephen Hopkins, which was called *Oceanus*. Nov. 9, they discovered the white, sandy shores of cape Cod. As this land was northward of Hudson's river, to which they were destined, the ship was immediately put about to the southward; but the appearance of breakers and the danger from shoals, together with the

eagerness of the women and children to be set on shore, induced them to shift their course again to the north. The next day the northern extremity of the cape was doubled, and the ship was safely anchored in the harbor of cape Cod. As they were without the territory of the south Virginia company, from whom they had received the charter, which was thus rendered useless, and as they perceived the absolute necessity of government, it was thought proper before they landed, that a political association should be formed, intrusting all powers in the hands of the majority. Accordingly, after solemn prayers and thanksgiving, a written instrument was subscribed Nov. 11, 1620 by 41 persons out of the whole number of passengers of all descriptions on board. Mr. Carver's name stood first, and he was unanimously elected governor for one year. Among the other names were those of Bradford, Winslow, Brewster, Allerton, Standish, Alden, Fuller, Warren, Hopkins, White, Rogers, and Cook. Government being thus regularly established on a truly republican principle, 16 armed men were sent on shore the same day to procure wood and make discoveries. They returned at night, having seen no house nor a human being. The next day, Sunday, was observed as a day of rest. While they lay in this harbor, during the space of five weeks, several excursions were made by the direction of the governor. In one of them Mr. Bradford's foot was caught in a deer trap, which was made by bending a young tree to the earth, with a noose under ground, covered with acorns. But his companions disengaged him from his unpleasant situation. An Indian burying ground was discovered, and in one of the graves were found a mortar, an earthen pot, a bow and arrows, and other implements, all of which were carefully replaced. A more important discovery was a cellar, filled with seed corn in ears, of which they took as much as they could carry away, after reasoning for some time upon the morality of the action, and resolving to satisfy the owners, when they should

find them. In other expeditions a number of bushels of corn were obtained, the acquisition of which at a time, when it was much needed, they regarded as a peculiar favor of divine providence. In six months the owners were remunerated to their entire satisfaction.

On Wednesday, Dec. 6, governor Carver himself, with nine of the principal men, well armed and the same number of seamen, set sail in the shallop to make further discoveries. The weather was so cold, that the spray of the sea froze on their coats, till they were cased with ice, like coats of iron. They coasted along the cape, and occasionally a party was set on shore. At the dawn of day on Friday, Dec. 8, those who were on the land, were surprised by the sudden war cry of the natives, and a flight of arrows. They immediately seized their arms, and on the first discharge of musketry the Indians fled. Eighteen arrows were taken up, headed either with brass, deer's horns, or bird's claws, which they sent as a present to their friends in England. As they sailed along the shore, they were overtaken by a storm, and the rudder being broken and the shallop driven into a cove full of breakers, they all expected to perish. By much exertion, however, they came to anchor in a fair sound under a point of land. While they were divided in opinion with respect to landing at this place, the severity of the weather compelled them to go on shore. In the morning of Saturday they found themselves on a small uninhabited island, which has ever since borne the name of Clarke's island, from the mate of the ship, the first man, who stepped upon it. As the next day was the christian sabbath, they appropriated it to those religious purposes, for which it was set apart. On Monday, Dec. 11, they surveyed the bay, and went ashore upon the main land at the place, which they called Plymouth; and a part of the very rock on which they first set their feet, is now in the public square of the town, and is distinguished by the name of the forefathers' rock. The day of their landing, the 22d of Dec. in the

new style, is in the present age regarded as an annual festival. Several of the discourses on the occasion have been published. As they marched into the country they found cornfields, and brooks, and an excellent situation for building. With the news of their success they returned to their company, and Dec. 16, the ship came to anchor in the harbor. The high ground on the south west side of the bay was pitched upon as the site of the contemplated town, and a street and house lots were immediately laid out. It was also resolved to plant their ordnance upon a commanding eminence, that overlooked the plain. Before the end of Dec. they had erected a storehouse with a thatched roof, in which their goods were deposited under a guard. Two rows of houses were begun, and as fast as they could be covered, the people who were classed into 19 families, came ashore, and lodged in them. On the last of Dec. the public services of religion were attended for the first time on the shore, and the place was named Plymouth, both because it was so called in capt. Smith's map, published a few years before, and in remembrance of the kind treatment, which they had received from the inhabitants of Plymouth, the last port of their native country, from which they sailed. The severe hardships, to which this company were exposed in so rigorous a climate, and the scorbutic habits, contracted by living so long on board the ship, caused a great mortality among them, so that before the month of April near one half of them died. Gov. Carver was himself dangerously ill in January. On the 14th of that month, as he lay sick at the storehouse, the building took fire by means of the thatched roof, and it was with difficulty, that the stock of ammunition was preserved. By the beginning of March he was so far recovered of his first illness, that he was able to walk three miles to visit a large pond, which had been discovered from the top of a tree by Francis Billington, whose name it has since borne. None of the natives were seen before the sickness among the planters had abated.

The pestilence, which raged in the country four years before, had almost depopulated it. March, 16th, a savage came boldly into the town alone, and to the astonishment of the emigrants addressed them in these words, "welcome, Englishmen! welcome, Englishmen!" His name was Samoset, and he was lord, or sagamore of Moratiggon, distant five days' journey to the eastward. He had learned broken English of the fishermen in his country. By him the governor was informed, that the place, where they now were, was called Patuxet, and, though it was formerly populous, that every human being had died of the late pestilence. This account was confirmed by the extent of the deserted fields, the number of graves, and the remnants of skeletons, lying on the ground. Being dismissed with a present, he returned the next day with 5 of the Indians, who lived in the neighborhood, & who brought a few skins for trade. He was sent out again in a few days and March 22, returned with Squanto, the only native of Patuxet then living. Having been carried off in 1614 by a captain Hunt of Smith's fleet, who in his voyage from Virginia to Malaga visited Plymouth and treacherously seized him and 26 others of the natives, he escaped the pestilence, which desolated the country. They were sold at Malaga at 20 l. a man. As several of these Indians were rescued from slavery by some benevolent monks at Malaga, Squanto was probably thus set at liberty. He had learned the English language at London, and came back to his native country with the fishermen. They informed the planters, that Massasoit, the sachem of the neighboring Indians, was near with his brother and a number of his people; and within an hour he appeared on the top of a hill over against the English town with a train of 60 men. Mutual distrust prevented for some time any advances upon either side; but Mr. Winslow being sent to the Indian king with a copper chain and two knives, with a friendly message from the governor, the sachem was pleased to descend from the

hill, accompanied by twenty men unarmed. Capt. Standish met him at the brook at the head of six men with muskets, and escorted him to one of the best houses, where three or four cushions were placed on a green rug, spread over the floor. The governor came in, preceded by a drum and trumpet, the sound of which greatly delighted the Indians. After mutual salutations, the governor kissing his majesty's hand, refreshments were ordered. A league of friendship was then agreed on, which was inviolably observed for above fifty years. The articles of the treaty were the following, "that neither he nor his should injure any of ours; that, if they did, he should send the offender, that we might punish him; that if our tools were taken away, he should restore them, and if ours did any harm to any of his, we would do the like to them; that if any unjustly warred against him, we would aid him, and if any warred against us he should aid us; that he should certify his neighbor confederates of this, that they might not wrong us, but be comprised in the conditions of peace; that, when their men came to us, they should leave their bows and arrows behind them, as we should leave our pieces, when we came to them; that in doing thus king James would esteem him as his friend and ally." After the treaty, the governor conducted Massasoit to the brook, where they embraced each other and parted.

The next day, March 23, a few laws were enacted, and Mr. Carver was confirmed as governor for the following year. In the beginning of April, 20 acres of land were prepared for the reception of Indian corn, and Samoset and Squanto taught the emigrants how to plant, and dress it with herrings, of which an immense quantity came into the brooks. Six acres were sowed with barley and peas. While they were engaged in this labor April 5th, the governor came out of the field at noon, complaining of a pain in his head, caused by the heat of the sun. In a few hours it deprived him of his senses, and

in a few days put an end to his life to the great grief of the infant plantation. He was buried with all the honors, which could be paid to his memory. The men were under arms, and fired several volleys over his grave. His wife, overcome by her loss, survived him but six weeks. When he arrived, there were 8 persons in his family.

Governor Carver was distinguished for his prudence, integrity, and firmness. He had a good estate in England, which he spent in the emigration to Holland and America. He exerted himself to promote the interests of the colony; he bore a large share of its sufferings; and the people confided in him as their friend and father. Piety, humility, and benevolence were eminent traits in his character. In the time of the general sickness, which befell the colony, after he had himself recovered, he was assiduous in attending the sick and performing the most humiliating services for them without any distinction of persons or characters. He was succeeded in the office of governor by Mr. Bradford. One of his grandchildren, who lived in Marshfield, reached the age of 102 years. The broad sword of Gov. Carver is deposited in the cabinet of the Massachusetts hist. society in Boston. A town in the county of Plymouth is named Carver. Other pilgrim fathers have been thus honored, as Bradford and Brewster.—*Belknap's Amer. Biog.* 11. 179–216; *Prince*, 66–104; *Holmes*, 1. 161, 168; *Purchas*, v. 1843–1850; *Univers. hist.* xxxix. 272; *Neal's N. E.* 1. 99. *Davis' Morton*. 38.–68.

CARVER, Jonathan, an enterprising traveller, was a native of Connecticut, and was born in 1732. He lost his father, who was a justice of the peace, when he was only five years of age. He was intended for the profession of medicine, which he quitted for a military life. In the French war he commanded an independent company of provincials in the expedition, carried on across the lakes against Canada. He served with reputation till the peace of 1763. After this he formed the resolution of exploring the

most interior parts of North America and of even penetrating to the Pacific ocean over that broad part of the continent, which lies between the forty third and the forty sixth degrees of north latitude. As the English had come in possession of a vast territory by the conquest of Canada, he wished to render this acquisition profitable to his country, while he gratified his taste for adventures. He believed, that the French had intentionally kept other nations ignorant of the interior parts of N. America. He hoped to facilitate the discovery of a north west passage, or of a communication between Hudson's bay and the Pacific ocean. If he could effect the establishment of a post on the straits of An-nian, he supposed he should thus open a channel for conveying intelligence to China and the English settlements in the East Indies with greater expedition, than by a tedious voyage by the cape of Good Hope, or the straits of Magellan.

With these views he set out from Boston in 1766, and in September of that year arrived at Michillimackinac, the most interior English post. He applied to the governor, Mr. Rogers, to furnish him with a proper assortment of goods, as a present for the Indians living in the track, which he intended to pursue. Receiving a supply in part, it was promised, that the remainder should be sent to him, when he reached the falls of St. Anthony in the river Mississippi. In consequence of the failure of the goods he found it necessary to return to la Prairie la Chien in the spring of 1767, having spent the preceding winter among the Naudoussee of the plains, on the river St. Pierre, 1400 miles west of Michillimackinac. Being thus retarded in his progress westward, he determined to direct his course northward, that by finding a communication between the Mississippi and lake Superior, he might meet the traders at the grand portage on the northwest side of the lake. Of them he intended to purchase the goods, which he needed, and then to pursue his journey by the way of the lakes la Pluye, Dubois, and Ouinipique to the heads of the river of the west. He

reached lake Superior, before the traders had returned to Michillimackinac, but they could not furnish him with goods. Thus disappointed a second time, he continued some months on the north and east borders of lake Superior, exploring the bays and rivers, which empty themselves into that large body of water, and carefully observing the natural productions of the country, and the customs and manners of the inhabitants. He arrived at Boston in Oct. 1768, having been absent on this expedition two years and five months, and during that time travelled near 7000 miles.

As soon as he had properly digested his journal and charts, he went to England to publish them. On his arrival he presented a petition to his majesty in council for a reimbursement of the sums, which he had expended in the service of government. This was referred to the lords commissioners of trade and plantations, by whom he was examined in regard to his discoveries. Having obtained permission to publish his papers, he disposed of them to a bookseller. When they were almost ready for the press, an order was issued from the council board, requiring him to deliver into the plantation office all his charts and journals, with every paper relating to the discoveries, which he had made. In order to obey this command he was obliged to repurchase them from the bookseller. It was not until ten years after, that he published an account of his travels. Being disappointed in his hopes of preferment, he became clerk of the lottery. As he sold his name to a historical compilation, which was published in 1779 in folio, entitled, the New universal traveller, containing an account of all the empires, kingdoms, and states in the known world, he was abandoned by those, whose duty it was to support him, and he died in want of the common necessaries of life in 1780, aged 48 years. His wife lived at Montague in 1767. He published a tract on the culture of tobacco; and travels through the interior parts of North America in the years 1766, 1767, and

30

1768, London, 8vo. 1778.—An edition of this work was published at Boston in 1797.—*Introduction to his travels; New and general biog. dict.; Watkins.*

CARY, Thomas, minister in Newburyport, Massa., the son of Samuel Cary, of Charlestown, was born Oct. 18, 1745, and graduated at Harvard college in 1761. While preparing for the sacred office, he resided in Haverhill, where he enjoyed the instructions of Mr. Barnard, whom he highly respected and affectionately loved. He was ordained as successor of Mr. Lowell, pastor of the first church in Newburyport, May 11, 1768. One third of the church and congregation, being dissatisfied with the choice of Mr Cary, were formed into a separate society. For near twenty years he was enabled to perform all the duties of the ministerial office; but in the 43d year of his age it pleased God by a paralytic stroke to remove him from his public labors. After this event Mr. Andrews was ordained as his colleague Dec. 10, 1798. From this period until about two years before his death Mr. Cary was so far restored to health, as to be able occasionally to perform the public offices of religion. He died Nov. 24, 1808, aged 63. He possessed a strong & comprehensive mind, which was highly cultivated by reading, observation, reflection, and prayer. His sermons were plain, forcible, sententious, and altogether practical. He was not ashamed to be called a rational Christian. Though he read writers on all sides of theological questions; yet those were his favorite authors, who treated the doctrines and duties of christianity in a rational manner. Candid towards those, who differed from him in opinion, he sincerely respected the free and honest inquirer after truth. His feelings were keen and his passions strong; but it was the great business of his life, & the subject of his earnest prayers, to reduce them to the government of reason & the gospel. In the various relations of life he conciliated respect and esteem. To his brethren in the ministry he was a generous friend, a wise counsellor, and a most pleasant and improving associate.

He excelled in the charms of conversation. He was held in very high esteem for his public labors; for sound and fervent devotion, for judicious, impressive, pathetic, and edifying discourses. Between him and his people there subsisted an uncommon harmony and affection. During his long debility the religion, which he preached, was his support and solace. In the leisure, which was now afforded him, he took a peculiar interest in attending to the ecclesiastical history of his country; and the fruits of his studies were conspicuous in his conversation. As his disorder increased upon him, he sunk into a state of insensibility, and without a struggle his spirit returned to God, who gave it. He published two sermons on the importance of salvation; a sermon from Matthew XII. 20; at the funeral of S. Webster, 1796; the right hand of fellowship at the ordination of J. Beattie; the charge at the ordination of A. Moore; a sermon on the last day of assembling in the old meeting house, Sept. 27, 1801.—*Andrews' fun. serm.*; *Panoplist*, Dec. 1808.

CARY, Samuel, minister in Boston, the son of the preceding, was graduated at Harvard college in 1804 and was settled as the colleague of Dr. Freeman at the stone chapel, Jan. 1, 1809. He died in England Oct. 22, 1815, aged 30. He published a review of English's "Grounds of christianity examined," 1813; also the following sermons; before Merrimac humane soc., 1806; at his ordination, 1809; on the fast, 1813; at Thursday lecture, 1814; on death of S. Bulfinch, 1815.

CARY, Lott, an African minister, was born a slave about 30 miles below Richmond, Virginia, on the estate of Wm. A. Christian. In 1804 he was hired out in Richmond as a common laborer. He was profane and much addicted to intoxication. But about the year 1807 it pleased God to bring him to repentance, and he became a member of the Baptist church, of which his father was a pious member. As yet he was not able to read. But having a strong desire to read the third chapter of John, on which he had

heard a sermon, he procured a New Testament, and commenced learning his letters in that chapter. He learned to read and write. Being employed in a tobacco warehouse, and for his singularly faithful and useful services receiving a liberal reward, and being also assisted by a subscription, he was able, soon after the death of his first wife in 1813, to ransom himself and 2 children for 850 dollars. He soon became a preacher, and was employed every sabbath among the colored people on plantations near Richmond. His desire to promote the cause of religion in Africa induced him to accompany the first band of emigrants to Africa, sent out by the colonization society in 1821. He made sacrifices for this object, for in 1820 he received a salary for his services in Richmond of 800 dollars; and this would have been continued to him. It was probably his resolution, that at an early period prevented the abandonment of the colony of Montserado. In the battles of Nov. and Dec. 1822 he bravely participated. He said, "there never has been a minute, no, not when the balls were flying around my head, when I could wish myself again in America." He was health officer and general inspector. During the prevalence of the disease of the climate he acted as a physician, the only one at the time, having obtained some medical information from Dr. Ayres, and made liberal sacrifices of his property for the poor, the sick, and afflicted. In March 1824 he had 100 patients. About 1815 he had assisted in forming in Richmond an African missionary society. In Africa he did not forget its objects; but most solicitously sought access to the native tribes, that he might instruct them in the christian religion. Through his agency a school was established about 70 miles from Monrovia.—Before he sailed for Africa a church was formed at Richmond of 8 or 9 persons, of which he became the pastor. In Sept. 1826 he was elected vice-agent of the colony. Mr. Ashmun, who had perfect confidence in his integrity, good sense, public spirit, decision, and courage, cheerfully committed the

affairs of the colony to his hands, when ill health compelled him to withdraw. For 6 months he was the able and faithful chief of Liberia.

The following were the melancholy circumstances of his death. The natives robbed a neighboring factory of the colony, and refusing redress, Mr. Cary called out the militia to enforce his claim or to prevent such encroachments. In the evening of Nov. 8, 1828 as he and others were engaged in making cartridges in the old agency house, a candle was upset which set the powder on fire. This explosion caused the death of Mr. Cary and 7 others; though he survived till the 10th.—Perhaps Mr. C. did wrong, when he was so ready to light up the torch of war. In resolute self defence against unprovoked attack, the heroism of 1822 is to be commended; but the resolution to march an army against the natives, because they had plundered a small factory, was a purpose of questionable wisdom and propriety. The accomplishment of the purpose might have issued in the destruction of the colony. It needs the calm of peace, that its roots may strike deep and its branches spread out wide on the African coasts. Besides, the spirit of war is in every respect hostile to the religion of Christ, which, it is hoped, the Liberian colony will recommend to all the natives, with whom they have intercourse. If this last act was an error of judgment on the part of Mr. Cary; yet will he deserve a perpetual remembrance in the colony, whose foundation he assisted in laying.

“Thy meed shall be a nation’s love!
Thy praise the Free-man’s song!
And in thy star-wreathed home above
Thou mayst the theme prolong;
For hymns of praise from Afric’s plains
Shall mingle with seraphic strains.”

Some of the letters of Mr. Cary are published in the African repository for Sept. 1828.—*Afr. Repos.* i. 233; iv. 162, 209; v. 10, 64.

CASAS, Bartholomew Las, bishop of Chiapa, was born at Seville in 1474 and was of French extraction. His father, Antonio, who went to Hispaniola with

Columbus in 1493 and returned rich to Seville in 1498, made him a present of an Indian slave, while he was pursuing his studies at Salamanca. All the slaves being sent back to their country by the command of Isabella, Las Casas became deeply interested in their favor. In 1502 he accompanied Ovando to Hispaniola, &, witnessing the cruel treatment experienced by the natives, he devoted his whole subsequent life, a period of more than 60 years, to the vindication of their cause and the melioration of their sufferings. As a missionary he traversed the wilderness of the new world. As the champion of the natives he made voyages to the court of Spain and vindicated their cause with his lips and his pen. He was made bishop of Chiapa in 1544, and returned to Spain in 1551. After a life of apostolic intrepidity and zeal he died in 1566 at the age of 92, and was buried at Madrid at the church of the Dominican convent of Atocha, of which fraternity he was a member.—He has been justly reproached for lending his encouragement to the slavery of the Africans in 1517. The traffic existed before that period: in 1511 Ferdinand had ordered many Africans to be transported from Guinea to Hispaniola, since one negro could perform the work of 4 Indians. It was to spare the Indians undoubtedly, that Las Casas recommended to cardinal Ximenes the introduction of negro slaves, the number being limited to 4,000. In this he trespassed on the grand rule, never to do evil for the sake of supposed good.—He published “a brief relation of the destruction of the Indians,” about 1542. There was published at London, in 1656, *Tears of the Indians*, being a translation from Las Casas. A French version of his *Voyages of the Spaniards* appeared in 1697.—J. A. Llorente has published a memoir of Las Casas, prefixed to the collection of his works. The most important work of Las Casas is a general history of the Indies from their discovery in 1520 in 3 vols. in manuscript. It was commenced in 1527 at 53 years of age and finished in 1559, at 85. This work, which was consulted by Her-

raera and Mr. Irving, exists only in manuscript, the publication of it never having been permitted in Spain on account of its too faithful delineation of Spanish cruelty.—*Irving's Columb.* iv.

CASS, Jonathan, major, a soldier of the revolution, was born in Salisbury, Mass., and was a descendant of Joseph Cass, who lived in Exeter in 1680. He removed to New Hampshire in early life. He was living at Exeter at the period of the battle of Lexington, and entered the army the day after, as a private soldier. He served during the whole revolution, and attained the rank of captain. He was in the battles of Bunker Hill, of Saratoga, of Trenton, of Brandywine, of Monmouth, of Germantown, and was engaged in the most active and trying scenes of the revolutionary struggle. In the memorable winter, when the British occupied Philadelphia, he held a command upon the lines, under that gallant partisan, col. Allen McLane of Delaware, and fully participated in all the dangers and sufferings of that critical period. He was also with Sullivan in his Indian expedition. At the termination of the war, he established himself at Exeter, where he married and resided, till his appointment in 1790 as captain in the army, then organizing for the defence of the western frontier. He joined the army, and continued to serve with it till 1800, when he resigned, having the rank of major, and settled upon the bank of the Muskingum in Ohio, about fifteen miles from Zanesville. Here he resided till his death, in August 1830, aged 77 years. He was a man of strong natural powers, and of great purity of purpose; one of that band of patriots, who were born for the times, in which they lived. He met death in his chamber, as he had faced it in the field, and observed upon its approach, "this then is death." He died with the faith of a christian, and with those hopes and assurances, which christianity only can impart. His son, Lewis Cass, is now Secretary of war.

CASTILLO, Bernal Diaz Del, published *Historia verdadera de la conquista de*

la Nueva Espana, 1692. His True history of Mexico was republished in Salem, 2 vols. 1803.

CASTIN, Saint, a French baron, was a captain in the regiment of Carignan, which was sent from Hungary to Canada in 1665. He lived at Penobscot, at what is now the town of Castine, in 1687. The next year his trading house was pillaged by the English in his absence. He married one of the Abénaquis Indians. In 1696 he led 200 savages, which Charlevoix calls Canibas and Malecites, against Pemaquid, associated with Iberville, the French commander, and was successful in the capture of the fort. Capt. Chubb, who had 15 cannon and 90 men, did not make a brave defence. In 1706 Castin assisted in the defence of Port Royal and again 1707, when he was wounded. His son, the baron de St. Castin, who succeeded him in the command of the Penobscot Indians, was taken by surprise in Dec. 1721, and carried a prisoner to Boston, but soon released. His last days were spent in France, where he had an estate.—*Charlev.; Hutchinson; Hist. col.*

CASWELL, Richard, governor of North Carolina, received an education suitable for the bar, and was distinguished as a friend to the rights of mankind. Whenever oppressed indigence called for his professional assistance, he afforded it without the hope of any other reward, than the consciousness of having exerted himself to promote the happiness of a fellow man. Warmly attached to the liberties of his country, he was appointed a member of the first congress in 1774, and he early took arms in resistance to the arbitrary claims of Great Britain. He was at the head of a regiment in 1776, when it became necessary to oppose a body of loyalists, composed of a number of the ignorant and disorderly inhabitants of the frontiers, styling themselves regulators, and of emigrants from the highlands of Scotland. This party of about 1500 men was collected in the middle of Feb. under gen. M'Donald. He was pursued by gen. Moore, and on the 27th he found himself under the necessity of engaging

col. Caswell, who was intrenched with about 1000 minute men and militia directly in his front, at a place called Moore's creek bridge. This was about 16 miles distant from Wilmington, where M'Donald hoped to join general Clinton. But he was defeated and taken prisoner by Caswell with the loss of 70 men in killed and wounded, and 1500 excellent rifles. This victory was of eminent service to the American cause in North Carolina. Col Caswell was president of the convention, which formed the constitution of North Carolina in Dec. 1776, under which constitution he was governor from 1777 to the year 1780, and from 1785 to 1787. At the time of his death he was president of the senate, and for a number of years he had held the commission of major general. He died at Fayetteville, Nov. 20, 1789. In his character the public and domestic virtues were united. Ever honored with some marks of the approbation of his fellow citizens, he watched with unremitting attention over the welfare of the community, and anxiously endeavored also to promote the felicity of its members in their separate interests. While the complacency of his disposition & his equal temper peculiarly endeared him to his friends, they commanded respect even from his enemies. Of the society of freemasons he had been grand master.—*Martin's fun. orat.*; *Gaz. of the U. S.* i. 307, 340; *Marshall*, i. 380; *Gordon*, ii, 209; *Ramsay*, i. 254.

CATESBY, Mark, F.R.S., an eminent naturalist, was born in England in 1679. Having an early and a strong propensity to the study of nature, he determined to gratify his taste by exploring a part of the new world. As some of his relations lived in Virginia, he was induced first to visit that province, where he arrived April 23, 1712. Here he remained seven years, observing and admiring the various productions of the country, and occasionally sending dried specimens of plants to his correspondents in Great Britain, and particularly to Dr. Sherard. His collections, however, as yet had no reference to the work, which he afterwards published. On

his return to England in 1719 he was encouraged, by the assistance of several of the nobility, and of some distinguished naturalists, to revisit America with the professed design of describing, delineating, and painting the most curious objects of nature. He arrived at South Carolina, which was selected as the place of his residence, May 23, 1722; and, having first examined the lower parts of the country in occasional excursions from Charleston, he afterwards went into the interior and resided for some time at fort Moore upon Savannah river, 300 miles from the sea. From this place he made several visits to the Indians, who lived still higher up the river in the more mountainous regions; & he also extended his researches through Georgia and Florida. In his travels he generally engaged one of the savages to be his companion, who carried for him his box, containing conveniences for painting, and the specimens of plants, which he collected. Having spent near three years upon the continent, he visited the Bahama islands at the invitation of the governor, and, residing in the isle of Providence, prosecuted his plan, and made various collections of fishes and submarine productions.

Returning to England in 1726, he was well received by his patrons; but the great expense of procuring engravings induced him to learn from Joseph Goupy the art of etching. He then retired to Hoxton, where he devoted his time to the completion of his great work, which he published in numbers of 20 plants each. The figures were etched by himself from his own paintings, and the colored copies were done under his own inspection. Although his attention was principally devoted to plants, yet most of his plates exhibit some subject of the animal kingdom. The first number appeared in 1730, and the first volume, consisting of 100 plates, was finished in 1732; the second in 1743; and the appendix of 20 plates in 1748. Of each number a regular account, written by Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, secretary of the royal society, was laid before the society, as it appeared, and printed in the

philosophical transactions. The whole work is entitled, the natural history of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama islands, in French and English, containing the figures of birds, beasts, fishes, &c. colored after the life, and a map of the countries. It contains descriptions of many curious and important articles of food, medicine, domestic economy, and ornamental culture; and was one of the most splendid works of the kind, which had ever been published. The principal defect of the work is the want of a separate delineation of all the parts of the flower. For the Latin names Mr. Catesby was indebted to Dr. Sherard. He did not live to see a second impression, for he died in London Dec. 24, 1749, aged 70 years, leaving a widow and two children, whose dependence for support was entirely upon the profits of his work. He was esteemed by the most respectable members of the royal society, of which he was a fellow, for his modesty, ingenuity, and upright behavior. His name has been perpetuated by Dr. Gronovius in the plant, called *Catesbæa*.

The second edition of Catesby's natural history was published in 1754, and the third in 1771, to which a Linnæan index was annexed. The colorings, however, of this edition are wretchedly executed; those, which passed under the inspection of Catesby himself, have most of life and beauty, though even these cannot vie with the splendid figures, which are now presented to the lovers of natural history. He was the author of a paper, printed in the 44th volume of the philosophical transactions, on birds of passage; in which he proves, that they emigrate in search of proper food, from a variety of observations, which he had an opportunity of making during his voyages across the Atlantic. In 1767 there was published under his name, *hortus Americanus*, a collection of 85 curious trees and shrubs from North America, adapted to the soil of Great Britain, colored, folio.—*Preface to his nat. hist.*; *Rees' cycl.*; *Miller*, ii. 365; *Pulteney's sketches of the prog. of botany in Eng.* ii. ch. 44.

CATHRALL, Isaac, M. D., a physi-

cian in Philadelphia, studied in that city and in London, Edinburgh, and Paris, and returned home in 1793. During the prevalence of the yellow fever in that year and in 1797, 1798, & 1799 he remained at his post and even dissected those, who died of the disease. In 1816 he was seized with a paralytic affection. He died of the apoplexy Feb. 22, 1819, aged 55. He was a judicious physician; a skilful anatomist and surgeon; a man of rigid morality and inflexible integrity; and truly estimable in the relations of a son, husband, and father. In his religious views he was a quaker. He published remarks on the yellow fever, 1794; Buchan's domestic medicine, with notes, 1797; memoir on the analysis of the black vomit, shewing, that it might be safely tasted, 1800, in 5th vol. of the transactions of the Amer. philosoph. society; and a pamphlet on the yellow fever, in conjunction with Dr. Currie, in 1802.—*Thacher's med. biog.*

CATLIN, Jacob, D. D., minister of New Marlborough, Mass., a native of Harwinton, Con., was graduated at Yale college in 1784, and ordained July 4, 1787. His predecessors were Thomas Strong, who was ordained in 1744 and died in 1777, and Caleb Alexander. After a ministry of nearly 40 years he died April 12, 1826, aged 63. Industry, patience, frankness, and meekness were his characteristics. He was a plain, faithful preacher. In his religious views he was calvinistic. During his ministry about 250 persons were added to the church. He published a Compendium of the system of divine truth, 12mo. 2d ed. 1825.—*Hist. of Berkshire*, 298.

CHABERT, M. De, published *Voyage dans l'Amérique Septent.* 1750 et 1751, 4to. 1753.

CHALKLEY, Thomas, a preacher among the quakers of Pennsylvania, removed from England to that colony about the year 1701, and lived there upwards of forty years, excepting when the necessary affairs of trade, or his duties as a preacher called him away. In 1705 he visited the Indians at Conestoga near the

river Susquehannah, in company with some of his brethren, to secure their friendship and impart to them religious instruction. He died at the island of Tortola in 1741, while on a visit there for the purpose of promoting what he believed to be the truth. He was a man of many virtues, and was endeared to his acquaintance by the gentleness of his manners. The library of the quakers in Philadelphia was commenced by him. His journal and a collection of his writings was published at Philadelphia, 1749, and New York, 1808.—*Proud*, i. 463.

CHALMERS, Lionel, M. D., a physician of South Carolina, eminent for medical science and for his various and extensive knowledge, was born about the year 1715 at Cambleton in the west of Scotland, and came when very young to Carolina, where he practised physic more than 40 years. He first practised in Christ Church, but soon removed to Charlestown. Affecting no mystery in his practice, he employed the knowledge, which he had acquired, for the good of mankind. He died in 1777, aged 62, leaving behind him the character of a skilful, humane physician, and of a worthy, honest man. He wrote in 1754 useful remarks on opisthotonos and tetanus, which were published in the first volume of the observations and inquiries of the medical society of London. His most respectable work is an essay on fevers, published at Charleston, 1767, in which he gave the outlines of the spasmodic theory, which had been taught by Hoffman, and which was afterwards more fully illustrated by Cullen. Besides several smaller productions he also published a valuable work on the weather and diseases of South Carolina, 2 vols. London, 1776.—*Miller*, i. 319; ii. 364; *Ramsay's rev. of med.* 42, 44; *hist. of S. Carolina*, ii. 112, 451.

CHALMERS, George, died in London in June 1825, aged 82. In early life he practised law in Maryland. He published, with other works, Political annals of the United Colonies, 4to. 1780; estimate of strength of Britain, 1782; opinions on subjects of law and policy, arising

from Amer. independence, 1784; opinions of lawyers on Engl. jurisprudence, 2 vols. 1814; life of Mary, queen of Scots, 1822.

CHAMBERS, John, chief justice of New York, was a member of the executive council in 1754, when he attended, as one of the commissioners, the congress at Albany June 14th. He was soon afterwards appointed judge, and died at New York April 10, 1765.

CHAMBERS, William, a physician of New York, died in that city July 23, 1827. A short time before his death he acquired considerable celebrity by the invention of a medicine for the cure of intemperance. The effect was produced by the strong association of what is nauseous and insufferable with the taste of ardent spirits.

CHAMBLY, De, captain, gave his name to the fort in Canada, which he built of wood, in 1665, but which was afterwards constructed of stone, with four bastions. The fort of Sorel was built at the same time by capt. de Sorel. Both Chambly and Sorel were officers in the regiment of Carignan-Salieres, which, after fighting in Hungary against the Turks, was sent to Canada in 1665 to fight against the Iroquois. Chambly owned the land in the neighborhood of the fort.—About the year 1673 he was appointed as successor of Grandfontaine to the command of the fort at Penobscot; but Aug. 10, 1674 he was taken prisoner by an Englishman; and at the same period the fort at St. John's was also surprised. In 1680 he was nominated governor of Acadia; but in a short time was promoted to the government of Grenada. *Charlevoix*, i. 381, 462.

CHAMPE, John, sergeant major of Lee's legion cavalry in the revolutionary war, was born in Loudon county, Virginia. In 1776 he entered the army at the age of 20. Immediately after the treason of Arnold, he was sent by Lee, at the request of Washington, as a spy to New York, for two purposes; to ascertain, whether another American general was also a traitor, as has been suggested in some papers in the

hands of Washington, and, if possible, to bring off Arnold to the American head quarters, that he might be tried and punished, and thus Andre be saved. It was with a daring spirit of patriotism, that Champe undertook this enterprise. He feared not the danger; but the ignominy of desertion and of enlisting in the army of the enemy, he apprehended, would destroy his hope of promotion, should he live to return. He was assured, that his character should be protected at a proper time. At 11 o'clock the same night Champe took his cloak, vallise, and orderly book, drew his horse from the picket, and fled, as a deserter, from the American camp near Tappan. In half an hour the desertion was reported to Lee, who made all the delay, in his power, and then ordered a pursuit about 12. At about daybreak a few miles north of the village of Bergen the pursuing party beheld from the summit of a hill the deserter half a mile in front. Champe now put spurs to his horse, and the pursuit was hot; he passed through Bergen, to reach the British galleys a few miles west, at Elizabeth town point. Getting abreast of the galleys, having lashed his vallise on his shoulders, with his drawn sword in his hand, he dismounted, and running through the marsh plunged into the river and called to the galleys for help. This was afforded, for a boat was sent to take him up. The horse was carried back to the camp. To Washington the success of Champe was very acceptable intelligence. Champe was taken to New York and examined by sir Henry Clinton, and by him sent to Arnold, who offered him the place of serjeant major in a legion, he was raising. On the last day of Sept. he was appointed one of Arnold's recruiting serjeants. He enlisted, because that step was necessary, in order that he might gain access to the traitor. Two days afterwards Andre was tried, and, the intelligence from Champe not promising any immediate success in carrying off Arnold, the sentence was executed Oct. 3d. In a few days Champe sent ample evidence of the innocence of

the accused general, who I suppose, was Gates, so that gen. Washington dismissed all his suspicions. Oct. 20, the general expressed his approbation of Champe's plan for taking Arnold, of whom he wished to "make a public example," and pledged himself to bestow the promised rewards on Champe and his associate. The plan was this: to seize Arnold, when in his garden, whither he went at a late hour every night; to gag him; and to drag him between two men, as a drunken soldier, to a boat on the Hudson, and to deliver him to a party of horse on the Jersey shore. The night was fixed, and the intelligence communicated to Lee, who repaired to Hoboken with a party of dragoons and three led horses for Champe, his associate, and the prisoner; but after waiting in vain for hours near the river shore, he retired, as the day broke, and returned to the army with deep chagrin. It appeared, that on the eventful day Arnold removed his quarters, in order to superintend the embarkation of troops, and the American legion, to which Champe belonged, was transferred to the fleet of transports, and landed in Virginia. After the junction of Cornwallis with Arnold at Petersburg, Champe escaped and rejoined the American army in North Carolina. When his story was known, he secured the respect and love of every officer and soldier. Greene furnished him with a horse and money, and sent him to Washington, who granted him a discharge, lest, falling into the enemy's hands, he should die on a gibbet. When Washington was called by president Adams in July 1798 to the command of the army then raised, he sent to lieut. col. Lee to inquire for Champe, determined to place him at the head of a company of infantry; but he had removed to Kentucky, where he soon afterwards died.—*Lee's memoirs*, II. 159-167.

CHAMPLAIN, Samuel, de, the founder and governor of Quebec, was of a noble family of Brouage in the province of Saintonge in France. He commanded a vessel, in which he made a voyage to the East Indies about the year 1600, and ac-

quired a high reputation as an able and experienced officer. After an absence of two years and a half he returned to France at a time, when it was resolved to prosecute the discoveries, which had been commenced in Canada by Cartier. The Marquis de la Roche and Chauvin, governors of Canada, had endeavored to establish a colony, and the latter was succeeded by de Chatte, who engaged Champlain in his service in 1603. Champlain sailed Mar. 16, accompanied by Pontgravé, who had made many voyages to Tadoussac, at the entrance of the Saguenay into the St. Lawrence. After their arrival at this place May 25th, he left his vessel, and in a light batteau ascended the St. Lawrence to the falls of St. Louis, which bounded the discoveries of Cartier in 1535. This was in the neighborhood of Hochelaga; but that Indian settlement was not now in existence. After making many inquiries of the natives and exploring much of the country along the St. Lawrence, he sailed for France in August. On his arrival in Sept., he found that de Chatte was dead, and his commission as lieutenant general of Canada given to the sieur de Monts. This gentleman engaged him as his pilot in another voyage to the new world.

Champlain sailed on his second voyage March 7, 1604, and arrived at Acadie May 6. After being employed about a month in the long boat, visiting the coast in order to find a proper situation for a settlement, he pitched upon a small island about twenty leagues to the westward of St. John's river and about half a league in circumference. To this island de Monts, after his arrival at the place, gave the name of St. Croix. It lies in the river of the same name, which divides the United States from the British province of New Brunswick. During the winter Champlain was occupied in exploring the country, and he went as far as cape Cod, where he gave the name of Malebarre to a point of land, on account of the imminent danger of running aground near it with his bark. In the next year he pursued his discoveries, though he did not

pass more than ten or twelve leagues beyond Malebarre.

In 1607 he was sent out on another voyage to Tadoussac, accompanied by Pontgravé. In July 1608 he laid the foundation of Quebec. He was a man, who did not embarrass himself with commerce, and who felt no interest in the traffic with the Indians, which proved so profitable to many, that were engaged in it. Being intrusted with the charge of establishing a permanent colony, he examined the most eligible places for settlement, and selected a spot upon the St. Lawrence, at the confluence of this river and the small river of St. Charles, about 320 miles from the sea. The river in this place was very much contracted, and it was on this account, that the natives called it Quebec. Here he arrived July 3. He erected barracks, cleared the ground, sowed wheat and rye, and laid the foundation of the capital of Canada. The toil of subduing the wilderness, it seems, was not very acceptable to all his company, for some of them conspired to put their leader to death, and to embark at Tadoussac for France. The attempt to destroy him was to be made by poison and by a train of gunpowder; but the apothecary having discovered the scheme, one of the conspirators was hanged, and others condemned to the galleys. During the winter his people were afflicted with the scurvy. Champlain sought after the medicine, which had been so successfully used by Cartier; but the tree, which was called Annedda, was not now to be found. From this circumstance it was concluded, that the tribe of Indians, with which Cartier was acquainted, had been exterminated by their enemies.

In the summer of the year 1609, when the Hurons, Algonquins, and others were about to march against their common enemy, the Iroquois, Champlain very readily joined them, for he had a keen taste for adventures, and he hoped by a conquest to impress all the Indian tribes with the power of the French, and to secure an alliance with them. He did not foresee, that he should force the Iroquois

who lived in what is now the state of N. York, to seek the protection of the English and Dutch. He embarked on the river Sorel, which was then called the Iroquois, because these savages usually descended by this stream into Canada. At the falls of Chambly he was stopped, and was obliged to send back his boat. Only two Frenchmen remained with him. He ascended with his allies in the Indian canoes to the lake, to which he gave his own name, which it retains at the present day. The savages, whom he accompanied, hoped to surprise the Iroquois in their villages, but they met them unexpectedly upon the lake. After gaining the land, it was agreed to defer the battle till the next day, as the night was now approaching. In the morning of July 30 Champlain placed a party with his two Frenchmen in a neighboring wood, so as to come upon the enemy in flank. The Iroquois, who were about 200 in number, seeing but a handful of men, were sure of victory. But as soon as the battle began, Champlain killed two of their chiefs, who were conspicuous by their plumes, by the first discharge of his firelock, loaded with four balls. The report and execution of fire arms filled the Iroquois with inexpressible consternation. They were quickly put to flight, and the victorious allies returned to Quebec with fifty scalps.

In Sept. 1609 Champlain embarked with Pontgravé for France, leaving the colony under the care of a brave man, named Peter Chavin. But he was soon sent out again to the new world. He sailed from Honfleur April 8, 1610 and arrived at Tadoussac on the 26th. He encouraged the Montagnez Indians, who lived at this place, to engage in a second expedition against the Iroquois. Accordingly, soon after his arrival at Quebec, they sent to him about 60 warriors. At the head of these and others of the allies he proceeded up the river Sorel. The enemy were soon met, and after a severe engagement, in which Champlain was wounded by an arrow, were entirely defeated. He arrived at Quebec from

Montreal June 19, and landed at Rochelle Aug. 11. After the death of Henry IV. the interest of de Monts, in whose service Champlain had been engaged, was entirely ruined, and the latter was obliged to leave a settlement, which he was commencing at Mont royal, or Montreal, and to go again to France in 1611. Charles de Bourbon, being commissioned by the queen regent governor of New France, appointed Champlain his lieutenant with very extensive powers. He returned to Canada in 1612, was engaged again in war with the Iroquois, and made new discoveries. His voyages across the Atlantic were frequent. He was continued lieutenant under the prince of Conde and Montmorenci. In 1615 his zeal for the spiritual interests of the Indians induced him to bring with him a number of Jesuit fathers, some of whom assisted him in his warfare. He penetrated to lake Ontario, and, being wounded while assisting the Hurons against their enemies, was obliged to pass a whole winter among them. When he returned to Quebec in July 1616, he was received as one risen from the dead. In July 1629 he was obliged to capitulate to an English armament under sir David Kertk or Kirk. He was carried to France in an English ship; and there he found the public sentiment much divided with regard to Canada; some thinking it not worth regaining, as it had cost the government vast sums without bringing any returns, others deeming the fishery and fur trade great national objects, especially as a nursery for seamen. Champlain exerted himself to effect the recovery of this country, and Canada was restored by the treaty of St. Germain's in 1632, with Acadie and cape Breton.

In 1633 the company of New France resumed all their rights, and appointed Champlain the governor. In a short time he was at the head of a new armament, furnished with a fresh recruit of Jesuits, inhabitants, and all kinds of necessaries for the welfare of the revived colony. His attention was now engrossed by the spiritual interests of the savages,

whom it was his principal object to bring to the knowledge of the christian religion. The number of ecclesiastical missionaries, exclusive of lay brothers, was now 15, the chief of whom were le Jeune, de Noue, and Masse, and Brebeuf. A mission was established among the Hurons; the colony was gaining an accession of numbers and strength; and an attempt was just commencing to establish a college in Quebec, when in Dec. 1635 the governor died, and was succeeded the next year by de Montmagny.

Champlain merited the title of the father of New France. Though he was credulous, he possessed an uncommon share of penetration. His views were upright, and in circumstances of difficulty no man could make a better choice of measures. He prosecuted his enterprises with constancy, and no dangers could shake his firmness. His zeal for the interests of his country was ardent and disinterested; his heart was tender and compassionate towards the unhappy; and he was more attentive to the concerns of his friends, than to his own. He was a faithful historian, a voyager, who observed every thing with attention, skilful in geometry, and an experienced seaman. He appears to be fond of good cheer, for in the early period of his residence in Canada he established with his associates an order "de bon temps," which contributed not a little to the gratification of the palate. By this order every one of the same table was in his turn to be both steward and cater for a day. He was careful by hunting to make a suitable provision, and at supper, when the cook had made every thing ready, he marched at the head of the company with a napkin over his shoulder, having also the staff of office, and wearing the collar of his order, and was followed by his associates, each of whom bore a dish. At the close of the banquet, he pledged his successor in a bumper of wine and resigned to him the collar and staff. It may not be easy to justify Champlain in taking an active part in the war against the Iroquois. It is even supposed by some, that his love of

adventures led him to arouse the spirit of the Hurons and to excite them to war. His zeal for the propagation of religion among the savages was so great, that he used to say, "that the salvation of one soul was of more value than the conquest of an empire, and that kings ought not to think of extending their authority over idolatrous nations, except for the purpose of subjecting them to Jesus Christ."

He published an account of his first voyages in 1613 in 4to, and a continuation in 1620 in 8vo. He published an edition of these in 1632 in one volume entitled, *les voyages de la Nouvelle France occidentale, dicte Canada*, 4to. This work comprises a history of New France from the first discoveries of Verazzani to the year 1631. There is added to it a treatise on navigation and the duty of a good mariner, and an abridgment of the christian doctrine in Huron and French.—*Champlain's voyages; Charlevoix, fastes chronol.* xxviii—xxx; i. 111, 141—198; *Belknap's Amer. biog.* i. 322—345; *Univ. hist.* xxxix. 410—426; *Purchas*, i. 933; v. 1605—1645; *Harris' voy.* i. 811—815; *Holmes*, i.; *Chalmers*, i. 586.; *Churchill*, iii. 798—815.

CHANDLER, Thomas Bradbury, D. D., an eminent episcopalian minister and writer, was a native of Woodstock, Con., and was graduated at Yale college in 1745. [There was with many in the year 1748 an expectation of an episcopal establishment in this country, when men of talents could indulge the hope of becoming dignitaries in the church. The bait of preferment was at this time offered to Dr. Stiles. Whether the circumstances of the times had an insensible influence over the mind of Mr. Chandler or not, it was in the year 1748, that he was proselyted to episcopacy. He went to England in 1751 and took orders in the established church. On his return to this country, he became rector of St. John's church at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, where he long maintained a high character both for erudition and talents. During the last ten years of his life he was afflicted with a disorder, which made trial of

all his patience. But he was resigned to the will of God. His hope of final deliverance from sin, and from the evils connected with it, rested upon the incarnation and sufferings of the eternal Son of the Father. He was even cheerful under the heavy troubles, which were laid upon him. His respectable and useful life terminated June 17, 1790, aged 64. Dr. Chandler was a zealous friend of the episcopal church, and he wrote much in favor of it. He was engaged in a controversy on the subject with Dr. Chauncy of Boston. He published an appeal to the public in behalf of the church of England in America, 1767; a defence of his appeal, 1769; a further defence of his appeal, 1771; a sermon, preached before the corporation for the relief of the widows and children of episcopal clergymen, 1771; an examination of the critical commentary on Secker's letter to Walpole concerning bishops in America, 1774. He also prepared for the press a life of Dr. Johnson; but the revolution arrested its publication. It was printed at New York in the year 1805.—*Miller*, II. 356; *Beach's fun. ser.*; *Gen. hist. of Connect.* 158; *Memoirs of T. Hollis*, I. 435, 436.

CHANLER, Isaac, a baptist Minister, was born in Bristol, England, in 1701, and came to South Carolina in 1733. He settled as pastor of a baptist church on Ashley river in 1736, where he continued till his death, Nov. 30, 1749, aged 48. He was succeeded by Oliver Hart, who remained till 1780, when he removed to New Jersey. Mr. Chanler published a sermon on establishment in grace, preached at Charleston in 1740 by the desire of Mr. Whitefield at the commencement of a course of lectures by ministers of different denominations; also the doctrines of glorious grace unfolded, and practically improved; a treatise on original sin; and a sermon on the death of Rev. Wm. Tilly, 1744;—*Miller*, II. 364; *Backus' abridgment*, 248; *Benedict*, II. 126.

CHAPIN, Walter, minister of Woodstock, Vermont, died July 22, 1827, aged 48. He was an efficient friend of various benevolent societies. For several years

he was the editor of a small religious paper, which was discontinued in 1824. He published a valuable compilation, the *Missionary gazetteer*.

CHAPLIN, Ebenezer, minister of Millbury, Mass., was ordained Nov. 14, 1764, and after about 30 years dismissed, and was succeeded by Mr. Goffe. He died at Hardwick Dec. 13, 1822, aged 89. He published a sermon on the death of Rev. Mr. Webb, Uxbridge, 1772; discourse on political affairs, 1773; result of a council, 1793; a treatise on the sacraments, 12mo. 1802.

CHAPLIN, Daniel, D. D., minister of Groton, Mass., was a descendant of Hugh Chaplin of Rowley, who came to this country as early as 1638. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1772, and died in May 1831, aged 87. His son, Dr. James P. Chaplin, a very respectable and useful physician of Cambridge port, died Oct. 12, 1828, aged 46.—He published the character of Rev. Mr. Wright, 1802; convention sermon, 1803.

CHAPMAN, Asa, judge of the supreme court of Con., was graduated at Yale college in 1792, and in a few years commenced the practice of the law at Newtown, Fairfield county, rising to the first rank in his profession. In 1818 he was appointed to the bench of the supreme court, in which station he was upright and impartial, while he was profound and learned as a jurist. He died at New Haven Sept. 24, 1825, aged 54.

CHARDON, Peter, a Jesuit missionary, was employed for many years among the Indians upon lake Michigan. He began his labors as early as 1697, and continued them for 25 or 30 years. He presided over the mission at the village of Pouteautamis upon the river St. Joseph, and he labored also among the Sakis at the southern extremity of green Bay, or baye des Puans, as it was called by the French. He was acquainted with almost all the languages of the Indians, who inhabited the lakes.—*Charlevoix*, III, 392, 295; *Lettres édif. et curieuses*, XI. 372-378.

CHARLEVOIX, Peter Francis Xa-

vier de, a historical writer, who lived a number of years in Canada, was born at St. Quintin in France in 1684, and, entering into the society of Jesuits, taught the languages and philosophy with great reputation. Before the year 1790 he had resided some time in Quebec, and was connected, it is believed, with the college in that place. By order of the king he made a voyage to Canada in 1720, where he arrived in Sept. From Quebec he passed up the St. Lawrence, and through the lakes to Michillimackinac; thence down lake Michigan, and the Illinois and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, from which place he returned, touching at St. Domingo, to France in 1722. During this period he collected facts for his history of Canada, and kept a journal, which he afterwards published, annexed to his history. After his arrival in his native country, he had a principal concern for 24 years in the journal des Trévoux. He died in 1761, aged 78 years. He published in French the history of christianity in Japan, 8 vol. 1715, 8vo; the life of Mary, 1624, 12mo; the history of St. Domingo, 2 vol. 1731, 4to; the history and general description of Japan, 2 vol. 1736, 4to, and 9 vol. 12mo, comprising all that is valuable in Kœmpfer's history of that country; a general history of New France, 3 vol. 1744, 4to, and 6 vol. 12mo; and a history of Paraguay, 3 vol. 1756, 4to. His works were well received; but the history of New France, or Canada, is deemed peculiarly valuable, as he himself visited the country, which he described, and paid particular attention to the manners and customs of the Indians. He has added something upon botany and other parts of natural history; but on these subjects a perfect confidence is not placed in his accuracy. His style is deficient in precision.—*Now. dict. historique, edit. 1804; Aikin's and Nicholson's gen. biog.*

CHASE, Samuel, a judge of the supreme court of the United States, was the son of Thomas Chase, an episcopal minister, who came from England, and was born in Somerset county, Maryland, April 17, 1741. Under his father, who

removed to Baltimore in 1743, he received his early education. He studied law at Annapolis and there settled in the practice, and "his talents, industry, intrepidity, imposing stature, sonorous voice, fluent and energetic elocution raised him to distinction." In the colonial legislature he vehemently resisted the stamp act. He was a delegate to the general congress at Philadelphia in Sept. 1774, and served in that body several years. It was he, who denounced Mr. Zubly, the delegate from Georgia as a traitor, and compelled him to flee. By the congress he was early in 1776 sent with Franklin and Carroll on a mission to Canada with the design of conciliating the good will of the inhabitants. When the proposition for independence was before congress, as he had been prohibited from voting for it by the convention of Maryland, he immediately traversed the province and summoned county meetings, which should address the convention. In this way that body was induced to vote for independence; and with this authority Mr. Chase returned again to congress in season to vote for the declaration. In 1733 being invited, at Baltimore, to attend a debating club of young men, the indication of talents by Wm. Pinkney, then clerk to an apothecary, induced him to patronize the young man, who afterwards rose to great eminence. In the same year he went to England as the agent of the state of Maryland to reclaim a large amount of property, which had been intrusted to the bank of England. At a subsequent period the state recovered 650 thousand dollars. In England he became acquainted with Pitt, Fox, and Burke. In 1786 he removed to Baltimore at the request of col. Howard, who presented him with a square of ten lots of land, on which he built a house. In Annapolis he had been the recorder of the city, and performed his duties highly to the acceptance of his fellow citizens. In 1788 he was appointed the presiding judge of a court for the county of Baltimore. In 1790 he was a member of the convention in Maryland for considering

the constitution of the U. S., which he did not deem sufficiently democratical. In 1791 he was appointed chief justice of the general court of Maryland. His characteristic firmness was manifested in 1794, when, on occasion of a riot and the tarring and feathering of some obnoxious persons, he caused two popular men to be arrested as ring leaders. Refusing to give bail, he directed the sheriff to take them to prison; but the sheriff was apprehensive of resistance. "Call out the posse comitatus, then," exclaimed the judge. "Sir," said the sheriff, "no one will serve." "Summon me, then," cried the judge: "I will be the posse comitatus, and I will take him to jail." This occurred on Saturday. He demanded assistance from the governor and council. On Monday the security was given: but on that day the grand jury, instead of finding a bill against the offender, presented the judge himself for holding what they deemed two incompatible offices, those of judge in the criminal and general courts. But the judge calmly informed them, that they touched upon topics beyond their province.

In 1796 he was appointed an associate judge of the supreme court of the U. S., in which station he continued 15 years. Yet, in 1804, at the instigation of John Randolph, he was impeached by the house of representatives, accused of various misdemeanors in some political trials, as of Fries, Callender, &c. His trial before the Senate ended in his acquittal March 5, 1805. On 5 of the 8 charges a majority acquitted him; on the others a majority was against him, but not the required number of two thirds. His health failed in 1811, and he clearly saw, that he was approaching the grave. A short time before his death he partook of the sacrament, and declared himself to be in peace with all mankind. He died June 19, 1811, aged 70. In his will he prohibited any mourning dress on his account, and requested a plain inscription on his tomb of only his name and the date of his birth and death.—Judge Chase was a man of eminent talents and of great courage and

firmness. But unhappily he was irascible and vehement. More of humility and more of mildness would have preserved him from much trouble. Yet was he a zealous patriot and a sincere and affectionate friend, and notwithstanding some of the imperfections of man his name deserves to be held in honor.—A report of his trial was published.—*Goodrich's lives; Encyc. Amer.*

CHASSE, Pierre De La, a Jesuit missionary, in 1710 conducted to Quebec a party of Abénaquis Indians from Maine. Their presence was acceptable to Vaudreuil, the governor. For many years before this he had been a missionary. About 1720 he was superior general of missions. In July 1721 he wrote a letter to the governor of Massachusetts concerning the detention of some Indians as prisoners in Boston, threatening reprisals. After the death of Rale, La Chasse requested of the superior of the seminary, that prayers might be made for the repose of his soul: the old man replied in the words of Augustin, that a martyr did not need prayers. With the characteristic policy of the Jesuits he represented to the governor, that some measures were requisite to attach the Indians in Maine to the French,—that grace often needed the co-operation of men, and that temporal interest often served as the vehicle of faith.—*Charlevoix*, II.

CHASTELLUX, F. J. Marquis De, was a member of the French academy, and field marshal of France. He served in America in the revolutionary war. His travels in N. America in 1780-1782 were published at Paris in 1786, and translated, in two vols. 1787. He published also a work on public happiness, & a translation of a poem of Humphreys.

CHAUMONOT, Joseph, a Jesuit missionary among the Indians of North America, was an Italian. He labored with indefatigable zeal for more than half a century among the natives of Canada. He was among the Hurons, who lived north of lake Erie, as early as 1642, and in the following year spent some time with a tribe to the south east, which was

called the neutral nation, because they did not then engage in the war between the Iroquois and the Hurons. From the latter they derived their origin. In the year 1655, when he was the oldest missionary in New France, he visited the Onondagas at their request, and made a number of converts, some of whom were the principal men of the tribe. This mission however was soon abandoned, though it was afterwards resumed. About the year 1670 he established the mission of Loretto, three leagues north east from Quebec, where he collected a number of Indians of the Huron tribe. The Hurons resided originally northward of lake Erie, and it was in consequence of the wars, in which they were engaged with other tribes, that they were induced to go down the St. Lawrence. The name of Hurons was given them on account of the manner, in which they dressed their hair. As they cut it for the most part very short, and turned it up in a fantastical way, so as to give themselves a frightful appearance, the French cried out, when they first saw them, "quelles hures!" What wild boars' heads! They were afterwards called Hurons. Champlain calls them Ochasteguins; but their true name is Yendats, with the French pronunciation. Their descendants, the Wyandots, on the south western side of lake Erie, were in 1809 under the care of Joseph Badger, a missionary from New England, who had been with them two or three years with the most flattering prospects of rescuing them from barbarism. Chaumonot composed a grammar of the Huron language.—*Charlevoix*, i.; *Univ. hist.* xxxix. 457; *Lettres édif. et cur.* xxiii. 213—216.

CHAUNCY, Charles, the second president of Harvard college, was born in Hertfordshire, England, in 1589, and was the son of Geo. Chauncy. He was at Westminster school, which adjoined to the parliament house, at the time of the gunpowder plot, and must have perished, if the scheme had been executed. After leaving Westminster, he was admitted a student of Trinity college, Cam-

bridge, and attained the degree of bachelor of divinity. He was soon chosen professor of Hebrew; but the vice chancellor, Dr. Williams, wishing to bestow this office upon a kinsman, Mr. Chauncy was chosen professor of Greek. He went from the university an eminent preacher of the gospel. He was first settled in the ministry at Marston, but afterwards became Vicar of Ware in the beginning of 1627, in which place his success in the conversion and edification of souls was remarkably great. He had at this time serious objections to the discipline and to some of the articles of the established church, & in about two years he began to suffer for his nonconformity to the inventions of man in the worship of God. In 1629 he was charged with asserting in a sermon, that idolatry was admitted into the church; that the preaching of the gospel would be suppressed; and that much atheism, popery, arminianism, and heresy had crept into the church; and, after being questioned in the high commission court, his cause was referred to Dr. William Laud, the bishop of London, his ordinary, who required him to make a submission in Latin. He was again brought before the same court in 1635, when Laud was archbishop of Canterbury. The crime, of which he was now accused, was opposing the making of a rail around the communion table of his church as an innovation and a snare to men's consciences. He was pronounced guilty of contempt of ecclesiastical government and of raising a schism, and was suspended from his ministry till he should make in open court a recantation, acknowledging his great offence, and protesting that he was persuaded in his conscience, that kneeling at the sacrament was lawful and commendable, and that the rail set up in the chancel, with the bench for kneeling, was a decent and convenient ornament, and promising never to oppose either that or any other laudable rite or ceremony prescribed in the church of England. He was sentenced to pay the costs of suit, which were great, and to imprisonment till he complied with the order of court.

His fortitude failed him in the midst of his sufferings, and contrary to his conscience he made the recantation Feb. 11. For his weakness and folly he ever reproached himself. He soon repented of his submission and before he came to New Engl. made a solemn retractation, which was afterwards printed in London. In the preface of his last will he particularly laments, as "still fresh before him, his many sinful compliances with and conformity unto vile human inventions, will worship, superstition, and patcheries stitched into the service of the Lord, which the English mass book, the book of common prayer, & the ordination of priests, &c. are fully fraught withal." He proceeds to charge his posterity with the greatest warmth of zeal and solemnity of language, as they would answer for their conduct at the tribunal of Christ, "not to conform, as he had done, to rites and ceremonies in religious worship of man's devising and not of God's appointment." Being silenced for refusing to read the book of sports, he determined to seek the peaceable enjoyment of the rights of conscience in New England. He accordingly came to this country, and arrived at Plymouth a few days before the great earthquake of June 1, 1638. He continued in this town about three years, assisting Mr. Reyner in his public labors; but being invited to take the pastoral charge of the church at Scituate, he was again ordained and continued in that place about 12 years, faithfully performing the duties of the sacred office. The ecclesiastical state of England had now assumed a new appearance, and as his maintenance at Scituate was so disproportionate to the necessities of his family, that he was sometimes unable to procure bread, he resolved to accept the invitation, which he received from his people in Ware to return to them. One cause of his difficulties was the opposing influence of Mr. Vassall, which issued in the establishment of the second church. At this period Mr. Chauncy's worldly wealth consisted of a house and about 60 acres of land. His predecessor at Scituate was John

Lathrop. He went to Boston to embark for Great Britain; but the presidency of Harvard college being at this time vacant by the resignation of Mr. Dunster, he was requested, Nov. 2, 1654, to accept that office. As he was of opinion, that the baptism of infants and adults should be by immersion, and that the Lord's supper should be celebrated in the evening, the overseers of the college desired him to forbear disseminating his peculiar sentiments. He had no difficulty in yielding to their wishes. He was inducted into the office of president Nov. 27, 1654, and continued in this station till his death, Feb. 19, 1672, aged 81. He left behind him six sons, all of whom were graduated at Harvard college, and were preachers. They were Isaac, a graduate of 1651, who was pastor of Berry Street church, London, and had for his assistant Dr. Watts in 1698, and by him was succeeded in 1701; Ichabod, a graduate of 1651, who was chaplain of a regiment at Dunkirk; Barnabas, a graduate of 1657; Nathaniel, a graduate of 1661, minister of Windsor, who removed to Hatfield 1672 and died Nov. 4, 1686; Elnathan, a graduate of 1661, a physician in Boston; and Israel. His daughter, Sarah, married G. Bulkeley. All, who bear the name of Chauncy in America, are probably his descendants.

President Chauncy was a distinguished scholar, being intimately acquainted with the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages. He enjoyed an opportunity of perfecting his knowledge of the former by living one year in the same house with a Jew. He was well versed also in the sciences, especially in theology, which was his favorite study. To his other acquisitions he added some skill in physic, and thus he was enabled to prescribe for bodily diseases, as well as to cure those of the mind. He presided over the college with dignity and reputation, and some of the most eminent men in the country, as Increase Mather, Willard, Stoddard, and Judge Sewall, were educated under his care. To those students, who were destined for the ministry, he addressed these

words; "when you are yourselves interested in the Lord Jesus Christ and his righteousness, you will be fit to teach others." When he attended prayers in the college hall in the morning, he usually expounded a chapter of the old testament, which was first read from the Hebrew by one of his pupils, and in the evening a chapter of the new testament, read from the Greek. On the mornings of the Lord's day, instead of an exposition, he preached a sermon of about three quarters of an hour in length. Once a fortnight in the forenoon his labors were enjoyed by the congregation of Cambridge. As a preacher he was animated and learned, yet remarkably plain, being mindful of the importance of accommodating himself to the understandings of all his hearers. In a letter to a brother in the ministry he advised him not to use any dark, Latin words, or any derived from Latin, lest he should not be understood, & enjoined it upon him to be much in prayer to God; as the surest way to success in his labors. The subjects, which he thought important to be preached, are the misery of the natural state of man, the necessity of union with Christ, and the fruits of justifying faith in love and good works. He believed, that Jesus Christ, by suffering the full punishment due to the sins of the elect, made satisfaction to divine justice, and that faith justified by receiving the righteousness of the Saviour, which is imputed to believers. He was exceedingly solicitous to exclude works from any share in the antecedent condition of justification; yet few insisted more upon their necessity in all the justified.

He was an indefatigable student, making it his constant practice to rise at four o'clock in the morning; but his studies did not interrupt his intercourse with heaven, for he usually devoted several hours in the course of the day to secret prayer. Immediately after he rose from bed, at 11 o'clock, at 4 in the afternoon, and at 9 he retired from the world to commune with the Father of mercies. He kept a diary, in which, under the heads

of sins and mercies, he recorded his imperfections, and the blessings, which were imparted to him. His temper was passionate, but he endeavored to subdue it, and such was his conscientiousness and self inspection, that when his better resolutions were overcome by the warmth of his feelings, he would immediately retire to humble himself before God and to seek his mercy. He kept many days of fasting and prayer, sometimes alone, and sometimes with his family and a few of his pious neighbors. Such was his attention to those, whose religious instruction was more peculiarly his duty, that every morning & evening, after he had expounded a chapter of the bible in his family, he would endeavor by suitable questions to impress the truths, presented, upon the minds of his children and servants.

This venerable man, when he had travelled beyond the boundaries of fourscore, was yet able to preach and to superintend the concerns of the college. His friends at this period observed to him, as he was going to preach on a winter's day, that he would certainly die in the pulpit; but he pressed more vigorously through the snow drift, replying, "how glad should I be, if this should prove true?" He was induced on account of the infirmities of age to address to his friends a farewell oration on the day of commencement in 1671, after which he sent for his children and blessed them. He now waited for his departure. When he was stretched on the bed of death, and the flame of life was almost extinct, he was desired by Mr. Oakes to give a sign of his hope and assurance of future glory. The speechless old man accordingly lifted up his hands towards heaven and his spirit soon rushed forth, and entered eternity.

He published a sermon on Amos ii. 11, preached in the college hall in 1655, entitled, God's mercy shewed his people in giving them a faithful ministry, & schools of learning for the continuance thereof. In this sermon he speaks of the wearing of long hair, particularly by students and ministers, with the utmost detestation, and represents it as a heathenish practice,

and as one of the crying sins of the land. In this sentiment he was supported by some of the most distinguished men of that day. He takes occasion at the same time to reprehend the criminal neglect of the people with regard to the suitable maintenance of ministers. He published also the election sermon, 1656; and a vol. of 26 sermons on justification, 1659, 4to. He published in 1662 the *Antisynodalia Americana*, in opposition to the result of the Synod of 1662, which made a perilous innovation by admitting to baptism the children of those, who did not partake of the Lord's supper. In his resistance he had the aid of Mr. Davenport and Increase Mather. On the other side were Mr. Allen of Dedham, who answered the *Antisynodalia*, Richard Mather, and Mr. Mitchell.—President Chauncy's manuscripts fell into the hands of the widow of his son, Nathaniel Chauncy of Hatfield, and as she married a Northampton deacon, who subsisted principally by making and selling pies, these learned and pious writings were not suffered to decay. Being put to the bottom of the pies, they rendered good service by shielding them from the scorching of the oven! By reason of this sad fate of his ancestor's manuscripts Dr. Chauncy resolved to burn his own; but he failed to do it.—*Mather's magnalia*, III. 133-141; IV. 128; *Col. hist. soc. iv.* 111; x. 31, 171-180; s. s. iv. 246. *Rushworth's hist. col.* II. 34, 316; *Neal's N. E.*, I. 387-390; *Hutchinson*, I. 259; *Holmes*, I. 363, 364.

CHAUNCY, Israel, minister of Stratford, Con., the son of president Chauncy, was graduated at Harvard college in 1661 and ordained at Stratford in 1665. At his ordination, elder Brinsmead, one of the lay brethren, assisted in imposing hands, and wore his mittens; on which account the episcopalians called the induction "the leather-mitten ordination." It is probable, that elders or ministers also imposed their hands on him and that this was not, as in the case of Mr. Carter, a purely lay ordination. He died March 14, 1703, aged 58, leaving

two sons, Charles and Isaac, whose posterity are in England.

CHAUNCY, Isaac, minister of Hadley, Massa., was graduated at Harvard college in 1693, ordained Sept. 9, 1696, & died May 2, 1745, aged 74. His wife, probably his second wife, was the widow of Rev. Nathan Metcalf of Falmouth, Massa., who died about 1725. His daughter married Rev. Mr. Graham of Southbury, of whom Rev. Dr. Chauncy Lee of Marlborough, Con., is a grandson.—He published a sermon on the death of John Williams of Deerfield, June 12, 1729, which displays very considerable learning and taste, uncommon for the time.

CHAUNCY, Nathaniel, minister of Durham, Con. was the son of Nathaniel Chauncy, minister of Windsor and Hatfield. He was in the first class at Yale college, all of whom were ministers, and graduated in 1702. He was ordained Feb. 7, 1711 and died Feb. 1, 1756. His successor was Elizur Goodrich. From 1746 to 1752 he was a trustee of the college. He published the election sermon in 1719, also in 1734.—*Trumbull*, I. 520.

CHAUNCY, Charles D. D., minister in Boston, was born in that town January 1, 1705, and was a descendant of president Chauncy. Mr. Farmer mistakes in saying, that he was the son of Rev. Charles C. of Stratfield. He was the son of Mr. Charles C., a merchant of Boston, who died about 1712. His father was, not the youngest son, as Dr. Eliot represents, but the eldest son of Rev. Isaac Chauncy of London. Entering Harvard college at twelve years of age, he received his first degree in 1721. He was ordained pastor of the first church in Boston, as colleague with Mr. Foxcroft, Oct. 25, 1727. After enjoying for a few years the assistance of Dr. Clarke, he died Feb. 10, 1787, in the 83d year of his age, and the 60th of his ministry. He was eminent for his learning, and for the spirit of independence, which marked his inquiries. Being placed by divine providence in a situation, which afforded him much leisure, he was diligent in his search after truth. He formed the resolution to

see for himself, to understand, if possible, all the articles of his creed, and not to teach for the doctrines of Christ the commandments of men. The result of his inquiries in some instances did not correspond with the opinions, embraced generally by his brethren in the ministry; but he adopted them after patient investigation, and he believed them himself to be founded on the scriptures. His favorite authors were Tillotson and Baxter. Soon after Mr. Whitefield came to this country, when his preaching was attended with very remarkable effects, and many disorders accompanied the reformation produced, Dr. Chauncy stood forth in opposition to him. He could not easily admit, that any good could be done by an itinerant preacher, "who played the bishop in another man's parish," as he rendered I. Peter, iv. 12, "and who went out of his proper line of things." Believing, that the welfare of the churches was endangered, he travelled several hundred miles to collect facts, and published in 1743 his seasonable thoughts on the state of religion in New England, in which he gives a faithful picture of the uncharitableness, enthusiasm, and confusion, which prevailed in different parts of the country. He attacked what was worthy of reprehension; but, like most men of strong passions, by dwelling constantly upon the picture, which he was drawing, he almost forgot, that different and more pleasant objects might be presented to the eye. Such men as Colman, Sewall, Prince, Cooper, Foxcroft, and Eliot agreed with him in reprehending and opposing the extravagancies, which he had witnessed; but they had different views of the general religious state of the country, and thought it their duty to express "their full persuasion, that there had been a happy and remarkable revival of religion in many parts of the land through an uncommon divine influence." Dr. Chauncy in his work endeavors to distinguish the nature of true religion. He represents the new creation as wrought in the minds of sinners by the Spirit of God in different ways; sometimes as accompanied by terror,

and sometimes as exciting little agitation; but as always evincing itself by the fruits of holiness. As a remedy for the evils, which he recorded, he enforces it upon his brethren as their most sacred duty to discourage and oppose all itinerant preaching in places, where ministers were settled. He recommends also a more strict examination of candidates for the ministry, and the revival of discipline in the churches. In regard to Mr. Whitefield, than whom there was never a more disinterested man, it was suggested, that vanity might have been the cause of his incessant travels in Great Britain and America, and that in soliciting subscriptions he might have had "a fellow feeling with the orphans in Georgia."

Dr. Chauncy was ardently attached to the civil and religious liberties of his country. After the death of Dr. Mayhew he followed in his steps in withstanding the schemes of episcopalians. He published in 1767 remarks upon a sermon of the bishop of Landaff, in which pamphlet he expressed his fears, that the appointment of bishops for America, as was projected, would be followed by attempts to promote episcopacy by force. He then adds, "it may be relied on, our people would not be easy if restrained in the exercise of that liberty, wherewith Christ hath made them free; yea, they would hazard every thing dear to them, their estates, their very lives, rather than suffer their necks to be put under that yoke of bondage, which was so sadly galling to their fathers, and occasioned their retreat into this distant land, that they might enjoy the freedom of men and christians." A controversy on the subject with Dr. Chandler succeeded, and in his reply to him he observes, "it is with me past all doubt, that the religion of Jesus will never be restored to its primitive purity, simplicity, and glory, until religious establishments are so brought down, as to be no more." In 1771 he published his complete view of episcopacy from the fathers, a work, which does him great honor, and which in the opinion of many has settled the controversy.

He was an honest patriot, and at the commencement of the revolution he entered warmly into those measures, which were considered necessary to vindicate our rights, and which were founded in justice and dictated by wisdom. During the war he was a most incurable whig. So firmly was he convinced of the justice of our cause, that he used to say, he had no doubt, if human exertions were ineffectual, that a host of angels would be sent to assist us. When a smile was excited, and some doubts were expressed respecting the possibility of such an ally, he persisted in his assertion, adding, that he knew it. His mind was indeed of a peculiar stamp. In conversation he was apt to be vehement and extravagant; a little opposition would easily kindle a flame; but in his writings he appears more calm and collected. He was respected for the excellence of his character, being honest and sincere in his intercourse with his fellow men, kind, and charitable, and pious. Dissimulation, which was of all things most foreign to his nature, was the object of his severest invective. His language was remarkably plain and pointed, when he spoke against fraud either in public bodies, or individuals. Paper money, tender acts, and every species of knavery met his severest reprehension both in his public discourses and in private conversation. No company could restrain him from the honest expression of his sentiments. In the latter part of his life he appeared to those, who were near him, to be almost wholly engaged in devotional exercises.

Dr. Chauncy's publications are numerous. The following is a list of them. Funeral sermons from 1731 to 1769 on Sarah Byfield, Elizabeth Price, Nathaniel Byfield, Jonathan Williams, Lucy Waldo, Cornelius Thayer, Anna Foxcroft, Edward Gray, Dr. Mayhew, Mr. Foxcroft, and Dr. Sewall; sermons at the ordination of Thomas Frink, Joseph Bowman, Penuel Bowen, and Simeon Howard; a sermon before the artillery company, 1734; on religious compulsion, 1739; on the new creature; on an unbridled

tongue; on the gifts of the Spirit to ministers, 1742; on the outpouring of the Holy Ghost; against enthusiasm; account of the French prophets in a letter to a friend, 1742; seasonable thoughts on the state of religion in New England, 8vo, 1743; a convention sermon, 1744; a thanksgiving sermon on the reduction of cape Breton, 1745; a letter to George Whitefield; a second letter to the same; a sermon on the rebellion in favor of the pretender, 1746; election sermon, 1747; a sermon for encouraging industry; 1752; on murder, 1754; on the earthquake, 1755; an account of the Ohio defeat, 1755; a particular narrative of the defeat of the French army at lake George, 1755; sermon on the earthquakes in Spain, &c. 1756; the opinion of one, who has perused Clark's summer morning's conversation, 1758; a Dudleian lecture on the validity of presbyterian ordination, 1762; twelve sermons on seasonable and important subjects, particularly referring to the Sandemanian doctrines, 8vo, 1765; a thanksgiving sermon on the repeal of the stamp act, 1766; on trust in God the duty of a people, &c.; on all things in common 1773; on the accursed thing, 1778; an account of the French prophets in a letter to a friend; remarks on the bishop of Landaff's sermon, 1767; answer to Dr. Chandler's appeal, 1768; reply to Dr. Chandler's appeal defended, 1770; a complete view of episcopacy from the fathers, 8vo, 1771; five sermons on the Lord's supper, 1772; a just representation of the sufferings and hardships of the town of Boston, 1774; the mystery hid from ages, or the salvation of all men, 8vo, 1784; this has been answered by Dr. Edwards; the benevolence of the Deity considered, 8vo, 1785; five dissertations on the fall and its consequences, 8vo. 1785; a sermon on the return of his society to their house of worship, after it had undergone repairs.—*Clarke's fun. serm.*; *Miller*, ii. 363.

CHAUNCY, Charles, LL.D., a judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, was a descendant of president Chauncy, and was born in Durham, Con., June 11,

1747. Without the advantages of a public education he studied law with J. A. Hillhouse, and was admitted to the bar in 1768. In 1789 he was appointed judge; but in 1793 he resigned his seat on the bench, and retired from the business of the courts, tho' he afterwards gave lectures to a class of students at law. He was also delightfully employed in educating his children. He died at New Haven April 18, 1823, aged 75 years. His thirst for knowledge was unquenchable. In legal science his investigations were profound, and he was well skilled in various departments of literature, history, civil policy, and theology. Having thoroughly studied the evidences of christianity, he obtained a settled conviction, that the Bible is the word of God. In searching the scriptures he was led to embrace the tenets, in which most of the protestant churches are agreed. He early made a profession of religion. As he advanced in years, he had serene anticipations of the future, commingled with grateful recollections of the past. His was not a querulous old age. With deep emotion, as he approached the grave, he reviewed and acknowledged the divine goodness to himself and his family, and then sunk to rest with the hope of awaking to the ineffable glories of heaven.—*Christ. spectator*, v. 335, 336.

CHECKLEY, John, episcopal minister at Providence, was born in Boston about 1680. His parents came from England. At the supreme court, held in Boston Nov. 27, 1724 he was fined 50*l.* for publishing a libel; this was a reprint in 1723 of Leslie's "Short and easy method with the deists," with the addition, written by himself, of a "Discourse concerning episcopacy, in defence of christianity and the church of England against the deists and dissenters, London, 1723." In this he rudely attacked the clergy and people of New England, with some unloyal allusions to the family on the throne. In 1727 he went to England for orders, intending to settle at Marblehead; but the bishop of London refused to ordain him in consequence of letters from Mr. Barnard and Mr. Holyoke, describing him as

without a liberal education, a non-juror, and a bitter enemy to christians of other persuasions. Bishop Gibson said, he would never ordain an uncatholic, unloyal man, so obnoxious to the people of New England. Afterwards the bishop of Exeter ordained him and sent him to Narragansett. He went to Providence in 1739 and preached also once a month at Warwick and Attleborough. He died in 1753, aged 73. He was a wit, a classical scholar, skilful also in Hebrew and Narragansett Indian; but he was more remarkable for the eccentricities of his temper and conduct, than for piety and learning. He published Choice dialogues about predestination, 1715; this was answered by Tho. Walter, who defended the calvinistic doctrine; it was republished, "with an answer by a strippling," 1720. The Modest proof of the order of the churches, 1727, which introduced the episcopal controversy in Mass., and which was answered by Wigglesworth and Martin Mar Prelate, is supposed to have been written by him. He published his Speech upon his trial &c., 2d. edit. 1728, and the same in London, 1738, probably to promote his views as to ordination.—*Hist. col.* viii. 77; *Eliot*.

CHECKLEY, Samuel, minister in Boston, was graduated at Harvard college in 1715. He was ordained the first minister of the new south church in Summer street Nov. 22, 1719, and died Dec. 1, 1769, in the fifty first year of his ministry, aged 73. His colleague, Mr. Bowen, who was settled in 1766, survived him; but was dismissed in 1772. In the following year, Mr. Howe was ordained his successor. Mr. Checkley's son, Samuel, was minister of the old north church from 1747 to 1768.—In his preaching he was plain and evangelical. The great subject of his discourses was Jesus Christ, as a divine person, and as the end of the law for righteousness to all, that believe. He frequently dwelt upon the fall of man, the necessity of the influences of the Spirit of God, the freeness and richness of divine grace, the necessity of regeneration, justification by faith, & faith

as the gift of God. He was careful also to insist upon the importance of the christian virtues. These he exhibited in his own life. Discountenancing all parade in religion, it gave him pleasure to encourage the humble and diffident. As he did not consider it of little importance, what principles were embraced, he was tenacious of his sentiments. During his last sickness he enjoyed the supports of religion, and anticipated the blessedness of dwelling with his Savior, and with his pious friends, who had been called before him into eternity. Renouncing his own righteousness, he trusted only in the merits of Christ. He published a sermon on the death of king George I, 1727; of Rev. Wm. Waldron, 1727; of Lydia Hutchinson, 1748; at the election, 1755.—*Bowen's fun. serm.; Collect. hist. soc.* III. 361.

CHEESHAHTEAUMUCK, Caleb, the only Indian, who ever graduated at Harvard college, received his degree in 1665 and died at Charlestown in 1666, aged 20.

CHEETHAM, James, editor of the American citizen at New York, died Sept. 19, 1810, aged 37. He published a Reply to Aristides, 1804; the life of Thomas Paine, 1809.

CHEEVER, Ezekiel, an eminent instructor was born in London Jan. 25, 1615, and came to this country in June 1637 for the sake of the peaceable enjoyment of christian worship in its purity. He was first employed as a schoolmaster at New Haven for 12 years; then at Ipswich, Mass., 11 years; and afterwards at Charlestown 9 years. He removed to Boston Jan. 6, 1671, where he continued his labors during the remainder of his life. He died Aug. 21, 1708, aged 93. Most of the principal gentlemen in Boston at that time had been his pupils, and took pleasure in acknowledging their obligations and honoring their old master. He was not only an excellent teacher, but a pious christian. He constantly prayed with his pupils every day, and catechised them every week. He also took frequent occasions to address them upon religious

subjects. Being well acquainted with divinity, he was an able defender of the faith and order of the gospel. In his old age his intellectual powers were very little impaired. The following extracts from an elegy upon him by Cotton Mather, one of his pupils, will show the esteem, in which he was held, and may serve also as a specimen of the poetry of the age.

"A mighty tribe of well instructed youth
Tell what they owe to him, and tell with truth.
All the eight parts of speech, he taught to them,
They now employ to trumpet his esteem.—
Magister pleas'd them well because 'twas he;
They say, that bonus did with it agree.
While they said amo, they the hint improve
Him for to make the object of their love.
No concord so inviolate they knew,
As to pay honors to their master due.
With interjections they break off at last,
But, ah is all they use, wo, and alas!"

He published an essay on the millennium and a Latin accidence, which passed through 20 editions.—*Mather's fun. serm. and elegy; Hutchinson*, II. 175; *Hist. col.* VIII. 66.

CHEEVER, Samuel, the first minister of Marblehead; was the son of the preceding, & was graduated at Harvard college in 1659. In Nov. 1668 he first visited the town, in which he was afterwards settled, when the people were few. He continued preaching with them 16 years before his ordination. Higginson, Hubbard, and Hale assisted in ordaining him, Aug. 13, 1684. He received Mr. Barnard as his colleague in 1716. He died in 1724, when he was 85 years of age. He possessed good abilities, and was a constant and zealous preacher, a man of peace and of a catholic mind. Never was he sick. For fifty years he was not taken off from his labors one sabbath. When he died, the lamp of life fairly burned out. He felt no pain in his expiring moments.—He published the election sermon, 1712.—*Coll. hist. Soc.* VIII. 65, 66; x. 168.

CHESTER, John, colonel, an officer in the army of the revolution, was graduated at Yale college in 1766. He was among the brave men, who fought in the battle of Bunker hill in 1775. In August 1801, after the accession of Mr. Jefferson

to the presidency, he was removed from the office of Supervisor of Connecticut. He died, deeply lamented, at Wethersfield, Con., the residence of his ancestors, Nov. 4, 1809, aged 60. His son, John Chester, D. D., minister in Albany, died, full of faith and hope, at Philadelphia Jan. 12, 1829, aged 43.

CHEW, Samuel, chief justice of Newcastle, &c. in Penns., was a quaker and a physician, and died June 16, 1744. Of great influence over the quakers, his death was deemed an essential loss to the province. His speech to the grand jury of Newcastle on the lawfulness of defence against an armed enemy was published in 1741, and republished in 1775. For this he was reproached in a Philadelphia paper as an apostate and a time-server, and as having been "hired by Balak to curse Israel." He replied with becoming dignity and spirit.

CHEW, Benjamin, chief justice of Penns., was the son of the preceding and born in Maryland Nov. 29, 1722. He studied law with Andrew Hamilton; also in London. On his return he settled on the Delaware, and in 1754 removed to Philadelphia. Of this city he was recorder from 1755 to 1772; also register of wills. The office of attorney general he resigned in 1766. In 1774 he succeeded William Allen as chief justice; but, being opposed to the revolution, he retired from public life in 1776. Appointed in 1790 president of the high court of errors and appeals, he continued in that station till the abolition of the court in 1806. He died Jan. 20, 1810, aged 87. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Samuel Galoway of Maryland; his second was a daughter of Mr. Oswald; she died about 1809, aged 85. One of his daughters married in 1768 Alexander Wilcox.—*Jennison.*

CHILD, Robert, a physician, was educated at Padua, and came to Massachusetts as early as 1644. His object was to explore the mines of this country. In 1646 he and others caused disturbance in the colony by a petition, supposed to have originated with William Vassall, in

which he complained, that the fundamental laws of England were disregarded, and that free-born Englishmen, if not members of one of the churches, were denied civil privileges, and debarred from christian ordinances. He prayed for redress, and threatened to apply to parliament. He was summoned before the court accused of "false and scandalous passages" &c. and fined 50 pounds. His trial is related by Winthrop. When he was about to proceed to England with his complaints, he was apprehended, and suffered a long imprisonment. His brother, maj. John Child of England, in his indignation published a pamphlet, entitled, *New England's Jonas cast up at London*, containing Child's petition to the court &c. 1647. This, which is reprinted in 2 *Hist. col. iv.*, was answered by Winslow in the "*Salamander*," alluding to Vassall, "a man never at rest, but when he was in the fire of contention." The reason of the title of "Jonas" was this, as we learn from the paper; when the ship, in which Vassall proceeded to England in 1646, was about to sail, Cotton in his Thursday lecture said, that writings, carried to England against this country, would be as Jonas in the ship, and advised the ship-master, in case of a storm, to search the chests and throw over any such Jonas. There was a storm; a good woman at midnight entreated Tho. Fowle, if he had a petition, to give it to her. He according gave her, not the petition to parliament, but a copy of the petition to the general court. This was thrown overboard; yet a copy of the same and a petition to parliament were safely cast up at London.—*Winthrop*; 2 *Hist. col. iv.* 107-120.

CHILDS, Timothy, M. D., a physician of Pittsfield, Mass., and a patriot of the revolution, was born at Deerfield in Feb. 1748, and passed several years at Harvard college. Having studied physic under Dr. Williams, he commenced the practice at Pittsfield in 1771. In the political controversy with Great Britain he engaged with zeal. In 1774 he was chairman of a committee of the town to petition the justice of the court

of common pleas to stay all proceedings till certain oppressive acts of parliament should be repealed. When the news of the battle of Lexington was received, he marched to Boston with a company of minute men, in which he was enrolled in the preceding year. Being soon appointed surgeon of col. Patterson's regiment, he accompanied the army to New York and thence to Montreal. In 1777 he returned to his practice in Pittsfield, in which he continued till his death. For several years he was a representative in the general court, and also a senator. In his politics he warmly supported the republican party, which came into power with the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency in 1801. He died, Feb. 25, 1821, aged 73. Till within a few days of his death he attended to the active duties of his profession, in which he was eminent. Great and general confidence was reposed in his skill. He had always been the supporter of religious institutions, though not a professor of religion: in his last sickness he earnestly besought the divine mercy, and spoke of the blood and righteousness of Christ as the only hope of a sinner.—*Thacher's med. biog.; Hist. Berkshire*, 380.

CHIPMAN, John, colonel, a soldier of the revolution, was an officer in the regiment of col. Seth Warner, was engaged in the battles of Bennington and Hubbardton, and subsequently commanded fort George, which he was compelled to surrender to a superior force of Tories, Indians, and British. He felled the first tree in Middlebury, Vermont, in 1767; and there he died in Sept. 1829, aged 87.

CHIPMAN, Ward, judge of the supreme court of New Brunswick, and president of the province, was a native of Mass., and graduated at Harvard college in 1770. He died at Frederickton, Feb. 9, 1824. Mrs. Gray of Boston was his sister. His son, Ward Chipman, is a distinguished citizen of New Brunswick.

CHITTENDEN, Thomas, first governor of Vermont, was born at East Guilford, Conn., in 1730. His mother was sister of Rev. Dr. Johnson. He

received a common school education, which at that period contributed but little to the improvement of the mind. Agreeably to the custom of New England he married early in life, when in his 20th year, and soon removed to Salisbury. Here he commanded a regiment. He many years represented the town in the general assembly, and thus acquired that knowledge of public business, which afterward rendered him eminently useful in Vermont. The office of a justice of peace for the county of Litchfield made him acquainted with the laws of the state and the manner of carrying them into effect. Though destitute of learning, his good sense, affability, kindness, and integrity gained him the confidence of his fellow citizens; and the highest honors, which a retired town could bestow, were given him. His attention was principally directed to agriculture, and he labored personally in the field. With a numerous and growing family, a mind formed for adventures, and a firmness, which nothing could subdue, he determined to lay a foundation for the future prosperity of his children by emigrating to the New Hampshire grants, as Vermont was then called. He accordingly in 1774 removed to Williston on Onion river. An almost trackless wilderness now separated him from his former residence. Here he settled on fine lands, which opened a wide field for industry, and encouraged many new settlers. In the year 1776 the troubles, occasioned by the war, rendering it necessary for him to remove, he purchased an estate in Arlington, and continued in that town until 1787, when he returned to Williston. In the controversy with N. York, he was a faithful adviser and a strong supporter of the feeble settlers. During the war of the revolution, while Warner, Allen, and many others were in the field, he was assiduously engaged in the council at home, where he rendered essential service to his country. He was a member of the convention, which January 16 1777 declared Vermont an independent state, and was appointed one of the committee to com-

municate to congress the proceedings of the inhabitants, and to solicit for their district an admission into the union of the American states. When the powers of government were assumed by this state, and a constitution was established in 1778, the eyes of the freemen were immediately fixed on him as their governor; and in that arduous and difficult office he continued, one year only excepted, until his death. From the year 1780 till the conclusion of the war, during a period, in which the situation of Vermont was peculiarly perplexing, he displayed a consummate policy. The state was not acknowledged by the congress, and they were contending on the one hand for independence, and on the other hand they were threatened by the British forces from Canada. A little management was necessary to promote the interests of this district. A correspondence was opened with the enemy, who were flattered for several years with the belief, that the people of Vermont were about to subject themselves to the king of England; and thus a meditated invasion of the territory was averted, and the prisoners were restored. At the same time, the possibility that Vermont would desert the cause of America was held up to congress, and by this means probably the settlers were not required to submit to the claims of New York. Such was the politic course, which he thought it necessary to pursue.—He enjoyed very good health until about a year before his death. In Oct. 1796 he took an affecting leave of his compatriots in the general assembly, imploring the benediction of heaven on them and their constituents. He died Aug. 24, 1797, aged 67 years.

Governor Chittenden, though an illiterate man, possessed great talents. His discernment was keen, and no person knew better how to effect great designs, than himself. Though his open frankness was sometimes abused, yet when secrecy was required in order to accomplish his purposes, no misplaced confidence made them liable to be defeated. His negotiations during the war were

master strokes of policy. He possessed a peculiar talent in reconciling the jarring interests among the people. The important services, which he rendered to his country, and especially to Vermont, make his name worthy of honorable remembrance. He lived to see astonishing changes in the district, which was almost a wilderness, when he first removed to it. Instead of a little band of associates he could enumerate 100,000 persons, whose interests were intrusted to his care. He saw them rising superior to oppression, braving the horrors of a foreign war, and finally obtaining a recognition of their independence, and an admission into the United States of America.—He was conspicuous for his private virtues. In times of scarcity and distress, which are not unfrequent in new settlements, he displayed a noble liberality of spirit. His granary was open to all the needy. He was a professor of religion, a worshipper of God, believing in the Son to the glory of the Father. Several of his letters to congress and to general Washington were published.—*Monthly anthology*, 1. 490-492; *Williams' Vermont*, 233-277; *Graham's sketch of Vermont*, 135-137.

CHRISTMAS, Joseph S., minister at Montreal, when he was in college had a passion for painting, to which art he intended to devote his life; but becoming religious, he resolved to be occupied in more important and useful toils. His father was very solicitous, that he should be a physician, & made all the arrangements for his entering upon the study of physic: the son was constrained by a sense of religious duty to disappoint the paternal hopes. He studied theology at Princeton. In 1824 he went to Canada and was ordained as the first minister of the American presbyterian society in Montreal. Here he labored amidst many difficulties, with considerable success for upwards of 3 years, when his ill health compelled him in 1828 to ask a dismissal. In that year he addressed to his people a farewell letter, affectionate, faithful, and able, dated at Danbury, Con. In 1829 he was called to drink deep in the cup of affliction,

for first he lost both his children, and then, Aug. 9th, his wife, Louisa Jones, also died, leaving him singularly desolate in respect to the world, yet joyful in God, his Savior. He had the consolation of knowing, that his wife, though through much tribulation, as is usually the lot of the righteous, departed in christian peace. "Oh! beware of the world;" was her counsel. "How deeply am I convinced, that the worldly intercourse of professing Christians is utterly wrong! It cuts out the very heart of piety.—Seek not the things, which are your own, but things, which are Jesus Christ's." This bereavement was perhaps the means of preparing him for heavenly bliss. Oct. 14, 1829 he was installed the pastor of Bowery church in the city of New York. But here he was allowed to toil in the cause of his Master only a few months; for, after an illness of only 3 or 4 days, he died March 14, 1830, aged 27. He was a faithful and able preacher of the gospel. Two revivals of religion occurred during his ministry at Montreal. His vigorous intellect and cultivated taste were controlled and directed by ardent piety. While rising high in the public esteem, he was snatched away from his toils. Of his wife an interesting sketch appeared in the N. Y. Observer. His own life was written by Eleazer Lord. He published Valedictory admonitions, or a farewell letter to his society in Montreal, 1829.—*Bost. Recorder, Sept. 16, 1829.*

CHURCH, Benjamin, distinguished by his exploits in the Indian wars of New England, was born at Duxbury, Mass. in 1639. He was the first Englishman, who commenced the settlement at Saconet or Sekonit, since called Little Compton. His life, which was frequently exposed to the greatest dangers, was by divine providence remarkably preserved. In the year 1676, when in pursuit of king Philip, he was engaged with the Indians in a swamp. With two men by his side, who were his guard, he met three of the enemy. Each of his men took a prisoner, but the other Indian, who was a stout fellow with his two locks tied up with

red and a great rattle snake's skin hanging from his hair behind, ran into the swamp. Church pursued, and as he approached him presented his gun, but it missed fire. The Indian, being equally unsuccessful in his attempt to discharge his gun, turned himself to continue his flight, but his foot was caught in a small grape vine & he fell on his face. Church instantly struck him with the muzzle of his gun & despatched him. Looking about he saw another Indian rushing towards him with inexpressible fury; but the fire of his guards preserved him from the danger. After the skirmish his party found they had killed and taken 173 men. At night they drove their prisoners into Bridgewater pound, where, having a plenty of provisions, they passed a merry night. Col. Church commanded the party, which killed Philip in August, 1676. When it was known, that the savage monarch was shot, the whole company gave three loud huzzas. Church ordered him to be beheaded and quartered, and gave one of his hands to the friendly Indian, who shot him. The government of Plymouth paid 30 shillings a head for the enemies killed or taken and Philip's head went at the same price.

In Sept. 1689 he was commissioned by Hinkley, president of the Plymouth colony, as commander in chief of an expedition against the Eastern Indians; and commissioned also by Danforth, president of the province of Maine, and by Bradstreet, governor of Massachusetts. He soon embarked and proceeded to Casco with 250 men, partly Saconet and Cape Indians. He arrived at a critical moment, for several hundred French and Indians were then on an island, having come in 80 canoes. The next day he repulsed their attack on the town, with the loss of 10 or 12 men. He afterwards visited all the garrisons at Black Point, Spurrwink, and Blue point, and went up the Kennebec. On the approach of winter he returned to Boston. In May following Casco fell into the hands of the enemy, 100 persons being captured. The whole country was desolated.

He proceeded on a second expedition in Sept. 1690, and, landing at Maquoit, went to Pegypscot fort, in Brunswick, and thence up the river 40 or 50 miles to Amerascogen fort, near the great falls, where he took a few prisoners, and destroyed much corn. He put to death several of the prisoners, women and children, strange as it may seem in the present age, "for an example!" The wives of Hakins of Pennacook and of Worumbo were spared.—He returned to Winter Harbor, and thence went again to Pegypscot plain to obtain a quantity of beaver, hid there. At Perpodack he had an engagement with the Indians.—In his third expedition in 1692 he accompanied Phipps to Pemaquid. He also went up the Kennebec and destroyed the Indian fort and the corn at Taconoc. In his fourth, in 1696, he went to the Penobscot and to Passamaquoddy. The French houses at Chignecto were burnt; for which he was blamed. He was soon superseded by col. Hawthorne of Salem. His fifth and last expedition was early in 1704. The burning of Deerfield in Feb. awakened the spirit of this veteran warrior; and he took his horse and rode 70 miles to offer his services to gov. Dudley in behalf of his country. He did much damage, in this expedition, to the French and Indians at Penobscot and Passamaquoddy.—After Philip's war he lived first at Bristol; and then at Fall river, now Troy; and lastly at Saconet. In his old age he was corpulent. A fall from his horse was the cause of his death. He died Jan. 17, 1718, aged 77, and was buried with military honors. He was a man of integrity and piety. At the gathering of the church in Bristol for Mr. Lee he was a member, and his life was exemplary. He had 5 sons; and of his descendants some now live in Little Compton and Boston. His son, Thomas Church, compiled from his minutes and under his direction a history of Philip's war, which was published in 1716; a second edition, 1772; a 4th, with notes, by S. G. Drake, 1827.—*Church's narrative; Account of Church annexed to it; Holmes,*

CHURCH, Benjamin, a physician in Boston, regarded as a traitor to his country, was graduated at Harvard college in 1754, and having studied with Dr. Pynchon, rose to considerable eminence as a physician and particularly as a surgeon. He had talents, genius, and a poetic fancy. About the year 1768 he built him an elegant house at Raynham, on the side of Nippahonsit pond, allured perhaps by the pleasures of fishing. Perhaps it was thus, that he created a pecuniary embarrassment, which led to his defection from the cause of his country. In the earnest discussions, which preceded the war of the revolution he was a zealous whig, and the associate of the principal whigs in Boston. In 1774 he was a member of the provincial congress; and is suspected of communicating intelligence to gov. Gage and of receiving a reward of his treachery. One of his students, who kept his books, and knew his embarrassment, could not otherwise account for his sudden acquisition of some hundreds of "new British guineas." In Boston he was in frequent intercourse with capt. Price, a half pay British officer, and with Robinson, one of the commissioners. A few days after the battle of Lexington in Apr. 1775, when he was at Cambridge with the committee of safety, he suddenly declared his resolution to go into Boston the next day; he went to the house of gen Gage. At length his treachery was detected. A letter, written in cypher, to his brother in Boston, was intrusted by him to a young woman, with whom he was living in crime. The mysterious letter was found upon her; but, the doctor having opportunity to speak to her, it was only by the force of threats, that the name of the writer was extorted from her. When gen. Washington charged him with his baseness, he never attempted to vindicate himself. He was convicted by court martial Oct. 3, of which Washington was president, "of holding a criminal correspondence with the enemy." He was imprisoned at Cambridge. Oct. 27 he was called to the bar of the house of representatives and examined. His defence was ve-

ry ingenious and able; that the letter was designed for his brother, but that, not being sent, he had communicated no intelligence; that there was nothing in the letter but notorious facts; that his exaggerations of the American force could only be designed to favor the cause of his country; and that his object was purely patriotic. He added—"the warmest bosom here does not flame with a brighter zeal for the security, happiness, and liberties of America, than mine." His eloquent professions did not avail him. He was expelled from the house; and congress afterwards resolved, that he should be confined in jail in Connecticut & "debarred the use of pen, ink, and paper." In 1776 he was released and allowed to sail for the West Indies; but the vessel was never again heard of. His own well written account of his examination and defence is in the first vol. of the hist. collections. It is very possible, that his sole motive was the supply of his pecuniary wants, occasioned by his extravagance, and that he communicated nothing very injurious to his country; but that he held correspondence with the enemy there can hardly be a doubt. Nor is the patriotism of any man to be trusted, who lives in the flagrant violation of the rules of morality.

He was the best of the poetic contributors to the "*Pietas et Gratulatio Cantabrigiensiis apud Novanglos*," on the accession of George III, 4to, 106 pages. Among the other writers were Sam. Cooper, judge Lowell, and Stephen Sewall. He published also an *Elegy on the times*, 1765; *elegy on Dr. Mayhew*, 1766; *elegy on the death of Whitefield*, 1770; *oration on the 5th March 1773*.—*Gordon*, II. 134; *Hist. col.* I. 84; v. 106; *Eliot*; *Thacher's med. biog.*

CHURCHMAN, John, a quaker and a native of Maryland, published a magnetic atlas, and explanation, Phil., 1790; also, at London, *Magnetic atlas, or variation charts of the globe*. He died at sea July 24, 1805.—*Lord's Lemp.*

CILLEY, Joseph, general, an officer of the revolution, was born at Nottingham, N. H. in 1755, of which place his

father, capt. Joseph C., was one of the first settlers in 1727. With but little education, he became a self taught lawyer in consequence of living amongst a litigious people. Early in 1775, before the war, he with other patriots dismantled the fort at Portsmouth and removed the cannon. Immediately after the battle of Lexington he marched at the head of 100 volunteers. Congress nominated him a major in the army in May 1775, and afterwards colonel. At Ticonderoga he commanded a regiment in July 1777. He fought at the storming of Stony Point under Wayne, and at Monmouth. After the war he was appointed first major general of the militia, June 22, 1786, and he served the state in various departments of the government. From this time he advised the people to compromise their law suits. He died of the colic in Aug. 1799, aged 64. He was a man of temperance, economy, and great industry. His judgment was sound. With strong passions he was yet frank and humane. In politics he was a decided republican, a supporter of the administration of Mr. Jefferson.—*Belk.* I. 370.

CLAIBORNE, William C. C., governor of Mississippi and Louisiana, was born in Virginia in 1773 and was probably a descendant of Wm. C., an early settler in Virginia and distinguished in the history of that colony from about 1630 to 1651.—Being bred a lawyer, he settled in Tennessee, of which state he assisted in forming the constitution in 1796, and was afterwards a member of congress. His appointment of governor of the Mississippi territory he received from Mr. Jefferson in 1802, in the place of Sargent. After the purchase of Louisiana he was appointed in 1804 its governor; and to that office under the constitution he was also chosen by the people from 1812 to 1816. James Villere succeeded him.—Elected a Senator of the U. S., he did not live to take his seat. He died at New Orleans Nov. 23, 1817. As chief magistrate he was upright and popular, and esteemed in private life.—*Salem reg.*; *Lord's Lempr.*

CLAIR, Arthur St., gen., was born at Edinburgh, and came to this country with admiral Boscawen in 1755. He served as a lieutenant under Wolfe. After the peace he was intrusted with the command of fort Ligonier in Pennsylvania. Here he settled as a citizen. In the revolutionary war he espoused the American cause. In 1776 he accompanied the troops to Canada; and afterwards was in the battle of Trenton. He was appointed by congress brigadier general in Aug. 1776, and major general Feb. 19, 1777. Commanding at Ticonderoga, when Burgoyne approached, he evacuated that post July 6, 1777. A court of inquiry honorably acquitted him of charges of cowardice and treachery. He had not troops enough to man the lines. Had he listened to the counsels of rash heroes, his army would have been sacrificed. He afterwards joined the army of Greene at the south. On the occurrence of peace he returned to Pennsylvania, from which state he was sent a delegate to congress in 1784. In 1787 he was chosen president of Congress. Of the territory northwest of the Ohio he was appointed governor in Oct. 1789, and held the place till 1802. In 1791 he was appointed commander in chief of the forces, to be employed against the Indians. He proceeded to the neighborhood of the Miami villages and encamped Nov. 3, with 1400 men. The next morning, soon after the men were dismissed from the parade, the Indians commenced the attack, and instantly put to flight the militia, who were encamped a little in advance. The regular troops fought bravely several hours, repeatedly charging with the bayonet; but the Indians still poured in a deadly fire. Several officers had fallen, among whom was gen. Butler and maj. Ferguson; half the army had been killed or wounded; and the terror became so great, that St. Clair found it necessary to retreat. They were pursued only 4 miles, when the Indians returned to plunder the camp; but he troops fled precipitately 30 miles, and then continued the retreat to fort Washington. The loss was 98 officers killed and

593 men, 21 officers wounded & 242 men. The Indian force was supposed to be from 1000 to 1500. The Indians said, they had 4000 men and lost 56. There was no ground of censure on St. Clair for this defeat. He was ready for the attack. Eight balls passed through his clothes. The next year he resigned his military commission, and gen. Wayne succeeded him.

Ohio was erected into an independent state in 1802. As the election of governor approached, in an address to the people, Dec. 8, 1802, St. Clair declined being a candidate for governor. He says, that for 14 years, since the first institution of the territorial government, in which lived only 30 men, he had endeavored to extend the liberty and promote the happiness of the people, neglecting his own private affairs. He reprobated the act of congress, imposing certain conditions, as allowing but one member of congress &c, & called upon the people to make a constitution in their own way, and to imitate the spirit of Vermont. This address was probably offensive to Mr. Jefferson, who removed him from his office of territorial governor. He died at Laurel Hill, Pennsylvania, in Aug. 31, 1818, aged 84 years.

By a statement made in 1825, it appears that St. Clair advanced in Oct. 1776 to maj. Wm. Butler of the Pennsylvania troops 1800 dollars to aid in the re-enlistment of soldiers. This claim was barred by the statute; but it was adjusted in 1817 by the payment only of 2000 dollars, on condition of releasing congress from all claims. The pennyless general submitted. There was granted him also the half pay of a maj. general, or 60 dollars per month, which he enjoyed but a short time, being then 83 years old. It would seem, that if he left children, they have claims on congress, for as Edward Everett has remarked in the house of representatives, there is no way to settle a just claim, except by the honest payment of it. The annuity of 2500 dollars for life to Baron Steuben, and the payments to the daughters of count de Grasse and to lady

Stirling were honorable to congress.—*N. Y. Spect. Jan. 26, 1803; Lord's Lempr.*

CLAP, Roger, one of the first settlers of Dorchester, Mass. was born in England April 6, 1609, and came to this country with Warham and Maverick in 1630. At this time there were only a few settlers at Plymouth, Salem, and Charlestown. Mr. Clap with others of the company began a plantation at Dorchester. The hardships endured at first were very considerable, as there was a great want of the necessaries of life; the Indians, however, who brought baskets of corn for traffic, afforded great assistance. The people were glad to procure clams, and muscles, and fish; and often they had nothing but samp, or hominy. Mr. Clap sustained several civil and military offices. He was a representative of the town, and in Aug. 1665 he was appointed by the general court the captain of castle William. This trust he discharged with great fidelity, and continued in command till 1686, when he resigned. During his residence at the castle he officiated as chaplain, always calling in the soldiers to family prayer. He constantly attended the lectures in Boston. While he was remarkably pious, very meek and humble, and of a quiet and peaceable spirit, there was a dignity in his deportment, which commanded respect. He possessed also a pleasant and cheerful disposition. In 1686 he removed from the castle into Boston, where he died Feb. 2, 1691, aged 81. Among his sons are the names of Preserved, Hopedill, and Desire, and one of his daughters was named Wait. Mr. Preserved Clap was one of the early settlers of Northampton, and died Sept. 20, 1720, aged about 77 years. Capt. Clap wrote memoirs of himself, in which he gives a sketch of the early history of New England, and leaves some excellent advice to his descendants. These memoirs were published in a small pamphlet by Mr. Prince in 1731, and they were republished in 1807, with an appendix by James Blake.—*Clap's memoirs; Collect. hist. soc. ix. 149, 150.*

CLAP, Nathaniel, minister of Newport, Rhode Island, was the son of Nathaniel Clap and grandson of deacon Nicholas C., a settler of Dorchester in 1636. He was born Jan. 1668 and was graduated at Harvard college in 1690. In 1695 he began to preach at Newport, and he continued his labors under many discouragements till a church was formed, of which he was ordained pastor Nov. 3, 1720. In a few years, however, a popular young man, whom he disapproved, drew away a majority of his people; in consequence of which a new church was formed, of which Mr. Clap was the pastor for the remainder of his life. He preached in Newport nearly 50 years. In 1740, when Mr. Whitefield arrived at Newport from Charleston, he called upon Mr. Clap, and he speaks of him as the most venerable man, he ever saw. "He looked like a good old puritan, and gave me an idea of what stamp those men were, who first settled New England. His countenance was very heavenly, and he prayed most affectionately for a blessing on my coming to Rhode Island. I could not but think, that I was sitting with one of the patriarchs. He is full of days, a bachelor, and has been a minister of a congregation in Rhode Island upwards of 40 years." Dean Berkley, who esteemed him highly for his good deeds, said, "before I saw father Clap, I thought the bishop of Rome had the gravest aspect of any man I ever saw; but really the minister of Newport has the most venerable appearance." Mr. Clap died Oct. 30, 1745, aged 77. His colleague, Jonathan Helyer, who was ordained June 20, 1744, died a few months before him, May 27, 1745.

Mr. Clap was eminent for sanctity, piety, and an ardent desire to promote true godliness in others. The powers of his mind and his learning were above the common level, but he made no attempt to display himself and attract attention. Though he had some singularities; yet his zeal to promote the knowledge of Jesus Christ and the interests of his gospel spread a lustre over all his character. He was zealously attached to what he consid-

ered the true doctrines of grace, and to the forms of worship, which he believed to be of divine institution; but his charity embraced good men of all denominations. He had little value for merely speculative, local, nominal christianity, and a form of godliness without its power. He insisted chiefly upon that faith, by which we are justified and have peace with God through our Lord Jesus, and that repentance toward God and new obedience, which are the necessary effect and evidence of regeneration, and the proper exercise of christianity. In his preaching he dwelt much upon the evil of sin and the worth of the soul, the influence of the divine Spirit in restoring us to the image of God, and the necessity of constant piety and devotion. He addressed his brethren with the affectionate earnestness, which a regard to their welfare and a full conviction of the great truths of the gospel could not but inspire. He abounded in acts of charity, being the father and guardian of the poor and necessitous, and giving away all his living. He scattered many little books of piety and virtue, and put himself to very considerable expense, that he might in this way awaken the careless, instruct the ignorant, encourage the servants of Christ, and save the sinner from death. He was remarkable for his care with regard to the education of children, and his concern for the instruction of servants. He knew by experience the advantages of a pious education and fully aware of the consequences of suffering the youthful mind to be undirected to what is good, he gave much of his attention to the lambs of his flock. His benevolent labors also extended to the humble and numerous class of slaves, to whom he endeavored with unwearied care to impart the knowledge of the gospel. Thus evincing the reality of his religion by the purity and benevolence of his life, he was an honor to the cause of the Redeemer, in which he was engaged. He departed this life in peace, without those raptures, which some express, but with perfect resignation to the will of God & with confidence

in Jesus Christ, who was the sum of his doctrine and the end of his conversation. He published a sermon on the Lord's voice crying to the people in some extraordinary dispensations, 1715.—*Callender's fun. serm.*; *Hist. col.* ix. 182, 183; *Backus' abridg.* 157, 168; *Whitefield's jour. of 1749*; 39,—45; *Eliot.*

CLAP, Thomas, president of Yale college, was born at Scituate, Mass., June 26, 1703, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1722. He was the descendant of Thomas Clap, the brother of Nicholas Clap, of Dorchester, who died at Scituate in 1684. The early impressions, made upon his mind by divine grace, inclined him to the study of divinity. He was settled in the ministry at Windham, Con. Aug. 3, 1726, the successor of Samuel Whiting. From this place he was removed in 1739 to the presidency of Yale college, as successor of E. Williams. This office he resigned Sep. 10, 1766; and he died at Scituate Jan. 7, 1767, aged 63. He was succeeded by Dr. Daggett.—In his last years a clamor was raised against him: it was represented that he was attached to antiquated notions and averse to improvements in education. Men, less evangelical than he in their religious views, were his enemies. He possessed strong powers of mind, a clear perception, and solid judgment. Though not very eminent for classical learning, he had a competent knowledge of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. In the higher branches of mathematics, in astronomy, and in the various departments of natural philosophy he had probably no equal in America, excepting professor Winthrop of Cambridge. He appears to have been extensively and profoundly acquainted with history, theology, moral philosophy, the canon and civil law, and with most of the objects of study in his time. The labors of his office left a most contemplative mind only a few hours for reading; but he employed what time he could devote to study in a most advantageous method. He always pursued his researches systematically, with an arrangement, which had respect to some whole. A large library

before him he treated as a collection of reports, books delivering the knowledge and reasonings of the learned world on all subjects of literature. He seldom read a volume through in course. Having previously settled in his mind the particular subjects to be examined, he had recourse directly to the book, or the parts of a book, which would give him the desired information, generally passing by what did not relate to the object of his inquiry, however attracting and interesting. He thus amassed and digested a valuable treasure of erudition, having investigated almost all the principal subjects in the whole circle of literature. He was indefatigable in labors both secular and scientific for the institution over which he presided. He was the means of building a college edifice and chapel; and he gave frequent public dissertations in the various departments of learning.

As a preacher he was solid, grave, and powerful; not so much delighting by a florid manner, as impressing by the weight of his matter. His religious sentiments accorded with the Calvinism of the Westminster assembly. He had thoroughly studied the scriptures, and had read the most eminent divines of the last 200 years.—Though in his person he was not tall, he yet appeared rather bulky. His aspect was light, placid and contemplative; and he was a calm and judicious man, who had the entire command of his passions. Intent on being useful, he was economical and lived by rule and was a rare pattern of industry. He had no fondness for parade. As he was exemplary for piety in life, so he was resigned and peaceful at the hour of death. When some one in his last illness observed to him, that he was dangerously sick, he replied, that a person was not in a dangerous situation who was approaching the end of his toils.—By some means he acquired a prejudice against Mr. Whitefield. He was apprehensive, that it was the design of that eloquent preacher to break down our churches, and to introduce ministers from Scotland and Ireland. He therefore opposed him, though it is

believed, that they did not differ much in their religious sentiments. He had a controversy with Mr. Edwards of Northampton respecting a conversation, which passed between them in reference to Mr. Whitefield. He seems to have misapprehended Mr. Edwards. Mr. Clap constructed the first orrery, or planetarium, made in America. His manuscripts were plundered in the expedition against New Haven under general Tryon. He had made collections of materials for a history of Connecticut. He published a sermon at the ordination of Ephraim Little, Colchester, Sept. 20, 1792; letter to Mr. Edwards, respecting Mr. Whitefield's design, 1745; the religious constitution of colleges, 1754; a brief history and vindication of the doctrines, received and established in the churches of New England, with a specimen of the new scheme of religion, beginning to prevail, 1755; this scheme he collects from the writings of Chubb, Taylor, Foster, Hutcheson, Campbell, and Ramsay; and in opposing it he vindicates the use of creeds, and contends for the doctrines of the divinity and satisfaction of Christ, original sin, the necessity of special grace in regeneration, and justification by faith. He published also an essay on the nature and foundation of moral virtue, and obligation, 1765; a history of Yale college, 1766; and conjectures upon the nature and motion of meteors, which are above the atmosphere, 1781.—*Holmes' life of Stiles*, 263, 393-396; *annals*, II. 151; *Miller*, II. 360; *Daggett's fun. serm.*; *Hist. Y. Coll.*

CLARK, John, a physician in Boston, was the eldest son of John C., a physician, who died in 1690, and the grandson of John C., also a physician, who arrived in this country about 1650. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1687. For several years he was the speaker of the house of representatives, and a member of the council. In the controversy with Shute he was a strong opponent. He died Dec. 6, 1728, aged 59. His third wife, Sarah Leverett, survived him and married Dr. Colman.—His son, John

a physician in Boston, died April 6, 1768, aged 69, being the father of Elizabeth, the wife of Dr. Mayhew, and the father of John Clark, a physician, and the grandfather of John, also a physician, who died in 1788. This last was the father of John, a physician, who died at Weston, April 1805, aged 27, leaving no male issue.—*Thacher's med. biog.*

CLARK, Peter, minister of Danvers, Mass., was graduated at Harvard college in 1712, and was ordained pastor of the first church in Salem village, now Danvers, June 7, 1717. Here he continued more than half a century. He died June 1768, aged 75. He was highly respected as a minister of the gospel, and there were few, who were more universally venerated. He was very plain and faithful in his admonitions, and he applied himself diligently to sacred studies. Possessing an inquisitive genius, he read all the modern books of any note, which came in his way. By conversing much with some of the best and most celebrated, he had formed a style somewhat superior to that of most of his contemporaries. He was warmly attached to the sentiments, generally embraced in the New England churches. He published a sermon at the ordination of W. Jennison, Salem, 1728; two letters on baptism, 1732; the necessity and efficacy of the grace of God in the conversion of the sinner, 1734; at the artillery election, 1736; at the election, 1739; at a fast, occasioned by the war, Feb. 26, 1741; before the annual convention of ministers, 1745; a defence of the divine right of infant baptism, 8vo. 1752, spiritual fortitude recommended to young men, 1757; the scripture doctrine of original sin stated and defended in a summer morning's conversation, 1758;—this was in answer to the "winter evening's conversation;" a defence of the principles of the summer morning's conversation, 1760; a Dudleian lecture, 1768.—*Barnard's fun. serm.*

CLARK, Abraham, a patriot of the revolution, was born February 5, 1726 at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and was bred a farmer, but gave his chief atten-

tion to surveying, conveyancing, and the imparting of gratuitous legal advice to his neighbors. Being appointed a member of congress, he voted for the declaration of independence and affixed his name to that instrument. After the adoption of the constitution he was chosen a member of the second congress. He died in consequence of a stroke of the sun, in Sept. 1794, aged 67, and was buried at Rahway. During the war several of his sons, officers in the army, fell into the hands of the enemy, and were shut up in the memorable prison ship, Jersey. The sufferings of one of them were such, that congress ordered a retaliation.—*Goodrich's lives; Biog. Signers.*

CLARK, Jonas, minister of Lexington, Mass., was born at Newton, Dec. 25, 1730, was graduated at Harvard college in 1752, and ordained as successor of Mr. Hancock Nov. 5, 1755. Having through the course of half a century approved himself an able and faithful minister of the gospel, he died in much peace Nov. 15, 1805, aged 74. His daughter, Lydia, wife of Benjamin Greene of Berwick, died in 1830. He was wholly devoted to the duties of his sacred calling. His public discourses consisted not of learned discussions on speculative or metaphysical subjects, nor yet of dry lectures on heathen morality; but of the most interesting truths of the gospel, delivered with uncommon energy and zeal. In the times preceding the American revolution he was not behind any of his brethren in giving his influence on the side of his country, in opposition to its oppressors. It was but a few rods from his own door, that the first blood was shed in the war. On the morning of April 19, 1775, he saw his parishioners most wantonly murdered. During the struggle, which then commenced, the anniversary of this outrage was religiously observed by him and his people. He published a sermon and narrative on Lexington battle 1776. This was the first anniversary. Successive preachers on the occasion, whose sermons were published, were S. Cooke, J. Cushing, S. Woodward, J. Morill, H.

Cummings, P. Payson and Z. Adams. He published also a sermon at the artillery election, 1768; at the election, 1781.—*Panopl.* i. 324; *Col. cent. Dec.* 31, 1805.

CLARKE, John, one of the first founders of Rhode Island, was a physician in London, before he came to this country. Soon after the first settlement of Mass., he was driven from that colony with a number of others; & Mar. 7, 1638 they formed themselves into a body politic & purchased Aquetneck of the Indian sachems, calling it the Isle of Rhodes, or Rhode Island. The settlement commenced at Pocasset, or Portsmouth. The Indian deed is dated March 24, 1638. Mr. Clarke was soon employed as a preacher, and in 1644 he formed a church at Newport and became its pastor. This was the second baptist church, which was established in America. In 1649 he was an assistant and treasurer of Rhode Island colony. In 1651 he went to visit one of his brethren at Lynn, near Boston, and he preached on Sunday July 20; but, before he had completed the services of the forenoon, he was seized with his friends by an officer of the government. In the afternoon he was compelled to attend the parish meeting, at the close of which he spoke a few words. July 31, he was tried before the court of assistants and fined twenty pounds, in case of failure in the payment of which sum he was to be whipped. In passing the sentence judge Endicot observed, "you secretly insinuate things into those, who are weak, which you cannot maintain before our ministers; you may try & dispute with them." Mr. Clarke accordingly wrote from prison, proposing a dispute upon the principles, which he professed. He represented his principles to be, that Jesus Christ had the sole right of prescribing any laws respecting the worship of God, which it was necessary to obey; that baptism, or dipping in water, was an ordinance to be administered only to those, who gave some evidence of repentance towards God and faith in Jesus Christ; that such visible believers only constituted the church; that each of them had a right to speak in the

congregation, according as the Lord had given him talents, either to make inquiries for his own instruction, or to prophesy for the edification of others, and that at all times and in all places they ought to reprove folly and open their lips to justify wisdom; and that no servant of Jesus Christ had any authority to restrain any fellow servant in his worship, where injury was not offered to others. No dispute, however, occurred, and Mr. Clarke, after paying his fine, was soon released from prison, and directed to leave the colony. His companion, Obadiah Holmes, shared a severer fate; for on declining to pay his fine of thirty pounds, which his friends offered to do for him, he was publicly whipped in Boston.

In 1651 Mr. Clarke was sent to England with Mr. Williams to promote the interests of Rhode Island, and particularly to procure a revocation of Mr. Coddington's commission as governor. Soon after his arrival he published a book, giving an account of the persecutions in N. England. In Oct. 1652 the commission of Mr. Coddington was annulled. After the return of Mr. Williams, Mr. Clarke was left behind, and continued in England as agent for the colony, till he obtained the second charter July 8, 1663, to procure which he mortgaged his estate in Newport. He returned in 1664, and continued the pastor of his church till his death. Some years passed before he obtained from the assembly a repayment of his expenses during his absence, though a considerable reward was voted him. The quakers about this time occasioned much trouble in New England, and Mr. Clarke and his church were obliged in Oct. 1673 to exclude five persons from their communion for asserting, "that the man Christ Jesus was not now in heaven, nor on earth, nor any where else; but that his body was entirely lost." Mr. Clarke died at Newport April 20, 1676, aged about 56 years, resigning his soul to his merciful Redeemer, through faith in whose name he enjoyed the hope of a resurrection to eternal life.

His life was so pure, that he was never

accused of any vice, which has left a blot on his memory. His sentiments respecting religious toleration did not indeed accord with the sentiments of the age, in which he lived, and exposed him to some trouble; but at the present time they are almost universally embraced. His exertions to promote the civil prosperity of Rhode Island must endear his name to those, who are now enjoying the fruits of his labors. He possessed the singular honor of contributing much towards establishing the first government upon the earth, which gave equal liberty, civil and religious, to all men living under it. In Maryland, too, during the administration of Charles Calvert, appointed governor in 1662, an act was passed, allowing all Christians to settle in the province.

He left behind him a writing, which expressed his religious opinions. He believed, that all things, with their causes, effects, circumstances, and manner of being, are decreed by God; that this decree is the determination from eternity of what shall come to pass in time; that it is most wise, just, necessary, and unchangeable, the cause of all good, but not of any sin; that election is the decree of God, choosing, of his free love, grace, and mercy, some men to faith, holiness, and eternal life; that sin is the effect of man's free will, and condemnation an effect of justice, inflicted upon man for sin and disobedience. It was not in these opinions, but in his sentiments respecting baptism, that he differed from the ministers of Massachusetts.

In his last will he left his farm in Newport to charitable purposes; the income of it to be given to the poor and to be employed for the support of learning and religion. It has produced about 200 dollars a year, and has thus been promoting the public interests ever since his death.

The title of the book, which he published in London in 1652, is, *Ill news from New England, or a narrative of New England's persecution*; wherein it is declared, that while Old England is becoming New, New England is becoming Old; also four proposals to parliament

and four conclusions, touching the faith and order of the gospel of Christ out of his last will and testament, 4to, pp. 76. This work was answered by Thomas Cobbett of Lynn.—*Backus' church hist. of N. E.* III. 227, 228; *Backus' abridg.* 84, 86, 109–116.

CLARKE, Richard, an elegant classical scholar, came to this country from England before the middle of the last century. He was for some time rector of St. Philip's church in Charleston. He returned to England in the year 1759, and in 1768 was curate of Cheshunt in Hertfordshire. He published several pieces on the prophecies, and on universal redemption. The following are the titles of them;—An essay on the number 7, wherein the duration of the church of Rome and of the Mahometan imposture, the time of the conversion of the Jews, and the year of the world for the millennium, and for the first resurrection are attempted to be settled, 1769; a warning to the world, or the prophetic numbers of Daniel and John calculated; a second warning to the world, 1762; glad tidings to the Jews and Gentiles, 1763; the gospel of the daily service of the law preached to the Jew and gentile, 1768. He seems to have been tinctured with the mystical doctrines of William Law and Jacob Behmen.—*Miller's retrospect*, II, 365; *Ramsay's hist. S. C.* II. 452–454.

CLARKE, George Rogers, general, a revolutionary officer, resided on the western border of Virginia, and had all the hardihood and energy necessary for a soldier. After the massacre at Wyoming in 1778 he took the command of a body of troops, designed to operate against the Indians, for the protection of the frontiers. He descended the Monongahela with between 2 and 300 men for the purpose of capturing the British post at Kaskaskias, on the Mississippi, whither the Indians were accustomed to resort for the reward of their barbarities. So secret was the approach of Clarke, that the fort and town were taken without the escape of a man to spread the alarm. In this expedition his scanty provisions were

consumed, and his men for one or two days subsisted on roots, found in the woods. He now mounted a detachment on horses, and reduced three other towns higher up the river, and sent the principal agent of the enemy a prisoner to Virginia. At this period the county of Illinois was organized; and new troops ordered to be raised for the protection of the west. In the mean time colonel Clarke was informed, that Hamilton, the governor of Detroit, was about to attack him in the spring of 1779 and to lay waste the settlements of Kentucky. He resolved therefore to anticipate this movement and to surprise the British commander. Having garrisoned Kaskaskias, he proceeded across the country with 150 brave companions. When within a few miles of the enemy, he was 5 days in wading, frequently breast-high in water, through the drowned lands of the Wabaash. Feb. 23d he came in sight of Vincennes. The attack was commenced in the evening and the next day Clarke was in possession of the fort, with Hamilton and the garrison prisoners. He also intercepted a convoy of goods and provisions, coming from Detroit, valued at 10,000*l.* and took 40 prisoners at the same time. Hamilton and his officers were sent to Williamsburg. In this year he built fort Jefferson on the western bank of the Mississippi, below the Ohio. An expedition against Detroit was projected, but not executed. When Arnold invaded Virginia in 1780, col. Clarke, then at Richmond, joined baron Steuben in an expedition against the traitor. Being detached with 240 men, he drew a party of the enemy into an ambuscade, killing and wounding 30 men. In 1781 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. Being commander of the post at Kaskaskias, he was restrained to defensive measures, and was obliged to abandon the long meditated project of capturing Detroit. In Aug. 1782 he was in command at the Falls of Ohio. After the war he settled in Kentucky with a small band of associates, and was regarded by his fellow citizens as the protector and father of the western coun-

try. John Randolph called him the American Hannibal, who by the reduction of Vincennes obtained the lakes for the northern boundary at the peace of Paris. He died at Locust grove, near Louisville, Feb. 13, 1808, aged 66. Another account says, that he died in 1917. It is related in the *Notes of an old officer*, that at the treaty of fort Washington, where the troops were only 70 men, all the Indians in council appeared peaceable, excepting 300 Shawahanees, whose chief made a boisterous speech and then placed on the table his belt of black and white wampum, to intimate, that he was prepared for either peace or war, while his 300 savages applauded him by a whoop. At the table sat commissary-general Clarke and gen. Richard Butler. Clarke with his cane coolly pushed the wampum from the table; then rising, as the savages muttered their indignation, he trampled on the belt, and with a voice of authority bid them instantly quit the hall. The next day they sued for peace.—*Marshall*, III. 565; *Jennison*; *Enc. Amer.*

CLARKE, John, D.D., minister in Boston, was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, April 13, 1755. While a member of Harvard college, at which he was graduated in 1774, he was distinguished by his improvements in literature and science, by a strict obedience to the laws, and by irreproachable morals. He afterwards engaged in the instruction of youth; but in his leisure hours he pursued with assiduity his theological studies. In the office of preceptor he was gentle and persuasive, beloved by his pupils, and esteemed by their friends. He was ordained pastor of the first church in Boston, as colleague with Dr. Chauncy, July 8, 1778. With him he lived in the most intimate and respectful friendship about nine years, and afterwards labored alone in the service of the church, until April 1, 1798, when, as he was addressing his hearers, he was seized by apoplexy and fell down in his pulpit. He expired the next morning, Apr. 2, aged 42 years, & was succeeded by W. Emerson. He was of a mild and cheerful temper, easy and

polite in his manners, and endeared to all his acquaintance. Though fond of literary and philosophical researches, he yet considered theology as the proper science of a minister of the gospel. To this object he principally devoted his time and studies, and was earnestly desirous of investigating every branch of it, not merely to gratify curiosity, but that he might be able to impart instruction. He was habitually a close student. His public discourses bore the marks of penetration, judgment, perspicuity, and elegance. In the private offices of pastoral friendship he was truly exemplary and engaging. In the various relations of life his deportment was marked with carefulness, fidelity, and affection. He published the following sermons; on the death of S. Cooper, 1784; of C. Chauncy, 1787; of N. W. Appleton, 1796; before the humane society, 1793; also an answer to the question, why are you a christian? 8vo. 1795, and several other editions; letters to a student at college, 12mo. 1796. After his death a vol. of sermons was published, 1799; and discourses to young persons, 1804.—*Thacher's fun. ser.*; *Hist. col.* vi. 1-1x.

CLARKSON, Gerardus, M. D., an eminent physician of Philadelphia was the son of Matthew C., a merchant of New York, who died in 1770, and a descendant of David C., an English nonconforming minister of distinction, who died in 1686.—Dr. Clarkson was a practitioner as early as 1774, and he died Sept. 19, 1790, aged 53. Rev. Dr. Finley married his sister, in 1761. John Swanwick wrote a poem on his death.

CLARKSON, Matthew, general, a soldier of the revolution, was distinguished in the war of independence for his courage, talents, and integrity. He acted as aid de camp to gen. Gates in the battle of Stillwater, in which, as he was carrying an order to the officer of the left wing by passing in front of the American line, when engaged, he received a severe wound in his neck. In his last years he was vice president of the American Bible society, and much of his time was devoted

to the meetings of the managers. He died at New York, after an illness of 5 days, April 22, 1825, aged 66 years. Amiable, frank, affectionate, pure and beneficent, his character was crowned by an exalted piety.

CLAVIGERO, Abbe, was the author of a history of Mexico, which was published in 2 vols. 4to. London, 1787.

CLAY, Joseph, a judge and a minister, was born at Savannah in 1764 and graduated at Princeton in 1784. His father, Joseph Clay, a revolutionary patriot and soldier, judge of the county court, and an exemplary christian, died at Savannah Dec. 1804, aged 63.—He was appointed the judge of the district court of Georgia in 1796 and resigned the office in 1801. Becoming in 1803 a member of the baptist church in Savannah, he was ordained the next year as colleague with Mr. Holcombe, the pastor. Having visited New England, he was invited to settle as colleague with Dr. Stillman, a baptist minister in Boston, and was installed Aug. 19, 1807. In Nov. 1808 he visited Savannah, and finding his health declining he asked a dismission from his people. But anxious to be in the bosom of his family he returned in 1810 to Boston, where he died Jan. 11, 1811. His daughter married William R. Gray of Boston. Mr. Clay was highly respected for his learning, talents, piety, and benevolence. In college he was the most distinguished of his class. With an ample fortune he yet determined to live a life of toil in the best of causes. The circumstance of his relinquishing the office of a judge for that of a minister probably drew after him some hearers of the legal profession. After hearing him at Providence Mr. Burrill, a lawyer, exclaimed to a friend, "see, what a lawyer can do." The reply was, "see what the grace of God can do with a lawyer." He published his inauguration sermon, 1807.—*Benedict*, 1. 403.

CLAYTON, John, an eminent botanist and physician of Virginia, was born at Fulham, in Great Britain, and came to Virginia with his father in 1705, aged about 20 years. His father was an emi-

nent lawyer, and was appointed attorney general of Virginia. Young Clayton was put into the office of Peter Beverly, who was clerk or prothonotary for Gloucester county, and, succeeding him in this office, filled it fifty one years. He died Dec. 15, 1775, aged 87. During the year preceding his decease, such was the vigor of his constitution even at this advanced period, and such his zeal in botanical researches, that he made a botanical tour through Orange county; and it is believed, that he had visited most of the settled parts of Virginia. His residence was about 20 miles from the city of Williamsburg. His character stands high as a man of integrity, and as a citizen. He was a strict, though not ostentatious observer of the practice of the church of England, and he seemed constantly piously disposed. He was heard to say while examining a flower, that he could not look into one, without seeing the display of infinite power and contrivance, and that he thought it impossible for a botanist to be an atheist. He was a member of some of the most learned literary societies of Europe, and corresponded with Gronovius, Linnæus, & other able botanists. As a practical botanist he was perhaps inferior to no botanist of his time.

He left behind him two volumes of manuscripts, neatly prepared for the press, and a hortus siccus of folio size, with marginal notes and directions for the engraver in preparing the plates for his proposed work. This work, which was in the possession of his son, when the revolutionary war commenced, was sent to William Clayton, clerk of New Kent, as to a place of security from the invading enemy. It was lodged in the office with the records of the county. An incendiary put a torch to the building; and thus perished not only the records of the county but the labors of Clayton.

Several of his communications, treating of the culture and different species of tobacco, were published in numbers 201, 204 205, and 206 of the philosophical transactions; and in number 454 is an ample account of medicinal plants, which

he had discovered, growing in Virginia. He is chiefly known to the learned, especially in Europe, by his *Flora Virginica*, a work published by Gronovius at Leyden in 8vo, 1739—1743, and again in 4to, in 1762. This is frequently referred to by Linnæus, and by all the succeeding botanists, who have had occasion to treat of the plants of North America. It is to be regretted, however, that they so frequently refer to the flora as the work of Gronovius, though its greatest value is derived from the masterly descriptions, communicated to the Leyden professor by Mr. Clayton.—*Barton's med. and phys. journal* ii. 139—145; *Rees' cycl. Amer. edit.*; *Miller*, i. 142; ii. 368.

CLAYTON Joshua, a physician, was the president of Delaware from 1789 to 1793 and governor under the present constitution from 1793 to 1796, when he was succeeded by G. Bedford. In 1798 he was elected to the Senate of the U. S. He died in 1799. During the war, when the Peruvian bark was scarce, he substituted for it successfully in his practice the poplar, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, combined with nearly an equal quantity of the bark of the root of the dogwood, *Cornus florida*, and half the quantity of the inside bark of the white oak tree.—*Thacher's med. biog.*

CLEAVELAND, John, minister of Ipswich, Mass., was born in Canterbury, Con., April 22, 1722. He was graduated at Yale college in 1745, and while a member of that institution he exhibited that independence and courage in the cause of truth, for which he was ever distinguished. While at home during a vacation in 1744 he attended a separate meeting; for which, on his return to college, he was required to make a confession. He justified himself on the ground, that he was a member of the church and attended the meeting with his father and a majority of the church. The same defence was made by Ebenezer Cleaveland, also of Canterbury, who was involved in the same difficulty. They were both expelled from college. This act of persecution, especially as episcopalians were tolerated

in their own worship, awakened the public indignation. John obtained his degree afterwards, and the catalogue dates it 1745, with his class. Ebenezer received his degree in 1749, and died the minister of Gloucester July 4, 1805, a. 79.

John Cleaveland, after being a preacher about two years, was ordained at Chebacco in Ipswich in 1747. Here he continued more than half a century, and during his ministry two separate churches and congregations were formed into one. He died April 22, 1799, aged 77 years. His son, John Cleaveland, a soldier during the war, was settled as the minister of Stoneham about 1788, and after being dismissed was settled again in 1798 at Wrentham, where he died Feb. 1, 1815, aged 65.—His daughter married Mr. Proctor.—He wrote his name Cleveland; his descendants prefer the form Cleaveland. He was an active and enterprising man. During four years he was chaplain in the army, and was called to lake Champlain, cape Breton, Cambridge, and the banks of the Hudson. As a minister he was laborious and successful. At one period, in the space of about six months, 100 persons were added to his church. He zealously contended for the faith once delivered to the saints. Though for a great part of his life he was frequently engaged in religious controversy, yet his temper was not soured. Being unfeignedly pious, while he constantly held intercourse with heaven, he consecrated particular days to private fasting and prayer. He died at last in much peace, relying securely upon the merits of his Redeemer.

He published a narrative of the work of God at Chebacco in 1763 and 1764; an essay to defend some of the most important principles in the protestant reformed system of christianity, more especially Christ's sacrifice and atonement, against the injurious aspersions cast on the same by Dr. Mayhew in a thanksgiving sermon, 1763; a reply to Dr. Mayhew's letter of reproof, 1765; a treatise on infant baptism, 1784.—*Parish's funeral ser.*; *Mass. miss. mag.* II. 129-133; *Backus*, III. 241; *Pan.* XII. 49.

CLEAVELAND, Parker, a physician and patriot of the revolution, the son of the preceding, was born in Ipswich in 1651 and settled as a physician at Byfield, a parish of Rowley, at the age of 19. During the first year of the war he was the surgeon of a regiment. He was frequently a representative of Rowley in the legislature. He died Feb. 1826, aged 74. As a physician he was intelligent and skilful. But the glory of his character was his religion. He read much in theology. After much investigation he embraced and earnestly supported the orthodox doctrines; and he exhibited also "the best affections and graces of the Christian character. He was benevolent, humble, and devout. Emphatically might he be called a man of prayer." At different periods of revivals of religion he exerted a pious and useful influence. In affliction and adverse circumstances he was resigned and cheerful; and from every earthly care he found a relief in the love of his Redeemer.—*Bost. record.* March 3, 1826.

CLEEVES, George, an early settler and distinguished magistrate of Maine, lived at Spurwink, cape Elizabeth, in 1630, associated in business with Richard Tucker. In 1632 they commenced the settlement at Casco and erected the first house on the Neck, called Machigonne by the Indians, then Cleeves' Neck and Munjoy's Neck, now Portland. In 1648 he was appointed by Rigby his deputy in the government of Ligonias, and was a large land-owner under grants from Gorges and Rigby. He died at Portland between Nov. 1666 and Jan. 1671, at an advanced age, probably more than 90. The Bracketts are his descendants. An ample account of him is given in Willis' history of Portland.—*Maine hist. col.* I. 124.

CLIFTON, William, a poet, the son of a rich mechanic in Philadelphia, was born in 1772, and was educated as a quaker, but in the latter part of his life threw off the quaker dress and manners. He died of the consumption in Dec. 1799, aged 26. He published an epistle to Mr.

Gifford, in an edition of Gifford's poems, evincing much poetical power. He also commenced, but did not finish, a poem, called, the Chimeriad, in which under the character of the witch, Chimeria, the genius of false philosophy is portrayed. His poems were printed at N York, 12-mo., 1800. Much of his poetry is of a satirical, political cast, containing vituperations of the French revolutionists and of the party, to which he was opposed.—*Enc. Amer*; *Knapp's lect.* 179; *Spec. Am.* p. 11. 86.

CLINTON, George, governor of the colony of New York before the revolution, was the youngest son of Francis Clinton, the earl of Lincoln. He was appointed governor in 1743.—His administration of 10 years was turbulent. He was engaged in a violent controversy with the general assembly, instigated by chief justice James Delancey, the ruling demagogue of that period. Mr. Horsemander wrote against the governor; Mr. Colden in his favor. The governor was the friend of sir William Johnson. Mr. Clinton was succeeded in Oct. 1753 by sir D. Osborne, who in two days, in consequence of political troubles, committed suicide. He was afterwards governor of Greenwich hospital.—*Hist. col.* vii. 79; *Lempr.*

CLINTON, Charles, the ancestor of the family of Clintons in New York, was a descendant of Wm. C., who, after being an adherent of Charles I., took refuge in the north of Ireland. James, the son of Wm., married Elis. Smith, the daughter of a captain in Cromwell's army, and was the father of Charles, who was born in the county of Longford, Ireland, in 1690. Having induced a number of his friends to join him in the project of emigrating to America, he chartered a ship for Philadelphia in 1729 and sailed May 20th. On the passage it was ascertained, that the captain had formed the design to starve the passengers in order to seize their property. Among those, who died, were a son and daughter of Mr. Clinton. It was now proposed to wrest the command from the captain; but there was not energy enough in the passengers to make the

attempt. At length they were landed at cape Cod, Oct. 4th. It was not till the spring of 1731, that they removed and formed a settlement in the county of Ulster, state of New York, about 60 miles from the city and 8 miles west of the river. Mr. Clinton was a farmer and land surveyor. His house was surrounded by a palisade, against the Indians. He was made judge of the county court; and in 1756 was appointed lieutenant colonel under col. Oliver Delancey. He served under Bradstreet at the capture of fort Frontenac. He died in Ulster, now Orange county, Nov. 19, 1773, aged 82. Of his 4 sons in America, Alexander, a graduate in the third class at Princeton, in 1750, was a physician; Charles was a surgeon in the army, which took Havana in 1762, and died in April 1791; James was major general; and George vice president of the United States.—With an uncommon genius and a fund of useful knowledge he was affable and interesting in conversation. He was tall, graceful, and dignified. The duties of the various relations of private life were regarded by him; and he was a patriot and a sincere christian.—*Lord's Lempr.*; *Rogers' biog. dict.*; *N. Y. Statesm. Aug.* 23, 1828.

CLINTON, James, brigadier general, the fourth son of the preceding, was born in Ulster county, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1736. He received a good education. In 1756 he was a captain under Bradstreet at fort Frontenac, and captured a French sloop of war on Lake Ontario. In 1763 he was appointed captain commandant of 4 companies, raised for the defence of Ulster and Orange, whose western frontiers were exposed to the inroads of the savages. In the beginning of the revolutionary war he was appointed colonel June 30, 1775, and accompanied Montgomery to Canada. He was made brigadier general Aug. 9, 1776. In Oct. 1777 he commanded, under gov. Clinton, at fort Clinton, which with fort Montgomery, separated from each other by a creek, defended the Hudson against the ascent of the enemy, below West Point. Sir Henry Clinton, in order to favor the de-

signs of Burgoyne, attacked these forts Oct. 6th with 3,000 men and carried them by storm, as they were defended by only about 500 militia. A brave resistance was made from four o'clock until it was dark, when the garrison were overpowered. Gen. Clinton was severely wounded by a bayonet, but escaped. After riding a little distance he dismounted, that he might escape the pursuing enemy, and taking the bridle from his horse slid down a precipice 100 feet to the creek, which separated the forts. Thus he reached the mountain at a secure distance. In the morning he found a horse, which conveyed him about 16 miles from the fort to his house, covered with blood.

In 1779 he joined with 1600 men general Sullivan in his expedition against the Indians. Proceeding up the Mohawk in batteaux about 54 miles above Schenectady, he conveyed them from Canojoharie to the head of the Otsego lake, one of the sources of the Susquehannah, down which he was to join Sullivan. As the water in the outlet of the lake was too low to float his batteaux, he constructed a dam across it, and thus accumulated the water in the lake. By letting out this water his boats and troops were rapidly conveyed to Tioga, where he joined Sullivan, who had ascended the Susquehannah. During most of the war general Clinton was stationed in command of the northern department at Albany. But he was afterwards present at the capture of Cornwallis. On the evacuation of New York, bidding the commander in chief an affectionate farewell, he retired to his estate. Yet was he afterwards called by his fellow citizens to various public services, being a commissioner to adjust the boundary line with Pennsylvania, representative, delegate to the convention of 1801 for amending the constitution, and senator; and in all his labors manifesting integrity and ability. He died Dec. 22, 1813, aged 75, and was buried at Little Britain, in Orange county. His temper was affectionate and mild, but capable of being roused to vehemence by injuries and insults. His wife, Mary De Witt,

was of a family, which emigrated from Holland.—*Rogers' biog. dict.; Enc. Amer.; Lord's Lempr.*

CLINTON, George, governor of New York and vice president of the U. S., was named after the colonial governor, a friend of his father. He was the youngest son of col. Charles Clinton, and was born in Ulster county, now Orange, July, 26, 1739. In his education his father was assisted by Daniel Thain, a minister from Scotland. In early life he evinced the enterprise, which distinguished him afterwards. He once left his father's house and sailed in a privateer. On his return he accompanied as a lieutenant his brother, James, in the expedition against fort Frontenac, now Kingston. He afterwards studied law under Wm. Smith and rose to some distinction in his native country. As a member of the colonial assembly in 1775 and afterwards, he was a zealous whig. May 15, 1775 he took his seat as a member of congress. He voted for the declaration of independence, July 4, 1776; but, being called away by his appointment as brigadier general before the instrument was ready for the signature of the members, his name is not attached to it. March 25, 1777 he was appointed brigadier general of the U. S.—At the first election under the constitution of New York, he was chosen, April 20, 1777, both governor and lieutenant governor. Accepting the former office, the latter was filled by Mr. Van Cortlandt. He was thus elected chief magistrate six successive periods or for 18 years, till 1795, when he was succeeded by Mr. Jay. Being at the head of a powerful state and in the command of the militia, his patriotic services were of the highest importance to his country. On the advance of the enemy up the Hudson in Oct. 1777 he prorogued the assembly and proceeded to take command of fort Montgomery, where he and his brother, James, made a most gallant defence Oct. 6th. He escaped under cover of the night. The next day forts Independence and Constitution were evacuated. He presided in the convention at

Poughkeepsie, June 17, 1788, for deliberating on the federal constitution, which he deemed not sufficiently guarded in favor of the sovereignty of each State. After being 5 years in private life he was elected to the legislature. Again in 1801 was he chosen governor; but in 1804 was succeeded by Mr. Lewis. In that year he was elevated to the vice presidency of the United States, in which station he continued till his death. It was by his casting vote, that the bill for renewing the bank charter was negatived. He died at Washington April 20, 1812, aged 72. In private life he was frank, amiable, and warm in friendship. By his wife, Cornelia Tappan of Kingston, he had one son and 5 daughters, of whom but one daughter is still living. His daughter, Maria, wife of Dr. S. D. Beekman, died in April 1829; his second daughter, Cornelia, wife of E. C. Genet, died March 1810, aged 35; his third daughter, Elizabeth, widow of Matthias Talmadge, died Apr. 1825, aged 45. Another daughter married col. Van Cortlandt, and died in 1811.—An oration on his death was delivered by Gouverneur Morris.

Of his energy and decision the following are instances. At the conclusion of the war, when a British officer was placed on a cart in the city of New York, to be tarred and feathered, he rushed in among the mob with a drawn sword and rescued the sufferer. During the raging of what was called the doctor's mob, when in consequence of the disinterment of some bodies for dissection, the houses of the physicians were in danger of being pulled down, he called out the militia and quelled the turbulence. The following is an instance of the skill, with which he diverted attention from his growing infirmities. On a visit to Pittsfield, as he was rising from a dinner table in his old age, he fell, but was caught by a lady sitting next to him. "Thus," said he, "should I ever wish to fall;—into the hands of the ladies."—For many years he suffered much by the rheumatism.—*Delaplaine's repository; Encyclopedia Americana; Lord's Lempriere; Rogers; Marshall,*

v. 396; *Almon's remembrancer*, 1780. 160.

CLINTON, Henry, sir, an English general, son of the colonial gov. C., was the grandson of the earl of Lincoln. After distinguishing himself in the battle of Bunker hill in 1775, he was sent unsuccessfully against New York and Charleston. He afterwards, in Sept. 1776, occupied the city of New York. Oct. 6, 1777, he assaulted and took forts Clinton and Montgomery. In 1778 he succeeded Howe in the command at Philadelphia, whence Washington compelled him to retire. In May 1780 he took Charleston. It was he, who negotiated with Arnold in his treason. He returned to England in 1782 and died Dec. 22, 1795. A few months before, he had been appointed governor of Gibraltar. He published a narrative of his conduct in America, 1782; observations on Cornwallis' answer, 1783; observations on Stedman, 1784.

CLINTON, DeWitt, LL.D., governor of New York, was the son of gen. James Clinton, and was born at Little Britain, in Orange county, March 2, 1769. He was graduated at Columbia college, with the highest honors of his class, in 1786. Although he studied law under Samuel Jones, he was never much engaged in the practice. After having been private secretary of his uncle, governor George Clinton, he was elected to the Senate of New York in 1799. He was two years before in the house. It was a time of violent party excitement; he entered into the struggle with all his energy and was one of the champions of democracy. At this period, as afterwards, he was the friend of education, the sciences, & the arts, and advocated liberal grants to Union college and the common schools. He exerted himself also to procure the abolition of slavery in New York. As a member of the council of appointment, he claimed a co-ordinate right of nomination, in which claim he and a majority of the council were resisted by gov. Jay. By reason of this controversy all the officers of the state held over for one year. In 1801 the constitution was amended,

allowing the co-ordinate nomination. In July 1802 he betrayed a want of moral and religious principle by fighting a duel with John Swartwout, arising from political controversy concerning Mr. Burr. In the same year he was appointed a senator of the United States, in which station he voted for the treaty with the Creek Indians, guarantying to them the peaceful possession of their own territory in Georgia. In the difficulty with Spain concerning the navigation of the Mississippi, he successfully, in a powerful speech, resisted the attempt of the federal party to plunge the country into a war. His last vote in the Senate was to confirm the treaty for the purchase of Louisiana. He was chosen mayor of New York, an office of great emolument and patronage, in 1803, and annually,—excepting in 1807 and 1810,—until 1815, exerting himself to promote in every way the prosperity of the city. Under his auspices the historical society and the academy of arts were incorporated; the city hall was founded; the orphan asylum established; and the city fortified. While he was mayor, he was also, during several years, a senator and the lieutenant governor, engaging with zeal and with strong ambition in the political movements of the day. He could not be content without being a prominent leader. In respect to the war of 1812, he was opposed to its declaration as inexpedient and injurious; yet after it was commenced, he made every effort to call forth the energies of the country against the enemy. In 1812 he consented to become the candidate of the peace party for the presidency of the United States, and received 89 votes, Mr. Madison obtaining 128 and being re-elected. By thus arraying himself against Madison Clinton alienated from himself many of his former friends.

In 1815 he became a private citizen. In 1816 he was appointed a canal commissioner and president of the board: he had been a member of the first board, with Gouverneur Morris, Stephen Van Rensselaer, and others, in 1810, but nothing was effected until April 1817,

when in consequence of the exertions of Mr. Clinton a law was passed, authorizing the Erie canal, 363 miles in length, at an estimated expense of 5 millions of dollars. Being in the next month elected governor, in his able message to the legislature he called their attention, among other subjects, to the great interests of education and of internal improvement, particularly to the proposed most important canal. During his administration of three years a strong party was arrayed against him. He was however re-elected in 1820 against Mr. Tompkins. But his opponents obtained majorities in both branches of the legislature, so that, when under the amended constitution, limiting the term of office to two years, a new election came on in 1822, Mr. Clinton, in order to avoid certain defeat, withdrew from the contest. Yet the various measures of his administration had all been wisely directed to promote the public welfare. In regard to education he remarked to the legislature, "it cannot be too forcibly inculcated, nor too generally understood, that in promoting the great interests of moral and intellectual cultivation there can be no prodigality in the application of the public treasure."

He acted as president of the board of canal commissioners in 1823 and 1824; but in this last year the legislature, without accusation, removed him from this place. This flagrant act of injustice towards the father of the great system of internal improvement roused the indignation of the people. He was immediately nominated for governor, and was elected by a majority of 16,000 votes over his antagonist. During his administration the Erie canal was in 1825 finished, and the completion of the work was celebrated throughout the state. Re-elected in 1826, he in that year declined the embassy to England, which Mr. Adams offered him. At this period the most important measure, which he recommended, was an amendment of the constitution, making the right of suffrage universal. The change was made by the people; but there were those, who regarded the re-

commendation as arising from the desire of gaining popularity. He died suddenly at Albany Feb. 11, 1828, aged 59 years, from a disease of the heart in consequence of a catarrhal affection of the throat and chest. His first wife was Maria Franklin, the daughter of an eminent merchant of New York, by whom he had 7 sons and 8 daughters, of whom 4 sons and 2 daughters survived him. His second wife was Catharine Jones, the daughter of Dr. Thomas Jones.

Mr. Clinton was a member and the president of various learned societies, before which he was frequently invited to deliver discourses, in all which, as well as in his official communications, he displayed the energies of an enlightened and comprehensive intellect. His title as the head of the free masons was sufficiently ridiculous;—"Most Excellent General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States!" In his person he was tall and of a commanding aspect. His manners were distant and reserved; yet was he cheerful, and kind, and sincere in friendship. He rose early and toiled incessantly for the enlargement of his knowledge. There is no doubt, that he was ambitious, and that he was looking higher, than the office of governor. But his political measures deserve to be commended as subservient to the prosperity and honor of the state. His failure to reach the height, to which he aimed in the national government, and his sudden removal from the world present a new and striking instance of the vanity of earthly pursuits. They, who fix their aim upon any object beneath the sky, will be disappointed; even the man of ambition, who gains the desired and giddy eminence, will not there be happy. In Hosack's life of Clinton there is published a letter, addressed to him by one of the ministers of New York, deploring his neglect of an important religious duty, and pointing out a path, which leads to the unwithering honors of a future life. He published a discourse before the N. Y. hist. society, 1811; discourse before the lit. and phil. society of

N. Y. 1815; and in the trans. of that society remarks on the fishes of the western waters of N. Y.; discourse before the Amer. academy of the arts, 1816; a discourse before the Phi Beta Kappa society, 1823; address before the Amer. Bible society, 1823 and 1825; address to the freemasons on resigning a high office, 1825.—*Hosack's memoirs*; *Amer. ann. reg.* 1827-9. p. 151-166; *Proudfit's serm.*

CLYMER, George, a patriot of the revolution, was born in Philadelphia in 1739. He received a good education and acquired a taste for books; but engaged in mercantile pursuits. He early espoused the cause of his country. In 1773 he resolutely opposed the sale of tea, sent out by the British government. Not a pound was sold in Philadelphia. In 1775 he was one of the first continental treasurers. As a member of congress, he the next year signed the declaration of independence. In 1774 the furniture of his house in Chester county, 25 miles from Philadelphia, was destroyed by the enemy. In this year he was a commissioner to the Indians to preserve peace and enlist warriors from the Shawanese and Delaware tribes. In this capacity he resided for a while at Pittsburg. In 1780 he co-operated with Robert Morris in the establishment of a bank for the relief of the country. Again was he a member of congress in 1780; but in 1782 he removed to Princeton for the education of his children. After the adoption of the constitution he was again a member of congress. On the passage of the bill for imposing a duty on distilled spirits in 1791, he was placed at the head of the excise department in Pennsylvania. The insurrection made his duties sufficiently disagreeable; and he resigned the office. In 1796 he was sent to Georgia, to negotiate, together with Hawkins and Pickens, a treaty with the Cherokee and Creek Indians. He was afterwards president of the Philadelphia bank and of the Academy of fine arts. He died at Morrisville, Bucks county, Jan. 23, 1815, aged 73.—His wife was the daughter of Mr. Meredith. Joseph

Hopkinson pronounced an eulogy upon his character. In his various stations he was remarkable for the punctual and conscientious discharge of duty. He had a delicacy of taste and was attached to the refined pursuits of a cultivated genius. The improvement of his country awakened his constant solicitude.—*Goodrich's lives.*

COBB, Ebenezer, remarkable for longevity, was born in Plymouth, Mass., March 22, 1694, and was ten years contemporary with Peregrine White of Marshfield, the first son of New England, who was born on board the Mayflower in cape Cod harbor in Nov. 1620. Mr. Cobb died at Kingston, Dec. 8, 1801, aged 107 years. His days were passed in cultivating the earth. His mode of living was simple. Only twice in his life, and then it was to gratify his brethren on a jury, did he substitute an enervating cup of tea in place of the invigorating bowl of broth, or the nutritive porringer of milk. He never used glasses; but for several years could not see to read. He was of a moderate stature, stooping in attitude, having an expanded chest, and of a fair and florid countenance. He enjoyed life in his old age, and in his last year declared, that he had the same attachment to life as ever. He was a professed christian. As he approached the close of his days, he shrewdly replied to some one, who made a remark upon his expected dissolution, "it is very rare, that persons of my age die." His posterity were not numerous, being only 185.—*Columb. cent. Dec. 16, 1901; N. Y. Spect. Dec. 23.*

COBBETT, Thomas, an eminent minister and writer, was born at Newbury in England in 1608. He entered the university of Oxford and was for some time a student there, but in the time of the plague he was induced to remove and to become a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Twiss of Newbury. In consequence of his nonconformity to the established church he experienced a storm of persecution, which drove him to this country in 1637. He came in the same vessel with Mr. Davenport. He was soon chosen as

a colleague to his old friend, Mr. Whiting of Lynn, with whom he labored in his benevolent work near 20 years. In the year, in which their salary was reduced to 30*l.* each, the town suffered a loss by disease among the cattle of 300*l.*, which may be regarded, in the opinion of Cotton Mather, as a punishment of their parsimony. After the removal of Mr. Norton of Ipswich to Boston and the death of Mr. Rogers, he became the pastor of the first church in Ipswich. During his ministry there was a powerful and extensive revival of religion in the town. Here he continued in the faithful discharge of the duties of the sacred office till his death Nov. 5, 1685, aged 77. From the records of the town it appears, that the expenses of the funeral were about 18*l.*, including 32 gals. of wine at 4*s.*, 62*lbs.* of sugar, cider and ginger, and some dozen pairs of gloves. His predecessors were Ward, Norton, and Rogers; his successors Hubbard, Dennison, J. Rogers, Fitch, N. Rogers, Frisbie, and Kimball.

Mr. Cobbett was remarkable not only for a constant spirit of devotion and for the frequency of his addresses to heaven, but for a particular faith, or assurance in prayer. During the wars with the Indians one of his sons was taken prisoner by the savages. The aged parent called together a number of his neighbors, and they mingled their prayers for the deliverance of the captive. He was impressed with the belief, that the Father of mercies had heard the supplications, addressed to him, and his heart was no more sad. In a few days his son, who had been redeemed of a sachem at Penobscot for a red coat, actually returned. He published a work on infant baptism, 1648, which is much commended by Cotton, and described by Mather as "a large, nervous, golden discourse"; the civil magistrate's power in matters of religion modestly debated, &c. with an answer to a pamphlet, called, ill news from England, by John Clarke of R. I., 1653; a practical discourse of prayer, 8 vo, 1654; on the honor due from children to their parents, 1656.—*Magnalia*, III. 165-167.

COCHRAN, John, M. D., a physician, was born in 1730 in Chester county, Penns. His father, a farmer, came from the north of Ireland. He studied physic with Dr. Thompson of Lancaster. In the French war, which began in 1755, he served as surgeon's mate in the hospital department. At the close of the war he settled in Albany, and married Gertrude Schuyler, the only sister of gen. Schuyler. But he soon removed to New Brunswick. April 10, 1777, on the recommendation of Washington, he was appointed physician and surgeon general in the middle department; and in Oct. 1781 director general of the hospitals of the U. S. After the peace he removed to New York, where Washington nominated him the commissioner of loans. He died at Palatine, Montgomery county, April 6, 1807, aged 76. The impressions in early life derived from a religious father were never obliterated.—*Thacher's med. biog.*

CODDINGTON, William, the father of Rhode Island, was a native of Lincolnshire, England. He came to this country as an assistant, or one of the magistrates of Mass., and arrived at Salem in the Arbella June 12, 1630. He was several times rechosen to that office; but in 1637, when governor Vane, to whose interests he was attached, was superseded by Mr. Winthrop, he also was left out of the magistracy. The freemen of Boston, however, the next day chose him and Mr. Vane their deputies to the court. Mr. Coddington expressed his dissatisfaction in losing the office, which he had sustained, by sitting with the deacons at public worship, instead of placing himself as usual in the magistrates' seat, and by going to mount Wollaston on the day of the general fast to hear Mr. Wheelwright. When the religious contentions ran high in 1637, he defended Mrs. Hutchinson at her trial in opposition to governor Winthrop and the ministers; he opposed the proceedings of the court against Mr. Wheelwright and others; and when he found, that his exertions were unavailing, he relinquished his advantageous situa-

tion as a merchant at Boston, and his large property and improvements in Braintree, and accompanied the emigrants, who at that time left the colony. He removed to Rhode Island April 26, 1638, and was the principal instrument in effecting the original settlement of that place. His name stands first on the covenant, signed by eighteen persons at Aquetaeck, or Rhode Island, March 7, 1638, forming themselves into a body politic, to be governed by the laws of the Lord Jesus Christ, the King of kings. It was soon found necessary to have something more definite. Mr. Coddington was appointed judge, and three elders, were joined with him. These were directed by a vote of the freemen, Jan. 2, 1639, to be governed by the general rules of the word of God, when no particular rule was known. But this plan was changed March 12, 1640, when a governor, lieutenant governor, and four assistants were appointed.

Mr. Coddington was chosen governor seven years successively, until the charter was obtained, and the island was incorporated with Providence plantations. In 1647 he assisted in forming the body of laws, which has been the basis of the government of Rhode Island ever since. The next year, May 16, 1648, he was elected governor; but he declined the office on account of a controversy, in which he was engaged, respecting some lands. In Sept. he made an unsuccessful attempt to procure the reception of Rhode Island into the confederacy of the united colonies. In 1651 he went to England and was commissioned governor of Aquetneck island, separate from the rest of the colony; but as the people were jealous, lest his commission should affect their laws and liberties, he resigned it. He now retired from public business; but towards the close of his life he was prevailed on to accept the chief magistracy. He was governor in the years 1674 and 1675. He died Nov. 1, 1678, aged 77.

He appears to have been prudent in his administration, and active in promoting the welfare of the little commonwealth, which he had assisted in founding. While

he lived in Rhode Island, he embraced the sentiments of the quakers. He was a warm advocate for liberty of conscience. A letter, which he wrote in 1674 to the governor of New England, is preserved in Besse's sufferings of the quakers, ii. 265—270.—*Dedic. of Calender's hist. disc.; Holmes; Winthrop; Hutchinson*, i, 18.

CODMAN, John, a member of the senate of Mass., died in Boston May 17, 1803, aged 48. He filled the public stations, in which he was placed, with integrity and honor. As a merchant, he sustained a character of the first respectability. Endeared to his friends by a natural disposition, which rendered him warm in his attachments, he also possessed, by the gift of divine grace, a principle of benevolence, which drew upon him the blessings of the poor. In his last moments, more anxious for the safety of others than for his own, he resigned himself to death with the fortitude, calmness, and triumph, becoming the religion which he professed.—*N. Y. herald, May 25, 1803.*

COFFIN, Nathaniel, M.D., a physician in Portland, was the son of Dr. Nathaniel Coffin, who came from Newburyport to Portland in 1738 and died of the palsy in Jan. 1766, aged 50, and a descendant of Tristram Coffin, who came to this country in 1642 and after living at Newbury died at Nantucket in 1681. He was born May 3, 1744. His medical studies were completed in the hospitals of London. His long life of professional services was spent in Portland, where he died Oct. 18, 1826, aged 82. By his wife, the daughter of Isaac Foster of Charlestown, he had 11 children. He was the first president of the Maine medical society. As a surgeon he was particularly skilful and eminent. As to his religion, he united 40 years before his death in the unitarian faith of Dr. Freeman of Boston, and was afterwards a member of the church of the first parish in Portland.—*Thacher's med. biog.*

COFFIN, John Gorham, M.D., a physician in Boston, died at Brookfield in

Jan. 1829, aged 59. He published a treatise on cold and warm bathing, 12mo. 1818; on medical education, 1822.

COFFIN, Robert S., a poet, was the son of Ebenezer Coffin, minister of Brunswick, Maine, and born about the year 1797. As his father soon removed to Newburyport, he was there apprenticed to a printer. He began to indite poetry at an early age. In the late war he was a sailor, and found himself a prisoner on board a British frigate. After the war he pursued his business as a printer at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, sending forth also occasional pieces of poetry under the name of "the Boston Bard." In March 1826 he was in New York, in sickness and poverty, and with the wretchedness of self reproach for his misconduct. He had been in habits of intemperance. Some benevolent ladies and others assisted him to return to his destitute, widowed mother and sister in Massachusetts. In Boston some sympathy was awakened by his distresses. After many months of extreme suffering he died at Rowley May 7, 1827, aged about 30, and was buried at Newbury Old Town, as the place is contradictiously called by the inhabitants. He was buried by the side of his father, whose example unhappily was of no benefit to the son. His poetical pieces were collected and published in a volume in 1826. His last production breathed the wish, that he might die the death of the righteous.—*Spec. Amer. Poet.* ii. 159.

COGGESHALL, John, first president of Rhode Island, was a representative of Boston in the first court in May 1634, & in various courts afterwards. His name was written Coxcall. Being exiled from Mass. in March 1638 he joined his companions in persecution at Rhode Island, and was chosen governor in 1647. Jer. Clarke succeeded him the next year. His descendants remain to the present day.—*Savage's Winthrop*, i. 130.

COGSWELL, James, D.D., minister of Windham, Con., was born in Saybrook, Jan. 6, 1790. In his childhood his parents removed to Lebanon, where they

remained, till in their old age, he with filial affection took them to his own house. He was graduated at Yale college in 1742, and while a member of that institution at the time of the general revival of religion through America, he became experimentally acquainted with the truth as it is in Jesus. Forming the resolution to devote his life to the service of the Redeemer, he was ordained in 1744 pastor of the first church in Canterbury. In 1771 he was removed from this charge. But early in the following year he was installed minister of Scotland, a parish in the town of Windham, where he continued until Dec. 1804. The infirmities of age now rendering him incapable of public service, he found a retreat for the remainder of his life in the family of his son, Dr. Mason Fitch Cogswell of Hartford. His own filial piety was now repaid him. He died Jan. 2, 1807, aged 87 years. He was in early life distinguished for his learning, and he retained it in his old age. His temper was cheerful and social, and benevolence shone in his countenance. Under heavy afflictions he was submissive, adoring the sovereignty of God. His preaching was generally plain and practical, addressed to the understandings and consciences of his hearers. On the great doctrines of the gospel, which he inculcated, he built his own hope of a blessed immortality. He published a sermon preached at the funeral of Solomon Williams, 1776, sec. edit. 1806.—*Panoplist*, II. 581-583; *Piscataqua evang. mag.* III. 196.

COGSWELL, Mason Fitch, M. D., a physician, was graduated at Yale college in 1780, and, after studying physic, settled at Hartford. In 1812 he was chosen president of the Connecticut medical society, and held the office ten years. He died Dec. 1850, aged 69. As a physician he was distinguished, and as a surgeon he had few equals. Dr. Cogswell first formed the design of an establishment for the education of the deaf & dumb in this country. His sympathy for them had been awakened by the unfortunate condition of his own daughter. The *Asylum for the*

deaf and dumb, at Hartford, commenced by Mr. Gallaudet, is to be ascribed in a considerable degree to the exertions of Dr. Cogswell. It is remarkable, that his own deaf and dumb daughter survived her father only a few weeks, her heart being broken by the event of his removal. Mrs. Sigourney, in a piece upon her death, supposes Alice Cogswell to say to some of her relatives,

“Sisters! there’s music here;
From countless harps it flows
Throughout this wide, celestial sphere,
Nor pause nor discord knows.
The seal is melted from my ear
By love divine;
And what through life I pined to hear
Is mine!—Is mine!
The warbling of an ever tuneful choir
And the full deep response of David’s golden
lyre.
Did the kind earth hide from me
Her broken harmony,
That thus the melodies of Heaven might roll
And whelm in deeper tides of bliss my wonder-
ing soul?”

COKE, Thomas, LL.D., a methodist bishop in the U. S., was born in Wales in 1747, and educated at Oxford. At the university he was a deist. He afterwards was a curate in Somersetshire. By reading Witherspoon on regeneration he was convinced, that he needed a new heart. His first interview with Mr. Wesley was in 1776; he became his assistant in 1790. In Sept. 1784 he sailed for New York, and communicated in America the new plan of government and discipline, which Mr. W. had drawn, and which still binds the great body of Methodists. In 1786 he established missions in the West Indies. In the subsequent year he repeatedly visited the U. S.; for the last time in 1804. He sailed for Ceylon with six preachers Dec. 31, 1813, but died suddenly on his passage May 3, 1814, aged 66 years, being in the morning found dead in his cabin. On his passage he wrote several sermons in Portuguese, that his usefulness might be increased in Asia. His pious zeal may well shame the slothfulness of christians, if such they can be called, who do nothing for the diffusion

of the gospel in the world. He published a hist. of the West Indies; a commentary on the scriptures.—*Chr. Visitant.*

COLDEN, Cadwallader, a physiciap, botanist, and astronomer, was the son of Rev. Alex. Colden of Dunse in Scotland, and was born Feb. 17, 1688. After having received a liberal education under the immediate inspection of his father, he went to the university of Edinburgh, where, in 1705, he completed his course of academical studies. He then applied himself to medicine and mathematics, and was eminently distinguished by his proficiency in both. Allured by the fame of William Penn's colony, he came over to this country about the year 1708; and, having practised physic for some years with considerable reputation, he returned to England, which he found greatly distracted in consequence of the troubles of 1715. While in London he was introduced to Dr. Halley, who was so well pleased with a paper on animal secretions, written in that early part of Mr. Colden's life, that he read it before the royal society, the notice of which it greatly attracted. At this time he formed an acquaintance with some of the most distinguished literary characters of England, with whom he afterwards corresponded, giving them curious and useful intelligence respecting a part of the world, then but little known.

Governor Hunter of New York conceived so favorable an opinion of Mr. Coldeu after a short acquaintance, that he became his warm friend, and offered his patronage, if he would remove to New York. In 1718 he therefore settled in that city. He was the first, who filled the office of surveyor general in the colony. He received also the appointment of master in chancery. In 1720, on the arrival of governor Burnet, he was honored with a seat in the king's council of the province. He afterwards rose to the head of this board, and in that station succeeded to the administration of the government in 1760. He had previously obtained a patent for a tract of land about nine miles from Newburgh on Hudson's river; and to this place, which

in his patent is called Coldingham, or Coldenham, he retired with his family about the year 1755. There he undertook to clear and cultivate a small part of the tract as a farm, and his attention was divided between agricultural and philosophical pursuits, and the duties of his office of surveyor general. The spot, which he had selected for his retirement, was entirely inland, and the grounds were rough. At the time, he chose it for a residence, it was solitary, uncultivated, and the country around it absolutely a wilderness, without roads, or with such only, as were almost impassable. It was besides a frontier to the Indians, who committed frequent barbarities. Yet no entreaties of his friends, when they thought him in danger from his savage neighbors, could entice him from his favorite home. He chose rather to guard and fortify his house; and amidst dangers, which would have disturbed the minds of most men, he appears to have been occupied without any interruption in the pursuit of knowledge.

In 1761 he was appointed lieutenant governor of New York, and he held this commission during the remainder of his life, being repeatedly at the head of the government in consequence of the death or absence of several governors. His political character was rendered very conspicuous by the firmness of his conduct in the violent commotions, which preceded the late revolution. He possessed the supreme authority, when the paper, to be distributed in New York under the British stamp act, arrived; and it was put under his care in the fortification, called fort George, which was then standing on battery point. The attempt of the British parliament to raise a revenue by taxing the colonies had, in every stage, excited a spirit of indignation and resentment, which had long before this risen above the control of government. At length a multitude, consisting of several thousand people, assembled under leaders, who were afterwards conspicuous revolutionary characters, and determined to make the lieutenant governor deliver up the

stamp paper to be destroyed. Mr. Colden had received intimation of their design, and prepared to defend with fidelity the trust, which had devolved upon him. The fort was surrounded, on the evening of Feb. 15, 1766, by a vast concourse of people, who threatened to massacre him and his adherents, if the paper was not delivered to them; and though the engineers within assured him that the place was untenable, and a terrified family implored him to regard his safety, he yet preserved a firmness of mind, and succeeded finally in securing the papers on board a British man of war, then in the port. The populace, in the mean time, unwilling to proceed to extremities, gratified their resentment by burning his effigy, and destroying his carriages under his view. His administration is rendered memorable, amongst other things, by several charters of incorporation for useful and benevolent purposes. The corporation for the relief of distressed seamen, called the marine society; that of the chamber of commerce; and one for the relief of widows and children of clergymen will transmit his name with honor to posterity. After the return of Mr. Tryon, the governor, in 1775, he was relieved from the cares of government. He then retired to a seat on Long Island, where a recollection of his former studies and a few select friends, ever welcomed by a social and hospitable disposition, cheered him in his last days. He died Sept. 28, 1776, aged 88, a few hours before New York was wrapped in flames, which laid near one fourth part of the city in ashes. He complained neither of pain of body nor anguish of mind, except on account of the political troubles, which he had long predicted, and which he then saw overwhelming the country. His wife, Alice Christie, daughter of the minister of Kelso in Scotland, died in 1762. His son, Alexander, who succeeded him as surveyor general and was also postmaster, died Dec. 1774, aged 58. His son, David, also surveyor general, a physician and man of letters, died in England July 1784, aged 51. His grandson, Thomas

Colden, died at Coldenham, March, 1826, aged 72.

Mr. Colden early began to notice the plants in America, classing and distinguishing them according to the custom of botany, then in use. He was attentive to the climate, and left a long course of diurnal observations on the thermometer, barometer, and winds. He cultivated an acquaintance with the natives of the country, & often entertained his correspondents with observations on their customs and manners. He wrote also a history of the prevalent diseases of the climate; and if he was not the first to recommend the cooling regimen in the cure of fevers, he was one of its earliest and warmest advocates, and he opposed with great earnestness the shutting up in warm and confined rooms of patients in the small pox. Though he quitted the practice of medicine at an early day; yet he never lost sight of his favorite study, being ever ready to give his assistance to his neighborhood; and to those, who, from his reputation for knowledge and experience, applied to him from more distant quarters. His principal attention, after the year 1760, was directed from philosophical to political matters; yet he maintained with great punctuality his literary correspondence, particularly with Linnaeus, Gronovius of Leyden, Dr. Pottersfield and Dr. Whittle of Edinburgh, and Mr. Peter Collinson, who was a most useful and affectionate friend, and to whom Mr. Colden, though he never saw him, owed an introduction to many of the most distinguished literary characters of Europe. He was the correspondent of Dr. Franklin, and they regularly communicated to each other their philosophical & physical discoveries, particularly on electricity, which at that time began to excite the attention of philosophers. In their letters are to be observed the first dawnings of many of those discoveries, which Dr. Franklin has communicated to the world, and which have excited so much astonishment, and contributed so much to human happiness. Of the American philosophical society he first suggested the plan. It

was established at Philadelphia on account of the central and convenient situation of that city.

About the year 1743 a malignant fever, then called the yellow fever, had raged for two summers in the city of New York; and it appears to have been in all respects similar to that disorder, which of late years has proved so very fatal. He communicated his thoughts to the public on the most probable cure of the calamity in a little treatise, in which he enlarged on the bad effects of stagnating waters, moist air, damp cellars, filthy stores, and dirty streets; showed how much these nuisances prevailed in many parts of the city; and pointed out the remedies. The corporation of the city gave him their thanks, and established a plan for draining and cleaning the city, which was attended with the most happy effects. He also wrote and published a treatise on the cure of the cancer. Another essay of his on the virtues of the bortanice, or great water dock, a species of rumex, introduced him to an acquaintance with Linnæus. In 1753 he published some observations on epidemical sore throat, which appeared first at Kingston, Mass. in 1735, and had spread over a great part of North America. These observations are republished in the American museum.

When he became acquainted with Linnæus' system of botany, he applied himself with new delight to that study. His description of between 3 and 400 American plants was published in the *acta Upsaliensia*. He also published the history of the five Indian nations, & dedicated it to gov. Burnet, who had distinguished himself by his wisdom and success in the management of the Indians. The book was printed at London in 1747, with the original dedication, intended for gov. Burnet, directed to gen. Oglethorpe. Mr. Colden justly complained of this as an unpardonable absurdity of the printer, who took the further liberty of adding several Indian treaties, without his knowledge or approbation. But the subject, which drew Mr. Colden at one time of his life from every other pursuit,

was what he first published under the title of the cause of gravitation; which, being much enlarged, appeared in 1751 under the title of the principles of action in matter, to which is added a treatise on fluxions. He died in the firm persuasion, that, however he might have erred in the deductions, the grand, fundamental principles of his system were true; and that they would at length be received as such in the world. This book cost him many years of close and severe study. He prepared a new edition of it with elucidations of such parts, as had been subjected to objections, and with large additions. At the time it was prepared for the press, he was so far advanced in years, that he despaired of living to see it published. He therefore transmitted the manuscripts to Dr. Whittle, professor of medicine in the university of Edinburgh. The fate of the work since that time is not known. Of his other manuscripts many, through the variety of hands, into which they have fallen, have become mutilated, and a great part of some of them is entirely lost. Among these are an inquiry into the operation of intellect in animals, a piece of great originality; another on the essential properties of light, interspersed with observations on electricity, heat, matter, &c; an introduction to the study of physic, in the form of instructions to one of his grandsons, and dated in the eighty first year of his age; an inquiry into the causes, producing the phenomenon of metal medley, swimming in water; an essay on vital motion; and, lastly, observations on Mr. Smith's history of New York, comprehending memoirs of the public transactions, in which he was conversant. He complains of the partiality of Mr. Smith, and supposes, that he is incorrect in many particulars.—*Rees*; *Amer. museum*, III. 53—59.

COLE, James L., a poet, died at Canandaigua, New York, in Feb. 1823, aged 24. His repugnance to mercantile business induced him to engage in the study of the law, in the practice of which he established himself at Detroit in 1821. A pulmonary affection induced him to return

to his father's roof. About 3 years before his death he made a public profession of his attachment to the Savior of the world. For several of his last years he devoted much time to poetical composition. His productions appeared in the *New York Statesman* and in the *Ontario Repository* with the signature of "Adrian." He had fancy, genius, and taste, and was virtuous and pious, though he had occasion to lament the predominance of his imagination and his propensity to satire.

COLEMAN, William, editor of the *New York Evening Post*, died July 13, 1829, aged 63. He was for many years the able editor of a paper, first in Hampshire county, Massa. and then in New York. In his politics he was a zealous federalist of the school of Hamilton and violent in his warfare. His only son, William Henry, died at New York July 1830, aged 33.

COLLAMORE, John, died in Kensington, N. H. Dec. 29, 1825, aged 110 years and 4 months. He was a native of Ireland. His hair, which had been silvery white, became before his death nearly black.

COLLETON, James, gov. of South Carolina from 1686 to 1690, came from Barbadoes and was proprietary and landgrave. He built a fine house on Cooper river. His government was very unpopular. There were disputes concerning tenures of land and quit-rents. In 1687 he called a parliament and procured alterations in the fundamental laws. He offended the high church party, who were inflamed with zeal against the puritans. In the end he was driven from the government and the province.—*Univ. Hist.* XL. 426.

COLLINS, John, gov. of Rhode Island from 1786 to 1789, succeeded Wm. Greene and was succeeded by A. Fenner. He was a patriot of the revolution; a delegate to congress in 1789. He died at Newport in March 1795, aged 78. Dr. John Warren of Boston married his daughter.

COLMAN, Benj., D.D., first minister of

the church in Brattle street, Boston, was born in that town Oct. 19, 1673. He was distinguished by early piety and zeal in literary pursuits, and in 1692 was graduated at Harvard college. Beginning to preach soon afterwards, his benevolent labors were enjoyed for half a year by the town of Medford. In July 1695 he embarked for London. During the voyage the ship, in which he sailed, was attacked by a French privateer, and Mr. Colman, though he had none of the presumptuous fearlessness of some of his companions, yet remained upon the quarter deck, and fought bravely with the rest. Being taken prisoner, he was dressed in rags, and put into the hold among the sailors. When he arrived in France, by means of a little money, which he had preserved, he was enabled to make some improvement in his appearance. In a few weeks he was exchanged, and he soon reached London. Among the eminent ministers, with whom he here became acquainted, were Howe, Calamy, and Burkitt. Being called to preach in different places, he supplied a small congregation at Cambridge for a few weeks, and was succeeded by the learned James Piérce, who by his mathematical knowledge attracted the notice of Mr. Whiston, and, becoming his friend, imbibed his Arian sentiments. He afterwards preached about two years at Bath, where he became intimately acquainted with Mrs. Rowe, then Miss Singer, and admired her sublime devotion as well as ingenuity and wit, and afterwards corresponded with her.

A new society having been formed in Brattle street, Boston, the principal gentlemen, who composed it, sent him an invitation to return to his native country, and to be their minister. The peculiar constitution of this church, differing from that of the other churches in New England, rendered the founders desirous, that he should be ordained in London. They approved of the confession of faith, composed by the Westminster assembly; but they were averse to the public relation of experiences, then practised previously to admission into the churches, and

they wished the scriptures to be read on the sabbath and the Lord's prayer to be used. These innovations, the founders believed, would excite alarm, and to avoid difficulty Mr. Colman was ordained by some dissenting ministers in London Aug. 4, 1699. He arrived at Boston Nov. 1, and Dec. 24th the new house of worship was opened and Mr. Colman preached in it for the first time. From the year 1701 he had for his assistant about two years and a half Eliphalet Adams, afterwards minister of New London. William Cooper was ordained his colleague May 23, 1716, and after his death in 1743 his son, Dr. Cooper, was settled in his place. Dr. Colman died Aug. 29, 1747, aged 73. His 3 wives were Jane Clark, widow Sarah Clark, and widow Mary Frost, sister of sir Wm. Pepperell. He left no son. One daughter married Mr. Turell, another Mr. Dennie.

He was an eminently useful and good man, and was universally respected for his learning and talents. He was distinguished as a preacher. Tall and erect in stature, of a benign aspect, presenting in his whole appearance something amiable and venerable, and having a peculiar expression in his eye; he was enabled to interest his hearers. His voice was harmonious, and his action inimitable. He was ranked among the first ministers of New England. Jesus Christ was the great subject of his preaching. He dwelt upon the Redeemer in his person, natures, offices, & benefits; in his eternal Godhead; in the covenants of redemption and of grace; and upon the duties of natural religion as performed only by strength derived from the Savior and as acceptable only for his sake. He had a happy way of introducing large paragraphs of scripture to enrich his discourses, and he frequently embellished them by allusions to the historical parts of the sacred volume. He could delight by the gracefulness of his manner, and never by boisterous and violence transgressed the decorum of the pulpit; yet he knew how to preach with pungency, and could array the terrors of the Lord before the children of iniqui-

ty. It may excite surprise at the present day, that the practice of reading the scripture and repeating the Lord's prayer, as a part of the services of the sabbath, should have excited opposition; but many were offended, though it was not long before a number of other churches followed in the steps of Brattle street. The ground of opposition to this new church was the strong features of episcopacy, which it was imagined, were to be discerned in it.

In the various duties of the pastoral office Dr. Colman was diligent and faithful. He catechised the children of his congregation, addressed them upon the concerns of their souls, and as they advanced in years was urgent in his persuasions to induce them to approach the table of the Lord. His church had intrusted him with authority to judge of the qualifications of communicants, and it was thought by many, that he was too free in his admissions to the supper. But he was far from thinking, that a competent knowledge of christianity and a moral life were sufficient qualifications. He thought, that there should be a profession of repentance & faith, with the purpose & promise of obedience through the influence of the divine Spirit; and believed, that the purity of the churches would be corrupted, if there was an indiscriminate and general admission to the sacrament. While he entertained the highest veneration for the fathers of New England, and was very friendly to confessions of faith, and to the publication of them on particular occasions, he used to say, that the bible was his platform. In his sentiments upon church government he inclined towards the presbyterians. He was opposed to the practice, adopted by the churches, of sending for counsel wherever they pleased, believing the neighboring churches to be the proper counsellors. As he conceived, that all baptized persons, who made a credible profession of the religion of Christ, were the members of the church, he thought that they should not be prohibited from voting in the choice of a minister. At the same time, he considered them as very

reprehensible, if they neglected to approach the table of the Lord.

Such was the estimation, in which Dr. Colman was held, that after the death of Mr. Leverett in 1724, he was chosen his successor as president of Harvard college; but he declined the appointment. He however rendered great service to the institution. He procured benefactions for it, and took indefatigable pains in forming rules and orders relating to the settlement of the Hollis professor of divinity in Cambridge. His care also extended to Yale college, for which he procured many valuable books. In 1732 he addressed a letter to Mr. Adams of New London, one of its trustees, desiring him to vindicate that college from the charge of Arminianism. By his acquaintance in England his usefulness was much increased. He received from Samuel Holden of London thirty nine sets of the practical works of Mr. Baxter in four massy volumes, folio, to distribute among our churches. He procured also benefactions for the Indians at Houssatonnoc, and engaged with earnestness in promoting the objects of that mission, which was intrusted to the care of Mr. Sergeant. But his labors were not confined to what particularly related to his profession. He was employed, in his younger as well as in his latter years, on weighty affairs by the general court. No minister has since possessed so great influence. His attention to civil concerns drew upon him censure and at times insult; but he thought himself justified in embracing every opportunity for doing good. He knew the interest of his country and was able to promote it; and he could not admit, that the circumstance of his being a minister ought to prevent his exertions. Still there were few men, more zealous and unwearied in the labors of his sacred office. His character was singularly excellent. Having imbibed the true spirit of the gospel, he was catholic, moderate, benevolent, ever anxious to promote the gospel of salvation. He was willing to sacrifice every thing, but truth, to peace. Once a seventh day baptist from Rhode

Island visited him to dispute concerning the sabbath. Having heard his arguments patiently and answered him mildly, and preceiving, that the disputatious humor of his opponent was in no degree softened, he declined a continuance of the controversy by offering to direct him to a person, who would be a proper antagonist in his own way. After a life conspicuous for sanctity and usefulness, he met the king of terrors without fear. In the early part of his life his health was very infirm; sickness frequently reminded him of his mortality; and he made it his constant care to live in readiness for death, and ever kept his will made, that he might not be obliged to attend to worldly concerns on his dying bed. With a feeble constitution, he yet was able to preach on the very sabbath before he died. His life was written by Mr. Turell, who married his daughter, and published in 8vo, in 1749.

He published an artillery sermon in 1702; the government and improvement of mirth in three sermons, 1707; imprecation against the enemies of God lawful; practical discourses on the parable of the ten virgins, 8vo, 1707; a poem on the death of Mr. Willard; the ruler's piety and duty; a sermon on the union of England and Scotland, 1708; on seeking God early, 1713; the heinous nature of the sin of murder; on the incomprehensibility of God, in four sermons, 1715; the precious gifts of the ascended Savior; the blessing and honor of fruitful mothers; divine compassions magnified; funeral sermons on Abigail Foster, 1711; Elizabeth Wainwright, 1714; Isaac Addington, and Thomas Bridge, 1714; Elizabeth First, 1716; Messrs. Brattle and Pemberton, and Grove Hirst, 1717; governor Dudley, 1720; William Harris, 1721; madam Steel, David Stoddard, and Increase Mather, 1723; president Leverett, 1724; Cotton Mather, 1728; Solomon Stoddard and William Welsted, 1729; Simeon Stoddard, 1730; Thomas Hollis, 1731; on his eldest daughter, 1735; Thomas Steel, 1736; Peter Thacher, 1739; Samuel Holden, 1740; William

Cooper, 1743; Francis Shirley, 1746; the warnings of God unto young people, 1716; a sermon for the reformation of manners; our fathers' sins confessed with our own; a thanks-giving sermon for the suppression of the rebellion in Great Britain; at the ordination of William Cooper, 1717; the rending of the veil of the temple; five sermons on the strong man armed; the pleasure of religious worship in our public assemblies; an election sermon, 1718; the blessing of Zebulun and Issachar; reason for a market in Boston, 1719; early piety inculcated, 1720; early piety towards men, 1721; some observations on inoculation; Jacob's vow, 1722; Moses a witness to Christ, a sermon at the baptism of Mr. Monis, 1722; an election sermon, 1723; God deals with us as rational creatures; the duty of parents to pray for their children; the doctrine and law of the holy sabbath, 1725; a sermon to pirates, 1726; a sacramental discourse, 1727; at the ordination of Mr. Pemberton of New York; on the accession of king George II; five sermons on the great earthquake; twenty sacramental sermons on the glories of Christ 8vo, 1728; the duty of young people to give their hearts to God, four sermons; death and the grave without any order; a treatise on family worship; on governor Belcher's accession, 1730; the grace given us in the preached gospel, 1732; God is a great king, 1733; the fast, which God hath chosen, 1734; a dissertation on the three first chapters of Genesis, 1735; a dissertation on the image of God, wherein man was created, 1736; merchandise and hire holiness to the Lord; righteousness and compassion the ruler's duty and character; the divine compassions new every morning, 1737; waiting on God in our straits and difficulties, 1737; at the artillery election, 1738; the unspeakable gift, 1739; the withered hand restored; pleasant to see souls flying to Christ, 1740; on governor Shirley's accession, 1741; the word of God magnified by him 1742; the glory of God's power in the firmament; satan's fiery darts in hellish suggestions, in several ser-

mons, 1744; at the ordination of Samuel Cooper, 1746.—*Turell's life and char. of Colman; Thacher's cent. ser.; Hopkins' hist. of Housatonic Indians.*

COLUMBUS, Christopher, the first discoverer of the new world, was born in Genoa, about the year 1436. His father, Domenico Colombo, was a manufacturer of woollen stuffs in Genoa, and rather poor. When the son went to reside in Spain he changed the name of Columbo to Colon, as more conformable to the Spanish idiom, writing his name Cristoval Colon. He was educated in the sciences of geometry and astronomy, which form the basis of navigation, and was well versed in cosmography, history, & philosophy, having studied some time at Pavia. To equip himself more completely for making discoveries he learned to draw. He entered upon a seafaring life at the age of 14. During one of his voyages the ship, in which he sailed, took fire in an engagement with a Venetian galley, and by the help of an oar he swam two leagues to the coast of Portugal near Lisbon.

He married at Lisbon Dona Felipa Monis de Palestrello, the daughter of an old Italian seaman, from whose journals & charts he received the highest entertainment. The Portuguese were at this time endeavoring to find a way to India around Africa; they had been pursuing this object for half a century without attaining it, and had advanced no farther along the coast of Africa than just to cross the equator, when Columbus conceived his great design of finding India in the west. He knew from observing lunar eclipses, that the earth was a sphere, and concluded, that it might be travelled over from east to west, or from west to east. He also hoped, that between Spain and India some islands would be found, which would be resting places in his voyage. Some learned writers had asserted, that it was possible to effect what he was now resolved to accomplish. So early as the year 1474 he had communicated his ideas in writing to Paul Foscanelli, a learned physician of Florence, who encouraged his design,

sending him a chart, in which he had laid down the supposed capital of China but little more, than two thousand leagues westward from Lisbon. The stories of mariners, that carved wood, a covered canoe, and human bodies of a singular complexion had been found after westerly winds, also contributed to settle his judgment. Having established his theory and formed his design, he now began to think of the means of carrying it into execution. Deeming the enterprise too great to be undertaken by any but a sovereign state, he applied first, according to Herrera, to the republic of Genoa, by whom his project was treated as visionary. Ferdinando Columbus in his life of his father says nothing of this application, but represents, that the plan was first proposed to John II, king of Portugal, because his father lived under him. This king had encountered such vast expense in fruitless attempts to find a way to India around the African continent, that he was entirely indisposed to give to Columbus the encouragement, which he wished to obtain. By the advice however of a favorite courtier he privately gave orders to a ship, bound to the island of cape de Verd, to attempt a discovery in the west; but the navigators, through ignorance and want of enterprise, effected nothing, and on reaching their destined port turned the project of Columbus into ridicule. When he became acquainted with this dishonorable conduct of the king, he quitted Portugal in disgust, and repaired to Ferdinand, king of Spain. He had previously sent his brother, Bartholomew, to England to solicit the patronage of Henry VII, but on his passage he was taken by pirates, and he was detained a number of years in captivity. The proposal of Columbus was referred to the consideration of the most learned men in Spain, who rejected it for various reasons, one of which was, that if a ship should sail westward on a globe, she would necessarily go down on the opposite side, and then it would be impossible to return, for it would be like climbing up a hill, which no ship could do with the strongest wind.

But by the influence of Juan Perez, a Spanish priest, and Lewis Santangel, an officer of the king's household, queen Isabella was persuaded to listen to his request, and, after he had been twice repulsed, recalled him to court. She offered to pawn her jewels to defray the expense of the equipment, amounting to more than 2,500 crowns; but the money was advanced by Santangel. Thus after seven years' painful solicitation he obtained the patronage, which he thought of the highest importance in executing his plan.

By an agreement with their catholic majesties of Apr. 17, 1492, he was to be viceroy and admiral of all the countries, which he should discover, and was to receive one tenth part of the profits, accruing from their productions and commerce. He sailed from Palos in Spain Friday, Aug. 3, 1492, with three vessels, two of which were called caravels, being small vessels, without decks, except perhaps at the ends, having on board in the whole 90 men. He might have deemed small vessels better fitted for the purposes of navigation in unknown seas. He himself commanded the largest vessel, called Santa Maria. He left the Canaries Sept. 6, and when he was about two hundred leagues to the west, the magnetic needle was observed, Sept. 14th. to vary from the polestar. This phenomenon filled the seamen with terror, but his fertile genius by suggesting a plausible reason in some degree quieted their apprehensions. After being twenty days at sea without the sight of land, some of them talked of throwing their commander into the ocean. All his talents were required to stimulate their hopes. At length, when he was almost reduced to the necessity of abandoning the enterprise, at ten o'clock in the night of Oct. 11th, he saw a light, which was supposed to be on shore, and early the next morning, Friday Oct. 12th, land was distinctly seen, which proved to be Guanahana, one of the Bahama islands. Thus he effected an object, which he had been 20 years in projecting and executing. At sunrise the boats were manned and the adven-

tarers rowed towards the shore with music and in martial pomp. The coast was covered with people, who were overwhelmed with astonishment. Columbus went first on shore, and was followed by his men. They all, kneeling down, kissed the ground with tears of joy and returned thanks for their successful voyage. This island, which is in north latitude 25°, and is sometimes called Cat island, was named by Columbus San Salvador. Having discovered a number of other islands, and among them Cuba, Oct. 27th and Hispaniola Dec. 6th, he began to think of returning. His large ship having been wrecked on the shoals of Hispaniola, he built a fort with her timber, and left behind him a colony of 39 men at the port, which he called Navidad, the nativity, because he entered it on Christmas day. From this place he sailed Jan. 4, 1493. During his passage, when threatened with destruction by a violent storm, he wrote an account of his discoveries on parchment, which he wrapped in a piece of oiled cloth and enclosed in a cake of wax. This he put into a tight cask and threw it into the sea with the hope, that it might be driven ashore, and that his discoveries might not be lost, if the vessel should sink. But he was providentially saved from destruction and arrived safe at Lisbon March 4th. On the fifteenth he reached Palos; and was received with the highest tokens of honor by the king and queen, who now made him admiral of Spain.

He sailed on his second voyage to the new world Sept. 25, 1493, having a fleet of three ships of war, and fourteen caravels, and about 1,500 people, some of whom were of the first families in Spain. The pope had granted, by bull, dated May 3, 1493, in full right to Ferdinand and Isabella all the countries from pole to pole beyond a line drawn one hundred leagues west of the Azores; and their catholic majesties had confirmed to Columbus his privileges, making the office of viceroy and governor of the Indies hereditary in his family. On the Lord's day, Nov. 3, he discovered an Island,

which in honor of the day he called Dominica. After discovering Marigalante, so called in honor of his ship, Guadaloupe, Montserrat, Antigua, and other islands, he entered the port of Navidad, on the north side of Hispaniola, where he had left his colony; but not a Spaniard was to be seen, and the fort was entirely demolished. The men, whom he had left in this place, had seized the provisions of the natives and their women, and exhibited such rapacity, as to excite the indignation of the Indians, who had in consequence burned the fort and cut them off. Dec. 8th, he landed at another part of the same island near a rock, which was a convenient situation for a fort; and here he built a town, which he called Isabella, and which was the first town, founded by Europeans in the new world. He discovered Jamaica May 5, 1494, where he found water and other refreshments for his men, of which they were in the greatest want. On his return to Hispaniola Sept. 29, he met his brother, Bartholomew, from whom he had been separated thirteen years, and whom he supposed to be dead. His brother had brought supplies from Spain in three ships, which he commanded, and arrived at a time, when his prudence, experience, and bravery were peculiarly needed; for Columbus on his return found the colony in the utmost confusion. Their licentiousness had provoked the natives, who had united against their invaders, and had actually killed a number of the Spaniards. He collected his people, and prevented the destruction, which threatened them. In the spring of 1495 he carried on a war against the natives, and with two hundred men, twenty horses and as many dogs, he defeated an army of Indians, which has been estimated at one hundred thousand. In about a year he reduced the natives to submission. But while Columbus was faithfully employing his talents to promote the interests of his sovereign, his enemies were endeavoring to ruin his character. He was a foreigner, and the proud Spaniards could not patiently see him elevated to such honors. He did not

require so enormous a tribute of the Indians, as some of his rapacious fellow-adventurers would impose, and complaints against him were entered with the king's ministers. The discipline, which he maintained, was represented as severity, and the punishments, which he inflicted, as cruelty; and it was suggested, that he was aiming to make himself independent. These whispers excited suspicion in the jealous mind of Ferdinand, and Columbus was reduced to the necessity of returning to the Spanish court, that he might vindicate himself from these false charges. After placing the affairs of the colony in the best possible condition, and leaving the supreme power in the hands of his brother, Bartholomew, he sailed from Isabella March 10, 1496, having with him thirty Indians. He first visited several islands, and, leaving the West Indies April 20, he arrived at Cadiz, after a dangerous and tedious voyage, June 11th. His presence at court, with the influence of the gold and other valuable articles, which he carried with him, removed in some degree the suspicions, which had been gathering in the mind of the king. But his enemies, though silent, were not idle. They threw such obstructions in his way, that it was near two years, before he could again set sail to continue his discoveries. Fonseca, bishop of Badajoz, who in Sept. 1497 was reinstated in the direction of Indian affairs, was his principal enemy. It was he, who patronised Amerigo.

May 30, 1498 he sailed from Spain on his third voyage with six ships. At the Canary islands he despatched three of his ships with provisions to Hispaniola, and with the other three he kept a course more to the south. He discovered Trinidad July 31, and the continent at Terra Firma on the first of August. Having made many other discoveries he entered the port of St. Domingo in Hispaniola Aug. 30. By the direction of Columbus his brother had begun a settlement in this place, and it was now made the capital. Its name was given to it in honor of Dominic, the father of Columbus. He found the colony in a state, which awak-

ened his most serious apprehensions. Francis Roldan, whom he had left chief justice, had excited a considerable number of the Spaniards to mutiny. He had attempted to seize the magazine and fort, but failing of success, retired to a distant part of the island. Columbus had not a force sufficient to subdue him, and he dreaded the effects of a civil war, which might put it in the power of the Indians to destroy the whole colony. He had recourse therefore to address. By promising pardon to such as should submit, by offering the liberty of return to Spain, and by offering to re-establish Roldan in his office he in Nov. dissolved this dangerous combination. Some of the refractory were tried and put to death.

As soon as his affairs would permit, he sent some of his ships to Spain with a journal of his voyage, a chart of the coast which he had discovered, specimens of the gold and pearls, and an account of the insurrection. Roldan at the same time sent home his accusations against Columbus. The suspicions of Ferdinand were revived, and they were fomented by Fonseca and others. It was resolved to send to Hispaniola a judge, who should examine facts upon the spot. Francis de Bovadilla was appointed for this purpose, with full powers to supersede Columbus, if he found him guilty. When he arrived at St. Domingo, all dissensions were composed in the island, effectual provision was made for working the mines, & the authority of Columbus over the Spaniards & Indians was well established. But Bovadilla was determined to treat him as a criminal. He accordingly took possession of his house and seized his effects, and assuming the government ordered Columbus to be arrested in Oct., 1500, and loaded with irons. He was thus sent home as a prisoner. The captain of the vessel, as soon as he was clear of the island, offered to release him from his fetters. "No," said Columbus, "I wear these irons in consequence of an order of my sovereigns, and their command alone shall set me at liberty." He arrived at Cadiz Nov. 5, & Dec. 17, was set at liberty by the command of

Ferdinand and invited to court. He vindicated his conduct and brought the most satisfying proofs of the malevolence of his enemies. But though his sovereigns promised to recal Bovadilla, they did not restore Columbus to his government. Their jealousy was not yet entirely removed. In the beginning of 1502 Ovando was sent out governor of Hispaniola, and thus a new proof was given of the suspicion and injustice of the Spanish king.

Columbus, still intent on discovering a passage to India, sailed on his fourth voyage from Cadiz May 9, 1502 with four small vessels, the largest of which was but of seventy tons. He arrived off St. Domingo, June 29, but Ovando refused him admission into the port. A fleet of eighteen sail was at this time about setting sail for Spain. Columbus advised Ovando to stop them for a few days, as he perceived the prognostics of an approaching storm, but his salutary warning was disregarded. The fleet sailed, and of the 18 vessels, but two or three escaped the hurricane. In this general wreck perished Bovadilla, Roldan, and the other enemies of Columbus, together with the immense wealth, which they had unjustly acquired. Columbus under the lee of the shore rode out the tempest with great difficulty. He soon left Hispaniola, and discovered the bay of Honduras. He then proceeded to cape Gracias a Dios and thence along the coast to the isthmus of Darien, where he hoped but in vain to find a passage to the great sea beyond the continent, which he believed would conduct him to India. Nov. 2 he found a harbor, which on account of its beauty he called Porto Bello. He afterwards met with such violent storms, as threatened his leaky vessels with destruction. One of them he lost and the other he was obliged to abandon. With the two remaining ships he with the utmost difficulty reached the island of Jamaica in 1503, being obliged to run them aground to prevent them from sinking. His ships were ruined beyond the possibility of being repaired, and to convey an account of his situation to Hispaniola seemed impracti-

cable. But his fertile genius discovered the only expedient, which was left him. He obtained from the natives two of their canoes, each formed out of a single tree. In these two of his most faithful friends offered to set out on a voyage of above 30 leagues. They reached Hispaniola in ten days, but they solicited relief for their companions eight months in vain. Ovando was governed by a mean jealousy of Columbus, and he was willing, that he should perish. In the mean time Columbus had to struggle with the greatest difficulties. His seamen threatened his life for bringing them into such trouble; they mutinied, seized a number of boats, and went to a distant part of the island; the natives murmured at the long residence of the Spaniards among them and began to bring in their provisions with reluctance. But the ingenuity and foresight of Columbus again relieved him from his difficulties. He knew that a total eclipse of the moon was near. On the day before it occurred he assembled the principal Indians, and told them that the Great Spirit in heaven was angry with them for withdrawing their assistance from his servants, the Spaniards; that he was about to punish them; and that as a sign of his wrath the moon would be obscured that very night. As the eclipse came on, they ran to Columbus, loaded with provisions, and entreated his intercession with the great Spirit to avert the destruction, which threatened them. From this time the natives were very ready to bring their provisions, and they treated the Spaniards with the greatest respect.

At the end of eight months Ovando sent a small vessel to Jamaica to spy out the condition of Columbus. Its approach inspired the greatest joy; but the officer, after delivering a cask of wine, two fitches of bacon, and a letter of compliment, immediately set sail on his return. To quiet the murmurs, which were rising, Columbus told his companions, that he himself had refused to return in the caravel, because it was too small to take the whole of them; but that another vessel

would soon arrive to take them off. The mutineers from a distant part of the island were approaching and it was necessary to oppose them with force. Columbus, being afflicted with the gout, sent his brother, Bartholomew, against them, who on their refusing to submit attacked them, and took their leader prisoner. At length a vessel, which was purchased by one of his friends, who went to Hispaniola for his relief, came to Jamaica and released him from his unpleasant situation. On his arrival at St. Domingo Aug 13, 1504, Ovando received him with the most studied respect, but as he soon gave new proofs of malevolence, Columbus prepared for his return to Spain. In Sept. he set sail, accompanied by his brother and son, and after a long voyage, in which he encountered violent storms, and after sailing seven hundred leagues with jury masts he reached the port of St. Lucar in Dec. He now was informed of the death of his patroness, Isabella. He soon repaired to court, and after spending about a year in fruitless solicitation for his violated rights, and after calling in vain upon a sovereign to respect his engagements, he died at Valladolid May 20, 1506, aged about 70, leaving 2 sons, Don Diego and Ferdinand. His body was deposited in the convent of St. Francisco; and in 1513 removed to the monastery of the Carthusians at Seville, and thence in 1536 to the city of St. Domingo in Hispaniola, where it was placed in the chancel of the cathedral. In 1795, when the Spanish part of Hispaniola was ceded to France, the bones of Columbus were transported to the Havana, where they now lie. At this city a eulogy was pronounced on the occasion by an aged priest, Jan. 17, 1796 in the presence of nearly a hundred thousand people.

In the character of Columbus were combined the qualities, which constitute greatness. He possessed a strong and penetrating mind. He knew the sciences, as they were taught at the period, in which he lived. He was fond of great enterprises, and capable of prosecuting them with the most unwearied patience.

He surmounted difficulties, which would have entirely discouraged persons of less firmness and constancy of spirit. His invention extricated him from many perplexities, and his prudence enabled him to conceal or subdue his own infirmities, whilst he took advantage of the passions of others, adjusting his behavior to his circumstances, temporizing, or acting with vigor, as the occasion required. He was a man of undaunted courage and high thoughts.

The following instance of the ingenuity of Columbus in vindicating his claim to respect for his discoveries is related by Peter Martyr. Not long before his death, at a public dinner, the nobility insinuated that his discoveries were rather the result of accident than of well concerted measures. Columbus heard them decry his services for some time, but at length called for an egg, and asked them to set it upright on its smaller end. When they confessed it to be impossible, he flatted its shell by striking it gently upon the table till it stood upright. The company immediately exclaimed with a sneer, "any body might have done it." "Yes," said Columbus, "but none of you thought of it. So I discovered the Indies, and now every pilot can steer the same course. Remember the scoffs, which were thrown at me before I put my design in execution. Then it was a dream, a chimera, a delusion; now it is what any body might have done as well as I." The signature to his will is as follows:

S.
S. A. S.
X. M. Y.
EL ALMIRANTE.

Instead of the last line, The Admiral, he sometimes put the words
XPO FERENS,

Or Christo Ferens. The other letters have not been explained. They are supposed to be the ciphers of a pious ejaculation to Christ and Mary and Josephus, as Sancta Maria, Salva me &c. Mr. Irving has not accounted for the disposition of the letters in the form of a pyramid. It was probably with reference to the name Colon, Colonna in Italian, a *columna*.

Columbus was tall of stature, large and muscular, long visaged, of a majestic aspect, his nose hooked, his eyes grey, of a clear complexion, and somewhat ruddy. He was witty and elegant. His conversation was discreet, which gained him the affections of those, with whom he had to deal, and his presence attracted respect, having an air of authority and grandeur. He was always temperate in eating and drinking and modest in his dress. He understood Latin and composed verses. In religion he was a very zealous and devout catholic. He left two sons, Diego and Ferdinand. The latter entered the church: he collected the richest library in Spain, consisting of 12,000 volumes, which he bequeathed to the cathedral church of Seville, where he resided. Diego was for a time admiral and governor of Hispaniola.

Columbus was ever faithful to his prince. How far the artifices, to which he had recourse in the dangerous circumstances, in which he was placed, can be justified, it might not be easy to decide. He is represented as a person, who always entertained a reverence for the Deity, and confidence in his protection. His last words were, "into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit." His life was written by his son Ferdinand. His personal narrative, translated by Samuel Kettell, was published at Boston; 8vo. 1827; his life by Irving, 4 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1929.—*Robertson's hist. Amer.*, book 11; *Belknap's biog.* 1. 86-148; *Holmes; Herrera's hist. of America*, 1; *Irving's life of Columbus*.

CONANT, Roger, an early settler in Mass., born in 1591, came to Plymouth in 1625, and removed to Nantasket in 1625, and thence in the autumn to cape Ann, intrusted with the care of the plantation by the adventurers in England. He discovered Naumkeak or Salem, and proposed that as a better place of settlement, and built the first house there in 1626. He was representative at the first court in 1634, and died at Beverly Nov. 19, 1679, aged 88. Dr. Holmes errs in the date 1680. His son, Roger, was the

first white child born in Salem, and from that circumstance had a grant of 20 acres in 1640.—*Farmer's N. E. register*.

CONNECTICUT, one of the United States of America, at the time of the first arrival of the English was possessed by the Pequot, the Mohegan, the Podunk, and many other smaller tribes of Indians. The Pequots, who were numerous and warlike, and who occupied the territory along the sea coast from Paukatuck to Connecticut river, about the year 1630 extended their conquest over a considerable portion of Connecticut, over Long Island, and a part of Narragansett. Sassacus was the grand sachem, whose seat was at New London, the ancient Indian name of which was Pequot. He had under him 26 petty sachems. One of these was Uncas, chief of the Mohegans, whose territory comprehended most of New London county, almost the whole county of Windham, and a part of the counties of Tolland and Hartford. The Podunks, inhabited East Hartford and the circumjacent country.

The first grant of Connecticut was made by the Plymouth council in England to the earl of Warwick in 1630; and in the following year he assigned this grant to lord Say and Seal, lord Brook, and others. Attracted by the trade with the Indians, some of the settlers of Plymouth had explored Connecticut river in the years 1631 and 1632, and fixed upon Windsor as suitable for the establishment of a trading house. Whether the Dutch of New Netherlands or New York had before this discovered the river is uncertain, though it is probable, that they had. By their own accounts they had built a fort upon it as early as 1623. Without a question, however, the first settlement was made by them. In Oct. 1633 a company from Plymouth, with materials for a house, sailed for Connecticut to execute the plan, which had been formed by the traders. On their arrival at the place, where Hartford now stands, they found a light fort, which had just been built by the Dutch, and two pieces of cannon planted. They were ordered to strike

their colors, but they resolutely proceeded, and landed on the west side of the river set up their house about a mile above the fortification of the Dutch. This was the first house erected in Connecticut. The Indian trade had become too important to be neglected. Otter and beaver skins to the amount in value of 1000*l.* had been sent in a single ship to England, and the Dutch purchased not less than 10,000 beavers annually.

In the summer of 1635 some of the people of Massachusetts made preparations for a settlement on Connecticut river near the Plymouth trading house. October 15th about 60 men, women, and children commenced their journey through the wilderness, and in 14 days arrived at the place of their destination. Mr. Warham, with a company from Dorchester, settled at Mattaneaug, which they called Windsor; several people from Watertown commenced a plantation at Panquiang, which they called Wethersfield; and others from Newtown established themselves at Suckiang, or Hartford. Of these emigrants, those, who settled at Windsor, had purchased the right of settling there of the old Plymouth company in England, and the soil of the Indians. About the same time lord Say and Seal and his associates sent over John Winthrop, son of the governor of Mass., with a commission as governor of Connecticut for one year, with instructions to erect a fort at the mouth of Connecticut river. He arrived at Boston in Oct. 1635 and the next month sent a bark with twenty men to begin the fortification, which they called Saybrook fort. A few days after their arrival a Dutch vessel, sent from New Netherlands to take possession of the country, appeared off the harbor; but the English, having two pieces of cannon mounted, prevented their landing. The commission of Mr. Winthrop interfered with the planters of Massachusetts, but the latter were permitted quietly to enjoy their possessions. In the winter, as the vessels with provisions, which had been expected, had not arrived, a severe famine was experienced. Most of the

emigrants were obliged to descend the river, and set sail on their return to Boston. Those, who kept their station, subsisted on acorns, malt, and grains; and many of their cattle perished. The planters in Connecticut at first settled under the general government of Massachusetts, but the administration of their affairs was entirely in their own hands. The first court, which exercised all the powers of government, was held April 26, 1636 at Hartford, the plantation between Windsor and Wethersfield. It consisted of two delegates from each of three towns, and several orders were passed for the benefit of the infant settlements. The courts were afterwards held in each town in rotation.

In the year 1636 a large accession was made to the inhabitants on Connecticut river. Messrs. Hooker and Stone, the ministers of Newtown near Boston, with their whole church and congregation travelled in June through a trackless wilderness, driving 160 cattle and subsisting during the journey on the milk of the cows. They settled at Hartford, having purchased the land of an Indian sachem. At the close of the year there were about 800 persons in the colony. The year 1637 is distinguished by the war with the Pequots. This powerful tribe had looked with jealousy upon the settlements, made in their neighborhood, and had murdered a number of the English. The dangers, which threatened the colony, rendering vigorous measures necessary, it was determined to invade the Pequots, and carry the war into their territory. A body of troops was sent out in May under the command of John Mason, and on the 26th they attacked the enemy in one of their forts near New London, and killed 5 or 600 of the Indians. Only two of the English were killed, and sixteen wounded. The Pequots were entirely subdued, and the other Indians of New England were inspired with such terror, as restrained them from open hostilities for near forty years. The astonishing success of this war, which could be attributed only to the providence of

God, called forth the most devout acknowledgments.

In 1637 a new colony, was commenced in Connecticut. John Davenport, accompanied by Theophilus Eaton and Edward Hopkins, and other respectable persons from London, arrived in the summer at Boston, seeking the unmolested enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. Not finding a convenient place in Massachusetts, and being informed of a large bay to the southwest of Connecticut river, commodious for trade, they applied to their friends in Connecticut to purchase for them of the native proprietors all the lands, lying between the rivers Connecticut and Hudson. This purchase was in part effected. In the autumn Mr. Eaton and some others of the company made a journey to Connecticut to explore the lands and harbors on the sea coast, and pitched upon Quinnipiack, afterwards called New Haven, for the place of their settlement. Here they erected a hut and remained through the winter. In the next spring, March 30, 1638, the rest of the company went from Boston, and arrived at Quinnipiack in about a fortnight. April 18th they kept the first sabbath in the place, and Mr. Davenport preached to them under a large, spreading oak. They soon after entered into what they called a plantation covenant, by which they solemnly engaged to be governed in their civil as well as religious concerns by the rules of scripture. Nov. 24th the lands of Quinnipiack were purchased of the sachem of that part of the country by a few presents and an engagement to protect him and his Indians; he reserving a sufficient quantity of land to plant on the east side of the harbor. In Dec. another purchase was made for thirteen coats of a large tract, lying principally north of the other, extending eight miles east of the river Quinnipiack and five miles west, and being ten miles in breadth from the north to the south. Near the bay of Quinnipiack they laid out their town in squares on the plan of a spacious city, and called it New Haven.

The foundation of two colonies was

now laid, which were called the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven. The original constitution of the former was established by a convention of all the free planters of Windsor, Hartford, & Wethersfield, which met at Hartford Jan. 14, 1639. It was ordained, that there should be annually two general courts, or assemblies, in April and Sept. the first to be the court of election, in which six magistrates, at least, and all other public officers were to be chosen; that a governor should be elected for one year, and until another should be appointed; that no one could be chosen to this office, unless he had been a magistrate, and was a member of some church, nor more than once in two years; that the choice of these officers should be made by ballot and by the whole body of freemen, convened in general election; every man to be considered as a freeman, who had been received as a member of any of the towns, and who had taken the oath of fidelity to the commonwealth; that each of the three towns should send four deputies to the general court; and that when there was an equal division, the governor should have a casting vote. Agreeably to this constitution the freemen convened at Hartford in April and established their officers for the ensuing year. John Haynes was chosen governor, and the general assembly proceeded gradually to enact a system of laws.

The planters of Quinnipiack had continued more than a year without any other constitution than their plantation covenant. But June 4, 1639 they convened to lay the foundation of their civil and religious polity. It was resolved, that the scriptures afford a perfect rule for the discharge of all duties, and that they would be governed by them; that church members only should be free burgesses, and that they only should choose magistrates among themselves to manage their affairs; and that twelve men should be chosen, who should elect seven to begin the church. Seven men were accordingly chosen in Aug., who were called the seven pillars. They met in court, Oct. 25, and admitted into their body all

the members of the churches. To this succeeded the election of officers. Theophilus Eaton was chosen governor, and with him were joined four magistrates. It was at the same time decreed, that there should be a general court annually in Oct., at which all the officers of the colony should be chosen, and that the word of God should be the sole rule for regulating the affairs of the commonwealth. As the plantation enlarged, the general court received a new form, and the civil polity of this jurisdiction gradually approached to a near resemblance of the government of Connecticut. The greatest dissimilarity subsisted in respect to juries, which were never used on trials in the colony of New Haven.

These two colonies remained distinct until the year 1665, when they were united into one; but though distinct in government, yet a union, rendered necessary by common danger, subsisted between them. The apprehension of hostilities from the Indians, and the actual encroachments and violence of the Dutch induced the colonies of New Haven, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Plymouth to adopt articles of confederation, which were signed at Boston May 19, 1643. By these articles it was agreed, that two commissioners from each of the united colonies of New England should meet annually; that they should be vested with full powers for making war and peace, & establishing laws of a general concern, the agreement of six, however, being always necessary to render any measure binding upon the whole; and that fugitives from justice, and servants, who escaped from their masters, should on proper evidence of their character be delivered up to the colony, which they had left. This union was of the highest importance to the colonies, particularly to Connecticut and New Haven, which were peculiarly exposed to hostilities from the Dutch. It subsisted more than forty years until the abrogation of the charters of the New England colonies by king James II. In the year 1643 it was directed in the colony of New Haven, that each town should

choose their own judges, whose powers were restricted, and a court of magistrates was appointed, which was to meet twice annually at New Haven, and to be composed of all the magistrates in the jurisdiction. To this court appeals were made from the plantation courts, and here the decision was final. It was decreed also, that there should be two general courts, or assemblies, consisting of the governor, deputy governor, magistrates, and two deputies from each town, and that the election of officers should be annual.

In consideration of the success and increase of the New England colonies the English parliament granted them, March 10, 1643, an exemption from all customs, subsidies & other duties until further orders. In 1644 the Connecticut adventurers purchased of the agent of lord Say and Seal, and lord Brook their right to the colony of Connecticut for 1600*l*. In 1647 an unhappy controversy commenced between Massachusetts and Connecticut respecting an impost of two pence per bushel for corn, and one penny on the pound for beaver, or 20 shillings upon every hoghead, to be paid by the inhabitants of Springfield at the mouth of Connecticut river, for the support of the fort at Saybrook. The subject was referred to the commissioners of the united colonies, and when they had decided in favor of it in 1649, Massachusetts immediately in retaliation imposed a duty upon all goods, belonging to any of the inhabitants of Plymouth, Connecticut, or New Haven, imported within the estate, or exported from any part of the bay. A singular law was about this time made in Connecticut respecting the use of tobacco. All persons, not accustomed to take it, and all persons under twenty years of age were prohibited from using it, unless they procured a certificate from a physician, that it would be useful, and obtained a license from the court. All others, addicted to the use of it, were prohibited from taking it in any company, or at their labors, or in travelling unless ten miles from any company; and not more than

once in a day under the penalty of a fine of six pence for every offence. The colonies of New Haven and Connecticut continued to increase, and new towns, purchased of the Indians, were constantly settled. In 1661 major John Mason, as agent for Connecticut, bought of the natives all lands, which had not before been purchased by particular towns, & made a public surrender of them to the colony in the presence of the general assembly. A petition was now prepared to king Charles II. for a charter, and John Winthrop, who had been chosen governor of Connecticut, was employed to present it. His majesty issued his letters under the great seal, April 23, 1662, ordaining that there should be annually two general assemblies, consisting of the governor, the deputy governor, and twelve assistants, with two deputies from every town or city. This charter remained the basis of the government of Connecticut until 1818. It included the colony of New Haven; but that colony did not accept it. The boundaries were fixed, and on the west it extended across the continent to the south sea, or Pacific ocean. In the year 1665, when apprehensions were entertained respecting the New England charters, the union of Connecticut and New Haven was completed, and they have remained under one government ever since. At the time of the union they consisted of nineteen towns. This event had been delayed by a difference of views respecting the propositions of the synod of Cambridge in 1662. It was recommended, that the children of parents, not in full communion in the churches, should be baptized. To this measure New Haven was utterly opposed; and as in this colony no person could be a freeman, unless he was a member of the church, which was not a requisite qualification in Connecticut, it was feared that a union would corrupt the purity of the ecclesiastical body and have no good effect upon their civil affairs. At the general assembly in May 1665 counties were first made and county courts were first instituted by that name. In 1670 an altera-

tion was made in the mode of election, which had hitherto been by the whole body of freemen. The freemen had now become so numerous that they were allowed to complete the election of civil officers at Hartford by proxy, and a law was enacted, regulating elections. The number of men in Connecticut in 1671, from 16 to 60 years of age, was 2,050. In 1672 the union of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Plymouth was renewed, and the first code of Connecticut laws was published. The book was printed at Cambridge, compiled by Roger Ludlow. Every family was required to possess one. The Indian wars in 1675 and 1676 occasioned much suffering in the colony. In 1687, when Andros was governor of New England, an attempt was made to wrest the charter from Connecticut. A quo warranto against the governor and company had been issued two years before, and in October of this year, when the assembly was sitting, Andros went to Hartford with sixty regular troops, demanded the charter, and declared the government to be dissolved. The subject was debated in the assembly until evening, when the charter was brought and laid upon the table; but the lights being instantly extinguished, captain Wadsworth of Hartford seized it, and secreted it in the cavity of a large oak tree in front of the house of Samuel Wyllys. This tree, measuring 21 feet in circumference, is now standing. Sir Edmund Andros assumed the government, and the records of the colony were closed. He appointed all officers, civil and military. Notwithstanding the professions of regard to the public good, made by the tyrant, he soon began to infringe the rights of the people. The laws for the support of the clergy were suspended. Liberty, property, every thing dear to man becoming insecure, the progress of improvement was arrested, and, as authority was in the hands of the wicked, the people mourned. After the seizure of Andros by the daring friends of liberty in Massachusetts, the old magistrates of Connecticut were induced again to accept the government, at the

request of the freemen, May 9, 1689. In 1691 the old charter was resumed, being acknowledged to be valid, as no judgment had been entered against it. The clergy were exempted from taxation in 1706, and the Saybrook platform was adopted in 1708. In 1711 a superior court, to be held annually in the several counties, was established. The college, which had been incorporated at Saybrook in 1701, was in 1717 removed to New Haven, and in the following year named Yale college. In 1750 the laws of Connecticut were again revised and published in a small folio volume.

The charter of this colony being supposed to extend the western boundary to the south sea, purchases were accordingly made in 1754 of the Indians of the Six Nations by a number of the inhabitants of Connecticut, called the Susquehannah and Delaware companies, of a large tract of land lying west of the Delaware river, and thence spreading over the east and west branches of Susquehannah river, on which considerable settlements were shortly after made. The settlers were incorporated afterwards by the general assembly & annexed to the county of Litchfield. As the charter of Pennsylvania covered these settlements, a dispute arose, which was maintained with warmth for some time, and was at length submitted to gentlemen, chosen for the purpose, whose decision was in favor of Pennsylvania. At the close of the revolution Conn. ceded all her charter claims west of Penns. to congress, reserving only a tract of the width of the state of Connecticut, and 120 miles in length, bounded north by lake Erie, containing near four millions of acres. This cession was accepted by congress, which establishes to Connecticut her title to these lands. The legislature of this state in 1793, granted to the sufferers in the several towns, that were burned during the war, a tract of half a million of acres on the west end of this reservation. The American revolution, which so essentially affected the governments of most of the colonies, produced no very perceptible alteration in the

government of Connecticut. While under the jurisdiction of Great Britain they elected their own governors, and all subordinate civil officers in the same manner, and with as little control, as at the present time. Connecticut has always been a republic, and perhaps as perfect and as happy a republic as ever existed. Its system of laws, digested by Zephaniah Swift and published in 1796, is contained in an 8vo. volume. The Con. academy of arts and sciences was incorporated in 1801. The school fund of Con. amounts to 1,882,000 dollars, yielding a revenue of upwards of 80,000 dollars annually. The dividend is 85 cents to each child in the common schools, or from 5 to 12,000 dollars to each of the 8 counties.

A new constitution was adopted in 1818. The governor can reprieve but not pardon, that power being given to the legislature. All free white male citizens, resident for six months, who have paid a tax, are electors, and themselves eligible to any office. The elections are annual, the first Wednesday of May. The judges are chosen by the legislature. The senate consists of 12. There is no council. There is no religious test of office, and entire freedom of religion is secured.—*Trumbull's hist. of Con.*; *Morse's geog.*; *H. Adams' N.E.*; *Morse and Parish's N.E.*; *Rees' cycl.*; *Holmes; Gordon, 1.*

CONWAY, Henry, general, a hero of the revolution, died in East Tennessee in Sept. 1812 of the sting of bees.

CONWAY, Thomas, maj. gen., a native of Ireland, came from France in 1777 on the recommendation of Silas Deane. After intriguing against Washington and fighting gen. Cadwallader, he returned to France in 1778. It was while suffering under the wound, received in the duel, that he repented and wrote to Washington, "You are in my eyes the great and good man."

CONWAY, Robert, general, a hero of the revolution, died at Georgetown, South Carolina, in Dec. 1823, aged 70. He had previously lived at Charleston.

COOKE, Elisha, a physician of Bos-

ton, the son of Richard C., was born Sept. 16, 1637, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1657. After having been an assistant under the old government, he was sent to England in 1689 as an agent of Mass. to procure the restoration of the charter. He was decided in his opinion, that if the old charter could not be obtained, it would be better to meet the consequences, than to submit to a charter, which abridged the liberties of the people. When the new charter was procured in 1691, he refused to accept it, and did what he could to prevent its acceptance. Increase Mather, who was agent at the same time, pursued a different course, thinking it wise to submit to a necessary evil. Though he was not placed in the list of counsellors, nominated by Dr. Mather in 1692, from apprehensions that he would oppose the new charter; yet in the following year he was elected in Massachusetts. He was, however, rejected by gov. Phips, because he opposed his appointment in England. In 1694 he was reelected, and continued in the council till 1703, when gov. Dudley negatived his election, as he did for a number of years successively. He died Oct. 31, 1715, aged 78 years. Though esteemed as a physician, he was most remarkable in his political character, having been more than 40 years in places of public trust, and being always firm and steady to his principles. He married a daughter of gov. Leverett. —*Hutchinson*, I. 393, 408; II. 70, 136, 211.

COOKE, Elisha, distinguished in the history of Mass., was the son of the preceding and was graduated at Harvard college in 1697. He was a representative of Boston in the general court in 1713, and was in favor of a private bank rather than of the public bank, the plan of which was adopted to remedy the evils of the bills of credit. He was elected into the council in 1717, and immediately commenced his opposition to gov. Shute, engaging on the popular side. This was the commencement of the dispute. The different parties became more hostile; new subjects of controversy arose; and

Shute was at length obliged to leave the colony. Mr. Cooke was elected a counsellor in 1718; but the governor in a manner not very civil informed him, that his attendance at the board would be excused. In 1720 he was chosen speaker of the house of representatives; but the governor negatived the choice, and as the house refused to make a new election, contesting his right to control them, he dissolved the assembly. At the next session a different person was elected, not because the pretension of Shute was admitted, but that there might be no obstruction to the progress of the regular business of the court. In 1723 he was appointed agent for Mass., and sailed for London in January. Soon after his return he was chosen in May 1726 a member of the council. On the accession of gov. Belcher, he was appointed in 1730 a justice of the common pleas for Suffolk. He had hitherto retained the attachment of the people by endeavoring to support their liberties, but being desirous of securing his interest both with the governor and the town of Boston, a jealousy was excited, and he was in danger of losing the regard of both parties. In 1733 or 1734 he was elected representative by a majority of only one or two votes in six or seven hundred. He died in Aug. 1737, worn out with his labors, having been many years the head of the popular party. He published political tracts.—*Hutchinson*, II. 221, 233, 302, 348, 391; *Collect. hist. soc.* III. 300.

COOKE, Samuel, first minister of the second parish in Cambridge, was graduated at Harvard college in 1735, and ordained Sept. 12, 1739. He died June 4, 1783, aged 74, and was succeeded by Mr. Fiske. He was a man of science, of a social disposition, distinguished by his good sense and prudence, and a faithful servant of the Lord Jesus. He published a sermon at the ordination of C. Brown, 1748; of W. Symmes, 1759; the election sermon, 1770; a sermon for a memorial of the battle of Lexington, 1777.—*Hist. col.* VII. 33.

COOKE, George Frederic, a theatri-

cal performer, was born in Westminster, Apr. 17, 1756. He became distinguished as a player in London in 1800. He came to America in Nov. 1810, and was much admired. He was intemperate and died at N. York as a drunkard Sept. 26, 1812. Mr. Dunlap published his memoirs, 2 vols. 1813.

COOPER, William, minister in Boston, was a native of that town, and, being early impressed by the truths of religion and delighting in the study of the scriptures, passed through the temptations of youth without a blemish upon his character. He was grave, but not gloomy nor austere; discreet, but not precise; and cheerful, with innocence. While a member of Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1712, he ardently cultivated those branches of science, which were most useful & important. Every literary pursuit was sanctified by prayer, and every human acquisition rendered subservient to the knowledge of God and religion. Soon after he began to preach, the eminence of his qualifications as a minister attracted the attention of the church in Brattle street, Boston, and he was invited to be colleague pastor with Mr. Colman. At his own request his ordination was delayed for a year until May 23, 1716, when he was inducted into the sacred office. From this period to that of his death his ministerial gifts, graces, and usefulness seemed constantly to increase, and the more he was known, the more he was esteemed, loved, and honored. In the year 1737 he was chosen president of Harvard college, but he declined the honorable trust. He died Dec. 13, 1743, aged 49.

He was an eminent preacher, being an able and zealous advocate of the distinguishing doctrines of the gospel. Jesus Christ was ever the prominent object in his discourses. He insisted much on the doctrines of grace, considering them as not only constituting the sole foundation of a sinner's hope, but as exhibiting the capital aids & incentives to holiness of heart and life. Hence his preaching was practical as well as evangelical. He inculca-

ted obedience upon christian principles and by christian arguments. His sermons were easy and natural in method, rich in important truth; plain, but not grovelling in style; solid and argumentative, yet animated with the spirit of devotion; calculated at once to enlighten the mind, to impress the conscience, and to warm the heart. In explaining the profound and sublime truths of the gospel he had the singular felicity to be intelligible to the ignorant, instructive to the well informed, and edifying to the serious. In prayer he remarkably excelled. He had a voice at once strong and pleasant, an elocution grave and dignified; while a deep impression of God, whose mercy he implored, and whose messages he delivered, was visible in his countenance & demeanor, & added an indescribable solemnity to all his performances. His benevolent labors were not in vain: He was an eminent instrument & promoter of the great revival of religion, which occurred toward the close of his life. With a heart overflowing with joy he declared, that "since the year 1740 more people had sometimes come to him in concern about their souls in one week, than in the preceding 24 years of his ministry." To these applicants he was a most judicious and affectionate counsellor and guide. Though the general attention to the things of another world was pronounced by many to be enthusiasm and fanaticism, yet Mr. Cooper, while he withstood the irregularities, which prevailed, was persuaded, that there was a remarkable work of divine grace. The numerous instances in his own parish of persons, affected either with pungent and distressing convictions of sin, with deep humiliation and self-abhorrence, with ardent love to God and man, or with inexpressible consolation in religion, perfectly satisfied him, that the power of the divine Reprover, Sanctifier, and Comforter was among them. In the private walks of life he displayed the combined excellencies of the gentleman and christian. He had but little warning of the approach of death, but in the lucid intervals of his disease he was enabled

to declare, that he rejoiced in God his Savior.

He published a sermon on the incomprehensibility of God, 1714; how and why young people should cleanse their way, 1716; a sermon to young people, 1723; a funeral sermon on J. Corey, 1726; on the earthquake, 1727; a discourse on early piety, 1728; a discourse on the reality, extremity, and absolute certainty of hell-torments, 1732; on the death of lieut. gov. Tailer, 1732; at the ordination of R. Breck, 1736; concio hyemalis, or a winter sermon, 1737; on the death of P. Thacher, 1739; the doctrine of predestination unto life explained and vindicated in four sermons, 1740; which were republished in 1804; election sermon, 1740; a preface to Edward's sermon on the trial of the spirits, 1741; two sermons preached at Portsmouth in the time of the revival, 1741.—*Colman's funeral ser.*; *Panoplist*, II. 537-540; *Collect. hist. soc.* x. 157.

COOPER, Samuel, D.D., minister in Boston, son of the preceding, was born March 28, 1725. He exhibited early marks of a masterly genius. As his mind was deeply impressed by religious truth, soon after he was graduated at Harvard college, in 1743, he devoted himself to the study of divinity, preferring the office of a minister of the gospel to the temporal advantages, which his talents might have procured him. When he first appeared in the pulpit, his performances were so acceptable, and raised such expectations, that at the age of twenty years he was invited by the congregation in Brattle street, Boston, to succeed his father as colleague with Dr. Colman. In this office he was ordained May 21, 1746, 30 years after the ordination of his father. He did not disappoint the hopes of his friends. His reputation increased, and he soon became one of the most popular preachers in the country. After a ministry of 37 years, he died of the apoplexy Dec. 29, 1783, aged 58.

Dr. Cooper was very distinguished in the sacred office, which he sustained. His sermons were evangelical and per-

spicuous, and unequalled in America for elegance and taste. Delivering them with energy and pathos, his eloquence arrested attention and warmed the heart. In his prayers, which were uttered with humility and reverence, there was a grateful variety; and, as they were pertinent, scriptural, and animated with the spirit of devotion, they were admirably calculated to raise the souls of his fellow worshippers to God. His presence in the chambers of the sick was peculiarly acceptable, for he knew how to address the conscience without offence, to impart instruction, to soothe, and to comfort. His attention was not confined to theology; but he made himself acquainted with other branches of science, and was one of the most finished classical scholars of his day. His friendship to literature induced him, after the destruction of the library of Harvard college by fire, to exert himself to procure subscriptions to repair the loss. In 1767 he was elected a member of the corporation, in which office he continued until his death. He was an active member of the society for propagating the gospel among the aborigines of America. To his other acquisitions he added a just knowledge of the nature and design of government, and the rights of mankind. Most sincerely attached to the cause of civil and religious liberty, he was among the first of those patriots, who took a decided part in opposition to the arbitrary exactions of Great Britain. In his intercourse with his fellow citizens and by his pen he endeavored to arouse and strengthen the spirit of resistance. Such were his abilities and firmness, that he was esteemed and consulted by some of the principal men, who were the means of effecting our revolution. He did much towards procuring foreign alliances. His letters were read with great satisfaction in the court of Versailles, while men of the most distinguished characters in Europe became his correspondents. The friendship, which he maintained with Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adams, was the means of introducing to his acquaintance many gentlemen from France, to whom

he rendered himself peculiarly agreeable by his literary attainments, by an engaging address, and by the ease and politeness of his manners. Receiving from Dr. Franklin the letters of Hutchinson, procured by Mr. Williamson, with a strict injunction not to allow them to be published, he put them into the hands of a gentleman under the same injunction; but his confidence was misplaced. When his country had asserted her right to independence, believing that knowledge is necessary to the support of a free government, he was anxious to render our liberties perpetual by promoting literary establishments. He was therefore one of the foremost in laying the foundation of the American academy of arts and sciences, and was chosen its first vice president in the year 1780. In his last illness he expressed his great satisfaction in seeing his country in peace, and in possession of freedom and independence, and his hopes, that the virtue and the public spirit of his countrymen would prove to the world, that they were not unworthy of these inestimable blessings. In the intervals of reason, he informed his friends, that he was perfectly resigned to the will of heaven; that his hopes and consolations sprang from a firm belief of those truths, which he had preached to others; and that he wished not to be detained any longer from that state of perfection and felicity, which the gospel had opened to his view.

Besides his political writings, which appeared in the journals of the day, he published the following discourses; on the artillery election, 1751; before the society for encouraging industry, 1753; at the general election, 1756; on the reduction of Quebec, 1759; at the ordination of J. Jackson, 1760; on the death of George II, 1761; at the Dudleian lecture, 1773; on the commencement of the new constitution of Massachusetts, Oct. 25, 1780. This last discourse, with others of his productions, have been published in several languages, and, being written in a polished and elegant manner, were well calculated for the lips of an eloquent

speaker, such as he himself was. He was also one of the poetic contributors to the "Pietas et Gratulatio," with Dr. Church and others, 1760.—*Clarke's funeral*; *Amer. herald*, Jan. 19, 1784; *Contin. journal*, Jan. 22; *Holmes; Thacher's cent. disc.*

COOPER, Myles, D. D., president of King's college, New York, was educated in the university of Oxford, where he took the degree of master of arts in 1760. He arrived at New York in the autumn of 1762, being recommended by the archbishop of Canterbury as a person well qualified to assist in the management of the college, and to succeed the president. He was received by Dr. Johnson with the affection of a father, and was immediately appointed professor of moral philosophy. After the resignation of Dr. Johnson in Feb. 1763, he was chosen president previously to the commencement in May. It was not long before Dr. Closesey, a gentleman, who had been educated in Trinity college, Dublin, and had taken the degree of doctor of physic, was appointed professor of natural philosophy. A grammar school was also established and connected with the college, under the care of Mr. Cushing from Boston. The classes were now taught by Mr. Cooper, Mr. Harper, and Dr. Closesey; and under such able instructors they had peculiar advantages. In the year 1775 Dr. Cooper, as his politics leaned towards the British, was reduced to the necessity of withdrawing from the college and returning to England. He was afterwards one of the ministers of the episcopal chapel of Edinburgh, in which city he died May 1, 1785, aged about fifty years. After the revolution William Samuel Johnson, son of Dr. Johnson, was president of the college.

Dr. Cooper, though he had long expected death, waiting patiently for its approach, yet died in rather a sudden manner. The following epitaph was written by himself.

"Here lies a priest of English blood,
Who, living, lik'd what'er was good;
Good company, good wine, good name,

Yet never hunted after fame ;
 But as the first he still prefer'd,
 So here he chose to be interr'd,
 And, unobscur'd, from crowds withdrew
 To rest among a chosen few,
 In humble hopes, that sovereign love
 Will raise him to be blest above."

He published a volume of poems in 1758, and a sermon on civil government, preached before the university of Oxford on a fast, 1777. While in this country he maintained a literary character of considerable eminence. He wrote on the subject on an American episcopate, and sometimes used his pen on political subjects. It is said, he narrowly escaped the fury of the whigs.—*New and gen. biog. dict.* ; *Miller*, ii. 369 ; *Penna. packet*, July 29, 1785 ; *Chandler's life of Johnson*, 106—109.

COPLEY, John Singleton, an eminent painter, was born in 1738 in Boston. He had a natural talent for painting, and was the pupil and successor of Smibert. Many full length portraits, painted by him, remain in Massachusetts. In coloring and drapery he excelled ; and his likenesses were faithful. He went to England before the war. In 1770 he was admitted a member of the royal academy of painting in London. He was patronised by Mr. West. In 1774 he went to Italy ; and in 1776 returned to England, where he met his wife and children, whom he had left in Boston. He now devoted himself to portrait painting. His first historical picture was the Youth, rescued from a shark. His picture of the Death of lord Chatham established his fame. Afterwards he painted the siege of Gibraltar ; major Pearson's death on the island of Jersey ; Charles I. in the house of commons ; the surrender of De Winter to Duncan ; besides many portraits. He died suddenly, September 25, 1815. His mother was Sarah Winslow of the Plymouth family. Col. Henry Bromfield married his sister. His wife was the daughter of Rich. Clarke, a merchant in Boston, one of the consignees of the India company's tea ; a connexion, which may account for his attachment to the royal interest. His daughter married Gardiner

Greene, who in 1818 presented to Harvard college a collection of all the proof engravings of Copley's historical paintings.—*Knapp's lect.* 191 ; *Enc. Amer.*

CORBITANT, an Indian sachem, living at Mattapoiset, a neck of land in Swanzey, was an enemy of the Plymouth plantation at the first settlement. He was a sachem under Massasoit. Indignant at the peace made with the English, he in 1621 seized Squanto at Namasket, or Middleborough, and put his knife to the breast of Hobbamoc, another Indian, friendly to the English, who, being stout, broke away and fled to Plymouth. Capt. Standish and ten men were immediately sent to Namasket to take Corbitant prisoner ; but he escaped. Some time after Corbitant through the mediation of Massasoit made peace, and ventured to show himself at Plymouth. In March 1623 he was visited by E. Winslow and John Hampden, celebrated in English history, with Hobbamoc for their guide. The Indian "was a notable politician, yet full of merry jests and squibs, and never better pleased, than when the like were returned again upon him." He inquired, why it was, that when he visited the English, the guns were pointed towards him. And on being told, it was out of respect and honor, he said, shaking his head, he "liked not such salutations." On seeing his visitors ask a blessing on their food, he inquired the meaning, and on being told the reason, said it was well ; he too believed in an almighty power, called *Kichtan*.—*Hist. col.* viii. 263, *Mourt's relat. in 2 Hist. col.* ix. 54 ; *Belkn. biog.* ii. 229.

CORLET, Elijah, an eminent instructor, commenced his labors at Cambridge not long after the first settlement of the town. He was master of the grammar school between forty and fifty years, and many of the most worthy men in the country enjoyed the benefit of his instructions previously to their entrance into college. The society for propagating the gospel compensated him for his attention to the Indian scholars, who were designed for the university. He died in

1687, aged 76. He was a man of learning, piety, and respectability. N. Walter published an elegy on his death in blank verse. He wrote a Latin epitaph on Mr. Hooker, which is inserted in Mather's *magnalia*.—*Hist. col.* i. 243; vii. 22; *life of Walter*; *Mather's magnalia* iii. 68.

CORNBURY, Edward Hyde, lord, governor of New York, was the son of the earl of Clarendon, and being one of the first officers, who deserted the army of king James, king William, in gratitude for his services, appointed him to an American government. Hunted out of England by a host of hungry creditors, bent upon accumulating as much wealth, as he could squeeze from the purses of an impoverished people, and animated with unequalled zeal for the church, he commenced his administration, as successor of lord Bellamont, May 3, 1702. His sense of justice was as weak, as his bigotry was uncontrollable. The following act of outrage will exhibit his character. A great sickness, which was probably the yellow fever, prevailing in New York in 1703, lord Cornbury retired to Jamaica, on Long Island; and as Mr. Hubbard, the presbyterian minister, lived in the best house in the town, his lordship requested the use of it during his short residence there. Mr. Hubbard put himself to great inconvenience to oblige the governor, and the governor in return delivered the parsonage house into the hands of the episcopal party, and seized upon the glebe. In the year 1707 he imprisoned without law two presbyterian ministers for presuming to preach in New York without his license. They were sent out by some dissenters in London as itinerant preachers for the benefit of the middle and southern colonies. He had a conference with them, and made himself conspicuous as a savage bigot, and as an ungentlemanly tyrant. The cries of the oppressed reaching the ears of the queen in 1708, she appointed lord Lovelace governor in his stead. As soon as Cornbury was superseded, his creditors threw him into the custody of the sheriff

of New York; but after the death of his father he was permitted to return to England, and succeeded to the earldom of Clarendon. He died at Chelsea April 1, 1723. Never was there a governor of New York so universally detested, or so deserving of abhorrence. His behavior was trifling, mean, and extravagant. It was not uncommon for him to dress himself in a woman's habit, and then to patrol the fort, in which he resided. By such freaks he drew upon himself universal contempt; while his despotism, bigotry, injustice, and insatiable avarice aroused the indignation of the people.—*Smith's New York*, 101–116; *Hutchinson* ii. 123; *Marshall*, i. 272.

CORNELIUS, Elias, a physician and a patriot of the revolution, was a native of Long Island. At the age of 19, in opposition to the advice of his relatives, who were then attached to the British cause, he repaired to New York early in 1777, and, being recommended by his instructor, Dr. Samuel Lathan, was appointed surgeon's mate in the 2d R. Island reg., commanded by col. Israel Angell. On reconnoitering near the lines above N. York, he was soon taken prisoner and carried to the "old Provost" jail in the city, where he suffered incredible hardships, till with great courage and presence of mind he made his escape in March 1778. He immediately rejoined the army and continued in it till the close of 1781. He died at Somers, New York, June 13, 1823, aged 65. He left a widow, 3 daughters, and a son. As a physician he had extensive and successful practice. It was while he was in the army, that he received those religious impressions, which issued in an established christian hope. A warm friend to charitable institutions, he left 100 dollars to each of the following societies,—the American Bible, Education, Foreign mission, and the United foreign mission.—*Boston recorder*, July 5, 1823.

CORNELIUS, Elias, D. D., secretary of the American Education society, son of the preceding, graduated at Yale college in 1813; and, after studying theolo-

gy, engaged in 1816 as an agent of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in which capacity he was for one or two years very active and successful. In Sept. and Oct. 1817 he visited the missions in the Cherokee nation. On his way thence to the Chickasaw nation he met a party of Indians from the Arkansas, and redeemed from them a little Osage orphan captive, 5 years of age, and sent the girl to the mission family. The subsequent winter he spent at New Orleans, in the employment of the Missionary society of Connecticut. He arrived in the city Dec. 30, 1817, and commenced preaching and gathering a congregation. Jan. 22, 1818 he was joined by Sylvester Larned and they labored together till the congregation was organized and Mr. Larned invited to become the minister; after which he turned his attention to the poor and sick and others of the destitute. In the spring he returned to Andover; and July 21, 1819 was installed as colleague with Dr. Worcester at Salem. In Sept. 1826 he was dismissed by the advice of a mutual council, having been appointed Secretary of the American Education society. In the service of this institution he devised the plan of permanent scholarships and met with unexampled success in soliciting subscriptions. He established also the Quarterly Register and Journal of the A. Education society, which he conducted for some years, assisted by Mr. B. B. Edwards. In Oct. 1831 he was chosen Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in the place of Mr. Everts deceased. But he had signified his acceptance of this office only a few weeks, and he had just entered the new and wide field of toil for the enlargement of the kingdom of Jesus Christ, when he was removed from the world. Exhausted by a journey from Boston, he was taken sick at Hartford, Con., Feb. 7, and died in that city of a fever on the brain Feb. 12, 1832, aged 37. His wife, the daughter of Rev. Asahel Hooker, arrived a few hours after his decease.—Dr. Cornelius was enterprising,

bold, and eloquent; though resolute, yet considerate and prudent. Of a vigorous frame and determined spirit, he was capable of meeting and surmounting great difficulties. He fell in the fulness of his strength; and the American churches are again taught not to trust in man. Besides his labors in the Quarterly Journal and the Annual Reports of the Education society, he published a discourse on the doctrine of the trinity, reprinted as No. 185 of the Tract society.

CORNWALLIS, Charles, marquis, commander of the British army in America, surrendered at Yorktown Oct. 19, 1781,—an event, which brought the war to a close. In 1790 he was governor general of India and by his victories in the war with Tipppo Saib acquired high reputation. Again was he appointed in 1805 governor of India, where he died, at Ghazepore, Oct. 5. He married in 1768 Miss Jones, a lady of large fortune, said to have died of a broken heart in consequence of his engaging in the American war. He published an answer to the narrative of sir Henry Clinton, 1783.

CORREA De Serra, Joseph Francis, minister plenipotentiary from Portugal to this country, was born in 1750, and studied at Rome and Naples. Botany early engaged his attention. After the peace of Amiens he resided 11 years in Paris. He came to this country in 1813 in order to prosecute his researches in natural history; and, while here, received his appointment as minister from Portugal. He died at Lisbon in Sept. 1823, aged 74. He was an eminent botanist. He published dissertations on subjects of natural history in the English phil. transactions; note sur la valeur du périperme; vues carpologiques; collecao de livros ineditos de historia Portug., 3 vol., 1790; soil of Kentucky in Amer. ph. tr. i. n. series.

CORTEZ, Hernando, the conqueror of Mexico, was born in Estremadura, in Spain, in 1495. At the age of 33 he sailed from Cuba Nov. 18, 1518, with 11 small vessels, 617 men, soldiers and sailors, 10 field pieces, and only 13 firelocks. He landed at Tabasco and captured it.

At Vera Cruz he built a small fort; then, burning his ships, he advanced against Mexico, with 500 men and 15 horses. The emperor, Montezuma, received him into the city with great pomp; but he was seized and confined by the Spaniard. In a tumult of the people Montezuma was brought forward, in order to quell it; but in the attack the emperor was mortally wounded and the invaders driven from the city. But Cortez, after obtaining recruits, marched again to Mexico in Dec. 1520 and after a siege of three months took it, and seized Guatemozin. The sovereign was placed on burning coals, in order to extort from him a confession of the place, where his riches were concealed. Thus the empire was subdued by a small band of adventurers, and hundreds of the natives for refusing to become christians were cruelly put to death by men of less religion, than they. The name of Cortez is made memorable on the earth for bravery, avarice, and cruelty. He died in Spain Dec. 2, 1554, aged 63.

CORTLANDT, Pierre Van, lieutenant governor of New York, was appointed to that office at the commencement of the new government in 1777, and was continued in it 18 years in succession till 1795, his friend and confidant, Geo. Clinton, being during the same period governor. He early took an active part against the oppressive acts of the British government. Of the first provincial congress he was a member; also of the convention, which framed the constitution of New York. His residence being 40 or 50 miles from the city, during the war his family was driven from their dwelling in the manor of Cortlandt; but he confided in the justice of the American cause, and, putting his trust in God, he was undismayed by danger. He died at his seat at Croton river May 1, 1819, aged 94. His wife was the daughter of Gilbert Livingston. Col. Van Cortlandt, probably his son, married a daughter of gov. Clinton. Augustus Van Cortlandt, perhaps his brother, died in Tonkers, N. Y. in 1823, aged 96.—He was a man of exemplary virtues, upright, benevolent, the friend of the poor,

and died a sincere christian, with full assurance of salvation by the redeeming love of Jesus Christ, upon whom in his last moments he called to receive him to endless life and glory.—*West Chester Gaz.*

CORY, Giles, accused of witchcraft, was brought into court at Salem in Sept. 1592; but observing the fate of those, who had been tried, 15 at that court having been convicted, he refused to plead, and agreeably to law he had judgment for standing mute and was pressed to death. This is the only instance of the kind in the history of this country. Eight of the 15 were executed Sept. 22, among whom was Martha Cory.—*Hutchinson, ii. 60.*

COTTON, John, one of the most distinguished of the early ministers of New England, was born in Derby, Eng., Dec. 4, 1585. At the age of 13 he was admitted a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, and afterwards removed to Emanuel college, where he obtained a fellowship. He was soon chosen the head lecturer in the college, being also employed as tutor to many scholars, who afterwards became distinguished. For this office he was peculiarly well qualified, as his knowledge was extensive, his manners gentle and accommodating, and he possessed an uncommon ease and facility in communicating his ideas. His occasional orations and discourses were so accurate and elegant, and displayed such invention and taste, that he acquired a high reputation in the university. Hitherto he had been seeking the gratification of a literary taste, or yielding to the claims of ambition; but at length a complete change in his character, which he attributed to the grace of God, induced him to engage with earnestness in the pursuit of new and more exalted objects. While a member of the college his conscience had been impressed by the faithful preaching of William Perkins; but he resisted his convictions; and such was his enmity to the truths, which had disturbed his peace, that when he heard the bell toll for the funeral of that eminent servant of God, it was a joyful sound to him. It announced his release from

a ministry, hostile to his self-righteous and unhumiliated spirit. It was not long, however, before he was again awakened from his security by a sermon of Dr. Sibs on the misery of those, who have no righteousness except the moral virtues. After a distressing anxiety of three years it pleased God to give him joy in believing. He was soon called upon to preach again in his turn before the university, and more anxious to do good than to attract applause, he did not array his discourse in the ornaments of language, but preached with plainness and pungency upon the duty of repentance. The vain wits of the university, disappointed in their expectations of a splendid harangue, and reproved by the fidelity of him, who was now a christian minister, did not hum their applauds as usual, and one of them, Mr. Preston, who afterwards became famous in the religious world, received such deep impressions upon his mind as were never effaced. Such was the collegial life of Mr. Cotton.

About the year 1612, when in the 28th year of his age, he became the minister of Boston in Lincolnshire. Soon after his establishment in this place, the zeal of a physician in the town in promoting arminian sentiments induced him to dwell much and principally for some time upon what he believed to be the truths of scripture; upon the doctrine of God's eternal election before all foresight of good or evil, and the redemption only of the elect; upon the effectual influence of the Holy Spirit in the conversion of the sinner, without any regard to the previous exertions of free will; & upon the certain perseverance of every true believer. Such was his success, that he soon silenced his antagonist, and afterwards the doctrine of predestination was not brought into controversy. He soon entertained doubts respecting the lawfulness of complying with some of the ceremonies of the church, and was subjected to inconveniences on this account; but as his people coincided with him in his sentiments he kept his place for twenty years, and was during this time remarkably useful not on-

ly by the effect of his faithful preaching, but as an instructor of young men, who were designed for the ministry, some of whom were from Germany and Holland. His labors were immense, for in addition to his other avocations he generally preached four lectures in the course of a week. His benevolent exertions were not in vain. It pleased God, that a general reformation should take place in the town. The voice of profaneness was no longer heard, and the infinitely important truths of the gospel arrested the attention of almost all the inhabitants. He was much admired, and much applauded, but he ever remained humble. At length, after the government of the English church fell into the hands of bishop Laud, divisions arose among the parishioners of Mr. Cotton; a dissolute fellow, who had been punished for his immoralities, informed against the magistrates and the minister for not kneeling at the sacrament; and Mr Cotton, being cited before the high commission court, was obliged to flee. After being concealed for some time in London, he embarked for this country, anxious to secure to himself the peaceable enjoyment of the rights of conscience, though in a wilderness. He sailed in the same vessel with Mr. Hooker and Mr. Stone, and the circumstance of their names caused the people to say on their arrival, Sept. 4, 1633, that their three great necessities would now be supplied, for they had Cotton for their clothing, Hooker for their fishing, and Stone for their building. This was an age of conceits. During the voyage three sermons or expositions were delivered almost every day, and Mr. Cotton was blessed in the birth of his eldest son, whom, at his baptism in Boston, he called Seaborn.— Oct. 10, 1633 he was established the teacher of the church in Boston, as colleague with Mr. Wilson, who was pastor. He was set apart to this office, on a day of fasting, by imposition of the hands of Mr. Wilson, and his two elders. He remained in this town, connected with this church, more than 19 years; and such was his influence in establishing the order

of our churches, and so extensive was his usefulness, that he has been called the patriarch of New England. The prevalence of those erroneous doctrines, which occasioned the synod of 1657, so much disturbed his peace, that he was almost induced to remove to New Haven. Mrs. Hutchinson endeavored to promote her wild sentiments by shielding them under the name of Mr. Cotton; but though he was imposed upon for some time by the artifices of those of her party, yet when he discovered their real opinions, he was bold and decided in his opposition to them. Though he did not sign the result of the synod of 1687 on account of his differing from it in one or two points; he yet approved of it in general, and his peaceable intercourse with his brethren in the ministry was not afterwards interrupted on account of his supposed errors. In 1642 he was invited to England with Mr. Hooker and Mr. Davenport to assist in the assembly of divines at Westminster, and he was in favor of accepting the invitation, but Mr. Hooker was opposed to it, as he was at that time forming a system of church government for New England. His death, which was occasioned by an inflammation of the lungs, brought on by exposure in crossing the ferry to Cambridge, where he went to preach, occurred Dec. 23, 1652, when he was 67 years of age. So universally was he venerated, that many sermons were preached on his decease in different parts of the country.

Mr. Cotton sustained a high reputation for learning. He was a critic in Greek, and with Hebrew he was so well acquainted, that he could discourse in it. He also wrote Latin with elegance, as a specimen of which his preface to Norton's answer to the inquiries of Apollonius has often been mentioned. In the pulpit he impressed his hearers with admiration. Uniting to conspicuous talents and a profound judgment the candor and mildness, enjoined in the gospel, and the warmth of pious feeling, his instructions did not meet the resistance, which is often experienced, but fell with the gentleness of the dew, and insinuated themselves im-

perceptibly into the mind. His labors, soon after he came to Boston, were more effectual, than those of any of the ministers in the country; he was the means of exciting great attention to religious subjects; and some of the most profligate were brought to renounce their iniquities, and to engage in a course of conduct more honorable and more satisfactory, and which would terminate in everlasting felicity. His discourses were generally written with the greatest attention, though he sometimes preached without any preparation. His intimate and accurate knowledge of the scriptures and the extent of his learning enabled him to do this without difficulty. His written sermons, which he had composed with care, were yet remarkable for their simplicity and plainness, for he was desirous, that all should understand him, and less anxious to acquire fame, than to do good. His voice was not loud, but it was so clear and distinct, that it was heard with ease by the largest auditory; and his utterance was accompanied by a natural and becoming motion of his right hand. The Lord was in the still, small voice. He preached with such life, dignity, and majesty, that Mr. Wilson said, one almost thinks, that he hears the very prophet speak, upon whose works he is dwelling. His library was large, and he had well studied the fathers and schoolmen, but he preferred Calvin to them all. Being asked in the latter part of his life, why he indulged in nocturnal studies, he answered, that he loved to sweeten his mouth with a piece of Calvin before he went to sleep. Twelve hours in a day were generally occupied by his studies, and such was his zeal in theological pursuits, that he frequently lamented the useless visits, with which he was oppressed, though he was incapable of incivility to persons, who thus intruded upon him. He gave himself chiefly to reading and preparation for the duties of public instruction, depending much on the ruling elders for intelligence respecting his flock. He was an excellent casuist, and besides resolving many cases, which were brought him, he was

also deeply though not violently engaged in controversies respecting church government. In his controversy with Mr. Williams he found an antagonist, whose weapons were powerful and whose cause was good; while he himself unhappily advocated a cause, which he had once opposed, when suffering persecution in England. He contended for the interference of the civil power in support of the truth, and to the objection of Mr. Williams, that this was infringing the rights of conscience, the only reply, that could be made, was, that when a person, after repeated admonitions, persisted in rejecting and opposing fundamental points of doctrine or worship, it could not be from conscience, but against conscience, and therefore, that it was not persecution for cause of conscience for the civil power to drive such persons away, but it was a wise regard to the good of the church; it was putting away evil from the people.

To his intellectual powers and improvements he added the virtues, which render the christian character amiable and interesting. Even Mr. Williams, his great antagonist, with very extraordinary candor speaks of him with esteem and respect, commending him for his goodness and for his attachment to so many of the truths of the gospel. He was modest, humble, gentle, peaceable, patient, and forbearing. Sometimes he almost lamented, that he carried his meekness to such an extent. "Angry men," said he, "have an advantage over me; the people will not oppose them, for they will rage; but some are encouraged to do me injury, because they know, I shall not be angry with them again." It will not be questioned however, that his temper contributed more to his peace, and enjoyment, and usefulness, than a different temper would have done. When he was once told, that his preaching was very dark and comfortless, he replied, "let me have your prayers, brother, that it may be otherwise." Having observed to a person, who boasted of his knowledge of the book of revelation, that he wanted light in those mysteries, the man went

home and sent him a pound of candles; which insolence only excited a smile. "Mr. Cotton," says Dr. Mather, "would not set the beacon of his great soul on fire at the landing of such a little cock boat." A drunken fellow, to make merriment for his companions, approached him in the street, and whispered in his ear, "thou art an old fool." Mr. Cotton replied, "I confess I am so; the Lord make both me and thee wiser than we are, even wise to salvation." Though he asserted the right of the civil power to banish heretics, he yet had a great aversion to engaging in any civil affairs, and with reluctance yielded his attention to any concern, not immediately connected with his holy calling. In his family he was very careful to impart instruction, and wisely and calmly to exercise his authority in restraining vice. He read a chapter in the Bible, with an exposition, before and after which he made a prayer, remembering however to avoid a tedious prolixity. He observed the sabbath from evening to evening, and by him this practice was rendered general in New England. On Saturday evening, after expounding the scriptures, he catechised his children and servants, prayed with them, and sung a psalm. On the sabbath evening the sermons of the day were repeated, and after singing, with uplifted hands and eyes he uttered the doxology, "blessed be God in Christ our Savior." In his study he prayed much. He would rarely engage in any theological research, or sit down to prosecute his studies without first imploring the divine blessing. He kept many days of private fasting and thanksgiving. While he was thus distinguished for his piety, he was also kind and benevolent. He knew, that the efficacy of religious principles must be evinced by good works, and he was therefore hospitable and charitable. The stranger and the needy were ever welcomed to his table. Such was his beneficence, that, when Mr. White was driven with his church from Bermuda into the American wilderness, he collected 700*l.* for their relief, towards which he him-

self contributed very liberally. Two hundred pounds were given by the church in Boston.

After a life of eminent sanctity and usefulness, he was not left destitute of support in his dying moments. In his sickness president Dunster went to see him, and with tears begged his blessing, saying, "I know in my heart, that he, whom you bless, shall be blessed." He sent for the elders of the church, and exhorted them to guard against declensions, expressing to them the pleasure, which he had found in the service of the Lord Jesus Christ. After he had addressed his children, he desired to be left alone, that his thoughts might be occupied by heavenly things without interruption; and thus he died in peace. He was of a clear, fair complexion, and like David of a ruddy countenance. His stature was rather short, than tall. In early life his hair was brown, but in his latter days it was white as the driven snow. In his countenance there was an inexpressible majesty, which commanded reverence from every one, not hardened against good impressions, who approached him. In an epitaph on Mr. Cotton by Mr. Woodbridge are the following lines, which probably led Dr. Franklin to write the famous epitaph on himself.

"A living, breathing Bible; tables where
Both covenants at large engraven were;
Gospel and law in 's heart had each its
column,
His head an index to the sacred volume;
His very name a title page; and next
His life a commentary on the text.
O, what a monument of glorious worth,
When in a new edition he comes forth?
Without errata may we think he'll be,
In leaves and covers of eternity!"

He left two sons, who were ministers of Hampton & of Plymouth. His youngest daughter married Increase Mather.

Mr. Cotton's publications were numerous; the most celebrated are the works, which he published in the controversy with Mr. Williams, and his power of the keys, on the subject of church government. In this work he contends, that the constituent members of a church are el-

ders and brethren; that the elders are intrusted with government, so that without them there can be no elections, admissions, or excommunications; that they have a negative upon the acts of the fraternity, yet that the brethren have so much liberty, that nothing of common concernment can be imposed upon them without their consent. He asserts the necessary communion of churches in synods, who have authority to enjoin such things, as may rectify disorders, dissensions, and confusions of congregations, and upon an obstinate refusal to comply may withdraw communion. The following is a catalogue of his writings: God's promise to his plantation, an election sermon, 1634; a letter in answer to objections made against the New England churches, with the questions proposed to such, as are admitted to church fellowship, 1641; the way of life, 4to; God's mercy mixed with his justice; an abstract of the laws of New England, 1641, and a second edition in 1655; this abstract of such laws of the Jews, as were supposed to be of perpetual obligation, was drawn up in 1636, when Vane was governor, though it was never accepted; it is preserved in vol. v. of the histor. collections; the church's resurrection, on the fifth and sixth verses of revelation xx, 1642; a modest and clear answer to Mr. Ball's discourse on set forms of prayer; exposition of Revelation xvi; the true constitution of a particular, visible church, 1643; the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and power thereof, 1644; the doctrine of the church, to which is committed the keys of the kingdom of heaven; the covenant of God's free grace most sweetly unfolded, to which is added a profession of faith by Mr. Davenport, 1645; 3d. ed. 1671; the way of the churches of Christ in New England, or the way of churches walking in brotherly equality &c.; this was published from an imperfect copy, and represents Mr. Cotton as less friendly to the authority of the elders, than he really was; the pouring out of the seven vials; the controversy concerning liberty of conscience truly stated,

1646 ; a treatise shewing, that singing of psalms is a gospel ordinance, 1647 ; the grounds & ends of the baptism of the children of the faithful, 1647 ; a letter to Mr. Williams ; the bloody tenet washed & made white in the blood of the lamb, being discussed & discharged of blood guiltiness by just defence, in answer to Mr. Williams, to which is added a reply to Mr. Williams' answer to Mr. Cotton's letter, 1647 ; questions, propounded to him by the teaching elders, with his answer to each question ; the way of congregational churches cleared in two treatises, against Mr. Baylie and Mr. Rutherford, 1648 ; of the holiness of church members, proving, that visible saints are the matter of the church, 1650 ; Christ the fountain of life, 1651 ; a brief exposition of Ecclesiastes, 1654 ; his censure upon the way of Mr. Henden of Kent, 1656 ; sermons on the first epistle of John, folio ; a discourse on things indifferent, proving, that no church governors have power to impose indifferent things upon the consciences of men ; exposition of Canticles ; milk for babes, a catechism ; meat for strong men ; a discourse about civil government in a plantation, whose design is religion, 1663. — *Norton's and Mather's life of Cotton ; Mather's magn.*, iii. 14—31 ; *Neal's N. E.* i. 305—307 ; *Hist. col.* v. 171 ; ix. 41—44 ; *Hutchinson*, i. 34, 55—75, 115, 179 ; *Winthrop*, 52—158.

COTTON, Seaborn, minister of Hampton, N. Hampshire, was the son of the preceding, & was born at sea in Aug. 1635, while his parents were on their voyage to New England. His name is put Marigena in the catalogue of Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1651. He was ordained at Hampton in 1660 as successor of Mr. Wheelwright, and died Apr. 19, 1686, aged 52 years. His first wife was Dorothy, daughter of gov. Bradstreet. His son, John, his successor in the ministry at Hampton, was ordained in 1696 and died March 27, 1710, aged 52 years. During governor Cranfield's administration Mr. Moody was imprisoned for refusing to administer the sacrament to him : the next week

the governor sent word to Mr. Cotton, that " when he had prepared his soul, he would come and demand the sacrament of him, as he had done at Portsmouth." This threat induced Mr. Cotton to withdraw for some time to Boston. He was esteemed a thorough scholar, and an able preacher. The heresies of his name sake Pelagius, which had been revived in the world, he regarded with abhorrence.— *Magn.*, iii, 20, 31 ; *Former's Belknap*, i.

COTTON, John, minister of Plymouth, Mass., and of Charleston S. C., brother of the preceding, was the son of John Cotton of Boston, and was born March 13, 1640. He was graduated at Harv. col. in 1657. From 1664 to 1667 he preached on Martha's Vineyard to a congregation of white people and also to the Indians, having acquired a good knowledge of their language ; and thus he afforded great assistance to Thomas Mayhew, who was laboring to make the heathen acquainted with the glad tidings of salvation. In Nov. 1667 he removed to Plymouth on the invitation of the people in that town, but was not ordained until June 30, 1669. He continued here about 30 years. He was a very faithful minister, and his exertions were extensively useful. He was completely occupied in doing good by visiting the families in his parish with the ruling elders, catechising the children, and attending church meetings, and by his public preaching on the sabbath. Before his admission of any person into the church he required a relation, either public or private, of the experience of a work of divine grace. He usually expounded the psalm, which was sung, and the psalms were sung in course. In 1681 the practice of reading the psalm line by line was introduced from regard to a brother, who was unable to read. Some difference of opinion between him and his church respecting the settlement of a neighboring minister having arisen, and there being no prospect of a reconciliation, he was induced to ask a dismission, which was granted Oct. 5, 1697. Being soon invited to South Carolina, he set sail for Charleston Nov. 15, 1698. After

his arrival he gathered a church, and labored with great diligence and much success till his death, Sept. 18, 1699, aged 59 years. In the short space of time, that he lived here, twenty five were added to the number, of which the church consisted, when it was first organized; and many baptized. His church erected a handsome monument over his grave. Among his sons were the following ministers; John of Yarmouth, Roland of Sandwich, and Theophilus of Hampton Falls.

Mr. Cotton was eminent for his acquaintance with the Indian language. When he began to learn it, he hired an Indian for his instructor at the rate of twelve pence a day for fifty days; but his knavish tutor, having received his whole pay in advance, ran away before 20 days had expired. Mr. Cotton, however, found means to perfect his acquaintance with the barbarous dialect. While at Plymouth he frequently preached to the Indians, who lived in several congregations in the neighborhood. The whole care of revising and correcting Eliot's Indian Bible, which was printed at Cambridge in 1685, fell on him.—*Hist. col. iv.* 122—123, 137; *Magnalia*, III. 194, 199, 200; *Mayhew's Indian converts*; *Holmes*.

COTTON, Roland, first minister of Sandwich, Massa., the son of Rev. John C. of Plymouth, was graduated at Harvard college in 1685, ordained Nov. 28, 1694, and died March 29, 1722. His successors were B. Fessenden, A. Williams, and J. Burr. His wife was the sister of gov. Saltonstall, and widow of Rev. J. Denison of Ipswich. One daughter married Rev. J. Brown of Haverhill, and another married Rev. S. Bourne of Scituate. He is worthy of honorable remembrance for his benevolent regard to the spiritual interests of the Indians at Mashpee, of which 214 were under his care in 1693, while 500 of other tribes were under the care of his father.—*Hist. col. i.* 201; x. 133.

COTTON, Josiah, judge, a preacher to the Indians, the son of Rev. John C. of Plymouth, was born Jan. 8, 1680, and graduated at Harvard college in 1698.

Sustaining the office of clerk of court, register of deeds, and judge of the common-pleas, he also preached to the Indians at Manomet and Herring ponds, Plymouth, and Mattakeeset pond, Pembroke, with a salary of 20*l.* from the commissioners for propagating the gospel. His engagement closed Nov. 15, 1744, having preached nearly 40 years both in Indian and English. He died Aug. 19, 1756, aged 75. He had 4 brothers, who were ministers. Of his 14 children his son, John, was minister of Halifax. His daughter, Mary, was the mother of judge Wm. Cushing. He compiled a copious English and Indian vocabulary, the publication of which is promised by the Mass. hist. society.—2 *Hist. col. iv.* 92.

COTTON, John, minister of Newton, Mass. son of Rev. Roland C. of Sandwich, was graduated at Harvard college in 1710. Having been ordained as successor of Mr. Hobart, Nov. 3, 1714, he continued in this place till his death, May 17, 1757, in the sixty fourth year of his age. He was faithful, fervent, and successful in his labors, and was particularly happy in seeing the attention of his people to religious truths in 1729 and 1740. He published a sermon after the earthquakes, 1723; on the death of Nathaniel Cotton of Bristol, 1729; at the ordination of his brother, Ward Cotton, 1734; four sermons, addressed to youth, 1739; at the election, 1753.—*Homer's hist. Newton*; *Collect. hist. soc. v.* 273—276.

COTTON,^b John, first minister of Halifax, Mass., a native of Plymouth, son of Josiah C., was graduated at Harvard college in 1730 and ordained in 1735. The failure of his voice induced him to resign in 1756, and he was succeeded by William Patten, afterwards minister of Hartford, Con.—He was a useful citizen at Plymouth, county treasurer, and register of deeds, and died in 1789, aged 77. He published 2 serm. on a day of humiliation for the drought and war, 1757; practice of the churches as to baptism vindicated; history of Plymouth church.—2 *Hist. col. iv.* 232.

COUDRAY, Du, general, was engaged by the American commissioners at Paris to enter our service as the head of the American artillery. He was at Boston in May 1777. But Sept. 16th he was drowned in the Schuylkill. He rode into a ferry boat, and was unable to control his horse, who plunged into the river. Had he lived, probably great dissatisfaction would have been felt in consequence of the rank assigned him.—*Heath*, 128.

COVINGTON, Leonard, brigadier general, was the son of Levin C. of Maryland. He served with reputation under Wayne in the Indian war. At fort Recovery his horse was shot under him. He participated in the battle on the Miami. Returning to his family, he settled as a planter. For many years he was a member of the Maryland senate; he was also elected a member of congress. In 1809 Mr. Jefferson appointed him lieutenant-col. in the regiment of dragoons. Appointed Aug. 1, 1813 brigadier general, he repaired to the north. At the battle of Williamsburg Nov. 11th, when Boyd commanded, while gallantly leading his brigade to the charge, he was mortally wounded, and died on the 13th, aged 45, leaving a wife and six children. He was buried at French Mills, now called Mount Covington.

COXE, Daniel, an author, claimed the territory of Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana under his father, who purchased of sir Robert Heath, to whom it was originally granted in 1630; but the claim was declared void, as the conditions had not been fulfilled. He lived 14 years in this country; and published a description of the English province of Carolina, by the Spaniards called Florida, &c. 8vo. London, 1722; the same, 1741.

COXE, Tench, a writer on public economy, died at Philadelphia July 16, 1824, aged 68 years. He published an address on American manufactures; an inquiry on the principles of a commercial system for the U. S., 1787; examination of lord Sheffield's observations, 1792; view of the U. S., 1794; thoughts on naval pow-

er & the encouragement of commerce and manufactures, 1806; memoir on the cultivation, trade, and manufacture of cotton, 1807; memoir on a navigation act, 1809; statement of the arts and manufactures of the U. S., 1814.

CRADOCK, Matthew, first governor of Massachusetts, was an opulent merchant in London. Of the London company, which in 1628 purchased the patent of the territory of Mass., he was chosen governor. He never came to this country; but Endicott was sent out to make a plantation. He proposed the important measure of transferring the government to the actual settlers; accordingly Winthrop was chosen governor.—*Winthrop*, i. 2; 2 *Hist. col.* v. 109.

CRADOCK, Thomas, rector of St. Thomas, Baltimore county, Maryland, died in 1760. He delivered a sermon in 1753 before the governor and assembly on the irregularities of some of the clergy. He also published in 1756 a version of the psalms of David in heroic measure, which, though not destitute of merit, will hardly attract many readers at the present day.

CRAFTS, William, a poet, was born in Charleston, S. C. Jan. 24, 1787, and having graduated at Harvard college in 1805, soon settled in his native city as a lawyer of ability. He was a member of the legislature, and for some time the editor of the Charleston Courier. He died at New Lebanon springs, New York, Sept. 23, 1826, aged 39. A collection of his poems and prose essays, with a memoir, was published in 1828.—*Spec. Am. poet.* ii. 144.

CRAIK, James, M. D., a physician, a native of Scotland, accompanied Washington in the expedition against the French and Indians in 1754, and in 1755 attended Braddock and assisted in dressing his wounds. During the revolutionary war he served in the medical department. As director general of the hospital at Yorktown, he was present at the surrender of Cornwallis October 19, 1781. After the war, at the request of Washington, he settled in the neighbor-

hood of Mount Vernon. He died in Fairfax county Feb. 6, 1814, aged 83. He was estimable in the various relations of private life. As a physician he had great skill and success. Washington designated him in these terms, "my compatriot in arms, my old and intimate friend."—*Thatcher's. med. biog.*

CRANCH, Richard, judge of the common pleas for Suffolk, was born in England of puritan parents in Oct. 1726. He resided for a while in Boston and became a member of Dr. Mayhew's church. In 1750 he removed to Braintree, now Quincy, where he died Oct. 16, 1811, aged 85. His wife, Mary, died the next day, aged 70. They had lived together nearly 50 years. She was the daughter of Rev. W. Smith and the sister of Mrs. Adams.—Judge Cranch had 3 children. One daughter married Rev. Jacob Norton of Weymouth and died Jan. 25, 1811: another married John Greenleaf. The son is Wm. Cranch, chief justice of the district court of Columbia and reporter of the supreme court of the U. S. His grandson, Richard, of the topographical engineers, was drowned in lake Erie in 1825. Judge Cranch was very much respected for his intelligence and learning and for his moral and religious character. Theological investigations occupied much of his time. He published his views of the prophecies concerning antichrist.—*Whitney's fun. serm.; Norton's discourse.*

CRANE, James C., secretary of the United Foreign mission society, was born in Morristown, N. J., Jan. 11, 1794. His parents were pious. The faithful instructions of his mother deeply impressed him at the age of 6 years. His father having removed in 1805 to New York, he there served as an apprentice. Amidst temptations he fell into vicious habits; but in consequence of the lessons of his deceased mother he experienced severe rebukes of conscience. The approach of night terrified him, and compelled him to pray; but the return of morning reassured him in his irreligious life. At last in 1813 his anguish constrained him to

seek mercy as a miserable sinner; and he found it. From this time he felt the strongest desires for the conversion of the heathen. By conversing with his fellow apprentices, in a short time a majority of them became pious. Determined to become a missionary, he, while yet an apprentice, attended the lectures of Dr. Mason, and was directed in his studies by Rev. J. M. Matthews. He was ordained in April 1817. In a few days he repaired as a missionary to the Indians in Tuscarora village, where he continued till Sept. 1825, when he was appointed general agent of the United Foreign mission society; and in May 1825 secretary for domestic correspondence as successor to Mr. Lewis. In the same year he visited the Indians in the western part of New York and in Ohio, and returned with impaired health. The society being now about to be merged in another, he was chosen assistant secretary of the American Bible society. He died Jan. 12, 1826, aged 32. He left a wife and 3 children without property. His anxiety for the Indians was strong in his sickness. He said—"O, how mysterious the providence? The fields are white, the laborers few. I have done little—just beginning—and now I am going. The Lord's will be done."—*Panopl. Apr. 1826.*

CRANFIELD, Edward, president of N. H., succeeded Waldron in 1682 and was succeeded by Barefoote in 1685. He was afterwards collector of Barbadoes and died about 1700. The tyrannical acts of his administration are narrated by Belknap. In his displeasure towards Rev. Mr. Moody he endeavored to enforce the uniformity act. He ventured to tax the people without their consent. He came to this country to make his fortune: his injustice drove him away in dishonor.—*Farmer's Belknap*, i. 113; *Hist. col.* x. 44.

CRAVEN, Charles, governor of South Carolina from 1712 to 1716, had been previously secretary to the proprietors. They ordered him in 1712 to sound port Royal river, and probably he built Beaufort soon afterwards. In 1715, on the oc-

currence of an Indian war, he displayed great vigor and talents, and expelled from the province the invading savages.—*Holmes*, i. 513.

CROIX, John Baptist de la, second bishop of Quebec, was of a noble family in Grenoble, and was appointed first almoner to Louis XIV. He came to Canada about the year 1685, as successor to Laval, the first bishop. He died Dec. 28, 1727, aged 74, having been 42 years in Quebec.—Such was his benevolence, that he founded three hospitals, and distributed among the poor more than a million of livres.—*Wynne's Brit. emp. in Amer.*, ii. 138–141.

CROMWELL, Thomas, captain, was a common seaman in Mass. about 1636. While serving under captain Jackson in a man of war in the West Indies, he was intrusted with the command of a vessel, and captured 4 or 5 Spanish vessels. Dec. 4, 1646 he arrived at Boston with three ships and 80 men, having previously put into Plymouth. To the governor he presented a curious sedan, designed by the viceroy of Mexico as a present for his sister. He and his men had much money, plate, and jewels of great value. In Boston he lodged with a poor man, in a thatched house, because "in his mean estate that poor man had entertained him, when others would not." He died in Boston 1649. His widow was soon married.—*Winthrop*, ii. 264.

CROPPER, John, general, an officer of the revolution, entered the army in 1776 as captain in a Virginia regiment at the age of 19 or 20. He was soon promoted. He fought in the battle of Brandywine, when the regiment, in which he was a major, was nearly cut to pieces. His colonel and lieutenant colonel having run off, he commanded the regiment in the retreat. He was also in the battles of Germantown and Monmouth court house. He died at Bowman's folly in Accomack county, Virginia, Jan. 15, 1821, aged 65.

CROSWELL, Andrew, minister in Boston, was graduated at Harvard college in 1728. After having been settled

in Groton, Con. as successor of Ebenezer Punderson for two years, he was installed over a society in Boston, which was formed by persons from other churches, Oct. 6, 1738. The house of meeting was formerly possessed by Mr. Le Mercier's society, and after Mr. Crosswell's death it was converted into a Roman Catholic chapel. He died April 12, 1785, aged 76. It was his fate to be engaged much in controversy. He published a narrative of the new congregational church; what is Christ to me if he is not mine, or a seasonable defence of the old protestant doctrine of justifying faith, 1746; an answer to Giles Firmin's eight arguments in relation to this subject; several sermons against Arminians; controversial writings with Turell, Cuming, and others; part of an exposition of Paul's journey to Damascus, shewing, that giving more than forty stripes is breaking the moral law, 1768; remarks on bishop Warburton's sermon before the society for propagating the gospel, 1768; remarks on commencement drollery, 1771.—*Collect. hist. soc.* iii. 264.

CULPEPER, Thomas, lord, governor of Virginia from 1680 to 1683. On his arrival the assembly passed an act of oblivion in reference to persons, concerned in the rebellion under gov. Berkeley. They also, in order to encourage emigration, authorized the governor to naturalize any person by instrument under seal. An act was also passed to prevent the frequent meetings of the slaves. Of his associates in the grant of the territory between the Potowmac and Rappahannoc in 1649 he purchased their rights in 1669. He died in 1719. His estate descended to his daughter, married to lord Fairfax.—*Holmes*, i. 397; *Lord's Lempr.*

CUMING, John, a physician, was the son of Rob. C. a Scotchman, who emigrated after the rebellion and died in Concord, Mass. In the French war of 1755 he was a lieutenant and was taken prisoner. He afterwards became an eminent physician in Concord, and died July 3, 1788, aged 60. He was a christian, who

early devoted himself to the service of his Maker, and he died in peace. He was a friend to learning, charitable to the poor and constantly exerting himself to promote the good of society. His generous donations for the benefit of the poor, for the maintenance of schools, for a library in Concord, and to the college in Cambridge towards the support of a medical professor, are evidences of his enlightened benevolence.—*Independent chronicle July 24, 1788.*

CUMINGS, Henry, D. D., minister of Billerica, Mass., was born in Hollis, N. H. Sept. 28, 1739, and graduated at Harvard college in 1760. He was ordained Jan. 26, 1763. After toiling 51 years he received Nathaniel Whitman as his colleague Jan. 26, 1814. He died Sept. 5, 1823, aged nearly 84. He was frequently called to preach on public occasions. His occasional discourses published are fourteen, of which are the following; at the election, 1783; Dudleian lecture, 1791; at a thanksgiving, 1798; before a charitable society, 1802; half century discourse, 1813.—*Farmer's coll. 11. ap. 86.*

CUMMING, Alexander, minister in Boston, was the son of Rob. C., a native of Montrose, Scotland, a merchant, highly respected, who died at Freehold in 1769. In 1750 he was chosen a colleague of Mr. Pemberton of New York, but was dismissed in 1753 on account of his ill health. Feb. 25, 1761 he was installed as colleague with Dr. Sewall at Boston. He died Aug 25, 1763, aged 36. Dr. Macwhorter married his sister. His mind readily comprehended points, which to others were intricate and abstruse, and his public discourses were frequently on such subjects. He was zealous against the errors of the day. The sermon, which he preached at his own instalment, was published, and it is a specimen of his talents, and of his regard to the truths of the gospel.—*Sewall's fun. serm.*

CUMMING, John Noble, general, a hero of the revolution, was a relative of the preceding, probably his son. He ear-

ly espoused the cause of his country and participated in some of the battles of the war. He died at Newark, N. J., July 6, 1821, aged 70. His wife was the daughter of gen. Forman. His son, Hooper Cumming, D. D., minister of Newark for a few years, died at Charleston, S. C., in Dec. 1825. Gen. C. was a man of integrity and honor, a patron of civil order, and a supporter of religious institutions. Though not a professor of religion; yet at the period of a revival of religion in 1817 his mind experienced a great change, and from that time he regularly attended family prayer. His minister regarded him as a true believer in the gospel.—*Griffin's sermon.*

CUMMING, Robert, general, a revolutionary hero; died at his residence in Liberty town, in Maryland, Feb. 14, 1826, aged 71 years. He commanded at the time of his death the second division of the militia.

CUMMINGS, Abraham, a missionary graduated at Providence college in 1776, and died at Phippsburgh, Maine, Aug. 31, 1827, aged 72. He had never any pastoral charge, but was strictly an itinerant preacher or missionary. He was known and respected in almost all the towns along the coast from Rhode Island to Passamaquoddy, especially in the islands, which had no settled minister. In his little boat he often traversed alone the waters along the whole coast of Maine, and preached the gospel of Jesus Christ in the islands. For these toils in the cause of benevolence the world will not honor him, as it honors the blood-stained hero; but such toils will not be unrewarded. He published a few treatises.

CUMMINGS, Jacob A., author of several elementary works, was graduated at Harvard college in 1801 and after being a useful teacher and bookseller in Boston died Feb. 24, 1820, aged 47. His publications for schools were highly esteemed, and his industry, useful labors, and amiable qualities procured him much respect. He published N. Test. questions, 1817; geography, ancient and modern, 1825.

CUSHING, Thomas, speaker of the house of representatives of Massa., was the son of Thomas C., a member of the council, & a descendant of Matthew C. of Hingham. He was born in Boston Jan. 30, 1694, graduated at Harvard college in 1711, and died Apr. 11, 1746, aged 52. His wife was the daughter of Edward Bromfield. He left one son and 2 daughters. He was distinguished by his wealth, his abilities, his zeal for his country's service, his integrity, and in a peculiar manner for his piety. Mr. Prince says of him, "I found, that in a small, relaxed, and feeble body there dwelt a great, a lively, a strong, and well composed soul." About the age of 20 his soul was renewed by the Spirit of God. He daily read the scriptures and prayed in his family; and he died in joyful hope. The revival of religion in Boston a few years before his death gave him great delight. In regard to public men in days of difficulty he said,—"men may be a long while great patriots from moral or political principles; or party or worldly interests; or the applause or esteem of others. But there is nothing like the special grace of God, a believing view of his present eye and future judgment, and an interest and conscience wholly subjected to him, to keep men steady to the public interest in times of trial."—*Prince's fun. serm.*

CUSHING, Thomas, LL. D. lieutenant-governor of Massa., the son of the preceding, was born in the year 1725, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1744. In early life he was called to respectable public offices. Having been chosen representative of Boston in the general court, his patriotism and talents soon procured him the appointment of speaker. While in the chair, it was resolved in the controversy with England to make an appeal to arms, and he bent all his exertions to promote the cause of his country. He was a judicious and active member of the first and second congress. On his return to his own state he was elected into the council, which then constituted the supreme executive. He was also appointed judge of the courts of common pleas

and of probate in Suffolk, which stations he held till the adoption of the state constitution. Being then appointed lieutenant-governor, he remained in that office till his death. He died Febr. 28, 1788, aged 62, having had the satisfaction, a few days before, of seeing the new federal constitution ratified in Massachusetts. One of his daughters married John Avery, secretary of State, who died June 1806.—He was from youth a professor of religion; the motives of the gospel governed him through life; and at the hour of his departure from the world its sublime doctrines and its promises gave him support. He was a man of abilities; a distinguished patriot; a friend of learning; charitable to the poor; and amiable in all the relations of life. His days were passed in constant exertion for the public good.—*American mus.* vii. 163, 164; *Centinel*, March 1, 1788; *Prince's fun. serm.*

CUSHING, Jacob, D. D., minister of Waltham, Mass. was the son of Rev. Job Cushing of Shrewsbury, and was born Feb. 28, 1730. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1748, and ordained Nov. 22, 1752. After continuing 56 years in the ministry, he died Jan. 18, 1809, aged 78. He was mild and benevolent in his temper, and in the discharge of the duties of the pastoral office was conspicuous for discretion and prudence. In his preaching however he was not so fond of dwelling upon those doctrines of the sacred volume, which are controverted, as upon the practical views of the gospel. He published the following sermons; at the ordination of Samuel Williams, 1766; of Elijah Brown, 1771; of Jacob Biglow, 1772; of N. Underwood, 1793; a sermon at Lexington April 20, 1778; on the death of Joseph Jackson, 1796.—*Columb. cent. Feb.* 8, 1809.

CUSHING, William, LL. D. judge of the supreme court of the United States, was the descendant of Matthew C., who arrived at Boston in 1638. John C., his grandfather, the grandson of Matthew, was appointed a judge of the supreme

court in 1728 and died at Scituate Jan. 19, 1737, aged 75. His father, John, also a judge of the supreme court, died in 1772. He was born in Scituate in March 1733 and graduated at Harvard college in 1751. He studied law with Gridley. Appointed judge of probate for the county of Lincoln, he lived in 1769 at Pownalborough, or Wiscasset. In 1772, as successor of his father, he received a commission as justice of the superior court, and in Nov. 1777 that of chief justice. At the beginning of the revolution, among the high in office he alone supported the rights of his country. At the organization of the federal government he was placed by Washington in 1789 on the bench of the supreme court of the U. S., in which office he continued till his death, although for some time by reason of ill health unable to attend to its duties. He died at Scituate Sept. 13, 1810, aged 77. He united patience of inquiry with quickness of perception, and the learning of the scholar with the science of the lawyer. Convinced of the truth of christianity, he was careful in the performance of its duties, and was eminent for his public and private virtues.

CUSHING, Thomas H., brigadier general, a native of Mass., entered the army in 1776 and served during the war. He was appointed a captain under St. Clair in 1790; adjutant general in 1812; and brigadier general in 1815. After the war he was appointed in 1815 collector of New London in the place of gen. Huntington, and died Oct. 19, 1822, aged 67. He had not strength of moral principle to restrain him from a duel with Mr. Lewis, member of congress from Virginia. His life was saved by his watch, which was struck by his adversary's ball. Some one remarked, it must be a good watch, that *kept time from eternity*. An account of his trial before a court martial was published in 1812.

CUSHMAN, Robert, distinguished in the history of Plymouth colony, was one of those worthies, who quitted England for the sake of liberty of conscience, and settled at Leyden. In 1617 he was sent

to England with Mr. Carver to procure a grant of lands in America, and in 1619 he was sent again with Mr. Bradford, and obtained a patent. He set sail with the first company in 1620, but, the vessel proving leaky, he was obliged to relinquish the voyage. He did not arrive at Plymouth till Nov. 10, 1621, and tarried only a month, being under the necessity of returning to give an account of the plantation to the merchant adventurers, by whose assistance the first settlers were transported. While preparing to rejoin his friends in America, he was removed to another and better country in 1626. He was a man of activity and enterprise; respectable for his talents and virtues; well acquainted with the scriptures; and a professed disciple of Jesus Christ. After his death his family came to New England, and his son, Thomas Cushman, succeeded Mr. Brewster, as ruling elder of the church of Plymouth, and died in 1691, aged 83. Mr. Cushman, during his short residence at Plymouth, though not a minister, delivered a discourse on the sin and danger of self-love, which was printed at London in 1622, at Boston in 1724, and at Plymouth in 1785, with an appendix by John Davis, containing an account of Mr. Cushman. The design of the discourse was to repress the desire of personal property, which was beginning to exhibit itself, and to persuade our fathers to continue that entire community of interests, which they at first established. Extracts from this valuable and curious relic of antiquity are preserved in Belknap.—*Appendix to this discourse; Belknap's American biography*, II. 267-290.

CUTBUSH, James, professor of chemistry in the military academy at West Point, died there Dec. 15, 1823. He was profoundly skilled in chemistry, and was also a man of great independence of opinion, the promoter of objects, which he deemed conducive to the happiness and honor of his country. He published the useful cabinet, monthly, 1 vol. 1808; philosophy of experimental chemistry, 2 vols. 1813. After his death a treatise,

which he prepared on pyrotechny, was published by his widow.

CUTLER, John, long an eminent physician and surgeon in Boston, died Sept. 23, 1761, aged 85. Dr. Boylston was his pupil.

CUTLER, Timothy, D. D., president of Yale college, was the son of major John Cutler of Charlestown, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard college in 1701. He was ordained Jan. 11, 1709 minister of Stratford, Con., where he continued ten years in high esteem, being the most celebrated preacher in the colony. In 1719 he was chosen president of Yale college, and entered upon the duties of the office in the same year. His predecessor was Mr. Pierson, in the interval between whose death and his accession the college had been removed to New Haven. The removal was in 1716; the first commencement at New Haven was in 1717. The appointment of Mr. Cutler was considered as an auspicious event to the institution, for he was a man of profound and general learning, particularly distinguished for his acquaintance with oriental literature, and he presided over the college with dignity and reputation. In 1722 he was induced in consequence of reading the works of a number of late writers in England to renounce the communion of the congregational churches, and the trustees therefore passed a vote "excusing him from all further service, as rector of Yale college," and requiring of future rectors satisfactory evidence of "the soundness of their faith in opposition to Arminian and prelatical corruptions." He was succeeded by Mr. Williams. He went to Boston in Oct., where a new church was offered to him, and embarked with Mr. Johnson for England Nov. fifth. In the latter end of March 1723 he was ordained first a deacon and then a priest. From Oxford he received his degree of doctor in divinity. He set sail on his return to America July 26th, and soon after became rector of Christ church in Boston, where he continued till his death August 17, 1765, aged 82 years.

He was a man of strong powers of mind.

Dr. Eliot describes him as haughty and over-bearing in his manners, and incapable of winning the hearts of the young. Mr. Whitefield gives an account of a debate with him on presbyterian ordination and instantaneous conversion.—He spoke Latin with great fluency and dignity, and he was one of the best oriental scholars, ever educated in this country. President Stiles represents him, as having more knowledge of the Arabic than any man in New England before him, except president Chauncy, and his disciple, Mr. Thacher. He was also well skilled in logic, metaphysics, moral philosophy, theology, and ecclesiastical history. He published a sermon delivered before the general court at New Haven, 1717; and a sermon on the death of Thomas Greaves, 1757.—*Carter's fun. serm.*; *Miller*, II. 359; *Clap's hist. of Yale college*, 81; *Whitefield's jour. in N. E.* 1740, 48; *Chandler's life of Johnson*, 17, 27-39; *Holmes' life of Stiles* 387; *and annals*, II. 143.

CUTLER, Mannasseh, LL. D. a botanist, minister of Hamilton, Mass., graduated a Yale college in 1765, and died July 28, 1823, aged 80, in the 52d year of his ministry. He was a member of various learned societies, and was one of the earliest cultivators in New England of the science of botany. Besides being a minister, he was also elected a member of congress in 1800 and 1802. He published a century discourse 1815; and an account of American plants in *Memoirs of American academy*, vol. 1. 396-493.

CUTT, John, president of the province of N. H., came from Wales before 1646 and was a distinguished merchant, of great probity, in Portsmouth. He was appointed president in 1679, and commenced the duties of his office in 1680. He died March 27, 1691, and was succeeded by Rich. Waldron. He left sons, John and Samuel. His widow, a second wife, was killed by the Indians. His brother, John, carried on the fishery at the Isle of Shoals, and Robert the business of ship building at Kittery. The descendants write the name *Cutts*. Of these,

Edward died at Kittery in Jan. or Feb. 1818, aged 89; and col. Thomas at Saco Jan. 1821, aged 87.—*Ann. of Portsm.* 70; *Farmer*.

CUTTER, Ammi R., M. D., a physician, was born in North Yarmouth, Maine, in 1735, the son of Ammi R. C., the first minister of that town. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1752. In 1755 he served as a surgeon in the company of rangers under Robert Rogers in a very hazardous expedition, and in 1758 in the expedition against Louisbourg. He settled at Portsmouth. Early in 1777 he was appointed physician general of the eastern department, and stationed at Fishkill, N. J. During his absence his eldest son, at college, died. He returned to his large family in the beginning of 1778. After being in practice about 50 years he received his son, Wm., into partnership and soon relinquished business. He died Dec. 8, 1815, aged 81.—*Thacher's med. biog*; *Ann. of Portms.*

DAGGETT, Naphtali, D. D., president of Yale college, was a native of Attleborough, Massa. He was in 1748 graduated at the institution, which was afterwards intrusted to his care. In the year 1751 he was settled in the ministry at Smith Town on Long Island, from whence he removed in 1756 to New Haven, and accepted the appointment of professor of divinity in the college. This office he filled during the remainder of his life. After the death of Mr. Clap in 1766 he officiated as president till April 1, 1777, when he resigned the chair. Dr. Stiles was appointed his successor. In July 1779 he distinguished himself by his bravery, when the British attacked New Haven. He died Nov. 25, 1780, and was succeeded in his professorship by Samuel Wales. He was a good classical scholar, and a learned divine. He published a sermon on the death of pres. Clap. 1767; at the ordination of Eb. Baldwin, 1770; of J. Howe, 1773.—*Holmes' Life of Stiles*, 392, 396; *Gen. hist. of Con.*, 412.

DALE, Richard, commodore in the navy, was born in Virginia about 1757. In the war of the revolution he served in

the brig Lexington as midshipman. Captured in 1776 by a British frigate, he and his crew retook the brig in the following night. He was again captured Sept. 19, 1777 and thrown into Mill prison, from which he made his escape in Feb. 1779, and joined Paul Jones in the Bon Homme Richard at L' Orient. In the action with the Serapis, Sept. 23, he was badly wounded in the leg. On board the Trumbull of 28 guns, capt. J. Nicholson, he was again captured in 1781, but in Nov. was exchanged. In May 1798 he commanded the sloop of war, Ganges. Apr. 28, 1801 he was appointed to the command of the American squadron in the Mediterranean; but resigned his commission Dec. 17, 1802. His residence was at Philadelphia, where in the midst of an amiable family and respected as a citizen and a christian he died Feb. 24, 1826, aged 69.—*Life of Jones*, 126, 361.

DALLAS, Alexander James, Secretary of the treasury of the U. S., was of Scotch descent and was born in the island of Jamaica in 1759. His father, Robert D., was an eminent physician. After receiving an early education at Edinburgh and Westminster, he came to this country, after the death of his father, in 1783 and studied law at Philadelphia. He also engaged in various literary enterprises, writing much for the periodicals and being at one time the editor of the Columbian magazine. In Jan. 1791 he was appointed secretary of state, and again in 1793 and 1796. In 1801 he was appointed by Jefferson attorney of the U. S. for the eastern district of Pennsylvania. About this time he recovered against Fenno 2500 doll. for a libel. In Oct. 1814 he was appointed by Mr. Madison secretary of the treasury of the U. S. as the successor of G. W. Campbell; and in March 1815 he undertook the additional trust of secretary at war, and performed the task, on the return of peace, of reducing the army. He resigned his honorable office and returned to the practice of the law at Philadelphia in Nov. 1816; but in a few weeks his earthly career was closed. While at Trenton, he was attacked with the gout

in the stomach, of which he died, soon after he reached home, Jan. 16, 1817, aged 57. His wife, whom he married in 1780, was of Devonshire, England. Mr. Dallas had great decision and energy, and was eminent as a lawyer. He excelled in conversation and his manners were highly polished. While in office he promoted the establishment of a tariff and of the national bank. He published features of Jay's treaty, 1795; speeches on the trial of Blount and the impeachment of the judges; the laws of Pennsylvania with notes; address to the society of constitut. republicans, 1805; reports of cases in the courts of the U. S. and Penns., 4 vols., 1806-7; treasury reports; exposition of the causes and character of the late war, 1815. Geo. M. Dallas proposed in 1817 to publish his works in 3 vol. He left unfinished sketches of a history of Penna.—*Nat. Int. March 15th.*

DANA, Francis, L. L. D., chief justice of Massa., was a descendant of Richard Dana, who died at Cambridge about 1695. His father was Richard Dana, an eminent magistrate. He was born at Charlestown in Aug. 1742, and, after graduating at Harvard college in 1762, studied law with judge Trowbridge. He passed the year 1775 in England, where he had a brother, Edmund, a minister at Wroxeter, who died in 1823. In 1776 he was appointed a delegate to congress, and taking his seat in Nov. 1777 continued in that body until in Nov. 1779 he accompanied Mr. Adams to Paris as secretary of legation. He was elected Dec. 19, 1780 as minister to Russia, where he remained, though not publicly received, from Aug. 1781 till the close of the war, returning in Dec. 1785. He was chosen a delegate to congress in 1784. A member of the Massa. convention, he advocated the constitution. The office of envoy extraordinary to France in 1797 he declined, and Mr. Gerry was deputed in his stead with Marshall and Pinckney. Appointed chief justice of Mass., in 1792, he discharged very impartially and ably the duties of that office until his resignation in 1806. He died at his seat in Cambridge April 25, 1811,

41

aged 68. Judge Dana was a learned lawyer and presided in court with great dignity. His opinions on the bench were remarkable for their clearness and perspicuity. In his politics during the days of violent excitement he was strongly attached to the federalists. His correspondence while in Europe is contained in Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, vol. 8th.

DANA, James, D. D., minister of New Haven, was a native of Massa. and graduated at Harvard college in 1753. Some years afterwards he was a resident at Cambridge. He was ordained as the successor of Samuel Whittelsey at Wallingford, Con. Oct. 12, 1758. The history of the difficulties, occasioned by his settlement, occupies 40 or 50 pages in Trumbull's history of Connecticut; he was accused of heterodoxy, and an interesting question also arose concerning the construction of the Saybrook platform. The writers, called forth on the occasion, were Eells, Todd, Hart, and Hobart. It is plain, that the ordination was a departure from the Saybrook platform, because the ordaining council was not limited to the consociation; it amounted to an assertion of the independence of the church, in disregard of the platform. The members of the council were considered as inclining to Arminianism. After remaining at Wallingford 30 years Dr. Dana was installed the pastor of the first church at New Haven Apr. 29, 1789 as the successor of Chauncy Whittelsey. In the autumn of 1805 he was dismissed, after which he occasionally preached in the pulpits of his brethren in the vicinity. He died at New Haven Aug. 18, 1812, aged 77. Samuel W. Dana, senator of the U. S., was his only surviving child.—Dr. Dana published, anonymously, an Examination of Edwards' Inquiry on the Freedom of the Will, 8vo. Boston, 1770; and, with his name, the Examination continued, N. Haven, 1773; in all more than 300 pages. Some of his views are the following, which are similar to those of Samuel West of New Bedford, published at a later period.—For the actions

of men there must be an efficient cause. Motives are not that cause; abstract notions, and such are all reasons and motives, are not agents; and if they were, they must themselves, according to Edwards, be determined by motives. As motives are not the efficient cause of the actions of men, so neither is God that cause; for the scheme of Stephen West of Stockbridge, making God the sole efficient in the universe, is fraught with the impety of making God the author of sin, and annihilates the responsibility of man, rendering him a mere machine, or binding upon him the chains of a dreadful fatalism. Men themselves, then, are the only efficient causes of their own volitions: nor do they always determine according to the greatest apparent good; the affections do not follow the judgment; men sin against light, with the wiser choice, the greater good full in their view. Through the impetuosity of their passions they determine *against* the greatest apparent good. This is the case with every sinner, who resolves to delay repentance to a future time. Self-determination is the characteristic of every moral agent. Such was the opinion of Dr. Watts, who maintained, that every intelligent spirit is the cause of its own volitions. Even according to Edwards, it is evidently improper to speak of the mind as being *determined* by motives; for he expressly allows, that "an appearing *most agreeable* or pleasing to the mind, and the mind's preferring and *choosing* seem hardly to be properly and perfectly *distinct*." But if not distinct; then the choice is not caused by the appearance of the greatest good. Motive is not the determiner of volition and at the same time the act of volition. And if the highest motive is the same as volition; then to say, that a man chooses, as he pleases, is to say, that he chooses as he chooses. The absence of liberty he deemed inconsistent with moral agency; and by liberty he meant, not merely liberty in regard to the external action, but liberty of volition; an exemption from all circumstances and causes having a controlling influence over the

will,—a self determining power of man, as a real agent, in respect to his own volitions. On the whole, he regarded the scheme of Edwards as acquitting the creature of blame, and impeaching the truth and justice of the Creator.—He published also 3 sermons in Amer. preacher, vol. 1, and III; on death of John Hall, 1763; of Chauncy Whittlesey, 1764; 2 sermons on faith and inscrutable providence, 1767; a century discourse Apr. 9, 1770; on prayer, 1774; on capital punishments, 1790; on African slave trade, 1791; at the installation of A. Holmes, 1792; practical atheism, 1794; on the death of Dr. Styles, 1795; 2 sermons on new year and completion of 18th cent. 1801; character of scoffers, 1805; sermons to young people, 1806.

DANA, Joseph, D. D., minister of Ipswich, Massa., was born at Pomfret, Con. Nov. 13, 1742, and graduated at Yale college in 1760. He was a descendant of Jacob Dana of Pomfret, the son of Richard D. of Cambridge. Having early devoted himself to God, he studied theology, and was ordained as the minister of the south society in Ipswich Nov. 7, 1765. On the 60th anniversary of his ordination, at the age of 83, he preached in 1825 a discourse, in which he stated, that all, who were heads of families at the time of his settlement, were deceased, excepting 5; that he had followed about 900 of his parishioners to the grave; and had received into the church the small number of 121, being the average of 2 in a year. Of these 50 were received in a revival from 1798 to 1801. He died Nov. 16, 1827, aged 85, leaving two sons, Daniel and Samuel, ministers of Newburyport and Marblehead. Dr. Dana was a firm believer in the great doctrines of Calvinism; a faithful preacher; eminently a man of prayer; and deeply interested in all the events, which relate to the kingdom of Jesus Christ. He was a diligent student and laborious pastor. A fortnight before his death he preached a discourse, recently written. An unaffected humility marked his character and his end was peace. He published 2 dis-

courses on Prov. 15:8, 1782; at the ordination of D. Dana, 1795; at a fast, 1799; a discourse on the death of Washington, 1800; at the convention, 1801; observations on baptism, 1806; on integrity; on the worth of the soul, 1807; 2 discourses, 1810; on the death of J. M'Kean, 1818.—*Crowell's fun. serm.*

DANA, James Freeman, M. D., the grandson of judge Samuel Dana and the son of Luther Dana, was born in Amherst, N. H. Sept. 23, 1793. His mother, Lucy Giddings, was a descendant in the 7th generation from John Robinson. He graduated at Harvard college in 1813, and in a few years was appointed assistant to Dr. Gorham, professor of chemistry. In 1820 he was appointed professor of chemistry & mineralogy at Dartmouth college; but resigned this office in 1826 on being chosen professor of chemistry in the college of physicians and surgeons at New York. In Nov. he removed to that city. He soon lost his only child, and in April 1827, after an illness of five days, he died of the erisipelas at the age of 33. His wife was the daughter of president Webber. He was a distinguished chemist, and highly esteemed by his acquaintance. He published, with his brother, outlines of the geology and mineralogy of Boston, with a map, 1818; an epitome of chemical philosophy as a text book, 8vo. 1825. He wrote also for various journals many communications, a list of which is given by Dr. Thacher.—*Thacher's med. biog.*; *Col. N. H. hist. soc.* 11. 290.

DANFORTH, Thomas, president of the district of Maine, was born in England in 1623, and was the son of Nicholas Danforth, who died at Cambridge in 1637. He had great influence in the management of public affairs in difficult times. He was an assistant from 1659 to 1678. In 1679 he was elected dep. governor. In the same year the inhabitants of the district of Maine, being no longer attached to Massachusetts as a county, elected him president of the province. He accordingly opened his court at York, and granted several parcels of land. He contin-

ued in this office, and in that of deputy governor till the arrival of Andros at the end of the year 1686, and during this time resided chiefly in Cambridge. He was also a judge of the superior court. In 1681 he united with Gookin, Cooke, and others in opposing the acts of trade, and vindicating the chartered rights of his country. He died Nov. 5, 1699, aged 77 years. He was a man of great integrity and wisdom. In the time of the witchcraft delusion in 1692 he evinced the correctness of his judgment and his firmness by condemning the proceedings of the courts.—*Hutchinson*, 1. 189, 323, 329, 331, 380, 404; *Sullivan*, 385, 386; *Hist. col.* v. 75.

DANFORTH, Samuel, minister of Roxbury, Massa., brother of the preceding, was born in England in Sept. 1626, and came to this country with his father in 1634. After he was graduated at Harvard college in 1643 he was a tutor and fellow. When Mr. Welde returned to England, he was invited to become the colleague of Mr. Eliot of Roxbury, and he was accordingly ordained Sept. 24, 1650. He died Nov. 19, 1674, aged 48 years. He had 12 children. Two of his sons were ministers. His sermons were elaborate, judicious & methodical; he wrote them twice over in a fair, large hand, and in each discourse usually quoted forty or fifty passages of scripture. Notwithstanding this care and labor he was so affectionate and pathetic, that he rarely finished the delivery of a sermon without weeping. In the forenoon he usually expounded the old testament, and in the afternoon discoursed on the body of divinity. His wife, whom he married in 1651, was the daughter of Mr. Wilson, and, when he was contracted to her, before his marriage, a sermon was preached by Mr. Cotton, according to the old usage of New England. Such was his peace in his last moments, that Mr. Eliot used to say, "my brother Danforth made the most glorious end, that I ever saw." Mr. Welde wrote a poem on his death. He published a number of almanacs, and an astronomical description

of the comet, which appeared in 1664, with a brief theological application. He contends, that a comet is a heavenly body, moving according to defined laws, and that its appearance is portentous. He published also the cry of Sodom inquired into, or a testimony against the sin of uncleanness; and the election sermon, 1670, entitled a recognition of New England's errand into the wilderness.—*Mather's magnalia*, iv. 153—157.

DANFORTH, John, 7th minister of Dorchester, Mass., was the son of the preceding, born Nov. 5, 1660, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1677. He was ordained as successor of Mr. Flint, June 28, 1682. From this period he continued in the ministry till his death, May 26, 1730, aged 70 years. Dr. Samuel Danforth of Boston was his grandson. Jonathan Bowman, who survived him, was ordained his colleague Nov. 5, 1729. Mr. Danforth was a man of great learning. While he possessed an uncommon acquaintance with mathematics, he had also a taste for poetry. He wrote many epitaphs upon the good christians of his flock. He was an eminent servant of Jesus Christ, being sound in his principles, zealous to promote the salvation of his brethren, upright, holy, and devout. The following lines, which are a version of Mr. Eliot's hints on the proper method of teaching the Indians the christian religion, may serve as a specimen of his poetry.

“Till agriculture and cohabitation
Come under full restraint and regulation,
Much you would do you'll find impracticable,
And much you do will prove unprofitable.
The common lands, that lie unenc'd, you know,
The husbandman in vain doth plough and sow;
We hope in vain the plant of grace will thrive
In forests, where civility can't live.”

He published a sermon at the departure of Mr. Lord and his church for Carolina, 1697; the blackness of sinning against the light, 1710; funeral sermon on E. Bromfield; judgment begun at the house of God, 1716; two sermons on the earthquake, to which is added a poem on the death of P. Thacher of Milton, and S.

Danforth of Taunton, 1727; a fast sermon; a poem on the death of Ann Eliot, and verses to the memory of her husband, John Eliot.—*Collect. hist. voc.* ix. 176, 177; *N. E. weekly jour.*, June 1, 1780.

DANFORTH, Samuel, minister of Taunton Mass., was the son of Mr. Danforth of Roxbury, and was born Dec. 18, 1666. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1683, and married the daughter of Rev. J. Allen of Boston. He died Nov. 14, 1727. He was one of the most learned and eminent ministers of his day. In the beginning of the year 1705 by means of his benevolent labors a deep impression was made upon the minds of his people, and a most pleasing reformation occurred. The youth, who formerly assembled for amusement and folly, now met for the exalted purpose of improving in christian knowledge and virtue, and of becoming fitted for the joys of the heavenly and eternal world, in the presence of Jesus, the Savior. Several letters of Mr. Danforth, giving an account of this reformation, are preserved in Mr. Prince's christian history. He published an eulogy on Thomas Leonard, 1713, and the election sermon, 1714. He left behind him 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.—*Hist. col.* iii. 173; ix. 176; *Christian hist.* i. 108.

DANFORTH, Samuel, M. D., a physician in Boston, was born near that town in 1740, and was the son of Samuel D., judge of probate for Middlesex, and the descendant of men distinguished in N. E. He was graduated in 1758 and studied with Dr. Rand. At this period he became acquainted with a German physician, probably Dr. Kast, who exerted an unhappy influence on his religious opinions. He practised first at Newport; then settled at Boston. Being a loyalist, he remained in the town, while it was occupied by the British; for which he was afterwards treated harshly. From 1795

to 1798 he was president of the medical society. Neglecting surgery, he devoted himself to medicine, and had full practice till he was nearly 80 years old. For about 4 years he was confined to his family. He died of a paralytic affection Nov. 16, 1827, aged 87. He was tall, thin, erect, with an aquiline nose and a prominent chin, and a countenance expressive of great sagacity. He employed only a few and powerful remedies, relying chiefly on calomel, opium, ipecacuanha, and bark. He rarely caused a patient to be bled.—*Thacher's med. biog.*

DARBY, William, engineer and geographer, died in Frederic county, Maryland, in Aug. 1827. He was an officer under gen. Jackson in Louisiana, and was one of the surveyors of the boundary between the U. S. and Canada. He published a geographical description of Louisiana 8vo. 1816; a map of the same; plan of Pittsburg and adjac. country, 1817; emigrant's guide to the western country, 8vo., 1818; tour from New York to Detroit, 1819; memoir on the geog. and hist. of Florida, with a map, 1821; 3d. edit. of Brooke's univ. gazetteer, 1823.

DARKE, William, a brave officer during the American war, was born in Philadelphia county in 1736, and when a boy accompanied his parents to Virginia. In the 19th year of his age he joined the army under gen. Braddock, and shared in the dangers of his defeat in 1755. In the beginning of the war with Great Britain he accepted a captain's commission, and served with great reputation till the close of the war, at which time he held the rank of major. In 1791 he received from congress the command of a regiment in the army under St. Clair, and bore a distinguished part in the unfortunate battle with the Indians Nov. 4th. In this battle he lost a favorite son, and narrowly escaped with his own life. In his retirement during his remaining years he enjoyed the confidence of the state, which had adopted him, and was honored with the rank of major general of the militia. He died at his seat in Jefferson county

Nov. 26, 1801, aged 65.—*N. Y. spectator*, Dec. 18, 1801.

D'AULNAY de Charmis6, or D'Aunai, D'Aunay, D'Aulney, as his name is variously written, governor of Acadia, had a fort at Penobscot as early as Nov. 1636 and claimed as far as Pemaquid. About the year 1632 Acadia was divided into three provinces, and the propriety and government assigned to De Razilly, La Tour, and Denys. The first had the territory from Port Royal, in the west of Nova Scotia, to New England; the second had Acadia proper or Nova Scotia; yet La Tour had a fort at the river St. John in the province of the first. The rights of Razilly were after his death purchased by D'Aulnay, who built a fort at Port Royal. His claims conflicting with those of La Tour, a warfare was carried on between them. Of these difficulties a long account is given by Hubbard. In 1643 and 1644 D'Aulnay still had a fort at Penobscot. He made a treaty with gov. Endicott, Oct. 8, 1644. Some advantages were derived from the trade with him. His secretary afterwards visited Boston to confer with the governor on certain grievances, and the governor sent D'Aulnay as a conciliatory present the "fair new sedan," which capt. Cromwell had given him. Early in 1645 he captured La Tour's fort at St. John river, after it had been resolutely defended by his wife; he lost 12 men in the assault, and in violation of his faith he put to death all the men in the fort, except one, whom he made the hangman of the others. The jewels, plate &c. were estimated at 10,000 l. La Tour's wife died with grief in three weeks. After D'Aulnay's death La Tour married his widow. Such was the termination of the quarrel.—2 *Hist. col.* vi. 478-499; *Charlev.* i. 411.

DAVENPORT, John, first minister of New Haven, and one of the founders of the colony of that name, was born in the city of Coventry in England in 1597. In 1613 he was sent to Merton college, Oxford, where he continued about two years. He was then removed to Magdalen hall, which he left without a degree. Retiring

to London he became an eminent preacher among the puritans, and at length minister of St. Stephen's church in Coleman street. In 1625 he went to Magdalen hall, and performing the exercise required took the degree of bachelor of divinity. By his great industry he became a universal scholar, and as a preacher he held the first rank. There was in his delivery a gravity, an energy, and an engaging eloquence, which were seldom witnessed. About the year 1630 he united with Dr. Gouge, Dr. Sibs, and others in a design of purchasing impropriations, and with the profits of them to provide ministers for poor and destitute congregations. Such progress was made in the execution of the plan, that all the church lands in the possession of laymen would soon have been obtained; but bishop Laud, who was apprehensive, that the project would promote the interests of nonconformity, caused the company to be dissolved, and the money to be confiscated to the use of his majesty. As Mr. Davenport soon became a conscientious nonconformist, the persecutions, to which he was exposed, obliged him to resign his pastoral charge in Coleman street, and to retire into Holland at the close of the year 1633. He was invited to become the colleague of the aged Mr. Paget, pastor of the English church in Amsterdam; but as he soon withstood the promiscuous baptism of children, which was practised in Holland, he became engaged in a controversy, which in about two years obliged him to desist from his public ministry. He now contented himself with giving private instruction; but his situation becoming uncomfortable, he returned to London. A letter from Mr. Cotton, giving a favorable account of the colony of Massachusetts, induced Mr. Davenport to come to Boston, where he arrived June 26, 1637, in company with Mr. Eaton and Mr. Hopkins. He was received with great respect, and in Aug. was a prudent and useful member of the synod, which was occasioned by the errors of the day. He sailed with his company March 30, 1638 for Quinipiack, or

New Haven, to found a new colony. He preached under an oak April 18th, the first sabbath after their arrival, and he was minister there near thirty years. He endeavored to establish a civil and religious order more strictly in conformity to the word of God, than he had seen exhibited in any part of the world. In the government, which was established, it was ordained, that none but members of the church should enjoy the privileges of freemen. He was anxious to promote the purity of the church, and he therefore wrote against the result of the synod of 1662, which met in Massachusetts and recommended a more general baptism of children, than had before that time been practised. He was scrupulously careful in admitting persons to church communion, it being a fixed principle with him, that no person should be received into the church, who did not exhibit satisfactory evidence, that he was truly penitent, and believing. He did not think it possible to render the church perfectly pure, as men could not search into the heart; but he was persuaded, that there should be a discrimination.

After the death of Mr. Wilson, pastor of the first church in Boston, in 1667, Mr. Davenport was invited to succeed him; and at the close of the year he accordingly removed to that town. He was now almost seventy years of age, and his church and people were unwilling to be separated from him; but his colony of New Haven had been blended with Connecticut, and he hoped to be more useful in Boston, where the strictness of former times in relation to ecclesiastical discipline had been somewhat relaxed. He was ordained pastor Dec. 9, 1668, and James Allen at the same time teacher. But his labors in this place were of short continuance, for he died of an apoplexy March 15, 1670, aged 72. He was a distinguished scholar, an admirable preacher, and a man of exemplary piety and virtue. Such was his reputation, that he was invited with Mr. Cotton and Mr. Hooker to take a seat among the Westminster divines. Knowing the efficacy of prayer,

he recommended with earnestness ejaculatory addresses to heaven. His intrepidity saved Whalley and Goffe, the judges of king Charles, who fled to New Haven in 1661. He concealed them in his own house, and, when the pursuers were coming to New Haven, preached publicly from Isaiah xvi. 3, 4, believing it to be a duty to afford them protection. His portrait is in the museum of Yale college. He published a sermon on 2 Samuel, i. 18, 1629; a letter to the Dutch classis, wherein is declared the miserable slavery and bondage, that the English church at Amsterdam is now in by reason of the tyrannical government and corrupt doctrines of Mr. John Paget, 1634; instructions to the elders of the English church, to be propounded to the pastors of the Dutch church; a report of some proceedings about his calling to the English church, against John Paget; allegations of scripture against the baptizing of some kind of infants; protestation about the publication of his writings, all in 1634; an apologetical reply to the answer of W. Best, 1636; a discourse about civil government in a new plantation, whose design is religion; a profession of his faith made at his admission into one of the churches of New England, 1642; the knowledge of Christ, wherein the types, prophecies, &c. relating to him are opened; the Messiah is already come, a sermon, 1653; saint's anchor hold in all storms and tempests, 1661; election sermon, 1669; God's call to his people to turn unto him in two fast sermons, 1670; the power of congregational churches asserted and vindicated, in answer to a treatise of Mr. Paget, 1672. He also wrote in Latin a letter to John Dury, which was subscribed by the rest of the ministers of New Haven colony, and he gave his aid to Mr. Norton in his life of Cotton. He left behind him an exposition on the Canticles in a hundred sheets of small hand writing, but it was never published.—*Wood's Ath. Oxon.* ii. 460-462, 650; *Mather's mag.* iii. 51-57; *Trumbull's Conn.* i. 89, 490-492; *Hutchinson*, i. 84, 226; *Winthrop*; *Holmes*; *Stiles' h. judg.*, 32, 69.

DAVENPORT, John, minister of Stamford, Con., grandson of the preceding, was the son of John D. of New Haven; his mother was Abigail, daughter of Rev. A. Pierson. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1687, ordained in 1694, and died Feb. 5, 1731, aged 61. His daughter, Sarah, married first Mr. Maltby of New Haven and then Rev. E. Wheelock; another daughter was the first wife of Rev. Wm. Gaylord. Courageous in the reprehension of prevalent vices, particularly drunkenness, and pungent in his addresses to the conscience, he was eminently faithful as a minister, and being devout and exemplary in his life he was revered by all good men. The original languages, in which the scriptures are written, were almost as familiar to him as his mother tongue. When he read the Bible in his family, he did not make use of the English translation, but of the Greek and Hebrew original.—*Cook's fun. sermon.*

DAVENPORT, James, minister of Southhold, Long Island, son of the preceding, was graduated at Yale college in 1732. He had been esteemed for some years a sound, pious, and faithful minister at Southhold when in the religious excitement of 1740 and 1741 he was borne away by a strange enthusiasm. He preached in New Haven and other towns, and encouraged the outcries and agitations, by which religion was disgraced. His voice he raised to the highest pitch, and gave it a tune, which was characteristic of the separate preachers. In his zeal he examined ministers as to the reality of their religion, and warned the people against unconverted ministers. In 1742 the assembly of Connecticut, deeming him under the influence of enthusiastic impulses, directed the governor and council to transport him out of the colony to the place, whence he came. Without doubt he was enthusiastic; but the assembly was equally bewildered, being arbitrary, and tyrannical. At last, through the influence of Mr. Wheelock and Mr. Williams, he was convinced of his error and published an ample confes-

sion and retraction in 1744. He died about the year 1755. His brother, Abraham, colonel and judge, of Stamford, died in 1789. His son, John, born at Freehold, Aug. 11, 1752, was graduated at Princeton in 1769, and after studying with Drs. Bellamy and Buell was minister of Bedford, N. Y. and Deerfield, N. J. In 1809 he returned to the state of New York and died at Lysander, July 13, 1821. — *Trumbull*, ii. 167, 189.

DAVIDSON, William, brigadier general, a soldier of the revolution, was born in 1746, the son of Geo. D., who removed in 1750 from Penna. to Rowan county, North Carolina. He was a major in one of the first regiments of N. C. and served in New Jersey. In Nov. 1779 he was detached to reinforce Lincoln at the south. On his march he visited his family, from which he had been absent nearly 3 years;—such were the sacrifices of the heroes, who fought for American liberty. In an action with a party of the loyalists near Calson's mill, at the west, a ball passed through his body near the kidneys; but from this wound he recovered in 2 months, and instantly rejoined the army, being appointed brigadier in the place of Rutherford, taken prisoner at Camden. Jan. 31, 1781 he was ordered by Greene to guard the ford of the Catawba, which Cornwallis might attempt to pass. In the action with the superior force of the enemy Feb. 1, gen. Davidson was shot through the breast and instantly fell dead. The Brit. lieut. col. Hall was also killed; and Cornwallis had a horse shot under him. Congress ordered a monument to his memory not exceeding 500 dollars in value. His family, it is presumed, were placed above want. He was a man of pleasing address, active and indefatigable, and devoted to the cause of his country.—*Lee's memoirs*, i. 271, 397.

DAVIDSON, Lucretia Maria, a youthful poetess, was born at Plattsburg, on lake Champlain, Sept. 27, 1808, being the second daughter of Dr. Oliver Davidson and Margaret his wife. Her parents being in straitened circumstances, much of her time was devoted to the

cares of home; yet she read much, and wrote poetry at a very early age. When her productions were discovered by her mother in a dark closet, she in her sensitiveness and modesty burned them. Afterwards she wrote an epitaph upon a robin in her 9th year, which is the earliest remaining specimen of her verse. Before she was 12 years old, she had read much history, the dramatic works of Shakespeare, Kotzebue, and Goldsmith, together with popular novels and romances. She was frequently seen watching the storm, the clouds, the rainbow, the setting sun, for hours. At the age of 12, a gentleman, who was pleased with her verses, sent her a bank-bill for 20 dollars. She wished to buy books; but, her mother being at this time sick, she instantly carried the money to her father, saying, "Take it father; it will buy many comforts for mother; I can do without the books." Knowing that some people had counselled her parents to deprive her of pen, ink, and paper, and confine her to domestic toils, she relinquished her books and her pen entirely for several months, though with tears; till her mother advised her to alternate her studies and the business of the world. She composed with great rapidity; yet her thoughts so outstripped her pen, that she often wished, that she had two pair of hands, that she might employ them to transcribe. She was often, when walking, in danger from carriages, in consequence of her absence of mind. Often did she forget her meals. She had a burning thirst for knowledge. In Oct. 1824 a gentleman, on a visit to Plattsburg, saw some of her verses and was made acquainted with her character and circumstances. He determined to give her the best education. On knowing his purpose, her joy was almost greater than she could bear. She was placed in Mrs. Willard's school at Troy; but her incessant application was perilous to her health. After returning home and recovering from illness, she was sent to Miss Gilbert's school at Albany. But soon she was again very ill. On her return the hectic flush of her cheek indica-

ted her approaching fate. She awaited the event with a reliance on the divine promises, hoping for salvation through the Lord Jesus Christ. The last name, she pronounced, was that of her patron. She died Aug. 27, 1825, aged nearly 17. In her 15th year she wrote the following verses

“ TO A STAR.”

“ How calmly, brightly, dost thou shine,
Like the pure lamp in Virtue's shrine?
Sure, the fair world, which thou may'st boast,
Was never ransomed, never lost.
There, beings, pure as Heaven's own air,
Their hopes, their joys together share;
While hovering angels touch the string,
And seraphs spread the sheltering wing.
There, cloudless days and brilliant nights,
Illumed by Heaven's refulgent lights,
There, seasons, years unnoticed roll,
And unregretted by the soul.
Thou little, sparkling Star of Even—
Thou gem upon an azure Heaven!
How swiftly will I soar to thee,
When this imprisoned soul is free!”

Her person was singularly beautiful. She had “a high, open forehead, a soft black eye, perfect symmetry of features, a fair complexion, and luxuriant dark hair. The prevailing expression of her face was melancholy.”

Her poetical writings, besides many, which were burnt, amount to 278 pieces, among which were 5 poems of several cantos each. She also wrote some romances, and a tragedy. A biographical sketch, with a collection of her poems, was published by Mr. Samuel F. B. Morse, in 1829, with the title of “Amir Khan, and other Poems: the remains of L. M. Davidson.” Of this work a very interesting review, which may be imagined, by those conversant with his writings, to have come from the pen of Robert Southey,—is contained in the London Quarterly review for 1829. The writer says, “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.” By the early death of a person of such growing power and unequalled promise we may well be taught the vanity of earthly hopes, and

be led to estimate more highly & to seek more earnestly a lasting dwelling place in the world of unclouded light, and perfect holiness, and purest joy.

DAVIE, Mary, died at Newton, Mass., in 1752, aged 116 years. Her portrait, drawn by Smibert, is in the museum of the historical society.—*Holmes.*

DAVIE, William Richardson, brig. general, governor of North Carolina, was born at the village of Egremont, near White Haven, England, June 20, 1756, came to this country in 1763, and was graduated at Princeton college in 1776. He soon afterwards entered the army as an officer in the cavalry of count Pulaski's legion. By his talents and zeal he soon rose to the rank of colonel. He fought at Stono, where he was severely wounded, at Hanging Rock, and Rocky Mount. Having great strength and activity, it was his delight to lead a charge and to engage in personal conflict. At the period of Gates' defeat he expended the last shilling of an estate, bequeathed him by his uncle, Rev. Wm. Richardson, in equipping the legionary corps, which he commanded. Greene appointed him a commissary. During the whole struggle he displayed great zeal and energy. After the war he devoted himself to the profession of the law at Halifax, on the Roanoke, and rose to eminence. He was a member of the convention, which framed the constitution of the U. S., though his absence prevented his name from being affixed to it; and in the convention of N. C. he was an able advocate for its acceptance. Through his efforts the university of North Carolina was established. In 1799 he was elected governor; but he was soon appointed by president Adams envoy to France with Ellsworth and Murray. His residence after his return was at Tivoli, a beautiful estate on the Catawba river in S. C. He died at Camden Nov. 8, 1820, aged 64. His wife, Sarah, was the daughter of gen. Allen Jones. Of a commanding figure, he was dignified in his manners, and distinguished for his patriotic spirit and soldierly qualities, for manly eloquence and

for the virtues of private life.—*Lee*, 1. 381.

DAVIES, Samuel, president of Princeton college in New Jersey, was of Welsh descent and born Nov. 3, 1724. His father was a planter in the county of Newcastle on the Delaware, of great simplicity of manners and reputed piety. He was an only son; a daughter was born five years before. His mother, an eminent christian, had earnestly besought him of heaven, and, believing him to be given in answer to prayer, she named him Samuel. This excellent woman took upon herself the task of teaching her son to read, as there was no school in the neighborhood; & her efforts were rewarded by the uncommon proficiency of her pupil. At the age of ten he was sent to a school at some distance from home, and continued in it two years. His mind was at this period very little impressed by religious truth, though he was not inattentive to secret prayer, especially in the evening; but it was not long before that God, to whom he had been dedicated, and who designed him for eminent service in the gospel of his Son, was pleased to enlighten and renew him. Perceiving himself to be a sinner, exposed to the awful displeasure of God, he was filled with anxiety and terror. In this distress he was enabled to discern the value of the salvation, revealed in the gospel. This divine system of mercy now appeared in a new light. It satisfied his anxious inquiries, and made provision for all his wants. In the blood and righteousness of the Redeemer he found an unfailing source of consolation. His comforts, however, were long intermingled with doubts; but after repeated and impartial self examination he attained a confidence respecting his state, which continued to the close of life. From this period his mind seemed almost entirely absorbed by heavenly things, and it was his great concern, that every thought, word, and action should correspond with the divine law. Having tasted the joys and made a profession of religion at the age of 15, he became eagerly desirous of imparting to his fellow sinners the know-

ledge of the truth. With this object before him he engaged with new ardor in literary and theological pursuits, under Samuel Blair. Every obstacle was surmounted; & after the previous trials, which he passed with distinguished approbation, he was licensed to preach the gospel at the age of 22. He was also ordained Feb. 19, 1747, that he might be qualified to perform pastoral duties.

He now applied himself to unfold and enforce those precious truths, whose power he had experienced on his own heart. His fervent zeal and undissembled piety, his popular talents and engaging methods of address soon excited general admiration. At this time an uncommon regard to religion existed in Hanover county, Virginia, produced by the benevolent exertions of Mr. Morris, a layman. The event was so remarkable, and the Virginians in general were so ignorant of the true doctrines of the gospel, that the presbytery of Newcastle thought it incumbent upon them to send thither a faithful preacher. Mr. Davies was accordingly chosen. He went to Hanover in April 1747, and soon obtained of the general court a license to officiate in four meeting houses. After preaching assiduously for some time, and not without effect, he returned from Virginia, though earnestly invited to continue his labors. A call for him to settle at Hanover was immediately sent to the presbytery; but he was about this time seized by complaints, which appeared consumptive and which brought him to the borders of the grave. In this enfeebled state he determined to spend the remainder of his life in unremitting endeavors to advance the interests of religion. Being among a people, who were destitute of a minister, his indisposition did not repress his exertions. He still preached in the day, while by night his hectic was so severe, as sometimes to render him delirious. In the spring of 1748 a messenger from Hanover visited him, and he thought it his duty to accept the invitation of the people in that place. He hoped, that he might live to organize the congregation. His health, however,

gradually improved. In Oct. 1748 three more meeting houses were licensed, and among his seven assemblies, which were in different counties, Hanover, Henrico, Caroline, Louisa, and Goochland, some of them 40 miles distant from each other, he divided his labors. His home was in Hanover, about 12 miles from Richmond. His preaching encountered all the obstacles, which could arise from blindness, prejudice, and bigotry, from profaneness and immorality. He and those, who attended upon his preaching, were denominated new lights by the more zealous episcopalians. But by his patience and perseverance, his magnanimity and piety, in conjunction with his evangelical and powerful ministry, he triumphed over opposition. Contempt and aversion were gradually turned into reverence. Many were attracted by curiosity to hear a man of such distinguished talents, and he proclaimed to them the most solemn and impressive truths with an energy, which they could not resist. It pleased God to accompany these exertions with the efficacy of his Spirit. In about three years Mr. Davies beheld 300 communicants in his congregation, whom he considered as real christians. He had also in this period baptized about forty adult negroes, who made such a profession of saving faith, as he judged credible. He had a long controversy with the episcopalians, who denied, while he maintained, that the "act of toleration" extended to Virginia. On this point he contended with the attorney general, Peyton Randolph, and once addressed the court with great learning and eloquence. When he afterwards went to England, he obtained from sir Dudley Rider, attorney general, a declaration, that the act did extend to Virginia. In 1753 the synod of New Jersey, by request of the trustees of New Jersey college, chose him to accompany Gilbert Tennent to Great Britain to solicit benefactions for the college. This service he cheerfully undertook, and he executed it with singular spirit and success. He arrived in London Dec. 25. The liberal benefactions, obtained from the pat-

rons of religion and learning, placed the college in a respectable condition. After his return to America he entered anew in 1754 or early in 1755 on his beloved task of preaching the gospel in Hanover. Here he continued till 1759, when he was chosen president of the college, as successor of Mr. Edwards. He hesitated in his acceptance of the appointment, for his people were endeared to him, and he loved to be occupied in the various duties of the ministerial office. But repeated applications & the unanimous opinion of the synod of New York and Philadelphia at length determined him. He was dismissed May 13 and entered upon his new office July 6, 1759. Here the vigor and versatility of his genius were strikingly displayed. The ample opportunities and demands, which he found for the exercise of his talents, gave a new spring to his diligence; and while his active labors were multiplied and arduous, his studies were intense. He left the college at his death in as high state of literary excellence, as it had ever known since its institution. In short the space of eighteen months he made some considerable improvements in the seminary, and was particularly happy in inspiring his pupils with a taste for writing and oratory, in which he himself so much excelled.

His habit of body being plethoric, the exercise of riding, to which he was much habituated in Virginia, was probably the means of preserving his health. At Princeton his life was sedentary, and his application to study incessant from morning till midnight. At the close of Jan. 1761 he was bled for a bad cold, and the next day transcribed for the press his sermon on the death of George II. The day following he preached twice in the chapel. His arm became inflamed, and a violent fever succeeded, to which he fell a victim in 10 days. He died Feb. 4, 1761, aged 36. His new year's sermon in the preceding month was from the text, "this year thou shalt die," as was also president Burr's on the first day of the year, in which he died. Dr. Witherspoon avoided preaching on that occasion from that

text. President Davies was succeeded by Dr. Finley. His venerable mother, Martha Davies, survived him. When he was laid in the coffin, she gazed at him a few minutes and said, "there is the son of my prayers and my hopes—my only son—my only earthly support. But there is the will of God, and I am satisfied." She afterwards lived in the family of her son's friend, Rev. Dr. Rodgers of N. York, till her death. His widow, Jean Davies, returned to her friends in Virginia. His son, col. William Davies, now deceased, studied law and settled at Norfolk; was an officer of merit in the revolution; and enjoyed in a high degree the esteem of Washington. His son, John Rodgers Davies, also studied law and settled in Sussex, Va. Samuel Davies, the third son, died at Petersburg. An only daughter, unmarried, was living in 1822.

The Father of spirits had endued Mr. Davies with the richest intellectual gifts; with a vigorous understanding, a glowing imagination, a fertile invention, united with a correct judgment, and a retentive memory. He was bold and enterprising, and destined to excel in whatever he undertook. Yet was he divested of the pride of talents and of science, and being moulded into the temper of the gospel he consecrated all his powers to the promotion of religion. "O, my dear brother," says he in a letter to his friend, Dr. Gibbons, "could we spend our lives in painful, disinterested, indefatigable service for God and the world; how serene and bright would it render the swift approaching eve of life! I am laboring to do a little to save my country, and, which is of much more consequence, to save souls from death, from that tremendous kind of death, which a soul can die. I have but little success of late; but, blessed be God, it surpasses my expectation, and much more my desert." His religion was purely evangelical. It brought him to the foot of the cross to receive salvation as a free gift. It rendered him humble and dissatisfied with himself amidst his highest attainments. While he contended earnestly for the great and distinguishing doc-

trines of the gospel, he did not attach an undue importance to points, respecting which christians may differ. It was the power of religion, and not any particular form, that he was desirous of promoting, and real worth ever engaged his esteem and affection. Having sought the truth with diligence, he avowed his sentiments with the greatest simplicity and courage. Though decided in his conduct, he was yet remarkable for the gentleness and suavity of his disposition. A friend, who was very intimate with him for a number of years, never observed him once angry during that period. His ardent benevolence rendered him the delight of his friends and the admiration of all, who knew him. In his generous eagerness to supply the wants of the poor he often exceeded his ability. As a parent he felt all the solicitude, which nature and grace could inspire. "There is nothing," he writes, "that can wound a parent's heart so deeply, as the thought, that he should bring up children to dishonor his God here, and be miserable hereafter. I beg your prayers for mine, and you may expect a return in the same kind.—We have now three sons and two daughters. My dear little creatures sob and drop a tear now and then under my instructions; but I am not so happy as to see them under deep and lasting impressions of religion; and this is the greatest grief they afford me." As president of the college he possessed an admirable mode of government and instruction. He watched over his pupils with the tender solicitude of a father, and secured equally their reverence and love. He seized every opportunity to inculcate on them the worth of their souls, and the pressing necessity of securing immediately the blessings of salvation.

Dr. Davies was a model of the most striking oratory. It is probable, that the eloquent spirit of Patrick Henry, who lived in his neighborhood from his 11th to his 22d year, was kindled by listening to his impassioned addresses; such as his patriotic sermons of July 20, 1775, after the defeat of Braddock; & of Aug. on reli

gion and patriotism the constituents of a good soldier ; in a note to which he says, "I may point out to the public that heroic youth, col. Washington, whom I cannot but hope Providence has hitherto preserved, in so signal a manner, for some important service to his country." A similar sermon was preached to the militia May 8, 1759, a few days before he left his people, in order to raise a company for capt. Meredith. It was raised on the spot. When he went to the tavern to order his horse, the whole regiment followed, and from the porch he again addressed them, till he was exhausted. As his personal appearance was august and venerable, yet benevolent and mild, he could address his auditory either with the most commanding authority, or with the most melting tenderness. When he spoke, he seemed to have the glories and terrors of the unseen world in his eye. He seldom preached without producing some visible emotions in great numbers present, and without making an impression on one or more which, was never effaced. His favorite themes were the utter depravity and impotence of man ; the sovereignty and free grace of Jehovah ; the divinity of Christ ; the atonement in his blood ; justification through his righteousness ; and regeneration and sanctification by the Holy Spirit. He viewed these doctrines, as constituting the essence of the christian scheme, and he considered those, who attempted to subvert and explain them away, as equally hostile to the truth of God, & the best interests of men. His printed sermons, which exhibit his sentiments, abound with striking thoughts, with the beauties and elegances of expression, and with the richest imagery. His highly ornamented style is the more pardonable, as he was by nature a poet, and forms of expression were familiar to him, which to others may seem unnatural and affected.

He published a sermon on man's primitive state, 1748 ; the state of religion among the protestant dissenters of Virginia in a letter to Joseph Bellamy, 1751 ; religion and patriotism the constituents of

a good soldier, a sermon before a company of volunteers, 1755 ; Virginia's danger and remedy, two discourses occasioned by the severe drought and defeat of general Braddock, 1756 ; curse of cowardice, a sermon before the militia of Virginia, 1757 ; letters from 1751 to 1757, shewing the state of religion in Virginia, particularly among the negroes ; the vessels of mercy and the vessels of wrath ; little children invited to Jesus Christ, 1758 ; 6th edit. has an account of a revival at Princeton college ; valedictory address to the senior class, 1760 ; a sermon on the death of George II, 1761 ; sermons on the most useful and important subjects, 3 vol. 8vo, 1765, which have passed through a number of editions ; and sermons, 2 vol. 8vo.—*Pref. to his serm. ; Finley's and Gibbon's fun. serm. ; Gibbon's eleg. poem ; Panoplist*, ii. 155-160, 249-250, 302-307 ; *Middleton's biog. evang.* iv. 341-350 ; *Assembly's miss. mag.* i. 371, 425, 536, 578 ; ii. 341-350 ; *State of relig. in Virginia ; Bostwick's acc. prefixed to Davies' serm. on George II ; Green's discourses*, 333-356 ; *Rice's memoirs of Davies*.

DAVISS, Joseph Hamilton, colonel, attorney of the U. S. for Kentucky, volunteered in the expedition against the savages in 1811, and fell Nov. 7th, as did also col. Owen, in the battle of Tippecanoe, in which gen. Harrison defeated the Indians. When they suddenly attacked the American encampment at 4 o'clock in the morning, col. Daviess asked permission to charge the enemy, and, making the charge with only 16 dragoons, he was killed. Though it was yet dark, his white blanket coat enabled the savages to distinguish him. He was a man of talents, honored in his profession, and beloved in social life. His wife was Nancy, the sister of chief justice Marshall. He published in 1807 a View of the president's conduct concerning the conspiracy of 1806.—*Schoolcraft's trav.* 1821, p. 135.

DAVIS, Sylvanus, captain, an early settler of Falmouth, or Portland, Me., purchased land of the Indians at Damaris-

cotta June 1659, also other tracts. For some time he resided at Sheepscott. In Aug. 1676, when the Indians captured the fort on Arousic island, he fled and crossed to the west side of the Kennebec in a boat with capt. Lake. Lake was shot and killed as he landed, while Davis escaped with a severe wound. Early in 1677 he accompanied the expedition under maj. Waldron, and was left by him with 40 men in command of a fort on Arousic island; but the garrison was soon recalled. He became an inhabitant of Falmouth, where he owned land in 1680. In 1686 the ferry was granted to him at Nonsuch point, near Vaughan's bridge. Early in 1690, he took the command of fort Loyal in Falmouth, in which he was besieged May 16th by 4 or 500 French and Indians. He fought the enemy 5 days, and then was obliged to surrender May 20, after requiring Portneuf, the French leader, to lift up his hand and swear by the great God to protect all in the fort and allow them to march to the next English town; but the treacherous commander forgot his oath and conducted the prisoners to Canada, being 24 days on the road. After remaining 4 months in Quebec he was exchanged. He was named a counsellor in 1691 in the charter of Wm. and Mary; and gov. Phipps appointed him to the same office in 1692. He died in Boston in 1703, leaving no issue.—*Maine Hist. col.* i. 168, 203, 209.

DAWES, Thomas, judge of the supreme court of Mass., was the son of Thomas Dawes, eminent as an architect, long a member of the senate and council, and deacon of the Old South church, Boston, who died Jan. 2, 1809, aged 77. He was born in 1757 and graduated at Harvard college in 1777. In the revolutionary war he espoused with zeal the cause of his country. After a successful course of practice at the bar he was appointed judge of the supreme court in 1792, but resigned in 1802, and was made judge of probate for Suffolk. On the decease of judge Minot he also received in 1802 the appointment of judge of the municipal court of Boston, which he held 20

years. The office of judge of probate he retained till his death, July 22, 1825, aged 68. He was an impartial, faithful, humane magistrate. In early life he wrote a few pieces of poetry. He published an oration on the Boston massacre, 1781; oration July 4th, 1787.

DAY, Stephen, the first printer in New England, came to this country in 1638 or early in 1639, for he commenced printing at Cambridge, by direction of the magistrates and elders, in March 1639. Day was employed by Mr. Glover, who died on his passage. The first thing printed was the Freeman's oath; next an almanac, made by Wm. Peirce, mariner; then the Psalms, "newly turned into metre." He was unskilled in the art of the compositor, and was an ignorant printer. The printing house about 1648 was taken from him and put into the hands of Sam. Green. He died at Cambridge Dec. 22, 1668, aged about 58. Mr. Farmer, who once had in his possession an almanac of 1647 with the imprint of Matthew Day, regards Matthew as the first printer; but Mr. Thomas quotes from the colony records, which in 1641 speak of "Steeven Day—the first that sett upon printing." Matthew was admitted freeman in 1646: he probably therefore came to this country some years after Stephen, and may have taken his place in 1647. The oath and almanac were printed in 1639; the psalms in 1640. Almanacs in subsequent years, some of them by S. Danforth, were printed. Mr. Day also printed a catechism; body of liberties, 100 laws, 1641; the psalms, 2d ed. 1647; they were afterwards improved by Dunster.—*Thomas*, i. 227-234.

DAYTON, Elias, major general of the militia of New Jersey, at the commencement of the American revolution, though in the enjoyment of every domestic blessing, took an active part, and never quitted the tented field till the consummation of independence. In Feb. 1778 congress appointed him colonel. He died at Philadelphia in July 1807, aged 70. He was open, generous, and sincere; ardent in his friendships; scrupulously

upright; in manners easy, unassuming, and pleasant; prompt and diffusive in his charities; and also a warm supporter of the gospel. At the time of his death he held the office of major general.—*Brown's Amer. register*, II. 76.

DEANE, Silas, minister of the United States to the court of France, was a native of Groton, Con., and was graduated at Yale college in 1758. He was a member of the first congress, which met in 1774. In 1776 he was deputed to France as a political and commercial agent, and he arrived at Paris in June with instructions to sound the disposition of the cabinet on the controversy with Great Britain, and to endeavor to obtain supplies of military stores. In Sept. it was agreed to appoint ministers to negotiate treaties with foreign powers, and Dr. Franklin and Mr. Jefferson were elected to join Mr. Deane in France. But Mr. Jefferson declining the appointment, Arthur Lee, then in London, was chosen in his place. It is remarkable, that the delegates of Connecticut did not vote for Mr. Deane. In Dec. the three commissioners met at Paris. Though Mr. Deane assisted, in negotiating the treaty with his most christian majesty, yet he had very little to recommend him to the high station, in which he was placed. He was instructed to engage not exceeding four engineers, and he was most profuse in his promise of offices of rank to induce French gentlemen to come to America. Congress being embarrassed by his contracts was under the necessity of recalling him Nov. 21, 1777, and John Adams was appointed in his place. He left Paris April 1, 1778. After his arrival in this country, he was desired to give an account of his transactions on the floor of congress, but he did not remove all suspicions of having misapplied the public monies. He evaded the scrutiny by pleading, that his papers were in Europe. To divert the public attention from himself he in Dec. published a manifesto, in which he arraigned before the bar of the public the conduct not only of those concerned in

foreign negotiations, but of the members of congress themselves. In 1784 he published an address to the citizens of the United States, complaining of the manner, in which he had been treated. He went soon afterwards to Europe, and at last, reduced to extreme poverty, died in a miserable condition at Deal, in England, Aug. 23, 1789. His intercepted letters to his brothers and others were published in 1782.—*Warren's Amer. rev.*, II. 130-137; *Marshall*, III. 155, 411; IV. 5; *Gordon*, III. 216.

DEANE, Samuel, D. D., minister of Portland, Me. was graduated at Harvard college in 1760, and was ordained a colleague with Thomas Smith, the first minister, Oct. 17, 1764. After preaching 45 years, he received as a colleague Ichabod Nichols in June 1809. He died Nov. 12, 1814, aged about 73. He published election sermon, 1794; sermon on the death of T. Smith, 1795; New England farmer, or Geographical dict. 2d edit. 8vo. 1797.

DEARBORN, Henry, major general, a soldier of the revolution, was a descendant of Godfrey D., who came from Exeter, England, with his son Henry, and settled at Exeter, N. H. in 1639, but afterwards removed to Hampton, where many descendants still live. In this town gen. Dearborn was born in March 1751. He studied physic with Dr. Hall Jackson of Portsmouth, and had been settled three years at Nottingham square, when on the 20th of April 1775 an express announced the battle of Lexington on the preceding day. He marched on the same day with 60 volunteers, and early in the next day reached Cambridge, a distance of 65 miles. On his return he was appointed a captain in the regiment of Stark; and having enlisted his men, he presented himself again at Cambridge with a full company May 15th. He participated June 17th in the battle of Breed's hill. Having marched on that day across Charleston neck under a galling fire, he took post behind the rail fence, which stretched from Prescott's redoubt to Mystic river. During the bloody action he

regularly fired with his men. In Sept. he accompanied Arnold in the expedition through the wilderness of Maine to Quebec. The army was more than a month in the wilderness, before they reached, Nov. 4th, the first house in Canada, on the Chaudiere. The hardships and sufferings of the troops were incredible. The provisions were exhausted. "My dog," said gen. D. in a letter to the author of this work, "was very large and a great favorite. I gave him up to several men of capt. Goodrich's company at their earnest solicitation. They carried him to their company and killed and divided him among those, who were suffering most severely with hunger. They ate every part of him, not excepting his entrails; and after finishing their meal they collected the bones and carried them to be pounded up, and to make broth for another meal. There was but one other dog with the detachment. It was small, and had been privately killed and eaten. Old moose-hide breeches were boiled and then broiled on the coals and eaten. A barber's powder bag made a soup in the course of the last three or four days before we reached the first settlements in Canada. Many men died with fatigue and hunger, frequently four or five minutes after making their last effort and sitting down." Being seized with a fever, he was left in a cottage on the banks of the Chaudiere without a physician. During ten days his life was despaired of. A good catholic woman even sprinkled him with holy water. Yet he gradually recovered; and, procuring a conveyance 60 miles to point Levi, he crossed over to Wolfe's cove, and rejoined his company early in Dec. The assault on the city was made in the morning of Dec. 31st. Montgomery fell on the bank of the St. Lawrence in attacking the lower town on that side. Arnold's division made the attack on the other side of the city, along the St. Charles. In the action capt. Dearborn, who had been quartered on the north side of the river Saint Charles, marched to join the main body, but in the attempt was captured with his company

by capt. Law, who issued from Palace gate with 200 men & some cannon. He was put into close confinement; but in May 1776 was permitted to return on parole with maj. Meigs. They were carried to Halifax in the frigate Niger and then transferred to another frigate, which after a cruise of 30 days landed them at Penobscot bay. In March 1777 he was exchanged. Being appointed a major in Scammel's regiment, he proceeded in May to Ticonderoga. He fought in the conflict of Sept. 19th, and on the 7th Oct. he shared in the honor of carrying the German fortified camp. On the 17th the British army surrendered. Gen. Gates in his despatch particularly noticed Morgan and Dearborn. At the battle of Monmouth in 1778, after Lee's retreat, Washington ordered Ciley's regiment, in which Dearborn was lieut. col., to attack a body of the enemy. A gallant charge compelled the British to retreat. Dearborn being sent to ask for further orders, Washington inquired by way of commendation, "what troops are those?"—"Full-blooded yankees from New Hampshire, Sir," was the reply.

In 1779 he accompanied Sullivan in his expedition against the Indians; in 1780 he was with the army in New Jersey; in 1781 he was at Yorktown at the surrender of Cornwallis. On the death of Scammel he succeeded to the command of the regiment. During 1782 he was on garrison duty at the frontier post at Saratoga. After the peace, he emigrated in June 1784 to the banks of the Kennebec and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1789 Washington appointed him Marshal of Maine. Twice he was elected a member of congress. On the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency in 1801 he was appointed secretary of war, as the successor of Roger Griswold; and the laborious duties of the office he faithfully discharged for eight years till 1809, when he was succeeded by Wm. Eustis, and was appointed to the lucrative office of collector of Boston. In Feb. 1812 he received a commission as senior major gen. in the army of the Uni-

ted States. In the spring of the next year he captured York in Upper Canada April 27th, and soon afterwards fort George at the mouth of the Niagara. But his health being somewhat impaired, Mr. Madison was induced very unnecessarily to recall him July 6, 1813 on the ground of ill health. A court of inquiry was immediately solicited but not granted. He was soon ordered to assume the command of the military district of N. Y. city. After the peace of 1815 he retired to private life. In July 1822 he sailed from Boston for Lisbon, having been appointed by president Monroe the minister plenipotentiary to Portugal. After two years he solicited permission to return home. Though he usually resided at Boston, he annually repaired to the scene of his agricultural labors in Maine. In 1829 an imprudent exposure brought on a violent bilious attack, which caused some fatal organic disarrangements. During the agonies of his last illness he never complained; he trusted in the mercy of the supreme Intelligence. He died at the residence of his son, gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, in Roxbury June 6, 1829, aged 78. He was thrice married. His last wife, the widow of the late James Bowdoin, died in May 1826. Gen. Dearborn was large and manly in his person; of frankness and unimpeached integrity; and as a commanding officer, notwithstanding his recall from the frontier, he had the confidence and the warm attachment of the brave officers and men, who served under him.

DECATUR, Stephen, commodore, was born Jan. 5, 1779 on the eastern shore of Maryland. His grandfather, a native of France, married a lady of Newport, R. I., where he resided. His father, Stephen Decatur, after the establishment of the navy, was appointed to command the Delaware sloop of war, and afterwards the frigate Philadelphia: on the occurrence of peace with France he resigned his commission, and died at Frankfort, near Philadelphia, Nov. 14, 1808, aged 57. The son, Stephen, was educated in that city. In March 1798,

at the age of 19, he entered as midshipman the American navy under Barry. Thrice he proceeded to the Mediterranean under commodores Dale, Morris, and Preble. He arrived the third time just after the frigate, Philadelphia, which had run aground on the Barbary coast, had fallen into the hands of the Tripolitans. He immediately formed the project of recapturing or destroying her, and, having obtained the consent of com. Preble, he sailed for Syracuse Feb. 3, 1804 in the ketch Intrepid with 70 volunteers, accompanied by the United States brig Syren, lieu. Stewart. In a few days he arrived at the harbor of Tripoli, which he entered about 8 o'clock in the evening alone, as he was unwilling to wait for the boats of the Syren, which was several miles distant. The enterprise was extremely hazardous, for the Philadelphia was moored within half gun shot of the Bashaw's castle and of the principal battery. Two cruisers and several gun boats lay near, and the guns of the frigate were mounted and loaded. The attack was to be made by a single ketch. About 11 o'clock he approached within 200 yards, when he was hailed and ordered to anchor. He directed a Maltese pilot to answer that the anchors had been lost in a gale of wind. His object was not suspected, until he was almost alongside the frigate, when the Turks were thrown into the utmost confusion. Decatur sprang aboard, followed by midshipman Charles Morris, and they were nearly a minute on deck before their companions could join them, the enemy in the mean while not offering to assail them, being crowded together in astonishment on the quarter deck. The Turks were soon assaulted and overpowered. About 20 men were killed on the spot; many jumped overboard; and the rest were driven to the hold. After setting fire to the ship in different parts, Decatur retreated to his ketch, & a breeze springing up, he soon got beyond the reach of the enemy's guns, which had opened a fire upon him from the batteries and castle and two corsairs. In this daring exploit not a single man was killed and only four

were wounded. For this achievement he was immediately promoted to the rank of post captain.

At an attack on Tripoli, Aug. 3d, he commanded a division of gun boats, which he led to action, covered by the frigate Constitution and some smaller vessels. Disregarding the fire of the batteries, he with 27 men boarded one of the enemy's gun boats, which contained 40 men; and in ten minutes, with but 3 wounded, he cleared the deck and made it a prize. At this moment he was informed, that his brother, lieut. James Decatur, who commanded another boat, had captured a boat of the enemy, but was treacherously shot by her commander, who immediately pushed off, and was then stretching towards the harbor. Decatur instantly pursued him, entering the enemy's line with his single boat, and overtaking the foe, boarded her with eleven men, being all the Americans he had left. He singled out the Turkish commander, who was armed with a spear, in attempting to cut off the head of which he struck the iron and broke his sword close to the hilt. The Turk now making a push and wounding him slightly, he seized the spear and closed with him. In the struggle both fell. Decatur, being uppermost, caught the arm of the Turk, who was on the point of stabbing him with a dagger, and with a pocket pistol shot him. The crews at the same time were fighting around them, and it was with difficulty that, after killing his adversary, he could extricate himself from the slain and wounded. His life in this struggle with the Turk was preserved by a noble minded common sailor, who, when a blow was aimed at his captain from behind with an uplifted sabre, having lost the use of his hands, rushed forward and received the blow on his own head, by which his skull was fractured. He however survived, and received a pension from government. Decatur returned to the squadron with both of his prizes, and the next day received the highest commendation in a general order from commodore Preble. After a peace was concluded with Tripoli

he returned home in the Congress, and after his return was employed in superintending gun boats, until he was ordered to supersede commodore Barron in the command of the Chesapeake frigate. He afterwards was removed to the United States, in which ship, Oct. 25, 1812, in lat. 29 N. long. 29, 30 W., he fell in with his Britannic majesty's ship Macedonian, one of the finest frigates in the British navy, which he captured after an action of an hour and a half. His loss was four killed and seven wounded; that of the enemy 36 killed and 68 wounded. When capt. Carden came on board the United States & presented his sword, Decatur observed, that he could not think of taking the sword of so brave an officer, but would be happy to take him by the hand. The prize was safely brought into Newport by lieut. W. H. Allen, and the command of her given to capt. Jones.

In May, 1813, in command of the United States, with his prize, the Macedonian, refitted as an American frigate, he attempted to get to sea, but was compelled to enter the harbor of New London, where for a long time the enemy closely blockaded him. In Jan. 1815 he was appointed to the command of the President, and attempted to get to sea, but, after first fighting the Endymion, was captured on the 15th by the Pomone and Tenedos and Majestic and carried into Bermuda. He returned to New London Feb. 22d. Being soon despatched with a squadron to the Mediterranean, he captured off cape de Gatt an Algerine frigate of 49 guns, in which the celebrated admiral, Rais Hammida, was killed; and on the 19th an Algerine brig of 23 guns. He arrived before Algiers June 28, and the next day compelled the proud regency to a treaty most honorable to our country, according to which no tribute was ever again to be demanded of the U. S.; all enslaved Americans were to be released without ransom; and no American should ever again be held as a slave. These terms shamed the great powers of Europe, who had long been tributary to a band of corsairs. He proceeded also

to Tunis and Tripoli and obtained redress for outrages. After his return Nov. 12th, he was appointed one of the board of navy commissioners and resided at Washington, at the former seat of Joel Barlow, called Kalorama. During a part of the year 1819 he had a long correspondence with commodore Barron, who some years before had been punished for yielding up the Chesapeake by a court martial, of which Decatur was a member. The correspondence issued in a challenge from Barron, though he considered duelling "as a barbarous practice, which ought to be exploded from civilized society;" and the challenge was accepted by Decatur, though he "had long since discovered, that fighting duels is not even an unerring criterion of personal courage." He was persuaded, that it was the intention of Barron "to fight up his character." They fought at Bladensburg March 22, 1820, when at the first fire he was mortally wounded, and, being conveyed to his home and to his distracted wife, died the same night, aged 40. His wife whom he married in 1806, was Susan, daughter of Luke Wheeler, mayor of Norfolk. Thus the brave officer died, "as a fool dieth." It has been stated, that before he died he renounced the principle of duelling and cast himself upon the mercy of God. He was murdered under the eyes of congress, which, in consequence of his having "died in the violation of the laws of God and his country," refused to bestow the *official* marks of respect, customary on the decease at Washington of men in high public stations. Yet, with strange inconsistency, notwithstanding the laws of the country, his murderer afterwards received some appointment from the government.—*Analect. mag.* i. 502; *Amer. nav. biog.* 75-93.

DEHON, Theodore, D. D., bishop of S. Carolina, of French descent, was born at Boston in 1776 and graduated at Harvard college in 1795. After being a rector at Newport, R. I., he removed to Charleston, where he was elected bishop in 1812. He married in 1813 Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel Russell, and died

suddenly of a malignant fever Aug. 6, 1817, aged 41. He was respected as a man of talents and beloved for his amiable qualities and many virtues. He published a discourse before a charitable society, 1804; a thanksgiving sermon, 1805; a discourse to the Phi Beta Kappa society, 1807; a sermon before the episc. convent of U. S.; sermons on confirmation, 1818; 90 sermons on various subjects, 2 vols, 8vo. 1821.

DE LANCEY, James, chief justice and lieutenant governor of New York, was the son of a protestant emigrant from Caen in Normandy, who fled from persecution in France. Being sent to England for education, he entered the university of Cambridge about 1725. He returned to this country in 1729, and was soon, while ignorant of the law, appointed a judge of the supreme court, and chief justice in 1733. His industry made him a profound lawyer. During the greater part of the administration of Clinton from 1743 to 1753 Mr. De Lancey exerted a powerful influence on the legislature in opposition to the governor. After the removal of Clinton and the death of Osborn, he as lieutenant governor was at the head of the government from 1753 to 1755, and also, a successor to Hardy, from 1757 to 1760. He died Aug. 2, 1760, aged 57. His daughter, the wife of the celebrated sir W. Draper, died in 1778. His brother, Oliver, a loyalist in the war, was appointed a brigadier general in 1777 and adjutant general in 1783, and was afterwards a member of parliament.—The character of De Lancey is described by the author of the Review of military operations from 1753 to 1756, who represents him as a man of learning and talents, yet as an unprincipled demagogue and finished intriguer. "His uncommon vivacity, with the semblance of affability and ease; his adroitness at jest, with a shew of condescension to his inferiors, wonderfully facilitated his progress. These plausible arts, together with his influence as chief justice and a vast personal estate at use all conspired to secure his popular triumph."—*Hist. col.* vii. 78; *Miller*, ii. 256

DELAWARE, one of the United States of America, was first settled at cape Henlopen by a colony of Swedes and Finns in 1627. They laid out a small town near Wilmington in 1631, but it was destroyed by the Dutch. They were at first subject to a governor under a commission from the king of Sweden. In 1655 they were subdued by the Dutch from New York, and they continued under this government until the Dutch were subdued by the English in 1664, when they passed under the authority of the English governor of New York. In 1682 this colony was united to Pennsylvania under sir William Penn, and the inhabitants enjoyed all the benefit of the laws of the province. They were from this time to be considered as the same people. The freemen were summoned to attend the assembly in person, but they chose to elect representatives. In the settlement of this country under the government of Mr. Penn the lands were purchased and not forcibly taken from the natives. The Dutch had previously adopted a similar practice. In 1692 the government of Pennsylvania and Delaware was assumed by the crown, and was intrusted to colonel Fletcher, governor of New York. But in the latter end of 1693 the government was restored to Mr. Penn, who appointed William Markham lieutenant governor. During his administration in 1696 another frame of government was adopted, which continued to be the constitution of Pennsylvania and Delaware during the whole time of their union in legislation. When the next charter was accepted by the province of Pennsylvania in Oct. 1701, it was totally rejected by the members of the three lower counties of Delaware. This rejection and consequent separation did not originate in caprice. By the new charter the principles of the first constitution were essentially altered. The people had no longer the election of the council, who were to be nominated by the governor. He, instead of having but three votes in 72, was left single in the executive, and had the power of restraining

the legislature by refusing his assent to their bills, whenever he thought fit.

For many years after the separation the repose of the lower counties remained almost undisturbed. At last the contests between the two proprietaries, William Penn and lord Baltimore, revived, and when the claimants were satisfied with the portion of expense, anxiety, and trouble, which fell to their share in consequence of their disputes, they entered into articles of agreement May 10, 1732, ascertaining the mode of settlement and appointing commissioners to complete the contract. Those articles made a particular provision for adjusting the controversy by drawing part of a circle about the town of New Castle and by determining the boundary line between Maryland and Delaware colony. But the execution of those articles and the decree thereon was delayed until they were superseded by another agreement between Frederic, lord Baltimore, son and heir of Charles, lord Baltimore, and the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, which was made July 4, 1760, and was confirmed by decree March 6, 1762. The lines were designated from actual survey. But from several causes there never was a complete change of jurisdiction until Mr. Penn's proclamation for that purpose, April 8, 1775. By an act of the Delaware legislature Sept. 2, the change was effected and the boundaries of the counties and hundreds established. The tranquil state of this colony was not much interrupted, except by the wars in which it was obliged to participate from its connection with Great Britain. In the war, which commenced in 1755, Delaware was inferior to none of the colonies in furnishing supplies in proportion to its wealth and ability. In the year 1762 its expenditures so much exceeded its regular proportion, that a parliamentary grant of near 4,000*l* was made towards a reimbursement of those expenses.

From the beginning of the struggle between the colonies and Great Britain this province exhibited a becoming spirit. So early as Oct. 1765 representatives were deputed to attend the first congress,

which was held at New York, for the purpose of obtaining a repeal of some of the most obnoxious of the British statutes. In the year 1773 the legislature appointed a standing committee of five members to correspond with the other colonies and to procure the most authentic political intelligence respecting the resolutions of parliament and the proceedings of the administration in relation to America. When the town of Boston by the operation of the port bill was reduced to great distress, supplies from different parts of this colony were forwarded for its relief. During the war there was no relaxation in the spirit and exertions of this state. Their supplies of every kind requisite to the public service were proofs of a sincere attachment to the common cause. The Delaware regiment was considered as one of the finest and most efficient in the continental army. Its brave commander, colonel John Haslet, was killed at the battle of Princeton. The peculiar exposure of this state to the ravages of war put a stop to its growth and prosperity. The interests of literature, in a particular manner, suffered. The flourishing academies of Newark and Wilmington lost their students, and by a depreciation of the continental currency lost their funds.

Previously to the late revolution this district of country was denominated the three lower counties on Delaware. In Sept. 1776 a constitution was established by a convention of representatives, chosen for that purpose, and at that time the name of the state of Delaware was assumed. The present constitution was adopted June 12, 1792. It establishes a general assembly, consisting of a senate and a house of representatives; the members of the former are chosen every three years and of the latter annually; the governor, who has no share in enacting the laws, is elected every three years, and cannot remain in office two terms in immediate succession; the judges are liable to be removed on address to the governor of two thirds of all the members of both branches of the legislature. The legislature of the state is required to meet annually

the 1st. Tuesday of Jan.—*Encyclopaedia, Amer. edit.*

DENISON, Daniel, major general, the son of Wm. D. of Cambridge, was born in England in 1613, and removed from Cambridge to Ipswich in 1634. He sustained various civil & military offices; for many years he was an assistant; in 1649 and 1651 the speaker of the house; and major general in 1662. He died Sept. 20, 1682, aged 69. His wife was Patience, the daughter of gov. Dudley. His grandson, John, the 6th minister of Ipswich, was ordained colleague with Mr. Hubbard in 1687 and died in Sept. 1689, leaving a widow, Elizabeth, who married Roland Cotton.—Gen. D. was a man of eminence and religion. He wrote a treatise, which is annexed to Hubbard's funeral sermon, called, *Irenicon*, or a salve for New England's sore, which considers the public calamities, the occasion, danger, blamable causes, and cure of them.—*Hubbard; Farmer.*

DENNIE, Joseph, editor of the *Port Folio*, the son of a merchant in Boston, was born Aug. 30, 1768, and graduated at Harvard college in 1790. He studied law at Charlestown, N. H.; but was not successful in the practice at Walpole, where he opened an office. For 4 months he read prayers in a church at Dartmouth. In 1795 he published in Boston the *Tablet*, a weekly paper; and the *Farmer's museum*, at Walpole, in which he inserted essays of some celebrity, entitled the *Lay preacher*. Mr. Pickering, secretary of state, having appointed him one of his clerks, he removed to Philadelphia in 1799. On the dismissal of his patron he conducted the *Port Folio*, a literary journal commenced in 1800. Being deficient in industry and discretion, he destroyed his bodily constitution and his hopes of fortune. A victim to anxiety and disease, he died Jan. 7, 1812, aged 43. His father, who was deranged 25 years, died Sept. 1811.—With genius, taste, a fine style, & a fund of literature; with colloquial powers and other interesting qualities; he yet stands only as a warning to others against indolence and imprudence.

DE WITT, Benjamin, M.D., a physician of New York, was appointed professor of medicine in Columbia college in 1807, and professor of chemistry in 1808. He was also health officer of the city; and died of the yellow fever at the quarantine ground, Staten island, Sept. 11, 1819, aged 45. He published a dissertation on the effect of oxygen, 1797; an oration commemorative of the prisoners, who died in the prison ships at Wallabout, 1808; account of minerals in N. Y. in Mem. of A. A. S. vol. 11.

DE WITT, Susan, died at Philadelphia, while on a visit, May 5, 1824. She was the wife of Simeon De Witt of Albany, and the second daughter of Rev. Dr. Linn. She was a woman of strong intellectual powers and of elevated piety. She published a poem, which has been much read and admired,—The pleasures of religion.

DE WITT, John, D. D., professor of Biblical history in the theological seminary of the Dutch reformed church at New Brunswick, N. J. a native of Castkill, N. Y., was ordained as colleague with Daniel Collins of Lanesborough, Mass., July 8, 1812 and was dismissed Dec. 8, 1813, and afterwards settled as the minister of the second reformed Dutch church in Albany. He was afterwards professor in the theological seminary and also one of the professors of Rutgers' college in New Brunswick, where he died Oct. 12, 1831, aged about 42.—*Hist. Berkshire*, 389.

DEXTER, Samuel, a benefactor of Harvard college, was the son of Rev. Samuel Dexter of Dedham, Mass., who was ordained May 6, 1723 and died Jan. 29, 1755, aged 55. He was a merchant in Boston. In the political struggles just before the revolution he was repeatedly elected to the council and negated for his patriotic zeal by the royal governor. In his last years he was deeply engaged in investigating the doctrines of theology. He died at Mendon June 10, 1810, aged 84. For the encouragement of biblical criticism he bequeathed a handsome legacy to Harvard college. He also bequeathed 40 dollars to a minister,

whom he wished to preach a funeral sermon, without making any mention of him in the discourse, from the words, "the things, which are seen, are temporal; but the things, which are not seen, are eternal." He said in his last will, "I wish the preacher to expostulate with his auditory on the absurdity of their being extremely assiduous to 'lay up treasures on earth,' while they are indolent with respect to their well-being hereafter. To those of so blamable a character, and to such as are of a still worse, and from their vicious lives appear to be totally regardless of the doctrine of a future existence, let him address himself with pious ardor. Let him entreat them to pay a serious attention to their most valuable interests. Let him represent "the summit of earthly glory as ineffably despicable, when comparatively estimated with an exemption from the punishment denounced, and the possession of the perfect and never ending felicity promised in the scriptures."—*Kendal's fun. serm.*

DEXTER, Samuel, LL. D., secretary at war of the U. S., son of the preceding, was born in 1761 and graduated at Harvard college in 1781. Having studied law at Worcester with Levi Lincoln, he soon rose to professional eminence. After being for some time a member of the House of representatives in Congress, he was elected to the Senate. During the administration of John Adams he was appointed secretary of war in 1800, and secretary of the treasury in Jan. 1801, and for a short time also had the charge of the department of State. He was offered a foreign embassy, but declined it. On the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency he returned to the practice of law. In the progress of events he thought he observed, that political parties were changing their policy and principles. From his old friends he separated and lent the aid of his powerful mind in support of the war of 1812, while they were throwing obstacles in the way of its prosecution. He maintained, that they had changed, and that he was unchangeable. In the practice of law before the supreme

court at Washington he stood in the first rank of advocates. He always attracted an audience, consisting of the beauty, taste, and learning of the city. He was requested by Mr. Madison in 1815 to accept of a mission to Spain, but declined the appointment. On his return from Washington at the close of April 1816 he went to Athens, N. York, to attend the nuptials of his son. Somewhat unwell with the epidemic, prevailing at Washington, he called for medical aid on Tuesday and died of the scarlet fever Saturday, May 4, 1816, aged 54. His wife was a sister of Wm. Gordon of N. H.—He was tall and muscular, with strong features. His enunciation was very slow and distinct; and his tones monotonous. But at times, his eloquence was thrilling.—He drafted the eloquent answer of the Senate to president Adams' address on the death of Washington. He was established in the belief of Christianity.—A few weeks before his death Mr. Dexter had been the republican candidate for governor in Mass., in opposition to Dr. Brooks, and received about 47,000 and his rival about 49,000 votes. He had also been the candidate in 1815. The republicans had selected him, as they said, because "he had broken forth from the legions of rebellion," referring to his manly resistance to the Hartford convention, a favorite project of the party, with which he had before been associated. In his letter expressing his acceptance of the invitation to be a candidate he said, "every combination for *general* opposition is an offence against the community." The party struggles for office are not worthy of remembrance; but the principles, which have a bearing on the public welfare hereafter, ought not to be forgotten. In the preceding year he expressed in his letter from Washington his entire opposition to the system of restriction on commerce, as unconstitutional, oppressive, ineffectual, and impracticable; and at the same time declared, that he was unable to reconcile some of the leading measures of the federalists in regard to the war with

the fundamental principles of civilized society & the duty of American citizens to support the union of their country.—*Story's sketch of Dexter.*

DICKINSON, Jonathan, first president of New Jersey college, was born in Hatfield, Mass., April 22, 1688. His father was Hezekiah D.; his mother, being left a widow, married again and removed to Springfield, and carefully educated her children. He was graduated at Yale college in 1706, and within one or two years afterwards he was settled the minister of the first presbyterian church in Elizabeth Town, New Jersey. Of this church he was for near forty years the joy and glory. As a friend of literature he was also eminently useful. The charter of the college of New Jersey, which had never yet been carried into operation, was enlarged by governor Belcher, Oct. 22, 1746; and Mr. Dickinson was appointed president. The institution commenced at Elizabeth Town, but it did not long enjoy the advantages of his superintendence, for it pleased God to call him away from life Oct. 7, 1747, aged 59. The first commencement was in 1748, when 6 young men graduated, 5 of whom became ministers.—He left 3 daughters, married to Jonathan Sergeant of Princeton, to John Cooper, and to Rev. Caleb Smith of Orange.

Mr. Dickinson, besides his other employments, was a practising physician, of considerable medical reputation. He was a man of learning, of distinguished talents, and much celebrated as a preacher; and he was succeeded in the college by men, who hold a high reputation in our country; by Burr, Edwards, Davies, Finley, & Witherspoon. He had a mind formed for inquiry; he possessed a quick perception and an accurate judgment; and to a keen penetration he united a disinterested attachment to truth. With a natural turn for controversy he had a happy government of his passions, and abhorred the perverse disputings, so common to men of corrupt minds. The eagerness of contention did not extinguish in him the fervors of devotion

and brotherly love. By his good works and exemplary life he adorned the doctrines of grace, which he advocated with zeal. He boldly appeared in defence of the great truths of our most holy religion, confronting what he considered as error, and resisting every attack on the christian faith. He wished to promote the interests of practical godliness, of holy living; and therefore he withstood error in every shape, knowing that it poisons the heart and thus destroys the very principles of virtue. He was an enemy to that blind charity, that politic silence, that temporizing moderation, which sacrifices the truths of God to human friendships, and under color of peace and candor gives up important points of gospel doctrine to every opposer. He knew, that this temper was inconsistent with the love of truth, and was usually connected with the hatred of those, who engaged warmly in its support. He expected to be opposed and ridiculed, if he followed his Savior, and preached with plainness and earnestness the doctrines, which are so obnoxious to the corrupt heart and perverted understanding. Still under pretence of zeal for truth he concealed no party animosity, no bigotry, no malevolence. He had generous sentiments with regard to freedom of inquiry and the rights of private judgment in matters of conscience, not approving subscription to human tests of orthodoxy. As he lived a devout and useful life and was a bright ornament to his profession, he died universally lamented.

His writings possess very considerable merit. They are designed to unfold the wonderful method of redemption, and to excite men to that cheerful consecration of all their talents to their Maker, to that careful avoidance of sin and practice of godliness, which will exalt them to glory. He published the reasonableness of christianity in four sermons, Boston, 1732; a funeral sermon on Ruth Pierson, wife of Rev. John P. of Woodbridge, 1733; a sermon on the witness of the Spirit, 1740; the true scripture doctrine concerning some important points of christian

faith, particularly eternal election, original sin, grace in conversion, justification by faith, and the saint's perseverance, in five discourses, 1741, in answer to Mr. Whitby; a display of God's special grace in a familiar dialogue, 1742; on the nature and necessity of regeneration, with remarks on Dr. Waterland's regeneration stated and explained, 1743, against baptismal regeneration; reflections upon Mr. Wetmore's letter in defence of Dr. Waterland's discourse on regeneration, 1745. The above works were published in an octavo volume at Edinburgh in 1793. President Dickinson published also a defence of presbyterian ordination in answer to a pamphlet, entitled a modest proof &c., 1724; the vanity of human institutions in the worship of God, a sermon, 1736; a defence of it afterwards; a second defence of it against the exceptions of John Beach in his appeal to the unprejudiced, 1738; this work is entitled, the reasonableness of nonconformity to the church of England in point of worship; familiar letters upon various important subjects in religion, 1745; a pamphlet in favor of infant baptism, 1746; a vindication of God's sovereign, free grace; a second vindication &c. against John Beach, to which are added brief reflections on Dr. Johnson's defence of Aristocles' letter to Authades, 1748; an account of the deliverance of Robert Barrow, shipwrecked among the cannibals of Florida.—*Pierson's ser. on his death; preface to his serm.* - *Edin. edit.*; *Miller*, ii. 345; *Douglass*, ii. 284; *Brainerd's life*, 129, 161; *Chandler's life of Johnson*, 69; *Green*, 297.

DICKINSON, John, president of Delaware and of Pennsylvania, was born in Maryland in Dec. 1732. His father, Samuel D., who soon after the birth of his son removed to Delaware, was chief justice of the county of Kent and died July 6, 1760, aged 71. He studied law in Philadelphia and then three years at the Temple in London, and on his return engaged successfully in the practice at Philadelphia. Of the assembly of Pennsylvania he was a member in 1764, and of the

general congress in 1765. In the same year he began to write against the measures of the British government. In Nov. 1767 he began to publish his celebrated letters against the acts for taxation of the colonies; in which writings he supported the liberties of his country and contributed much towards the American revolution. He was a member of the first revolutionary congress in 1774, and a member in subsequent years. Of the eloquent and important state papers of that period he wrote the principal;—the address to the inhabitants of Quebec; the first petition to the king; the address to the armies; the second petition to the king; and the address to the several states. He wrote also in 1774 the resolves and instructions of the committee of Penns. In June 1776 he opposed the declaration of independence, when the motion was considered by congress, because he doubted of the policy at that particular period, "without some preliminary trials of our strength," and before the terms of confederation were settled, and foreign assistance made certain. He had occasion afterwards, in order to prove the sincerity of his attachment to his country's liberty, to appeal to the fact, that within a few days after the declaration he was the only member of congress, who marched to face the enemy. He accompanied his regiment to Elizabeth town in July to repel the invading enemy, and remained there till the end of the tour of service. In Sept. he resigned, because two brigadiers had been raised over him, through the same hostility, as he supposed, which effected his removal from congress. He now retired to Delaware, and there, in the summer of 1777, in capt Lewis' company he served as a private with his musket upon his shoulder in the militia movements against the British, who had landed at the head of the Elk. In Oct. Mr. M^r. Kean gave him a commission of brigadier general. In 1779 by unanimous vote of the assembly he was elected a member of congress, and in May wrote the address to the states. In 1780 he was elected by the county of

New Castle a member of the assembly; in 1781 he was chosen president of Delaware, as successor of Cæsar Rodney, by unanimous vote of the two houses. On commencing his duties he published Nov. 19, 1781 an excellent proclamation, recommending piety and virtue and the enforcement of the laws in favor of morality. In 1782 he was chosen president of Pennsylvania, and remained in office from Nov. 1782 till Oct. 1785, when he was succeeded by Franklin. In 1788 he wrote 9 letters with the signature of Fabius in order to promote the adoption of the constitution; and with the same signature in 1797 he wrote 14 letters in order to promote a favorable feeling towards France. His last days were spent in private life at Wilmington, Delaware, where he died Feb. 15, 1808, aged 75. His wife, whom he married in 1770, was Mary Norris of Philadelphia. His daughter, Maria, married in 1808 Albinus C. Logan.—His countenance and person were fine. He filled with ability the various high stations, in which he was placed. He was distinguished by his strength of mind, miscellaneous knowledge, and cultivated taste, which were united with an habitual eloquence, with an elegance of manners, and a benignity, which made him the delight and ornament of society. The infirmities of declining years had detached him long before his death from the busy scenes of life; but in retirement his patriotism felt no abatement. The welfare of his country was ever dear to him, and he was ready to make any sacrifices for its promotion. Unequivocal in his attachment to a republican government, he invariably supported, as far as his voice could have influence, those men and those measures, which he believed most friendly to republican principles. He was esteemed for his uprightness and the purity of his morals. From a letter, which he wrote to Mrs. Warren of Plymouth, dated the 25th of the first month 1805, it would seem that he was a member of the society of friends.—He published a speech delivered in the house of assembly of Pennsyl-

vania, 1764; a reply to a speech of Joseph Galloway, 1765; late regulations respecting the colonies considered, 1765; letters from a farmer in Pennsylvania to the inhabitants of the British colonies, 1767—1769. Mr. Dickinson's political writings were collected and published in two volumes, 8vo. 1801.—*Gordon*, i. 220; *Ramsay*, ii. 319; *Warren*, i. 412; *Adams' letter to Dr. Calkoen*; *Monthly anthol.* v. 226; *Nat. intellig.* Feb. 22, 1803; *Marshall*, iv. note at end; v. 97.

DICKINSON, Philemon, general, a brave officer in the revolutionary war, died at his seat near Trenton, New Jersey, Feb. 4, 1809, aged 68. He took an early and an active part in the struggle with great Britain, and hazarded his ample fortune and his life in establishing our independence. In the memorable battle of Monmouth at the head of the Jersey militia he exhibited the spirit and gallantry of a soldier of liberty. After the establishment of the present national government he was a member of congress. In the various stations, civil and military, with which he was honored, he discharged his duty with zeal and ability. The last twelve or fifteen years of his life were spent in retirement from public concerns.—*Phila. gaz.* Febr. 7, 1809.

DIESKAU, John Harmand, baron, lieutenant general in the French army, proceeded in 1755 from Montreal with 2,000 men against fort Edward, intending to penetrate to Albany. Gen. Johnson was at this time encamped at the south end of lake George. After defeating the detachment of col. E. Williams, he attacked Johnson's camp, Sept. 8; but the roar of the artillery frightened away his Indians; his troops were routed; and he himself taken prisoner. A soldier found him alone, leaning on a stump, being wounded in the leg; and, while he was feeling for his watch to surrender it, supposing he was searching for a pistol, poured a charge through his hips. He was conveyed to N. York, where Dr. Jones attended him. Marshall says, he was mortally wounded; but he lived some years. He died at Surene in

France Sept. 8, 1767.—*Thacher's med. biog.* 327; *Dwight*, iii. 374.

DINWIDDIE, Robert, governor of Virginia from 1752 to 1758, had been previously clerk to a collector of customs in the West Indies, whose enormous fraud he detected and exposed to the government. For this disclosure he was rewarded by his appointment in Virginia. But while he was governor he did not forget what he had learned when a clerk, for he trod in the steps of his principal; at least, he was charged with applying to his own use 20,000*l.* sent to defray the expenses of Virginia for the public service. It was during his administration, that Braddock proceeded on his expedition against the Indians. He died in England Aug. 1, 1770, aged 80.

DIXWELL, John, colonel, one of the judges of king Charles I., fled to this country for safety. In 1664 he visited Whalley and Goffe at Hadley, and afterwards resided at New Haven, with the name of John Davids, till his death, March 18, 1689, aged 81. He married at New Haven, and left children. A descendant by the female line, a respectable physician of Boston, has assumed and bears up the name of John Dixwell.—*Farmer*.

DONGAN, Thomas, governor of N. York from 1683 to 1688, afterwards earl of Limerick, succeeded Brockholst and was succeeded by Nicholson. He was highly respected as a governor, being upright, discreet, and accomplished in manners. He ordered an assembly to be convened by election, a privilege, which the people had not before enjoyed. Yet he unjustly fell under the displeasure of his sovereign.

DORSEY, John Syng, M. D., professor of anatomy, was the son of Leonard D., and grandson of Edmund Physick. He was born in Philadelphia Dec. 23, 1783. He early studied physic with his relative Dr. Physick, and was doctor of medicine at the age of 18. He afterwards visited England and France for his improvement in medical science, returning home in Dec. 1804. In 1807 he was elec-

ted adjunct professor of surgery with Dr. Physick at Philadelphia, and on the death of Dr. Wistar was chosen professor of anatomy. He now had attained a height, most gratifying to his ambition; but Providence had selected him to teach a salutary lesson on the precarious tenure of life and the importance of being always prepared for death. On the evening of the day, in which he pronounced his eloquent introductory lecture, he was attacked with a fever, and in a week died Nov. 12, 1818, aged 35. When by his express command he was informed of his state, and apprized of his certain death, he was resigned to the will of heaven. As a christian he had practised the duties of religion. With fervor he re-iterated his confidence in the atonement of his Savior. He was thus sustained in an hour, when on the bed of death the proud warrior would shudder in thinking of the destinies of eternity. As a surgeon he was almost unrivalled. Besides papers for the periodical journals and an edit. of Cooper's surgery with notes, he published *Elements of surgery*, 2 vols. 1813, deemed the best work extant on the subject.—*Thacher's med. biog.*

DOUGHERTY, Michael, remarkable for longevity, died at his plantation on Horse Creek, in Scriven county, Georgia, May 29, 1809, aged 135 years. He was one of the first settlers of that state. The day before he died he walked two miles.

DOUGLASS, William, M.D., a physician in Boston was a native of East Lothian in Scotland, of no mean parentage. After being educated for his profession, partly at Paris and Leyden he came to this country in 1716, and after visiting gen. Douglass, gov. of St. Kitts, settled at Boston in 1718. Having letters to Cotton Mather, he put into his hands those numbers of the philosoph. transactions, which gave an account of the inoculation for the small pox; and this benevolent minister communicated the intelligence to Dr. Boylston and persuaded him to introduce the practice, wishing him to communicate the project to other physicians. As Dr. Douglass received no no-

tice, he indignantly opposed the practice. Dr. Thacher erroneously states, that Mather communicated the work of Timoni to Douglass. He died without a will Oct. 21, 1752. In the epidemic sore throat he made a free use of mercury. He was a skilful physician. His prejudices were very strong, and in his language he was frequently intemperate. His notions of religion were very loose. In his history of the American colonies, he is often incorrect, and it was his foible to measure the worth of men by his personal friendship for them. A town of Massachusetts, of which he was a proprietor and benefactor, bears his name.—He published the inoculation of the small pox, as practised in Boston, 1722; the abuses and scandals of some late pamphlets in favor of inoculation, 1722; a practical essay concerning the small pox, containing the history, &c. 1730; a practical history of a new eruptive, military fever, with an angina ulcusculosa, which prevailed in Boston in 1735 and 1736, 12mo, 1736; a summary, historical and political, of the first planting, progressive improvements, and present state of the British settlements in North America, the first volume, 1749, the second 1753; an edit. 1755.—*Summary*, ii. 409; *Hutchinson*, ii. 80; *Hist. col.* ix. 40; *Whitney's hist. Worcester*, 203; *Amer. museum*, iii. 53; *Holmes*.

DRAYTON, William LL.D., judge of the federal court for the district of South Carolina, was a native of that province, and was born in the year 1738. About the year 1747 he was placed under Thomas Corbett, an eminent lawyer. In 1750 he accompanied that gentleman to London, and entered into the Middle Temple, where he continued till 1754, at which time he returned to his native country. Though his abilities were confessedly great, he soon quitted the bar from disinclination to the practice of the law; but about the year 1768 he was appointed chief justice in the province of East Florida. When the revolution commenced in 1775 he fell under the suspicion of the governor, and was suspended by him. He

however went to England, and was reinstated; but on his return to St. Augustine was again suspended by governor Tonyn. In consequence of this he took his family with him to England in 1778 or 1779 in the hope of obtaining redress, but the distracted situation of affairs in America prevented him from effecting his purpose. Soon after his return to America he was appointed judge of the admiralty court of South Carolina. In March 1789 he was appointed associate justice of the state, but he resigned this office in Oct. following, when he was made a judge under the federal government. He died in June 1790, aged 57.—*Hardie's biog. dict*; *Amer. museum*, VIII. 82.

DRAYTON, William Henry, a political writer, was a native of South Carolina, born in Sept. 1742. From 1753 to 1764 he studied at Westminster and Oxford. In 1771 he was appointed a judge. He was one of his majesty's justices when they made their last circuit in the spring of 1775, and the only one born in America. In his charge to the grand jury he inculcated the same sentiments in favor of liberty, which were patronised by the popular leaders. Soon afterwards he was elected president of the provincial congress, and devoted his great abilities with uncommon zeal for the support of the measures adopted by his native country. Before the next circuit his colleagues were advertised as inimical to the liberties of America and March 1776 he was appointed chief justice by the voice of his country. He died suddenly in Philadelphia in Sept. 1779, while attending his duty in congress, aged 36. He was a statesman of great decision and energy, and one of the ablest political writers of Carolina. In 1774 he wrote a pamphlet, addressed to the American congress, under the signature of a freeman, in which he stated the grievances of America, and drew up a bill of American rights. He published his charge to the grand jury in April 1776, which breathes all the spirit and energy of the mind, which knows the value of freedom and is determined to

support it. Ramsay in his history has published this charge entire. His speech in the general assembly of South Carolina on the articles of the confederation was published in 1778. Several other productions of his pen appeared, explaining the injured rights of his country, and encouraging his fellow citizens to vindicate them. He also wrote a history of the American revolution, brought down to the end of the year 1778, in three large volumes, which he intended to correct and publish, but was prevented by his death. It was published by his son in 1821. He was once challenged by gen. Lee in consequence of his censure in congress on the general's conduct at the battle of Monmouth; but he had the courage and the conscience to decline the combat and assigned his reasons.—*Miller*, II. 380; *Ramsay's rev. S. C.* I. 57, 91, 103; *hist S. C.* II. 454; *Encyc. Amer.*

DRAYTON, John, only son of the preceding, governor of S. Carolina from 1800 to 1802 and from 1808 to 1810, succeeded in that office E. Rutledge and C. Pickney, and was succeeded by J. B. Richardson and H. Middleton. Lord's Lempriere erroneously gives his name *Dayton*. At the time of his death he was district judge of the U. S. He died at Charleston Nov. 27, 1822, aged 60. The historical materials, collected by his father, were by him revised and published with the title of *Memoirs of the Am. revolution from its commencement to the year 1776, inclusive, as relating to the state of S. C. &c.* 2 vols. 8vo. 1821. He had previously published *View of S. C.* 8vo. 1802.

DRINKER, Edward, remarkable for longevity, was born Dec. 24, 1680 in a cabin near the present corner of Walnut and second streets in Philadelphia. His parents had removed to this place from Beverly in Mass. The banks of the Delaware were inhabited at the time of his birth by the Indians, and a few Swedes and Hollanders. At the age of twelve years he went to Boston, where he served an apprenticeship to a cabinet maker. In the year 1745 he returned to Phila.

delphia, where he lived till the time of his death. He was four times married and had eighteen children, all of whom were by his first wife. He died Nov. 17, 1782, aged 102 years. In his old age the powers of his mind were very little impaired. He enjoyed so uncommon a share of health, that he was never confined more than three days to his bed. He was a man of an amiable character, and he continued to the last uniformly cheerful and kind. His religious principles were as steady, as his morals were pure. He attended public worship about thirty years in the presbyterian church under Dr Sproat, and died in the fullest assurance of a happy immortality. He witnessed the most astonishing changes. He lived to see the spot, where he had picked black berries and hunted rabbits, become the seat of a great city, the first in wealth in America. He saw ships of every size in those streams, where he had been used to see nothing larger than an Indian canoe. He saw the first treaty between France and the independent States of America ratified upon the very spot, where he had seen William Penn ratify his first and last treaties with the Indians. He had been the subject of seven crowned heads.—*New and gen. biog. dict.*; *Hardie*; *Rush's essays*, 295—300; *Universal asylum*, II. 83; *American museum*, II. 73—75.

DUANE, James, judge of the district court for New York, was a member of the first congress from this state in 1774, and received his appointment of judge in Oct 1789. He was the first mayor of New York after its recovery from the British. His death occurred at Albany in Feb. 1797. He published a law case.

DUCHÈ, Jacob, D.D., an episcopal minister of Philadelphia, was a native of that city and a graduate of the college in 1757. For some years he was an assistant minister of two churches; in 1775 he succeeded Dr. Peters as rector. While chaplain to congress he gave his salary for the relief of the families of Pennsylvanians, killed in battle. Yet he was opposed to independence; and, in order to persuade Washington to adopt his own views, he

sent him a letter by Mrs. Ferguson. Washington transmitted the letter to congress. Thus losing the public confidence, he went to England in 1776, and was chaplain to an asylum for orphans. He died in Jan. 1798, aged about 60. His daughter, Sophia, married John Henry, the agent of the Canadian governor in 1810. He was a man of brilliant talents; an interesting, impressive orator, with much action; and he had also a fine poetical taste. He published a sermon, on the death of E. Morgan, 1763; of Richard Penn, 1771; a fast sermon before congress, July 20; a sermon to the militia, 1775; observations moral, &c. by Caspapina, 1778; sermons, 2 vols. Lond. 1780; a sermon before the humane society, 1781.—*Wirt's old bachelor*, no. 31.

DUDLEY, Thomas, governor of Mass., was born in Northampton, England, in 1776. After having been for some time in the army, his mind was impressed by religious truth, and he attached himself to the nonconformists. He came to Massachusetts, in 1680, as deputy governor, and was one of the founders and pillars of the colony. He was chosen governor in the years 1634, 1640, 1645, & 1650. His zeal against heretics did not content itself with arguments, addressed to the understanding, and reproofs, aimed at the conscience; but his intolerance was not singular in an age, when the principles of religious liberty were not understood. The following lines are a part of a piece, found in his pocket after his death.

“Let men of God in courts and churches watch
O'er such, as do a toleration hatch,
Lest that ill egg bring forth a cockatrice,
To poison all with heresy and vice.
If men be left, and otherwise combine,
My epitaph's, *I died no libertine.*”

He died at Roxbury July 31, 1652, aged 76. His daughters married gov. Bradstreet, gen. Denison, and Rev. J. Woodbridge. Hewas a man of sound judgment, of inflexible integrity, of public spirit, and of strict and exemplary piety.—*Morton*, 150; *Mather's Magn.* II. 15—17; *Neal's N. E.* I. 308; *Hist. col.* VII. 11; X. 39; *Hutchinson*, I. 183; *Winthrop*; *Holmes*.

DUDLEY, Joseph, governor of Mass. was the son of the preceding, and was born Sept. 23, 1647, when his father was 70 years of age. In his childhood, after his father's death, he was under the care of Mr. Allen of Dedham, who married his mother. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1665. He afterwards entered into the service of his country in the Indian war of 1675. In 1682 he went to England as an agent for the province. When the government was changed in 1686 he was appointed president of Mass. and New Hampshire. His commission was received in May 1686. His authority was of short continuance, for Andros arrived at the close of the same year. He, however, was continued in the council, and was appointed chief justice. In 1689 he went again to England, and in 1690 returned with a commission of chief justice of New York, and continued in this country three years. He was then eight years lieutenant governor of the isle of Wight. He was appointed governor of Mass. by queen Ann, and, arriving at Boston June 11, 1702, continued in the government till Nov. 1715, being succeeded by Shute. He died at Roxbury April 2, 1720 aged 72. He possessed rare endowments, and was a singular honor to his country, being a man of learning and an accomplished gentleman. He was a scholar, a divine, a philosopher, & a lawyer. As gov. of Mass., he was instructed to procure an act rendering his salary and that of the lieutenant governor permanent; the object was to secure the dependence of the governors on the crown. These instructions occasioned a controversy with the legislature, which lasted during the administration of Shute and others of his successors. He loved much ceremony in the government and but little ceremony in the church, being attached to the congregational order. He was a sincere christian, whose virtues attracted general esteem, though in the conflict of political parties his character was frequently assailed. While in his family he devoutly addressed himself to the supreme Being,

he also frequently prayed with his children separately for their everlasting welfare, and did not think it humbling to impart religious instruction to his servants. He was economical and dignified, and he applied himself with great diligence to the duties of his station.—*Colman's fun. serm.*; *Boston news letter*, April 4, 1720; *Hutchinson*, i, 287, 340-345; ii 213; *Belknap's N. H.* i. 361; *Holmes*; *Minot's contin.*, i. 59.

DUDLEY, Paul, *r. r. s.*, chief justice of Mass., the son of the preceding, was born Sept. 3, 1675, and graduated at Harvard college in 1690. He finished his law studies at the Temple in London. He returned in 1702 with the commission of attorney general, which he held until he was appointed judge in 1718. He succeeded Lynde as chief justice, and was succeeded by Sewall. On the bench he was impartial; the stern enemy of vice; of quick apprehension, extensive knowledge, and powerful eloquence. He died at Roxbury Jan. 21, 1751, aged 75. He was a learned and pious man. From his regard to the interests of religion and as a proof of his attachment to the institution, in which he was educated, in his last will he bequeathed to Harvard college 100*l*, the interest of which was to be applied to the support of an annual lecture to be preached in that college; the first lecture to be for proving and explaining, and for the proper use and improvement of the principles of natural religion; the second for the confirmation, illustration, and improvement of the great articles of the christian religion; the third for detecting, convicting and exposing the idolatry and tyranny, the damnable heresies, and abominable superstitions, and fatal and various errors of the Romish church; the fourth for maintaining, explaining, and proving the validity of the ordination of ministers, as the same hath been practised in New England from the first beginning of it. These subjects were successively to occupy the lecture, and he, who should be chosen for the last, was directed to be a sound, grave, experienced divine of at

least forty years of age. A copy of each discourse is required to be left with the treasurer. The trustees are the president and senior tutor, the professor of divinity, the pastor of the first church in Cambridge, and the pastor of the first church in Roxbury. The first sermon on this foundation was preached by president Holyoke in May 1755. The second, and the first, that was published, was delivered by Mr. Barnard in 1756. Mr. Dudley published 12 articles in the transactions of the royal society in vols. 31-34, and 39; among them an account of the making of maple sugar; of discovering the hive of bees in the woods; of the earthquake of N. E.; of the poison wood tree; of the rattlesnake; of the Indian hot houses and cures by sweating in hot turf; description of the moose deer; essay upon the natural hist. of whales. He published also an essay on the merchandise of slaves and souls of men, mentioned in Revelation xviii. 13, with an application to the church of Rome.—*Holmes; Append. to Barnard's Dudclian lecture.*

DUFFIELD, George, D. D., minister in Philadelphia, was born in Oct. 1732. After he became a preacher, he was first settled in the town of Carlisle, where his zeal and incessant labors, through the influence of the divine Spirit, were made effectual to the conversion of many. So conspicuous was his benevolent activity, that the synod appointed him as a missionary, and he accordingly in company with Mr. Beatty visited the frontiers. His talents at length drew him into a more public sphere, and placed him as a pastor of the second presbyterian church in Philadelphia. His zeal to do good exposed him to the disease, of which he died Feb. 2, 1790. Dr. Duffield possessed a vigorous mind, and was considerably distinguished as a scholar. As his readiness of utterance was seldom equalled, he was enabled to preach with uncommon frequency. As he possessed an unconquerable firmness, he always adhered steadily to the opinions, which he had formed. In the struggle with Great Britain he was an early and zealous friend

of his country. But it was as a christian, that he was most conspicuous, for the religion, which he preached, was exhibited in his own life. The spirit of the gospel tinctured his whole mind. It rendered him the advocate of the poor, and the friend of the friendless. He sought occasions of advancing the interests of religion and humanity. As a preacher he was in early life remarkably animated and popular, and his manner was always warm and forcible, and his instructions always practical. Dwelling much on the great and essential doctrines of the gospel, he had a peculiar talent of touching the conscience, and impressing the heart. He published an account of his tour with Mr. Beatty along the frontiers of Pennsylvania; a thanksgiving sermon for the restoration of peace, Dec. 11, 1783.—*Green's fun. sermon; Assembly's miss. mag. i. 553-556; American museum, vii. 66-68.*

DULANEY, Daniel, an eminent counsellor of Maryland, resided at Annapolis and died at an early stage of the revolutionary war. He was considered as one of the most learned and accomplished men in his profession, that our country ever produced. He made some publications on the controversy between America and Great Britain. The title of one of them is, considerations on the propriety of imposing taxes in the British colonies in North America for the purpose of a revenue, 1766.—*Miller's retrospect. ii. 379.*

DUMMER, Shubael, minister of York, Maine, was the son of Richard Dummer, who came to N. E. in 1636 and died at Newbury Dec. 14, 1679, aged 87. He was born Feb. 17, 1636, graduated at Harvard college in 1656 and began to preach at York in 1662. He was not ordained, probably because a church was not organized, until Dec. 3, 1672. The town of York was surprised Monday, Feb. 5, 1692, by a party of French and Indians, who came on snow shoes, and burnt most of the houses, excepting the four garrison houses of Alcock, Preble, Harman, and Norton, and killed about 75

of the inhabitants and carried as many into captivity. Mr. Dummer was shot down dead near his own door, aged 55. His wife was taken captive. His successor was S. Moody.

DUMMER, Jeremiah, an agent of Mass., in England, and a distinguished scholar, was a native of Boston, the son of Jeremiah, and was the grandson of Richard Dummer, one of the principal settlers of Mass. who died at Newbury. He was graduted at Harvard college in 1699. While a member of this seminary, he was preeminent for the brilliancy of his genius. His only competitor was Mr. John Bulkeley, who surpassed him for solidity of judgment, but not in sprightliness of thought and wit. He soon afterwards went to Europe and spent a number of years at the university of Utrecht, where he received a doctor's degree. He then returned to New England, but, finding no prospect of employment in this country, that would be agreeable to him, he went to England, where he arrived a little before the change of queen Ann's ministry. In 1710 he was appointed agent of Mass., and his services were important, till his dismissal in 1721. Contrary to the expectation of his countrymen he devoted himself to the persons in power, and was an advocate of their measures. He was employed by lord Bolingbroke in some secret negotiations, and had assurances of promotion to a place of honor and profit; but the death of the queen blasted all his hopes. If he had espoused a different side, it is thought, that his great talents might have elevated him to some of the highest offices. His acquaintance with Bolingbroke perverted his religious sentiments and corrupted his manners; so that he, who had studied divinity, and who in youth, as appears by his diary, had a susceptible conscience and was accustomed to the language of fervent prayer, through the contaminating influence of profligate great men became licentious in manners and a sceptic in religion. Yet he was miserable in his depravity, and confessed to a friend, that he wished to feel again the pure joys, which he

experienced, when he breathed the air of N. E. He died May 19, 1729. Though upon the change of times he deserted his patron, lord Bolingbroke, in regard to politics; it is said, that he adhered to his sentiments upon religion to the close of life. Few men exceeded him in quickness of thought, and in ease, delicacy, and fluency in speaking and writing. He published *disputatio theologica de Christi ad inferos descensu*, quam, indulgente Triuno Numine, sub præsidio clar. & celeberr. viri, D. D. Herm. Witsii, &c. 4to, 1702; *de jure Judæorum sabbati brevis disquisitio* 4to, 1703; *dissertatio theologico—philologica*, 4to, 1703; *disputatio philosophica inaug.* 4to, 1703; a defence of the New England charters, 1721; a letter to a noble lord concerning the expedition to Canada 1712.—*Hist. col.* x. 155; *Hutchinson*, II. 187, 255; *Eliot*.

DUMMER, William, lieutenant gov. of Mass. received a commission for this office at the time that Shute was appointed governor in 1716. At the departure of Shute Jan. 1, 1723, he was left at the head of the province, and he continued commander in chief till the arrival of Burnet in 1728. He was also commander in chief in the interval between his death and the arrival of Belcher. His administration is spoken of with great respect, and he is represented as governed by a pure regard to the public good. The war with the Indians was conducted with great skill, the Norridgewocks being cut off in 1724. From the year 1730 Mr. Dummer lived chiefly in retirement for the remainder of his life, selecting for his acquaintance and friends men of sense, virtue, and religion, and receiving the blessings and applauses of his country. He died at Boston Oct. 10, 1761, aged 82 years. He preserved an unspotted character through life. Though he enjoyed fame, he did not place his happiness in the distinctions of this world. He was sincerely and firmly attached to the religion of Jesus, and in the midst of human grandeur he was preparing for death. In health and sickness he often declared, that his hope of the divine ac-

ceptance was built upon the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, whom he adored as the true God and the only Savior of men. He attended with reverence upon the institutions of the gospel; he was constant in his family devotions; he applied himself to the perusal of pious books; and at stated times he retired to his closet for prayer. During his life his alms were a memorial of his benevolence, and at death he left a great part of his estate to pious and charitable uses.—*Byles' fun. sermon; Boston Gaz. Oct. 26, 1761; Hutchinson, II. 291, 322, 368; Holmes.*

DUNBAR, William, a planter, died at his seat at Natchez Nov. 15, 1810. He was an astronomer, and distinguished for his researches in natural science. To the philosophical society of Philadelphia, of which he was a member, he made several communications, which are published in *transact. vol. VI*;—account of the language of signs among the Indians; meteor. observ. 1800; description of the Mississippi.

DUNCAN, John M., died at Glasgow Oct. 3, 1925, aged 91 years. He published *Travels* through part of the U. S. and Canada in 1818 and 1819, 2 vols. 12mo. 1823; also, *Sabbath among the Tuscaroras.*

DUNMORE, John Murray, earl of, the last royal governor of Virginia, was the governor of New York from 1770 to 1771, and governor of Virginia from 1772 to 1775. In his zeal for his royal master he removed the public stores from Williamsburg on board of armed vessels in Apr. 1775 and afterwards abdicated the government and retired for safety on board the Fowey man of war at York Town. He landed in different places, acting the part of a corsair and plunderer. He burnt Norfolk Jan. 1, 1776; but famine and disease obliged him to quit the coast. He was appointed in 1786 gov. of Bermuda, & died in England in 1809. His wife was lady Charlotte Stewart, daughter of the earl of Galloway.—*Holmes, II. 219, 256.*

DUNSTER, Henry, first president of

Harvard college, was inducted into this office Aug. 27, 1640. He succeeded Nathaniel Eaton, who was the first master of the seminary, being chosen in 1637 or 1638, and who had been removed on account of the severity of his discipline. He was highly respected for his learning, piety, and spirit of government; but having at length imbibed the principles of antipedobaptism, and publicly advocated them, he was induced to resign the presidentship Oct. 24, 1654, and was succeeded by Mr. Chauncy. He now retired to Scituate, where he spent the remainder of his days in peace. He died in Feb. 27, 1659. He was a modest, humble, charitable man. By his last will he ordered his body to be buried at Cambridge, and bequeathed legacies to the very persons, who had occasioned his removal from the college. He was a great master of the oriental languages, and when a new version of the psalms had been made by Eliot, Welde, and Mather, and printed in 1640, it was put into his hands to be revised. He accordingly, with the assistance of Richard Lyon, improved the version, and brought it into that state, in which the churches of New England used it for many subsequent years.—*Mather's magn., III. 99—101; iv. 129; Neal's N. E. I. 308; H. Adams' N. E. 73; Hutchinson, I. 174; Hist. col. VII. 20, 48, 49; Holmes; Morton, 1701.*

DUNTON, John, a bookseller in Boston, had conducted his business extensively in London, but in a time of embarrassment came to this country in March 1686 with a stock of books and for the purpose of collecting his debts, amounting to 500*l.* He remained here 8 months and became acquainted with all the clergymen and the principal citizens. On his return to London he resumed his business there. He published in 1705 the life and errors of John Dunton, in which he gives an account of his voyage to Boston, a very amusing extract from which is in hist. collections. He describes the ministers, booksellers, and other citizens of Boston and Salem. In his will he direc-

ted his burial to be "the 7th day after his death and not before, lest he should come to life, as his mother had done, on the day appointed for her funeral." He died about 1725.—*Thomas*, II. 415—420; 2 *Hist. col.* II. 97—124.

DUSTON, Hannah, the wife of Thomas D. of Haverhill, Mass., was married Dec. 3, 1677, and was the mother of 13 children. When the Indians attacked Haverhill March 15, 1697, her husband flew to his house and ordered his children to flee without delay. Before his wife, with an infant only a week old, could escape, the Indians approached. Mounting his horse and bearing his musket he followed his seven young children as their defender. A party of the savages pursued and fired upon him, but he returned the fire, and by the favor of providence conducted his little flock to a neighboring garrison. Mrs. Duston, with her infant, and her nurse, widow Mary Neff, was captured. At this time 9 houses were burnt, and 40 persons killed and carried into captivity. After proceeding a short distance the savages took the infant from the nurse and killed it. Mrs. D. after a fatiguing journey, was brought to an island just above Concord, N. H., formed at the junction of the Contoocook river with the Merrimac between Concord and Bosca-wen, now called Duston's island. The Indian family, to which she had been assigned, consisted of 12 persons, 2 men, 3 women, and 7 children; the prisoners in this family were three, Mrs. D., Mary Neff, and Samuel Lennardson, a boy, who had been taken at Worcester. Early in the morning of April 5 Mrs. D. awoke her confederates, and, seizing the hatchets of the Indians, who were asleep, despatched ten of the twelve, a favorite boy being spared and a wounded woman making her escape with him. Mrs. D. arrived safe at Haverhill, and for the scalps received 50*l.* from the general court, besides many valuable presents. In 1816 her house was standing, owned by Thomas Duston, a descendant.—2 *Hist. col.* IV. 128; *Dwight*, I. 411;

Drake's Ind. wars, 316; *Magnalia*, VII. 90; *Hutchinson*, II. 101.

DUTTON, Matthew Rice, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Yale college, was born in Watertown, Con. June 39, 1783 and graduated at Yale college in 1808. He was a tutor from 1810 to 1814. In this last year he was ordained the minister of Stratford, where he remained about 8 years. After the death of professor Fisher in 1822, he was chosen as his successor, and discharged the duties of his office, till his failing health, which had long been feeble, compelled him to desist from his labors. He died of a pulmonary complaint July 17, 1825, aged 42. With great scientific attainments he combined the most amiable manners and the piety, which sustained him in the hour of death.—*N. H. relig. intellig.*

DWIGHT, Joseph, brigadier general, was born in Dedham in 1703, and graduated at Harvard college in 1722. While residing in Brookfield, he was admitted to the bar in 1733; in 1739 he was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas for the county of Worcester; in 1745, at the reduction of Louisburg, he and Waldo were the brigadiers. He commanded the artillery of Mass., and was distinguished for his exertions and services and commended by Pepperell. In 1756, at the head of a brigade of militia, he repaired to lake Champlain, in the second French war. Soon after his return he purchased land in Great Barrington, and there passed the remainder of his life. In 1761, when the county of Berkshire was formed, he was appointed judge of the county court and judge of probate. He died June 9, 1765, aged 62. By his second wife, the widow of Rev. J. Sergeant, he had 2 children, the late Henry W. Dwight of Stockbridge, and the second wife of judge Sedgwick. His personal appearance was fine. He was dignified in his manners, an upright judge, and an exemplary professor of the religion of the gospel.—*Hist. Berkshire*, 233.

DWIGHT, Timothy, D. D., LL. D.,

president of Yale college, was a descendant, in the fourth generation, from Timothy Dwight, who died in Dedham, Mass., Jan. 31, 1718, aged 83, and whose father, John, settled at Dedham in 1635 and died in 1653. His father was colonel Timothy Dwight, a graduate of Yale college in 1744, and a respectable, pious merchant of Northampton, where he lived many years until in 1776, in order to provide for the settlement of two of his sons, he repaired to the territory of the Natchez, of which he was one of the original purchasers with gen. Lyman, his brother in law, and died there in 1777. His mother was Mary, the third daughter of Jonathan Edwards. He was born at Northampton May 14, 1752. The religious impressions, made upon his mind by the instructions of his intelligent and excellent mother, were never effaced: she also very successfully directed his early studies. In his 4th year he could read the Bible with correctness. While in Yale college, where he was graduated in 1769, for the two first years through the folly of youth much of his time was misspent; but during the two last years he was diligent, devoting 14 hours each day to study, and made great acquisitions. From 1769 to 1771 he taught a grammar school at New Haven, and during this period appropriated 8 hours every day to severe study. In 1771, at the age of 19, he was chosen a tutor in the college and continued in that office with high reputation 6 years. While he was eminent as a teacher of mathematics, guiding his pupils in fluxions and in the Principia of Newton, he awakened a new zeal in the cultivation of rhetoric and oratory. On taking his second degree in 1772 he delivered a Dissertation on the history, eloquence, and poetry of the Bible, which was immediately published and procured him great honor. At this period, in his economy of time, he endeavored to remove the necessity of bodily exercise by diminishing greatly the quantity of food; but in a few months his health began to decline. He was emaciated, and had suffered severely by the bilious colic.

With difficulty was he removed to Northampton. But, by advice of a physician, he commenced a daily course of vigorous bodily exercise, walking and riding; and, persevering in it, enjoyed uninterrupted health for forty years. In 1774 at the age of 22 he finished his epic poem, "the Conquest of Canaan," which he had begun 3 years before. On recovering from the small pox his incautious return to his habits of study injured his eyes, which caused him for the remainder of his life great pain. In March 1777 he married the daughter of Benjamin Woolsey of Long Island, by whom he had eight sons, six of whom survived him. In June he was licensed as a preacher; and in Sept. he withdrew from the college and was appointed chaplain to gen. Parsons' brigade in Putnam's division, in which capacity he continued about a year. He joined the army at West Point in Oct. While he discharged his appropriate duties, he also employed his poetical powers for the good of his country. Of his poetical songs at that period, his "Columbia" is still remembered. On receiving in Oct. 1778 the news of the death of his father in the preceding year he was induced to leave the army and to remove his family to Northampton, that he might console his mother and provide for her numerous family. For five years he here discharged with the utmost fidelity and cheerfulness the duties of a son and a brother, laboring personally on a farm, preaching occasionally in the neighboring towns of Westfield, Deerfield, and South Hadley, superintending also a school. His income he expended in the support of the common family. In 1781 and 1786 he was a member of the legislature. With many and strong motives to devote himself to civil employments he yet resolved to spend his days in the clerical profession. He was ordained, Nov. 5, 1783, the minister of Greenfield, a parish of Fairfield, and continued in this station for the next 12 years. His method of preaching was to write the heads of his discourse and the leading thoughts, and to fill up the plan at the time of delivery.

With a small salary of 500 dollars he found it necessary to make other provision for his family. He opened an academy, which was filled with pupils of both sexes, and which was highly celebrated during the whole period of his residence in Greenfield. In 1785 he published his "Conquest of Canaan," which had been written 11 years before and for which 3,000 subscribers had been obtained. In 1794 he published his poem in 7 parts, called "Greenfield Hill." After the death of Dr. Stiles he was chosen president of Yale college and inaugurated in Sept. 1795. For ten years he was annually appointed professor of theology. In 1805 the appointment was made permanent. Having while at Greenfield written in short notes and preached over twice a course of lectures on systematic theology in about 100 sermons, he went through with them twice in the same state at New Haven, frequently adding to their number. In 1805 he began, by the aid of an amanuensis, to write out these sermons and finished them in 1809. After his death they were published in 5 vols., being 173 sermons. In 1800 was completed his revision of Watts' psalms, to which he added 33 psalms, which he had composed. In 1796 he commenced journeying in the college vacations of May and Sept. in N. E. and New York, and continued this practice till the last year of his life, taking notes, which he afterwards wrote out. This was the origin of his book of Travels, published in 4 vols. The last journey, which he made, was in Sept. 1815, when he proceeded as far west as Hamilton college, near Utica. In Feb. 1816 he was seized with a most threatening disease, an affection of the bladder; in April he was deemed beyond recovery. Under all his suffering he was patient and resigned. But in June he was able again to preach in the chapel, and in his first sermon he alluded to his impression in his sickness of the vanity of all earthly things. He said, "I have coveted reputation and influence to a degree, which I am unable to justify;" and he earnestly warned his pupils against

the pursuit of earthly enjoyments. Though he resumed his labors; yet his disease was only mitigated, not removed. During the last few months of his life he wrote on the evidences of revelation and other subjects,—the whole forming matter for a volume. He wrote also the latter half of a poem of 1500 lines in the measure of Spenser, the subject of which is a contest between Genius and Common Sense on their comparative merits, the question being decided by Truth. At the close of Nov. he became too unwell to continue his labors as an instructor in college. He died Jan. 11, 1817, aged 64, having been president 21 years.

A full account of the character and labors of Dr. Dwight may be found in his life, prefixed to his system of theology. Besides his printed works, he wrote also discourses, preached on the sabbath before commencement to the senior class, & many miscellaneous sermons, which, it is hoped, may be given to the public. The following is a catalogue of his publications:—the history, eloquence, and poetry of the Bible, 1772; the conquest of Canaan, a poem, 1785; election sermon, 1791; the genuineness and authenticity of the N. Test. 1793; Greenfield Hill, a poem; 1794; the triumph of infidelity, a poem; occasioned by Chauncy's work on universal salvation; two discourses on the nature and danger of infidel philosophy; a sermon on the death of Elizur Goodrich, 1797; the duty of Americans at the present crisis, 1798; on the character of Washington, 1800; on some events of the last century, 1801; on the death of E. G. Marsh, 1804; on duelling, 1805; at the theological institution at Andover and ordination of E. Pearson, 1803; on the death of gov. Trumbull, 1809; a charity sermon, 1810; at the ordination of N. W. Taylor; on the fast; on the national fast, 1812; a sermon before the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, 1813; remarks on the review of Inchiquin's letters, 1815; observations on language, and an essay on light in Mem. of Con. Academy of sciences, 1816; theology explained and

defended in a series of sermons, 4 vol. several editions, Amer. and English; travels in New England and New York, 4 vols. 8vo. 1801.—*Life pref. to his theology; Spec. Amer. poet.* 1, 223.

DYCKMAN, Jacob, M. D., was born at Yonkers, West Chester county, N. Y. Dec. 1, 1788. After graduating at Columbia college in 1810 he studied physic with Dr. Hoeseck. For some years he was physician of the city dispensary, and surgeon of the alms house at New York; in 1821 he was appointed health commissioner. He died of the consumption at the residence of his father at King's Bridge Dec. 5, 1822 in christian composure. In the days of his health he had regarded morality as all, that religion demanded; but in his sickness he perceived, that the divine commands in the scripture are the measure of duty, and that God demands the homage of the heart. He published a dissertation on the pathology of the human fluids; an improved edition of Duncan's dispensatory, 1818; an essay on Adipocire in trans. N. Y. Lyceum. He also had made progress in collecting materials for a work on the vegetable *Materia Medica* of the U. S.—*Thacher's med. biog.*

DYER, Mary a victim of persecution, was the wife of William Dyer, who removed from Mass. to R. Island in 1638. Having been sentenced to execution for "rebellious sedition and obtruding herself after banishment upon pain of death," she was reprieved at the request of her son, on condition, that she departed in 48 hours and did not return. She returned and was executed June 1, 1660.

DYER, Eliphalet, chief justice of the supreme court of Conn., was the son of Thomas D. of Windham, and grandson of Thos. D. of Weymouth in 1632, & graduated at Yale college in 1740. He was colonel of a regiment raised in 1758 for the expedition against Crown Point. He was a delegate to the congress of 1765 and to that of 1774; was appointed judge in 1766 and chief justice in 1789, in which office he continued till 1797. He contributed his efforts with other patriots to

promote and support the independence of his country. He died at Windham May 13, 1807, aged 86.

EARLE, James, a portrait painter, was born at Paxton, or Leicester, Mass., the son of capt. Ralph Earle, and went to London, where he gained some distinction as a painter, and where he married. He died at Charleston of the yellow fever in Aug. 1796, leaving in London a wife and 3 children. At the time of his death there was perhaps no painter in this country of superior skill.

EARLE, Ralph, a portrait painter, brother of the preceding, was born at Leicester, and was employed in Rhode Island in making fans before he went to England. He was with Stewart at the royal institution in London. He painted the king. By Stewart he was regarded as one of the best of painters. In this country he painted in Bennington and Albany. He died at Bolton, Con. Aug. 16, 1801, aged 50. A son of his afterwards lived at New Orleans, also a distinguished painter.

EARLY, Peter, governor of Georgia, was a distinguished lawyer. In 1802 he was a member of congress and a decided republican; in 1807 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Georgia. From 1813 to 1815 he was governor, in which capacity he prevented the enactment of a law to obstruct the collection of debts, and thus placed a good example before those governors, who from love of popularity or office shrink from the honest discharge of duty, which requires them to resist, as far as they have power, all pernicious, oppressive, iniquitous legislation. He died Aug. 15, 1817.

EASTBURN, Joseph, a preacher to seamen in Philadelphia, died Jan. 30, 1828, aged 79. Many thousands attended his funeral. His coffin was carried by 12 sailors. At the grave Dr. Green delivered an address. When he began to preach to seamen, about 1820, "we procured" he said, "a sail loft, and on the sabbath hung out a flag. As the sailors came by, they hailed us, "ship ahoy!" We answered them. They asked us,

"where we were bound?" We told them to the port of New Jerusalem—and that they would do well to go in the fleet. "Well," said they, "we will come in and hear your terms." This was the beginning of the mariner's church. Mr. E. was eminently pious, and devoted to this work.

EASTBURN, James Wallis, a poet, the son of James Eastburn, N. York, at an early period was settled or about to be settled as the pastor of St. George's church, Accomac county, Virginia, and died at sea on a voyage to the West Indies for his health Dec. 2, 1819, aged 22. After his death the poem of considerable merit, which he wrote in conjunction with his friend, Rob. C. Sands, was published, entitled, Yamooyden, a tale of the wars of king Philip, in 6 cantos, 12mo, 1820.—*Spec. A. poet.* 11. 228.

EASTON, Nicholas, governor of Rhode Island, came to this country with two sons in 1636 and removed in 1639 to Newport, where he built the first house. He exerted himself to secure civil and religious liberty with Coddington, & was governor from 1650 to 1655, when he was succeeded by R. Williams. In 1672 he succeeded B. Arnold and was succeeded in 1674 by W. Coddington. He died in 1675, aged 83. His son, John, governor from 1690 to 1695, died in 1705, aged 85.

EATON, Theophilus, first governor of New Haven colony, was born at Stony Stratford in Oxfordshire, his father being the minister of that place. He was bred a merchant and was for several years agent for the king of England at the court of Denmark; and after his return prosecuted his business in London with high reputation. He accompanied Mr. Davenport to New England in 1637, and soon after his arrival was chosen one of the magistrates of Mass. He was one of the founders of New Haven in 1638, and was annually elected governor till his death, Jan. 7, 1657, aged 66. His brother, Samuel, was assistant minister to Mr. Davenport from 1640 to 1644, and died in England in 1664. The wis-

dom and integrity of his administration attracted universal respect. As a magistrate, he was impartial in the distribution of justice, and was invested with an indescribable dignity and majesty. He was amiable in all the relations of life. In conversation he was affable, courteous, and pleasant, but always cautious, and grave on proper occasions. Though his family were sometimes very numerous, it was under the most perfect government. All the members of it were assembled morning and evening, and the governor, after reading the scriptures, and making useful observations upon them, addressed himself to heaven with the greatest reverence and pertinency. On the sabbath and on other days of public devotion he spent an hour or two with his family, giving them instruction in religious truth and duty, recommending to them the study of the scriptures, and the practice of secret prayer. He was beloved by his domestics, and ever preserved the esteem of the commonwealth. His monument, erected at the public expense, and which remains to the present day, has upon it the following lines.

"Eaton, so meek, so fam'd, so just,
The phoenix of our world, here hides his dust;
This name forget New England never must."

—*Neal's N. E.* 1. 318; *Trumbull's Con.* 1. 90, 240; *Holmes; Douglass*, 11, 160.

EATON, Samuel, minister of Harpswell, Maine, was the son of Elisha Eaton, minister of Quincy, and afterwards of Harpswell from 1753 till his death, Apr. 22, 1764. He was born April 3, 1737; graduated at Harvard college in 1763; was ordained Oct. 24, 1764; and died Nov. 5, 1822, aged 85, in the 59th year of his ministry. Probably no minister in Maine had preached so many years. Mr. Eaton was the only physician of the town; as a magistrate he was also very useful. He was the last of the ministers of Maine, who wore a large white wig. He was one of the first overseers of Bowdoin college, and president of the Maine Missionary society from 1809 to 1815. The evangelical doctrines, which he preached, sustained him, as he approached

the grave. He published a sermon on the death of Jacob Abbot, 1820.

EATON, William, general, was born in Woodstock, Con. Feb. 23, 1764. His father, a farmer and schoolmaster, removed to Mansfield about 1774. At the age of 16 he eloped from home and enlisted in the army, from which he was discharged in 1783. He afterwards studied with the ministers of Franklin, Windham, and Mansfield, and was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1790. By keeping school he provided for the expenses of his education. In 1792 he was appointed a captain in the army, and soon repaired to Ohio. He continued in service until July 11, 1797 he was appointed consul at Tunis, though he did not sail, till Dec. 1798, in company with Mr. Catchcart, consul to Tripoli. When the efforts of commodore Preble proved unavailing to humble the bashaw of Tripoli, Mr. Eaton projected an alliance with his brother, Hamet, the rightful sovereign, then in exile at Tunis, the object of which was to recover for him the sovereignty and with him to establish a permanent peace. The plan was approved; and as he had returned to the U. S. in May 1803 he was appointed navy agent March 30, 1804 and authorized to proceed again to the Mediterranean and to execute the project against Tripoli. He sailed in the squadron of com. Barron. In Nov. he proceeded in the Argus to Alexandria in search of Hamet, whom at last he found in Feb. 1805. By their united exertions a little army of 500 men was raised. March 6th he entered the desert of Lybia at their head, it being arranged, that the American fleet should co-operate in the expedition. In his army were men of twelve different nations, among whom were 11 Americans and seventy or eighty Greeks and Frenchmen. After surmounting great obstacles and marching 50 days over a space of 600 miles in the desert, he encamped, Apr. 26, in the rear of Derne. This town was the capital of the richest province of Tripoli. It contained 15,000 souls, and was defended by a fort and batteries and strong gar-

risson. Eaton, with an army now increased by the addition of Arabs to 2500 men, commenced the attack on the 27th with the important aid of 3 frigates. In two hours the town was captured. He was wounded in the left wrist by a pistol ball. A large army, collected by Jussuf or Joseph Bashaw, soon appeared before the town, and was defeated in a battle May 13; and met with a complete repulse June 10, and thus a way was opened to the gates of Tripoli. At this moment, when the intrepid soldier was anticipating the accomplishment of his project, a peace was concluded by Tobias Lear, who had authority for the purpose, and he agreed to pay \$60,000 for the redemption of 300 Americans in slavery. The indignant feelings of Eaton at being thus arrested in his career of triumph were unutterable. After his return he was invited by Burr to engage in his conspiracy, which he disclosed, and was a witness against the conspirator. From the U. S. government he failed to obtain the compensation, he expected. In 1807 he was a representative from Brimfield. In reward of his heroism the legislature of Mass. presented him 10,000 acres of land, half of which was sold at 50 cents per acre. The last years of his life were passed amidst the pains of disease and the distresses of poverty, to which his own imprudence had reduced him. He was intemperate. Of the consolations of religion he was ignorant. He died at Brimfield June 1, 1811, aged 47. He left five children. His wife, Eliza, whom he married in 1792, was the widow of gen. Timothy Danielson of Brimfield. A daughter, now deceased, married in 1820 Rev. Mr. Sprague of W. Springfield. His eldest son, lieut. Wm., died in 1828. —His Life, written by Prentice, was published, 8vo. 1813.

ECKLEY, Joseph, D. D., minister of Boston, was born in London Oct. 22, 1750. His father removing to New Jersey about 1767, he was graduated at Princeton college in 1772. He was ordained at Boston, as the successor of Mr. Hunt, over the old South congregation Oct. 27, 1779. The society at this time

made use of the King's chapel, as the old south meeting house after being occupied by the British troops was not repaired and re-occupied till March 2, 1783. Rev. Joshua Huntington was ordained as colleague pastor May 18, 1808. Dr. Eckley died after a short illness April 30, 1811, aged 60. His wife, a daughter of John Jeffries, survived him, and died in 1825. During 24 years he admitted, on an average, only about 5 persons a year into the church; but in 1803 and 1804 he made new efforts to promote a revival of religion among his people; the Tuesday evening meeting, amidst much opposition, was established, exerting a most important, beneficial influence. In his religious sentiments, while Dr. Eckley held fast to all the other doctrines of the evangelical system, he became a semi-Arian or Worcesterian in his views of the person of Christ. He wrote as follows: "My plan respecting the Son of God was very similar to what your brother (Dr. N. Worcester) has now adopted. The common plan of three self-existent persons, forming one essence or infinite being, and one of these persons being united to a man, but not in the least humbling himself or suffering, leads to and ends in Socinianism; and though it claims the form of orthodoxy, it is as a shadow without the substance; it eludes inspection; and I sometimes say to those, who are strenuous for this doctrine, that they take away my Lord and I know not where they place him."—"The orthodoxy, so called, of Waterland is as repugnant to my reason and views of religion, as the heterodoxy of Lardner; and I am at a loss to see, that any solid satisfaction, for a person, who wishes to find salvation through the death of the Son of God, can be found in either."—"I seek for a plan, which exalts the personal character of the Son of God in the highest possible degree." He supposed the Son to be derived from the Father, God of God, Light of Light, having a real divine nature, yet, being derived, not self-existent and independent. He published an essay on the divine glory in the condemnation of the ungodly, 1782; at the

artillery election, 1792; at the installation of Mr. Evans; at the thanksgiving, 1797; before the Asylum, 1802; before the society for propagating the gospel, 1805; at installation of H. Holley, in 1809; Dudsonian lecture of 1806, 1810.;—*Wisner's Hist. of the O. S. church*, 45.

EDES, Benjamin, a printer in Boston, was a native of Charlestown, and began business in 1755 with John Gill. He published the Boston gazette and country journal. During the controversy with Great Britain this paper was devoted to the cause of freedom, and had a wide circulation and great influence. No newspaper did more to promote independence. Afterwards other papers in a great measure superseded it. By the depreciation of paper money Mr. Edes lost his property; and the aged patriot died in poverty in Dec. 1803, aged 80.—*Thomas*, i. 341-345.

EDWARDS, Richard, a merchant, the only child of William and Agnes Edwards, was born in May 1647 at Hartford, Con., where he resided during his life. He was a man of wealth, of intelligence, and of great respectability. At an early age he became a communicant in the congregational church, and adorned his profession by a long life of integrity and unusual devotedness to the cause of religion. During his last sickness he exhibited a bright example of christian resignation and triumphant faith. He died April 20, 1718, aged 70. By his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Tut-hill, merchant of New Haven, he had 7 children, the eldest of whom was Rev. Timothy E., the father of Jonathan Edwards. By his second wife, the sister of John Talcott of Hartford, he had 6 children.—*Sereno E. Dwight's life of Edwards*.

EDWARDS, Timothy, first minister of East Windsor, Con., the son of the preceding, was graduated at Harvard college in 1691. He was ordained in May 1694. In the year 1755 he received Joseph Perry as his colleague. After a ministry of 63 years he died January 27, 1758, aged 88. He married a daughter

of Mr. Stoddard of Northampton, and he lived to see his son, Jonathan Edwards, the most distinguished divine in America. He was universally esteemed, and was an upright, pious, and exemplary man, and a faithful and successful preacher of the gospel. It seems, that he was a poet, for R. Wolcott in dedicating his poems to him in 1723 says:—

“Yet, where you censure, sir, don't make the
verse,

You pinned to Glover's venerable bear, e,
The standard for their trial; nor enact,
You never will acquit what's less exact.
Sir, that will never do; rules so severe
Would ever leave Apollo's altar bare,
His priests no service: all must starve together,
And fair Parnassus' verdant tops must wither.”

He published an election sermon, 1732.—
Life of Jona. Edwards.

EDWARDS, Jonathan, president of the college in New Jersey, and a most acute metaphysician, and distinguished divine, was the son of the preceding, and was born at Windsor, Conn., Oct. 5, 1703. He was graduated at Yale college in 1720, before he was 17 years of age. His uncommon genius discovered itself early, and while yet a boy he read Locke on the human understanding with a keen relish. Though he took much pleasure in examining the kingdom of nature; yet moral and theological researches yielded him the highest satisfaction. He lived in college near two years after taking his first degree, preparing himself for the office of a minister of the gospel. In 1722 he went to New York, at the request of a small society of English presbyterians, and preached a number of months. In 1724 he was appointed a tutor in Yale college, and he continued in that office, till he was invited in 1726 to preach at Northampton, Mass. Here he was ordained as colleague with his grandfather, Mr. Stoddard, Febr. 15, 1727. In 1735 his benevolent labors were attended with very uncommon success; a general impression was made upon the minds of his people by the truths, which he proclaimed; and the church was much enlarged. He continued in this place more than 23 years, till he was dismissed

in 1750. The circumstances, which led to his dismissal, were the following. Mr. Edwards, being informed of immoralities, in which some young persons, who were connected with the church, indulged themselves, thought that an inquiry should be made into their conduct. The church readily acknowledged the importance of strict discipline, and entered into the plan; but when the names of the persons accused were known, and it was found, that members of the principal families in the town were implicated, it was impossible to proceed. There were few in his church, who continued their zeal for discipline, when they perceived, that it would enter their own houses; and the hands of the immoral were strengthened by this defeat of an attempt to correct their errors and to bring them to repentance. After this occurrence in 1744 Mr. Edwards' usefulness in Northampton was almost destroyed. A secret dislike was excited in the minds of many, and it was soon blown into a flame. When he was settled in this town, he was not perfectly convinced of the correctness of the principle, which was supported by his colleague, Mr. Stoddard, that unconverted persons had a right in the sight of God to the sacrament of the Lord's supper. After diligent inquiry he was convinced, that the principle was erroneous and dangerous. His investigations led him to believe, that the supper was instituted for the true disciples of Jesus Christ; that none but such could have a right to it; and that none but those, who were considered as such, should be permitted to partake of it. Adopting these sentiments, he had the courage to avow them. He considered it as an inviolable duty ever to vindicate the truth. He knew the zeal of his people for their loose principles, and expected to see that zeal bursting upon him, if he should dare to stand forward in opposition to their long continued practice. He anticipated a dismissal from Northampton, and a deprivation of the means of support. But, in the full view of these consequences, he openly avowed his

change of sentiment, cheerfully sacrificing every worldly interest to promote the purity of the church and the glory of the Redeemer. The evils, which he anticipated, came upon him. He was driven away in disgrace from a people, who once would almost have plucked out their eyes, and given them to him. They would not even hear him in his vindication. He had been instrumental in cheering many hearts with the joys of religion, and not a few had regarded him with all that affectionate attachment, which is excited by the love of excellence and the sense of obligations, which can never be repaid. But a spirit of detraction had gone forth, and a few leading men of outrageous zeal pushed forward men of less determined hostility; and in the hopeless prospect of conciliation he was dismissed by an ecclesiastical council June 22, 1750.

In this scene of trouble and abuse, when the mistakes and the bigotry of the multitude had stopped their ears, and their passions were without control, Mr. Edwards exhibited the truly christian spirit. His calmness, and meekness, and humility, and yet firmness and resolution were the subjects of admiration to his friends. More anxious for his people, than for himself, he preached a most solemn and affecting farewell discourse. He afterwards occasionally supplied the pulpit at times, when no preacher had been procured; but this proof of his superiority to resentment or pride, and this readiness to do good to those, who had injured him, met with no return, except a vote of the inhabitants, prohibiting him from ever again preaching for them. Still he was not left without excellent friends in Northampton, and his correspondents in Scotland, having been informed of his dismissal, contributed a considerable sum for the maintenance of his family.

In Aug. 1751 he succeeded Mr. Sergeant as missionary to the Houssatonnoc Indians, at Stockbridge, in Berkshire county. Here he continued six years, preaching to the Indians and the white people; and, as he found much leisure,

he prosecuted his theological and metaphysical studies, and produced works, which rendered his name famous throughout Europe. Thus was his calamitous removal from Northampton the occasion, under the wise providence of God, of his imparting to the world the most important instructions, whose influence has been extending to the present time, and whose good effects may still be felt for ages. In Jan. 1758 he reluctantly accepted the office of president of the college in New Jersey, as successor of his son in law, Mr. Burr; but he had not entered fully upon the duties of this station, before the prevalence of the small pox induced him to be inoculated, and this disease was the cause of his death March 22, 1758, aged 54. A short time before he died, as some of his friends, who surrounded his bed to see him breathe his last, were lamenting the loss, which the college would sustain, he said, to their astonishment, "trust in God, and ye need not fear." These were his last words. He afterwards expired with as much composure, as if he had only fallen asleep. He was succeeded by Mr. Davies. His wife, Sarah, daughter of Rev. J. Pierpont, N. Haven, whom he married in 1727 in her 18th year, died in 1758. She became pious at the age of 5. The following beautiful account of her, when in her 13th year, was written on a blank leaf by Mr. Edwards, in 1723, when he was 20. "They say, there is a young lady in New Haven, who is beloved of that Great Being, who made and rules the world, and that there are certain seasons, in which this Great Being, in some way or other, comes to her and fills her mind with exceeding sweet delight, and that she hardly cares for any thing, except to meditate on Him—that she expects after a while to be received up where he is, to be raised up out of the world, and caught up into heaven; being assured, that He loves her too well to let her remain at a distance from Him always. There she is to dwell with Him and to be ravished with his love and delight forever. Therefore, if you pre-

sent all the world before her, with the richest of its treasures, she disregards it, and cares not for it, and is unmindful of any path of affliction. She has a strange sweetness in her mind, and singular purity in her affections; is most just and conscientious in all her conduct, and you could not persuade her to do any thing wrong or sinful, if you would give her all this world, lest she should offend this Great Being. She is of a wonderful sweetness, calmness, and universal benevolence of mind; especially after this Great God has manifested himself to her mind. She will sometimes go about from place to place, singing sweetly; and seems to be always full of joy and pleasure, and no one knows for what.—She loves to be alone, walking in the fields and groves, and seems to have some one invisible always conversing with her.” Mr. Edwards had 3 sons and 7 daughters. His eldest son, Timothy, judge of probate and deacon, died at Stockbridge Oct. 27, 1813, aged 75. His youngest son, Pierpont, judge of the district court, died at Bridgeport, Conn., Apr. 5, 1826, aged 76. Two of his daughters died unmarried; Sarah married E. Parsons, and Lucy, J. Woodbridge of Stockbridge; Esther married pres. Burr; Mary married col. Dwight of Northampton; Susanna married E. Porter of Hadley; Eunice married T. Pollock of N. Carolina.

President Edwards was distinguished not only for the astonishing vigor and penetration of his mind, but for his christian virtues. At a very early period of his life he was much affected by the truths of religion, and used several times in a day to address himself to heaven in secret prayer, and to meet for religious conversation and devotion with boys of his own age. But at length he returned to a state of negligence and forgetfulness of God. He no longer addressed his prayer to the Lord, his Maker. The pleasure, which he had enjoyed in religious duties, he afterwards believed to have originated in selfish views and hopes, and not to have been founded in a correct knowledge of the truth. Soon after he left college,

however, a deep sense of his sin was imparted to him; he beheld a new glory in the character of God and in the doctrines of the gospel; and a view of the way of salvation by a crucified Redeemer filled him with inexpressible joy. Those doctrines, which he had formerly opposed, and regarded with horror, now inspired him with delight. Such were his conceptions of the wisdom and excellence of the Most High, that he found a real pleasure in ascribing to him an absolute sovereignty in the disposal of his creatures; in choosing whom he would to eternal life, and rejecting whom he pleased, for the display of his glory. Of the certainty of this doctrine he felt as much assured, as of the existence of any object, which was presented to his sight. The excellence, upon which he fixed his thoughts, was communicated to him; and he was moulded into the glorious image, which was so constantly in his eye. His life of integrity, of humility, of meekness, of benevolence, of piety, of christian courage, and of zeal directed by the meekness of wisdom, gives full evidence, that his religion was the religion of Christ. His highest and sweetest joys, he remarked, did not spring from the hope, that he was in a state of salvation, nor from the consciousness of any excellence in himself, but from a direct view of the precious truths of the gospel. No one could be more deeply humbled under a sense of the iniquity of his heart, and of his impotence to what is good. This conviction led him to distrust himself, to rely only upon the grace of God, and to ascribe every thing to infinite mercy.

In the various relations of life his character was unimpeached. The benevolent principles, which he had embraced, taught him to do good, and while, he inculcated charity upon others, he himself gave much to the poor. He seldom visited his people, except in sickness or affliction, not having remarkable talents in conversation, and believing, that he should be more useful in his study. Yet he was not austere and unsociable, but easy of

access, kind and condescending. To his friends he opened himself without reserve. He gave no encouragement in his conversation to evil speaking and folly; nor was he fond of disputes, though, when called upon, he would express his opinion, and calmly vindicate his sentiments. He preferred managing a controversy with his pen in his hand. Though his constitution was delicate, he commonly spent thirteen hours every day in his study. He usually rose between four and five in the morning, and was abstemious, living completely by rule. For exercise, he would in the winter take an axe and chop wood for half an hour; and in the summer would walk or ride on horseback two or three miles to some retired grove. Here his ever active mind was still occupied in religious meditation and devotion, or in study. Having his pen and ink with him, he recorded every striking thought, that occurred. All his researches were indeed pursued with his pen in his hand, and the number of his miscellaneous writings, which he had left behind him, was above 1400. They were all numbered and paged, and an index was formed for the whole. He was peculiarly happy in his domestic connexions. Mrs. Edwards by taking the entire care of his temporal concerns gave him an opportunity of consecrating all his powers, without interruption, to the labors and studies of the sacred office.

As a preacher he was not oratorical in his manner, and his voice was rather feeble, though he spoke with distinctness; but his discourses were rich in thought; and, being deeply impressed himself with the truths, which he uttered, his preaching came home to the hearts of his hearers. Though he usually wrote his sermons with great care and read his notes; yet, when in the delivery a new thought struck him, he was not so shackled, but that he would express it, and his extemporary effusions were frequently the most interesting and useful parts of his discourses. Towards the close of life he was inclined to think, that it would have been

better, if he had never used his notes at all. He advised the young preacher to commit his sermons to memory.

Mr. Edwards was uncommonly zealous and persevering in his search after truth. He spared no pains in procuring the necessary aids, and he read all the books, which he could procure, that promised to afford him assistance in his inquiries. He confined himself to no particular sect or denomination, but studied the writings of men, whose sentiments were the most opposite to his own. But the bible claimed his peculiar attention. From that book he derived his religious principles, and not from any human system. The doctrines, which he supported, were Calvinistic, and when these doctrines were in any degree relinquished, or were not embraced in their whole length and breadth, he did not see, where a man could set his foot down, with consistency and safety, short of deism or atheism itself. Yet with all his strict adherence to what he believed to be the truths of heaven, his heart was kind and tender. When Mr. Whitefield preached for him on the sabbath, the acute divine, whose mighty intellect has seldom been equalled, wept as a child during the whole sermon.

His Essay on the freedom of the will is considered as one of the greatest efforts of the human mind. Those, who embrace the Calvinistic sentiments, have been accustomed to say, that he has forever settled the controversy with the Arminians by demonstrating the absurdity of their principles. On the other hand, there are those, attached to the general theological doctrines embraced by Edwards, who think that the unavoidable consequences of his metaphysical argument are so contradictory to the common judgment of mankind, as to authorize any one "boldly to cut asunder the knot, which he is unable to unloose." However, if the argument of Edwards be a fallacy, "there must be some way to unravel the puzzle." The following is a brief exhibition of his supposed sophistry.

1. He uses the word *cause* perpetually in various senses;—in the sense of efficiency,

or real cause ; of reason or inducement ; and of antecedent circumstance, the ground, "in whole or in part," of an event. When he lays down the maxim, "nothing ever comes to pass without a cause," and says, "if the will be determined, there is a determiner ;" he means an *efficient* cause. But when he asserts, that motive is the cause of volition, he departs from the meaning of efficiency. The true meaning in the latter case is nothing more, than that motives or views of the mind precede or accompany the actions of men, or in other words, that rational men, who exert their efficiency in volition, do it for some purpose, or with some design ; for motives are mere views of the mind, and it were absurd to ascribe to them an agency, or to make them efficient causes. As Mr. Edwards asserts, "actions are to be ascribed to agents." Men must cause their own volitions ; or some other agent must cause them, in which case men are machines. 2. He assumes the great point of controversy ; that is, he takes for granted, that because the mind of man had a beginning of existence, and because its actions have a beginning, therefore it cannot originate a volition. But if the eternal Spirit originates volitions, it should have been *proved*, that He could not give the same power to a human spirit, made in his likeness. In ascribing to God in perfection the essential qualities of a moral agent he enumerates "a *capacity of choice*, and choice guided by understanding, and a power of acting according to his choice or pleasure ;" but in considering man as a moral agent he ascribes to him only "a power of *acting* according to choice," and omits the essential quality of a moral agent,— "the power of choice." 3. The term *motive* is employed at one time to express the antecedent reason or ground, or *previous* view or circumstance, supposed to determine the choice, as when he says, the strongest motive governs the will ; and at another time he represents the strongest motive and the mind's choosing as very much the same thing, so that the motive cannot be antecedent or previous

to the volition. He says, "an appearing most agreeable or pleasing to the mind and the mind's preferring and choosing seem hardly to be properly and perfectly distinct." If the view of the greatest good and the preference or act of choice itself are very much the same thing ; then to say, that volition is the effect of the strongest motive is very much the same thing as to say, that volition is the effect of volition ; and a "previous tendency of the motive to move the will" is but a previous tendency of the choice to determine the choice. 4. The distinction between *natural* and *moral* necessity can make no difference as to excusableness, from blame, unless there be implied in the case of moral necessity the power of choosing differently, which yet he denies ; for if men are excusable, when necessity prevents them from *doing* what they will to do, then surely they must be excusable, when necessity absolutely controls their *choice*, or governs their will. Man cannot be a moral agent, if his mind is completely enslaved and his volitions all influenced by causes beyond his control, whether the necessity be called *moral* or not. Luther said, "I truly wish, that in this controversy some more appropriate term were employed, than the usual one *necessity*, which is applicable neither to the will of God nor man. It is of so harsh and incongruous a signification, suggesting a sort of co-action and what is altogether contrary to the *nature of volition*."

This is a very imperfect view of the objections to the argument of Edwards. Should a new school of metaphysical theology spring up, it will doubtless discard some old and revered notions. The following may be some of its elementary principles. Man is constituted an agent ; he is the cause, the originator of his own volitions, else he would not be accountable. The mere liberty of *doing* what he wills is not enough ; he must be free to *will*, or have power to choose, or must originate his own volitions. Right views of free-agency are of high importance, for universalism and infidelity will be the re-

sult, when man is regarded as a machine, governed by exterior efficiency. By the faculty of the will is meant the power of the mind to choose, the *self determining power*. To say, that motives govern the will, is to say that motives govern the self determining power, and this is to deny such a power. If, as Edwards asserts, "the being of a good will is the most proper subject of command," it must be, because man has the power to choose aright, for responsibility is bounded by power. If man has no power, but that of *doing* what he chooses; then he could not be required to have a good will, or to make a wise choice, for God never demands impossibilities.—The mind does not always choose according to the greatest apparent good, though required to choose the greatest good; for frequently men choose against clear light and full conviction. They always prefer indeed what they choose, for choosing is but preferring; but they often choose from unholy appetite and passion against understanding and conscience. The mind arbitrates between different motives, but is not determined by them. It determines its own course in the view of motives, or with some design or purpose. Men are real agents, and not thinking machines, irresponsible, destined to no future judgment, incapable of punishment. In the midst of a world of motives they are the authors of their own volitions; certainly of that class of volitions, for which they may be held to a retribution of evil. Yet it can never be proved, that all this impairs the foreknowledge of the infinite Spirit or is inconsistent with his eternal purpose, and his influence in giving a new heart or securing a right direction to the choice. At least, such an interposition of divine grace and mercy, if it should even destroy in that respect human freedom by efficiently causing a holy choice, is to be deemed an immeasurable benefit towards those, who experience the new-creating energy, while yet the choosers of evil are left free to their own agency, and the character of God remains unsullied and his government unim-

peached.—Remarks were made on the *Essay on the freedom of the will* by James Dana and Samuel West; the latter was answered by Dr. Edwards. His other works, which are most celebrated, are his book on original sin in answer to Taylor, his treatise on the affections, his dissertation on the nature of true virtue, and that on the end, for which God created the world. A splendid edition of his works was published in England, and an edition in 8 volumes, intended to be a complete collection of his writings, edited by Dr. Austin, was published in 1809. Another edition, with an ample account of his life, edited by his descendant, Sereno Edwards Dwight, was published in ten vols. 8vo. in 1850.

The following is a catalogue of his publications; a sermon preached at Boston on 1 Corin. i. 29, 30, 1731; a sermon preached at Northampton on Matt. xvi. 17, 1734; a narrative of the work of God in the conversion of many hundred of souls in Northampton, 1736; five discourses on justification by faith alone, pressing into the kingdom of God, Ruth's resolution, the justice of God in the damnation of sinners, and the excellency of Jesus Christ, 1739; sinners in the hands of an angry God, a sermon preached at Enfield, 1741; a sermon on the distinguishing marks of a work of the Spirit of God, 1741; thoughts on the revival of religion, 1742; a sermon at the ordination of R. Abercrombie, 1744; at the instalment of S. Buell, 1746; a treatise on religious affections, 1746; an attempt to promote agreement in prayer for the revival of religion, 1746; life of D. Brainerd, 1749; an inquiry into the qualifications for full communion in the church, 1749; a reply to S. Williams' answer to the inquiry, 1752; a sermon preached at Newark, 1752; an inquiry into the modern prevailing notions of that freedom of will, which is supposed to be essential to moral agency, &c., 1754; the great doctrine of original sin defended, 1758. Since his death the following works have been published from his manuscripts; eighteen sermons, with his life, written by Dr.

Hopkins, 1765 ; the history of redemption, 1774 ; on the nature of true virtue, 1788 ; God's last end in the creation ; thirty three sermons ; twenty sermons, 1789 ; miscellaneous observations, 1793 ; miscellaneous remarks, 1796.—*Hopkins' life of Edwards ; life prefixed to his works ; Middleton's biog. evang.* iv. 294—\$17.

EDWARDS, Jonathan, D. D., president of Union college at Schenectady, in the state of New York, son of the preceding, was born at Northampton, June 6, 1745. In childhood an inflammation in his eyes prevented him from learning to read till an uncommonly late period. He was but six years old, when he was removed to Stockbridge ; and here there was no school but one, which was common to the Indian children and the children of white parents. Of the latter there were so few, that he was in danger of forgetting the English tongue. Here, whilst at school, he learned the language of the Mohekaneew or Stockbridge Indians so perfectly, that the natives frequently observed, that "he spoke exactly like an Indian." This language he retained in a good degree through life and he published interesting remarks upon it some years before his death. His father intended him for a missionary among the aborigines, and in accordance with this plan sent him in Oct. 1755, when he was ten years of age, with Gideon Hawley to Oughquauga, on the Susquehannah river, to learn the language of the Oneida Indians. This place was in the wilderness about 100 miles from any English settlement. He remained at Oughquauga but four months in consequence of the war between England and France, which now extended to the colonies. During this short time he made rapid progress in acquiring the language of the natives, and in engaging their affections. They were so much attached to him, that when they thought their settlement was exposed to inroads from the French, they took him upon their shoulders and carried him many miles through the wilderness to a place of security.

He was graduated at the college in New Jersey in 1765. Two years before, at a time, when the students of the college were generally impressed by the truths of religion, he was blessed with the hope of his reconciliation to God through Christ. This was during the presidentship and under the impressive preaching of Dr. Finley. He afterwards pursued the study of divinity under the instruction of Dr. Bellamy, and in Oct. 1766 was licensed to preach the gospel by the association of ministers in the county of Litchfield, Conn. In 1767 he was appointed tutor of Princeton college and in this office he remained two years. He was ordained pastor of the church at White Haven in the town of New Haven Jan. 5, 1769, and continued there till May 1795, when he was dismissed by an ecclesiastical council at his own request and the request of his society. Some of the leading men of his parish had embraced religious sentiments of a different stamp from those, which were formerly professed, and which Dr. Edwards believed to be true ; and this circumstance was the principal cause of dismission, though an inability on the part of the society to give him support was the most prominent reason assigned for this event. In Jan. 1796 he was installed pastor of the church at Colebrook in Litchfield county. In this retired situation, where he was enabled to pursue his theological studies with little interruption, he hoped to spend the remainder of his days. But in June 1799 he was elected president of the college, which had been recently established at Schenectady, as successor of Mr. Smith. In July he commenced the duties of the office. From this time his attention and talents were devoted to the concerns of the seminary, of which he was intrusted with the charge. He died Aug. 1, 1801, aged 56.

There were several remarkable coincidences in the lives of Dr. Edwards and his father. Both were tutors in the seminaries, in which they were educated ; were dismissed on account of their religious opinions ; were settled again in retired

situations ; were elected to the presidency of a college ; and, in a short time after they were inaugurated, died at near the same age. They were also remarkably similar in person and character.

Dr. Edwards was a man of uncommon powers of mind. He has seldom been surpassed in acuteness and penetration. His answer to Dr. Chauncy, his dissertation on the liberty of the will in reply to Dr. West, and his sermons on the atonement of Christ are considered as works of great and peculiar merit. As a preacher, in his manner of delivery he was bold and animated ; but he addressed the understanding and conscience rather, than the passions of his audience. A mind like his could not in the progress of discussion lose sight of its subject. His thoughts were well arranged and his arguments strong and convincing. He was by nature of an irritable disposition ; but, conscious of his infirmity, he made it the business of his life to subdue it, and he was successful. Under many trying circumstance his equanimity was conspicuous. In prosperity and adversity he was the same, always sensible of his dependence upon God, always acquiescing in his will, and confiding in his mercy. In his habits he was very regular. His exercise, his studies, and all his concerns were as systematic as possible. He generally rose early and his first thoughts were directed towards his Almighty Creator and Friend, to whom in early life he had consecrated the powers of his mind, his improvements, his possessions, his time, his influence, and all the means of doing good, which should be put into his hands. At the age of eighteen he began a diary of his religious life. This he continued for a few months and then abruptly relinquished it, but for what reason it is not known. In the early stages of his last illness, when he retained his reason and the power of speech, he expressed his entire resignation to the pleasure of God. In his death an extensive acquaintance lamented the fall of one of the firmest pillars of the church.

He published a work entitled, the salva-

tion of all men strictly examined &c. in answer to Dr. Chauncy ; a dissertation on liberty and necessity ; observations on the language of the Mohekaneew or Stockbridge Indians, communicated to the Connecticut society of arts and sciences, and republished in Mass. hist. collections, with notes by J. Pickering ; brief observations on the doctrine of universal salvation ; three sermons on the atonement ; sermons at the ordination of Timothy Dwight, Greenfield, 1783 ; of Dan Bradley, Hamden, 1792 ; of W. Brown, Glastonbury, 1792 ; of Edward Dorr Griffin, New Hartford, 1795 ; a sermon on the injustice and impolicy of the slave trade, 1791 ; human depravity the source of infidelity, a sermon in the American preacher, 11 ; marriage of a wife's sister considered in the anniversary concio ad clerum in the chapel of Yale college, 1792 ; on the death of Roger Sherman, 1793 ; at the election, 1794 ; on a future state of existence and the immortality of the soul, printed in a volume, entitled, sermons collected &c. ; a farewell sermon to the people of Colebrook ; and a number of excellent pieces, with the signature I and O, in the New York theological magazine. He also edited, from the manuscripts of his father, the history of the work of redemption, two volumes of sermons, and two volumes of observations on important theological subjects. —*Connect. evang. mag.*, 11. 377—383 ; *Miller*, 11. 453 ; 2 *Hist. col.* x. 81—160 ; *Holmes*, 11. 321.

EDWARDS, Morgan, a baptist minister, was born in Wales in 1722, and began to preach in his 16th year. He came to America in May 1761, and became the pastor of a church in Philadelphia, in which office he was succeeded by Dr. Rogers. He removed in 1772 to a plantation in Newark, Newcastle county. Being opposed to the revolution, he ceased preaching during the war. Afterwards he read lectures in different parts of the country. He had been intemperate ; it was his own opinion, that a minister should not preach again after such a fall. He died Jan. 28, 1795, aged 72.

He once persuaded himself about the year 1770, that he should die on a particular day, and preached his own funeral sermon; but he lived a quarter of a century afterwards. He published a farewell discourse, 1761; at the ordination of S. Jones; customs of primitive churches; on new year, 1770; materials towards a history of baptists of Penns. and N. Jersey, 2 vols. 12mo. 1792; on the millennium; on the new heaven and new earth; *res sacra*, a translation. He left many vols. of sermons, and 12 vols. of manuscripts on various subjects.—*Benedict*, II. 294-301.

ELBERT, Samuel, major general, and governor of Georgia, in 1785 succeeded John Houston, and was succeeded in 1786 by Edward Telfair. He was a soldier of the revolution, entering the army in 1776 as a lieut. col. In 1778 he was engaged in the expedition against E. Flor.; & conducted with gallantry in command of a brigade in the action at Brier creek March 2, 1779, in which he was taken prisoner. He died at Savannah Nov. 3, 1788, aged 45.

ELIOT, John, minister of Roxbury, Mass., usually called the apostle of the Indians, was born at Nasin, Essex, England, in 1604. His pious parents early imparted to him religious instruction, and it was not without effect. After receiving his education at the university of Cambridge, he was for some time the instructor of youth. In 1631 he came to this country, and, arriving at Boston harbor Novem. 3, immediately joined the church in that town, and preached to them, as Mr. Wilson, their minister, was then in England. Here he was earnestly requested to remain; but he was settled as teacher of the church in Roxbury Nov. 5, 1632. In the following year Mr. Welde was ordained as his colleague, with the title of pastor. These two ministers lived together in much harmony. In 1737 they opposed the wild notions of Mrs. Hutchinson, and were both witnesses against her at her trial. In 1639 they were appointed with Richard Mather of Dorchester to make a new version of the

psalms, which was printed in the following year. For tuneful poetry it would not perhaps yield the palm even to that of Sternhold and Hopkins; but it did not give perfect satisfaction. Mr. Shepherd of Cambridge thus addressed the translators.

“Ye Roxbury poets, keep clear of the crime
Of missing to give us very good rhyme;
And you of Dorchester, your verses lengthen,
But with the text's own words you will them
strengthen.”

The New England psalms were afterwards revised and improved by president Dunster, and they have passed through twenty editions. In 1641 Mr. Welde returned to England. Mr. Eliot's other colleagues in the ministry were Mr. Danforth and Mr. Walter.

His benevolent labors were not confined to his own people. Having imbibed the true spirit of the gospel, his heart was touched with the wretched condition of the Indians, and he became eagerly desirous of making them acquainted with the glad tidings of salvation. There were at the time, when he began his missionary exertions, near twenty tribes of Indians within the limits of the English planters. But they were very similar in manners, language, and religion. Having learned the barbarous dialect, he first preached to an assembly of Indians at Nonantum, in the present town of Newton, Oct. 28, 1646. After a short prayer he explained the commandments, described the character and sufferings of Christ, the judgment day and its consequences, and exhorted them to receive Christ as their Savior and to pray to God. After the sermon was finished, he desired them to ask any questions, which might have occurred. One immediately inquired, whether Jesus Christ could understand prayers in the Indian language? Another asked, how all the world became full of people, if they were all once drowned? A third question was, how there could be the image of God, since it was forbidden in the commandment? He preached to them a second time November 11, and some of them wept while he was

addressing them. An old man asked, with tears in his eyes, whether it was not too late for him to repent and turn unto God? Among the other inquiries were these, how it came to pass, that sea water was salt and river water fresh; how the English came to differ so much from the Indians in the knowledge of God and Jesus Christ, since they all at first had but one father; and why, if the water is larger than the earth, it does not overflow the earth? He was violently opposed by the sachems and pawaws or priests, who were apprehensive of losing their authority, if a new religion was introduced. When he was alone with them in the wilderness, they threatened him with every evil, if he did not desist from his labors; but he was a man not to be shaken in his purpose by the fear of danger. He said to them, "I am about the work of the great God, and my God is with me; so that I neither fear you, nor all the sachems in the country; I will go on, do you touch me, if you dare." With a body capable of enduring fatigue, and a mind firm as the mountain oaks, which surrounded his path, he went from place to place, relying for protection upon the great Head of the church, and declaring the salvation of the gospel to the children of darkness. His benevolent zeal prompted him to encounter with cheerfulness the most terrifying dangers, and to submit to the most incredible hardships. He says in a letter, "I have not been dry, night or day, from the third day of the week unto the sixth; but so travelled, and at night pull off my boots and wring my stockings, and on with them again, and so continue. But God steps in and helps. I have considered the word of God, 1 Tim. ii. 3, endure hardship as a good soldier of Jesus Christ." He made a missionary tour every fortnight, planted a number of churches, and visited all the Indians in Massachusetts and Plymouth colonies, pursuing his way as far as cape Cod. In 1651 an Indian town was built on a pleasant spot on Charles' river, called Natick. A house of worship was erected, and a form of government was established similar to

that, which is mentioned in Exodus xviii. 21. He was convinced, that in order to the most permanent success it was necessary to introduce with christianity the arts of civilized life. He accordingly made every exertion to persuade the Indians to renounce their savage customs and habits; but he never could civilize those, who went out in hunting parties; and those, who lived near ponds & rivers, and were occupied in fishing or cultivating the ground, though their condition was much improved, could never be made equally industrious with the English. The first Indian church, established by the labors of protestants in America, was formed at Natick in 1660 after the manner of the congregational churches in New England. Those, who wished to be organized into a christian body, were strictly examined as to their faith and experience by a number of the neighboring ministers, and Mr. Eliot afterwards administered to them baptism and the Lord's supper. Other Indian churches were planted in various parts of Mass., and he frequently visited them; but his pastoral care was more particularly over that, which he first established. He made every exertion to promote the welfare of the Indian tribes; he stimulated many servants of Jesus to engage in the missionary work; and, although he mourned over the stupidity of many, who preferred darkness to light, yet he lived to see twenty four of the copper colored aborigines fellow preachers of the precious gospel of Christ. In 1661 he published the New Testament in the Indian language, and in a few years the whole bible, and several other books, best adapted for the instruction of the natives. He possessed an influence over the Indians, which no other missionary could obtain. He was their shield in 1675 during Philip's war, when some of the people of Mass., actuated by the most infuriate spirit, had resolved to destroy them. He suffered every abuse for his friendship to them, but nothing could quench the divine charity which glowed in his heart. His firmness, his zeal, his benevolence at

this period increased the pure lustre of his character. When he reached the age of fourscore years, he offered to give up his salary, and desired to be liberated from the labors of his office, as a teacher of the church at Roxbury. It was with joy, that he received Mr. Walter as his colleague in 1688. When he was bending under his infirmities and could no longer visit the Indians, he persuaded a number of families to send their negro servants to him once a week, that he might instruct them in the truths of God. He died May 20, 1690, aged about 86 years, saying, that all his labors were poor and small and exhorting those, who surrounded his bed, to pray. His last words were, "welcome joy." Four sons, educated at Harvard college, were preachers; John, of Newton, a preacher also to the Indians, died in 1668; Joseph, of Guilford, died in 1694; Samuel died in early life unsettled; Benjamin, a graduate of 1665, was a colleague with his father, but died before him.

Mr. Eliot was one of the most useful preachers in new England. No minister saw his exertions attended with greater effects. He spoke from the abundance of his heart, and his sermons, being free from that labored display of learning, from the quibbles and quaint turns, with which most discourses were at that time infected, were acceptable in all the churches. So much was he endeared to his own people, that they continued his salary after he had offered to resign it, and when he was unable to preach; and the youth were in the habit of visiting him, calling him their father and friend. Such attentions chased away the gloom, which usually hangs over the head of the aged, and cheered the evening of his life.

His moral and religious character was as excellent, as his ministerial qualifications were great. He carried his good principles with him in every situation, viewing all things in reference to God. He habitually lifted up his heart for a blessing upon every person, whom he met, and when he went into a family, he would sometimes call the youth to him,

that he might lay his hands upon them, and give them his benediction. Such was his charity, that he gave to the poor Indians most of his salary of fifty pounds, which he received annually from the society for propagating the gospel. In his manner of living he was very simple. One plain dish was his repast at home, and when he dined abroad, he seldom tasted any of the luxuries before him. He drank water; and said of wine, "it is a noble, generous liquor, and we should be humbly thankful for it, but, as I remember, water was made before it." Clothing himself with humility, he actually wore a leathern girdle about his loins. In domestic life he was peculiarly happy. By the prudent management of his wife, who looked well to the ways of her household, he was enabled to be generous to his friends, and hospitable to strangers, and with a small salary to educate four sons at Cambridge, of whom John, and Joseph, ministers of Newton and Guilford, were the best preachers of that age.

In his principles of church government he was attached to the congregational order. Yet he contended earnestly for frequent synods or councils, as necessary for the preservation of union, for the suppression of dangerous opinions and heresies, for the correction of abuses, and the healing of divisions. He thought, that every particular church should have ruling elders to assist the minister in the duties of government and instruction. In his admission to the church, he required of the candidates some evidence, that they were truly Christians, renewed in their hearts by the Spirit of God. He withstood the attempts, which were made, to change the old practice of giving a relation of the work of divine grace, which practice in his view honored the Savior, and produced an intimate union among his disciples. He could not in conscience give the cup of the Lord to any one, who did not give some evidence of being a sincere Christian.

With all his excellencies he had some singularities and strange notions. He had a most deep rooted prejudice against

wigs. He preached against the custom of wearing them ; he prayed against it ; he attributed to it the evils, which overwhelmed the country. He thought, as Dr. Cotton Mather, who himself wore a wig, informs us, " that for men to wear their hair with a luxurious, delicate, feminine prolixity, or to disfigure themselves with hair, which was none of their own, but above all for ministers of the gospel to ruffle it in excesses of this kind" was an enormous sin. But fashion would bear sway, notwithstanding his remonstrances, and he finally ceased to complain, saying, " the lust is become insuperable." His prejudice against tobacco was as strong as his aversion to wigs ; but in contempt of all his admonitions the hairless head would be adorned with curls of foreign growth, and the pipe would send up volumes of smoke. In his old age, not long before his death, he used to say that he was shortly going to heaven, and would carry a deal of good news with him ; he would carry tidings to the old founders of New England, that our churches still remained, and that their number was continually increasing. So remarkable was he for his charities, that the parish treasurer, when he once paid him the money due for his salary, tied the ends of a handkerchief, into which he put it, in as many hard knots as he could, to prevent him from giving away the money before he should reach home. The good man immediately went to the house of a sick and necessitous family, and told them, that God had sent them some relief. Being welcomed by the sufferers with tears of gratitude, he began to untie the knots. After many fruitless efforts, and impatient of the perplexity and delay, he gave the handkerchief and all the money to the mother of the family, saying, " here, my dear, take it ; I believe the Lord designs it all for you."

Mr. Eliot published several letters in a work, entitled, the glorious progress of the gospel among the Indians &c. 1649 ; tears of repentance, in conjunction with Mr. Mayhew, 1653 ; a late and further

manifestation of the progress of the gospel among the Indians, &c. 1655 ; of the gospel amongst the Indians, &c. 1659 ; a brief narrative of the progress of the gospel, &c. 1670. A work of his entitled the christian commonwealth &c. was published in England about the year 1660, written nine or ten years before. When it was received in Massachusetts, the governor and council, viewing it as full of seditious principles against all established governments, especially against the monarchy of their native country, required Mr. Eliot to make a recantation, which he accordingly did, acknowledging, that government by kings, lords, and commons was not anti-christian. (The book was suppressed. In 1661 he published his translation of the New Testament into the Indian tongue ; 2d edit. 1680 ; and in 1663 his immense work, the translation of the whole bible, in 4to, entitled, Mamusse Wunneetupanatamwe Up-Biblum God naneeswe Nukkone Testament kah wonk Wusku Testament. A second edition was printed in 1685, revised by Mr. Cotton and both of them were printed at Cambridge. The longest word is in Mark 1. 40 : Wutappesittukqusunnoohwehtunkquoh, "kneeling down to him." Mr. Eliot also published the Jews in America, 1660, intended to prove, that the Indians were descendants of the Jews ; an Indian grammar, 1666 ; a new edition with notes by Du Ponceau and introduction by J. Pickering, 8vo. 1822 ; also in 2 hist. col. 9th vol. ; the logic primer for the use of the Indians, 1672 ; the psalms translated into Indian metre, and a catechism, annexed to the edition of the New Testament in 1680 ; a translation of the practice of piety, of Baxter's call to the unconverted, and of several of Shepard's works ; the harmony of the gospels in English, 4to, 1678 ; the divine management of gospel churches by the ordinance of councils, designed for the reconciliation of the presbyterians, and congregationalists. Nine of his letters to sir Robert Boyle are in the third and his account of Indian churches in the

10th volume of the historical collections.—*Mather's magna*. III. 170-211; *Eliot's life and death*; *Neal's N. E.* I. 151, 242, 258; II. 98; *Hist. col.* I. 176; III. 177-188; *Douglass*, II. 113; *Hutchinson*, I. 162-169, 212; *Holmes*, I. 434.

ELIOT, John, minister of Newton, the son of the preceding, was graduated at Harvard college in 1656. He was ordained at Cambridge village, or Nonantum, now Newton, in 1664, and in this place he died Oct. 11, 1668, aged 32. His abilities as a preacher were preeminent. He gave his father much assistance in his missionary employment. During his ministry at Newton he usually preached once a fortnight to the Indians at Pequimmit, or Stoughton, and sometimes at Natick.—*Gookin*, ch. v; *Homer's hist. of Newton in hist. col.* v. 266.

ELIOT, Jared, minister of Killingworth, Con., was grandson of the apostolic John Eliot and the son of Joseph Eliot, minister of Guilford, who died in 1694. He was born Nov. 7, 1685; graduated at Yale college in 1706; was ordained Oct. 26, 1709; and died April 22, 1763, aged 78. In the year 1722 he was strongly inclined to adopt the episcopalian sentiments; but in a conference with the trustees of the college his doubts were removed. He was a botanist and a scientific and practical agriculturist. The white mulberry tree was introduced by him into Con. He discovered a process of extracting iron from black sand. He was the first physician of his day in the colony. Such was his fame for the treatment of chronic complaints, that he was sometimes called to Boston and Newport, and was more extensively consulted than any physician in N. E. Maniacs were managed by him with great skill. In the multitude of his pursuits his judgment seemed to be unflinching. His farms in different parts of the colony were well managed. Living on the main road from Boston to N. York, he was visited by many gentlemen of distinction. Dr. Franklin always called upon him, when journeying to his native

town. His house was the seat of hospitality. He was a pious, faithful preacher. For 40 years he never omitted preaching on the Lord's day. He published agricultural essays, sev. editions; religion supported by reason and revelation, 1735; election sermon, 1738; sermon on the taking of Louisbourg, 1745.—*Thacher*; *Eliot*; 2 *Hist. col.* I.

ELIOT, Andrew, D. D., minister in Boston, was a descendant of Andrew Elliott, as he wrote his name, from Somersetshire, who settled at Beverly about 1683. His father, Andrew, was a merchant in Boston. He was born about the year 1719 and in 1737 was graduated at Harvard college. He early felt the impressions of religion and was induced to devote himself to the service of the Lord Jesus. He was ordained pastor of the new church in Boston, as colleague with Mr. Webb, April 14, 1742. Here he continued in high reputation till his death, Sept. 13, 1778, aged 59 years. He left 11 children, two of them ministers; Andrew, of Fairfield, and John, of Boston. His last surviving child, Susanna, wife of Dr. David Hull of Fairfield, died in 1832.

He was highly respected for his talents and virtues. While he preached the distinguishing doctrines of the gospel, his sermons were not filled with invectives against those, who differed from him. He was anxious to promote the interests of practical godliness, and, destitute of bigotry, he embraced all, who appeared to have an honest regard to religious truth. His discourses were written in a style perspicuous and correct, and he delivered them with dignity, gracefulness, and unaffected fervor. His audience was never inattentive. The various duties of the pastoral office he ever discharged with fidelity. He revered the constitution of the churches of New England, and delighted in their prosperity. In 1743 he united with many other excellent ministers in giving his testimony in favor of the very remarkable revival of religion in this country.

When the British took possession of

Boston, he sent his family out of the town with the intention of following them; but a number of the people, belonging to his society and to other societies, being obliged to remain, requested him not to leave them. After seeking divine direction, he thought it his duty to comply with their request, and in no period of his life was he more eminently useful. He was a friend to the freedom, peace, and independence of America. By his benevolent offices he contributed much toward alleviating the sufferings of the inhabitants; he ministered to his sick and wounded countrymen in prison; he went about doing good; and he appeared to be more than ever disengaged from the world, and attached to things heavenly and divine. He was a friend of literature and science, and he rendered important services to Harvard college both as an individual benefactor, and as a member of the board of overseers and of the corporation. So highly were his literary acquirements and general character estimated, that he was once elected president of the university; but his attachment to his people was such, that he declined the appointment. In his last sickness he expressed unshaken faith in those doctrines of the grace of God, which he had preached to others, and would frequently breathe out the pious ejaculation, "come, Lord Jesus, come quickly."

He wrote a long account of the effects of the dispute between Great Britain and America in 1768, which he sent to a friend in England. It is spoken of with high respect both on account of its style, and of the candor and moderation, with which it was written. The following is a catalogue of his publications. A sermon at his own ordination, 1742; inordinate love of the world inconsistent with the love of God, 1744; on the death of John Webb, 1750; a fast sermon, 1753; at the ordination of Joseph Roberts, 1754; of Eben. Thayer, 1766; of Joseph Willard, 1773; of his son, Andrew Eliot, 1774; a thanksgiving sermon for the conquest of Quebec, 1759;

election sermon, 1765; Dudleian lecture, 1771; at the execution of Levi Ames, 1773; a volume of twenty sermons, 8vo, 1774.—*Thacher's fun. serm.*; *Memoirs of Thomas Hollis*; *Hist. col.* x. 188; *Farmer*.

ELIOT, Samuel, a benefactor of Harvard college, was the son of Samuel, E. a bookseller of Boston, who was the brother of Dr. A. Eliot. As a merchant he acquired a large estate. He died Jan. 18, 1820, aged 81. Three of his daughters were married to E. Dwight and professors A. Norton and G. Ticknor. Some time before his death he presented to H. college 20,000 dollars to found a professorship of Greek literature. He left an estate of little less than a million of dollars.

ELIOT, John, D. D., minister in Boston, the son of Dr. Andrew E., was born May 31, 1754 and graduated at Harvard college in 1772. After preaching a few years in different places he was ordained, as the successor of his father, Nov. 3, 1779, pastor of the new north church in Boston. He died of an affection of the heart or pericardium Feb. 14, 1813, aged 58. His wife, Ann Treadwell, daughter of Jacob T. of Portsmouth, survived him. During his ministry of 34 years he baptized 1454 persons; performed the ceremony of marriage 311 times; and admitted 161 to full communion in the church. Dr. Eliot was very mild, courteous, and benevolent; as a preacher he was plain, familiar, and practical, avoiding disputed topics, and always recommending charity and peace. For 9 years he was one of the corporation of Harvard college. With his friend, Dr. Belknap, he co-operated in establishing and sustaining the Mass. historical society, to the publications of which he contributed many writings. His attention was much devoted to biographical and historical researches. He published a sermon to free masons, 1782; a charge to the same, 1783; a thanksgiving sermon, 1794; at the ordination of J. McKean, 1797; of H. Edes, 1805; on public worship, 1800; on the completion of a house of worship,

1804; a New England biographical dictionary, 8vo. 1809; and in the *Hist.* collections the following articles; account of burials in Boston; description of N. Bedford, iv; notice of W. Whittingham, and narrative of newspapers, v; sketch of Dr. Belknap, vi; ecclesiast. history of Mass. and Plymouth, vii, ix, x, and 2 ser. 1; account of John Eliot; account of Marblehead; memoirs of Dr. Thacher, viii; memoirs of A. Eliot and T. Pemberton, x.—2 *Hist. col.* i. 211—248.

ELLERY, William, a member of congress, the son of Wm. E., a merchant of Newport, R. I., was born Dec. 22, 1727, and was graduated in 1747 at Harvard college, of which his father was a graduate in 1722. Having studied law, he for many years successively prosecuted his profession at Newport. At the commencement of the revolution he espoused the cause of his country. Of the congress of 1776 he was an active and influential member. His name was affixed to the declaration of independence. Placing himself by the side of secretary Thompson, he watched the looks of the noble-minded patriots, as they signed the instrument. The plan of fireships, recommended by the marine committee, to be sent out from R. Island, is supposed to have been suggested by him. When the British occupied Newport, his dwelling house was burnt. On his retiring from congress in 1786 he was appointed commissioner of loans; he was also elected chief justice of R. I. When the new government was organized, Washington appointed him in 1789 collector of Newport; an office, which he held till his death, Feb. 15, 1820, aged 92. He died, as he was reading Tully's offices, in Latin. It was often his consolation in life, that "the Lord reigneth." Disregarding human applause, he was accustomed to say, "humility rather, than pride, becomes such creatures, as we are."—*Goodrich's lives.*

ELLCOTT, Andrew, professor of mathematics at West Point, was a native of Penns., and was employed in surveying and planning the city of Washington.

He was also employed in ascertaining the boundary between the U. S. and Spain, which labor he commenced in 1796. He died at W. Point Aug. 28, 1820, aged 67. He published a journal, with a map of Ohio, Mississippi, and a part of Florida, 1806; astronomical and other papers in the transactions of A.P. society.

ELLIOTT, Thomas, a patriot of the revolution, died in South Carolina Feb. 5, 1824, aged 73. In the battle of Sullivan's island he was stationed at fort Johnson; he fought at Stono; during the siege of Charleston he performed the duties of a soldier and with unyielding firmness preferred the miseries of the prison ship to the terms, offered by the enemy.

ELLIOTT, Stephen, L. L. D., a botanist, was born at Beaufort, S. Carolina, Nov. 11, 1771, and graduated at Yale college in 1791. Afterwards he devoted his attention chiefly to the improvement of his estate. At an early age he became a member of the legislature, in which capacity he introduced the project of the state bank, of which he was chosen president and at the head of which he remained until his death. He was also president of several literary and scientific societies, and professor of natural history and botany in the medical college. The *Southern Review* was principally conducted by him. He died at Charleston March 28, 1830, of the gout in the stomach, aged 58 years. His temper was mild, and his manners interesting. He had made a large and valuable collection in natural history. With the literature of France and Spain he was well acquainted. He published sketch of the botany of South Carolina and Georgia, 2 vols. 8vo. 1821.

ELLIS, Caleb, judge of the superior court of New Hampshire, was born at Walpole, Mass., and graduated at Harvard college in 1793. He practised law in Claremont, N. H. In 1804 he was elected a member of congress. In 1813 he was appointed a judge of the superior court, in which office he continued till his death, May 9, 1816, aged 49. He was a man of candor and moderation, disinterested, and faithful in the offices, in-

trusted to him. He sought no popularity except that, which follows the pursuit of noble ends by honest means. As a judge he was enlightened, independent, impartial, and inflexible; yet mild and courteous. He had a delicate and scrupulous sense of honor and honesty. His regard to the institutions of religion and morality was evinced by the bequest of 5000 dollars for the support of a minister in Claremont.—*Smith's sketch; Farmer's collect.*
II. 225-232.

ELLSWORTH, Oliver, L. L. D., chief justice of the United States, was born at Windsor, Conn., April 29, 1745, and was graduated at the college in New Jersey in 1766. He soon afterwards commenced the practice of the law, in which profession he became eminent. His perceptions were unusually rapid, his reasoning clear and conclusive, and his eloquence powerful. In the year 1777 he was chosen a delegate to the continental congress. In 1780 he was elected into the council of his native state, and he continued a member of that body till 1784, when he was appointed a judge of the superior court. In 1787 he was elected a member of the convention, which framed the federal constitution. In an assembly, illustrious for talents, erudition, and patriotism, he held a distinguished place. His exertions essentially aided in the production of an instrument, which, under the divine blessing, has been the main pillar of American prosperity and glory. He was immediately afterwards a member of the state convention, and contributed his efforts towards procuring the ratification of that instrument. When the federal government was organized in 1789, he was chosen a member of the senate. This elevated station, which he filled with his accustomed dignity, he occupied till in March 1796 he was nominated by Washington chief justice of the supreme court of the United States as the successor of Mr. Jay. Though his attention had been for many years abstracted from the study of the law, yet he presided in that high court with the greatest reputation. His charges to the jury were rich

not only in legal principles but in moral sentiments, expressed in a simple, concise style. Towards the close of the year 1799 he was appointed by president Adams envoy extraordinary to France for the purpose of settling a treaty with that nation. With much reluctance he accepted the appointment. In conjunction with governor Davie and Mr. Murray, his associates, he negotiated a treaty. Having accomplished the business of his embassy, he repaired to England for the benefit of the mineral waters, as his health had suffered much in his voyage to Europe. Convinced, that his infirmities must incapacitate him for the future discharge of his duties on the bench, he transmitted a resignation of his office of chief justice at the close of the year 1800. On his return to Connecticut, his fellow citizens, desirous of still enjoying the benefit of his extraordinary talents, elected him into the council; and in May 1807 he was appointed chief justice of the state. This office, however, he declined from apprehension, that he could not long survive under the pressure of his distressing malady, the gravel, and of domestic afflictions. He died Nov. 26, 1807, aged 65.

Mr. Ellsworth was an accomplished advocate, an upright legislator, an able and impartial judge, a wise and incorruptible ambassador, and an ardent, uniform, and indefatigable patriot. He moved for more than thirty years in a most conspicuous sphere, unassailed by the shafts of slander. His integrity was not only unimpeached but unsuspected. In his debates in legislative bodies he was sometimes ardent, but his ardor illuminated the subject. His purposes he pursued with firmness, independence, and intrepidity. In private life he was a model of social and personal virtue. He was just in his dealings, frank in his communications, kind and obliging in his deportment, easy of access to all, beloved and respected by his neighbors and acquaintance. Amid the varied honors, accumulated upon him by his country, he was unassuming and humble. His dress, his equipage, and

mode of living were regulated by a principle of republican economy ; but for the promotion of useful and benevolent designs he communicated with readiness and liberality. The purity and excellence of his character are rare in any station, and in the higher walks of life are almost unknown.

If it be asked, to what cause is the uniformity of his virtue to be attributed ? The answer is at hand. He was a christian. He firmly believed the great doctrines of the gospel. Having its spirit transfused into his own heart and being directed by its maxims and impelled by its motives, he at all times pursued a course of upright conduct. The principles, which governed him, were not of a kind, which are liable to be weakened or destroyed by the opportunity of concealment, the security from dishonor, the authority of numbers, or the prospects of interest. He made an explicit confession of christianity in his youth ; and in all his intercourse with the polite and learned world he was not ashamed of the gospel of Christ. In the midst of multiplied engagements he made theology a study, and attended with unvarying punctuality on the worship of the sanctuary. The sage, whose eloquence had charmed the senate, and whose decisions from the bench were regarded as almost oracular, sat with the simplicity of a child at the feet of Jesus, devoutly absorbed in the mysteries of redemption. His religion was not cold and heartless, but practical and vital. Meetings for social worship and pious conference he countenanced by his presence. He was one of the trustees of the missionary society of Connecticut, and engaged with ardor in the benevolent design of disseminating the truths of the gospel. In his last illness he was humble and tranquil. He expressed the submission, the views, and the consolations of a Christian. His speech in the convention of Connecticut in favor of the constitution is preserved in the American museum.—*Panoplist and misc. mag.* i. 193-197; *Brown's Amer. reg.* ii. 95-98; *Dwight's trav.* i. 301-304.

ELY, David, D.D., minister of Huntington, Conn., was born in Lyme in 1749; graduated at Yale college in 1769; and was ordained as a colleague minister in 1773. For nearly thirty years he was an efficient member of the corporation of Yale college. He died Feb. 16, 1816, aged 66 ; he and his colleague, who was settled at the organization of the church in 1721, having preached nearly a century. His successor is Thomas Punderson. With a vivid fancy and warm heart, he usually preached extemporaneously. His character was described by his friend, Dr. Dwight.—*Panopl.* 12: 487-489

ELY, Zebulon, minister of Lebanon, Con., was graduated at Yale college in 1779 and was a tutor from 1781 to 1782. As a minister he was highly respected and devoted to his work. For a few last years his powers of mind failed him. He died about the year 1824. His memoirs were written by his son, Dr. E. S. Ely of Philadelphia. He published a sermon at the election, 1804 ; on the death of gov. Trumbull, 1809 ; before the county foreign mission society, 1815.

EMERSON, Joseph, minister of Malden, Mass., the son of Edward E., and the grandson of Rev. Joseph E. of Mendon, was born at Chelmsford April 20, 1700 ; was graduated at Harvard college in 1717 ; and ordained October 31, 1721. For near half a century he continued his benevolent labors without being detained from his pulpit but two sabbaths. He died suddenly July 13, 1767, aged 67. His wife was Mary, daughter of Rev. S. Moody of York. He had 9 sons and 4 daughters. Three of his sons were ministers ; Joseph, of Pepperell, William, of Concord, and John, of Conway. He was pious in early life, and his parents witnessed the effect of their instruction and prayers. As a teacher of religion to his fellow men and their guide to heaven, he searched the scriptures with great diligence, that he might draw his doctrines from the pure fountains of truth. In the various relations, which he sustained, he was just, amiable, kind, and benevolent. One tenth of his income

was devoted to charitable uses. He at stated times every day addressed himself to heaven, and never engaged in any important affair without first seeking the divine blessing. Such was his humility, that when unguarded words fell from his lips, he would ask forgiveness of his children and servants. He published the importance and duty of a timely seeking of God, 1727; meat out of the eater, and sweetness out of the strong, 1735; early piety encouraged, 1738; at the ordination of his son, Joseph, at Groton, now Pepperell, 1747.—*Funeral sermon by his son.*

EMERSON, Daniel, first minister of Hollis, N. H., was a descendant of Joseph E., minister of Mendon, who died at Concord, Jan. 3, 1680. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1739; was ordained April 20, 1743; received Eli Smith as his colleague Nov. 27, 1793; and died Sept. 30, 1801, aged 85, in the 59th of his ministry. His praise was in all the churches. In 1743 there were only 30 families in the town. During his ministry many died in the faith, which he had taught them; and at the time of his death the church consisted of about 200 members. Such men, the successful teachers of morality and religion, of whom the world knows nothing, are its benefactors, while the men of fame are usually the scourges of the earth.—*Mass. miss. mag.* i. 57-59.

EMERSON, Wm., minister in Boston, the grandson of Rev. Joseph E. of Malden, was the son of Rev. Wm. E. of Concord, who died a chaplain in the army in 1776. He was born May 6, 1769, and graduated at Harvard college in 1789. He became first the minister of Harvard in 1792; but in Oct. 1799 he was installed the pastor of the first church in Boston. In the year 1804 he engaged in the labor of conducting the Monthly Anthology, a literary journal, which opposed the orthodox or Calvinistic views of the christian religion. He died May 11, 1811, aged 42. He published a sermon, preached July 4, 1794; at the artillery election, 1799; before a charitable society, 1800;

at the ordination of S. Clark, 1800; of R. Smiley, 1801; of T. Beede, 1805; on the death of Dr. Thacher, 1802; of madam Bowdoin, 1803; of C. Austin, 1806; before the female asylum, 1805; before the humane society, 1807; oration July 4, 1802; 4 discourses in the christian monitor, numbered 1, 2, 3, 7; a collection of psalms and hymns, 1808. After his death there was published his sketch of the history of the first church in Boston, with 2 sermons annexed, 8vo. 1812.—2 *Hist. col.* i. 254-258.

EMMET, Thomas Addis, an eminent lawyer, was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1764, the son of a physician. Educated at Trinity college, Dublin, he studied medicine at Edinburgh, and took the degree of M. D. in 1784. His thesis was published in Smellie's thesaurus. At this time he was inclined to forensic pursuits, presiding over 5 debating societies. He afterwards made the tour of Italy and Germany, visiting the most celebrated schools of the continent. On his return to Ireland the death of his brother, Christopher Temple Emmet, a lawyer of surpassing talents, induced him to engage in the same profession. After studying at the Temple in London two years he was admitted to the Irish bar at Dublin in 1791. He soon rose to distinction, and was deemed superior in legal and general science and in talents to Curran. At this period the events of the French revolution awakened in the oppressed Irish the hope of national freedom. The association of "United Irishmen" was constituted, embracing both catholics and protestants, bound together by a secret oath. Each society was limited to 36 persons, but the whole kingdom was organized into departments, and at the head of the whole was a committee, of which Mr. Emmet was a leading member. It was determined to seek aid from France and to take up arms. May 23, 1798 was appointed for the general rising. But previously to that time a traitor disclosed the conspiracy, and Emmet & others were arrested and thrown into prison. The rebellion, notwithstanding, broke out on the fix-

ed day; but it was soon crushed before the arrival of Humbert and his French army of 1200 men, which surrendered in August. An agreement was soon made by the government with the state prisoners, that if they would make certain disclosures, not implicating individuals, they should be released. The disclosures were made; yet Mr. Emmet was long detained in prison. After the peace of Amiens he was set free, and conveyed to the river Elbe. The winter of 1802 he spent in Brussels, where he saw his brother, about to embark in the enterprise, which ended in his execution.—From France Mr. Emmet proceeded to New York, where he arrived Nov. 11, 1804. The death of Hamilton had left an opening for such a man in the bar; he was soon admitted to the supreme court of the state and of the United States, and stood among the first in his profession. He identified himself with the democratic party. In 1812 he was appointed attorney general of the state. As an advocate he was unrivalled. With a prolific fancy his figures were bold; yet was he logical and profound, and his manner was most earnest and impressive. He was incessant in labor, devoting more than 13 hours in each day to study and business. Of course he mixed but little with the fashionable world. He had often amused himself with mathematical calculations. In the circuit court of 1827 he was engaged in the important Astor cause and on Monday Nov. 12th replied in an elaborate argument to Webster and Van Buren. On Wednesday, while occupied in another cause, he was seized with the apoplexy in court and died Nov. 14, 1827, aged 63 years. While in prison in Scotland he wrote part of an essay towards the history of Ireland, which was published at N. Y. in 1807.—*Amer. ann. reg.* 1827-9, 139-149.

ENDICOTT, John, gov. of Mass., was sent to this country by a company in England as their agent to carry on the plantation at Naumkeag, or Salem, & arrived in Sept. 1628. It was here, that he laid the foundation of the first permanent

town within the limits of the Mass. patent. He was a suitable person to be intrusted with the care of a new settlement in the wilderness; for he was bold, undaunted, sociable, and cheerful, familiar, or austere and distant, as occasion required. The company in April 1629 chose him the governor of "London's plantation;" but in August it was determined to transfer the charter and the government of the colony to New England, and John Winthrop, who arrived in the following year, was appointed gov. In 1636 Mr. Endicott was sent out on an expedition against the Indians on Block island, and in the Pequot country. He continued at Salem till 1644, when he was elected governor of Mass., and removed to Boston. He was also governor from 1649 to 1654, excepting in 1650, when Mr. Dudley was gov., and from 1655 to 1665. He died March 15, 1665, aged 75 and was succeeded by Bellingham. He was a sincere and zealous puritan, rigid in his principles, and severe in the execution of the laws against sectaries, or those, who differed from the religion of Mass. Two episcopalians, who accused the members of the church of Salem of being separatists, were sent back to England by his orders. He was determined to establish a reformed and a pure church. The quakers and the baptists had no occasion to remember him with affection. So opposed was he to every thing, which looked like popery, that, through the influence of Roger Williams, he cut out the cross from the military standard. He insisted at Salem, that the women should wear veils at church. In 1649, when he was governor, he entered into an association with the other magistrates against long hair. As the practice of wearing it, "after the manner of ruffians and barbarous Indians, had begun to invade New England," they declared their detestation of the custom, "as a thing uncivil and unmanly, whereby men do deform themselves, and offend sober and modest men, and do corrupt good manners." In 1659, during his administration, four

quakers were put to death in Boston.—*Neal's N. E.*, i. 139, 364; *Hutchinson*, t. 8—17, 88, 235; *Winthrop*; *Hist. col.* vi. 245, 261; ix. 5; *Holmes*; *Morton*, 81, 183; *Magn.* ii. 18.

ENGLISH, George B., an adventurer, the son of Thomas English of Boston, was graduated at Harvard college in 1807 and afterwards for a while studied theology. He then became an officer of marine in the navy. Embracing, as is said, Islamism, he entered the service of the Paasha of Egypt and accompanied an expedition under Ismael to Upper Egypt. He died at Washington in Sept. 1823, aged 39. He published *Grounds of Christianity examined*, 12mo. 1813, which was answered by E. Everett & S. Cary; letter to Mr. Cary on his review; letter to Mr. Channing on his 2 sermons on infidelity, 1813; expedition to Dongola and Sennaar, 8vo. 1823.

ERVING, William, a benefactor of Harvard college, was graduated in 1753, and quitted the British army, in which he was an officer, at the commencement of the American revolution. He died at Roxbury May 27, 1791, aged 56, bequeathing to the college, in which he was educated, 1000*l.* towards establishing a professorship of chemistry and materia medica.

ESCARBOT, Marc L', published *Nova Francia*, or an account of New France as described in late voyages into the countries called by the Frenchmen *La Cadie*, 4to. Lond, 1654: translated from the French edit. of 1612: the same in *Perehas* and Churchill.

ESTAING, Charles H., count de, commanded the French fleet, sent to our aid in the revolutionary war. He made an unsuccessful assault on Savannah Oct. 9, 1779, when Pulaski was mortally wounded. He afterwards captured Grenada. Being one of the assembly of notables in France, and incurring the suspicion of the dominant faction, he was guillotined at Paris Apr. 29, 1793.

EUSTACE, John Skey, a brave officer in the American war, entered into the service of his country not long after

the commencement of the revolution, and continued one of her active defenders till the conclusion of the contest. He served for some time as aid de camp to general Lee, and afterwards as an aid de camp to general Greene. When the war was ended, he retired to Georgia, and was there admitted to the bar as an advocate. In that state he received the appointment of adjutant general. In the year 1794, as he was fond of military life, he went to France, and there received the appointment of a brigadier general, and was afterwards promoted and made a major general. In that capacity he served the French nation for some time. He commanded in 1797 a division of the French army in Flanders. In 1800 he returned again to his native country and resided in Orange county, New York, where he led a retired, studious life till his death. He devoted to literature all the time, which the state of his health would permit. He died at Newburgh Aug. 25, 1805, aged 45 years.—*New York spect.*, Sept. 4, 1806.

EUSTIS, William, M. D., governor of Mass., was the son of Benjamin Eustis and was born at Cambridge June 10, 1753. After graduating at Harvard college in 1772 he studied physic with Dr. Joseph Warren. At the beginning of the war he was appointed surgeon of a regiment, and afterwards hospital surgeon. In 1777 and during most of the war he occupied as a hospital the spacious house of col. Robinson, a royalist, on the east side of the Hudson, opposite to West Point. In the same house Arnold had his head quarters. At the termination of the war he commenced the practice of his profession in Boston. In 1800 he was elected a member of congress. By Mr. Madison in 1809 he was appointed secretary of war, and continued in office until in the late war the army of Hull was surrendered, when he resigned. In 1815 he was sent ambassador to Holland. After his return he was a member of congress in 1821 and for 4 successive sessions. After the resignation of gov. Brooks, he was chosen gov. in 1823 and

died in Boston, after a short illness, Feb. 6, 1825, aged 71. His wife, who survived him, was Caroline the daughter of Woodbury Langdon of New Hampshire. By his direction he was buried by the side of his mother. His successor was Levi Lincoln, the present governor.—*Holmes*, ii. 515; *Thacher*.

EVANS, Nathaniel, a minister in New Jersey, and a poet, was born in Philadelphia June 8, 1743, and was graduated at the college in that city in 1765, having gained a high reputation for his genius. He immediately afterwards embarked for England, recommended to the society for propagating the gospel, and was ordained by the bishop of London. He arrived at Philadelphia on his return Dec. 26, 1765, and entered soon upon the business of his mission at Gloucester county in N. Jersey. His season of labor was short, for it pleased God to remove him from this present life Oct. 29, 1767, aged 25. He was remarkable for the excellence of his temper, the correctness of his morals, and the soundness of his doctrine. He published a short account of T. Godfrey, prefixed to Godfrey's poems, and an elegy to his memory. After his death a selection of his writings was published, entitled, poems on several occasions, with some other compositions, 1772. Annexed to this volume is one of his sermons.—*American mus.* vii. 405; *Preface to the above poems*.

EVANS, Lewis, eminent for his acquaintance with American geography, was a surveyor in Pennsylvania, and died in June 1756. He made many journeys into the neighboring colonies, and had been frequently employed in surveying lands, purchased of the natives. He had collected a great store of materials from other sources. From these he compiled a map of the middle colonies, and of the adjacent country of the Indians, lying northward and westward. The first edition of it was published in 1749, and a second in 1755, accompanied with an explanatory pamphlet. Some expressions, countenancing the title of France to fort Frontenac, brought him

into a controversy with a writer in Gaine's New York mercury in 1756. In the course of the same year he wrote a full and elaborate reply to this and other charges against him, and caused the pamphlet to be published in London. They are both offered to the public under the title of geographical, historical, political, philosophical, and mechanical essays; number 1, and 2. The first edition of this map was chiefly limited to New York, New Jersey, and Delaware; the second was much enlarged, being made a general map of the middle British colonies, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and the country of the confederate Indians. It was inscribed to Mr. Pownall, in consideration, as a writer of that period asserts, of being promised by him the office of surveyor general of New Jersey, and to gratify whom he published also in 1755 a pamphlet against gov. Shirley. He belonged to the cabal in favor of W. Johnson. He was imprisoned for a libel on gov. Morris. Afterwards in 1776, on the breaking out of the war between Great Britain and her colonies, Mr. Pownall himself gave a new edition of Evans' map with large additions, entitled a map of the British colonies in North America. It comprehended all New England and the bordering parts of Canada.

EVANS, Israel, minister of Concord, N. H., was of Welsh descent, born in Pennsylvania, where his father and grandfather were ministers. He graduated at Princeton college in 1772; and being ordained in 1776 at Philadelphia as a chaplain, he served during the war in the New Hampshire brigade. He accompanied Sullivan against the Indians; and was at the capture of Burgoyne and surrender of Cornwallis. July 1, 1789 he was installed as the successor of Mr. Walker at Concord; but was dismissed at his request July 1797. His feelings and habits, brought from the army, were not adapted to make him useful as a minister. Humility was no trait in his character. He died March 9, 1807, aged 59;

and was succeeded by A. M'Farland. His patriotic sermons during the war were acceptable to the army; he published a sermon after the Indian expedition; oration on the death of gen. Poor, 1780; on the surrender of the British army at York; on the thanksgiving for independence, Dec. 11, 1783; at the election, 1791.—*Bouton's centen. disc.* 33; *Moore's ann. Concord*, 63.

EVANS, Oliver, a mechanic, was a descendant of Evan Evans, D. D., the first episcopal minister of Philadelphia, who died in 1728. He made various improvements in the arts. His iron foundry, steam factory, and steam mill were located at Philadelphia. He died at New York Apr. 15, 1819, aged 64. He published the young engineer's guide, 1805; miller's and millwright's guide, 25 plates, 1807; first edit. 1795.

EVARTS, Jeremiah, secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, probably a descendant of John Evarts, who lived in Guilford, Con., in 1650, was born in Sunderland, Vermont, Feb. 3, 1781. In a few years his parents removed to the town of Georgia in the northern part of Vermont. In 1798 he was placed under the instruction of Rev. John Eliot of E. Guilford, and was graduated at Yale college in 1802. During a revival of religion in the college in the beginning of this year he cherished the hope, that his soul was renewed by the Spirit of God, and became a member of the college church. From 1803 to 1804 he was the instructor of the academy at Peacham, and afterwards studied law with judge Chauncy of New Haven, in which city he commenced the practice of the law in July 1806. In May 1810 he removed to Charlestown, near Boston, in order to edit the Panoplist, a religious and literary monthly publication, which had been conducted by Dr. Morse & others 4 or 5 years; and he superintended that work, writing for it a large proportion of the original articles, till the close of 1820, when it was discontinued, and the Missionary Herald was published in its stead, under the authority of the American

Board. This work was also committed to him. He had been chosen treasurer of the Board in 1812 and the next year one of the prudential committee. He served as treasurer till 1822. In 1821 he succeeded Dr. Worcester as corresponding secretary, in which office he continued nearly 10 years till his death. Thus he toiled 10 years as the editor of the Panoplist, 10 years as the treasurer of the Board of Missions, and 10 years as corresponding secretary. In feeble health he took a voyage to the island of Cuba in Feb. 1831, and thence in April to Charleston, where in the house of Rev. Dr. Palmer he died May 10th, aged 50. He left several children: his wife, who survived him, was the daughter of Roger Sherman of New Haven. While Mr. Evarts was on his voyage to Cuba, fully aware of the uncertain continuance of his life, he wrote as follows; "here, in this sea, I consecrate myself to God as my chief good:—to Him, as my heavenly Father, infinitely kind and tender of his children;—to him, as my kind and merciful Redeemer, by whose blood and merits alone I do hope for salvation;—to him, as the beneficent renewer and sanctifier of the saved. I implore the forgiveness of my numerous and aggravated transgressions; and I ask, that my remaining time and strength may be employed for the glory of God, my portion, and for the good of his creatures." In his last hours his hope of forgiveness and salvation was undiminished and unshaken. He said, "I wish in these dying words to recognize the great Redeemer as the Savior from sin and hell.—And I recognize the Great Spirit of God as the renovator of God's elect." When it was said to him, "you will soon see Jesus;" he exclaimed, "Wonderful, wonderful, wonderful glory! We cannot understand—we cannot comprehend—wonderful glory!—I will praise, I will praise him! Jesus reigns." This was no feverish excitement, nor dream of enthusiasm; but the vision of a dying believer. Mr. Evarts' character has been delineated in printed discourses by Dr. Woods and Dr. Spring.

In the management of the important interests, with which he was intrusted, he manifested a scrupulous integrity. He combined with a sound judgment the ardor, requisite for the accomplishment of great designs. His piety and extensive knowledge of theology and his accordance with the settled orthodoxy of New England secured to him the confidence of the churches in a degree seldom obtained by one, not specially trained for the ministry of the gospel. Free from self sufficiency and pride, he sought the counsel of his associates; and especially he with habitual devotion sought the guidance and blessing of God. Though humble he was yet resolute and determined and persevering. Having enlarged views and a vigorous mind, he was not disheartened by difficulties and opposition. Feeble in health with a thin, slender frame, and destitute of oratorical action, he yet in his public addresses arrested attention and produced effect, for his conceptions were clear and his language perspicuous and forcible. His industry was untiring. Besides his labors in editing the *Panoplist*, he wrote the ten annual reports of the American Board from 1821 to 1830, the last of which contains a most weighty and valuable discussion on the future growth of this country and the means of preserving it from ruin. His essays, 24 in number, on the rights and claims of the Indians under the signature of William Penn, were published in 1829; and he subsequently wrote various other pieces on the same subject, one of which is an article in the *N. American review*. He edited the volume of speeches on the Indian bill and wrote the introduction.—*Wood's & Spring's sermons; Miss. herald, Oct. Nov. 1831.*

EVEREST, Solomon, a physician, died at Canton, Con. in July 1822. He bequeathed 10,000 dollars to religious and missionary purposes.

EVERETT, Oliver, minister in Boston, was graduated at Harvard college in 1779, and was ordained pastor of the church in summer street, as successor of Mr. Howe, Jan. 2, 1792. After a ministry

of ten years, and after having acquired a high reputation for the extraordinary powers of his mind, the state of his health induced him to ask a dismissal from his people in 1792. He was succeeded in 1794 by Mr. Kirkland. Afterwards he was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas for the county of Norfolk. He died at Dorchester Nov. 19, 1802, aged 49. Two of his sons are Alexander H. and Edward Everett.

EVERETT, David, editor of the *Boston Patriot*, was born at Princeton, Mass., and graduated at Dartmouth college in 1795, and engaged in the profession of the law in Boston. In 1809 he commenced the *Patriot*, in which John Adams in a series of letters gave a history of his political career. In 1811 he was appointed register of probate; but a revolution in politics deprived him of his office. In Sept. 1812 he commenced the *Pilot*, a paper devoted to Dewitt Clinton. Removing soon to Marietta to edit a paper, he died there Dec. 21, 1813, aged 44. He published *Common sense in Dishabille*, or the *Farmer's monitor*, 1799; *Daranzel*, a tragedy, 1800; *essay on the rights and duties of nations*; *Junius Americanus* in *B. gazette* in defence of J. Adams.—*Spec. A. poet. ii. 113.*

EWING, John, D. D., minister in Philadelphia, and provost of the college in that city, was born in East Nottingham, Maryland, June 22, 1732. His classical studies were begun under Dr. Allison, with whom, after finishing the usual studies, he remained three years as a tutor. He was graduated at Princeton college 1752, and afterwards accepted the appointment of a tutor. Having resolved by divine permission to become a minister of the gospel, he pursued his theological studies under the direction of Dr. Allison. At the age of 26 he was employed as the instructor of the philosophical classes in the college of Philadelphia during the absence of Dr. Smith, who was then provost. In 1758 he accepted an unanimous call from the first presbyterian church in Philadelphia, of which he continued a minister till his

death. In 1773 he was sent to Great Britain to solicit benefactions for the academy of Newark in Delaware. He was every where received with respect. Among his acquaintances and friends were Dr. Robertson, Dr. Webster, Mr. Balfour, and Dr. Blacklock. In 1775 he returned to America, as the revolution was commencing, notwithstanding the most tempting offers, which were made to induce him to remain in England. In 1779 he was elected provost of the university of Pennsylvania. To this station, which he held till his death, he brought large stores of information and a paternal tenderness toward the youth, who were committed to his care. He died Sept. 8, 1802, aged 70, having been a minister more than forty years. During his last sickness no murmur escaped his lips, and he was patient and resigned to the will of his heavenly Father. His colleague, Dr. Linn, survived him. In all the branches of science and literature, usually taught in colleges, he was uncommonly accurate, and in his mode of communicating information on the most abstruse and intricate subjects he was seldom surpassed. His qualifications as a minister of the gospel were many and eminent. Science was with him a handmaid to religion. He was mighty in the scriptures. His own investigation confirmed him in his belief of the doctrines of grace, which he endeavored to impress upon the hearts of his people. His sermons were written with great accuracy and care, in a style always perspicuous, and generally sober and temperate, though sometimes ornamented. Mere declamation was never heard from his lips.—His deportment was easy and affable. He had a freeness of salutation, which sometimes surprised the stranger; but which was admired by those, who knew him, as it proceeded from an open and honest heart. His talents in conversation were remarkably entertaining. He could unbend from severer studies and become the companion of innocent mirth, and of happy gaiety. Perfectly free from pedantry, he could accommodate himself to the most unlettered. His talent of

narration was universally admired.—An extract of his sermon on the death of Dr. Allison is in the assembly's magazine. He published also a sermon on the death of George Bryan, 1791; the design of Christ's coming into the world, in the American preacher, 11; and several communications in the transactions of the American philosophical society. His lectures on natural philosophy were published, 1809.—*Linn's fun. serm.*; *Assembly's miss. mag.* i. 409—414, 458; *Miller*, 11. 372; *Holmes*, 11. 424.

FAIRFAX, Brian, minister of the episcopal church in Alexandria, Virginia, died at mount Eagle, near Cameron, Aug. 7, 1802, aged 75. He was a man of upright principles, of unfeigned piety, and of simple manners. His long illness he bore with resignation. He published a sermon on the forgetfulness of our sins, in Amer. preacher, vol. 1.

FAIRMAN, Gideon, colonel, an engraver, died at Philadelphia March 18, 1827, aged 51. He and the late Geo. Murray contributed more than any other persons, to elevate the beautiful art of engraving in this country. Richard Fairman, also an engraver, died at Philadelphia in Dec. 1821, aged 34.

FANEUIL, Peter, founder of Faneuil hall in Boston, died March 3, 1743. He possessed a large estate and he employed it in doing good. While his charities were extensive, his liberal spirit induced him to present to the town of Boston a stately edifice for the accommodation of the inhabitants at their public meetings.

FAUGERES, Margaretta V., distinguished for her literary accomplishments, was the daughter of Ann Eliza Bleeker, and was born about the year 1771. The first years of her life were spent with her parents in the retired village of Tomhanic, about 18 miles above Albany. Here through the instructions of her mother her mind was much cultivated, but the loss of this excellent parent at an age, when her counsels were of the utmost importance, was irreparable. Mr. Bleeker after the termination of the war removed to New York, and as his daughter

grew up, saw her engaging in her manners, lively and witty, of an equal and sweet temper, and diffusing cheerfulness around her. Of her admirers she placed her affections upon one of a dissipated character, and, notwithstanding the most earnest remonstrances of her father, she in 1792 married Peter Faugeres, a physician in New York. It was not long, before she perceived the folly of having been governed by passion rather than by reason; and her disregard of paternal advice and preference of external accomplishments to correct morals and the virtues of the heart overwhelmed her with trouble. In three or four years the ample fortune, which she had brought to her husband, was entirely expended. Before the death of her father in 1795 his affection shielded her from many evils; but in the summer of 1796 she was glad to procure a residence in a garret with the author of her woes and one child. Mr. Faugeres fell a victim to the yellow fever in the autumn of 1798, and she soon afterwards engaged as an assistant in an academy for young ladies at New Brunswick. For this station she was peculiarly qualified by the variety of her talents and the sweetness of her temper. In about a year she removed to Brooklyn, where she undertook the education of the children of several families. Her declining health having rendered her incapable of this employment, she was received by a friend in New York, whose attentions were peculiarly grateful, as she was sinking into the grave. She was resigned to the will of God, and, cheered by the truths of religion, she died in peace Jan. 9, 1801, aged 29. She had a taste for poetry, and many of the productions of her pen were published in the N. Y. magazine and the Amer. museum. In 1793 she published, prefixed to the works of Mrs. Bleeker, her mother, memoirs of her life; and several of her own essays were annexed to the volume. She published in 1795 or 1796 *Belisarius*, a tragedy.

FAUQUIER, Francis, governor of Virginia from 1758 to 1767, succeeded

49

Dinwiddie, and was succeeded by Botsford. He was well educated; had fine talents; sustained an excellent character; and proved himself a friend of religion, science, and liberty. His administration was very popular. He died March 3, 1768.—*Lempr.*

FAY, David, judge, died at Bennington in June 1827, aged 66. He was engaged in the battle of Bennington and was among the first to mount the Hessian breast work. He had been adjutant general, attorney for the U. S., and judge of the supreme court of Vermont, and judge of probate.

FELLOWS, John, brigadier general, a soldier of the revolution, was born at Pomfret, Con., and resided at Sheffield, Mass. He commanded in 1775 one of the two regiments of *minute* men, constituted by the patriotic citizens of Berkshire, and after the battle of Lexington marched to the neighborhood of Boston: John Patterson commanded the other regiment. He was for several years high sheriff of Berkshire, and died Aug. 1, 1808, aged 73.

FENNELL, James, a theatrical performer, was born in London in 1766, and destined for the church. In 1793 he came to this country, and acquired fame as an actor. At Boston he taught reading and elocution. Like Cooke, he died a drunkard, at Philadelphia, in June 1816. He published an apology for his life, 2 vols. 1814.

FENNER, Arthur, governor of R. Island, succeeded Mr. Collins in 1789 and was succeeded by James Fenner in 1807. He was the son of Arthur Fenner, and died at Providence Oct. 15, 1805, aged 60.

FENWICK, George, proprietor of a part of Connecticut, came to this country in 1636, having purchased the plantation of Saybrook fort and was "a good encourager to the church of Christ at Hartford." He returned to England; but came again to this country and arrived at New Haven July 15, 1639 with his lady and family, and commenced the settlement at Saybrook, so called in remem-

brance of lords Say and Brook, who with others claimed the territory by grant of Robert, earl of Warwick. Mr. Fenwick was their agent. He sold his rights to the Connecticut government Dec. 5, 1644, and it was stipulated, that he should receive for ten years a certain duty on exports from the mouth of the river. The colony paid him 1600*l.* for the old patent. He died in 1657. His wife died at Saybrook, where her monument remains to the present day near the fort, but, it being of sandstone, the inscription is effaced.—*Dwight*, ii. 519.

FESSENDEN, Thomas, minister of Walpole, N.H., a descendant, as others of the name are, of Nicholas F. of Cambridge, graduated in 1758 and died May 1813, aged 74, in the 47th of his ministry. He published a theoretic explanation of the science of sanctity, 8vo. 1804; and the Boston self-styled gentlemen reviewers reviewed, 1806.

FEW, William, colonel, a patriot of the revolution, was born in Maryland in 1748, and, residing in Georgia, was in 1796 a member of the convention, which framed the constitution of the state. He soon distinguished himself in several actions with the British and Indians. Augusta being recovered, he in 1780 was sent a delegate to congress, and remained in that body till the peace; and was again appointed in 1786. The next year he assisted in forming the national constitution. He resided in his last years in the city of New York, and died at Fishkill in July 1828, aged 81.

FIELD, Richard, a physician and senior editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, studied at Edinburgh. He died in Brunswick County, Va., May 23, 1829, aged 61. As a physician he was skilful and as a botanist none exceeded him in the knowledge of the plants of Virginia. He was a member of 3 electoral colleges and voted for Jefferson and Madison as president.

FINDLEY, William, a member of congress, came in early life from Ireland. In the revolution he engaged with zeal in the cause of his adopted country; at the

close of the war he removed to the western part of Penna. He was a member of the convention, which in 1789 framed the new constitution of Penna.; and a member of congress in 1812. He died at Unity township, Greensburg, Apr. 5, 1821, aged upwards of 70. In his politics he opposed the administration of J. Adams and supported Mr. Jefferson. In his religion he belonged to the class of "old dissenters" of the Scotch reformation. He published a review of the funding system, 1794; a history of the insurrection of the 4 western counties of Penna. &c., 1796; observations on the two sons of oil, vindicating religious liberty against Rev. Samuel B. Wylie, 1812.

FINLEY, Samuel, D. D., president of the college of New Jersey, was born of pious parents in the county of Armagh in Ireland in the year 1715, and was one of seven sons, who were all pious. Very early in life it pleased God to awaken and convert him. He first heard a sermon, when he was six years old, and from that time resolved to be a minister. He left his native country at the age of eighteen, and arrived at Philadelphia, September 28, 1734. After his arrival he spent several years in completing his studies. Having been licensed to preach in Aug. 1740, he was ordained Oct. 15th by the presbytery of New Brunswick. The first part of his ministry was spent in fatiguing, itinerant labors. He contributed his efforts with Gilbert Tennent and Mr. Whitefield in promoting the revival of religion, which was at that period so remarkable throughout this country. His benevolent zeal sometimes brought him into unpleasant circumstances. The legislature of Connecticut had made a law, prohibiting itinerants from entering parishes, in which a minister was settled, unless by his consent. For preaching to a presbyterian congregation in New Haven Mr. Finley was in consequence of this law seized by the civil authority, and carried as a vagrant out of the colony. But persecution could not shake him from his purpose of being occupied in preach-

ing the everlasting gospel. His exertions were greatly blessed in a number of towns in New Jersey, and he preached for six months with great acceptance in Philadelphia. In June 1744 he accepted an invitation from Nottingham, Maryland, where he continued near 7 years faithfully and successfully discharging the duties of his office. Here he established an academy, which acquired great reputation. Under his instruction many youths received the rudiments of learning, and correct moral sentiments, which have since contributed much towards rendering them the most useful members of society. Upon the death of president Davies Mr. Finley was chosen his successor. It was with reluctance, that he left a people, so much endeared to him, and with whom he had so long lived in friendship. He removed to Princeton in July 1761 and entered upon the duties of his new office. The college flourished under his care; but it enjoyed the benefit of his superintendance for but a few years. He died of an affection of the liver at Philadelphia, whither he had gone for medical assistance, July 17 1766, aged 50, and was buried by the side of his friend, Gilbert Tennent. His first wife, who died in 1760, was Sarah Hall, by whom he had 8 children; his second wife was Ann Clarkson, daughter of Mat. Clarkson, merchant of N. York. She survived him 41 years. His son, Ebenezer Finley, was a physician in Charleston, S. C. His daughter married Samuel Breeze of N. Jersey and was the mother of the wife of Rev. Dr. Morse.

In his religious opinions he was a Calvinist. His sermons were not hasty productions, but the result of study, and filled with good sense and well digested sentiment, expressed in a style pleasing to the man of science, yet perfectly intelligible by the illiterate. He was remarkable for sweetness of temper and polite behavior, hospitable, charitable, and diligent in the performance of the various duties of life. During his last sickness he was perfectly resigned to the divine will; he had a strong faith in his Savior; and he fre-

quently expressed an earnest desire of departing, that he might dwell with the Lord Jesus. A short time before his death he sat up, and prayed earnestly, that God would enable him to endure patiently to the end, and keep him from dishonoring the ministry. He then said, "blessed be God, eternal rest is at hand. Eternity is but long enough to enjoy my God. This, this has animated me in my severest studies; I was ashamed to take rest here. O, that I might be filled with the fulness of God!" He then addressed himself to all his friends in the room, "O, that each of you may experience what, blessed be God, I do, when you come to die; may you have the pleasure in a dying hour to reflect, that with faith and patience, zeal and sincerity you have endeavored to serve the Lord; and may each of you be impressed, as I have been, with God's word, looking upon it as substantial, and not only fearing but being unwilling to offend against it." On being asked how he felt, he replied, "full of triumph! I triumph through Christ! Nothing clips my wings, but the thoughts of my dissolution being delayed. O, that it were to night! My very soul thirsts for eternal rest." When he was asked, what he saw in eternity to excite such vehement desires, he said, "I see the eternal love and goodness of God; I see the fulness of the mediator; I see the love of Jesus. O, to be dissolved and to be with him! I long to be clothed with the complete righteousness of Christ." Thus this excellent man died in the full assurance of salvation.

He published a sermon on Matthew XII. 28, entitled, Christ triumphing and satan raging, preached at Nottingham, 1741; a refutation of Mr. Thomson's sermon on the doctrine of convictions, 1743; satan stripped of his evangelical robe, against the Moravians, 1743; a charitable plea for the speechless in answer to Abel Morgan's anti-pedo-baptism, 1747; a vindication of the preceding, 1748; a sermon at the ordination of John Rodgers at St. George's, March 16, 1749; a sermon on the death of president Davies,

prefixed to his works; the curse of Me-
roz, or the danger of neutrality in the
cause of God and our country, 1757.—
Assem. miss. mag. i. 71—77; *Panoplist*, i.
281—286; and *new series*, i. 241—
257; *Christian's mag.* i. 301—307,
419—436; *Massa. miss. mag.* iv. 241—
247; *Green's disc.* 356—386.

FINLEY, Robert, D. D., president of
the university of Georgia, was born at
Princeton in 1772, and graduated at
Princeton college in 1787. From 1793
to 1795 he was a tutor, and a trustee from
1807 till 1817, when he resigned. He was
the minister of Basking-Bridge, N. Jersey,
from June 1795 until 1817. Deeply inter-
ested in the welfare of the free blacks,
he formed a plan of sending them to
Africa and may be considered as the fa-
ther of the Colonization society. In Dec.
1816 he went to Washington, and suc-
ceeded in calling a meeting of gentlemen
Dec. 21, at which addresses were made
by Mr. Clay and Mr. Randolph. The
next week a constitution was adopted
and Judge Washington chosen president.
On his return Dr. Finley caused the es-
tablishment of an auxiliary society at
Trenton. Being at this period chosen
president of Franklin college, at Athens,
Georgia, he repaired to that place in 1817,
and in a few months died there Oct. 3,
1817, aged 45, leaving a wife and 9 chil-
dren. He published several sermons.—
Memoirs of Finley.

FIRMIN, Giles, a physician, was
born in Suffolk, and educated at Cam-
bridge, England. His father of the same
name was chosen deacon in Boston in
1639. He came himself to this country as
early as 1634. He settled at Ipswich, where
in 1638 he had a grant of 120 acres of
land. He married the daughter of Rev.
Nathaniel Ward. About the end of the
civil war he returned to England, and
his family followed him. Ordained as the
minister of Shalford, he there faithfully
preached the gospel, until he was ejected
in 1662. Retiring to the village of
Redgwell, 7 or 8 miles distant, he prac-
tised physio and continued to preach,
having a vigorous constitution, to the

last sabbath of his life. He died in April
1697, aged upwards of 80. He was a man
of learning, of peace, and of a public spirit.
Calamy gives a catalogue of his writings,
among which are the schism of the paro-
chial congregations in England and ordi-
nation, with an examination, of Owen,
and of Noyes' argument against impos-
ing hands, 1658; and the real christian,
1670.—*Calamy's acct.* ii. 295.

FISHER, Nathaniel, episcopal minis-
ter, Salem, was born at Dedham in 1742;
graduated in 1763; and ordained in 1776
for a church in Nova Scotia. He went to
Salem in 1781 and died Dec. 22, 1812, on
the sabbath, after preaching from the
text, "how long have I to live?" A
volume of his sermons was published, 8vo.
1818.

FISHER, Myers, a lawyer at Phila-
delphia, and a quaker, died March 12,
1819, aged 71. He was a man of science
and an eloquent orator. He published
an answer to Paine's age of reason.

FISHER, Alexander M., professor of
mathematics in Yale college, was born
in Franklin, Mass., in 1794, and gradua-
ted at Yale college in 1813. For a while
he studied theology at Andover. He was
appointed professor in 1817 as successor
of Mr. Day, elected president. Anxious
to enlarge his knowledge of the science,
to which he was devoted, he determined
to make a voyage to Europe. He accord-
ingly sailed in the packet ship Albion,
which was wrecked on the coast of Ire-
land April 22, 1822; and he was among
those, who were lost. He died at the
age of 28, and was succeeded by Mr.
Dutton. With a genius for mathemati-
cal inquiry he had made great advances
in the higher branches of mathematics.
Some of his investigations were publish-
ed in Silliman's journal.

FISK, Pliny, a missionary, was born
at Shelburne, Mass., June 24, 1792. At
the age of 16 he became pious. He was
graduated at Middlebury college in 1814.
In his indigence he lived 2 years on bread
and milk; nor was he ashamed to carry
his corn to mill upon his shoulders. A
good woman baked his loaf for him.

Having studied theology at Andover, where he was one of the "group of stars," commemorated by Wilcox, he was employed as an agent for the board of foreign missions one year, and then sailed for Palestine with Mr. Parsons Nov. 3, 1819. On arriving at Smyrna Jan. 15, 1820, they engaged in the study of the eastern languages; but in a few months removed to Scio, in order to study modern Greek under professor Bambas. The college at Scio then had 7 or 800 students. But in 1821 the island was desolated by the barbarous Turks. In 1822 he accompanied to Egypt his fellow laborer, Mr. Parsons, and witnessed his death and buried him in the Greek convent. From Egypt he proceeded in April 1823 through the desert to Judea, accompanied by Mr. King and Mr. Wolff. Having visited Jerusalem, he went to Beyroot, Balbec, Damascus, Aleppo, and Antioch. He made a third visit to Jerusalem with Mr. King. When he withdrew from Jerusalem in the spring of 1825, he retired to the mission family of Mr. Goodell and Mr. Bird at Beyroot, where he died of a prevailing fever Sabbath morning, Oct. 23, 1825, aged 33. He was eminently qualified to be a missionary in the east. He was a preacher in Italian, French, Modern Greek, and Arabic. He had been employed in preparing a dictionary in English and Arabic, and on the day of his seizure by his sickness he had put down against the last letter of the English alphabet the last word, which he knew in Arabic. His various communications are found in several volumes of the Missionary herald. — *Bond's memoir of Fisk.*

FISKE, John, first minister of Wenham and Chelmsford, Mass. was born in England in 1601, and was educated at Cambridge. He came to this country in 1637, and being in the same ship with John Allen, they preached two sermons almost every day during the voyage. He was for some time the teacher of a school at Cambridge. As his property was large, he made considerable loans to

the province. He lived almost three years at Salem, preaching to the church, and instructing a number of young persons. When a church was gathered in Enon, or Wenham, Oct. 8, 1644, he was settled the minister, and here he continued till about the year 1656, when he removed to Chelmsford, then a new town, with the majority of his church. Having been an able and useful preacher in this place twenty years, he died Jan. 14, 1677. He was a skilful physician, as well as an excellent minister. His son, Moses, was minister of Braintree. Among the severest afflictions, to which he was called, says Dr. Mather, was the loss of his concordance; that is, of his wife, who was so expert in the scriptures, as to render any other concordance unnecessary. He published a catechism, entitled, the olive branch watered.—*Magnalia*, III. 141–143; *Hist. col.* VI. 239, 249.

FISKE, Nathan, D. D., minister of Brookfield, Mass. was born in Weston Sept. 20, 1733. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1754, and ordained pastor of the church in the third parish in Brookfield May 28, 1758. Here he continued more than 40 years. After preaching on the Lord's day, Nov. 24, 1799, he retired to his bed at his usual hour in apparent health, and in a short time died without a struggle, aged 66. By incessant study he gradually perfected his talents, and gained the public esteem. In prosperity and adversity he possessed the same serenity of mind. With a small salary he found means to practise a generous hospitality, and to give three sons a collegial education. He published a sermon on the settlement and growth of Brookfield, delivered Dec. 31, 1775; at a fast, 1776; on the death of Joshua Spooner, 1778; of judge Foster, 1779; of J. Hobbs, 1784; an oration on the capture of Cornwallis, Oct. 1781; sermons on various subjects, 8vo. 1794; Dudleian lecture, 1796; the moral monitor, 2 vol. 12mo. 1801.—*Pref. to monitor*; *Monthly anthol.* I. 639.

FITCH, James, first minister of Saybrook and of Norwich, Con., was born

in the county of Essex, England, Dec. 24, 1622, and came to this country in 1638. He had already acquired a correct knowledge of the learned languages; but he spent seven years under the instruction of Mr. Hooker and Mr. Stone. In 1646 he was ordained over a church, which was at that time gathered at Saybrook, and it is said, that the brethren's hands only were imposed. In 1660 he removed with the greater part of his church to Norwich, and in that town passed the remaining active days of his life. When the infirmities of age obliged him to cease from his public labors, he retired to his children at Lebanon, where he died Nov. 18, 1702, aged 79. By his first wife Abigail, daughter of Rev. Henry Whitefield, he had two sons, James and Samuel, and 4 daughters; by his second wife Priscilla, daughter of maj. John Mason of Norwich, he had 7 sons, Daniel, John, Jeremiah, and Jabez, Nathaniel, Joseph, and Eleazer, and 1 daughter; and all lived to have families, excepting Eleazer. His brother, Thomas of Norwalk, was the father of gov. Tho. Fitch. He was distinguished for the penetration of his mind, the energy of his preaching, and the sanctity of his life. He was acquainted with the Mohegan language, and preached the gospel of salvation to the Indians in the neighborhood of Norwich. He even gave some of his own lands to induce them to renounce their savage manner of living. The descendants of those Indians at Mohegan, for whose benefit he toiled, have recently been instructed in religion by some self-denying christians; have had a meetinghouse built for them by the liberality of the citizens of Norwich and other towns; and have received an appropriation from the war department of a few hundred dollars. A letter of his on the subject of his missionary labors is published in Gookin.—*Mather's magna*. III. 200; *Trumbull's Con.* I. 107, 299, 502, 503; *Hist. col.* I. 208; IX. 86; *Alden's acc. of Portsmouth*.

FITCH, Jabez, minister of Portsmouth, N. H., was the son of the prece-

ding, and was born at Norwich in April 1672. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1694. In 1703 he was ordained at Ipswich as colleague of John Rogers. On account of the incompetency of his maintenance he withdrew from his pastoral office in Dec. 1723, and about the year 1725 was established at Portsmouth. After continuing here more than twenty years he died Nov. 22, 1746, aged 74. He had a taste for historical researches, and began in 1728 to make a collection of facts relative to New Hampshire. Dr. Belknap had access to his papers. He published a sermon, occasioned by the great earthquake, Oct. 29, 1727; at the ordination of John Tucke at Gosport, isle of Shoals, in 1732, from these words, "I will make you fishers of men;" two sermons designed to make a religious improvement of the throat distemper, which prevailed in 1735 and 1736; and an account of that disease, as it appeared in New Hampshire.—*Alden's acc. of societ. in Portsmouth*; *Hist. col.* VII. 251, 257; X. 50.

FITZHUGH, William Henry, vice president of the Colonization society, the son of William F., a patriot of the revolution, was born at Chatham, Stafford county, Va., March 8, 1792, and graduated at Princeton college in 1808. He afterwards settled on the patrimonial domain of Ravensworth, Fairfax county, devoting himself to agricultural pursuits and receiving with generous hospitality his numerous friends. He died at Cambridge, Maryland, of the apoplexy, May 21, 1830, aged 38. His wife was the daughter of Cha. Goldsborough of Dorset, Maryland. He published in favor of the colonization society the essays of Opimius in the *Richmond Inquirer* of 1826; a speech at the 9th anniversary; and a review of Tazewell's report in *Afric. repos.* Aug. and Nov. 1828. In one of his writings he represents, "that the labor of the slave is a curse on the land, on which it is expended."—*Afric. repos.* VI. 91-96.

FLINN, Andrew, D. D., minister of Charleston, S. C., had been previously the minister of Camden seven or eight

years, and removed to Charleston about 1808. He died Feb. 25, 1820, rejoicing in the hope of eternal life. As a minister he was faithful and zealous. He published a sermon on the death of judge Wilds, 1810; a dedication sermon, 1811.

FLINT, Henry, one of the first ministers of Braintree, Mass., was ordained as teacher March 17, 1640. When the church was first organized Sept. 16, 1639, he was chosen colleague with Mr. Thompson, who was ordained pastor Sept. 24th; but his settlement was delayed for a few months. He died April 27, 1668, aged 68, and his colleague died in the month of December following. He was a man of piety and integrity, and well qualified for the work of the ministry. His wife was Margery, sister of President Hoar. His son, Josiah Flint, was settled at Dorchester in 1671 and died in 1680.—*Magnalia*, III. 122; *Hancock's cent. serm.*; *Morton*, 200, *Winthrop*, 188; *Holmes*.

FLINT, Henry, tutor and fellow of Harvard college, was the son of Josiah Flint of Dorchester, and received his degree of bachelor of arts in 1693. He was chosen a fellow of the college in 1700, and in 1705 was appointed tutor. This office he sustained till his resignation Sept. 25, 1754. He died Feb. 13, 1760, aged 84. Many of the most eminent men in the country were educated under his care. Dr. Chauncy pronounces him a solid, judicious man, and one of the best of preachers. The few foibles, which he exhibited, were ascribed to his living in a single state. In his last illness he viewed the approach of death with perfect calmness, for he trusted in the mercy of God through the merits of Christ. He published an appeal to the consciences of a degenerate people, a sermon preached at the Thursday lecture in Boston, 1729; a sermon to the students in the college hall, 1736; oratio funebris in obitum B. Wadsworth, 1738; twenty sermons, 8vo. 1739.—*Appleton's fun. serm.*; *Lovell's oratio funeb.*; *Hist. col.* ix. 183; x. 165.

FLOYD, William, general, was the son of Nicoll F., an opulent landholder,

whose ancestors came from Wales and settled on Long Island. He was born Dec. 17, 1734. His education was imperfect; but he acquired much knowledge by intercourse with the intelligent. He was a delegate to the congress of 1774 and continued a member till after the declaration of independence. When the British took possession of Long Island, his family fled for safety to Connecticut; his house was occupied by troops; and for nearly seven years he was an exile from his dwelling and derived no benefit from his landed estate. In Oct. 1778 he was again a member of congress, and was frequently a member of the legislature of the state. In 1784 he purchased a tract of land at Western, Oneida county, on the Mohawk; and this, by the labor of several summers, he converted into a good farm, to which he removed his family in 1803. He died Aug. 4, 1821, aged 86. He left a widow and children. Three of the signers of the declaration of independence survived him. His manners were not familiar, nor was his disposition affable; yet in public life he was patriotic and independent, and for more than 50 years was honored with the confidence of his fellow citizens.—*Goodrich's lives*.

FOBES, Perez, LL. D., professor of mathematics, was graduated at Harvard college in 1762, and ordained minister of Raynham Nov. 19, 1766. In 1786 he was elected professor of the college in R. Island. He died Feb. 23, 1812, aged 70. His wife was the daughter John Wales, minister of Raynham. He published a history of Raynham; sermon on death of president Manning, 1791; election sermon, 1795.

FOLGER, Peter, was the son of John F. of Norwich, England; was born in 1618; and came to this country in 1635. He settled at Martha's Vineyard in 1635, and removed to Nantucket in 1662. He married Mary Morrill. He is described as an "able, godly Englishman, who was employed in teaching the youth in reading, writing, and the principles of religion, by catechising." His daughter,

Abiah, was the mother of Benjamin Franklin. The time of his death has not been ascertained. His small poem was finished April 23, 1676, and bears the title of "A Looking-glass for the Times." According to Franklin, "the author addresses himself to the governors for the time being; speaks for liberty of conscience, and in favor of the Anabaptists, Quakers, and other sectaries, who had suffered persecution. To this persecution he attributes the war with the natives, and other calamities, which afflicted the country, regarding them as the judgments of God in punishment of so odious an offence; and he exhorts the government to the repeal of laws so contrary to charity. The poem appeared to be written with a manly freedom and a pleasing simplicity."

Of the simplicity, the following is a specimen;—the four last lines are quoted erroneously by Dr. Franklin:—

"I am for peace and not for war,
And that's the reason why,
I write more plain, than some men do,
That use to daub and lie.
But I shall cease, and set my name
To what I here insert;
Because to be a libeller,
I hate it with my heart.
From Sherbontown, where now I dwell,
My name do I put here,
Without offence, your real friend,
It is Peter Folger."

FOLSOM, Nathaniel, general, a member of the first congress of 1774, died at Exeter, N. H., in June 1790. In the French war of 1755 he distinguished himself at the capture of Dieskau. He was a general of the militia. His earliest ancestors in this country wrote the name Foulshame.

FORBES, Eli, D. D., minister of Brookfield and of Gloucester, Mass. was born in Westborough in Oct. 1726, and entered Harvard college in 1744. In the month of July of the following year he was demanded as a soldier, and he cheerfully shouldered his musket and marched more than a hundred miles to oppose the French and Indians. Having been relea-

sed by the interposition of his friends, he returned to his studies with a sharpened appetite, and was graduated in 1751. He was ordained minister of the second parish in Brookfield June 3, 1752. In the years 1758 and 1759 he was a chaplain in one of the regiments. In 1762 he went as a missionary to the Oneidas, one of the six nations of Indians, and planted the first christian church at Onaquagie, on the river Susquehannah. Having established in this place a school for children and another for adults, he returned, bringing with him four Indian children, whom he sent back again in a few years, after furnishing them with such knowledge, as would be useful to them. He also brought with him a white lad, who had become a complete savage; but he was civilized, and being educated at Dartmouth college, where he received a degree, was the agent of congress during the revolutionary war, & was very useful. Dr. Forbes, falling under the groundless suspicion of being a tory, requested a dismissal from his people in March 1776, and on the fifth of June was installed at Gloucester. Here he died Dec. 15, 1804, aged 77. He published a family book, and a number of single sermons, among which are a thanksgiving sermon on the conquest of Canada, 1761; an artillery election sermon, 1771; an account of Joshua Eaton of Spencer, prefixed to seven sermons of Mr. Eaton, and a funeral sermon on his death, 1772; a sermon on repairing his meeting house, 1792. —*Month. anthology*, i. 669; *Whitney's hist. Worcester*, 75; *Chauncy's serm. at ordin. of J. Bowman*; *Piscataqua evan. mag.* ii. 169-175; *Assemb. miss. mag.* i. 53, 54.

FORMAN, William a physician, served as a surgeon's mate in the old French war under Amherst; he was also a surgeon during the revolutionary contest, and was patriotic and skilful. He died at Fishkill, N. York, in July 1816, aged 78.

FOSTER, Jedidiah, justice of the superior court of Mass., was born in Andover, Oct. 10, 1726, the son of Ephraim

F., and graduated at Harvard college in 1744. He soon established himself in the town of Brookfield, and married a daughter of gen. Dwight. His character for integrity and talents procured him a number of civil and military offices. He received his appointment of judge in 1776. He was a member of the convention, which framed the constitution of Mass. He died Oct. 17, 1779, aged 53. His sons, Theodore and Dwight, were members of congress. He was early and firmly attached to the interest and freedom of his country, in opposition to the despotic measures of Great Britain, and never once, in the most gloomy periods, was heard to express a doubt of the ultimate success of America. In early life he made a profession of christianity, and his conduct was uniformly exemplary.—*Fiske's fun. serm.*; *Chronicle*, Oct. 28, 1779.

FOSTER, Benjamin, D. D., minister in New York, was born in Danvers, Mass. June 12, 1750. Although early inspired with the love of excellence, it was not until after many conflicts, that he obtained that peace, which the world can neither give nor take away. He was graduated at Yale college in 1774. While a member of this institution a controversy respecting baptism occupied much of the public attention, and, this being thought a proper subject of discussion, Mr. Foster was appointed to defend infant baptism by sprinkling. In preparing himself for this disputation he became convinced, that his former sentiments were erroneous, and he was afterwards a conscientious baptist. After pursuing for some time the study of divinity under the care of Dr. Stillman of Boston, he was ordained minister of a baptist church in Leicester Oct. 23, 1776. The want of a suitable maintenance induced him in 1782 to ask a dismissal from his people; after which he preached about two years in Danvers. In Jan. 1785 he was called to the first church in Newport; and in the autumn of 1788 removed to New York, where he was minister of the first baptist church

till his death. During the prevalence of the yellow fever he did not shrink from his duties as a faithful minister of Jesus Christ. He visited the sick and dying, and endeavored to impart to them the hopes of religion. He fell a victim to his benevolence Aug. 26, 1798, aged 48 years. He was distinguished for his acquaintance with the Greek, Hebrew, and Chaldean languages. As a divine he advocated with zeal the doctrine of salvation by free grace, and as a preacher was indefatigable. His life was pure and amiable, upright and benevolent. He published, while he lived at Leicester, the washing of regeneration, or the divine right of immersion, in answer to a treatise of Mr. Fish, and primitive baptism defended, in a letter to John Cleveland. He also published a dissertation on the 70 weeks of Daniel.—*Mass. miss. mag.* i. 30; *Backus*, III. 174, 230; *Benedict*, II. 301-4.

FOSTER, John, D. D., minister of Brighton, Mass., was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1783 and died in Sept. 1829. His wife wrote the *Coquette*, a novel. He published a sermon before a charitable society; on the death of Washington, 1799; of C. Winship, 1802; a sermon on infidelity, 1802; on the installation of his brother, 1803; at a fast, 1805; at artill. election; at a dedication, 1809; before the society for propag. the gospel, 1817.

FOWLE, Daniel, a printer in Boston, was arrested in Oct. 1754 by order of the house of representatives on suspicion of having printed "the monster of monsters," a pamphlet reflecting on some of its members, and by the same authority was committed to prison amongst thieves. After a few days he was liberated. Disgusted with such tyranny, he removed to Portsmouth, and in 1756 commenced the *N. Hampshire gazette*. He died in June 1787, aged 72.—*Thomas*. i. 352, 434.

FOXCROFT, Thomas, minister in Boston, was the son of Francis Foxcroft, of Cambridge, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1714. His father, who

was a member of the church of England, was desirous, that his son should be an episcopal clergyman. This was also his intention, till by diligent study and free conversation with Nehemiah Walter of Roxbury, a great reasoner and an eminently pious man, he became convinced, that the congregational mode of worship was most agreeable to the scriptures. He was ordained pastor of the first church in Boston, as colleague with Mr. Wadsworth, Nov. 20, 1717. No minister was more universally admired. None was accounted either a more polite and elegant, or a more devout and edifying preacher. His high reputation continued till in his later years the vigor of his constitution and of his mind was impaired by repeated sickness. Dr. Chauncy was settled as his colleague in 1727. After a ministry of more than half a century he died June 18, 1769, aged 72. His son, Samuel, minister of New Gloucester, died in March 1807, aged 72. He was a learned divine. His powers of reasoning were strong, and few had a greater command of words. His religious sentiments were strictly Calvinistic, and they were the chief subjects of his preaching. He never concealed or yielded them from the fear of man, as he always sought the approbation of God. His addresses to the consciences of his hearers were pungent. He was, says Dr. Chauncy, a real, good christian; a partaker of the Holy Ghost; uniform in his walk with God in the way of his commandments, though, instead of trusting that he was righteous in the eye of strict law, he accounted himself an unprofitable servant; fixing his dependence, not on his own worthiness, not on any works of righteousness, which he had done, but on the mercy of God and the atoning blood and perfect righteousness of Jesus Christ. His writings evince a clearness of perception, copiousness of invention, liveliness of imagination, and soundness of judgment. They bear testimony also to his unfeigned piety. He published a sermon at his own ordination, 1718; on kindness, 1720; on

the death of his mother, 1721; of John Coney, 1722; of dame Bridget Usher, 1723; of George I; of Penn Townsend; of W. Waldron, 1727; of John Williams and Thomas Blowers, 1729; of Benjamin Wadsworth, 1737; an essay on the state of the dead, 1722; the day of a godly man's death better than that of his birth; duty of the godly to be intercessors and reformers; two sermons shewing how to begin and end the year after a godly sort; God's face set against an incorrigible people, 1724; at the ordination of John Lowell, 1726; a discourse preparatory to the choice of a minister, 1727; on death; on the earthquake; at the ordination of John Taylor, 1728; an answer to T. Barclay's persuasive, a defence of presbyterian ordination, 1729; observations historical and practical on the rise and primitive state of New England, with special reference to the first church in Boston, a century sermon, Aug. 23, 1730; pleas of gospel impenitents refuted in two sermons, 1730; the divine right of deacons, 1731; to a young woman under sentence of death, 1733; a sermon, occasioned by the visits and labors of Mr. Whitefield, 1740; at a private family meeting, 1742; a preface to Fleming's fulfilling of the scripture, 1743; an apology for Mr. Whitefield, 1745; saints' united confession in disparagement of their own righteousness, 1750; like precious faith obtained by all the true servants of Christ, 1756; a thanksgiving sermon for the conquest of Canada, 1760.—*Chauncy's fun. ser.*; *Mass. gaz.*, June 22, 1769; *Chandler's life of Johnson*, 70; *Hist. col.* x. 164.

FRANCISCO, Henry, died near Whitehall, State of N. York, Nov. 1820, aged 134. A native of England, he was present at the coronation of queen Anne. He had lived in this country 80 or 90 years, and served in the French and revolutionary wars.

FRANKLIN, Benjamin, L. L. D. a philosopher and statesman, was born in Boston Jan. 17, 1706. His father, Josias, who was a native of England, was a

soap boiler and tallow chandler in that town. His mother was a daughter of Peter Folger, the poet. At the age of eight years he was sent to a grammar school, but at the age of ten his father required his services to assist him in his business. Two years afterwards he was bound as an apprentice to his brother, James, who was a printer. In this employment he made great proficiency, and having a taste for books he devoted much of his leisure time to reading. So eager was he in the pursuit of knowledge, that he frequently passed the greater part of the night in his studies. He became expert in the Socratic mode of reasoning by asking questions, and thus he sometimes embarrassed persons of understanding superior to his own. In 1721 his brother began to print the New England courant, which was the third newspaper, published in America. The two preceding papers were the Boston news letter and Boston gazette. Yqung Franklin wrote a number of essays for the couant, which were so well received, as to encourage him to continue his literary labors. To improve his style he resolved to imitate Addison's spectator. The method, which he took, was to make a summary of a paper, after he had read it, and in a few days, when he had forgotten the expressions of the author, to endeavor to restore it to its original form. By this means he was taught his errors, and perceived the necessity of being more fully acquainted with the synonymous words of the language. He was much assisted also in acquiring a facility and variety of expressions by writing poetry.

At this early period the perusal of Shaftsbury and Collins made him completely a sceptic, and he was fond of disputing upon the subject of religion. This circumstance caused him to be regarded by pious men with abhorrence, and on this account as well as on account of the ill treatment, which he received from his brother he determined to leave Boston. His departure was facilitated by the possession of his indenture, which his brother had given him about the year 1723,

not from friendship, but because the general court prohibited him from publishing the New England courant, and in order that it might be conducted under the name of Benjamin Franklin. He privately went on board a sloop, and soon arrived at New York. Finding no employment here, he pursued his way to Philadelphia, and entered the city without a friend and with only a dollar in his pocket. Purchasing some rolls at a baker's shop, he put one under each arm, and, eating a third, walked through several streets in search of a lodging. There were at this time two printers in Philadelphia, Andrew Bradford, and Mr. Keimer, by the latter of whom he was employed. Sir William Keith, the governor, having been informed, that Franklin was a young man of promising talents, invited him to his house and treated him in the most friendly manner. He advised him to enter into business for himself, and, in order to accomplish this object, to make a visit to London, that he might purchase the necessary articles for a printing office. Receiving the promise of assistance, Franklin prepared himself for the voyage, and on applying for letters of recommendation previously to sailing he was told, that they would be sent on board. When the letter bag was opened, there was no packet for Franklin; and he now discovered, that the governor was one of those men, who love to oblige every body, and who substitute the most liberal professions and offers in the place of active, substantial kindness. Arriving in London in 1724, he was obliged to seek employment as a journeyman printer. He lived so economically, that he saved a great part of his wages. Instead of drinking six pints of beer in a day, like some of his fellow laborers, he drank only water, and he persuaded some of them to renounce the extravagance of eating bread and cheese for breakfast and to procure a cheap soup. As his principles at this time were very loose, his zeal to enlighten the world induced him to publish his dissertation on liberty and necessity, in which he contended, that virtue and

vice were nothing more than vain distinctions. This work procured him the acquaintace of Mandeville and others of that licentious class.

He returned to Philadelphia in Oct. 1726 as a clerk to Mr. Denham, a merchant; but the death of that gentleman in the following year induced him to return to Mr. Keimer in the capacity of foreman in his office. He was very useful to his employer, for he gave him assistance as a letter founder; he also engraved various ornaments, and made printer's ink. He soon began business in partnership with Mr. Meredith, but in 1729 he dissolved the connexion with him. Having purchased of Keimer a paper, which had been conducted in a wretched manner, he now conducted it in a style, which attracted much attention. At this time, though destitute of those religious principles, which give stability and elevation to virtue, he yet had discernment enough to be convinced, that truth, probity, and sincerity would promote his interests and be useful to him in the world, and he resolved to respect them in his conduct. Sept. 1, 1730 he married a widow, whose maiden name was Read, and to whom six years before he had pledged his fidelity, but had neglected her, when he was in London. The expenses of his establishment in business, notwithstanding his industry and economy, brought him in a short time into embarrassments, from which he was relieved by the generous assistance of William Coleman and Robert Grace. In addition to his other employments, he now opened a small stationer's shop. But the claims of business did not extinguish his taste for literature and science. He formed a club, which he called the *junto*, composed of the most intelligent of his acquaintance. Questions of morality, politics, or philosophy were discussed every Friday evening, and the institution was continued almost forty years. As books were frequently quoted in the club, and as the members had brought their books together for mutual advantage, he was led to form the plan of a public library,

which was carried into effect in 1731, and became the foundation of that noble institution, the library company of Philadelphia. In 1732 he began to publish poor Richard's almanac, which was enriched with maxims of frugality, temperance, industry, and integrity. So great was its reputation, that he sold ten thousand annually, and it was continued by him about 25 years. The maxims were collected in the last almanac in the form of an address, called the way to wealth, which has appeared in various publications. In 1736 he was appointed clerk of the general assembly of Pennsylvania, and in 1737 postmaster of Philadelphia. The first fire company was formed by him in 1738. When the frontiers of Pennsylvania were endangered in 1744 and an ineffectual attempt was made to procure a militia law, he proposed a voluntary association for the defence of the province, and in a short time obtained ten thousand names. In 1747 he was chosen a member of the assembly, and continued in this station ten years. In all important discussions his presence was considered as indispensable. He seldom spoke, and never exhibited any oratory; but by a single observation he sometimes determined the fate of a question. In the long controversies with the proprietaries or their governors, he took the most active part, and displayed a firm spirit of liberty.

He was now engaged for a number of years in a course of electrical experiments, of which he published an account. His great discovery was the identity of the electric fluid and lightning. This discovery he made in the summer of 1752. To the upright stick of a kite he attached an iron point; the string was of hemp, excepting the part held in his hand, which was of silk; and a key was fastened, where the hempen string terminated. With this apparatus, on the approach of a thunder storm, he raised his kite. A cloud passed over it, and, no signs of electricity appearing, he began to despair; but observing the loose fibres of his string to move suddenly toward an erect

position, he presented his knuckle to the key, and received a strong spark. The success of this experiment completely established his theory. The practical use of this discovery in securing houses from lightning by pointed conductors is well known in America and Europe. In 1753 he was appointed deputy postmaster general of the British colonies, and in the same year the academy of Philadelphia, projected by him, was established. In 1754 he was one of the commissioners, who attended the congress at Albany to devise the best means of defending the country against the French. He drew up a plan of union for defence and general government, which was adopted by the congress. It was however rejected by the board of trade in England, because it gave too much power to the representatives of the people, and it was rejected by the assemblies of the colonies, because it gave too much power to the president general. After the defeat of Braddock he was appointed colonel of a regiment, and he repaired to the frontiers, and built a fort. In 1757 he was sent to England as the agent of Pennsylvania and while residing there was appointed agent of Massachusetts, Maryland, and Georgia. He now received the reward of his philosophical merit. He was chosen a fellow of the royal society, and was honored with the degree of doctor of laws by the universities of St. Andrews, Edinburgh, and Oxford, and his correspondence was sought by the most eminent philosophers of Europe. During his residence in England he published a pamphlet, showing the advantages, which would spring from the conquest of Canada, and he formed that elegant instrument, which he called the Harmonica. He returned in 1762, and resumed his seat in the assembly; but in 1764 was again sent to London as an agent for the province to procure a change of the proprietary government. In 1766 he was examined at the bar of the house of commons respecting the repeal of the stamp act; and there he evinced the utmost possession and an astonishing accuracy

and extent of information. During the same and the following year, by visiting Holland, Germany, and France, he became acquainted with most of the literary characters of Europe. In 1773 some letters of Hutchinson, Oliver, and others in Massachusetts falling into his hands, he sent them to the legislature of that state; but he ever refused to tell how he procured them. It is now known, that he received them from Dr. Williamson. He returned to America in 1775 and the day after his arrival was elected a member of congress. He was sent to the camp before Boston to confirm the army in their decisive measures, and to Canada to persuade the citizens to join in the common cause. In this mission however he was not successful. He was in 1776 appointed a committee with John Adams and Edward Rutledge to inquire into the powers, with which lord Howe was invested in regard to the adjustment of our differences with Great Britain. When his lordship expressed his concern at being obliged to distress those, whom he so much regarded, Dr. Franklin assured him, that the Americans, out of reciprocal regard, would endeavor to lessen, as much as possible, the pain, which he might feel on their account, by taking the utmost care of themselves. In the discussion of the great question of independence he was decidedly in favor of the measure. He was in the same year chosen president of the convention, which met in Philadelphia to form a new constitution for Pennsylvania. The single legislature and the plural executive seem to have been his favorite principles. In the latter end of the year 1776 he was sent to France to assist in negotiation with Mr. Arthur Lee and Silas Deane. He had much influence in forming the treaty of alliance and commerce, which was signed Feb. 6, 1778, and he afterwards completed a treaty of amity and commerce with Sweden. In conjunction with Mr. Adams, Mr. Jay, and Mr. Laurens, he signed the provisional articles of peace Nov. 30, 1782, and the definitive treaty Sept. 30, 1783. While he was in France

he was appointed one of the commissioners to examine Mesmer's animal magnetism in 1784. Being desirous of returning to his native country, he requested, that an ambassador might be appointed in his place, and on the arrival of his successor, Mr. Jefferson, he immediately sailed for Philadelphia, where he arrived in Sept. 1785. He was received with universal applause, and was soon appointed president of the supreme executive council. In 1787 he was a delegate to the grand convention, which formed the constitution of the United States. Some of the articles, which composed it, did not altogether please him, but for the sake of union he signed it. In the same year he was appointed the first president of two excellent societies, which were established in Philadelphia for alleviating the miseries of public prisons, and for promoting the abolition of slavery. A memorial of the latter society to congress gave occasion to a debate, in which an attempt was made to justify the slave trade. In consequence of this Dr. Franklin published in the federal gazette March 25, 1789 an essay, signed *Historicus*, communicating a pretended speech, delivered in the divan of Algiers in 1687 against the petition of a sect, called *Erika* or *Purists*, for the abolition of piracy and slavery. The arguments, urged in favor of the African trade by Mr. Jackson of Georgia, are here applied with equal force to justify the plundering and enslaving of Europeans. In 1788 he retired wholly from public life, and he now approached the end of his days. He had been afflicted for a number of years with a complication of disorders. For the last twelve months he was confined almost entirely to his bed. In the severity of his pains he would observe, that he was afraid he did not bear them as he ought, and he expressed a grateful sense of the many blessings, received from the Supreme Being, who had raised him from his humble origin to such consideration among men. He died April 17, 1790, aged 84. He had only two children; William Franklin, who was governor of New Jersey, and a

daughter, who married Wm. Bache. The following epitaph was written by himself many years previously to his death; probably suggested by Woodbridge's lines on John Cotton;—

The body of
Benjamin Franklin, printer,
Like the cover of an old book,
Its contents torn out,
And stript of its lettering and gilding,
Lies here food for worms;
Yet the work itself shall not be lost,
For it will, (as he believed), appear once more
In a new
And more beautiful edition,
Corrected and amended
by
The Author.

But although he thus expressed his hope of future happiness, yet from his memoirs it does not appear, whether this hope was founded upon the mediation of Jesus Christ. Some have even considered him as not unfriendly to infidelity; but the following anecdote seems to prove, that in his old age he did not absolutely reject the scriptures. As a young gentleman was one day ridiculing religion as a vulgar prejudice he appealed to Dr. Franklin, expecting his approbation. "Young man," said the philosopher emphatically, "it is best to believe." President Stiles addressed a letter to him, dated Jan. 28, 1790, in which he expressed a desire to be made acquainted with his sentiments on Christianity. The following is an extract from it. "You know, Sir, I am a Christian; and would to heaven, all others were as I am, except my imperfections. As much as I know of Dr. Franklin, I have not an idea of his religious sentiments. I wish to know the opinion of my venerable friend concerning Jesus of Nazareth. He will not impute this to impertinence, or improper curiosity in one, who for many years has continued to love, estimate, and reverence his abilities and literary character with an ardor of affection. If I have said too much, let the request be blotted out and be no more." To this Dr. Franklin replied March 9, but a few weeks before his death: "I do not take your curiosity amiss, and shall en-

deavor, in a few words, to gratify it.—As to Jesus of Nazareth, my opinion of whom you particularly desire, I think the system of morals and his religion, as he left them to us, the best the world ever saw, or is likely to see; but I apprehend it has received various corrupting changes; and I have, with most of the present dissenters in England, some doubts as to his divinity.” It may not be unnecessary to remark, that, if we may credit Dr. Priestley, Dr. Franklin was not correct in estimating the sentiments of a majority of the dissenters in England. To Thomas Paine concerning the proposed publication of his *age of reason* Dr. F. wrote,—“I would advise you not to attempt unchaining the tiger, but to burn this piece before it is seen by any other person.—If men are so wicked *with religion*, what would they be, if *without it*?”

Dr. Franklin acquired a high and deserved reputation as a philosopher, for his philosophy was of a practical and useful kind, and he seemed to be continually desirous of advancing the welfare of society. In company he was sententious and not fluent, and he chose rather to listen to others, than to talk himself. Impatient of interruption, he often mentioned the custom of the Indians, who always remain silent for some time, before they give an answer to a question. When he resided in France as a minister from this country, it has been thought, that he was somewhat intoxicated by the unbounded applauses, which he received, and was too much disposed to adopt the manners of the French. One of his colleagues was immersed in the pleasures of a voluptuous city, and between himself and the other, Mr. Lee, there was some collision.

He published experiments and observations on electricity, made at Philadelphia, in two parts, 4to. 1753; new experiments, 1754; a historical view of the constitution and government of Pennsylvania, 1759; the interest of Great Britain considered with respect to her colonies, 1760; his experiments with the addition of explanatory notes, and letters and papers on

philosophical subjects, 1769; political, miscellaneous, and philosophical pieces, 1779; and several papers in the transactions of the American philosophical society. Two volumes of his essays, with his life, brought down by himself to the year 1790, were published in England in 1792. A collection of his works was first published in London in 1806, entitled, the complete works in philosophy, politics, and morals of Dr. Franklin, first collected and arranged, with a memoir of him, 3 vol. 8vo.—*Franklin's life; Holmes' life of Stiles*, 309, 310.

FRANKLIN, William, the last royal governor of N. Jersey, the son of Dr. Franklin, was born about 1731. He was a captain in the French war, and served at Ticonderoga. After the peace of Paris he accompanied his father to England. Going to Scotland, he became acquainted with the Earl of Bute, who recommended him to Lord Halifax, and by the latter he was appointed governor of N. Jersey in 1763. He continued in office, firm in loyalty, till the beginning of the revolution, when the whigs, in July 1776, sent him to Connecticut. On his release he sailed to England, and obtained a pension for his losses. He died in England Nov. 17, 1813, aged 82. His first wife was a West Indian, by whom he had a son; his second wife was a native of Ireland. His son, William Temple Franklin, editor of the works of Dr. F., died at Paris May 25, 1823.—*Pub. char.* iv. 189–203.

FREEMAN, Nathaniel, a physician and brigadier general, was a descendant of Edmund F., an early settler of Sandwich, Mass., and whose sons, John and Edmund, married the daughters of gov. Prince. He was born at Dennis in Apr. 1741, and soon afterwards his father removed to Mansfield, Con. Having studied medicine with Dr. Cobb of Thompson, he settled in Sandwich. Being a patriot of the revolution, he performed various important services for his country as a member of the legislature and as colonel of the militia. He was also register of probate 47 years and judge of the

common pleas 30 years. At the age of 63 he retired from the practice of physic. He died, leaving but little property, Sept. 20, 1827, aged 66. By two marriages he had 20 children, 18 of whom lived to adult age. He was a brother of Jona. F. of Hanover, N. H. He had collected a large library in medicine and theology. In early life he joined a calvinistic church; in his meridian he became a follower of Priestley; at a later period he returned to his first faith, in which he lived many years and died.—*Thacher's med. biog.*

FREEMAN, Samuel, judge, a descendant of Sam. F. of Watertown in 1630, was the son of Enoch Freeman, judge of the court of common pleas and of probate, who died at Portland Sept. 2, 1788, aged 81. He was born at Portland June 15, 1743; was judge of probate many years; and died at Portland in June 1831, aged 88. He published the town officer, 6th ed.; American clerk's mag. 6th ed. 1805.

FRELINGHUYSEN, Theodore James, minister of the reformed Dutch church at Raritan, New Jersey, came from Holland in the year 1720. His zealous labors in preaching the pure doctrines of the gospel, especially in inculcating the necessity of an entire renovation of the corrupt heart, were eminently useful in a number of towns. He was a member of the assembly of Dutch ministers in 1738, which formed the plan of a cœtus, or assembly of ministers and elders in this country, though subordinate to the classis of Amsterdam. This proposition convulsed the Dutch churches in America, for it was apprehended, and the apprehension was verified, that these churches would be led in time to throw off entirely their subjection to a distant ecclesiastical body. Mr. Frelinghuysen was an able, evangelical, and eminently successful preacher. He died in 1754, leaving five sons, all ministers, and two daughters married to ministers. Among his sons were Rev. Theodore F., minister of Albany, eloquent, active, and pious, succeeded by Westerlo, and Rev. John F., who preached at Raritan.—*Christian's mag.* II. 4, 5; *Prince's Christ. hist.* for 1744.

FRELINGHUYSEN, Frederic, general, a senator of the U.S., was the son of Rev. John F., of Raritan, and grandson of the preceding. He graduated at Princeton in 1770. In the war of the revolution he fought for his country. As a captain, it is said, that in the battle of Trenton Dec. 1776 he shot Rhalle, the Hessian commander. He was a member of the old congress before the adoption of the constitution in 1789, and was afterwards under the administration of Washington a senator from New Jersey. Of Princeton college he was one of the trustees. He died in April 1804, aged about 52. His son, Theodore Frelinghuysen of Newark, is now one of the senators from New Jersey, and is known for his earnest support of charitable and religious institutions.

FRENCH, Jonathan, minister of Andover, Mass., a descendant of John F., who lived in Dorchester in 1639, was born at Braintree Jan. 30, 1740; graduated at Harvard college in 1771; was ordained Sept. 22, 1772, as successor of Samuel Phillips; and died July 28, 1809, aged 69. His daughter married Rev. Sam. Stearns of Bedford; his son, Jonathan, is the minister of North Hampton, N. H. At the age of 16 Mr. French was a soldier, a drummer, in the French war, and afterwards was stationed as a sergeant at Castle William, near Boston. His desire to obtain an education, although at an uncommon age, was encouraged by several literary gentlemen, with whom he became acquainted at the castle. Gov. Bowdoin liberally assisted him. In the revolutionary war he partook of the patriotic spirit of that period. On hearing of the battle of Breed's hill he took his musket and his surgical instruments and repaired to the army. He was a faithful, useful preacher. During his ministry 506 were added to the church. He published a sermon against extortion, 1777; at the ordination of Daniel Oliver, 1787; of Abiel Abbot, 1795; of James Kendall, 1800; of Jona. French, 1801; at the election, 1796; at a thanksgiving, 1798; at a lecture, 1805.—*Alden's memoirs of F.*

FRISBIE, Levi, minister of Ipswich, Mass., was the son of Elisha F. of Brantford, Conn. and was born in April 1748. In 1767, having the character of a pious youth of promising talents, he was placed under the patronage of Dr. Wheelock, with a special view to the missionary service. He entered Yale college, where he continued more than three years; but his collegial studies were completed at Dartmouth college, where he was graduated, in the first class, in 1771. In June 1772 he and David Macclure set out on a mission to the Delaware Indians west of the Ohio, and he returned in October 1773. He was ordained in 1775, and then continued his missionary career. After extending his labors to different parts of the country and into Canada, the convulsed state of America obstructed his progress. He was settled the minister of the first church in Ipswich, as successor of Nathaniel Rogers, Feb. 7, 1776, and after a ministry of thirty years he died Feb. 25, 1806, aged 57. His widow died April 1828, aged 77. He was a faithful, evangelical preacher, whose labors at different periods it pleased God to render eminently useful. His discerning mind was strengthened by a close application to study, and furnished with the most useful knowledge; and all his acquisitions were consecrated to moral and religious purposes. His life displayed the humility, meekness, and benevolence of the christian. Interesting and instructive in conversation, remarkably tender of the character of others, upright, sincere, and affectionate in all the relations of life, he was respected and beloved. His distrust of himself led him to place his entire dependence upon God, and to ascribe all hope to the riches of divine mercy in Jesus, the Redeemer. He published an oration on the peace, 1783; on the death of Moses Parsons, 1784; two sermons on a day of public fasting; at a thanksgiving; an eulogy on Washington, 1800; before the society for propagating the gospel among the American Indians, 1804.—*Huntington's fun. ser.*; *Panoplist*, i. 471, 472; *Wheelock's narratives*.

FRISBIE, Levi, professor of moral philosophy at Harvard college, was the son of the preceding, and was born at Ipswich in 1784. After graduating in 1802 he engaged in the study of the law; but an affection of his eyes, which proved to be a permanent evil, obliged him to desist. In 1805 he was appointed latin tutor, and professor of moral philosophy in 1817. He died at Cambridge July 9, 1822. He was an admirable teacher and lecturer. His inaugural address was published in 1817, and after his death professor Norton published his Miscellaneous writings, with notices of his life and character, 8vo. 1823.

FROMENTIN, Eligius, senator of the U. S. from Louisiana, was elected in 1813, and was succeeded by James Brown in 1819. In 1821 he succeeded Mr. Winston as judge of the criminal court of Orleans; and was appointed judge of the western district of Florida. Gen. Jackson, the governor, having demanded in vain certain documents of col. Callava, the late Spanish governor, threw him into prison, from which he was relieved by a writ of habeas corpus, granted by judge Fromentin. This act of judicial authority occasioned a long and bitter altercation with the general, who claimed the supreme power. For the sake of quietness judge F. resigned his office and returned to the practice of the law at New Orleans, where he died of the yellow fever Oct. 6, 1822. His wife died the preceding day. They had no children. He is a remarkable instance of the instability of human affairs. He published observations on a bill respecting land titles in Orleans.

FRONTENAC, Louis, count, governor general of Canada, succeeded Courcelles in 1678, and in the spring of the following year built upon lake Ontario the fort, which bore his name. He was recalled in 1682, but was reinstated in his office in 1689. He died Nov. 28, 1698, aged 77. His exertions conduced in a great degree to the protection and prosperity of Canada; but he was a man of haughty feelings, suspicious, revengeful,

and outrageous. Notwithstanding his professions of regard to religion, it was very evident, that he was almost completely under the influence of ambition.—*Charlevoix*; I. 444–469, 543–570; II. 43, 237; *Holmes*.

FROST, Edmund, missionary to Bombay, was a native of Brattleborough, Vt. and, after graduating at Middlebury college, studied theology at Andover. He was ordained at Salem Sept. 25, 1823, and embarked with his wife, a native of Chester, N. H., on the 27th for Calcutta. June 28, 1824 he arrived at Bombay, and joined the missionaries, Mr. Hall and Mr. Graves. But he died of a pulmonary complaint Oct. 18, 1825.

FRYE, Jonathan, chaplain to capt. Lovewell's company, was a native of Andover and graduated at Harvard college in 1723. In Lovewell's fight with the Indians at Pigwacket, or Fryeburg, in May 1725, he was killed.

FRYE, Simon, judge, was among the first settlers of the town of Fryeburg, Maine, where he died in Nov. 1822, aged 82. He was a patriot of the revolution and sustained various important offices; was a member of the council, and judge of the common pleas for York, and chief justice of Oxford. He reared up a numerous family.

FULLER, Samuel, a physician, one of the first settlers of Plymouth in 1620, was a regularly educated physician. His practice extended to Massachusetts. A prevailing sickness called him to Salem in 1628 and 1629. Besides being a surgeon and physician, he was also a useful deacon of the church. He died of a fever at Plymouth in 1633.—*Thacher*.

FULTON, Robert, a celebrated engineer, was of Irish descent and was born in Little Britain, Lancaster county, Penns., in 1765. His genius disclosed itself at an early period. He was attracted to the shops of mechanics; and at the age of 17 he painted landscapes and portraits in Philadelphia. Thus he was enabled in part to purchase a small farm for his widowed mother. At the age of 21 he, by the advice of his friends, repaired

to London to place himself under the guidance of Mr. West, the painter, and by him was kindly received and admitted as an inmate of his house for several years. Prosecuting his business as a painter, he spent two years in Devonshire, where he became acquainted with the duke of Bridgewater and with lord Stanhope, well known for his attachment to the mechanic arts. In 1793 he engaged in the project of improving inland navigation, and in 1794 obtained patents for a double inclined plane, and for machines for spinning flax and making ropes. The subject of canals now chiefly occupied his attention, and at this period, in 1796, his work on canals was published. In his profession of a civil engineer he was greatly benefited by his skill in drawing and painting. He went to Paris in 1797, and, being received into the family of Joel Barlow, he there spent 7 years, studying chemistry, physics, and mathematics, and acquiring a knowledge of the French, Italian, and German languages. To him Barlow dedicated his Columbiad. In Dec. 1797 he made his first experiment on sub-marine explosion in the Seine, but without success. His plan for a sub-marine boat was afterwards perfected. In 1801, while he was residing with his friend, Mr. Barlow, he met in Paris chancellor Livingston, the American minister, who explained to him the importance in America of navigating boats by steam. Mr. Fulton had already conceived the project as early as 1793, as appears by his letter to lord Stanhope Sept. 30. He now engaged anew in the affair, and at the common expense of himself and Mr. Livingston built a boat on the Seine in 1803, and successfully navigated the river. The principles of the steam engine he did not invent; he claimed only the application of water wheels for propelling vessels. In Dec. 1806 he returned to this country; and he and Mr. Livingston built in 1807 the first boat, the Clermont, 130 feet in length, which navigated the Hudson at the rate of 5 miles an hour. In Feb. 1809 he took out his first patent. In 1810 he published his Torpe-

do war. In 1811 and 1812 he built two steam ferry boats for crossing the Hudson; he contrived also very ingenious floating docks for the reception of these boats. In 1813 he obtained a patent for a sub-marine battery. Conceiving the plan of a steam man of war, the government in March 1814 appropriated \$320,000 for constructing it, and appointed him the engineer. In about 4 months she was launched with the name of Fulton, the first. He was employed in improving his sub-marine boat, when he died suddenly Feb. 24, 1815, aged 50. His wife, whom he married in 1808, was Harriet, daughter of Walter Livingston. His features were strong and interesting; his manners easy; his temper mild; in his domestic and social relations he was affectionate, kind, and generous. The two inventions of the cotton gin by Whitney and of steam navigation by Fulton have an incalculable effect on the prosperity of this country, and may show the bearing of genius, invention, science, and skill on national wealth. The following is a brief explanation of some of his inventions, besides the steam boat. 1. By the machine for making ropes, which can stand in a room 40 feet square, the rope-yarns are put on spools and any sized cordage made by one man. 2. The sub-marine boat had a main-sail and jib like a sloop; the mast and sails could be taken in and the boat dive under water in one minute, & be rowed and steered by a compass. Thus a torpedo could be fixed to the bottom of ships of war. Mr. F. and three others continued under water one hour. He supposed, that five men might continue under water six hours and rise 15 miles from the place, where they went down. 3. The torpedo is a copper case, containing 50 or 100 lbs. of powder, discharged by a gun lock, which strikes by means of clock work, set to any short time. He proposed to attach it to a rope of 60 or 80 feet, and to fasten it by a gun harpoon to the bow of a vessel, whose motion would draw it under her bottom and thus she would be blown up. A few row-boats, each with a torpedo, might

attack a ship of war, and be pretty sure to succeed.—*Colden's life of Fulton; Encyc. Am.*

FURMAN, Richard, D. D., an eminent baptist minister of Charleston, S. C., died Aug. 25, 1825. He had been nearly 40 years the pastor of a church in Charleston, having previously been the minister of Statesburgh from 1774 to 1787. He furnished Ramsay with a statistical account of Camden, and published a sermon on the death of Oliver Hart, 1796.

GADSDEN, Christopher, lieutenant governor of South Carolina, and a distinguished friend of his country, was born in Charleston in 1724. He was appointed one of the delegates to the congress, which met at New York in Oct. 1765 to petition against the stamp act. He was also chosen a member of the congress, which met in 1774. He was among the first, who openly advocated republican principles, and wished to make his country independent of the monarchical government of Great Britain. "The decisive genius" says Ramsay, "of Christopher Gadsden in the south and of John Adams in the north at a much earlier day might have desired a complete separation of America from Great Britain, but till the year 1776, the rejection of the second petition of congress, and the appearance of Paine's pamphlet, common sense, a reconciliation with the mother country was the unanimous wish of almost every other American." During the siege of Charleston in 1780 he remained within the lines with five of the council, while governor Rutledge, with the other three, left the city at the earnest request of general Lincoln. Several months after the capitulation he was taken out of his bed August 27th, and with most of the civil and military officers transported in a guard ship to St. Augustine. This was done by the order of lord Cornwallis, and it was in violation of the rights of prisoners on parole. Guards were left at their houses, and the private papers of some of them were examined. A parole was offered at St. Augustine; but such was his indignation at the ungenerous treatment,

which he had received, that he refused to accept it, and bore a close confinement in the castle for forty two weeks with the greatest fortitude. In 1782, when it became necessary, by the rotation established, to choose a new governor, he was elected to this office; but he declined it on account of his age. He continued, however, his exertions for the good of his country both in the assembly and council, and notwithstanding the injuries he had suffered and the immense loss of his property he zealously opposed the law for confiscating the estates of the adherents to the British government, and contended, that sound policy required us to forgive & forget. He died Aug. 23, 1805, aged 81 years.—*Bowen's fun. ser.*; *Ramsay's rev. of Car.* i. 35, 55, 61, 164; ii. 125, 349.

GAGE, Thomas, or friar Thomas of St. Mary, a catholic missionary, was an Irishman educated at St. Omer's and joined the Dominicans. In 1625 he went out from Spain to Mexico with a band of missionaries, destined for the Philippine islands; but not relishing so distant a mission he fled to Gautimala, where and in other neighboring places he lived as a missionary to the Indians 10 or 11 years. In 1637 he escaped to England and became a protestant minister at Deal. He published a *New Survey of the West Indies*, giving an account of his mission to New Spain and of his travels; second edit. 1655; 4th edit. 1699; 4th ed. in French, 1720. It is a curious and interesting book; though Clavigero, an Italian, might well after the lapse of 100 years decry it and represent it as full of falsehood, for it unveils much of the secrets of catholicism and describes the pope as anti-christ.

GAGE, Thomas, the last governor of Mass. appointed by the king, after the conquest of Canada in 1760 was appointed governor of Montreal. At the departure of general Amherst in 1763, he succeeded him as commander in chief of his majesty's forces in America; he was appointed governor of Mass. and arrived at Boston May 13, 1774. He was a suitable instrument for executing the purposes

of a tyrannical ministry and parliament. Several regiments soon followed him, and he began to repair the fortifications upon Boston neck. The powder in the arsenal in Charlestown was seized; detachments were sent out to take possession of the stores in Salem and Concord; and the battle of Lexington became the signal of war. In May 1775 the provincial congress declared Gage to be an inveterate enemy of the country, disqualified from serving the colony as governor, and unworthy of obedience. From this time the exercise of his functions was confined to Boston. In June he issued a proclamation, offering pardon to all the rebels, excepting Samuel Adams and John Hancock, and ordered the use of the martial law. But the affair of Breed's hill a few days afterwards proved to him, that he had mistaken the character of the Americans. In Oct. he embarked for England, and was succeeded in the command by air William Howe. His conduct towards the inhabitants of Boston in promising them liberty to leave the town on the delivery of their arms, and then detaining many of them, has been reprobated for its treachery. He died in England in April 1787.—*Stedman*, i. 95—110; *Gordon*; *Holmes*; *Marshall*, i. 391, 446; ii. 163, 185, 276; iii. 21; *Warren*, i. 127—132, 241.

GAILLARD, John, senator of the U. S., from South Carolina, was a native of St. Stephen's district. He voted for the war of 1812. Called repeatedly to preside over the senate in the absence of the vice president, he presided with great impartiality. He died at Washington Feb. 26, 1826. He was a man of a vigorous understanding and inflexible integrity; firm in friendship; fixed in his political principles; yet in all the conflicts of parties maintaining the courtesy, which is too often forgotten.

GAINÉ, Hugh, a bookseller in New York, was born in Ireland. In 1752 he published the *N. Y. mercury*, and soon opened a bookshop in Hanover square, and continued in his profitable business forty years. He died April 25, 1807, aged 81.

In the poetical version of his petition at the close of the war, he is made to express the principle, by which many others have been found to be governed:

“And I always adhere to the sword, that is longest,
And stick to the party, that’s like to be strongest.”

Thomas, II. 103, §01, 483.

GALE, Benjamin, a physician, was born on Long Island in 1715, but his parents soon removed to Goshen N. Y. He graduated at Yale college in 1733. Having studied with Jared Eliot of Killingsworth, he married his daughter, and settled in that town, where he died in 1790, aged 75. He was an eminent physician and agriculturist, and was deeply concerned also in politics. He invented a drill plough; he wrote a dissertation on the prophecies; he published a treatise on the inoculation for the small pox, about 1750. His method of a preparatory course of mercury was commended in England. The same was employed in 1745 by Dr. Thompson of Penna. and Dr. Morison of Long island.—In the transactions of the Royal society vol. 55, he published hist. memoirs on inoculation, and account of the cure by salt of the bite of the rattle snake.—*Thacher*.

GALLISON, John, a lawyer, was born at Marblehead in Oct. 1788. His mother was sister of judge Sewall. After practising law for a short time in Marblehead, he removed to Boston, where for a year or two he was the editor of the *Weekly Messenger*. He died Dec. 25, 1820, aged 32. He published Reports of cases decided in the circuit court, 2 vols. 1817; address to the peace society, 1820.

GALLOWAY, Joseph, an eminent lawyer in Pennsylvania, was a member of the assembly of that province in May 1764, when the subject of a petition in favor of a change of the government from that of a proprietary to a royal government was discussed. John Dickinson was opposed to the petition and Mr. Galloway answered his speech with much warmth. Both speeches were printed, and Mr. Dickinson after an ineffectual

challenge, wrote his “answer to a piece, called the speech of Joseph Galloway.” After having been for some time speaker of the house of assembly, he was appointed a member of the first congress in 1774. He afterwards deserted the American cause, joining the British at New York in Dec. 1776, and remained with the army till June 1778. His counsels and exertions were of little avail against the resolute spirit of millions, determined to be free. By his own account he abandoned an estate of the value of 40,000*l*. In 1779 he was examined before the house of commons on the transactions in America, and his representation did not do much credit to the British commanders. He died in England in Sept. 1803, aged 73. The preface to his speech, which was published in 1764, was written by Dr. Franklin, who supported the same cause. It presents a history of the proprietary government. Mr. Galloway published also observations on the conduct of sir William Howe, in which, notwithstanding his attachments, he discloses and reprehends the shocking brutality of the British troops, especially in New Jersey. The following work, it is believed, is the production of his pen; brief commentaries upon such parts of the revelation and other prophecies, as immediately refer to the present times, London, 1802. He published a letter to Howe on his naval conduct; letters to a nobleman on the conduct of war in the middle colonies, 1779; reply to the observations of gen. Howe; cool thoughts on the consequences of American independence; candid examination of the claims of Great Britain and her colonies; reflections on the American rebellion, London, 1780.—*Hist. col.* II. 98; *Monthly rev.* xxxii. 67; lxi. 71; *Franklin’s works*, III. 163.

GAMAGE, William, M. D., a physician in Boston, was the son of Dr. Wm. G. of Cambridge, who died Jan. 1, 1821, aged 76. He graduated at Harvard college in 1802, and died Oct. 5, 1818, aged 37. He published several articles in the N. E. journal of medicine, and some ac-

count of the fever of 1817 and 1818, with remarks on typhus.

GAMBOLD, John, Moravian missionary, resided at Spring Place among the Cherokees in 1817, when he was visited by Mr. Cornelius. By his labors Mr. Hicks became a christian convert. In 1827 he resided within 30 miles of Spring Place at Oochelogy, and in that year he died Nov. 6th, after a long period of weakness and suffering. He was a faithful servant of his master.

GANNETT, Caleb, minister of Amherst & Cumberland, N. S., was born in Bridgewater, Mass., Aug. 22, 1745; graduated at Harvard college in 1763; and was ordained Oct. 12, 1767; but from inadequate support returned to N. E. in 1771. For some years he was a tutor in the college, and steward from 1780 till his death, Apr. 25, 1818, aged 72. He married a daughter of president Stiles. In the transactions of the American Academy, vols. 1. and II, he published observations of an eclipse, and two papers on the aurore borealis.—2 *Hist. col.* VIII. 277-285.

GANO, John, minister in New York, collected the first baptist society in that city, and was ordained its pastor in 1762. Early espousing the cause of his country in the contest with Great Britain, at the commencement of the war he joined the standard of freedom in the capacity of chaplain. His preaching contributed to impart a determined spirit to the soldiers, and he continued in the army till the conclusion of the war. When a lieutenant, after uttering some profane expressions, accosted him, saying, "Good morning Dr. Good Man;" he replied—"You pray early this morning."—The reproved man said, "I beg your pardon."—"O," retorted Mr. G., "I cannot pardon you; carry your case to God." He left his society in New York in 1788, and removed to Kentucky. He died at Frankfort Aug. 10, 1804, aged 77, resigned to the divine will, and in the hope of everlasting blessedness in the presence of his Redeemer. His son, Steph. Gano, D. D., died at Providence Aug. 28, 1818, aged 65, in the 36th year of his ministry.—Me-

moirs of his life, written principally by himself, were published in 12mo. 1806.—*Gano's memoirs.*

GANSEVOORT, Peter, jun. brigadier general, was born in Albany July 17, 1749. With the rank of major he accompanied Montgomery to Canada in 1775. He commanded at fort Stanwix, as colonel, when it was besieged by St. Leger in 1777. He resolutely defended the post from Aug. 2 to 22, until the approach of Arnold dispersed the Indians & gave him relief. For his gallant defence he received the thanks of congress. In 1781 he was appointed brigadier general by the state. After the war he was military agent and intrusted with other offices. He died July 2, 1812, aged 62. He was brave, intelligent, and faithful, and highly respected. In Lempriere he is said to have been a brigadier of the U. S. in 1809; but it is a mistake; it was Leonard G., who received that appointment, and who died Aug. 1810.

GARDEN, Alexander, an episcopal minister, was born in Scotland in 1685; came to Charleston about 1720; and died in 1756, aged 70. He was the faithful commissary of the bishop of London for the Carolinas, Georgia, and the Bahama islands. He was a man of learning and of charity. A tenth of his income he gave to the poor. He published six letters to Mr. Whitefield, 1740; doctrine of justification vindicated; two sermons, 1742.—*Ramsay*, II. 10, 466.

GARDEN, Alexander, D. D., F. R. S., a physician, was the son of Rev. A. G. of Birse, Aberdeen, who died about 1784. Having studied physic at Edinburgh, he came to Charleston, S. C., about 1750, and by his practice of 30 years acquired a fortune. In 1783 he returned to Europe and died in London April 15, 1791, aged 63. He was much devoted to the study of natural history, particularly of botany, and made a number of communications on those subjects to his philosophical friends in Europe. In compliment to him the greatest botanist of the age gave the name of *Gardenia* to one of the most beautiful flowering shrubs in the world. He

introduced into medical use the Virginia pink root as a vermifuge, and published in 1764 an account of its medical properties, with a botanical description; a second edit. 1772.—*Thacher; Ramsay's review of medicine*, 42, 44; *Miller's retrospect*, 1. 319.

GARDINER, Sylvester, a physician, was born in R. Island in 1717. His grandfather emigrated from England. Having studied his profession several years in France and England, he practised physic very successfully in Boston; he also established a very profitable drug-shop. Acquiring great wealth, he connected himself with the Plymouth land company, and purchased extensive tracts of land in Maine. At the commencement of the revolution he was a tory refugee, and of his large estate was able to take with him only 400*l.* His lands, about 100,000 acres, were confiscated and sold at auction; but his heirs, through some informality, were re-invested with the property. After the war he returned to Newport, where he died of a malignant fever Aug. 8, 1796, aged 68. He displayed in his life the moral virtues and a regard to the duties of religion. In his will he bequeathed 10 acres and a small sum of money for the episcopal society in Gardiner, and directed the small house of worship to be finished; but it was soon burnt by an insane man, Mc Causland, in 1793.—*Thacher; Greenleaf's eccles. sketches*, 227.

GARDINER, John Sylvester John, D. D., episcopal minister in Boston, became assistant to Dr. Parker Apr. 12, 1792 and died at Harrowgate springs, England, July 26, 1830, aged 65. He was distinguished for his literary attainments, and zealous for what he regards as the Arminian and Trinitarian tenets of the episcopal church, and no less zealous in politics. He published a sermon at the ordination of J. Bowers, 1802; before the humane society; before the charitable fire society, 1803; on death of bp. Parker, 1804; of Geo. Higginson, and Tho. C. Amory, 1812; at a fast, 1808, and 1812; before a female asylum, 1809; on the divinity

of Jesus Christ, 1810; preservative against unitarianism, 1811; before the society of donations, 1813.

GARDNER, George, a benefactor of Harvard college, was graduated in 1762, and was a merchant in Salem, where he died in 1773, bequeathing to the college 4,867 doll. for the education of poor scholars; 1,466*d.* to the poor of Salem; and 7,333*d.* to the marine society for superannuated seamen. The legacies became due on the death of his brother, Weld G., in Nov. 1801.

GARRARD, James, governor of Kentucky from 1796 to 1804, was a native of Virginia and an officer of the revolution. He was among the first adventurous settlers of Kentucky and died at Mount Lebanon, Bourbon county, Jan. 19, 1822, aged 73.

GATES, Horatio, a major general in the army of the United States, was a native of England. In early life he entered the British army, and laid the foundation of his future military excellence. He was aid to gen. Monkton at the capture of Martinico; and after the peace of Aix la Chapelle he was among the first troops, which landed at Halifax under general Cornwallis. He was with Braddock at the time of his defeat in 1755, and was shot through the body. When peace was concluded, he purchased an estate in Virginia, where he resided until the commencement of the American war in 1775, when he was appointed by congress adjutant general, with the rank of brigadier general. He accompanied Washington to Cambridge, when he went to take command of the army in that place. In June 1776 Gates was appointed to the command of the army of Canada. He was superseded by general Schuyler in May 1777, but in August following he took the place of this officer in the northern department. The success, which attended his arms in the capture of Burgoyne in October, filled America with joy. Congress passed a vote of thanks, and ordered a medal of gold to be presented to him by the president. His conduct towards his conquered enemy was marked by a delicacy,

which does him the highest honor. He did not permit his own troops to witness the mortification of the British in depositing their arms. After gen. Lincoln was taken prisoner, he was appointed June 13, 1780 to the command of the southern department. August 16, he was defeated by Cornwallis at Camden. He was superseded Dec. 3, by gen. Greene; but was in 1782 restored to his command.

After the peace he retired to his farm in Berkeley county, Virginia, where he remained until the year 1790, when he went to reside at New York, having first emancipated his slaves, and made a pecuniary provision for such, as were not able to provide for themselves. Some of them would not leave him, but continued in his family. On his arrival at New York the freedom of the city was presented to him. In 1800 he accepted a seat in the legislature, but he retained it no longer, than he conceived his services might be useful to the cause of liberty, which he never abandoned. His political opinions did not separate him from many respectable citizens, whose views differed widely from his own. He died April 10, 1806, aged 77. His widow died Nov. 20, 1810. A few weeks before his death he wrote to his friend, Dr. Mitchill, then at Washington, on some business, and closed his letter, dated Feb. 27, 1806, with the following words:—"I am very weak, and have evident signs of an approaching dissolution. But I have lived long enough, since I have lived to see a mighty people animated with a spirit to be free, and governed by transcendent abilities and honor." He retained his faculties to the last. He took pleasure in professing his attachment to religion and his firm belief in the doctrines of christianity. The will, which was made not long before his death, exhibited the humility of his faith. In an article, dictated by himself, he expressed a sense of his own unworthiness, and his reliance, solely on the intercession and sufferings of the Redeemer. In another paragraph he directed, that his body should be privately buried, which was accordingly done. General Gates was a

whig in England and a republican in America. He was a scholar, well versed in history & the Latin classics. While he was just, hospitable, and generous, and possessed a feeling heart, his manners and deportment yet indicated his military character.—*Marshall*, II, 237; III, 3, 226, 273, 336; IV, 169–182, 334, 596; *Brisson*; *new. voy.* II, 50; *Stedman*, I, 336, 342; II, 200, 233; *Gordon*, II, 276, 572; III, 391, 439, 472; IV, 26.

GAY, Ebenezer, D. D., minister of Hingham, Mass. was born Aug. 26, 1696. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1714, and ordained June 11, 1718, as successor of John Norton. The first minister was P. Hobart. These three ministers preached about 150 years. Dr. Gay died March 18, 1787, aged 90, in the 69th year of his ministry. He was succeeded by Dr. Ware. His mental powers were continued to him in an uncommon degree till his death. On the day, which completed the 85th year of his age, he preached a sermon, which was much celebrated and was reprinted in England. Dr Chauncy pronounces him to have been one of the greatest and most valuable men in the country. His sentiments were not so rigid, as those of some of his brethren in the ministry; but he was zealous for the interests of practical goodness. He published a sermon at the ordination of Joseph Green, 1725; of Eb. Gay, jun. 1742; of J. Mayhew, 1747; of J. Dorby, 1752; of E. Carpenter, 1753; of G. Rawson, 1755; of Bunker Gay, 1763; of C. Gannett, 1768; at the artillery election; on the transcendent glory of the gospel, to which is added a pillar of salt to season a corrupt age, 1728; on the death of John Hancock, 1744; at the election, 1745; at the convention, 1746; Dudleian lecture, 1759; two sermons on the death of Dr. Mayhew, 1766; thanksgiving sermon, 1771; the old man's calendar, 1781.—*Shute's fun. ser.*; *Hist. col.* x. 159; *Mass. cent. March* 30, 1787.

GEE, Joshua, minister in Boston, was graduated at Harvard college in 1717, and ordained pastor of the second or old north church, as colleague with Cotton

Mather, Dec. 18, 1723. In 1732 he received for his colleague Samuel Mather, but a separation occurred, and a new church was built for Mr. Mather. He died May 22, 1748, aged 50. His wife, the daughter of Rev. Mr. Rogers of Portsmouth, an accomplished woman, died in 1730 aged 29. A sermon on her death was published by P. Thacher. He possessed a strong and penetrating mind. His powers of reasoning were very uncommon. Few were more discerning, or could more completely develop a subject. He possessed also a considerable share of learning. His foible was a strange indolence of temper. He preferred talking with his friends to every thing else. He published in 1743 a letter to Nathaniel Eells, moderator of a convention of pastors in Boston, containing some remarks on their printed testimony against disorders in the land. From this pamphlet it appears, that there was present in the convention not one third of the pastors of Mass. and that of these, 70 in number, but a small majority voted for the last paragraph of the testimony, which caused such debates respecting an attestation to the work of God's grace in a remarkable revival of religion among the churches. Mr. Gee complains of the testimony, that it is partial; that it speaks of the prevalence of antinomian but not of Arminian errors; that it holds up to view the disorders consequent upon the revival, and not the great and beneficial effects of the revival itself. He was one of the assembly of ministers, who met in Boston July 7, 1743, and gave their attestation to the progress of religion in this country. He published also a sermon on the death of Cotton Mather, 1728; two sermons, entitled, the strait gate and the narrow way infinitely preferable to the wide gate and the broad way, 1729.—*Histor. col. x. 157; Prince's Chr. hist. i. 164.*

GEORGIA, one of the United States of America, was originally a part of Carolina. It was granted to twenty one trustees on the ninth of June 1732 by king George II, and received its name

in honor of him. The design of the founders of this colony was most benevolent and generous. It was intended to strengthen the province of Carolina, to open an asylum for the oppressed, and to attempt the conversion of the natives. The parliament gave 10,000*l.* to encourage the design. The territory was by charter erected into a separate and independent government for 21 years, at the expiration of which period such a form of government was to be established, as the king should appoint. The trustees engaged immediately in the prosecution of their design. Large contributions were obtained for the assistance of the poor, who should engage in the settlement. Jan. 15, 1733 James Oglethorpe, one of the trustees, at the head of upwards of a hundred persons, arrived at Carolina. He proceeded immediately to Savannah river, and, having fixed upon a spot for commencing the plantation, his people joined him on the first of February. On the ninth, with the assistance of colonel William Bull from Ashley river, he laid out the streets, squares, and forty lots for houses, and the town was called Savannah, after the river, so denominated by the Indians. A fort was soon completed for the safety of the colony, and a treaty was concluded with the eight tribes of the lower Creek Indians. He told the Indians, that he came "to settle among them for their benefit and instruction." Every thing seemed to promise future prosperity; but some regulations were established, which tended to retard its growth, although considerable accessions were received from Scotland and Germany. In 1737 the depredations, committed by the Spaniards on the English by sea, threatening a war between the two powers, a regiment of six hundred men was sent to Georgia for the protection of that colony. In 1742 the Spaniards from Florida invaded Georgia with near six thousand men, including Indians; but the military skill of Oglethorpe, under a kind providence, was the means of saving the colony. The charter was surrendered by the trustees to the king in 1752 in

consequence of the languishing state of the colony and of the complaints of the people. The fundamental regulations were ill adapted to the circumstances of the poor settlers, and to the situation of the territory. The restrictions upon the descent of estates drove settlers to other colonies, where lands could be obtained on better terms, and held by a better tenure. By the prohibition of negroes the culture of the lands was rendered difficult, and by forbidding the importation of rum the colonists were cut off from much trade with the West Indies, as well as from an article, which was thought necessary to health, especially by those, whose taste was eager for it. A royal government was now established, and the people were favored with the same privileges, which were enjoyed by their neighbors in Carolina.

From 1752 to the peace of Paris in 1763 Georgia struggled with many difficulties, arising from the want of credit, and the frequent molestations of enemies. The good effects of the peace were soon perceived. From this time it flourished under the care of governor Wright. This colony united with the other colonies in opposition to Great Britain in the summer of 1775, and appointed delegates to attend the continental congress. During the war it was overrun by the British troops, and the inhabitants were obliged to flee into the neighboring states for safety. Since the war population, agriculture, and commerce have increased with great rapidity, though the frontiers have suffered much from the frequent attacks of the Creek Indians. A treaty was concluded with them by the United States August 13, 1790, since which time immigrations have been numerous.

Georgia by an act of the legislature, passed Jan. 7, 1795, sold to four different companies about twenty two million acres of its western territory, and the purchase money, amounting to five hundred thousand dollars, was paid into the state treasury. By an act of the next legislature, passed Feb. 13, 1796, the law relating to the sale of the said lands was de-

clared, on the ground of bribery and corruption, unconstitutional and void, and the records were ordered to be burned. By these proceedings the purchasers, under the original companies, were placed in a most unpleasant situation. The constitution of Georgia was revised and adopted in its present form by a convention of the state May 30, 1798. By the articles of this constitution the governor is to be elected by the general assembly for the term of two years; the judges of the superior court to be chosen for the term of three years, and to be liable to removal by the governor on the address of two thirds of both houses of the legislature. In other respects the constitution of this state differs but little from that of Massachusetts. In 1802 Georgia ceded the sovereignty and her rights as to the Cherokee lands to the U. S. for 1,250,000 doll. and the U. S. agreed to extinguish, as soon as could *peaceably* be done on *reasonable* terms, the Indian title. In 1831 a law was passed, that no white person should reside in the Cherokee territory without a license from the governor, on taking a certain oath. The design of the law, as afterwards avowed by the legislature, was "in order to effect the removal of the Indians," and particularly to destroy "the influence," meaning that of christian missionaries among the Indians, "which was at war with the interest of Georgia." For refusing to take this oath and to remove, two missionaries, Rev. S. Worcester and Dr. E. Butler, who had entered on their labors by encouragement of the United States' government, were sentenced in 1831 to the penitentiary for four years, and shut up in the prison house of Georgia. Their case was brought up to the Supreme court of the U. S. at Washington, and by that court it was decided, March 3, 1832, that the laws of Georgia in regard to the Cherokees were "null and void," being repugnant to the constitution of the U. S. and to solemn treaties and acts of the national government. Such is the state of things at the moment of sending this article to the press. It remains to be seen,

whether Georgia; agreeably to the uttered wishes of her representative in congress, will madly raise the standard of rebellion, or, in obedience to wiser counsels, will retrace the steps of injustice and oppression and by adhering to the Union save herself from abandonment and ruin.—*Hewatt's account of S. C. and Georgia; Wynne*, II. 301-315; *British emp. in America*, I. 525-541; *Holmes*.

GERRISH, Joseph, minister of Wenhams, Mass., the son of capt. Wm. G. of Newbury, was born March 23, 1650; graduated in 1669; was ordained as successor of A. Newman in 1673; and died Jan. 6, 1720, aged 69. His wife was a daughter of maj. Waldron of Dover: his son, Joseph, was a minister. His brothers, Benj. of Salem, John of Dover, and Moses of Newbury, with many of their descendants, were distinguished men. John Dunton calls him Mr. Geery: his description of him is thus given;—"the philosopher is acute, ingenious, and subtle. The divine curious, orthodox, and profound. The man of a majestic air, without austerity or sourness; his aspect is masterly and great, yet not imperious or haughty. The christian is devout, without moroseness or starts of holy frenzy and enthusiasm. The preacher is primitive, without the accessional colors of whining or cant; and methodical, without intricacy, or affectation, and, which crowns his character, he is a man of a public spirit, zealous for the conversion of the Indians, and of great hospitality to strangers. He gave us a noble dinner, and entertained us with such pleasant fruits, as, I must own, Old England is a stranger to."—2 *Hist. col.* II. 120.

GERRY, Elbridge, vice-president of the U. S., was born in Marblehead, Mass., July 17, 1744. His father, a merchant, came to this country in 1730 and died in 1774. After graduating at Harvard college in 1762, he devoted himself for several years to commercial pursuits, and acquired a competent estate. Being a member of the legislature in 1773, he was appointed on the important committee of inquiry and correspondence. In his pat-

riotic labors he was the associate of Adams, Hancock, and Warren. The provincial congress of 1775 appointed him on the committee of public safety and supplies. The committee had been in session at Menotomy, then a part of Cambridge. Mr. Gerry and col. Orne were in bed, when the approach of the British troops induced them to flee half dressed to a neighboring corn-field, where they remained, while the troops searched every apartment of the house in order to find them. To the provincial congress he proposed the very important measure of passing laws for the encouragement of privateers and for the establishment of a court of admiralty; and he and Mr. Sullivan were the committee to draw up the act for that purpose. Elected to the continental congress, he took his seat Feb. 9, 1776, and continued in that body with some intervals, until Sept. 1785. He served on various important committees. His skill in finance rendered him particularly useful. In 1787 he was deputed to the convention, which framed the constitution of the U. S. He was opposed to the plan adopted, deeming the executive and judicial powers perilous, and some of the legislative powers ambiguous and dangerous, and thinking that the constitution had few federal features and was rather a system of national government. He retained his objections. In 1809 the writer of this heard him express his opinion, that the president had powers, which few were aware of, and which, he hoped would never be exerted. Under the constitution he served four years as a member of congress. In 1797 he was appointed by Mr. Adams minister to the French republic, with Mr. Marshall and gen. Pinckney. When, in 1798, his colleagues were sent away from France, he was invited to remain. His services were useful in preserving peace. In 1810 he was elected governor as successor of Mr. Gore, and was succeeded in 1812 by Mr. Strong. By mistake Mr. Goodrich states, that he was governor in 1805. March 4, 1813 he was inaugurated the vice president of the United States, Mr. Madison being presi-

dent. He died suddenly at Washington Nov. 23, 1814, aged 70. His daughter married James T. Austin of Boston, the author of memoirs of his Life.—*Goodrich's lives; Austin's life of Gerry.*

GIBBONS, Edward, general, came to this country as early as 1629; in a few years he was a representative of Boston; from 1649 to 1651 he was major general, in which office, elective by the people annually like that of governor, he was succeeded by Robert Sedgwick; and he died Dec. 9, 1654. He was a worthy member of Mr. Wilson's church. Having advanced to La Tour more than 2500*l.*, secured by mortgage of his fort and lands in Acadia, when D'Aulnay captured La Tour's fort, maj. Gibbons was by the loss "quite undone."—2 *Hist. col.* vi. 498.

GIBSON, John, general, a soldier of the French and revolutionary wars, was born in Lancaster, Penns., in May 1740, and was well educated. He early served under gen. Forbes in the expedition to fort du Quesne, which was occupied Nov. 25, 1773 and called Pittsburg. Here he remained as an Indian trader. In 1763 he was captured by the Indians, and adopted by a squaw, whose son he had slain in battle. He had thus opportunity to acquire a knowledge of several indian languages. On being released, he again settled at Pittsburg. In 1774 he was an important agent in making the Indian treaty, entered into by gov. Dunmore. On this occasion Logan's celebrated speech was delivered, of which col. Gibson was the interpreter. On the commencement of the revolutionary war he was appointed the colonel of a Virginia regiment, of which he was in command at the close of the war. Residing at Pittsburg, he was in 1788 a member of the Penns. convention; he was also associate judge and maj. gen. of the militia. In 1800 he was appointed secretary of the territory of Indiana, gen. Harrison being governor; an office which he held till the territory became a state in 1816. Being afflicted with an incurable cataract, he removed to "Braddock's fields," near Vincennes, the

residence of his son in law, George Wallace, where he died in May 1822, aged 81.

GILBERT, Raleigh, a patentee of N. E., nephew of sir Walter Raleigh, commanded a vessel in the expedition of 100 men, who attempted a settlement at the mouth of the Sagadahoc or Kennebec in 1607. They sailed from Plymouth the last of May; arrived at Monhegan island Aug. 11; and soon landed on the west shore of Kennebec at cape Small point, now in Phipsburg. They built a fort and called it St. George. Dec. 5th the two ships returned, leaving forty five persons. George Popham was chosen president and Gilbert the admiral. In the spring, when supplies were brought, intelligence was received of the death of sir John Gilbert, to whom Raleigh Gilbert was the heir: he therefore determined to return, and Mr. Popham having died, and the store house being burnt, the whole colony went back with him to England to the great discouragement of "the first undertakers."

GILES, William Branch, governor of Virginia, was for many years a member of congress. He was a representative as early as 1796. In 1802 he voted for the repeal of the judiciary law, and in 1812 he voted for the war. He was elected to the senate in Jan. 1811, and resigned his office in Oct. 1815. He was again a candidate for election to the senate in 1825, but his rival, Mr. Randolph, was chosen. In 1826 he was chosen governor and continued in office till 1829. He died at his residence the Wigwam, Amelia county, Dec. 8, 1830, at an advanced age. He published a speech on the embargo laws, 1808; in Nov. 1813 political letters to the people of Virginia; a series of letters, signed a Constituent, in the Richmond Enquirer of Jan. 1818, against the plan for a general education; in April 1824 a singular letter of invective against president Monroe and Mr. Clay for their "hobbies," "the South America cause, the Greek cause, Internal improvements, and the Tariff." In Nov. 1825 he addressed a letter to judge Marshall, disclaiming the expressions, not the general

sentiments, in regard to Washington, ascribed to him in debate of 1796 in the life of Washington, v. 722.

GILLEY, John, died at Augusta, Maine, July 9, 1813, aged 124. He was a native of Ireland. When he came to fort Western about 1755 to enlist as a soldier, capt. Howard deemed him too old. He had enjoyed fine health, and was singularly active and vigorous. In 1811 he could walk four miles to the bridge.

GILMAN, Tristram, minister of North Yarmouth, Maine, was the son of Rev. Nicholas G. of Durham, N. H., who died Apr. 13, 1748, aged 41, and a descendant of Edward G. of Exeter. He was born in 1735; graduated at Harvard college in 1757; was ordained Dec. 8, 1769 as successor of Edward Brooks; and died April 1, 1809, aged 74, leaving seven children. His successor, Francis Brown, married his daughter.—He was a faithful, useful, highly respected minister. A revival of religion attended his labors in 1791 and 1792, when 192 members were added to the church. During the whole period of his ministry 293 were admitted, and 1344 baptized. He was the first president of the Maine missionary society.—*Panopl.* v. 1-4.

GILMAN, John Taylor, governor of New Hampshire, was the son of Nicholas Gilman and Ann Taylor, daughter of Rev. John Taylor of Milton, Mass.; born at Exeter Dec. 19, 1753. He received the usual education of those, who were not designed for the learned professions. The morning after the news of the battle of Lexington he marched as a volunteer with a hundred others to Cambridge. He was also employed to assist his father, the treasurer of the state. In Oct. 1780 he was the delegate from New Hampshire to the convention at Hartford to provide for the common defence. After being a member of congress in 1782, he succeeded his father as treasurer in 1783. When the confederated government appointed three commissioners to settle the accounts of the different states, he was joined with Irvine and Kean. On re-

signing this place in 1791 he was re-chosen treasurer of N. H., and was very faithful and useful. In 1794 he was chosen governor as successor to Bartlett, and was annually re-elected until 1805, when he was succeeded by Langdon. He was again elected in 1813, and the two next years, but declined and was succeeded in 1816 by Plumer, whom he had succeeded in 1813. The legislature in a farewell address acknowledged his long and important services. In the political divisions of the times he was known as a decided federalist. He died at Exeter in Sept. 1828, aged 74.—*Amer. ann. reg.* 1827-9. p. 182-194.

GIRARD, Stephen, a man of wealth, died at Philadelphia Dec. 26, 1831, aged 83, leaving an estate of 10 or 15 millions of dollars. He was a native of Bordeaux in France; came to this country before the revolution; and had lived in Philadelphia about 50 years. He was first a cabin boy; then the mate of a ship; then the keeper of a tap shop; afterwards a merchant down to the year 1811; and for the remainder of his life a banker. The notes of his bank were deemed as good, as those of any incorporated institution. In 1811 he purchased the banking house and 1,200,000 dol. worth of the stock of the old bank of the U. S., and commenced banking in 1812. At last his bank capital was increased to 5 millions. His other property was in real estate in the city, stock in the Schuylkill navigation and Chesapeake canal companies, lands in Mississippi, shipping, &c. He owned the great square between 11th and 12th and Chestnut streets. His particular bequests amount to upwards of 3 millions; the residue of his estate is given to Philadelphia for improvements in the city. The following are some of the *thousands* of dollars bequeathed; 2 to a brother; 10 to several nephews & nieces; 10 to the orphans' asylum; 10 to purchase wood for the poor; 10 to the society of ship masters; 20 to the asylum for the deaf and dumb; 20 to the freemason's lodge; 30 to the Penns. hospital; 110 to the city; 120 in various

legacies to individuals; 800 to the state for internal improvements; and 2 millions for a college for poor white children. The building is to be of three stories, 110 feet by 160, to be erected at Peel Hall, on the Ridge Road, Penn township; to be enclosed by a wall, 10 feet high, capped with marble "and guarded with irons on the top." The scholars are to be orphans from Penna., N. York, (the first port, at which he arrived,) and New Orleans, (the first port, at which he traded as first officer,) and must be between 6 and ten years old; when between 14 and 18 years old they are to be bound out by the corporation of the city to mechanical trades, agriculture, &c. There is also the following provision, "I enjoin and require, that no ecclesiastic, missionary, or minister of any sect whatever shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in the said college; nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose, or as visitor, within the premises, appropriated to the purposes of said college." He wished, that the orphans, after they left the college, might adopt "such religious tenets, as their *measured reason* may enable them to prefer." He thus wished to carry into effect the exploded project of Rousseau, not considering, that the religious sentiments and character are necessarily settled, for the most part, before a young man is 16 or 18 years of age; not considering, that whether for learning or religion an *early training* of children and youth is important. However, while ecclesiastics may not see the inside of Mr. Girard's iron-capped college walls, his teachers are to inculcate "the purest principles of morality:" those teachers will be either infidels or christians; if christians, they will teach their pupils the only pure morality from the revealed code of moral instruction in the New Testament of Jesus Christ, including that fear and love of God, which constitute the sole basis of moral virtue.—His bequests were large; but true liberality may be seen in the life of Solomon Goodell.

GIST, Mordecai, a brigadier general

in the American war, commanded one of the Maryland brigades in the battle of Camden Aug. 16, 1780. In Aug. 1782 he defeated a party of the British at Combakee ferry. He died at Charleston, S. C., in Sept. 1792.—*Marshall*, iv. 178; *Holmes*.

GLOVER, Thomas, published in vol. xi of transactions of the royal society an Account of Virginia, its situation, temperature, productions, &c. He relates, that when alone in a sloop in the Rappahannoc, 3 leagues from the mouth, he heard "a great rushing and flashing of the water," and that looking, he saw near him "a most prodigious creature, much resembling a man, standing right up in the water, with his head, neck, shoulders, breast, and waist to the cubits of his arms above water. His skin was tawny much like that of an Indian; his head pyramidal and sleek without hair; his eyes large and black, and so were his eyebrows; his mouth very wide, with a broad, black streak on the upper lip, turning upwards at each end like mustachios; his countenance grim and terrible." After gazing a sufficient time at Mr. Glover, the animal plunged down, and cast his tail above water, like the tail of a fish. He speaks also of a dreadful storm in Aug. 1667, which lasted 3 days, destroying the tobacco, &c.

GODDARD, William, a printer, the son of Dr. Giles G., postmaster at New London, Con., was born in 1740. In 1762 he commenced the Providence gazette; in 1766 he went to Philadelphia and commenced the Penn. chronicle under the patronage of Joseph Galloway; in 1773 he commenced the Maryland journal at Baltimore, where he formed an intimate acquaintance with gen. Cha. Lee, who bequeathed him a part of his estate in Berkeley county. In 1775 Franklin appointed him comptroller of the post office. In 1792 he relinquished the journal, and afterwards resided in R. Island. He died at Providence Dec. 23, 1817, aged 77. He married a Miss Angell of Providence, taking, as his friends said, "an angel for his wife". He published

a history of the P. chronicle, 1770,—*Thomas*, i. 427 ; ii. 63, 134—140.

GODFREY, Thomas, the inventor of Hadley's quadrant, was by trade a glazier in the city of Philadelphia. The extent of his education was only to read, and write, and apply the common rules of arithmetic. Having met with a mathematical book he was so delighted with the study, that, without an instructor he soon made himself master of it, and of every book of the kind, which he could procure in English. Finding, that the knowledge of the Latin would open to him new treasures of mathematical science, he applied himself to the study of that language, till he was enabled to read a Latin author on his favorite subject. He then borrowed Newton's *principia* of Mr. Logan, to whom about the year 1730 he communicated his invention of the quadrant. The royal society of London, being made acquainted with it in 1732 by means of Mr. Logan, sent Mr. Godfrey as a reward household furniture to the value of 200*l*. Money was not sent on account of a habit of intemperance, to which the artist was subject. The following is an account of the invention and of the method, by which he was deprived of the honor of the invention. While replacing a pane of glass on the north side of Arch street, opposite a pump, a girl, after filling her pail, placed it on the path way. Turning round, Godfrey observed the rays of the sun reflected from his window into the bucket of water. He was thus led to conceive, that if by reflection he could draw the sun down to the horizon, he should have an instrument incomparably superior to the *pig-yoke*, then in use. He formed his model in wood, and carried pieces to Charles Hamm, who completed for him an instrument in brass. This was committed to Godfrey's brother, a captain in the West Indian trade, who on arriving at Jamaica and exhibiting the quadrant to some officers of the British navy, was tempted by a captain Hadley to sell it to him for a large sum of money. Hadley carried the instrument to London and placed it in the

hands of his brother, a mathematical instrument maker in the Strand, and obtained a patent.—According to another account John Hadley, commanding a vessel in the Delaware, was allowed to see the instrument and took a description of it. The American Encyclopedia states, that May 13, 1731 John Hadley, vice president of the royal society, presented a paper, describing the quadrant, and that the society decided, that both Hadley and Godfrey were entitled to the honor of the invention. Mr. Godfrey died in Philadelphia Dec. 1749. He was a member of a literary club, established by Dr. Franklin, and having confined his attention to mathematical pursuits, he was almost insufferable in conversation, requiring an unusual precision in every thing, which was said, continually contradicting, and making trifling distinctions.—*Miller's retr.* i. 468 ; *Amer. mag. for July and Aug.* 1758 ; *Franklin's life; Pref. to Godfrey's poems; Bost. chron.* Aug. 1, 1821 ; *Nat. Reg.* iv. 155.

GODFREY, Thomas, a poet, the son of the preceding, was born in Philadelphia in 1736. The only advantages of education, which he enjoyed, were found in a common English school. Such however was his desire of knowledge, that he prosecuted his studies with unwearied diligence ; and, having perused the best of the English poets, he soon exhibited proofs of poetical talents. He had a fine ear for music, and a taste for painting. After the death of his father, he was put an apprentice to an ingenious watchmaker ; but the muses and graces, poetry and painting stole his attention. He devoted all his hours of release from mechanical labor to writing the poetical pieces, which were published in the American magazine. At length he was recommended to a lieutenant's commission in the Pennsylvania forces, raised in 1758 for an expedition against fort du Queane. In this station he continued, till the troops were disbanded. He was settled in the succeeding spring as a factor in North Carolina, where he continued upwards of three years. He

died near Wilmington of a fever, occasioned by violent exercise in a very warm day, Aug. 3, 1763, aged 26. With an amiable disposition and an engaging diffidence and modesty of manners he united an integrity of character, which procured him esteem and respect. The productions of his pen were collected by his friend, Mr. Evans, and published in 1765, entitled, *Juvenile poems on various subjects, with the prince of Parthia, a tragedy.*—*Account prefixed to poems; American mus.*, vi. 471, 472.

GODMAN, John, D., an eminent anatomist and naturalist, was born at Annapolis in Maryland. His parents died, while he was yet young. Being without property, he was indentured an apprentice to a printer in Baltimore; but, disgusted with the employment, he entered as a sailor in 1813 in the flotilla, then stationed in the Chesapeake. At the close of the war, being allowed to follow his own inclinations, he commenced the study of medicine at the age of 15, at first under Dr. Lucket of Lancaster, but soon under Dr. Davidge of Baltimore, professor of anatomy. He was indefatigable in his toils to acquire learning. Before he graduated, he was called to supply the place of his preceptor in the anatomical chair; and he lectured for several weeks with such enthusiasm and eloquence, as to gain high applause. Soon after he obtained his degree, he settled in a small village in Anne-Arundel county and entered with energy upon the active duties of his profession. At this period he commenced the study of natural history, for which he ever afterwards had a strong passion. He removed to Baltimore, and, after his marriage, to Philadelphia. Being invited to the professorship of anatomy in the college of Ohio, he spent a year at the west and then returned to Philadelphia, where he willingly retired from the field of practice and devoted himself to scientific pursuits. Determined to be a thorough teacher of anatomy, he opened a room for private demonstrations, and in the first winter had a class of 70 students. His incessant toils and exposure to the

foul atmosphere of the dissecting room laid the foundation of the disease, of which he died. After prosecuting his anatomical labors four or five years, he was chosen professor of anatomy in Rutgers medical college in New York. With a broken constitution, he was compelled, before the completion of his second course of lectures, to retire from the school and to seek a milder climate. After passing the winter in Santa Cruz, he settled in Germantown, near Philadelphia. His disease was still advancing; yet with unabated ardor he prosecuted his literary and scientific employments not for fame, but for the support of his family and the welfare of his fellow men. He died April 17, 1830, aged 31.

Dr. Godman like many other young physicians, adopted the infidelity and atheism of the French naturalists of the last century. For a time he not only rejected revelation, but was blind to the strong proofs of the existence of God, which are presented continually to the eye of the anatomist and the student of nature. A depraved, unrenewed heart extinguished the light of reason. But, while lecturing at New York in the winter of 1827, he visited the death bed of a student of medicine, in whose joyous anticipations of heaven and triumph over death he saw a phenomenon, which philosophy could not comprehend. This event led him to read the Bible; and the secret was unfolded. From this time he studied the scriptures. He obtained the Christian hope; and he died in peace, in his last hour commending his family to the Father of the fatherless and the widow's God, then with uplifted eyes and hands and a beaming countenance resigning his spirit to his Redeemer. In one of his writings he says, "did I not in all things feel most thoroughly convinced, that the overruling of our plans by an all wise Providence is always for good, I might regret, that a part of my plan cannot be executed. This was to state a few curious incidents from among the events of my most singularly guided life, which in addition to mere novelty or pe-

cularity of character, could not have failed practically to illustrate the importance of inculcating correct religious and moral principles and imbuing the mind therewith from the very earliest dawn of intellect; from the very moment, that the utter imbecility of infancy begins to disappear!—"Notwithstanding the life of neglect, sinfulness, and perversion of heart, which I so long led, before it pleased Him to dash all my idols in the dust, I feel an humble hope in the boundless mercy of our blessed Lord and Savior, who alone can save the soul from merited condemnation. May it be in the power of those, who chance to read these lines, to say, into thy hands I commit my spirit, for thou hast redeemed me, O Lord! thou God of truth." In the last sickness of his friend, Dr. Judson, an infidel, the brother of the missionary, he addressed to him a letter, which was the means of his conversion, pointing out the way of conquering the fear of death: "Humiliation of pride, denial of self, subjection of evil tempers and dispositions, and an entire submission to the will of God for support and direction are the best preparatives for such an approach." He says, that the Savior in the gospel "shows how awfully corrupt is man's nature and how deadly his pride and stubbornness of heart, which causes him to try every subterfuge to avoid the humiliating confession of his own weakness, ignorance, and folly. But the same blessed hand has stripped death of all his terrors, which brooded around the grave, and converted the gloomy receptacle of our mortal remains into the portal of life and light!"—"Philosophy is a fool, and pride a madman. Many persons die with what is called *manly firmness*;—they put on as smooth a face, as they can, to impose on the spectators, and die *firmly*. But this is all deception; the true state of their minds at the very time, nine times out of ten, is worse than the most horrible imaginings even of hell itself.—But the man, who dies as a man ought to die, is the humble minded, believing christian.—*He does not die manfully, but he rests in Jesus.*"

Dr. Godman was a distinguished scholar. With a limited education he yet acquired a knowledge of the Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, and Italian languages. His industry was astonishing. It was his purpose to accomplish thoroughly whatever he undertook. He concentrated all his powers upon the pursuit, in which he was engaged. The most striking character of his mind was a fertile fancy, yet controlled by a sound judgment. His talent at description is exhibited in his history of American quadrupeds and his Rambles of a naturalist. His addresses are compositions of highly-wrought eloquence. At one time he was the principal editor of the Philadelphia journal of the medical and physical sciences. He wrote the articles on natural history for the American Encyclopedia to the end of letter C., besides numerous papers in the periodical journals of the day. He published the western quarterly reporter of medical science., &c. Cincinnati, 1822; account of irregularities of structure and morbid anatomy; contributions to physiological and pathological anatomy; Bell's anatomy, with notes; anatomical investigations, comprising descriptions of various fascias of the body, 1824; American natural history, with engravings, 3 vols. 1828; addresses on various public occasions 1829; rambles of a naturalist.—*Prof. Sewall's eulogy.*

GOERING, Jacob, minister of the German Lutheran church in York, Penna. commenced the labors of the sacred office, when only 20 years of age, and it pleased God to give such success to his faithful exertions at this early period of life, that a revival of religion always attended his preaching. He died in 1807, aged 52. He was a president of the synod of the German Lutheran church in the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. He was a man of profound erudition; and among the languages, with which he was acquainted, the Hebrew and Arabic were his favorites. Though warmly interested in his country's welfare, he yet declined a civil station, in which his fellow citizens would gladly have placed

him, dedicating himself wholly to the ministry. He died in the full assurance of obtaining and enjoying a perpetual happiness through the merits of his Redeemer.—*Brown's Amer. reg.* II. 84, 85.

GOFFE, William, one of the judges of king Charles I, and a major general under Cromwell, left London before Charles II was proclaimed and arrived at Boston with general Whalley in July 1660. Governor Endicott gave them a friendly reception. But when the act of indemnity arrived in Nov., and their names were not found among those, to whom pardon was offered, the government of Mass. was alarmed. Perceiving their danger, they left Cambridge, where they had resided, Feb. 26, 1661, and arrived at New Haven March 7th. They were here concealed by deputy governor Leet, and Mr. Davenport. From New Haven they went to West Rock, a mountain 300 feet in height at the distance of two or three miles from the town, where they were hid in a cave. They afterwards lived in concealment at Milford, Derby, and Branford, and in Oct. 1664 removed to Hadley in Mass., and were concealed for 15 or 16 years in the house of Mr. Russel, the minister. On the first of Sept. 1675 the town of Hadley was alarmed by the Indians in the time of public worship, and the people were thrown into the utmost confusion. But suddenly an aged, venerable man in uncommon dress appeared in the midst of them, revived their courage, and, putting himself at their head, led them to the attack and repulsed the enemy. The deliverer of Hadley immediately disappeared, and the inhabitants, overwhelmed with astonishment, supposed, that an angel had been sent for their protection. He died in Hadley, it is thought, about the year 1679. Under the oppression of constant fear during his residence in this country, his mind seems to have found some relief in the consolations of religion.—*Stiles' hist. of the judges; Hutchinson, i. 215—219, 532; Holmes.*

GOLDSBOROUGH, Robert, a patriot of the revolution, was graduated at

Philadelphia college in 1760, and was afterwards attorney general of Maryland, which office he resigned in 1768. In Aug. 1775 he was elected to congress, and embarked his large fortune in the cause of his country. He died at Cambridge, Md., Dec. 31, 1788.

GOOCH, William sir, maj. general, and governor of Virginia from 1727 to 1749, sustained an excellent character, and was popular in his administration. He had superior military talents, and commanded the forces in the unsuccessful attack on Carthage in 1740.

GOODELL, Solomon, a man of liberality, died at Jamaica, Vermont, in Sept. 1815, aged 70. At no time was his property worth 5,000 dollars. He was a farmer, living in a rude spot in the neighborhood of the Green mountains; all his property was gained by severe personal labor, and saved by strict frugality; yet his liberality was such, as might shame Mr. Girard, the possessor of 15 millions of dollars. About the year 1800 he gave 100 doll. to the Con. missionary society, and the same sum for several successive years. When the American board of foreign missions was established, he sent notice, that he wished to subscribe 500 doll. for immediate use and 1,000 for the fund, while yet it was not in his power to forward only 50 doll. as earnest money. He fulfilled his engagement, and paid interest on the proposed 1,000 until he made provision for its payment just before his death, adding to it another 1,000. The amount of his donations for missions to the heathen, besides other charities, was 3,896 doll. He had also provided for his children and his wife. He was a baptist, yet most of his donations were intrusted to the hands of his fellow christians, not baptists. In this way he proved, that he was no sectarian: not, like Mr. Girard, by contemning all religions alike. The power, that moved him to his self denying distributions in his life,—not, like Mr. Girard, when he could hold and accumulate no longer,—was a settled religious principle; a conviction, that all his property was the gift of God and that it

was his duty to employ it for the highest and noblest of all purposes, that of promoting the knowledge of the gospel of his Redeemer and the ineffable blessedness of eternal salvation through that knowledge among his fellow men, whom he was bound to love, as he loved himself.

GOODRICH, Elizur, D. D., minister of Durham, Conn. was born in Wethersfield Nov. 6, 1734, and was graduated at Yale college in 1752. He was ordained to the work of the ministry Nov. 24, 1756. After his character as an excellent minister and a friend of literature was established, he was chosen in 1776 a member of the corporation of Yale college. He died at Norfolk in Nov. 1797, aged 63. Dr. Goodrich conciliated the esteem of his acquaintance, and was faithful in all the relations of life. He was distinguished for his literary and scientific acquirements, as well as for his piety and patriotism. As a preacher, he followed the examples of the apostles, preaching repentance and faith. He taught his hearers, that man was depraved, and guilty, and lost, condemned by the law, and having no hope but in Christ, and that salvation was of grace and not of works.—*Dwight's fam. serm.*

GOODRICH, Chauncy, lieutenant-governor of Conn., the son of the preceding, was born at Durham Oct. 20, 1759; was graduated in 1776 at Yale college, where he was a tutor from 1779 to 1781. Engaging in the practice of the law at Hartford, he soon rose to eminence. From 1794 to 1800 he was a representative in congress, and senator from 1807 until his resignation in 1813, when he was chosen lieutenant-governor. He was also mayor of Hartford. He died suddenly of a drop-sy in the heart Aug. 18, 1815, aged 55. He survived two wives, but left no children. He was a man of energy of mind, of integrity, moderation, and amenity of manners. Several months before his death he applied for admission to the church, but, in consequence of his infirmity of body, had not been received. He remarked, "a moral life of

itself is nothing for the salvation of the soul. I have lived a moral life in the estimation of the world; but I am a bundle of iniquity in the sight of a holy God. If there were not an atonement, I must be condemned and miserable forever."—*Strong's fam. serm.*

GOOKIN, Daniel, author of the historical collections of the Indians in New England, and major general of Mass., was born in the county of Kent in England. He came to Virginia in 1621 with his father, who brought cattle to the colony from Ireland, and who established himself at a plantation, called Newport's News. In the year 1642 Mr. Thomson and other ministers from Mass. were sent to Virginia to preach the gospel to a people, but little acquainted with the truth. When they were forced to withdraw from this colony, because they would not conform to the church of England, such was the attachment of Mr. Gookin to their preaching, that he soon followed them. In 1644 he removed with his family to New England, and settled in Cambridge, that he might enjoy the ordinances of the gospel in their purity. Soon after his arrival he was appointed captain of the military company in Cambridge, and a member of the house of deputies. In 1652 he was elected assistant or magistrate, and four years after was appointed by the general court superintendent of all the Indians, who had submitted to the government of Mass. He executed this office with such fidelity, that he was continued in it till his death. In 1656 he visited England, and had an interview with Cromwell, who commissioned him to invite the people of Mass. to transport themselves to Jamaica, which had been conquered from the Spaniards. In 1662 he was appointed, with Mr. Mitchell, one of the licensers of the printing press in Cambridge. When Philip's war commenced in 1675, several severe laws were passed against the friendly Indians, to whom religious instruction had been imparted, through apprehension, that they would join the enemy, and the rage

of the people against their red colored brethren was violent and alarming. Mr. Eliot stood forth as the friend and protector of the Indians, and Mr. Gookin, who had zealously co-operated with Mr. Eliot in his benevolent exertions, and who frequently accompanied him in his missionary tours, was equally their friend. He was the only magistrate, who endeavored to prevent the outrages of the populace. He was in consequence much abused, and even insulted as he passed the streets; but he had too much of the elevation of Christian virtue to feel any resentment, and the effects of licentiousness did not inspire him with the desire of abridging the liberties of the people. He soon, however, recovered the esteem and confidence, which he had lost, by firmly resisting the attempts, which were made to destroy the charter of Mass. In 1681 he was appointed major general of the colony, and he continued in the magistracy till the dissolution of the charter in 1686. He died March 19, 1687, aged 75. In the inscription upon his monument in the burying ground in Cambridge, which is yet legible, his name is written Gookings. Such was his poverty, that Mr. Eliot in a letter to Mr. Boyle, not long after his decease, solicits that charitable gentleman to bestow ten pounds upon his widow. He was a man of good understanding, rigid in his religious and political opinions, zealous and active, of inflexible integrity and exemplary piety, disinterested and benevolent, a firm patriot, and uniformly and peculiarly the friend of the Indians, who lamented his death with unfeigned sorrow. His two sons, Daniel and Nathaniel, were ministers, the former of Sherburne, whose care extended also to the Indians at Natick, and the latter of Cambridge, who was ordained Nov. 15, 1682, and died Aug. 7, 1692, aged 33. He was succeeded by Mr. Brattle.

Mr. Gookin wrote in 1674 historical collections of the Indians in New England, which remained in manuscript, till it was published by the Mass. historical society in 1792. In this work he gives

many interesting particulars of the various tribes of Indians, of their customs, manners, religion, and government, and of the exertions, which were made to civilize them, and to bring them to an acquaintance with the Christian religion. He also wrote a history of N. E.; but it is not known, that the manuscript is now in existence.—*Hist. col.* i. 223, 226; vii. 23; *Holmes' hist. of Cambridge; Hutchinson; Magnalia*, ii. 21; *Johnson's wond. work. prov.* 109, 192; *Stith*, 205.

GOOKIN, Nathaniel, minister of Hampton, N. H., was the son of Rev. N. Gookin of Cambridge, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1703. He was ordained in 1710 as successor of John Cotton. After a prudent and faithful ministry of about 24 years, he died in 1734, aged 46. His son, Nathaniel, was settled in North Hampton, N. H., in 1739 and died in 1766. Mr. Gookin published three sermons, occasioned by the earthquake in Oct. 1727, to which is added an account of the earthquake, and something remarkable of thunder and lightning in Hampton.—*Hist. col.* vii. 55; *Shurtleff's serm. at ord. of Mr. Gookin*, 1739.

GORDON, William, D. D., minister of Roxbury, Mass., and a historian of the American war, was a native of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England. He was early settled as a pastor of a large independent church at Ipswich, but after many years he removed in consequence of some uneasiness occasioned by his reprehension of the conduct of one of his principal hearers in employing his workmen on public business on the Lord's day. After the death of Dr. David Jennings he was chosen to be his successor in the church at old gravel lane, Wapping. Here he might have continued much respected, but in the year 1770 his partiality to America induced him to force himself away, in order to settle in this country. After having preached about a year to the third church in Roxbury, he was ordained its minister July 6, 1772. He took an active part in public measures

during the war with Great Britain, and was chosen chaplain to the provincial congress of Massachusetts. While in this office he preached a fast sermon, which strongly expressed his political sentiments. In 1776 he formed the design of writing a history of the great events in America. Besides other sources of information, he had recourse to the records of congress, and to those of New England, and was indulged with the perusal of the papers of Washington, Gates, Greene, Lincoln, and Otho Williams. After the conclusion of the war he returned to his native country in 1786, and in 1788 published the work, which had for a number of years occupied his attention. It produced him 300*l*. After spending some time in London, where he had many friends, he obtained a settlement at St. Neots in Huntingdonshire. This situation was much inferior to either of the former settlements, which he had enjoyed. The congregation gradually declined in consequence of his want of that popular address, to which they had been accustomed, and of the failure of his mental powers. The infirmity of his mind was at length so visible, that his friends advised his resignation, and raised a subscription for him. He afterwards returned to Ipswich, where he had some agreeable connexions left. Here he preached a few occasional sermons; but his memory soon failed him to such a degree, as to render him unfit for all public service. After living to experience the melancholy extinction of the powers of his mind, he died at Ipswich Oct. 19, 1807, aged 77.

In his religious sentiments Dr. Gordon was a strict Calvinist; yet he possessed a liberal mind, and a very sociable disposition. He was even sometimes facetious. Though his temper was warm, he was yet friendly and benevolent. His sermons were composed with care; but as they were written in a very systematical form, and were read with slavish adherence to his notes, he was not interesting as a preacher. He published a plan of a society for making provision for widows,

by annuities for life, 1772; a sermon at a fast; at two thanksgivings, 1775; before the house of representatives, 1775; at the election, 1775; before the general court on the anniversary of independence, 1777; doctrine of universal salvation examined and shown to be unscriptural, 1788. His history of the rise, progress, and establishment of the independence of the U. S. of America in 4 vol. 8vo. 1788, though not written with elegance, is allowed to have considerable merit as a minute and in general a faithful narrative of facts. Before he came to this country he published an abridgment of president Edwards' treatise on the affections.—*Pref. to his hist. of the American war; Monthly repos. London, for Nov. 1807.*

GORGES, Ferdinando sir, proprietor of the province of Maine, was the governor of Plymouth and an early member of the Plymouth company in England. In 1606 he and chief justice Popham sent out Challons in a ship of 50 tons for discovery, but the vessel was captured by the Spaniards. In the next year George Popham and Raleigh Gilbert were sent out to the Kennebec. In 1619 he sent capt. Dermer to Monhegan. Desirous of engaging the Scotch in the settlement of N. England, he promoted the patent of Nova Scotia to sir Wm. Alexander Sept. 10, 1621. In 1622 the council of Plymouth, established by new charter in 1620, made to him and J. Mason a grant of the lands between the Merrimac and Sagadahoc, reaching back to the lakes, called Laconia. The next year a settlement was commenced at Pascataqua. In 1639 he obtained from the crown a confirmatory grant of the land from Pascataqua to Sagadahoc, called the province of Maine, in compliment to queen Henrietta, who held as her estate the province of Maine in France. He was made lord palatine. He incorporated the village of Agamenticus or York into a city, called Gorgeana; but the colony did not prosper. He died before June 1647 and his estate fell to his son, John Gorges, who neglected the province, so that in 1652 they placed themselves under Massachu-

setts. He expended 20,000*l.* in his American enterprises. He published a narrative of his proceedings relative to the settlement of N. E., contained in the work of his grandson, Ferdinando, 1659. In closing his narrative he asks, "what can be more pleasing to a generous nature, than to be exercised in doing public good;—and what monument so durable as erecting of houses, villages, and towns; and what more pious than advancing of christian religion amongst people, who have not known the excellency thereof?" In this work Dr. Belknap found materials for his history of Gorges.—*Belknap's biog.* i. 346-393.

GORGES, Ferdinando, grandson of the preceding, succeeded to the rights of his father, John. On the restoration he petitioned the king against the usurpation of Massachusetts. Commissioners, Carr, &c., were sent over to adjust the affairs of government. But in 1677 he was induced to sell his rights to Massachusetts for 1250*l.* The territory, thus acquired, was first formed into the two counties of York and Cumberland. He published a description of New England, entitled "America painted to the life," London, 1659, containing the narrative by his grandfather, as well as descriptions of his own. In some editions Johnson's Wonder Working Providence is also annexed.

GORHAM, Nathaniel, president of congress, was born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1738 and died June 11, 1796, aged 58. He was often a member of the legislature, and in 1784 was elected to congress. He was also a judge of the court of common pleas for several years. As a member of the convention he assisted in forming the constitution of the U. S.—*Eliot*.

GORHAM, John, M. D., physician in Boston, graduated at Harvard college in 1801, and studied his profession at Edinburgh. In 1809 he was appointed adjunct professor of chemistry and materia medica at Cambridge; and in 1816 professor of chemistry and mineralogy. He died suddenly March 29, 1829, aged 46. He published inaugural address, 1817;

elements of chemical science, 2 vols. 8vo. 1819.

GORE, Christopher, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Boston in 1758, and was the son of a respectable mechanic, who at the beginning of the revolution, as he adhered to the royal government, went to Halifax but afterwards returned to Boston. He was graduated in 1776, and after studying law with judge Lowell, engaged in extensive and lucrative practice. In 1789 he was appointed first United States attorney for the district of Mass., in the execution of which office he met with difficulties, but he resolutely pursued the course of duty. In 1796 he was appointed colleague with William Pinkney, a commissioner under the fourth article of Jay's treaty to settle our claims for spoliations. By his efforts, when in England, he recovered sums to a vast amount for our citizens; his argument on that class of captures, which were made under the rule of 1756, was elaborate and powerful. As his commission lasted nearly eight years, he remained abroad till 1804. In the preceding year he had been left by his intimate friend, Rufus King, minister to England, charge d'affaires. After his return he was chosen, in 1809, gov. of Mass., as successor of Sullivan; but the next year the people chose Mr. Gerry in his place. In 1814 he was appointed senator to congress, in which capacity he served about three years, & then withdrew into final retirement. His residence was a beautiful seat, about 9 miles from Boston, at Waltham, whence he was accustomed frequently to walk into town. An excruciating disorder embittered his last years. He died March 1, 1827, aged 68. His friend, Mr. King, died the next month.

Having no children Mr. Gore left valuable bequests to the American academy and the Historical society, of which he was a member; and he made Harvard college, of which he had been a fellow or trustee, his residuary legatee. With the literature of the day he had kept himself familiarly acquainted, and he was an excellent classical scholar. His mind was

acute and discriminating; his morals pure; his manners dignified and elegant. He published a masonic oration, 1783.—*Amer. ann. reg.* 1826-7, p. 339-341.

GORTON, Samuel, the first settler of Warwick, R. Island, came to this country in 1636, and in a few years occasioned much disturbance in the church of Boston by the wild sentiments on religion, which he advanced. He soon went to Plymouth, in which colony he was subjected to corporal punishment for his errors, and whence he removed in June 1638 to R. Island. At Newport he received the same discipline on account of his contempt of the civil authority. He purchased some land near Pawtuxet river, in the south part of Providence, in Jan. 1641. Under the cover of this purchase he encroached upon the lands of others, and, complaints having been entered against him in the court of Massachusetts, he was required to submit himself to the jurisdiction of that colony, and to answer for his conduct. This summons he treated with contempt; but being apprehensive, that he was not in a place of safety, he crossed the river at the close of 1642, and with eleven others purchased of Miantunnomu, the Narragansett sachem, a tract of land at Mishawomet, for which he paid 144 fathoms of wampum. The deed was signed Jan. 17, 1643. The town, of which he now laid the foundation, was afterwards called Warwick. In May following he and his party were seized by order of the general court of Mass., and carried to Boston, where he was required to answer to the charge of being a blasphemous enemy of the gospel and its ordinances, and of all civil government. His ingenuity embarrassed the judges, for, while he adhered to his own expressions, which plainly contradicted the opinions which were embraced in Massachusetts, he yet, when examined by the ministers, professed a coincidence with them generally in their religious sentiments. The letter, which he wrote to the governor before his seizure, was addressed "to the great, honored, idol gentleman of Massachusetts," and was

filled with reproaches of the magistrates and ministers; but in his examination he declared, that he had reference only to the corrupt state of mankind in general. He had asserted, that Christ suffered actually before he suffered under Pilate; but his meaning was, as he said, that the death of Christ was actual to the faith of the fathers. The ordinances, he thought, were abolished after the revelation was written, and thus he could admit, that they were the ordinances of Christ, because they were established for a short time by him. But this equivocation did not avail him. His opinions were undoubtedly erroneous. All the magistrates but three were of opinion, that he should be put to death, but the deputies were in favor of milder measures. Gorton, with a number of his companions, was sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor, and prohibited from passing the limits of the town, to which he was sent, and from propagating his heresies under pain of death. After a few months, the dissatisfaction of many people with his imprisonment and other causes induced the court to substitute banishment in its place. In 1644 he went to England with a deed from the Narragansett Indians transferring their territory to the king; and he obtained an order from parliament, securing to him the peaceable possession of his lands. He arrived at Boston in 1648, and thence proceeded to Shawomet, which he called Warwick in honor of the earl of Warwick, who had given him much assistance in affecting his object. Here he officiated as a minister, and disseminated his doctrines, in consequence of which a large part of the descendants of his followers have neglected all religion to the present day. He died after the year 1676 at an advanced age. Without the advantages of education, he made himself acquainted with the Hebrew and Greek languages, that he might better understand the scriptures, though he had affected to despise human learning. He violently opposed the quakers, as their principles were hostile to his antinomian sentiments. He believed, that the suffer-

ings of Christ were within his children, and that he was as much in this world at one time as at another; that all, which is related of him, is to be taken in a spiritual sense; that he was incarnate in Adam, and was the image of God, wherein he was created. He published simplicity's defence against the seven headed policy, which was answered by Mr. Winslow; antidote against Pharisaical teachers; saltmarsh returned from the dead, 1655; a glass for the people of New England.—*Winthrop*, 309-318, 325; *Morton*, 117-120; *Hutchinson*, i. 72, 117-124, 549; *Collect. hist. soc.* ix. 35-38; *Holmes*; *Callender*, 36, 37; *Magnalia*, vii. 11.

GOSNOLD, Bartholomew, an intrepid mariner of the west of England, sailed from Falmouth for the coast of America March 26, 1602. Instead of approaching this country by the way of the West Indies, he was the first Englishman, who directly crossed the ocean. He discovered land May 14th, & a cape on the 15th, near which he caught a great number of cod, from which circumstance he named the land cape Cod. The Indians, which he met at different places, wore ornaments of copper, and used the pipe and tobacco. He passed Sandy Point, & in a few days came to an island, which he named Martha's Vineyard, as there were many vines upon it. This is supposed to have been, not the island, which now bears that name, but the small island, which is called No man's land. He resided three weeks on the most western of the Elizabeth islands, on which he built a fort and store house. But, finding, that he had not a supply of provisions, he gave up the design of making a settlement. The cellar of his store house was discovered by Dr. Belknap in 1797. After his return to England, he embarked in an expedition to Virginia, where he was a member of the council. But he died, soon after his arrival, Aug. 22, 1607.—*Belknap*, ii. 100-122; *Holmes*; *Purchas*, iv. 1690; v. 1646-1658; *Stith*, 30, 35, 45; *Brit. empire*, i. 353; *Harris' voy.* i. 816; *Univ. hist.* xxxix. 269, 270.

GRAHAM, John, first minister of

Southbury in Woodbury, Con., a descendant of one of the marquises of Montrose, was born in Edinburgh in 1694, and educated at Glasgow. He came to this country about 1720 or 1725, but was not settled at Southbury until Jan. 27, 1733, if Trumbull is right, though he had probably been there some years. After a ministry of 40 years or more he died in 1773, aged 79. He was a faithful, eloquent minister. Dr. Trumbull speaks of him as favoring the revival in 1741. His wife was the daughter of Rev. Mr. Chauncy of Hadley, Mass. Three of his sons, graduates of 1740, 1747, and 1760, were ministers; John of Suffield, Chauncy of Fishkill, N.Y. and Richard Crouch of Pelham, Mass. His daughter, Love, married Rev. Jona. Lee of Salisbury. His sons, Andrew and Robert, were physicians: the latter lived at White Plains, and was chief justice of the court of common pleas and judge of the admiralty court.—Mr. G. wrote in 1732 a ballad against the church of England in Con.. He published also a tract on the same subject, and a rejoinder to Johnson's answer.—*Life of Johnson*, 70, 71.

GRAHAM, Andrew, an eminent physician, and patriot of the revolution, was the son of the preceding, and was for many years the representative of Woodbury. He was the surgeon of the troops in the action at Danbury; and in the battle of the White Plains was taken prisoner, and not released till the surrender of Cornwallis. He died in 1785. John Andrew Graham, LL. D., of the city of N. York, is his fourth son.—*Graham's Vermont*, 6, 7.

GRAHAM, Isabella, a pious and benevolent lady of New York, was born in Scotland July 29, 1742; in 1765 she married Dr. John Graham, & accompanied him with his regiment to Niagara, and thence to Antigua, where he died in 1774. She came in 1789, to N. York, where for many years she superintended a school for the instruction of young ladies. By her efforts the widow's society, the orphan asylum society, and the society for the promotion of industry were institu-

ted. She died July 27, 1814. Mr. Bethune married her daughter. Dr. Mason published interesting memoirs of her life.

GRAHAM, John, minister plenipotentiary to the court of Brazil, died at Washington August 6, 1820, aged 46. His ill health had induced him to return. While a member of the legislature of Virginia, he was appointed secretary to the American legation in Spain; afterwards secretary for the territory of Louisiana; then chief clerk in the department of state. In 1818 he went on a mission with Rodney and Bland for political information to Buenos Ayres. His long and valuable report was made Nov. 5, 1818 and is among the printed state papers. His worth was attested by letters of Madison and Monroe, published in Nat. Intel. Aug. 29, 1820.

GRANGER, Gideon, postmaster general, of the U. S., was born at Suffield, Con., July 19, 1767, the son of Gideon Graham, and graduated at Yale college in 1787. He soon became eminent as a lawyer. Through his exertions in the legislature Connecticut is chiefly indebted for its large school fund. In 1801 Mr. Jefferson appointed him postmaster general in the place of J. Habersham, in which office he continued till 1814, when being displaced and succeeded by Mr. Meigs, he removed to Canandaigua, N. Y. As a member of the senate of N. Y. in 1819 he promoted internal improvements. He gave 1000 acres of land for the canal. He died Dec. 31, 1822. His wife was the sister of Mr. Pease, assistant postmaster general. He was tall, dignified, and commanding, yet affable; a man of integrity and distinguished talents. His political writings were under the signature of Senectus, on the school fund, and of Algernon Sidney in 1809 and Epaminondas in 1820, in favor of the administrations of Jefferson and of gov. Clinton.

GRASSE, François Joseph Paul, count de, commander of the French fleet in the American service in the revolutionary war, died in France Jan. 15, 1788, aged 65.

54

His family were exiles in the revolution of France. His son in 1795 commanded a man of war in the British service.

GRAY, William, lieut. gov. of Mass., an eminent merchant, was born in Lynn of humble parentage about 1751. He was early an apprentice to Samuel Gardner, and then to Richard Derby, merchants of Salem. Entering upon commercial pursuits at a favorable period, he conducted his business with sound judgment and unwearied industry. Though he acquired a very large fortune, his simple habits remained unaltered. In the period of the embargo in 1808 he abandoned the party, to which he had been attached, and espoused the side of the government, and it is said, that the political excitement, awakened against him, induced him to remove to Boston. In 1810 he was elected lieutenant governor, Mr. Gerry being chosen governor. He died Nov. 4, 1825, aged 74. Mrs. Gray died in 1823. His eldest son, William R., has since died.

GRAYDON, Alexander, naval captain in the revolutionary war, after the peace entered on the profession of the law and lived in Dauphin county, Penns. He died at Philadelphia May 2, 1818, aged 66. He published Authentic memoirs of a life chiefly passed in Penns. &c., 1811.

GRAYSON, William, a senator, of the U. S., was a native of Virginia, and was appointed a representative to congress from that state in 1784, and continued a number of years. In June 1788 he was a member of the Virginia convention, which was called for the purpose of considering the present constitution of the U. S. In that assembly, rendered illustrious by men of the first talents, he was very conspicuous. His genius united with the eloquence of Henry in opposing the adoption of the constitution. While he acknowledged the evils of the old government, he was afraid that the proposed government would destroy the liberty of the states. His principal objections to it were, that it took from the states the sole right to direct taxation, which was the

highest act of sovereignty ; that the limits between the national and state authorities were not sufficiently defined ; that they might clash, in which case the general government would prevail ; that there was no provision against raising such a navy, as was more than sufficient to protect our trade, and thus would excite the jealousy of European powers and lead to war ; and that there were no adequate checks against the abuse of power, especially by the president, who was responsible only to his counsellors and partners in crime, the members of the senate. After the constitution was adopted, colonel Grayson was appointed one of the senators from Virginia in 1789. His colleague was Richard Henry Lee. He died at Dumfries, whither he had come on his way to the congress, March 12, 1790, and his remains were deposited in the family vault at Rev. Spence Grayson's. His great abilities were united with unimpeached integrity.—*Gazette of U. S. 1. 395 ; Debates in Virginia convention.*

GREEN, Samuel, a printer, the son of Percival Green of Cambridge, was 15 years old, when he arrived in 1630. He succeeded to the business of Daye in printing at Cambridge about 1649, and died Jan. 1, 1702, aged 86. He was a pious and benevolent man. He had 19 children. His descendants were a race of printers ; living in Boston, New London, Norwich, Hartford, New Haven, and also in Vermont and Maryland. He printed the laws in 1660 ; and also, at the expense of about 1200*l.*, paid by the commissioners in New England, the following in the Indian language ;—the psalter, Eliot's catechism, Baxter's call, the New Testament, and 1000 copies of the Bible, 1683. A second edition of the Bible, begun in 1680, was completed in 1686. Thomas gives a long list of the books printed by him.—*Thomas, 1. 235-264.*

GREEN, Bartholomew, a printer, has been generally regarded as the son of the preceding ; but Farmer thinks, he was not. He began business in Boston in 1690 ; and commenced a weekly paper,

the Boston News-Letter, Apr. 1704 for John Campbell, postmaster, and after 18 years published it on his own account. This was the first newspaper in the British colonies. Like his father he was distinguished for piety and benevolence, and was a deacon of the old south church. He died Dec. 28, 1732. His son, Bartholomew, a printer in Boston, was the grandfather of Joseph Dennie.—*Thomas, 1. 283, 321.*

GREEN, Timothy, a printer, the son of John G., and grandson of Samuel G. of Cambridge, after conducting a press 13 years in Boston, removed to N. London in 1714 by encouragement of the government of Con., having a salary of 50*l.* a year. He was pious and benevolent, cheerful and facetious. Of the church at New London he was a deacon. He died May 5, 1757, aged 78. Three of his sons were printers.

GREEN, Joseph, a poet, was born in Boston in 1706 ; graduated at Harv. college in 1726 ; & afterwards devoted himself to commercial pursuits. He had a vein of humor and satire, which he freely indulged, associated with a club of wits, not sparing the measures of the government ; but at the beginning of the revolution he went to England, and died in 1780, aged 74. He wrote a burlesque on a psalm of Mather Byles ; he ridiculed the freemasons in the Entertainment for a winter's evening in 1750 ; he wrote also the Land bank ; account of the celebration of St. John ; and lamentation on Mr. Old Tenor.—*Spec. A. poet. 1. 133-139.*

GREEN, Francis, a merchant in Boston, son of Benj. G. of Halifax, was graduated at Harvard college in 1760. At the beginning of the revolution he repaired to England. On his return in 1799 he resided at Medford, where he died April 21, 1809, aged 67. Having two children, who were deaf and dumb, he placed them at Edinburgh under the care of the Mr. Braidwoods. He published a dissertation on the art of imparting speech to the deaf and dumb, London, 1783. After his return he wrote essays on the same subject

in the newspapers, and translated the letters of the Abbé L' Epée.

GREEN, John, a physician, was the son of Dr. Thomas G., who was a native of Malden, Mass., and one of the first settlers of Leicester, having his first lodging in the cave of a rock. Born in 1736, he studied with his self taught father; settled at Worcester; and was extensively employed. He died Nov. 29, 1799, aged 63. His wife was the daughter of brigadier Ruggles of Hardwick: he had many children. His son, John, a physician, more distinguished, than himself, was born in 1763 and died at Worcester, Aug. 11, 1808, aged 45. Never in his practice was he known to accept the proffer of strong drink for his refreshment.—*Thacher*.

GREENE, Nathaniel, a major general of the army of the U. S., was born in Warwick, R. Island, about the year 1740. His parents were quakers. His father was an anchormith, who was concerned in some valuable iron works, and transacted much business. While he was a boy, he learned the Latin language chiefly by his own unassisted industry. Having procured a small library, his mind was much improved, though the perusal of military history occupied a considerable share of his attention, such was the estimation, in which his character was held, that he was at an early period of his life chosen a member of the assembly of R. Island. After the battle of Lexington had enkindled at once the spirit of Americans throughout the whole continent, Mr. Greene, though educated in the peaceful principles of the friends, could not extinguish the martial ardor, which had been excited in his own breast. Receiving the command of three regiments with the title of brigadier general, he led them to Cambridge; in consequence of which the quakers renounced all connexion with him as a member of their religious body. On the arrival of Washington at Cambridge, he was the first, who expressed to the commander in chief his satisfaction in his appointment, and he soon gained his entire confidence. He was appointed by congress major

general in Aug. 1776. In the battles of Trenton Dec. 26th and of Princeton January 3, 1777 he was much distinguished. He commanded the left wing of the American army at the battle of Germantown Oct. 4th. In March 1778 he was appointed quarter master general, which office he accepted on condition, that his rank in the army should not be affected, and that he should retain his command in the time of action. This right he exercised June 28th at the battle of Monmouth. His courage and skill were again displayed August 29th in Rhode Island. He resigned in this year the office of quarter master general, and was succeeded by col. Pickering. After the disasters, which attended the American arms in S. Carolina, he was appointed to supersede Gates, and he took the command in the southern department Dec. 3, 1780. Having recruited the army, which had been exceedingly reduced by defeat and desertion, he sent out a detachment under the brave general Morgan, who gained the important victory at the Cowpens Jan. 17, 1781. Greene effected a junction with him February 7, but on account of the superior numbers of Cornwallis he retreated with great skill to Virginia. Having received an accession to his forces, he returned to N. Carolina, and in the battle of Guilford March 15th was defeated. The victory however was dearly bought by the British, for their loss was greater than that of the Americans, and no advantages were derived from it. In a few days Cornwallis began to march towards Wilmington, leaving many of his wounded behind him, which had the appearance of a retreat, and Greene followed him for some time. But, altering his plan, he resolved to recommence offensive operations in S. Carolina. He accordingly marched directly to Camden, where, April 25th, he was engaged with lord Rawdon. Victory inclined for some time to the Americans; but the retreat of two companies occasioned the defeat of the whole army. Greene retreated in good order, and took such measures as effectually prevented lord

Rawdon from improving his success, and obliged him in the beginning of May to retire beyond the Santee. While he was in the neighborhood of Santee, Greene hung in one day eight soldiers, who had deserted from his army. For three months afterwards there was no instance of desertion. A number of forts and garrisons in South Carolina now fell into his hands. He commenced the siege of Ninety six May 22d, but he was obliged on the approach of lord Rawdon in June to raise the siege. The army, which had been highly encouraged by the late success, was now reduced to the melancholy necessity of retreating to the extremity of the state. The American commander was advised to retire to Virginia; but to suggestions of this kind, he replied; "I will recover S. Carolina, or die in the attempt." Waiting till the British forces were divided, he faced about, and lord Rawdon was pursued in his turn, and was offered battle after he reached his encampment at Orangeburgh, but he declined it. Sept. 8th Greene covered himself with glory by the victory at the Eutaw springs, in which the British, who fought with the utmost bravery, lost 1100 men, and the Americans about half that number. For his good conduct in this action congress presented him with a British standard and a golden medal. This engagement may be considered as closing the revolutionary war in S. Carolina. During the remainder of his command he had to struggle with the greatest difficulties from the want of supplies for his troops. Strong symptoms of mutiny appeared, but his firmness and decision completely quelled it.

After the conclusion of the war he returned to Rhode Island, where the greatest dissensions prevailed, and his endeavors to restore harmony were attended with success. In Oct. 1785 he sailed to Georgia, where he had a considerable estate not far distant from Savannah. Here he passed his time as a private citizen, occupied by domestic concerns. While walking without an umbrella, the intense rays of the sun overpowered him,

and occasioned an inflammation of the brain, of which he died June 19, 1786, aged 46. In Aug. following congress ordered a monument to be erected to his memory at the seat of the federal government. His widow married Phineas Miller, the co-partner of Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin. His youngest daughter, Mrs. Louisa C. Shaw, died at Cumberland island in Apr. 1831. His eldest surviving brother, Wm., died at E. Greenwich in Oct. 1826, aged 83. He possessed a humane and benevolent disposition, and, abhorring the cruelties and excesses, of which partizans on both sides were guilty, uniformly inculcated a spirit of moderation. Yet he was resolutely severe, when the preservation of discipline rendered severity necessary. In the campaign of 1781 he displayed the prudence, the military skill, the unshaken firmness, and the daring courage, which are seldom combined, and which place him in the first rank of American officers. His judgment was correct, and his self possession never once forsook him. In one of his letters he says, that he was seven months in the field without taking off his clothes for a single night. It is thought, that he was the most endeared to the commander in chief of all his associates in arms. Washington often lamented his death with the keenest sorrow. — *Hillhouse's orat. on his death; American mus.* II. III. VII. *Mass. mag.* IV. 616, 671; *Gordon; Marshall; Ramsay's S. C.* II.; *Holmes; Stedman*, II. 376; *Warren*, III. 56-59.

GREENUP, Christopher, governor of Kentucky, after Shelby and Garrard, from 1804 to 1808, when he was succeeded by Charles Scott. He was a brave patriot of the revolution and participated in the perils of war. He was for years a faithful and able member of the state and national legislature. He died at Frankfort in May 1818. In the public estimation he was the most useful man in Kentucky.

GRIDLEY, Jeremy, attorney general of the province of Mass., was graduated at Harvard college in 1725. He was edi-

tor of the weekly rehearsal, a newspaper, which commenced in Boston Sept. 27, 1731, and continued only for one year. He soon became pre-eminent as a lawyer, and was appointed king's attorney. In this capacity he in 1761 defended the writs of assistance, which the custom house officers had applied for to the superior court, and by which they would be authorized to enter at their discretion suspected houses. He was opposed with great force of argument by his former pupil, Mr. Otis. He died Sept. 10, 1767, being colonel of the first regiment of militia, and grand master of the free masons. His strength of understanding and his extensive knowledge, particularly his intimate acquaintance with classical literature, gave him the first rank among men of intellect and learning, while his thorough knowledge of the canon and civil law placed him at the head of his profession. He possessed at the same time a sensibility of heart, which endeared him to all who were connected with him in social and domestic life. His fortitude in his last moments resulted from the principles of religion.—*Hist. col.* iii. 301 ; v. 212 ; *Boston post boy*, Sept. 14, 1767 ; *Minot*, i. 88—90 ; *Gordon*, i. 141.

GRIDLEY, Richard, maj. general, brother of the preceding, was born in Boston in 1711. In 1746 he was engineer in the reduction of Louisbourg. In 1755 he again entered the army as chief engineer and colonel of infantry. Under Winalow he was concerned in the expedition to Crown point in 1756, and constructed the fortifications on lake George. He served under Amherst in 1758, and was with Wolfe on the plains of Abraham. For his services Magdalen island was given him, with half pay. At the commencement of the revolution he was appointed chief engineer. He skilfully laid out the works in fortification of Breed's hill, the day before the battle of June 17th, in which he was wounded. He died at Stoughton June 20, 1796, aged 84. His daughter, Jane, who married Elijah Hunt of Northampton, died in 1819, aged 80.

GRIDLEY, Elnathan, a missionary at Smyrna, was born in Farmington, Con. ; was graduated at Yale college in 1820 ; and studied theology at Andover. He also studied physic. He was ordained as a missionary Aug. 25, 1825, and sailed with Mr. Brewer Aug. 16, 1826. After his arrival at Smyrna, he studied Modern Greek and Turkish. In June 1827 he accompanied a friend to Endurouk, a Greek village, 6 miles from Caesaria, in the interior of Asia Minor. There he died Sept. 27, 1827, aged 31. Proposing to ascend mount Argeus, which is about 13,000 feet high, covered with perpetual snows, he with much fatigue Sept. 13th approached within 300 or 400 feet of the summit, when he was prevented from advancing by perpendicular rocks. The next day he suffered from the head ache and soon fell a victim to a malignant fever, occasioned probably by his imprudence.—*Miss. herald*, Apr. 1828.

GRIFFIN, Cyrus, president of congress, was a native of England ; in 1778 he was elected a delegate to congress from Virginia, and again in 1787. Under the constitution he was a judge of the district court from Dec. 1789 for 21 years. At his first court John Marshall was admitted as counsel. He died at York town Dec. 10, 1810, aged 62.

GRIFFIN, Edmund D., a distinguished writer, was the second son of George Griffin, and was born at Wyoming, Penns. Sept. 10, 1804. His mother was the daughter of col. Zebulon Butler who commanded in the defence of Wyoming, when it was desolated by the British and Indians in 1778. His parents removing to New York, he was at the age of 12 placed under the instruction of David Graham of that city. With unequalled ardor he now pursued the various branches of study, gaining the highest rank in the school. In this school it was an excellent arrangement, which required frequent exercises in composition. Young Griffin wrote 9 little volumes of essays, and thus acquired a rich flow of language and remarkable copiousness and energy of thought. At the age of 14, Mr. Gra-

ham's school being discontinued, he was transferred to that of Mr. Nelson, a celebrated blind teacher. In 1823, at the age of 18, he was graduated at Columbia college with the highest honors of his class. After prosecuting the study of law about two months in the office of his father, he determined to prepare for the ministry, and entered on his studies in the seminary of the episcopal church, although none of his family were then episcopalians. One motive, which influenced him in his choice, was his repugnance to the doctrines of calvinism. In Aug. 1826 he was admitted to deacon's orders, and soon became an assistant preacher in the church in Hamilton square and also associate with Dr. Lyell. In the hope of promoting his ultimate usefulness he visited Europe in 1828. Arriving in Nov. at Paris, he there passed two months, and crossed the Alps into Italy. He set sail on his return April 1, 1830, and in the short passage of 16 days reached New York. Being immediately invited, in the absence of the professor, to deliver in the college a course of lectures on the history of literature, he performed this service in May and June. The lectures, which are published, related to Roman and Italian and English literature, and are "a noble monument of promptitude, diligence, and knowledge." From a journey of recreation he returned to New York, Aug. 25th, and three days after was seized with an acute disease, an inflammation of the bowels, which terminated his life Sept. 1, 1830, at the age of 26. He died in meek submission and joyful trust in the Redeemer, admonishing others to pursue the course to a blessed immortality. On reviving, after a spasm, which seemed to be fatal, he said with a smile of inexpressible sweetness, "I did not get off that time;" but, checking himself, he added, "that was a rebellious thought; I must wait God's time to die."—He was buried by the side of his beloved sister.—Language cannot depict the desolation, which must have come over the heart of a father, enthusiastically attached to a

son of such promise. Such a blow, however alleviated by the memorials of the genius and by the virtuous fame of the departed youth, would seem to be insufferable without the hope of a re-union in the world of holiness and joy.—Probably America cannot boast of any young man, who at so early a period reached such a height of learning and eloquence. He had taste, and feeling, and enthusiasm; and his powers of description are unrivalled. His poetical talents were of a high order. Two volumes of his works have been published, with the title *Remains of Rev. Edmund D. Griffin*, compiled by Francis Griffin; with a biographical memoir of the deceased, by John Mc Vickar, D. D., 2 vols. 8vo. 1831. Among the pieces in his *Remains* are his lectures and a journal of his travels.

GRIFFITS, Samuel Powell, M. D., a physician in Philadelphia, was born in that city July 21, 1759. His medical education was completed during his residence of 3 years in Europe. After his return he practised more than 40 years till his death, May 12, 1826, aged 67. He was a quaker. Every morning he read the N. Testament in Greek or Latin. He was seldom absent from religious meetings. During the prevalence of the yellow fever in various years he never deserted his post. Yet he believed the fever to be contagious. The establishment of the Dispensary and other charitable societies were promoted by his efforts. Of the Eclectic repertory he was one of the editors.—*Thacher*, i. 275-285.

GRIMKE, John, F., judge of the supreme court of S. Carolina, was a colonel in the war of the revolution. He died in 1819. He published a revised edition of the laws of S. C. to 1789; on the duty of justices of the peace; a probate directory.

GRISWOLD, Roger, governor of Con., was the son of Matthew Griswold, who was chief justice, and the governor after Trumbull from 1784 to 1785, when he was succeeded by Huntington. He

was born at Lyme May 21, 1762; his mother was the daughter of gov. R. Wolcott. Having graduated at Yale college in 1780, he studied law. In 1794 he was elected a member of congress, and was for many years a distinguished member of the federal party. In 1801 he declined the appointment, offered him by Mr. Adams, of secretary at war; probably because the accession of Mr. Jefferson would in a few days remove him. In 1807 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the state. He was also lieut. gov. from 1809 till May 1811, when he was elected governor in opposition to Mr. Treadwell. He refused to place 4 companies under gen. Dearborn, at the requisition of the president, for *garrison* purposes, deeming the requisition unconstitutional, as they were not wanted "to repel invasion, &c." For 4 or 5 years he was afflicted with paroxysms of suffering. He died at Norwich, Oct. 25, 1812, aged 50: his body was removed to Lyme. An eulogium on him was pronounced at New Haven by D. Daggett before the general assembly. His successor was John Cotton Smith.

GROS, John Daniel, D. D., professor of moral philosophy in Columbia college, and minister in the city of N. Y., was a German. During the revolutionary conflict he was a minister of a Dutch reformed church on the frontier of the state, and was exposed to many perils. After the war he removed to N. York. He died at Canojoharie May 25, 1812, aged 75. He published *Natural principles of rectitude &c.* a systematic treatise on moral philosophy, 8vo. 1795.

GUNN, Alexander, D. D., minister of the reformed Dutch church at Bloomingdale, New York, died Sept. 18, 1829. His widow died in 1831. He published memoirs of the late Dr. Livingston.

GWINNETT, Button, a member of congress, was born in England about 1732, and after he came to this country purchased a large tract of land in Georgia and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. Elected to congress in 1776, he signed the declaration of independence.

At this period he was a competitor with col. Lackland M^cIntosh for the office of brigadier general, and formed a settled hostility to his successful rival. Being afterwards president of the council, he nominated a subordinate officer to the command of an expedition against Florida. The expedition failed, and by consequence Mr. Gwinnett failed to be elected governor in May 1777. In the mortification of his adversary M^cIntosh exulted. In the result Mr. G. challenged him. Fighting at the distance of 12 feet, both were wounded, and Mr. G. died of his wounds May 27, 1777, aged 44. In his miserable death may be seen the effects of envy, rivalry, and hatred. Had he possessed the spirit of the gospel, he would not thus have perished. Had he been governed by moral and religious principles, he might have been the ornament of his state.—*Goodrich's lives.*

HABERSHAM, Joseph, postmaster general of the U. S. was the son of James H., a merchant of Savannah, who died at Brunswick, N. J. August 29, 1775. He served with reputation in the revolutionary war and had the rank of lieut. colonel. In 1785 he was a member of congress; in 1795 he was appointed postmaster general, but resigned the place in 1800. In 1802 he was president of the Branch bank in Savannah, where he died Nov. 1815, aged 65.

HAINES, Charles G., adjutant general of New York, was born in Canterbury, N. H., and was early thrown upon the resources of his own mind. He graduated at Middlebury in 1816. In 1818 he removed to the city of New York. As a lawyer he was respectable; but his talents were of a popular kind, and he gave himself to politics. He supported Mr. Clinton. No young man, perhaps, ever acquired so much influence. He died of the consumption at Bloomingdale July 8, 1825, aged 32. His writings were numerous. He published considerations on the canal, 1818; memoir of T. A. Emmet, 1829.—*N. Y. Statesman, July 8.*

HAKLUYT, Richard, a geographer, was born in 1553 and died 1616. He was

buried at Westminster abbey. To him sir Walter Raleigh assigned his patent for discoveries in America & he was appointed one of the company. Purchas made use of his manuscripts. He published Voyages, navigations, traffiques, and discoveries of the English nation, fol., 3 vols. 1589-1600; Virginia richly valued, by the description of Florida, 1609. An edition of his works was published, 5 vols. 4to. 1809-1812.

HALE, John, first minister of Beverly, Mass., the son of Robert H., was born at Charlestown June 3, 1636; graduated in 1657; was ordained Sept. 20, 1667, and was chaplain in the expedition to Canada in 1690. He died May 15, 1700, aged 63. His son, James, minister of Ashford, Con., died in Oct. 1742, aged 56. In the witchcraft delusion of 1692, beginning in the family of Mr. Parris, he was deluded and approved of the judicial measures. His modest inquiry into the nature of witchcraft was published in 1702. His account of the witchcraft was made use of by C. Mather, in *Magnalia*, vi. 79.

HALE, Nathan, captain, a revolutionary officer, was a descendant of the preceding. He was the son of Richard H. of Coventry, Con. and graduated at Yale college in 1773 with high reputation. In the war he commanded a company in col. Knowlton's regiment, and was with the army in the retreat from Long Island in 1776. Washington having applied to Knowlton for a discreet and enterprising officer to penetrate the enemy's camp and procure intelligence, Hale passed in disguise to the British camp, but on his return was apprehended and carried before lord Wm. Howe, by whom he was ordered for execution the next morning. He was denied a bible and the aid of a clergyman. The letters, full of fortitude and resignation, which he had written to his mother and sister, were destroyed. He was hung, regretting, that he had but one life to lose for his country; though executed in a brutal manner as a spy, he was firm and composed. In education and talents he was superior perhaps to Andre,

who died also as a spy: in patriotic devotion to his country, hazarding in her sacred cause not only life but honor and home, no one was superior to him. Dwight honored him by some lines on his death.—*Amer. Rememb.* 1782, p. 285; *Knapp's lect.* 254-255.

HALL, Lyman, governor of Georgia, was a native of Conn., and graduated at Yale college in 1747. Having studied medicine, he established himself at Sunbury, Georgia. He early and zealously espoused the cause of his country. His efforts were particularly useful in inducing the Georgians to join the American confederacy. In May 1775 he was a member of congress, and signed the declaration of independence, and continued in that body to the close of 1780. While the British had possession of Georgia, they confiscated his property. In 1783 he was elected governor; the next year he was succeeded by J. Houston. He died in Feb. 1791, aged 66. Though warm and enthusiastic, he had the guidance of a sound judgment.—*Goodrich's lives.*

HALL, Gordon, first American missionary at Bombay, was a native of Berkshire county, Mass., and was graduated at Williams' college in 1808. Having studied theology, he refused an invitation to settle in Con., saying "wo is me if I preach not the gospel to the heathen." Offering himself as a missionary to the American Board of Commissioners for missions, he was ordained at Salem, with Newell, Judson, Nott, and Rice Feb. 6, 1812, and in the same month sailed for Calcutta. Another band of missionaries consisting of Bardwell, Meigs, Poor, Richards, and Warren sailed for Ceylon in Oct. 1812, followed by Graves and Nichols in 1817, and by Winslow, Spaulding, Woodward, and Dr. Scudder in 1819. Mr. Hall arrived at Bombay in Feb. 1813; and there spent 13 years in his benevolent toils, with a purpose unaltered and zeal unquenched. He had just revised the New Testament in Mah-ratta, when, as he was on a journey in the interior, he was seized with the chol-

era, which proved fatal in 8 or 9 hours. He died March 20, 1826, aged about 36. His wife was a native of England. He was a man of great force of mind and decision of character, of ardent piety and of entire devotedness to the work of a missionary. His vigorous frame and habits of life fitted him to endure the hardships of a missionary. His qualifications of every kind for the work, to which he devoted his life, were very uncommon. His appeal to the American Christians in behalf of the 12 millions, speaking the Mahratta language, was published in the *Miss. herald* Oct. 1826. He wrote also, with Newell, the Conversion of the world, or the claims of 600 millions &c., 2d ed. 1818. The N. Testament in Mahratta was printed at the mission press in Bombay in 1826.—*Miss. her.*, Oct. 1826.

HALL, John E., editor of the *Port folio*, died at Philadelphia June 1829, aged 44. He published *American law journal*, 6 vols, 1808-1817.

HALLOCK, Jeremiah, minister of Canton, Con., was born on Long Island March 1758, and served as a soldier in the revolutionary war. He died June 3, 1826, aged 68. For his piety he was peculiarly distinguished. His life was written by Cyrus Yale.

HAMILTON, Andrew, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, died Aug. 4, 1741. He had been speaker of the house of assembly, but he resigned this office in 1739 on account of his age and infirmities. He filled several stations with honor, integrity, and ability. In Zenger's trial at New York he acquired much reputation as a lawyer. His son, James Hamilton, was repeatedly governor of Pennsylvania between the years 1748 and 1771.—*Proud's hist. Penns.* II. 216-219.

HAMILTON, Alexander, first secretary of the treasury of the U.S., of Scotch or English descent, was born in the island of Nevis in 1757. At the age of 16 he accompanied his mother to New York, and entered a student of Columbia college, in which he continued about 8 years. While a member of this institution the first buddings of his intellect

gave presages of his future eminence. The contest with Great Britain called forth the first talents on each side, and his juvenile pen asserted the claims of the colonies against very respectable writers. His papers exhibited such evidence of intellect and wisdom, that they were ascribed to Mr. Jay. At the age of 18 he entered the army as an officer of artillery. The first sound of war awakened his martial spirit, and as a soldier he soon conciliated the regard of his brethren in arms. It was not long before he attracted the notice of Washington, who in 1777 selected him as an aid with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Throughout the campaign, which terminated in the capture of Lord Cornwallis, he commanded a battalion of light infantry. At the siege of York in 1781, when the second parallel was opened, two redoubts, which flanked it and were advanced three hundred yards in front of the British works, very much annoyed the men in the trenches. It was resolved to possess them, and to prevent jealousies the attack of the one was committed to the Americans and of the other to the French. The detachment of the Americans was commanded by the marquis de la Fayette, and colonel Hamilton, at his own earnest request, led the advanced corps, consisting of 2 battalions. Towards the close of the day, Oct. 14th, the troops rushed to the charge without firing a single gun. The works were carried with but little loss.

Soon after the capture of Cornwallis, Hamilton sheathed his sword, and, being encumbered with a family destitute of funds, at the age of twenty five applied to the study of the law in New York. In this profession he soon rose to distinction. But his private pursuits could not detach him from a regard to the public welfare. The violence, which was meditated against the property and persons of all, who remained in the city during the war, called forth his generous exertions, and by the aid of governor Clinton the faithless and revengeful scheme was defeated. In July 1792 he was chosen a member of congress. He was chairman of the com-

mittee, which reported a resolution to provide a sinking fund to pay the national debt. In 1786 he was chosen a member of the assembly of New York, and he introduced and ably supported the bill for acceding to the assumed independence of Vermont. A more important affair now demanded his talents. After witnessing the debility of the confederation he was fully impressed with the necessity of an efficient general government, and he was appointed with two others in 1787 a member of the federal convention for New York. He assisted in forming the constitution of our country. It did not indeed completely meet his wishes. He was afraid, that it did not contain sufficient means of strength for its own preservation, and that in consequence we should share the fate of many other republics and pass through anarchy to despotism. He was in favor of a more permanent executive and senate. He wished for a strong government, which would not be shaken by the conflict of different interests through an extensive territory, and which should be adequate to all the forms of national exigency. He was apprehensive, that the increased wealth and population of the states would lead to encroachments on the union, and he anticipated the day, when the general government, unable to support itself, would fall. But believing the constitution to be incomparably superior to the old confederation, he exerted all his talents in its support, though it did not rise to his conception of a perfect system. By his pen, in the papers signed Publius, and by his voice in the convention of New York in the summer of 1788 he contributed much to its adoption. When the government was organized in 1789, Washington placed him at the head of the treasury. In his reports he proposed plans for funding the debt of the union and for assuming the debts of the respective states, for establishing a bank and mint, and for procuring a revenue. He wished to redeem the reputation of his country by satisfying her creditors, and combine with the government such a

monied interest, as might facilitate its operations. But while he opened sources of wealth to thousands by establishing public credit, and thus restoring the public paper to its original value, he did not enrich himself. He did not take advantage of his situation, nor improve the opportunity he enjoyed for acquiring a fortune. Though accused of amassing wealth, he did not vest a dollar in the public funds.

In the early stage of the administration a disagreement existed between Mr. Hamilton and the secretary of state, Mr. Jefferson, which increased till it issued in such open hostility, and introduced such confusion in the cabinet, that Washington found it necessary to address a letter to each, recommending forbearance and moderation. Mr. Hamilton was apprehensive of danger from the encroachment of the states and wished to add new strength to the general government; while Mr. Jefferson entertained little jealousy of the state sovereignties, and was rather desirous of checking and limiting the exercise of the national authorities, particularly the power of the executive. Other points of difference existed, and reconciliation could not be effected. In the beginning of 1793, after intelligence of the rupture between France and Great Britain had been received, Hamilton, as one of the cabinet of the president, supported the opinion, that the treaty with France was no longer binding, and that a nation might absolve itself from the obligations of real treaties, when such a change takes place in the internal situation of the other contracting party, as renders the continuance of the connexion disadvantageous or dangerous. He advised therefore, that the expected French minister should not be received in an unqualified manner. The secretary of state on the other hand was of opinion, that the revolution in France had produced no change in the relations between the two countries, and could not weaken the obligation of treaties; and this opinion was embraced by Washington. The advice of Hamilton was fol-

lowed in regard to the insurrection in Pennsylvania in 1794, and such a détachment was sent out under his own command, that it was suppressed without effusion of blood. He remained but a short time afterwards in office. As his property had been wasted in the public service, the care of a rising family made it his duty to retire, that by renewed exertions in his profession he might provide for their support. He accordingly resigned his office on the last of Jan. 1795, and was succeeded by Mr. Wolcott. Not long after this period, as he was accused of peculation, he was induced to repel the charge, and in doing this he thought it necessary to disclose a circumstance, which it would have been more honorable to his character to have left in oblivion. This was an adulterous connexion with a Mrs. Reynolds, while he was secretary of the treasury. When a provisional army was raised in 1798 in consequence of the injuries and demands of France, Washington suspended his acceptance of the command of it on the condition, that Hamilton should be his associate and the second in command. This arrangement was accordingly made. After the adjustment of our dispute with the French republic, and the discharge of the army in the summer of 1800, he returned again to his profession in the city of New York. In this place he passed the remainder of his days.

In June 1804 colonel Burr, vice president of the United States, addressed a letter to Hamilton, requiring his acknowledgment or denial of the use of any expression derogatory to the honor of the former. This demand was deemed inadmissible, and a duel was the consequence. After the close of the circuit court, the parties met at Hoboken July 11th, and Hamilton fell on the same spot, where his son a few years before had fallen, in obedience to the same principle of honor, and in the same violation of the laws of God and of man. He was carried into the city, and being desirous of receiving the sacrament of the Lord's supper, he immediately sent for Dr. Mason. As

the principles of his church prohibited him from administering the ordinance in private, this minister of the gospel informed Hamilton, that the sacrament was an exhibition and pledge of the mercies, which the Son of God has purchased, and that the absence of the sign did not exclude from the mercies signified, which were accessible to him by faith in their gracious Author. He replied, "I am aware of that. It is only as a sign, that I wanted it." In the conversation, which ensued, he disavowed all intention of taking the life of colonel Burr, and declared his abhorrence of the whole transaction. When the sin, of which he had been guilty, was intimated to him, he assented with strong emotion; and when the infinite merit of the Redeemer, as the propitiation for sin, the sole ground of our acceptance with God, was suggested, he said with emphasis, "I have a tender reliance on the mercy of the Almighty through the merits of the Lord Jesus Christ." Bishop Moore was afterwards sent for, and, after making suitable inquiries of the penitence and faith of general Hamilton, and receiving his assurance, that he would never again, if restored to health, be engaged in a similar transaction, but would employ all his influence in society to discountenance the barbarous custom, administered to him the communion. After this his mind was composed. He expired July 12, 1804, aged about 47. His wife, a daughter of general Schuyler, survived him, with several children. Like his antagonist, Mr. Burr, he was small in person and short in stature.

In assigning the reasons for accepting the challenge of col. Burr, while he seems to intimate his apprehensions, that the debility of the general government would be followed by convulsions, he also alludes to the demand, which, in such an event, might be made upon his military talents. His words are, "the ability to be in future useful, whether in resisting mischief or effecting good, in those crises of our public affairs, which seem likely to happen, would probably be in-

separable from a conformity with public prejudice in this particular." With all his preeminence of talents he is yet a melancholy proof of the influence, which intercourse with a depraved world has in perverting the judgment. In principle he was opposed to duelling, his conscience was not hardened, and he was not indifferent to the happiness of his wife and children; but no consideration was strong enough to prevent him from exposing his life in single combat. His own views of usefulness were followed in contrariety to the injunctions of his Maker and Judge. He had been for some time convinced of the truth of Christianity, and it was his intention, if his life had been spared, to have written a work upon its evidences.

He published the letters of Phocion, which were in favor of the loyalists after the peace, in two pamphlets, 1794. The Federalist, a series of essays, which, under the signature of Publius, appeared in the public papers in the interval between the publication and the adoption of the constitution of the United States, and which was designed to elucidate and support its principles, was written by him in conjunction with Mr. Jay and Mr. Madison. The Washington City Gazette Dec. 22, 1817, states indirectly on the authority of Mr. Madison himself, that Hamilton wrote all the numbers excepting numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, & 64, which were written by Mr. Jay; and numbers 10, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 37 to 58 inclusive, 62 & 63, which were written by Mr. Madison. This work has been published in two volumes, and is held in the highest estimation. His reports while secretary of the treasury are very long, and display great powers of mind. Some of them are preserved in the American museum. In the report upon manufactures he controverts the principles of Adam Smith. In the papers signed Pacificus, written in 1793, while he justified the proclamation of neutrality, he also supported his opinion, that we were absolved from the obligation of our treaties with France, and that justice was on the side of the coalition of the

European power for the re-establishment of the French monarchy. A series of essays in defence of the British treaty under the signature of Camillus, was written by him in the summer of 1795. He published also observations on certain documents &c. being a defence of himself against the charge of peculation, 1797; the stand, or essays signed Titus Manlius, designed to awaken this country to a sense of its danger from France, 1798; and a letter concerning the public conduct and character of his excellency John Adams, president of the United States, 1800. In this letter he endeavors to show, that the venerable patriot, who was more disposed than himself to maintain peace with France, was unworthy of being replaced in the high station, which he occupied. His writings were collected and published in three vols. 1810. — *Mason's orat. on his death; Nott's discourse; Morris' fun. oration; Otis' eulogy; Ames' sketch; Marshall, v. 131, 350-360, 607-611.*

HAMILTON, Paul, secretary of the navy of the U. S., was the governor of S. Carolina from 1804 to 1806, when he was succeeded by Charles Pinckney. He was secretary of the navy in the administration of Mr. Madison from 1809 to 1813; and he died at Beaufort June 30, 1816. He was a patriot of the revolution.

HANCOCK, John, minister of Lexington, Massachusetts, was born in 1670, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1689. He was ordained Nov. 2, 1698. After a ministry of more than half a century, he died very suddenly Dec. 6, 1752, aged 81. Two of his sons were ministers, one of whom, Ebenezer, was settled as his colleague Jan. 2, 1733, and died Jan. 28, 1740. Mr. Hancock possessed a facetious temper, and in general his wit was used with discretion. Being a friend to peace he exerted himself, and with success, to preserve harmony in his parish. By his brethren in the ministry he was highly respected and beloved, and as he was for many years senior minister in the county, his services were frequently requested in ecclesiastical councils.

He had given the charge to twenty one ministers. He retained uncommon vigor to the last. He published the election sermon, 1722; a sermon preached in Boston, 1724; at the ordination of his son, 1726; at the installation of T. Harrington 1748.—*Appleton's fun. serm.*

HANCOCK, John, minister of Braintree, Mass. was the son of the preceding, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1719. He was ordained as successor of Joseph Marsh Nov. 2, 1726. He died May 7, 1744, aged 41. Possessing good talents, he applied with diligence to the studies of the ministerial office. During the revival of religion in America a short time before his death, it was his wish to guard his people against what he considered as enthusiasm on the one hand, and against infidelity and indifference to religion on the other. After a life of uprightness and sobriety, he expressed in his last moments the satisfaction, which he felt in the testimony of a good conscience, and looked for the mercy of the Lord Jesus to eternal life. He published a sermon on the death of E. Quincy, 1738; a century sermon, Sept. 16, 1739; on the good work of grace, 1743; an expository and pacific letter in reply to Mr. Gee, 1745; the Examiner, or Gilbert against Tennent, 1748.—*Gay's fun. ser.*

HANCOCK, Thomas, a benefactor of Harvard college, was the son of Mr. Hancock of Lexington, and died in Boston Aug. 1, 1764. His portrait at full length is in the philosophy chamber of the college. His nephew, the late governor Hancock, inherited most of his property; but he bequeathed 1000*l.* sterling for founding a professorship of the Hebrew and other oriental languages in Harvard college; 1000*l.* to the society for propagating the gospel among the Indians in North America; and 600*l.* to the town of Boston towards erecting a hospital for the reception of such persons, as are deprived of their reason. Stephen Sewall, the first Hancock professor of Hebrew in the university of Cambridge, was inducted into his office in 1765.—*Ann. reg. for 1764, 116; Holmes.*

HANCOCK, John, LL. D., governor of Massachusetts, the son of Mr. Hancock of Braintree, was born about the year 1737. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1754. On the death of his uncle, Thomas Hancock, he received a very considerable fortune, and soon became an eminent merchant. In 1766 he was chosen a member of the house of representatives for Boston with James Otis, Thomas Cushing, and Samuel Adams. The seizure of his sloop, Liberty, in 1768 for evading the laws of trade occasioned a riot, and several of the commissioners of the customs narrowly escaped with their lives. As the controversy with Great Britain assumed a more serious shape and affairs were hastening to a crisis, he evinced his attachment to the rights of his country. He was president of the provincial congress in 1774. June 12th of the following year general Gage issued his proclamation, offering pardon to all the rebels, excepting Sam. Adams and John Hancock, "whose offences," it is declared, "are of too flagitious a nature to admit of any other consideration, than that of condign punishment." Mr. Hancock was at this time a member of the continental congress, of which he was chosen president May 24th in the place of Peyton Randolph, who was under the necessity of returning home. In this office, as the head of the illustrious congress of 1776, he signed the declaration of independence. In consequence of the ill state of his health he took his leave of congress in Oct. 1777, and received their thanks for his unremitting attention and steady impartiality in discharging the duties of his office. Henry Laurens was his successor.

On the adoption of the present constitution of Massachusetts, he was chosen the first governor in Oct. 1780, and was annually re-elected and continued in that office till Feb. 1785, when he resigned. In 1787 he was again chosen in the place of Mr. Bowdoin and remained in the chair till his death, Oct. 8, 1793, aged 56. His administration was very popular. It was apprehended by some, that on his accession the dignity of government would not

be sufficiently maintained; but his language on assuming the chair was manly & decisive, and by his moderation & lenity the civil convulsion was completely quieted without the shedding of blood by the hand of the civil magistrate. Fourteen persons, who received sentence of death, were pardoned. In his public speeches to the legislature he acquitted himself with a degree of popular eloquence, which is seldom equalled. In one of his last acts as governor he supported in a dignified manner the sovereignty of the individual states. By a process commenced against Massachusetts in favor of William Vassal, he was summoned by a writ to answer to the prosecution in the court of the United States. But he declined the smallest concession, which might lessen the independence of the state, whose interests were intrusted to his care, and he supported his opinion with firmness and dignity. Litigations of this nature were soon afterwards precluded by an amendment of the constitution of the United States.—Mr. Hancock is represented as not possessing extraordinary powers of mind, and as not honoring the sciences very much by his personal attentions. But he was easy in his address, polished in his manners, affable, and liberal; and as president of congress he exhibited a dignity, impartiality, quickness of conception, and constant attention to business, which secured him respect. As the chairman of a deliberative body, few could preside with such reputation. In the early periods of his public career, it has been said, that he was somewhat inconstant in his attachment to the cause of his country. Though this representation should be true; yet from the commencement of the war the part, which he took, was decided and uniform, and his patriotic exertions are worthy of honorable remembrance. By the suavity of his manners and his insinuating address he secured an almost unequalled popularity. He could speak with ease and propriety on every subject. Being considered a republican in principle and a firm supporter of the cause of freedom, whenever he consented to be a candi-

date for governor, he was chosen to that office by an undivided majority. In private life he was charitable and generous. With a large fortune he had also a disposition to employ it for useful and benevolent purposes. The poor shared liberally in his bounty. He was also a generous benefactor of Harvard college. He published an oration, which he delivered on the Boston massacre, 1774.—*Thacher's serm. on his death; Gordon, i. 508, 231; ii. 31; iii. 18—21, 499; Warren, i. 212—215, 490; Minor's hist. insur. 179, 184; Holmes.*

HANSON, John, president of congress from 1781 to 1783, was a delegate from Maryland and a distinguished friend of his country. He died in Prince George county Nov. 13, 1783.

HANSON, Alexander Contee, a senator of the U. S., was the grandson of the preceding, and the son of Alex. F. H., chancellor of Maryland, who died Jan. 23, 1806. He edited with Mr. Wagner the Federal republican at Baltimore. The printing establishment, after the declaration of war in 1812, was attacked by a mob, on which occasion Mr. Hanson's friends, gens. Lingan and Lee, were wounded. Elected to congress in the same year, he was a distinguished opposer of the administration. In 1816 he was appointed a senator in the place of gen. Harper; and died at Belmont] Apr. 23, 1819, aged 33. At the age of 24, in Jan. 1810, he was guilty of the folly and crime of fighting a duel, occasioned by political controversy, with capt. Gordon of the navy.

HARDENBERGH, Jacobus R., D. D., first president of Queen's college in New Jersey, was a native of this country. He was not favored with many advantages in the early part of his education, yet with a powerful mind and habits of persevering application he made great progress in knowledge. He was ordained by that party in the Dutch churches, which was denominated the Cetus, and was its most distinguished and able supporter. He cheerfully exerted himself with Dr. Livingston in 1771, when he was minister

of Raritan, to heal the division of the Dutch churches, and a union was completed in the following year. After the charter of Queen's college at New Brunswick was obtained in 1770 he was the first president and died in that office in Nov. 1790. This institution was designed for educating young men for the ministry. Dr. Hardenbergh's piety was ardent; his labors indefatigable; and his ministry greatly blessed.—*Christian's mag.* II. 13, 270.

HARMAR, Josiah, brigadier general, in 1784 conveyed to France the ratification of the definitive treaty. In 1785 he was appointed colonel and commander of the forces on the north western frontier. In the war against the Indians he marched Sept. 30, 1790 from fort Washington, and had an army of 1453 men. His detachment had several engagements with Indians. In the last col. Harding was defeated, near Chillicothe, with the loss of maj. Fontaine, aid to the general, and maj. Wyllys, and upwards of 180 men. The Indians lost 120 warriors and 300 wigwams burnt. After this defeat, called Harmar's defeat, he returned to fort Washington: St. Clair was in command the next year. He died on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, in Aug. 1813.

HARMON, Johnson, colonel, a commander against the Indians in Maine, was a native of York and served under col. Westbrook in his expedition to the upper falls of the Androscoggin in Feb. 1723; and in Sept. was at Arousic, under col. Walton. In Aug. 1794 he and col. Moulton proceeded against the Indian village of Norridgewock, and killed father Ralle, and dispersed the Indians. He resided in his last days at Harpswell, where he died and where his descendants remain.

HARPER, Robert Goodloe, major general, a senator of the United States, was born near Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1765. His parents, who were poor, emigrated, when he was young to Granville, North Carolina. At the age of 15 he joined a troop of horse and served for a short time under Greene. While a

member of Princeton college, where he graduated in 1785, he was a teacher of one or two of the lower classes. He soon afterwards embarked for Charleston, S. C., where he arrived a stranger, with but a dollar or two in his pocket. A gentleman, of whose son he had been the teacher, offered him his assistance and friendship, and introduced him to a lawyer, with whom he studied the profession of the law. In a year he began the practice. He settled in the interior, and soon entered upon public life and was chosen a member of congress. In that body he became very distinguished. He was an earnest supporter of the measures of Washington, and was known as a decided federalist. After the accession of Mr. Jefferson in 1801 he retired from congress, and, having married the daughter of Charles Carroll, he entered upon the practice of the law at Baltimore. He was employed in the defence of judge Chase, when he was impeached. It was by Maryland, that he was elected, a member of the senate. In 1819 and 1820 he visited England, France, and Italy with his family. After his return he engaged with zeal in promoting the interests of the American colonization society. After being engaged in the preceding day in a cause of the circuit court, he died suddenly Jan. 15, 1825, aged 60. He had been subject to the angina pectoris: having breakfasted, he arose from the table and was standing with a newspaper in his hand, when he suddenly fell, and died before medical aid could be procured. It is worthy of remark, that he had just offered himself as a candidate for election to congress in the autumn of the next year; so uncertain and vain are the hopes of men in regard to the future. One of the Reports of the colonization soc. contains an able & long discussion, which he wrote. He published also address on the British treaty, 1796; observations on the dispute between the U. S. and France, 1797; letter on the proceedings of congress; letters to his constituents, March 1801; correspondence with Robert Walsh respecting Germany; address

on the Russian victories, 1813; on the triumphs in Germany, 1814. Some of his addresses and speeches were collected in a volume.—*Encycl. Amer.*

HARRIS, Samuel, a baptist minister, called the apostle of Virginia, was born in Hanover county Jan. 12, 1724. Removing to Pittsylvania co., he there sustained various offices, was col. of the militia, captain of Mayo fort, and commissioner for the fort and army. He was baptized about 1758. He soon preached diligently, but was not ordained until 1769. His pious zeal met the usual return of persecution. He was once pulled down from his stand, as he was preaching, and dragged by the hair, and once knocked down. Having much property, he devoted the greater part to charitable purposes. In his power over the affections of his hearers he was thought to be equal to Whitefield. The Virginians say, he seemed to pour fourth streams of lightning from his eyes. His worldly offices he resigned, as he ascribed to them the diminution of his religious enjoyments. In 1774 the general association of separate baptists, wishing to re-establish the primitive order, as mentioned Ephes. 4: 11., chose Mr. Harris *apostle*, and ordained him by the hands of every minister in that body. No other instance of such an extraordinary appointment is recollected. The following anecdotes may illustrate his character. Meeting a pardoned criminal, who shewed him his pardon received at the gallows, he asked, "Have you shown it to Jesus Christ?" "No, Mr. H., I want you to do it for me." Accordingly the old man dismounted and kneeled, and, with the pardon in one hand and the other on the offender's head rendered thanks and prayed for God's pardon.—He once requested a debtor to pay him in wheat, as he had a good crop; but the man replied that he did not intend to pay until he was sued. Unwilling to leave preaching to attend a vexatious suit, he wrote a receipt in full and presented it to the man, saying, he had sued him in the court of heaven; he should leave the affair with the head of

church, with whom he might settle another day. The man soon loaded his waggon and sent the wheat.—*Benedict*, ii. 330-339.

HARRIS, Tucker, M. D., a physician of Charleston, S. C., was born in that city in 1747; studied at Edinburgh; served his country as a physician in the revolutionary war; and died July 6, 1821, aged 73. He sustained an excellent character and was known as a friend of religion. He published some essays in the medical journal of Philadelphia.—*Thacher's med. biog.*

HARRISON, Robert Hanson, a patriot of the revolution, sustained the office of chief justice of the general court of Maryland. He declined in 1789 the appointment of judge of the Supreme court of the U. S., and died at his residence on the Potomac, in Charles county, April 2, 1790, aged 45. His talents were distinguished, and he enjoyed in a high degree the confidence of his fellow citizens.

HARRISON, Benjamin, gov. of Virginia, was a patriot of the revolution. His father and grandfather, having the name of Benjamin, lived at Berkeley, on the banks of James river, in view of the seaport of Petersburg and Richmond. His father, who married the daughter of Mr. Carter, surveyor general, was killed with two of his daughters by lightning. About 1764 he became a member of the legislature and in 1774 a member of congress, in which body for several years he rendered important services. On signing the declaration of independence, being quite corpulent, he said to Mr. Gerry, who was slender and thin, after putting his name to the instrument,—“when the time of hanging shall come, I shall have the advantage of you; it will be over with me in a minute, but you will be kicking in the air half an hour after I am gone.”—In 1777 he resigned his seat in congress. From 1782 to 1784 he was the popular governor of Virginia, and was succeeded by Henry. He was afterwards a member of the convention for adopting the constitution of the U. S. He died of the gout in

April 1791. His health had been impaired by his free manner of living. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of col. William Bassett. His third son is gen. William Henry Harrison distinguished in the Indian war, governor of Indiana, and more recently minister to Mexico.—*Goodrich's lives.*

HARRISON, Benjamin, a tall man, was a native of Virginia, and died in Georgia in April 1818, aged 44. He was by accurate measurement seven feet, two inches and a half in height.

HART, William, minister of Saybrook, Conn., was graduated at Yale college in 1732 and ordained Nov. 17, 1736. He first gave the name of *Hopkintonian* to certain doctrines, which he opposed. Dr. Hopkins replied to his dialogue. He published nature of regeneration, 1742; with Jona. Todd, narrative of proceedings at Wallingford, in regard to the settlement of J. Dana, 1759; remarks on dangerous errors, against the Hopkinsians, 1770; a dialogue, and a sermon, which was never preached and never will be, against the same; remarks on Edwards' dissertation on the nature of virtue, 1771, which was answered by Dr. Hopkins; and a treatise of qualifications for the sacraments, 1772.

HART, Oliver, minister of Charleston, S. C., was born at Warminster, Bucks county, Penns., July 5, 1723. At the age of eighteen he was impressed with the importance of religion and was baptized. He was ordained at Southampton Oct. 18, 1749, and in the same year went to Charleston, where he succeeded Mr. Chanler, and was minister of the baptist church in that city for 30 years. In such estimation was his character for patriotism and talents held by the council of safety of Carolina, that at the beginning of the revolution he was appointed by them, with William Tennent, to visit the frontiers in order to reconcile some of the disaffected inhabitants to the change, which occurred in public affairs. In Feb. 1780 the warm interest, which he took in promoting the American revolution, induced him to

leave Charleston, lest he should fall into the hands of the British, who were about to besiege the city. In Dec. following he was settled at Hopewell in New Jersey, where he remained till his death Dec. 31, 1795, aged 72.

Mr. Hart possessed strong powers of mind. His imagination was lively and his judgment sound. Though not favored with a liberal education, by diligent study and habitual reflection he became very respectable for his knowledge of Christian truth. He was a uniform advocate of the doctrines of free and sovereign grace. As a preacher his manner was pleasing and his delivery animated. As a citizen he was a firm and decided patriot. He possessed a liberal spirit and exhibited the beneficence, which he recommended. In his last moments he enjoyed the consolations of the gospel, resting his hopes upon the righteousness of Christ. He published several sermons and tracts, namely, dancing exploded; a discourse on the death of William Tennent; the Christian temple; a circular letter on Christ's mediatorial character; America's remembrancer; a gospel church portrayed; and a thanksgiving sermon, 1789. He had a turn for poetry, and wrote much, though none of his productions were published. Many of his papers and of his best books were destroyed by the British army.—*Rogers' and Furman's discourses on his death.*

HART, John, a patriot of the revolution, was the son of Edward Hart of Hopewell, New Jersey. He was a member of the congress of 1774, and in 1776 signed the declaration of independence. In the latter part of this year his farm was pillaged by the enemy and his family dispersed. The alarm and distress of these occurrences caused the death of his wife, whose name was Scudder. After the evacuation of New Jersey he again collected his family; but his health was now failing him, and he died at Hopewell in 1780, leaving many children. He in his religious profession was a baptist, and sustained an excellent character. Great confidence was reposed in the wis-

dom and judgment of "honest John Hart."—*Goodrich's lives*.

HART, Levi, D. D., minister of Preston, Conn., was the son of Thomas H. of Southington, and was graduated at Yale college in 1760. While a member of college he made a public profession of that religion, which regulated his whole life. Having pursued the study of divinity for some time with Dr. Bellamy, whose daughter, Rebecca, he afterwards married, he was settled Nov. 4, 1762 as the minister of the second church in Preston. Here he continued to perform the various duties of the sacred office until a short time before his death, Oct. 27, 1808, aged 69. Receiving from the gift of God a sound and vigorous mind, it was much improved by his scientific and literary acquisitions. Many young men were trained up by him for the ministry. As he united a keen discernment of character to a social and communicative turn of mind, and was always governed by the desire of promoting the interests of religion, he was very useful in his private intercourse with his people, as well as in his public labors. He sought out the abodes of affliction, of poverty, and of distress; and, while he soothed the poor by his conversation, he was enabled also by an exact economy to contribute something from a small salary for the relief of their wants. His disposition was placid; his manners amiable and unassuming; and in the various relations of life he was faithful and affectionate. He engaged zealously in the support of missionary institutions, and the progress of the gospel was the theme of his correspondence with a number of respectable friends of religion in Europe. He published a sermon, preached to the corporation of freemen in Farmington, 1774; election sermon, 1786; on the death of his wife, 1799; on the death of Dr. Hopkins, 1803.—*Panop. and miss. mag.* i. 287, 288.

HARVARD, John, the founder of Harvard college, died in Charlestown, in 1688, soon after his arrival in this country. He had been a minister in England and he preached a short time in Charlestown.

He left a legacy of 779*l.* to the school at Newton, or Cambridge. The next year the general court constituted it a college. The first president was Mr. Dunster.—Precisely 190 years after his death a granite monument was erected to his memory, Sept. 26, 1828, on the top of the burying-hill in Charlestown. On this occasion Edward Everett delivered an address to a large company, including the officers and students of the college. The expense was provided for by the payment of one dollar each by many graduates. The monument is a solid obelisk, 15 feet high, four feet square at the bottom, two at the top, weighing 12 or 13 tons, brought from the quarry at Quincy. On the eastern face is the name of Harvard in high relief; beneath it is an inscription in English on a white marble tablet and on the tablet of the west side, looking toward the college, an inscription in Latin.—*Magnalia*, iv. 126; *Everett's address*; *Hist. col.* 1. 242; *Neal*, i. 199; *Holmes*, i. 247; *Hutchinson*, i. 90.

HAVEN, Samuel, D. D., minister of Portsmouth, N. H., was born in Framingham, Mass., Aug. 16, 1727, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1749. During a revival of religion, his mind was impressed by the truths of God, and he was a great admirer of the preachers, whose labors appeared to be blessed by the Holy Spirit. He was ordained May 6, 1752, and died March 3, 1806, aged 78. His first wife was the daughter of Dr. Appleton of Cambridge. His second wife, who closed his eyes, died herself in a few hours afterwards. They were both buried at the same time, and 12 children followed them to the grave.—Dr. Haven possessed respectable talents, and was acquainted with various departments of science. His mind was rather sprightly, than inclined to abstruse researches and deep investigation. Having paid considerable attention to the study of physic, his usefulness was thus increased among his people. In his theological sentiments he was moderately Calvinistic, though in the latter part of his life he possessed a spirit of catholicism and charity so exce-

sive, as led him privately to speculate with Dr. Chauncy on the sentiment of universal restitution. But he never proclaimed this sentiment from the pulpit, and he declared, that he never meant to risk his salvation on that ground. He excelled in the tender and sympathetic. In scenes of affliction and sorrow he was a son of consolation. On funeral occasions, for variety, copiousness, tenderness, and pertinency of address he was rarely equalled, and he was often instrumental in awakening the careless and convincing the unconvinced.

He published the following sermons; at the request of ministers of N. H., 1760; on the death of George II and the accession of George III, 1761; on the conclusion of the war and the declaration of peace, 1763; at the ordination of Jeremy Belknap, 1767; on the death of Henry Sherburne, 1767; of B. Stevens, 1791; at Cambridge, 1771; at Medfield, 1771; at the election, 1786; on the reasonableness and importance of practical religion, 1794; the Dudleian lecture, 1798; after the ordination of T. Alden, as his colleague, 1800.—*Buckminster's sermon on his death.*

HAVEN, Jason, minister of Dedham Mass., was born at Framingham March 13, 1733, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1754. He was ordained pastor of the first church in Dedham Feb. 5, 1756. In his old age his impaired health rendering a colleague necessary, Joshua Bates was ordained March 16, 1803. Mr. Haven died May 17, 1803, aged 70. He was furnished with talents for the acceptable discharge of the various duties of the sacred office. His discourses were very evangelical; he was eminent in prayer; and his appearance and manners uniformly accorded with his station. Besides several smaller works, he published the following sermons; on the thanksgiving, 1758; at the artillery election, 1761; at a private meeting, 1761; at the ordination of Edward Brooks, 1764; of E. Ward, 1771; of M. Everett, 1774; of S. Palmer, 1792; election sermon, 1769; on the death of Mrs. Hannah Richards, 1770; of Sam-

uel Dunbar, 1783; a sermon to his own people 40 years after his ordination, Feb. 7, 1796.—*Prentiss' serm. on his death.*

HAVEN, Nathaniel Appleton, editor of the Portsmouth journal, grandson of Dr. S. Haven of Portsmouth, was the son of Nathaniel A. H., who was a member of congress in 1809 and died March 1831 aged 69. He was born Jan. 14, 1790; graduated at Harvard college in 1807; settled as a lawyer at Portsmouth and died of the scarlet fever June 3, 1826, aged 36. His wife, the daughter of John Haven, survived with five children. He wrote some pieces of poetry, and many valuable articles for the journal, which he edited from 1821 to 1825. He wrote also for the N. A. review. He was a member of one of the churches in Portsmouth and for six years superintended a sabbath school. His Remains, with a memoir by Geo. Ticknor, was published 1827.—*N. H. hist. col. ii. 229-235.*

HAWKINS, John, an Indian chief, sagamore of Pennacook, had the name of Hancamagus, but the English called him Hawkins, Hakens, or Hogkins. He killed maj. Waldron and his family. By Church his wife was taken prisoner in 1690. The following letter to the governor of N. H. May 15, 1685, is a specimen of his English learning:—"Honor governor, my friend,—You my friend I desire your worship and your power, because I hope you can do som great matters this one. I am poor and naked and I have no men at my place because I afraid allwayes Mohogs he will kill me every day and night. If your worship when please pray help me you no let Mohogs kill me at my place at Malamake river called Panukkog, and Nuttukkog, I will submit your worship and your power.—And now I want powder and such alminishon, shatt and guns, because I have forth at my hom and I plant theare. This all Indian hand, but pray you do consider your humble servant JOHN HOGKINS." In another letter he said, "if my Indian he do you long pray you no put your law because som my Indians sooll, som men much love drunk

then he no know what he do, may be he do mischief when he drunk if so pray you must let me know what be done because I will ponis him what he have done." He called himself "Indian sogmon."—*Farmer's Belkn.* i. 508.

HAWKINS, Benjamin, colonel, long a useful agent for Indian affairs, died at the Creek agency in May 1816. On the settlement of his accounts by his brother, there was found a balance due from the government of 200,000 dollars. His narrative of the Creeks was published among the public documents in Dec. 1801.

HAWLEY, Joseph, distinguished as a statesman and patriot, was born in Northampton, Mass., and was graduated at Yale college in 1742. He engaged in the practice of the law in his native town. In this science he became a great proficient and was one of the most distinguished counsellors in the province. Among his other studies he attained to such an eminence of knowledge in political history and the principles of free government, that during the disputes between Great Britain and the colonies he was regarded as one of the ablest advocates of American liberty. His integrity both in public and in private life was inflexible, and was not even questioned by his political opponents. He was repeatedly elected a member of the council, but refused in every instance to accept the office, as he preferred a seat in the house of representatives, where his character for disinterested patriotism and his bold and manly eloquence gave him an ascendancy, which has seldom been equalled. He was first elected a member of the legislature in 1764. In the latter part of 1776 major Hawley was afflicted with hypochondriacal disorders, to which he had been frequently subject in former periods of his life; and after this he declined public business. He died March 10, 1788, aged 64 years. A letter, which he wrote in 1760, preserved in the life of Edwards, does him the highest honor, for it proves him not incapable of humbling himself for his failings. He had been active in effecting the removal of Mr. Edwards from

Northampton, and he deploras the part, which he took in that affair.

HAWLEY, Gideon, many years a missionary to the Indians, was a native of Connecticut and was graduated at Yale college in 1749. He commenced his missionary labors in February 1752, at Stockbridge. In September he made an excursion to Schoharie in the country of the Mohawk Indians, & after his return to Stockbridge he opened his school again at the beginning of winter under the patronage of Mr. Edwards. Here he was the instructor of the children of a number of Mohawk, Oneida, and Tuscarora families, and preached to them on the sabbath. It being determined by the commissioners for Indian affairs in Boston to establish a mission in the country of the Iroquois, or Indians of the six nations, he engaged in the plan. In May 1753 he commenced his journey towards the wilderness, accompanied by Timothy Woodbridge, a gentleman of abilities, and of great influence among the Indians. Having visited sir William Johnson at his seat upon the Mohawk river and secured his patronage, they proceeded towards the head of the Susquehannah, adoring every night and morning that kind providence, which attended and preserved them in the recesses of the forest. On the fourth of June they reached the place of their destination, Onohoghwaige, or as it is sometimes called Oughquauga, upon the Susquehannah river. Here an interview was held with the Indians, who gave them a good reception. July 31, 1754 Mr. Hawley was ordained at Boston, that his usefulness might be increased by being authorized to administer the ordinances of the gospel. He soon returned to Onohoghwaige, and was there till May 1756, when the French war obliged him to withdraw from that country. He went to Boston in June, and, entering as chaplain in the regiment of colonel Gridley, he soon joined the army above Albany, which was destined against Crown point. After the campaign he made an attempt to return to the place of his mission, but was deterred by the dangers of the enter-

prise. A church was established here by Dr. Forbes in 1762. In December Mr. Hawley went to Stockbridge, where he spent the winter. In 1757 the commissioners of the society for propagating the gospel persuaded him to visit the tribe of Indians at Marshpee, whose pastor, Mr. Briant, had been dismissed, and who were dissatisfied with the labors of Mr. Smith. Here he was installed April 10, 1758, and passed the remainder of his life, being occupied in this place more than half a century in benevolent exertion to enlighten the darkened mind, and to promote the salvation of his Indian brethren. He died Oct. 3, 1807, aged 80 years. In his last sickness he observed, "I have hope of acceptance with God, but it is founded wholly on free and sovereign grace, and not at all on my own works. It is true, my labors have been many; but they have been so very imperfect, attended with so great a want of charity and humility, that I have no hope in them as the ground of my acceptance." An extensive correspondence was the source of much satisfaction to him. As a missionary he was peculiarly well qualified, for there was a dignity in his manner, and an authority in his voice, which had great influence with the Indians. He published in the collections of the historical society biographical and topographical anecdotes respecting Sandwich and Marshpee, and an interesting letter, giving a narrative of his journey to Ono-hoghwage.—*Panoplist*, III. 431; *Hist. col.* III. 188-193; IV. 50-67.

HAY, George, judge of the U. S. court for the eastern district of Virginia, was for many years attorney of the U. S., in which capacity he was the prosecutor of Aaron Burr. As a Virginia legislator he was distinguished. On his return from the Springs, whither he was induced to repair by ill health, he died in Albemarle county Sept. 18, 1830. His wife was the daughter of president Monroe. His political writings, signed "Hortensius," gave him some celebrity. He wrote also a treatise against the

usury laws and the life of John Thompson; a treatise on emigration, 1814, of which a review was ascribed to J. Lowell.

HAYNE, Isaac, a patriot of the revolution, was a native of S. Carolina. In the beginning of the war he lived on his plantation, with an ample fortune; yet he served as a captain of artillery, being also a senator in the legislature. Disgusted with the promotion of a younger officer over him, he resigned his commission and served as a private soldier at the siege of Charleston. At its capitulation May 12, 1780 he was taken prisoner, but was allowed to return home on parole, under an engagement not to bear arms. In 1791 he was required by the British commander to bear arms or to return to Charleston; he refused to do either, but at length was induced to repair to the city on the assurance of being allowed to return, when he should engage to demean himself as a British subject so long as a British army occupied the country. At Charleston he was threatened with close confinement, unless he subscribed a declaration of his allegiance to the British king with an engagement to bear arms in support of the royal government. He subscribed the declaration but expressly objected to the clause, requiring him to bear arms, and was assured, that this would not be required. Thus he was able to return to his family sick with the small pox. One of his children was dead and his wife soon expired. After a time he was summoned to repair to the British standard in disregard of the assurance he had received. Deeming himself, in consequence, absolved from his engagement, he joined the American army in command of a regiment, and in July 1781 sent out a detachment, which captured gen. Williamson. For his recovery the whole British cavalry was ordered out, and col. Hayne fell into their hands. He was thrown into prison in Charleston; and soon ordered by lord Rawdon and col. Balfour to be hanged for taking arms against the British government, after he

had become a subject. The sentence, notwithstanding various petitions and the entreaties of his children on their knees, was executed Aug. 4, 1781. On the morning of his execution he delivered to his son of 13 years some papers to be sent to congress; and added—"go then to the place of my execution and receive my body." Thus fell in the bloom of life a brave officer and good citizen. Gen. Greene issued a proclamation Aug. 26th, saying he should make reprisals. Lord Rawdon's pamphlet in justification of his conduct was examined in the first number of the Southern Review. The minute history of this affair, given by Lee, particularly the letter of col. Hayne to lord Rawdon and col. Balfour, cannot fail to awaken strong feelings of indignation at the conduct of those officers, who ordered his execution. Col. Hayne was not a spy, who might be forthwith executed. He was either a prisoner of war or a British subject. If a prisoner of war, he could not be executed for his lawful conduct in the exercise of arms: if a British subject, he had a right to a formal trial. The court of inquiry was not a court of trial. Besides, as he returned to his home in the character of a British subject; when the country west of the Edisto, in which he lived, fell under the protection of the American arms, he could no longer be considered as a British subject. The effect of his execution was to sharpen by pity and revenge the swords of the Americans.—*Lee's memoirs*, II. 252-274; *Ramsay*, I. 453-460; *Rememb. for 1782*, p. 121.

HAYNES, John, governor of Massachusetts & of Connecticut, was a native of Essex in England, and arrived at Boston in company with Mr. Hooker in 1633. He was soon chosen an assistant, and in 1635 governor. The next year he was succeeded by Mr. Vane. In 1636 he removed to Connecticut, of which colony he was one of the principal founders. He was elected its first governor in April 1639, and was replaced in this office every second year, which was as often as the

constitution would permit, till his death in 1654. He was distinguished for his abilities, prudence, piety, and public spirit, being considered as in no respect inferior to governor Winthrop. His estate and talents were devoted to the interests of the colony of Connecticut. He paid strict attention to family worship, and the religious instruction of his children. His son, Joseph Haynes, was the minister of the first church in Hartford; but the name is now extinct.—*Trumbull's Conn.*, I. 34, 223, 224; *Magnalia*, II. 17; *Hutchinson*, I. 34, 43, 53; *Holmes*.

HAYWARD, Lemuel, M. D., physician in Boston, was born in Braintree and graduated at Harvard college in 1768. He was a fellow student with Eustis under Warren. He commenced the practice at Jamaica plain; was appointed surgeon in the general hospital of the army in 1775; and removed in 1783 to Boston, where he died March 20, 1821, aged 72. He was an excellent physician and from early life a professor of the Christian religion.—*Thacher's med. biog.*

HAYWOOD, Henry, a minister in South Carolina, arrived in Charleston from England in 1739, from which time till his death in 1755 he was minister to the Socinian Baptists in that city. He translated into English Dr. Whitby's treatise on original sin, and had prepared for the press a large volume in defence of Dr. Whitby against Dr. Gill, and also a catechism.—*Miller*, II. 365.

HAZARD, Ebenezer, post master general of the U. S., was a native of Philadelphia, and graduated at Princeton college in 1762. In 1782 he succeeded Mr. Bache as postmaster, and continued in office until the adoption of the constitution in 1789. He died June 13, 1817, aged 72. His daughter married Ebenezer Rockwood of Boston. He published a valuable work in reference to American history, which is often quoted, namely, *Historical collections*, 2 vols. 4to. 1792, 1794; also remarks on a report concerning the western Indians, in 2 *Hist. col. iv.*

HAZEN, Moses, brigadier general, a

soldier of the revolution, commanded a corps, called "congress's own regiment." He died at Troy, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1802, aged 69.

HEATH, William, major general in the army of the revolution, was born March 2, 1737 at Roxbury, Mass., of which town one of his ancestors was a settler in 1636, and was bred a farmer. In 1775 he was appointed provincial brigadier and also brigadier of the U. S., June 22, and Aug. 9, 1776 major general. When the army removed to N. York, he commanded near King's bridge. In 1777 he was intrusted with the command of the eastern department near Boston, & the prisoners of Saratoga fell under his care. In June 1779 he returned to the main army, and commanded the troops on the Hudson, and in that station, for the most part, he remained until the close of the war. In 1793 he was appointed judge of probate for the county of Norfolk. He was several times one of the electors of president. He died at his seat in Roxbury Jan. 24, 1814, aged 77. He published *Memoirs of maj. gen. Heath*, containing anecdotes, details of skirmishes, battles, &c. during the American war, 8vo. 1798. Notwithstanding the indications of an excusable vanity and simplicity, it exhibits him as an honest, faithful patriot, and presents many interesting occurrences of the war. He says of himself, "he is of middling stature, light complexion, very corpulent, and bald-headed." He was the last surviving maj. general of the war.—*Heath's memoirs*.

HECKEWELDER, John, a Moravian missionary, was born in Bedford, England, March 12, 1743, and came with his father to Pennsylvania in 1754. He was bred a cooper and joiner. In 1771 he commenced his benevolent labors amongst the Indians, and was devoted to their instruction for many years, amidst many perils and hardships. Such men, and not blood-stained warriors, are deserving of honor, though they seek it not. In 1786 he returned to Bethlehem in Pennsylvania. As he had acquired a perfect knowledge of the Delaware language

and was well acquainted with Indian affairs, he was repeatedly requested by Washington to accompany missions to the Indians for pacific purposes. In 1797 he went to Ohio in order to superintend the remnants of his Indian congregation, to whom congress had granted lands on the Muskingum. In 1810 he returned to Bethlehem, where he died Jan. 31, 1823, aged nearly 80. Dr. Wistar persuaded him to communicate to the world the result of his observations. He published *Correspondence with Mr. Du Ponceau concerning the languages of the Indians*, 1819; account of the history, manners, &c. of the Indian nations &c. in *transact. of hist. committee of Am. phil. soc. vol. 1.*; this was translated into French, 1822; communications on the same subjects, 1822; some papers for *Barton's med. journal*; a paper on the bird Nine-Killer, and the big naked bear, *Amer. phil. tr. vol. 4.*; on the beaver, vol. 6.; narrative of the missions among the Delaware and Mohegan Indians, 1821; words and dialogues of Delaware Indians in *Philadel. historical trans. vol. 1.* He wrote also books and pamphlets in the German language, and left many manuscripts.—*Encyc. Amer.*

HEMMENWAY, Moses, D. D., minister of Wells, Maine, a descendant of Ralph H., who lived in 1634 at Roxbury, was born in Framingham, and graduated at Harvard college in 1755; was ordained Aug. 8, 1759; and died April 5, 1811, aged about 75, having been a minister 51 years. His wife, the daughter of Mr. Jefferds, one of his predecessors, died Nov. 1824, aged 84. He was a faithful preacher and a learned theologian. His controversies were conducted with fairness and candor. He published 7 sermons on the obligation of the unregenerate to strive for eternal life, 1767; a pamphlet on the same subject, against Dr. Hopkins, pp. 127, 1772; remarks on Hopkins' answer, pp. 166, 1774; at the election, 1784; discourse concerning the church, 1792; at the ordination of M. Calef, 1795.—*Greenleaf's sketches, op. 4-9.*

HENDRICK, a Mohawk chief, was

the son of a Mohegan chief, called the Wolf, by a Mohawk woman. He married Hunnis, daughter of a Mohawk chief. He was consulted in 1751, by the commissioners of Mass., on the project of removing the Mohawks to Stockbridge to be intructed by Mr. Edwards. There were then about 13 chiefs of the tribe of the Caunceyenkees or proper Mohawks; 7 living at Caunaujohaury and 6 at Te-wauntaurogo. The other tribes were the Oneiyutas, of which the village Onoh-quauga was 200 miles from Albany, the Tuscaroroës, the Quiququhs, the Onoontaugas, the Chonuntoowaunees or Senecas, the three last being chiefly in the French interest. He attended the congress at Albany for a treaty with the 6 nations in June 1754. In the next year he joined sir Wm. Johnson with a body of 200 Mohawks and marched to meet baron Dieskau. When it was ascertained, that the enemy, after marching from South Bay to the Hudson, 4 miles from fort Edward, were now advancing to attack Johnson at fort Wm. Henry or fort George, a council of war was called Sept. 8. It was proposed to send a detachment to meet the enemy; when the number was mentioned to Hendrick, he replied,—“if they are to fight, they are too few; if they are to be killed, they are too many.” When it was proposed to send out the detachment in 3 parties, Hendrick took three sticks, and said, “put these together, and you can't break them; take them one by one and you will break them easily.” From respect to his judgment 1200 men were sent out, commanded by col. Williams. At Rocky brook, 4 miles from fort George, they fell into an ambuscade, because Hendrick had been too late sent out as a flank guard; and in the action the old and valiant warrior and faithful friend of the English was mortally wounded.—*Holmes*, II. 63; *Dwight*, III. 363; *Mante*, 35, 37.

HENING, William, presiding judge of the court of appeals of Virginia, died at his seat in Chesterfield, Virginia, in Feb. 1824, aged 89. He was a revolutionary patriot and an upright judge.

HENING, William Walker, clerk of the chancery court for the Richmond district, Virginia, died March 31, 1828. With great industry and research he collected the statutes of Virginia down to 1792. He published the *New Virginia justice*, called Hening's justice, 3d ed. 1820; *Statutes at large*, being a collection of all the laws of Virginia from the first session in 1619, 13 vols. 8vo. 1823; and, with Wm. Munford, *Reports in the supreme court of appeals*, 4 vols. 1809–1811. He was also the editor of *Francis' Maxims of equity*.

HENNEPIN, Louis, a French missionary, was born in 1640; embarked for Quebec in 1675; and, during 6 or 7 years explored Canada and Louisiana. In 1680 he was taken prisoner 150 leagues from the mouth of the Illinois and carried into the country of the Naudowessies and Is-sati. He gave the name of the falls of St. Anthony and the river St. Francis. He published *Description de la Louisiane*, 12mo. 1683; the same in Dutch, 1688; *New discovery of a vast country in America*, with a continuation, London, 1698; *Nouveau voyage dans l'Amerique Sept. 12mo. 1711 et 1720.—Schoolcraft's trav. Intr.*

HENRY, Patrick, governor of Virginia, and a most eloquent orator, took an early and decided part in support of the rights of his country against the tyranny of Great Britain. In the year 1765 he was a member of the assembly of Virginia, and he introduced some resolutions, which breathed a spirit of liberty, and which were accepted by a small majority May 29. These were the first resolutions of any assembly occasioned by the stamp act. One of the resolutions declared, that the general assembly had the exclusive right and power to lay taxes and impositions upon the inhabitants of the colony. Such was the warmth, excited in the debate, that Mr. Henry, after declaiming against the arbitrary measures of G. Britain, added—“*Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the first his Cromwell, and George the third—*” when the Speaker of the house cried out “*treason!*” and the cry

was echoed from every part of the house. Mr. Henry finished the sentence with firm emphasis—“*may profit by the example.* If this be treason, make the most of it.” Mr. Henry left a paper for his executors, in which he speaks of the resolutions of 1765, which closes with these words—“If they [the people] are wise, they will be great and happy. If they are of a contrary character, they will be miserable. Righteousness alone can exalt them as a nation. Reader, whoever thou art, remember this; and in thy sphere practise virtue thyself and encourage it in others.” He was elected in 1774 one of the deputies from Virginia to the first congress, and was in this year one of the committee, which drew up the petition to the king. In May 1775, after lord Dunmore had conveyed on board a ship a part of the powder from the magazine of Williamsburg, Mr. Henry distinguished himself by assembling the independent companies of Hanover and King William counties, and directing them towards Williamsburg with the avowed design of obtaining payment for the powder, or of compelling to its restitution. The object was effected, for the king’s receiver general gave a bill for the value of the property. The governor immediately fortified his palace, and issued a proclamation, charging those, who had procured the bill, with rebellious practices. This only occasioned a number of county meetings, which applauded the conduct of Mr. Henry, and expressed a determination to protect him. In Aug. 1775, when a new choice of deputies to congress was made, he was not re-elected, for his services were now demanded more exclusively in his own state. After the departure of lord Dunmore he was chosen the first governor in June 1776, and he held this office several succeeding years, bending all his exertions to promote the freedom and independence of his country. In the beginning of 1778 an anonymous letter was addressed to him with the design of alienating his affections from the commander in chief. He enclosed it to Washington both to evince his friendship

and to put him on his guard. In another letter, written a few days afterwards, when he had heard of a plan to effect the removal of Washington, he says to him, “while you face the armed enemies of our liberty in the field, and, by the favor of God, have been kept unhurt, I trust your country will never harbor in her bosom the miscreant, who would ruin her best supporter; but when arts, unworthy of honest men, are used to defame and traduce you, I think it not amiss, but a duty to assure you of that estimation, in which the public hold you.”

In June 1778 he was a member, with other illustrious citizens of Virginia, of the convention, which was appointed to consider the constitution of the United States; and he exerted all the force of his masterly eloquence, day after day, to prevent its adoption. He contended that changes were dangerous to liberty; that the old confederation had carried us through the war, and secured our independence, and needed only amendment; that the proposed government was a consolidated government, in which the sovereignty of the states would be lost, and all pretensions to rights and privileges would be rendered insecure; that the want of a bill of rights was an essential defect; that general warrants should have been prohibited; and that to adopt the constitution with a view to subsequent amendments was only submitting to tyranny in the hope of being liberated from it at some future time. He therefore offered a resolution, containing a bill of rights and amendment for the greater security of liberty and property, to be referred to the other states before the ratification of the proposed form of government. His resolution however was not accepted. The argument of Pendleton, Randolph, Madison, and Marshall prevailed against the eloquence of Henry, and the constitution was adopted, though by a small majority. Mr. Henry’s bill of rights and his amendments were then accepted and directed to be transmitted to the several states. Some of these amendments have been ingrafted into the federal con-

stitution, on which account as well as on account of the lessons of experience Mr. Henry in a few years lost in a degree his repugnance to it. As he had opposed the constitution with all the force of his eloquence, because endangering the sovereignty of the states, his support of the constitution afterwards presents a memorable example to all the nullifiers of the constitution,—to all, who would resist the supreme law of the land and endanger the union. He offered himself a short time before his death a candidate for the house of delegates, and in his address said to the people,—in consequence of some proceedings of the assembly,—“*The state has quitted the sphere, in which she has been placed by the constitution.*” What authority has the County of Charlotte to dispute obedience to the laws of Virginia? And is not Virginia to the Union what the County of Charlotte is to *her*? Opposition on the part of Virginia to the acts of the Federal Government *must* beget their enforcement by military power. This will produce civil war; civil war, foreign alliances; and foreign alliances must end in subjugation to the powers called in. Pause and consider. Rush not, I conjure you, into a condition, from which there is no retreat.” “You can never exchange the present government but for a monarchy. If the Administration have done wrong, let us all go wrong together, rather than split into factions, which must destroy that *union*, on which our existence hangs.” After the resignation of Mr. Randolph in Aug. 1795 he was nominated by president Washington as secretary of state, but considerations of a private nature induced him to decline the honorable trust. In Nov. 1796 he was again elected governor of Virginia, and this office also he almost immediately resigned. In the beginning of the year 1799 he was appointed by president Adams as an envoy to France with Messrs. Ellsworth and Murray. His letter in reply to the secretary of state is dated in Charlotte county April 16th, and in it he speaks of a severe indisposition, to which he was then subject, and of his advanced

age and increasing debility, and adds, “nothing short of absolute necessity could induce me to withhold my little aid from an administration, whose abilities, patriotism, and virtue deserve the gratitude and reverence of all their fellow citizens.” Governor Davie of North Carolina was in consequence appointed in his place. He lived but a short time after this testimony of the respect, in which his talents and patriotism were held, for he died at Red Hill in Charlotte county June 6, 1799, aged nearly 68. By his first wife he had 6 children, of whom 2 survived him; by his second wife he had 6 sons and 3 daughters, who survived him. By judicious purchases of lands he left his family rich. His widow married the late judge Winston and died in Halifax county Feb. 15, 1831.

He was a man of eminent talents, of ardent attachment to liberty, and of most commanding eloquence. The Virginians boast of him as an orator of nature. His general appearance and manners were those of a plain farmer. In this character he always entered on the exordium of an oration. His unassuming looks and expressions of humility induced his hearers to listen to him with the same easy openness, with which they would converse with an honest neighbor. After he had thus disarmed prejudice and pride and opened a way to the heart, the inspiration of his eloquence, when little expected, would invest him with the authority of a prophet. With a mind of great powers and a heart of keen sensibility, he would sometimes rise in the majesty of his genius, and, while he filled the audience with admiration, would with almost irresistible influence bear along the passions of others with him.

In private life he was as amiable and virtuous, as he was conspicuous in his public career. He was temperate. He never uttered a profane expression, dishonoring the name of God. He was kind and hospitable, friendly to his neighbors, punctual, and faithful to his promise. Yet it was thought, that the love of money was too strong a passion in his heart,

rendering him exorbitant in his fees, and leading him to partake in the profit of the Yazoo speculation; and that he was also too vain of his wealth. If this be true, it will detract from his excellence of character. He said to a friend, just before his death, who found him reading the Bible, "here," said he, "is a book worth more than all the other books, that were ever printed; yet it is my misfortune never to have found time to read it, with the proper attention and feeling, till lately. I trust in the mercy of heaven, that it is not yet too late." He was not a member of any church. His principles of liberty and regard to Christianity led him to deplore the practice of slavery. On this subject, in a letter written in 1773, he inquires, "is it not amazing, that at a time, when the rights of humanity are defined and understood with precision, in a country above all others fond of liberty; that in such an age and such a country we find men, professing a religion, the most humane, mild, gentle, and generous, adopting a principle, as repugnant to humanity, as it is inconsistent with the bible, and destructive to liberty?—Would any one believe, that I am master of slaves of my own purchase? I am drawn along by the general inconvenience of living here without them. I will not—I cannot justify it.—I believe a time will come, when an opportunity will be offered to abolish this lamentable evil. Every thing we can do is to improve it, if it happens in our day; if not, let us transmit to our descendants, together with our slaves, a pity for their unhappy lot, & an abhorrence of slavery." In another letter to Archibald Blair, written a few months before his death, after lamenting the violence of parties in Virginia, and reprobating French infidelity, and manners, and politics, he adds, "I am too old and infirm ever again to undertake public concerns. I live much retired amidst a multiplicity of blessings from that gracious Ruler of all things, to whom I owe unceasing acknowledgments for his unremitted goodness to me.—And if I were permitted to add to the catalogue

one other blessing, it should be, that my countrymen should learn wisdom and virtue, and in this their day to know the things, that pertain to their peace." Mr. Wirt's very interesting life of Henry was published, 3d edit. 8vo 1818.—

HENRY, Alexander, a traveller, was born in N. Jersey in Aug. 1739. In 1760 he accompanied the expedition of Amherst, and was present at the reduction of fort de Levi, near Ontario, and the surrender of Montreal. In descending the river he lost 3 boats of merchandize and saved his life by clinging to the bottom of one of them. Immediately after the conquest of Canada, in his enterprising spirit he engaged in the fur trade. He visited the upper lakes in 1760, and during 16 years travelled in the north-western parts of America and was in many scenes of hardship and peril. He died at Montreal April 4, 1824 aged 84. He was a man of warm affections, domestic habits, and a generous mind. He published an interesting book, written with simplicity, Travels in Canada and the Indian territories, between the years 1760 and 1776, 8vo. N. York, 1809.

HENRY, John Joseph, presiding judge of the second district of Pennsylvania, was the son of Wm. H., of Lancaster, a skilful mechanic, inventor of the screw auger, and commissary of the troops at the beginning of the war. He was born November 4, 1758. At the age of 17 he entered the army in 1775 and accompanied Arnold through the wilderness of Maine to Quebec. In the attack on the city he was wounded and taken prisoner. Having afterwards studied law, he practised from 1785 till 1793, when he was appointed judge. He died about the year 1810 at Paxton, Dauphin county, aged 52. His wife was the sister of Stephen Chambers. His interesting account of the expedition across the wilderness to Quebec was published at Lancaster, 12mo. 1812.

HENRY, T. Charlton, D. D., minister of Charleston, S. C., was the son of Alexander Henry of Philadelphia, president of the sabbath school union, and

was graduated at Middlebury college in 1814. He was the pastor of the 2d. presbyterian church at C., and died Oct. 5, 1827, aged 37. For talents, acquisitions, holy zeal, and usefulness in the ministry few are superior to him. He published an inquiry into the consistency of popular amusements with a profession of Christianity, 1825; Letters to a friend to relieve an anxious inquirer, with memoirs by Th. Lewis, London.

HERKIMER, general, of the militia of N. York, was of German descent. When St. Leger, in 1777, invested fort Stanwix, afterwards called fort Schuyler, at the head of Mohawk river, Herkimer, with the militia of Tryon county, hastened to the relief of col. Gansevoort. On his approach he was ambuscaded in August, about 6 miles from the fort, near Oneida creek. Though mortally wounded in his legs, he seated himself upon a stump and heroically encouraged his men to the fight; but his party was defeated with the loss of 400 men. Congress ordered a monument to his memory.—*Holmes*, II. 270; *Hist. col.* II. 108.

HERRERA, Antonio de, a Spanish historian, was born in 1559 and died in 1625. He published in Spanish a general history of the West Indies, 1601, also 1615. The same has been published in various editions and languages. It gives an account of discoveries from 1492 to 1553. The history of America, tr. by J. Stevens, was published at London, 2d. edit. 6 vols. 1740.

HERSEY, Ezekiel, an eminent physician of Hingham, Mass. and a benefactor of Harvard college, was graduated at that seminary in 1728, and died Dec. 9, 1770, aged 62. His widow married capt. Derby of Salem, and in fulfilment of his wishes established an academy at Hingham, calling it Derby instead of Hersey academy. Dr. H. was remarkably humane and benevolent, and had extensive practice as a surgeon. He bequeathed to the college 1000*l.* towards founding a professorship of anatomy and surgery. His widow also gave the same sum for the same purpose. Dr. Warren was the

first, who was established on this foundation.—*Holmes*.

HERSEY, Abner, an eminent physician of Barnstable, Mass. was the brother of the preceding, the son of James Hersey. He studied physic with his brother, James, of Barnstable and on his decease succeeded to his practice. Dr. Thacher was his pupil. He had many singularities. His dress was loose, lined throughout with baize. He had a great coat made of 7 calf skins, to protect him from the rain. He was hypochondriacal, capricious, whimsical, and churlish; and domestic peace was a stranger to his family. He died Jan. 9, 1787, aged 65, leaving no children. He bequeathed to Harvard college 500*l.* towards the establishment of a professorship of the theory and practice of physic. The first professor in this department was Dr. Waterhouse. Dr. Hersey also bequeathed about 500*l.* the interest of which he directed to be applied annually to the purchase of religious publications, which should be distributed in all the towns on cape Cod. He directed what books should be selected for a hundred years; after the expiration of which time the ministers and deacons of the 13 parishes, to whose care his donation is intrusted, are authorized to select any religious books at their pleasure, excepting on every fourth year. On the petition of the parties the legislature authorized the division of the property among the churches interested.—*Thacher*.

HEWATT, Alexander, published an Historical account of S. Carolina and Georgia, 2 vols. Lond. 1779.

HEWES, Joseph, a patriot of the revolution, was born in 1730 in N. Jersey. His parents were quakers. He was well educated, but did not, as Goodrich represents, graduate at Princeton college. At the age of 30 he settled as a merchant at Edenton, N. Carolina. In 1774 he was a member of congress, and was appointed on the committee to state the grievances of congress. Although a merchant, he entered heartily into the plan of non-importation. He signed the

declaration of independence in 1776, and remained in congress, with the exception of a year, till his death at Philadelphia Nov. 10, 1779, aged 49. He left a large fortune but no children. It is said, that when in 1775 the quakers put forth a "testimony" against the proceedings of congress, he withdrew from the sect.—*Goodrich's lives ; Enc. Amer.*

HEYWARD, Thomas, judge, a patriot of the revolution, was born at St. Luke's, S. Carolina, in 1746, the son of col. Daniel H., a wealthy planter. Having studied law at the temple in London, he spent some years in a tour on the continent of Europe. On his return he practised law. In 1775 he was appointed a member of congress in the place of Mr. Rutledge, and in 1776 signed the declaration of independence. In 1778 he was appointed judge of the civil and criminal courts. At the capture of Charleston May 12, 1780 he bore arms and fell into the hands of the enemy, and was sent to St. Augustine. His plantation was plundered, and he lost 130 slaves, who were probably transported to Jamaica. Having at last permission to sail to Philadelphia, he narrowly escaped drowning, having fallen overboard. In 1798 he relinquished his judicial duties. He died March 1809 aged 63. By his two wives, whose names were Matthews and Savage, he had children. With an ardent disposition he yet had a sound judgment, and was honest, firm, and fearless.—*Biog. Amer. ; Goodrich.*

HIACOOMES, the first Indian in New England, who was converted to Christianity and a minister at Martha's Vineyard, lived upon this island, when a few English families first settled there in 1642. Under the instruction of Thomas Mayhew he eagerly received the truths of the gospel. Having learned to read, he in 1645 began to teach his copper colored brethren the Christian doctrines, and he did not labor in vain. A number of them were soon impressed with a sense of their guilt in living, as they had lived, and sought for pardon from him, who is the propitiation for the sins of the world.

The sachems and pawaws, or priests, did not observe this progress of Christianity with indifference. While the latter threatened to destroy all the praying Indians with witchcraft, their menaces were particularly directed against Hiacoomes ; but he said to them, "I believe in God and put my trust in him, and therefore all the pawaws can do me no hurt." In 1650, when he lost a young child, the funeral was performed in the English manner. The mourners did not discolor their faces, nor deposit any utensils or goods in the grave, nor howl over the dead. After the death of Mr. Mayhew in 1657, he continued his benevolent labors, though he greatly lamented the loss of that good man, by whom he had been enlightened in the knowledge of the truth, and whose instructions gave him the power of instructing others. August 22, 1670, an Indian church was regularly formed on Martha's Vineyard, and Hiacoomes and Tackanash were ordained its pastor and teacher by Eliot and Cotton. Hiacoomes survived his colleague, and died about the year 1690, aged near 80. In 1698 his son, John Hiacoomes, was a preacher and school master at Asawampsit, or Middleborough.—He was a faithful and successful minister, slow in speech, grave in manners, and blameless in his life. He was courageous in reprehending the Indians for worshipping their false gods and adhering to their pawaws. He was not elated by the high office, which he sustained, but ever continued humble. At the ordination of Mr. Japhet, who succeeded Tackanash, as his colleague, he prayed, imposed hands, and gave the charge with much propriety. In his last sickness he expressed the hopes of a christian, and gave good exhortations to those around ; and at his death he without doubt entered into that rest, from which many of the learned and refined, who love not the Lord Jesus Christ, will be excluded.—*Mayhew's Indian conv. ; Mather's magna.* III. 199.

HICKS, Elias, a quaker, died at Jericho, L. Island, Feb. 27, 1830, aged 81. His wife, Jemima, with whom he had

lived in harmony 58 years, died in 1629. —In the last years of his life he was the cause, by some new doctrines, which he advanced, of a great discord and division among the Friends.

HIGGINSON, Francis, first minister of Salem, Mass. after receiving his education at Emanuel college in Cambridge, became the minister of a church at Leicester in England. Here he devoted himself to the duties of his office, bending all his efforts to produce that renovation of heart and holiness of life, without which no man can see the kingdom of God. While his popular talents filled his church with attentive hearers, such was the divine blessing upon his labors, that a deep attention to religious subjects was excited among his people, and he witnessed with pleasure the progress of uprightness, benevolence, and piety among the dishonest, the selfish, and the impious. Becoming at length a conscientious non-conformist to the rites of the English church, some of which he thought not only were unsupported by scripture, but corrupted the purity of Christian worship and discipline, he was excluded from the parish pulpit. But he obtained liberty to preach a lecture in Leicester, and often attended private meetings for prayer and religious conference with a number of excellent Christians. As the spirit of ecclesiastical tyranny became more jealous and rigorous, information was lodged against him, and while he was daily expecting to be dragged away by pursuivants to the high commission court, a kind providence interposed remarkably in his favor, and provided for him a place of security. One day two messengers came to his house, and with loud knocks cried out, "where is Mr. Higginson? We must speak with Mr. Higginson!" His wife ran to his chamber and entreated him to conceal himself; but he replied, that he should acquiesce in the will of God. He went down, and as the messengers entered the hall they presented him with some papers, saying in a rough manner, "sir, we came from London, and our business is to convey you to

London, as you may see by those papers." "I thought so," exclaimed Mrs. Higginson weeping; but a woman's tears could have little effect upon hard hearted pursuivants. Mr. Higginson opened the packet to read the form of his arrest, but, instead of an order from bishop Laud for his seizure, he found a copy of the charter of Massachusetts, and letters from the governor and company, inviting him to embark with them for New England. The sudden transition of feeling from despondence to joy inspired him with the same good humor, which induced his friends to act the part of his enemies, and a pleasant interview succeeded.

Having sought advice and implored the divine direction, he resolved to accept the invitation. In his farewell sermon, preached before a vast assembly, he declared his persuasion, that England would be chastised by war, and that Leicester would have more than an ordinary share of sufferings. It was not long before his prediction was verified. It is not meant, that he claimed the power of foretelling future events; but he could reason with considerable accuracy from cause to effect, knowing what iniquity is generally followed by its punishment, and he lived in an age, when it was usual for ministers to speak with more confidence, and authority, and efficacy, than at present. He sailed from Gravesend April 25, 1629, accompanied by Mr. Skelton, whose principles accorded with his own. When he came to the land's end, he called his children and the other passengers on deck to take the last view of their native country; and he now exclaimed, "farewell England, farewell the church of God in England, and all the Christian friends there. We do not go to America as separatists from the church of England, though we cannot but separate from its corruptions." He then concluded with a fervent prayer for the king, church, and state in England. He arrived at cape Ann, June 27, 1629, and having spent the next day there, which was Sunday, on the 29th he entered the harbor of Salem. July the 20th was ob-

served as a day of fasting by the appointment of governor Endicott, and the church then made choice of Mr. Higginson to be their teacher, and Mr. Skelton their pastor. Each with the assistance of some of the gravest members of the church laid his hands at this time on the other with prayer. A more solemn investiture took place August 6th, when about 30 persons accepted a confession of faith and church covenant, which had been drawn up by Mr. Higginson, and the two ministers were again ordained by the imposition of hands. Governor Bradford and others from the church of Plymouth gave them the right hand of fellowship. As both these ministers had been ordained by bishops in England, and as Mr. Higginson professed not to be a separate from the established church, this ordination cannot be considered as investing them with the sacred office but only as introducing them to the pastoral care of a particular flock. Thus auspicious was the commencement of the settlement of Naumkeak, or Salem; but the scene was soon changed. During the first winter about 100 persons died and Mr. Higginson was soon seized with a hectic, which terminated his days in Aug. 1630, aged 42. In his last sickness he was reminded of his benevolent exertions in the service of the Lord Jesus Christ. To consoling suggestions of this kind he replied, "I have been an unprofitable servant, and all my desire is to win Christ, and be found in him, not having my own righteousness." His family, consisting of his wife and eight children, whom he was about to leave without a suitable provision for their maintenance, he cheerfully commended to the care of God, being fully persuaded, that his favor would attend them.

He was a zealous and useful preacher, mild in his doctrines, but strict in discipline. He admitted none into the church without satisfactory evidence, that they were truly religious, and excluded the ignorant and immoral from the table of the Lord. In his deportment he was grave, and pure in morals, and, though not

rash in his decisions, he was not easily shaken from his purposes. In his person he was slender and not tall. His son, Francis Higginson, went to Europe, and after residing some time as a student at Leyden, was settled as a minister at Kerby Steven in Westmoreland, England, where he died about the year 1670, aged 54. He was the first, who wrote against the quakers, and he published also a latin treatise concerning the five principal lights, uncreated and created light, and the light of nature, grace, and glory.

Mr. Higginson of Salem wrote an account of his voyage, which is preserved in Hutchinson's collection of papers. He wrote also a short account of that part of Massachusetts, which was now settling, and of the Indians, entitled, *New England's plantation, or a short & true description of the commodities & discommodities of that country, 1630*. It has been reprinted in the collections of the hist. society. This curious account is generally correct, though the isle of slates, and the marble, and the lions existed only in report and imagination.—*Magnalia*, i. 18, 19; iii. 70-75; *Collect. hist. soc.* i. 117-124; vi. 231, 242-244; ix. 2-3

HIGGINSON, John, minister of Salem Mass., was the son of the preceding, and was born in England Aug. 6, 1616. Some time after the death of his father, with whom he came to this country in 1629, he was the instructor of a school at Hartford, his mother with six of her children being somewhat dependent upon his exertions for her support. Having become a preacher, he was chaplain at Saybrook fort a number of years. In 1641 he went to Guilford, and preached about two years as an assistant to Mr. Whitfield, whose daughter he married. In 1643 he was chosen one of the seven pillars of Guilford. The practice of choosing from among the brethren seven persons, who were called pillars, to whom the other church members were gathered, had before been adopted in New Haven and Milford. After the church was completely organized in Guilford in 1643, Mr. Higginson was elected teacher to as-

sist Mr. Whitfield; but he was not ordained. About the year 1650 Mr. Whitfield returned to England, and Mr. Higginson remained as teacher of the church. But in 1659 he left that town with the intention of revisiting his native country. On his arrival at Salem he was persuaded to preach one year in the church, where his father had been settled, and was ordained in Aug. 1660. Here he continued near half a century till his death Dec. 9, 1708, aged 92. He had been 72 years in the ministerial office. His colleague, Mr. Nicholas Noyes, says of him in his elegy,—

“For rich array cared not a fig,
And wore Elisha's periwig;
At ninety three had comely face,
Adorned with majesty and grace:—
Before he went among the dead,
He children's children's children had.”

At his ordination the hands of the deacons and of one of the brethren were imposed in the presence of the neighboring churches and elders. Whether they united in this ceremony is not known, but Mr. Norton of Boston gave the right hand of fellowship. Mr. Higginson was at first zealous against the quakers, and he lived to lament, that his zeal was so warm. As a preacher he was highly respected. Judge Sewall calls him, “that aged and venerable divine;” and Dr. Mather speaks of him, in the 83th year of his age, as then performing the duties of his office with such manly, pertinent, judicious vigor, and with so little decay of his intellectual abilities, as excited admiration. In his worldly affairs he was often embarrassed, being supported during part of his ministry by voluntary contribution. It is considerable evidence of his good sense and of his benevolence, that he took no part in the proceedings relating to witchcraft in 1692. He published an election sermon, entitled, the cause of God and his people in New England, 1663; our dying Savior's legacy of peace to his disciples in a troublesome world, with a discourse on the duty of Christians to be witnesses unto Christ, unto which is ad-

ded some help to self examination, 1686; an attestation to Dr. Mather's magnalia, or church history of New England, prefixed to that work, and dated, 1697; a testimony to the order of the gospel in the churches of New England with Mr. Hubbard, 1701; an epistle to the reader, prefixed to Hale's inquiry into the nature of witchcraft, 1702; a preface to Thomas Allen's invitation to thirsty sinners; the deplorable state of New England, 1708.—*Magnalia* III. 66, 76; *Collect. hist. soc.* VI. 243, 244, 259-294, 271, 272.

HILLHOUSE, William, judge, was the son of James H., first minister of the second church in New London, now Montville, who was a native of Ireland, & was installed Oct. 3, 1722, and died in 1740. He was born in 1727, and was for 50 years a member of the legislature; for 40 years a judge of the court of common pleas, and also judge of probate. During the revolutionary war he was one of the council of safety. His seat in the council he resigned in 1808 and died at Montville Jan. 12, 1816, aged 87. He was a man of integrity, a christian, and an unshaken patriot.

HILLHOUSE, James Abraham, a distinguished lawyer, the brother of the preceding, was born at New London about 1729. He was graduated at Yale college in 1749, and was tutor from 1750 to 1756. He afterward practised law at N. Haven, where he died Oct. 3, 1775, aged 46. His widow, Mary, died July 1822, aged 87. He had a high reputation as an advocate, and was a zealous supporter of the rights of his country. His christian life was exemplary: he was adorned by meekness, humility, and charity.—*Holmes' life of Stiles*, 66.

HILLIARD, Timothy, minister of Cambridge, Mass., was born in Kensington, N. H., in 1746, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1764. In 1768 he was appointed chaplain of castle William, and after officiating a few months was elected a tutor of the college, in which he was educated. He was ordained the minister of Barnstable April 10, 1771, as

the successor of Mr. Green; but after continuing his benevolent exertions in this place for twelve years, respected and beloved by his people, he was induced in consequence of his impaired health, occasioned by the dampness of the sea air, to request a dismissal, which was given him April 30, 1783. He was succeeded by John Mellen. On the 27th of October he was installed at Cambridge, as colleague with Dr. Appleton. He was peculiarly well qualified for the conspicuous station, in which by divine providence he was now placed; for he possessed an easy and pleasing elocution and a devotional manner, and his discourses were pure in language and replete with judicious sentiments, well arranged, instructive, and truly evangelical. But the power of doing good was continued to him but a few years. In the midst of his usefulness and with increasing reputation he died suddenly May 9, 1790, aged 43. A short time before he expired, he expressed his full confidence in God, and said, that he enjoyed those consolations, which he had endeavored to impart to others. While he was respected for his talents and acquisitions, and made himself pleasing in social intercourse, he also possessed an amiable temper, kind and sympathetic feelings, and the genuine benevolence of the gospel. Though firm in the maintenance of his religious sentiments, he was yet conspicuous for his candor. He published two fast sermons, 1774; a sermon at the execution of three persons, 1785; at the ordination of Henry Ware, 1788; of Bezaleel Howard; of John Andrews, 1789; and a Dudleian lecture, 1788.—*Willard's fun. sermon; Holmes' hist. of Cambridge; Collect. hist. soc.* III. 16; VII. 63-67.

HINCKLEY, Thomas, the last gov. of Plymouth, was the son of Samuel H., who lived in Scituate in 1636, removed to Barnstable in 1639, and died in 1662. He was born about 1630. He was chosen governor in 1680, and continued in office, except when interrupted by Andros, till the union of the old colony with Mass., in 1692. He died at Barnstable in 1705,

58

aged 75. Among the manuscripts of the N. England or old south church library, which were deposited in 1817 in the historical library, are 3 vols. folio of papers, collected by gov. Hinckley.

HINDE, doctor, family physician of general Wolfe, was a native of England, born in 1737, and was with Wolfe, when he fell on the plains of Abraham Sept. 13, 1759. He afterwards settled in Virginia in the neighborhood of Patrick Henry, whom he accompanied, when he marched against lord Dunmore. His practice as a physician and surgeon was extensive both in Virginia and Kentucky, whither he removed. He died in Newport, Ky., in 1829, aged 92. Educated an episcopalian, he became a deist, and ridiculed Christianity. When his wife and daughter attached themselves to the Methodists, in his rage he banished his daughter from his house, and to cure his wife of her insanity he applied a blister to her spine. But, as he used to say, 'God turned the huge blister upon his own heart.' Her meekness and fortitude under this malignant cruelty awakened his attention to the religion, which sustained her; and in the result he became a Methodist. For nearly half a century he was a devout adherent of that sect of Christians. No waking hour ever passed, whoever might be present, in which he did not utter some expression of admiration for the christian faith. No patient was visited without first praying in secret for success, nor without assembling the family, on his arrival at the house, and praying for the recovery of the sick.—*West. journ. med. and phys. sciences.*

HITCHCOCK, Gad, D. D., minister of Pembroke, Mass., was graduated at Harvard college in 1743, and after a ministry of 55 years died Aug. 8, 1803, aged 85. He was frank, affable, and hospitable: in his old age many profited by his instructions. He published a sermon to a military company, 1757; at the ordination of E. Hitchcock, 1771; at the election, 1774; anniversary at Plymouth, Dec. 1774; Dudleian lecture, 1779.

HITCHCOCK, Enos, D. D., minister

of Providence, R. Island, was a native of Springfield, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard college in 1767. He was ordained in 1771 a colleague of the aged Mr. Chipman, pastor of the second church in Beverly. At the commencement of the war his zeal for his country's rights induced him to become a chaplain in the American army. Believing, that his duty to the public and to his family required, that his connexion with the church in Beverly should be dissolved, he was dismissed in 1780. In intervals of leisure from duty in the camp he preached at Providence, and was installed Oct. 1, 1783. He died Feb. 27, 1803, aged 58. Distinguished by active, habitual benevolence through life, at his death he bequeathed 2500 dollars for the establishment of a fund for the support of the ministry in his society. He paid great attention to the education of youth, and, while he wrote upon the subject, he projected and promoted the establishment of free schools. He was an excellent preacher and died in peace. He published a book of catechetical instructions and forms of devotion for children and youth; memoirs of the Bloomsgrove family, a work on education, 2 vol. 12 mo, 1790; a sermon at the dedication of his meetinghouse, 1795; an essay on the Lord's supper; at the ordination of Jonathan Gould, 1793; of E. Fiske, 1799; on the death of Washington; of Mrs. S. Bowen, 1800.—*Tappan's serm. on his death.*

HOAR, Leonard, M. D., president of Harvard college, was graduated in that seminary in 1650, and in 1653 went to England and took the degree of doctor in medicine at the university in Cambridge. He was afterwards settled as a minister of Wensted in Sussex, from which parish he was ejected for his nonconformity in 1662. He returned to this country in 1672 and preached a short time as an assistant to Thomas Thacher, at the south church in Boston. In July he was chosen president, to supply the loss of Mr. Chauncy, and was inducted into this office September 10th. As a scholar and a Christian he was very respectable; but being defi-

cient in a spirit of government and falling under the displeasure of a few men of influence in the neighborhood, the students were thus encouraged to array themselves against him, and his situation was rendered so unpleasant, that he was under the necessity of resigning his office March 15, 1675. He was succeeded by Mr. Oakes. The injuries, which he had suffered, visibly affected his health, and induced a consumption, of which he died Nov. 29, 1675, aged about 45. While he was president, there was a contribution through the colony for erecting a new building for the college, and 1895*l.* were collected. A valuable letter of Dr. Hoar to Josiah Flint, giving him direction in his studies, is published in the collections of the historical society.—*Magnalia*, iv. 129; *Collect. historical society*, vi. 100-108.

HOBART, Peter, first minister of Hingham, Mass. the son of Edmund H., was born in Hingham, England, in 1604, and was educated at the university of Cambridge. After he began to preach, the impositions of the prelatical party induced him to come to this country. He arrived June 8, 1635, and in Sept. he began, with a number of his friends, a new plantation at Hingham. Here he continued till his death, Jan. 20, 1679, aged 74. Four of his sons were respectable ministers, Joshua of Southold, L. I., Jeremiah of Topsfield and Haddam, Gershom of Groton, Mass., and Nehemiah of Newton. His grandson, Nehemiah, was minister of Cohasset from Dec. 13, 1721 to his death, May 31, 1740; and his grandson, Noah, was minister of Fairfield, Con.—*Magnalia*, III. 153-155; *Winthrop*, III. 222.

HOBART, Nehemiah, minister of Newton, the son of the preceding, was born Nov. 21, 1648, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1667. After preaching two years at Newton, he was ordained Dec. 23, 1674, as successor of Mr. Eliot, and died Aug. 12, 1712, aged 63. Mr. Cotton succeeded him. He was humble, pious, and learned. He published a sermon entitled, the absence of the Comfort-

ter described and lamented.—*Hist. col.* v. 267-269 ; ix. 169.

HOBART, Noah, minister of Fairfield, Conn., was graduated at Harvard college in 1724, and was ordained Feb. 7, 1733, as the successor of Joseph Webb. In a few years a number of persons in Fairfield county adopted the episcopalian worship, separating themselves from the congregational churches, and some of the episcopal missionaries represented the ministers of the country as not the true ministers of Christ. In consequence of this he was induced to write upon the subject of presbyterian ordination and to vindicate its validity in a sermon, which he preached at the close of the year 1746. In answer to him Mr. Wetmore wrote his vindication of the professors of the church of England. A controversy now commenced, in which Mr. Hobart had for his opponents Dr. Johnson, Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Beach, and Mr. Caner. He contended, that the inhabitants of the American plantations were not obliged by any laws of God or man to conform to the prelatial church, as established in the south part of Great Britain ; that it was not prudent to embrace the episcopal communion ; and that it was not lawful for members of the New England churches to separate from them and produce a schism. He also animadverted upon the conduct of the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, and upon the misrepresentations of its missionaries. This controversy lasted a number of years. Mr. Hobart died Dec. 6, 1773, aged 67, in the 41st year of his ministry. He buried 2 wives, 8 children, and 1093 parishioners. His first wife, whom he married Sept. 22, 1735, was Ellen Sloss. His relict, Priscilla, died at Plymouth July 1798, aged 92. He was her third husband, as she was his third wife. In his life he exhibited the virtues and in his death the resignation and peace of the Christian. Not long before his departure from the world, as some one remarked to him, that he was going to receive his reward, he replied, "I am going, I trust, to receive the mercy of God through

Jesus Christ." He had few equals in this country for acuteness of genius and learning. A sound judgment, a retentive memory, and an uncommonly social and communicative temper, joined to a knowledge of books, and an extensive acquaintance with most branches of science, especially with history and divinity, which were his favorite studies, rendered his conversation very interesting and useful. In the public offices of religion he acquitted himself with graceful dignity, and with a solemnity, which indicated a deep impression of the majesty of that Being, in whose presence he appeared. In his preaching he addressed himself to the understanding rather than to the imagination and passions, inculcating the great doctrines of regeneration, of repentance towards God, and faith in Jesus Christ, and pressing with earnestness upon his hearers the necessity of that holiness, without which no man will be admitted to heaven. He published a sermon at the ordination of Noah Welles, 1747 ; a serious address to the members of the episcopal separation in New England, 1748 ; election sermon 1750 ; a second address to the members of the episcopal separation in New England, 1751 ; a vindication of the piece entitled, the principles of congregational churches &c. applied to the case of the late ordination at Wallingford, occasioned by remarks made thereon by Mr. Hart, 1761.—*Welles' fun. serm. ; Holmes.*

HOBART, John Sloss, judge of the district court of New York, was the son of the preceding, and died Feb. 4, 1805, aged 66, having sustained through life a blameless character. During the late war he was placed in some of the most important and confidential stations in New York. Mr. Jay, Mr. Hobart, and Mr. Yates were appointed the three judges of the supreme court, first appointed after the revolution. This place he held for a number of years. In 1798 he was chosen a senator of the U. States.

HOBART, John Henry, D. D., bishop of N. York, and professor of theology and eloquence in the theological seminary,

was born about the year 1776, and, after graduating at Princeton in 1793 was a tutor from 1796 to 1798. After being for some years assistant minister of Trinity church, N. Y., he was consecrated bishop May 29, 1811. He was also rector of Trinity parish. The parish includes Trinity church, St. Paul's chapel, and St. John's; and the rector had 3 assistant ministers. Dr. Hobart's predecessors in the rectorship were Wm. Vesey from 1696 to 1746; Henry Barclay from 1746 to 1764; Sam. Auchmuty from 1764 to 1777; Charles Inglis, afterwards bp. of N. Scotia, from 1777 to 1783; Sam. Provoost from 1783 to 1800; Benjamin Moore from 1800 to 1816. While at Auburn, in the performance of his official duties, he died suddenly Sept. 12, 1830, aged 54, and was buried at New York. His notions concerning the necessity of episcopal ordination caused him to be ranked among the high-churchmen. He had a controversy on the subject with Dr. Mason, who wrote in the Christian's magazine; and a controversy with Rev. J. C. Jones, an episcopalian, 1811. He published a companion for the festivals and fasts, 1804; a thanksgiving sermon; charge to the clergy, 1815; address to the N. Y. Bible and common prayer book society, 1816; to the episcopal missionary society, 1817; sermons in 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1824; a discourse comparing the U. S. with England, 1825.

HOBBAMOC, an Indian, was a Pinnese, or chief captain of Massasoit. He repaired to Plymouth in July 1621 to live among the settlers as their friend and he proved faithful till his death. He was the guide of capt. Standish, when he went, Aug. 14th, against Corbitant at Namasket; and he fought bravely by his side in 1623. He also accompanied the governor to Manomet in 1623; and was the guide of Winslow and John Hampden, when they visited Massasoit in the same year. Hubbard describes him as "a proper, lusty young man."—*Hist. col.*; *Prince*.

HOBBY, William, minister of Reading, Mass., was graduated at Harvard

college in 1725, and died June 18, 1765, aged 57, in the 33d year of his ministry. His natural endowments and acquirements were uncommon. He preached with fluency, and copiousness, and fervor, and much promoted the cause of evangelical faith, which he zealously espoused. As he went down to the grave, he had a joyful, triumphant hope of eternal life. He left behind him a serious address to his people, as from the dead, charging them to choose as his successor a faithful preacher of the gospel, which is in *Mass. miss. mag.* v. 371-375. He published a vindication of the itineracy and conduct of Whitefield, 1745; self examination in its necessity and advantages, 1746; artillery election sermon, 1747; vindication of the protest against Jonathan Edwards' dismissal, 1751.

HOGUE, Moses, D. D., president of Hampden Sidney college, Virginia, died at Philadelphia in July 1820, aged 60. His son, Rev. Samuel Davies Hoge, professor of natural sciences in the university of Ohio, died at Athens, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1826, aged 33. After the death of Dr. Hoge, a volume of his sermons was published.

HOLBROOK, Abiah, a schoolmaster in Boston, was master of the south writing school, & died Jan. 27, 1769, aged 50. He was an exemplary Christian. He brought penmanship to a perfection before unknown in this country. A specimen of his skill is in the library of Harvard college.

HOLDEN, Samuel, a benefactor of the province of Mass., died in London in 1740. A sermon on his death was preached in Boston by Dr. Colman before the general court. Mr. Holden was at the head of the dissenters in England, and at the head of the bank of England. Such was his benevolence and regard to religion, that he sent to Dr. Colman 39 sets of Baxter's practical works in four massy folios, to be distributed among our churches. The amount of his charities for promoting the gospel and other useful purposes was 4,847*l.* After his death his widow and daughters gave in

the same liberal and benevolent spirit 5,585*l*. Holden chapel for the college at Cambridge was built by their donation. Mr. Holden was a man of unfeigned piety. He says in a letter, "I hope my treasure is in heaven, and would to God my heart were more there. Abstract from God and futurity, I would not accept of an eternity here in any given circumstances whatever."—*Colman's serm.*

HOLLENBACK, Matthias, judge, a patriot of the revolution, was born in 1753 and was an early settler in the valley of Wyoming. When the valley was desolated by the Indians under Butler, he was one of the few, who escaped, while his corps was mostly destroyed. In the revolutionary army he was a lieutenant, and afterwards engaged in the profession of the law. He died at Wilkesbarre Feb. 18, 1829, aged 76. He had a sound judgment and much decision of character.

HOLLEY, Horace, L. L. D., president of Transylvania university, Kentucky, was born in Salisbury, Con., Feb. 13, 1781; was graduated at Yale college in 1803; in 1805 was ordained as the minister of Greenfield Hill, Fairfield, and in 1809 installed the minister of Hollis street, Boston. In 1818 he became the president of the university of Kentucky in Lexington, but was induced to resign his office in 1827. On his voyage to New York he died of the yellow fever July 31, 1827, aged 46. He was settled in Connecticut as a calvinist; but, renouncing his early faith, he was at Boston a unitarian. In Kentucky his religious views occasioned much excitement. Some accused him of being openly a deist. It was found, that the college would not flourish under his care. He published a discourse on the death of col. James Morrison, 1823. His memoirs were written by his widow.

HOLLINGSHEAD, William, D. D., minister of Charleston, S. C., was the son of Wm. H. of Wakefield, Penns. About the year 1783 he succeeded Mr. Tennent as the pastor of the congregational church in Charleston, where he died Jan. 26,

1817. He was a distinguished theologian. He published a sermon on opening the new meeting house, 1787; on the advantages of public worship, 1794; commemorative of gen. Moultrie, 1805.

HOLLIS, Thomas, a most liberal benefactor of Harvard college, was born in England in 1659 of pious parents, and, being impressed by religious truth and having embraced the principles of the baptists, was baptized in 1679. He died in Feb. 1731, aged about 72. He was for many years an eminent merchant, and, while success attended his exertions, it pleased God to incline him also to charitable and benevolent deeds in proportion to his wealth. He founded two professorships in Harvard college, the professorship of divinity and mathematics. He also presented a valuable apparatus for mathematical and philosophical experiments, and at different times augmented the library with many valuable books. In 1727 the net produce of his donation, exclusive of gifts not vendible, amounted to 4900*l.*, the interest of which he directed to be appropriated to the support of the two professors, to the treasurer of the college, and to ten poor students in divinity. The liberality of Mr. Hollis seemed to proceed from a pious heart. He says in a letter after speaking of some of his efforts to do good, "I think not hereby to be justified. My rejoicing is in Christ, my God and Savior." He also ascribes all, that he was, "to rich, free, and sovereign, electing love." Being a Calvinist in his sentiments, he required his professor of divinity to be "of sound or orthodox principles." Still he was not governed by a sectarian spirit; he did not require the preference of his own baptist denomination; but the professorship was open to every one, who, in his view, embraced the important and fundamental doctrines of the gospel. His first professor was Dr. Wigglesworth. His nephew, Thomas Hollis, who died in 1774, had a most ardent attachment to liberty, and endeavored to promote it by the publication and distribution of books, which vindicate the rights of man. His benefactions to the

library of Harvard college amounted to about 1400l.—*Colman's and Wigglesworth's sermons, Greenwood's discourse, and Rudd's poem on his death; Memoirs of T. Hollis*, i. 1; ii. 598—601; *Morse's true reasons, &c.*; *Holmes*.

HOLMES, Obadiah, baptist minister of Newport, R. Island, was a member of the church in Salem in 1639, but, being excommunicated, became a baptist and settled at Newport, and was the minister there in 1652. He died in 1682 aged 75. He had 8 children. His descendants in 1790 were estimated at 5,000.—*Farmer*.

HOLT, John, a printer in N. York, was a native of Virginia, and settled as a merchant in Williamsburg, of which place he was elected mayor. Being unsuccessful in business, he repaired in 1760 to New York, where he published the N. Y. gazette and postboy, and in 1766 the N. Y. journal. In the revolution he was a firm whig; he was an excellent writer in favor of his country. While the British had possession of the city, he published his journal at Esopus and Poughkeepsie: he inserted in it Burgoyne's boastful proclamation, and subjoined,—“*pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall.*” By the enemy he lost much property. He died Jan. 30, 1784, aged 64. His widow printed a memorial of him on cards, which she distributed among her friends.—*Thomas*, ii. 105.

HOLTEN, Samuel, president of congress, was born in Danvers, Mass., June 9, 1738, and settled in that town as a physician. In the revolution he zealously espoused the cause of his country. In 1778 he was elected a member of congress, and continued in that body 5 years. He was again elected in 1793; and in 1796 was appointed judge of probate for the county of Essex, which office he resigned in May, 1815, after having been in public stations 47 years. He died in christian peace Jan. 2, 1816, aged 77. With a majestic form, a graceful person, and engaging manners, he was eminently popular. Of all the public and private virtues he was a bright example; and

he was pious from early life.—*Thacher*.

HOLYOKE, Edward, president of Harvard college, was graduated in that seminary in 1705, and, after being a tutor for a few years, was ordained the minister of a new society in Marblehead April 25, 1716. He continued in this place until 1737, when he was elected president. He was inducted into this office as the successor of president Wadsworth Sept. 28th. He died June 1, 1769, aged 79, retaining the vigor of his mind and considerable strength of body, and discharging the duties of his station until a few months before his death. He was succeeded by Mr. Locke. As a minister of the gospel, while he contended for the free and sovereign grace of God in our salvation, he was also zealous for good works, and by his benevolence, uprightness, and the uniform integrity of his conduct he exemplified the lessons, which he inculcated upon others. His excellence as a preacher was such, as gained him a high reputation. At the head of the university he possessed a dignity peculiar to himself. His majestic appearance, his speech, and demeanor were calculated to impress with awe; but, notwithstanding his air of dignity and authority, he was humble in heart. He sought not praise from men, but endeavored to secure the approbation of God. Having a vigorous constitution, and knowing the value of time, his hours were appropriated to particular duties, and he was remarkable for his punctuality, exactness, and order. He was eminent in the various walks of literature, but he principally excelled in acquaintance with mathematics and natural philosophy. He published an election sermon at the ordination of J. Diman, 1737; at a convention of ministers, 1741; answer to Mr. Whitfield, 1744.—*Appleton's serm. on his death; Sewall's orat. funeb.*; *Hist. col.* viii. 70—75; x. 158; *Holmes*.

HOLYOKE, Edward Augustus, M.D., a physician of Salem, Mass., son of the preceding was born in Marblehead Aug. 13, 1728, graduated at Harvard college

in 1746, and died at Salem March 31, 1829, aged 100 years. He was born just 100 years after the settlement of Salem. He was married, first in 1755, and a second time in 1759. By his second wife he had 12 children, of whom only 2 survived him. He had been a practising physician in Salem 79 years; for 2 years he had no case excepting a whitlow; for many years he had almost all the practice in the town; on some days he made 100 visits, and at one period, as he said, there was not a dwelling house in Salem, which he had not visited professionally. He enjoyed during his long life almost uninterrupted health, which may be ascribed to his exercise, and great temperance, to the calmness and cheerfulness of his disposition, his virtuous practice, and his pious sentiments. On his centennial anniversary, Aug. 13, 1828, about 50 medical gentlemen of Boston and Salem gave him a public dinner, when he appeared among them with a firm step and cheerful look. He smoked his pipe with them at the table, and gave an appropriate toast relating to the medical society and its members. A memoir of his life and character has been published.

HOLYOKE, Samuel Adams, a teacher of music, died at Concord, N. H., in Feb. 1820. He published *Columbian repository of sacred harmony*; occasional music, Exeter, 1802.

HOMES, William, minister of Martha's Vineyard, was born in 1663 in the north of Ireland, and was liberally educated. He came to this country in 1686 and taught a school 3 years on the Vineyard; then returned to Ireland and was ordained in 1692 the minister of Strabane. He came again to this country in 1714 and in 1715 was settled at Chilmark, where he died June 20, 1746, aged 83. He was a learned, judicious, orthodox theologian, attached to the presbyterian forms, and eminently pious. He published a sermon on the sabbath; on the public reading of the scriptures; on church government, 1732; on secret prayer; on the government of christian families, 1747.

HONEYWOOD, St. John, a poet, was born in Leicester, Mass., in 1764. His father, a man of literature, who came from England, died as a surgeon in the American army at Ticonderoga in 1776. By the generosity of individuals he was educated, and was graduated at Yale college in 1782. Having studied law at Albany, he settled in the practice at Salem, N. Y., where he died Sept. 1, 1798, aged 33. His miscellaneous writings, prose and verse, were published in 1801.—*Spec. Am. poet.* ii. 43.

HONTAN, Baron la, a traveller, was an officer of the French army and first went out to Quebec in 1683. For 4 years he was stationed chiefly at Chambly, fort Frontenac, Niagara, St. Joseph at lake Huron, and the Sault de St. Marie. In 1688 he was at Michilimackinac, and at Green Bay in 1689, and thence he proceeded to the Mississippi. Some of his accounts are the inventions of a traveller, particularly his account of Long river, which he ascended 84 days, and of various tribes of Indians. He was an infidel as to religion. His travels were published in French 2 vols. 12mo, 1705; and in Engl. 1732.

HONYMAN, Robert, M. D., a physician, was a native of Scotland; for some years was a surgeon in the British navy; came to this country in 1774 and settled in Louisa, Virginia; was for a time a surgeon in the army; and after most skillful medical toils for half a century died in 1824. He read the Greek, Latin, French, and Italian, and with unwearied industry read almost all the most valuable books in English, making extraordinary attainments in literature. His life was honorable and upright.—*Thacher*.

HOOKE, William, minister of New Haven, after he came to this country was a preacher at Taunton; was settled at N. Haven in 1644, the colleague of Davenport; returned to England in 1656 and was Cromwells' chaplain; and died March 21, 1677, aged 76. He published, among other works, *New England's tears for old England's fears*, a fast sermon at Taunton, July 23, 1640. His descrip-

tion in this sermon of the horrors of a civil war and of the battle field is very striking. "Here ride some dead men, swagging in their deep saddles; there fall others alive upon their dead horses; death sends a message to those from the mouth of the muskets.—In yonder file is a man, that hath his arm struck off from his shoulder, another by him hath lost his leg; here stands a soldier with half a face, there fights another upon his stumps.—A day of battle is a day of harvest for the devil."

HOOKER, Thomas, the first minister of Cambridge, Mass., and one of the founders of the colony of Connecticut, was born in Leicestershire, England, in 1586, and was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. In his youth he had such a deep sense of his guilt, as filled his mind with anguish; but at length he found peace through the blood of the Redeemer, and an exemplary life of piety and goodness proved, that his hope would not make him ashamed. After preaching for some time in London he was chosen lecturer and assistant to Mr. Mitchell at Chelmsford in 1626. He was remarkably successful in his labors; but, being silenced in about four years for his non-conformity, he established a grammar school, and continued to exert his whole influence for the christian cause. Forty seven conforming clergymen in his neighborhood petitioned the bishop of London on his behalf; but Laud was of too imperious and determined a spirit to suffer any circumstance to shake him from his purpose, when he had an opportunity to lay his hands upon a puritan. Mr. Hooker was obliged to flee to Holland about the year 1630, and he preached sometimes at Delft, and sometimes at Rotterdam, being an assistant to the celebrated Dr. Ames.

In 1633 he came to New England in company with Mr. Cotton and Mr. Stone, and was settled with the latter at Newton or Cambridge October 11, being ordained by the imposition of the hands of the brethren of the church. In June 1636 he removed with a hundred others to a fertile spot on the banks of the Con-

necticut river, which they called Hartford, having travelled through the wilderness with no other guide than a compass. In this new colony he had great influence in establishing the order of the churches. He died of an epidemical fever July 7, 1647, aged 61. As he was dying, he said, "I am going to receive mercy;" and then closed his own eyes, and expired with a smile on his countenance. He was a remarkably animated and interesting preacher. With a loud voice, an expressive countenance, and a most commanding presence, he delivered the truths of God with a zeal and energy, seldom equalled. He appeared with such majesty in the pulpit, that it was pleasantly said of him, that "he could put a king into his pocket." He has been called the Luther, and Mr. Cotton the Melancthon of New England. It was his custom, it seems, to preach without his notes. On a visit to Massachusetts in May 1639, he preached on the Sabbath at Cambridge, and governor Winthrop went from Boston to hear him. Having named his text in the afternoon, he proceeded about a quarter of an hour with great loudness of voice & vehemence of manner, when suddenly he found himself entirely at a loss what to say. After several ineffectual attempts to proceed, he observed to the assembly, that what he intended to have spoken was taken from him, and, requesting them to sing a psalm, withdrew for half an hour. He then returned and preached about two hours with wonderful pertinency and vivacity. After the sermon, he said to some of his friends, "we daily confess, that we can do nothing without Christ, and what if Christ should prove this to be the fact before the whole congregation?" Dr. Ames declared, that he never met with Mr. Hooker's equal either in preaching or disputation.

While he lived in his native country he was invited to preach in the great church of Leicester, and one of the chief burgeses set a fiddler in the church yard to disturb the worship. Mr. Hooker elevated his voice to such a pitch and spoke with

such animation, as to rouse the curiosity of the man and attract him to the church door. There he listened, and such solemn truths reached his ears, as by the blessing of God were the means of his salvation. Though his own preaching was generally very practical and experimental, he advised young ministers to preach the whole system of divinity both for their own benefit and that of their people. In the government of the church he would propound nothing for decision till it had been previously considered by some of the principal brethren, and said, "the elders must have a church in a church, if they would preserve the peace of the church." Though naturally irascible in his temper, he acquired a remarkable command of his passions. He was condescending, benevolent, and charitable. It was no uncommon act of beneficence with him to give five or ten pounds to the necessitous. At a time, when there was a great scarcity at Southampton upon Long Island, he with some friends sent the inhabitants a small vessel, freighted with corn. His benevolence was united with piety. One day in every month he devoted to private prayer and fasting, and he used to say, that prayer was the principal part of a minister's work. In his family he exhibited a lively devotion, and all, who resided under his roof, were instructed and edified by him.

His most celebrated work, entitled, a survey of the sum of church discipline, was published in England in 4to, 1648, under the inspection of the famous Dr. Thomas Goodwin, who says, "as touching this treatise and the worthy author of it, to preface any thing by commendation of either were to lay paint upon burnished marble, or add light unto the sun." In this work Mr. Hooker contends, that each church has in itself full power to exercise all church discipline, but that there is a necessity for consociations, which may proceed against a church, pertinaciously offending, with a sentence of non communion. Mr. John Higginson transcribed from his manuscripts about 200 sermons and sent them to England ;

59

and near one half of them were published. The titles of some of his discourses and treatises are the following ; the soul's preparation for Christ ; the soul's humiliation ; exaltation ; vocation ; implantation ; the unbeliever preparing ; of self denial ; duty and dignity of saints ; on the Lord's prayer ; on church discipline ; four treatises on the carnal hypocrite, the church's deliverance, the deceitfulness of sin, the benefits of afflictions, 1638 ; the soul's possession ; pattern to perfection ; saint's guide ; the application of redemption ; and the poor, doubting Christian drawn to Christ. The seventh edition of this last and excellent work was published at Boston in 1745. — *Magnalia*, III. 58—68 ; *Hist. col.* VII. 38—41 ; *Trumbull's Connect.* I. 10, 48, 55, 306 ;

HOOKER, John, minister of Northampton, Mass., was a descendant of the preceding, being his great grandson, and was a native of Farmington. He was graduated at Yale college in 1751, and was ordained at Northampton in 1754. After a ministry of about 23 years he died of the small pox Feb. 6, 1777, aged 48, deeply regretted by the people of his charge, who in testimony of their affection and his virtues erected a handsome monument to his memory. Having early imbibed the genuine spirit of Christianity, he uniformly exhibited the evidence of it in his life. He was an able and faithful minister, of distinguished learning, penetration, and prudence, of uncommon suavity of temper and the most engaging manners. He published a sermon at the ordination of Thomas Allen of Pittsfield, 1764, and a sermon on the death of John Hunt of Boston, 1776, both of which sermons furnish honorable testimony of his piety and talents.

HOOKER, Asahel, minister of Norwich, Con., a descendant of Thomas H., was born in Bethlem in 1762. After the age of 20 he became a member of the church in Farmington, whither his parents had removed. His own efforts to obtain an education were aided by the benevolence of others. He was graduated at

Yale college in 1789 and was ordained in Sept. 1791 at Goshen, where in 1799 his labors were eminently blessed, about 80 persons being added to the church. There was also a revival in 1807. At this period of his life about 20 young men studied theology with him. In consequence of ill health he was dismissed in June 1810. Jan 16, 1812 he was installed at Chelsea, or Norwich city, as the successor of Walter King, who had been dismissed. But he died the next year, April 19, 1813, aged 51. His wife was Phebe, daughter of Timothy Edwards of Stockbridge. His only son is now minister of Bennington, Vermont. One of his daughters is the widow of Elias Cornelius.—Mr. Hooker was succeeded by Alfred Mitchell. He published 5 occasional sermons, among which are a sermon at the election, 1805; at the ordination of John Keep, 1805; of James Beach, 1806.—*Panoplist*, xi. 43, 97, 145.

HOOPER, William, minister in Boston, was a native of Scotland, and was first settled, May 18, 1737, as the congregational minister of the West church, and then episcopal minister of Trinity church Aug. 28, 1747, as successor of A. Davenport, the first rector. He died April 14, 1767. His successors were Walter, Parker, and Gardiner. He had talents and eloquence. He published the Apostles neither impostors nor enthusiasts, 1742; a sermon on the death of Tho. Greene, 1763.

HOOPER, William, a patriot of the revolution, son of the preceding, after graduating at Harvard college in 1760, studied law with James Otis, & settled at Wilmington, N. Carolina. In 1774 he was elected a member of congress, and drew up in 1775 the address to the inhabitants of Jamaica. In 1776 he signed the declaration of independence. His embarrassed private affairs induced him to resign his place in Feb. 1777. He died Oct. 1790, aged 48.—*Goodrich*.

HOPKINS, Edward, governor of Connecticut, and a benefactor of Harvard college, was an eminent merchant in London, and arrived at Boston with Mr. Da-

venport in the summer of 1637. He soon removed to Connecticut, choosing rather to establish himself at Hartford, than to join Mr. Davenport and Mr. Eaton, whose daughter in law he married, at New Haven. He was chosen a magistrate in 1639, and governor of Connecticut every other year from 1640 to 1654. Mr. Haynes was the alternate governor. He afterwards went to England, where he was chosen warden of the English fleet, commissioner of the admiralty and navy, and a member of parliament. He died in London in March 1657, aged 57. His young wife, the sister of David Yale, a merchant of Boston, became deranged about 1642 and died in 1698. Governor Winthrop says, she had written many books, and he ascribes the loss of her reason to her "giving herself wholly to reading and writing," and he adds, that if she had attended her household affairs and not "meddled in such things, as are proper to men, whose minds are stronger &c. she had kept her wits."—He was a wise and upright magistrate, and a man of exemplary piety and extensive charity. He bequeathed most of his estate in New England, estimated at about 1000*l.* to trustees in Connecticut for the support of grammar schools in New Haven and Hartford; and 500*l.* out of his estate in England for promoting the kingdom of the Lord Jesus, which donation was considered as made to Harvard college and the grammar school in Cambridge, and by virtue of a decree in chancery was paid in 1710. With this money real estate was purchased in a township, named Hopkinton, in honor of the donor, and the legislature of the state has made such addition to the fund, that six bachelors may now reside at Harvard college, and seven boys at the grammar school.—*Magnalia*, ii. 22—25; *Hutchinson*, i. 82, 101; *Trumbull*, i. 241.

HOPKINS, Samuel, minister of West Springfield, Mass., was graduated at Yale college in 1718, and was ordained in 1720. He died in 1755, much beloved and esteemed. He published historical memoirs relating to the Housatunnuk Indians, or

an account of the methods used for the propagation of the gospel among the heathenish tribe under the ministry of John Sergeant, &c. 4to, 1755.—*Breck's cent. serm.*

HOPKINS, Samuel, D. D., minister of Hadley, Mass., son of the preceding, was born Oct. 20, 1729; was graduated at Yale college in 1749, and was tutor; was ordained Feb. 1755; and after a ministry of 56 years died March 8, 1811, aged 81. His first wife was the relict of Rev. Charles Williams and daughter of judge Porter; his second was Miss Margaret Stoddard. Of his eight children by his first wife 6 were married to ministers; 3 of them to Drs. Emmons, Spring, & Austin. His character & useful labors were described by Dr. Lyman in a funeral sermon.

HOPKINS, Samuel, D. D., an eminent theologian, from whom the Christians, called Hopkinsians, derive their name, was a descendant of gov. Hopkins and was born in Waterbury, Conn., Sept. 17, 1721. He lived with his parents, employed in the labors of agriculture, until he entered his 15th year; and such was the purity of manners among the youth of this place, that he never heard from any of them a profane expression. After having been placed for a short time under the tuition of Mr. Graham of Woodbury, he entered Yale college, where he was graduated in 1741. While a member of that institution he made a public profession of religion. He diligently studied the scriptures and was constant in his secret devotions; but he was afterwards convinced, that he did all this without any true love to the character of God, and that as yet he was ignorant of that religion, which has its seat in the heart. It was during the remarkable attention to the things of a better world, excited in the college and town of New Haven by the preaching of Mr. Whitefield and Gilbert Tennent in the year 1741, that his false confidence was shaken. Such was the extraordinary zeal for religion, which was at that time called into action, that a number of the members of the college were impelled to visit their fellow

students without regard to the distinction of classes, and to speak to them of the important concerns of eternity. At this period David Brainerd, then a student, entered the room of Mr. Hopkins, and though he could draw nothing from him and found him completely reserved, yet he made a remark, which sunk into his heart. He observed, that it was impossible for any man to be a real Christian, who was not sometimes deeply affected in contemplating the character of Christ. Mr. Hopkins could not but admit, that a warm affection for the Redeemer would exist in those, who had been saved by him from their sins, and, as he was conscious of no such love to the Son of God, he became convinced, that he was destitute of the spirit of the gospel. The sense of his ignorance and of his sin impelled him to seek instruction and supplicate mercy. At length he was enlightened with the knowledge of the way of salvation. The character of Jesus Christ, as a mediator between God and man, filled him with joy, to which he had before been a stranger. Still he did not indulge the hope, that he was a christian. His mind was for some time principally occupied by the consideration of his unworthiness, helplessness, and guilt. Many whole days he spent in fasting and prayer. In Sept. 1741, he retired to his father's house, and lived a recluse for a number of months, except when he could hold intercourse with persons zealous in religion. In Dec. he went to Northampton, to pursue the study of divinity with Mr. Edwards. In July 1743, he went to Houssatonnoc, now Great Barrington, where he was ordained Dec. 28, 1743. At this time there were only thirty families in the place. Here he continued till Jan. 18, 1769, when he was dismissed by an ecclesiastical council. This event was occasioned by the diminution of his society and the want of support. An episcopal church had been established in the town in order to escape the tax for the maintenance of a minister of the gospel. He was again settled in the ministry at Newport, R. I., April 11, 1770. There were

some circumstances, attending his establishment in this place, which were remarkable, and which prove, that the hearts of all men are in the hands of God, and may be turned, as the rivers of water are turned. After he had been with this people some time, a meeting was called, and it was voted not to give him an invitation to settle among them. Many were dissatisfied with his sentiments. He accordingly made his preparations to leave them, and on the sabbath preached a farewell discourse. This sermon was so interesting and impressive, that a different vote was immediately and almost unanimously passed, and he consented to remain. For about four years he was unwearied in the discharge of his pastoral duties, preaching a lecture every week in addition to the services of the sabbath, and seizing every opportunity to impart religious instruction. The war of the revolution interrupted his benevolent labors. In Dec. 1776, when the British took possession of Newport, he left the town, and retired to his family, which he had before sent to Great Barrington. During the summer of 1777 he preached at Newburyport in a congregation, which was thought to be the largest in America. Its pastor, Mr. Parsons, died a short time before. He afterwards preached in Canterbury and Stamford. In the spring of 1780, he returned to Newport, which had been evacuated by the British in the fall of the preceding year. He found his church and congregation much diminished. The meeting house had been made a barrack for soldiers. That portion of his former society, which had remained in the town, had become so impoverished, that he had no prospect of a maintenance. Yet such was his benevolence, that he preached to them a year, supported entirely by a few generous friends, and, when he received a pressing invitation to settle at Middleborough, the request of his people induced him to decline it. From this time till his death his maintenance was derived entirely from a weekly contribution and the donations of his friends. But he was contented with his

humble circumstances, and in a situation, which would have filled most minds with the greatest anxiety, he cast himself upon the providence of God, and experienced through a course of years many remarkable interpositions in his favor. His wants were always supplied. Jan. 1799 a paralytic affection deprived him of the use of his limbs, although his mental powers were uninjured. But he afterwards recovered from this attack, so as to be able to preach. He died Dec 20, 1803 aged 92.

Dr. Hopkins was a very humble, pious, and benevolent man. His views of his own character were always very abasing. This humility pervaded his whole conduct. It preserved him from that overbearing zeal, which is the offspring of self confidence and pride. In his intercourse with persons of sentiments, different from his own, he exhibited the greatest mildness and candor. As truth was his object, and he never disputed for victory, he sometimes carried conviction to an opponent by the force of arguments. He sympathised in the distresses of others. He took delight in relieving the wants of the poor. Though he had but little to bestow, yet many were gladdened by his liberality. On one occasion he contributed 100 dollars for promoting the gospel among the Africans. His life was spent chiefly in meditation: his preaching had but little effect. He sometimes devoted to his studies 18 hours in a day. With respect to his views of divine truth, he embraced the Calvinistic doctrines; and it is principally by the consequences, which he drew from these doctrines, that his name has been rendered famous. He fully admitted the doctrine of the entire depravity of the human heart and the sinfulness of all the doings of the unregenerate; but thought there was a discordance between this doctrine and the preaching of some of the Calvinistic divines, who exhorted the unregenerate as such to perform certain acts as the appointed way to obtain that grace, which should renew their hearts and make them holy. If men before conversion could do nothing, that was pleasing

to God, he concluded, they could do nothing to procure the influences of the Holy Spirit. Instead therefore of exhorting sinners to use the means of grace in order to obtain the divine assistance to enable them to repent, when it was acknowledged, that in the use of the means of grace they would be entirely sinful, he thought it a sacred duty, incumbent on the ministers of the gospel, to imitate the preaching of the Lord Jesus, their Master, and to call upon men immediately to repent and yield themselves to the love of God. He thought, that religious advantages, if in the use of them the unregenerate were not converted, would but increase guilt, as in this case there would be a greater resistance to the truth. Another sentiment, which is considered as one of the peculiar sentiments of Dr. Hopkins, is that the inability of sinners is moral and not natural; but this is only saying, that their inability consists in disinclination of heart or opposition of will to what is good. Combining the Calvinistic doctrine, that God has foreordained whatsoever comes to pass, with his views of the nature of sin as consisting entirely in the intention or disposition of the mind, he inferred, that it was no impeachment upon the character of the most righteous disposer of all events to say, not merely that he decreed the existence of sin, but that he exerted his own power to produce it. The design being benevolent, he contended that this agency is no more an impeachment of the divine character, than the bare permission of sin. This is another of his peculiarities. In this he differed from president Edwards, who maintained, that sin was "not the fruit of any positive agency or influence of the Most High," and who said, "if by the *author of sin* he meant the sinner, the agent, or actor of sin, or the doer of a wicked thing; so it would be a reproach and blasphemy to suppose God to be the author of sin." It may indeed well excite astonishment, that a man of intelligence and piety should be so bewildered in metaphysics, as to ascribe to God the efficient production of all sinful volitions,

and yet deem himself responsible for such volitions. From his views of the nature of holiness, as consisting in disinterested benevolence, he also inferred, that a Christian should be willing to perish forever, to be forever miserable, if it should be for the glory of God & the good of the universe, that he should encounter this destruction. Instead of the Calvinistic doctrine of the strict imputation of Adam's sin and of the righteousness of Christ, he chose rather to adopt the language of scripture, that on account of the first transgression men were made or constituted sinners, and that men are justified on account of the righteousness of Christ or through the redemption, which there is in him.

He published three sermons, entitled, sin through divine interposition an advantage to the universe, and yet this no excuse for sin or encouragement to it, 1759; an inquiry concerning the promises of the gospel, whether any of them are made to the exercises and doings of persons in an unregenerate state, containing remarks on two sermons by Dr. Mayhew, 1765; on the divinity of Christ, preached in Boston, 1768; two sermons on Romans vii. 7, and John i. 13, 1768, republished, 1793; the true state and character of the unregenerate, being an answer to Mr. Mills, 1769; animadversions on Mr. Hart's dialogue, 1770; an inquiry into the nature of true holiness, with an answer to Drs. Hemmenway and Mather, 1773; of this a second edition was published in 1791; a dialogue, shewing it to be the duty and interest of the American states to emancipate all their African slaves, 1776; an inquiry concerning the future state of those, who die in their sins, 1783; a system of doctrines, contained in divine revelation, to which is added a treatise on the millennium, 2 vols. 8vo, 1793; it is on this system of divinity, that the reputation of the author principally rests; the life of Susannah Anthony, 1796; the life of Mrs. Osborn, 1798; and a volume of sermons. He left behind him sketches of his life written by himself, a dialogue on

the nature and extent of true Christian submission, and an address to professing Christians, all of which were published by Dr. West of Stockbridge in 1805.—*Hopkins' life.*

HOPKINS, Daniel, D. D., brother of the preceding, was born at Waterbury Oct. 16, 1734; was graduated at Yale college in 1758; removed to Salem, Mass., in 1766, and for twelve years was chiefly employed as a teacher of youth; was ordained as successor of Dr. Whitaker, who had become a presbyterian, in Nov. 1778; and after a ministry of 36 years died Dec. 14, 1814, aged 80. He was a respected and useful minister.—*Panopl.* XII. 42.

HOPKINS, Stephen, governor of R. Island, was born at Scituate March 7, 1707 and was bred a farmer. In 1742 he removed to Providence and engaged in mercantile business. He was from 1751 to 1754 chief justice of the superior court. In 1755 he was elected governor, and remained in office, excepting four years, till 1769. In 1774 he was a member of congress. His signature to the declaration of independence indicates a trembling hand: this was owing to a nervous affection. His heart did not tremble. He retired from congress in 1779 and died July 13, 1785, aged 78. He published, at the order of the assembly, Rights of the colonies examined, 1765; and an account of Providence, in 2 *Hist. col.* IX. 166-203.—*Goodrich.*

HOPKINS, Lemuel, a physician, a descendant of gov. Hopkins, was born in Waterbury June 19, 1750. At Litchfield, where he practised physic from 1776 to 1784, he acquired celebrity, and the singularity of his appearance, manners, and opinions attracted general notice. About the year 1784 he removed to Hartford, where he had a high reputation and extensive practice as a physician till his death, Apr. 14, 1801, aged 50. It is supposed, that his erroneous practice in his own case was the cause of his death. Apprehensive of the pulmonary consumption, for a pain in his side he was repeatedly bled, against the re-

monstrance of his medical friends, and he otherwise reduced his strength and brought on a hydrothorax. His widow died at N. York in Sept. 1826. He was tall, lean, stooping, with large features, and light, staring eyes. In his early life he admired the infidel philosophers of France; in his last days he read the Bible. As a physician he was remarkable for his unceasing attentions to his patients, sometimes devoting to one patient whole days and nights. Once, on being called to a child sick with the scarlet fever in a family, to which he was a stranger, he entered the room without saying a word, and, seeing the child loaded with bed clothes in a heated room, he seized the child in his arms, and rushed out of the house, followed with cries and broomsticks, for his appearance was uncouth and ugly. But resting in a cool shade, he called for wine, and had the pleasure of seeing the child restored to health.—He was a man of learning and a poet. He wrote for Barlow the beautiful version of psalm 137, beginning with the words, "Along the banks, where Babel's current flows." Associated with Trumbull, Barlow, Alsop, and others, he wrote parts of the Anarchiad, the Echo, Political Green House, the Guillotine, and other essays. Three of his productions were published in the American poems,—the Hypocrite's hope, the cancer quack, and a poem on Ethan Allen. The Anarchiad was a satirical political poem in 24 numbers; and these writings appeared in the newspapers from 1786 to 1793.—*Thacher's med. biog.*; *Spec. A. poet.* I. 272-284.

HOPKINSON, Francis, district judge of the United States for Pennsylvania, was born in that state in 1758. After passing two years in England, he settled at Bordenton, N. J. He was a member of congress in 1776, in which year he signed the declaration of independence. He held an appointment in the loan office for several years, and afterwards succeeded George Ross, as judge of the admiralty for the state of Pennsylvania. In this station he continued till

the year 1796, when he was appointed by Washington a judge of the district court. He died May 9, 1791. He was a person, whose stature was a little below the common size, whose features were small, but uncommonly animated, and whose speech and motions indicated the activity of his mind. He was distinguished for his wit in conversation; but it was mild and elegant. He contributed not a little towards promoting the independence of America, not however by labored discussions, but by his inimitable humor and satire. He began in 1775 with a small tract, entitled, a pretty story, in which in an allegorical manner he exposed the tyranny of Great Britain towards America, and he concluded his contributions to his country in this way with the history of the new roof, which ought to be read with interest, while the citizens of the United States are sheltered under their present form of national government. His battle of the kegs has been much admired for its wit. A few years before his death in consequence of an act of the assembly for cutting down the trees of Philadelphia in order to guard against fire and the evils of stagnant air, he wrote a humorous speech of a *standing* member of the assembly against the act, and rescued the devoted trees from the impending destruction. His satires on newspaper scandal had the effect to restrain for a number of months the licentiousness of the press. His specimen of modern learning, in an examination of the properties of a salt box, is a piece of exquisite humor. His opinions on education were somewhat peculiar. He often ridiculed in conversation the practice of teaching children the English language by means of grammar. He considered most of the years, which were spent in learning Greek and Latin, as lost, and he held several of the arts and sciences, which are taught in colleges, in great contempt. To his poetical talents he united uncommon excellence in music, and some knowledge of painting. Besides the above works, he published science, a poem, 1762. After his death his

miscellaneous essays and occasional writings were published in three vols. 8vo, 1792.—*Mass. mag.* III. 750-753; *Amer. mus.* III. 165; IX. 39.

HORSMANDER, Daniel, chief justice of New York, a native of Great Britain, came to the province about 1730, and was recorder of the city and president of the council. He died in Sept. 1778, and was buried in Trinity church yard. He published the N. Y. conspiracy, or the history of the negro plot, 1742; republished, 1810. Of the conspirators to burn the city 14 were burnt, and 18 hanged, with 10 whites.

HOVEY, Ivory, minister of Plymouth, Mass., was born at Topsfield July 14, 1714; was graduated at Harvard college in 1735; and was ordained minister of Metapoiset, the second parish of Rochester, Oct. 29, 1740. Having devoted much attention to the study of physic, he in 1744 commenced the practice, and was the principal physician of Metapoiset till his dismissal in 1765. He was afterwards installed, April 18, 1770, at Monument ponds in Plymouth, where he passed the remainder of his life. He died Nov. 4, 1803, aged 89. He had preached about 65 years, and during that time kept a journal, designed to promote his improvement in Christian excellence, which he left behind him in about 7,000 pages of short hand. Extracts from it are preserved in the Piscataqua magazine. He was one of the best of men, being distinguished for meekness, humility, and piety. He published a sermon on leaving Metapoiset, and one on the subject of mortality.

HOWARD, Simeon, D. D., minister in Boston, was born at Bridgewater, May 10, 1733, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1758. He was afterwards an instructor of youth for several years. Soon after he began to preach, he was invited to the province of Nova Scotia, where he officiated about a year. In 1766 he was elected a tutor of Harvard college; and May 6, 1767 was ordained pastor of the west church in Boston, as successor to Dr. Mayhew. He contin-

ued in this station till his death Aug. 13, 1804, aged 71, and was succeeded by Charles Lowell. He heartily engaged in promoting the American revolution, and participated in the joy, experienced on the acknowledgment of our independence. In the various relations of life he was faithful and exemplary. In his theological sentiments he differed from the first fathers of the New England churches, for he rejected the system of Calvin. Towards those, who differed from him, he was indulgent in his thoughts, and tolerant in his conduct. He never could approve of a sarcastic and irreverent way of speaking of objects, which any sincere believer might deem sacred. He was indeed so mild and gentle, that he could not express severity, which he never felt. There was a serenity upon his countenance, which indicated the peace, that constantly dwelt in his heart. He was remarkable for humility. While he never mentioned either his virtues or his faults, it was evident to all, who were intimately acquainted with him, that he had a humble sense of his own talents and moral attainments. He was endeared to his people, for he interested himself in their welfare, and endeavored to render them virtuous and good. All, who knew him, were delighted with the modesty, mildness, and benevolence, which he exhibited. He published a sermon at the artillery election, 1773; on the death of his wife, 1777; to freemasons, 1778; on not being ashamed of the gospel, occasioned by the death of Dr. Winthrop, 1779; at the election, 1780; at the ordination of T. Adams, 1791.—*Monthly anthol.* i. 476; iii. 115-119.

HOWARD, John Eager, governor of Maryland, was born June 4, 1752 in Baltimore county, Maryland. His grandfather came to this country about 1685 and obtained a grant of land, which is still in the family. His father, Cornelius, married Ruth Eager, grand daughter of George Eager, whose estate, procured soon after the charter, now makes a considerable part of the city of Baltimore. Mr. Howard entered the army in 1776 as

a captain in the regiment of col J. C. Hall; in the following years he was promoted, till finally he succeeded lieut. col. Ford in the command of the 2d Maryland regiment.—He was an efficient coadjutor of Greene during the campaign in the south, distinguishing himself at the battle of Cowpens, when, says Lee, "he seized the critical moment, and turned the fortune of the day;" also at Guilford and the Eutaws. He was in the engagements of White Plains, Germantown, Monmouth, Camden, and Hobkirk's hill. Having been trained to the infantry service, he was remarkable for pushing into close battle with fixed bayonet. At Cowpens this mode of fighting was resorted to for the first time in the war; but afterwards the Maryland line was often put to this service. In this battle he had in his hands at one time the swords of seven officers, who had surrendered to him personally. On this occasion he saved the life of the British general, O'Hara, whom he found clinging to his stirrup and asking quarter. When the army was disbanded, he retired to his patrimonial estate near Baltimore. He soon afterwards married Margaret, the daughter of Benjamin Chew of Philadelphia; a lady of courteous manners and elegant hospitality. In Nov. 1788 he was chosen governor of Maryland, and continued in this office three years. From the autumn of 1796 till March 1803 he was a senator of the United States. His estate was increased in a high degree in value by the growth of Baltimore, which extended so as to embrace in its streets the shades, which sheltered the retired soldier. His old age was the object of regard and veneration. In more than one letter Washington expressed to him his confidence and esteem. He died Oct. 12, 1827, aged 75 years. *Amer. ann. reg.* 1826-7. p. 137-139.

HOWE, George, lord viscount, was the eldest son of sir E. Scrope, second lord viscount Howe in Ireland. He commanded 5000 British troops, which arrived at Halifax in July 1757. In the next year, when Abercrombie proceeded

against Ticonderoga, in an attack on the advanced guard of the French in the woods lord Howe fell on the first fire, in July 1778, aged 33. In him, says Mante, "the soul of the army seemed to expire." By his military talents and many virtues he had acquired esteem and affection. Massachusetts erected a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey at the expense of 250*l.*—*Holmes*. II. 82; *Mante*, 147.

HOWE, Richard, earl, an English admiral, brother of the preceding, was born in 1725, and on the death of his brother succeeded to his title and estate. He commanded the British fleet, which arrived at Staten island July 12, 1776, and was one of the commissioners to offer proposals of peace. In July 1777 he convoyed the 270 transports, in which the British army sailed from N. York to the Chesapeak. In the winter he repaired to Newport, as a safe harbor. This place, when threatened by the Americans and French, he relieved Aug. 30, 1778, arriving from N. York with 100 sail of ships. In Sept. he resigned the command to admiral Gambier. June 1, 1794 he obtained a victory over the French. He died Aug. 5, 1799. A severe Letter to lord Howe on his naval conduct in the American war was published in 1779, in all probability written by lord Sackville, the minister or secretary for the colonies. This short letter of 50 pages has many of the characteristics of Junius, both in peculiar terms and phrases and the structure of sentences, strengthening the argument to prove Sackville the author of the letters of Junius. The writer says, "had your lordship and your brother saved the northern army, which you had abundant power to do, the rebellion, then in its infant state, must have been suppressed; the war with France and Spain had not happened; and, what is yet of more moment to the peace and safety of the empire, that faction, which is daily distracting the councils of state, and wrenching asunder the union of power, which is necessary to its safety, would now hide

its monstrous head in the dark cells of its own folly and treason." He published a narrative of the transactions of the fleet, &c. 1779.

HOWE, sir William, general, brother of the preceding, was the successor of Gage, in the command of the British forces in America, arriving at Boston in May 1775 with Burgoyne. He commanded in the battle of Bunker Hill. In Sept. 1776 he took possession of New York. With his brother he was a commissioner for peace. In July 1777 he sailed for the Chesapeak; entered Philadelphia Sept. 27th; and defeated the Americans at Germantown Oct. 4th. In May 1778 he was succeeded by Clinton. In the house of commons in Dec., in assigning his reasons for quitting the command in America, he particularly blamed lord Sackville, the minister, for not providing re-inforcements, nor co-operating in his plans, &c. In 1779, lord Sackville, if he was the author of the letter to admiral Howe, returned the invective. He died in 1814. He published a narrative as to his command in N. America, 2d ed. 1780.

HOWELL, Richard, governor of New Jersey, was a native of Delaware, but commanded a New Jersey regiment from 1776 till 1779, when in consequence of a new arrangement of the army he resumed the profession of the law. In 1788 he was appointed clerk of the supreme court, which office he held till June 1793, when he was chosen governor of the state. To this place he was eight years successively elected. He died April 28, 1802, aged 47. He possessed a cultivated mind, and was benevolent in his life.

HOWELL, David, LL.D., judge, was born in New Jersey about 1747 and graduated at Princeton, 1766. Removing to R. Island, he was appointed professor of mathematics and afterwards of law in the university. Devoting himself to the practice of the law at Providence, he was chosen judge of the supreme court. He was also a member of the old congress; and in 1812 was appointed district judge for R. Island, which office he sustained till

his death, July 29, 1824, aged 77. He was a man of distinguished talents and learning.

HOYT, Ard, missionary to the Cherokees, was a settled minister of Wilkesbarre, Pa., when he offered his services to the American Board. In Nov. 1817 he proceeded with his family to Brainerd, and in 1824 to Willstown, where he died Feb. 18, 1828, aged 57. He died very suddenly, but was able to say, lifting his eyes in rapture to heaven, "I'm going." The Cherokees were strongly attached to him. By his labors Catherine Brown and others were converted. He was indeed a most valuable missionary. His journals were read with great interest.

HUBBARD, William, minister of Ipswich, Mass. and a historian, was born in the year 1621, and was graduated at Harvard college in the first class in 1642. The time of his ordination is not known, but it is supposed to have been about the year 1757 as colleague with Mr. Cobbet. In his old age John Rogers was settled with him in 1692. He died Sept. 14, 1704, aged 82. His wife was the daughter of Nathaniel Rogers. His son Nathaniel, was a judge of the superior court. He was a man of learning, and of a candid, benevolent mind. He wrote a valuable history of N. England, for which the state paid him 50l. It was used by Mather in writing his *magnalia*, by Hutchinson, and by Dr. Holmes. At last it was published in the Mass. hist. collections, 2 series, vols. v. and vi. He published an election sermon, entitled the happiness of a people in the wisdom of their rulers directing and in the obedience of their brethren &c. 1676; the present state of N. England, being a narrative of the troubles with the Indians from the first planting thereof in 1607 to 1677, but chiefly of the two last years 1675 and 1676, to which is added a discourse about the war with the Pequots, 4to, 1677; a fast sermon, 1682; a funeral discourse on gen. Denison, 1684; a testimony to the order of the gospel in the churches of N. E., with Mr. Higginson, 1701.—*Hutchinson*, ii. 147; *Holmes*; *Hist. col.*

HUDDY, Joshua, captain, was taken prisoner in a small fort on Tom's river, N. Jersey, by a party of tory refugees in March 1782, and carried, with his company, to New York. On the 8th of April he and two others were sent by the board of loyalists to Middletown point or Sandy hook to be exchanged under the care of capt. Lippencot, who reported on his return, that he had exchanged the two as directed, and that "Huddy had been exchanged for Philip White." He had, in fact, of his own authority, hung him on a tree on the Jersey shore. The case of Philip White, the tory, was this. Having been taken prisoner, as some light horse were conveying him to Freehold at the end of March, he attempted to escape; though called upon to surrender, he continued to run, and as he was about to leap into a bog he was cut down by a sword.—Gen. Washington, April 21, 1778, demanded of gen. Clinton the delivery of Lippencot, the murderer of White; but the board of loyalists interposed for his protection. On the failure of compliance with his demand, gen. Washington selected by lot capt. Asgill of the guards, taken at York town, and fixed the time and place of his execution. Mrs. Asgill, the mother, wrote to M. Vergennes, the French minister and begged his interference, describing her distress and that of her family. Her pathetic appeal was published. In consequence of it Vergennes interposed with Washington, and by order of congress Asgill was released in Nov. Capt. Asgill was afterwards sir Charles A., general; and died in 1823, aged 70.

HUDSON, Henry, an eminent navigator, was an Englishman, who explored a part of the coast of Greenland in the years 1607 and 1608, while seeking a passage to Japan and China. After his return to England from his second voyage, he went over to Holland, and the Dutch East India company gave him the command of a ship for discovery. He sailed March 25, 1609, and, after passing along the coast of Lapland, crossed the Atlantic, and discovered cape Cod, at

which place he landed. He then pursued his course to the Chesapeak, and on his return along the coast entered the river in the state of New York, which bears his name, and ascended as far as where the city of Albany now stands. A settlement was soon after made upon this river by the Dutch. In 1610 he was again fitted out by some gentleman to discover a passage to the south sea, and in this voyage he discovered the extensive bay to the north, which bears his name. He drew his ship into a small creek Nov. 3, and it was frozen up during the winter. Uncommon flights of wild fowl furnished provision, without which supply the crew must have perished. In the spring of 1611 he made several efforts to complete his discoveries, but was obliged to abandon his enterprize and make the best of his way home. He distributed to his men with tears in his eyes all the bread, he had left, which was only a pound to each; though it is said, that other provisions were afterwards found in the ship. In his uneasiness and despair, he let fall threatening words of setting some of his men on shore; upon which a few of the sturdiest, who had been very mutinous, entered his cabin in the night, tied his arms behind him, and set him adrift in the shallop at the west end of the straits with his son and seven of the most sick and infirm of his men. He was never heard of again. The crew proceeded with his ship for England. Four of them were killed by the savages, as they went on shore near the strait's mouth, and the rest, ready to die for want, arrived at Plymouth in Sept. 1611. He published divers voyages and northern discoveries, 1607; a second voyage for finding a passage to the East Indies by the north east, 1608. Accounts of his other voyages were published; but they were not written by himself. Some of them are preserved in the third volume of Purchas' pilgrims.—*Bellknop's biog.* i. 394-407; *New and gen. biog. dict.*

HUIT, Ephraim, minister of Windsor, Con., came from England and was settled as colleague with Mr. Wareham in

1690, and died Sept. 4, 1644. He was a man of superior talents and eminent usefulness. Johnson says of him,—

“And Huet had his arguings strong and right.”

His name is also written Huet and Hewett. He published the prophecy of Daniel explained, 4to. 1643.

HULL, William, general, governor of Michigan territory, was a brave and useful officer of the revolutionary war. In 1796 he was chosen major general in the militia of Massachusetts. In 1805 he was appointed governor of the Michigan territory, in which office he was succeeded by Lewis Cass in 1814. At the beginning of the war he was requested to command the north western army. He surrendered with 2000 men at Detroit to the British general Brock Aug. 15, 1812. A court martial was ordered to try him on several charges, and he was actually in 1814 sentenced to be shot, but for his revolutionary services and his age recommended to mercy. The president approved the sentence and remitted the execution. Gen. Hull died at his residence in Newton, near Boston, Nov. 29, 1825, aged 72. His relict, Sarah, died in Aug. 1826.—In his defence he makes statements, which ought to be taken into consideration, before it shall be concluded, that the sentence was just. Being governor of Michigan, as well as general, he was bound to consult the safety of the frontier settlers, who were threatened by a horde of savages. His army was in effective force only one third of the forces of Brock. He could hope for no co-operation on the part of gen. Dearborn on the Niagara who had entered into an armistice, and thus threw the enemy upon him; the British commanded lake Erie; and a part of his own forces under Cass and McArthur had been sent to the river Raisin. Under these circumstances, with six hundred Indians already present with the British army; cut off by the lake and the wilderness from his supplies and re-inforcements; he says, that he deemed it a sacred duty, which he owed to his fellow citizens under his government, to

negotiate a capitulation, which secured their safety. We must put treachery out of the question. The only inquiry is, whether a brave revolutionary officer was absolutely a coward at Detroit? It has been often the case, that rash heroes have occasioned a pitiable and useless destruction of life. It was so in the action at Minisink. When St. Clair retreated from Ticonderoga in 1777, there was a great clamor against him; but the measure was wise and indispensable to the safety of the army.—He published Defence of himself, 1814; memoirs of the campaign of 1812, with a sketch of his revolutionary services, 1824.—*Holmes*, II. 470.

HUMMING BIRD, gen., a Choctaw chief, was from his youth a friend of the U. S., and fought many battles by the side of white men against the red people. In the expedition of Wayne and Scott in 1794 against the Shawnees and Delawares, he commanded 60 Choctaw warriors. In the late war against the Creeks and British he also distinguished himself. He died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 23, 1827, aged 75, and was buried by col. Ward, the agent, with the honors of war. His commission and silver medal received from Washington, were placed in his coffin.

HUMPHREYS, David, colonel, the son of Daniel H., the minister of Derby, Con., was born in 1753 and graduated at Yale college in 1771, and soon went to reside in the family of col. Phillips of Phillips manor, N. York. He early entered the army as a captain; in 1778 he was a major and aid to gen. Putnam; in 1780 he was selected as Washington's aid, with the rank of colonel, and remained in his family to the end of the war, enjoying his confidence and friendship. His competitors for the place of aid were Tallmadge, Hull, and Alden. For his valor at the siege of York congress honored him with a sword. In 1784 he accompanied Jefferson to Paris as secretary of legation, accompanied by his friend Kosciusko. He returned in 1786, and was elected to the legislature from Derby.

Being appointed to command a regiment, raised for the western service, he resided for some time at Hartford, and with Trumbull, Barlow, and Hopkins wrote the *Anarchiad*. In 1788 he went to reside with Washington, and continued with him till he was appointed in 1790 minister to Portugal. He sailed in 1791; and soon after his return in 1794 was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Spain. He concluded treaties with Tripoli and Algiers. In 1802 he was succeeded by Pinckney. In his last years he devoted much care to the rearing of merino sheep. In 1812 he took the command of the militia of Connecticut. He died suddenly, of an organic affection of the heart, at N. Haven, Feb. 21, 1818, aged 65. His wife, whom he married in 1797, was the daughter of John Bulkley, an English merchant at Lisbon of great wealth. He published in 1782 a poetical address to the armies of the U. S., which was much celebrated. His other works are poems on the happiness of America; on the future glory of the U. S.; on the industry of the U. S.; on the love of country; on the death of Washington. He wrote also the life of Putnam, 1788; the widow of Malabar, a tragedy, from the French, 1790; and several political tracts and orations. A collection of his poems and tracts, including most of his writings, was published at N. York, 8vo, 1790 & 1804.—*Spec. Amer. poet.* I. 259-272.

HUNT, Ebenezer, M. D., a physician of Northampton, was born there in 1744; was graduated at Harvard college in 1764; and studied with Dr. Pyncheon of Springfield. He died Dec. 26, 1820, aged 76, having practised physic more than 50 years, and in that time never having sued any person for any debt, incurred by medical attendance. For several years he was a member of the senate.—*Thacher*.

HUNTER, William, M. D., a physician of Newport, R. I., was a native of Scotland; came to this country about 1752; and gave, in 1754-6, the first lectures on anatomy, delivered in N. Eng-

land. He died in 1777. His wife was the daughter of Godfrey Malbone, a rich merchant. His son, William, was a senator of the U. S.—*Thacher*.

HUNTINGTON, Samuel, governor of Conn., was the eldest son of Nathaniel H., a farmer of Windham, and was born in 1732. In his youth he gave indications of an excellent understanding. Without the advantages of a collegial education he acquired a competent knowledge of the law and was early admitted to the bar; soon after which he settled in Norwich in 1760 and in a few years became eminent in his profession. In 1764 he was a representative in the general assembly, and the following year was appointed king's attorney, which office he filled with reputation, until more important services induced him to relinquish it. In 1774 he was made an assistant judge of the superior court. In 1775 he was elected into the council, and in the same year chosen a delegate to congress. In 1779 he was president of that honorable body, and was rechosen the following year. After this year he resumed his seat in the council and on the bench. In 1783 he was again a member of congress. In 1784 he was appointed chief justice. He was placed in the chair of the chief magistrate in 1786, as successor of gov. Griswold, and was annually reelected till his death. He died at Norwich Jan. 5, 1796, aged 63. His wife, Martha, the daughter of Eb. Devotion, minister of Windham, died June 4, 1794. Having no children, he adopted two children of his brother, Joseph; one of whom was the gov. of Ohio and the other married Rev. Edward D. Griffin, now president of Williams' college. His elder brother, Nathaniel, minister of East Windsor or Ellington, was ordained in 1749 and died in 1756, aged 52. Gov. H. was an exemplary professor of religion. He is one of those men, who by the force of genius, by industry, patriotism, and integrity rose to eminent usefulness and honor.—*Strong's fun. serm.*; *Goodrich; Dwight*. II. 43.

HUNTINGTON, Joseph, D. D., min-

ister of Coventry, Conn. was graduated at Yale college in 1762, and died in the year 1795. His daughter is the wife of president Griffin of Williams' college. He is well known as the author of a work, entitled, Calvinism improved, or the gospel illustrated as a system of real grace, issuing in the salvation of all men, which was published, after his death, in 1796. It was answered in the same year by Dr. Strong. It is probable, that he adopted the notion of universal salvation, as many others have, in consequence of erroneous views of the divine sovereignty. Ascribing to God an "unalterable decree,—including every thought, volition, or inclination of all moral agents,—every being and mode of being, every circumstance, connexion, and consequence throughout the whole system of being;" it would very naturally seem to him unjust, that any man should be punished forever. He says,—“if any are in extreme sufferings to endless duration, in this case they must be infinite losers by that existence, which the God of love forced upon them.” But surely scripture does not ascribe to God any decree or agency to produce sin; on the contrary it declares expressly, that God tempteth no man to sin. Throughout the Bible man is regarded as a moral agent, self-acting, and, if sinful, with *unforced* volition choosing evil. Hence he is responsible, and destined to answer for himself in the final judgment.—Setting out with the grand error of absolute decree of sin and the consequent denial of human responsibility, Dr. H. founds his argument for universal salvation on another error in regard to the atonement of Christ, which, he thought, included the indurance of all the punishment, threatened the sinner, and thus a satisfaction of the law, so that all sinful men are released from its curse. Hence he says, by a wild perversion of the plain language of scripture, that sinners “in their *surety, vicar, or substitute*, i. e. in Christ, the head of every man, go away into *everlasting punishment*, in a true gospel sense. In him they suffer infinite punishment, i. e. he suffers for them,

in their room and stead." By another strange perversion, revolting to common sense, he represents that in the day of judgment, not men of all nations, but "characters shall be separated one from another, as a shepherd divideth the sheep from the goats."—"The *character* of sinners was always at God's left hand and always will be." In the resurrection he maintains, that our *sins* will arise, "in the holy voice of the law," and that this will be the only resurrection to condemnation and everlasting shame and contempt, while all *men* will arise to everlasting life. It is by such strange departure from scripture and common sense, that error is built up and miserable men are deluded.

Dr. Huntington published a sermon on the vanity and mischief of presuming on things beyond our measure, 1774; at the installation of John Ellis, Rehoboth, 1785; a plea before the ecclesiastical council at Stockbridge in the cause of Mrs. Fisk, excommunicated for marrying a profane man, 1779; an address to his anabaptist brethren, 1783.

HUNTINGTON, Jedidiah, general, was born in Norwich, Con., Aug. 15, 1743, & was graduated at Harvard college in 1763, on which occasion he pronounced the first English oration, ever delivered at commencement. He soon engaged in commercial pursuits in Norwich. At the age of 23 he made a profession of religion. Entering the army in command of a regiment in 1775, he was in May 1777 appointed by congress a brigadier general. After the war, during which he had the esteem and confidence of Washington, he was sheriff of the county and treasurer of the state. In 1789 he was appointed collector of the port of New London, an office, which he held 26 years, resigning it in 1815. He died Sept. 25, 1818, aged 75. His first wife, the daughter of gov. Trumbull, died at Dedham in 1775, while he was on his way to join the army at Cambridge. His relict, the sister of bishop Moore of Va., died in March 1831. With the courage of the soldier he combined the humble graces of the christian.

He was an officer of the church, a member of the American foreign mission society from its organization, and a zealous supporter of various charitable institutions. His own charities were unequalled in Connecticut.—*Panopl.* xv. 143.

HUNTINGTON, Joshua, minister of Boston, son of the preceding, was born Jan. 31, 1786, and graduated at Yale college in 1804. During a revival in 1802 he became pious. He was ordained colleague with Dr. Eckley May 18, 1808, and on his return from a journey for his health to Canada died at Groton Sept. 11, 1819, aged 33. He was a very faithful and useful minister, and a humble, disinterested, excellent christian. When, in his sickness, told that he was about to meet his father, he replied, "yes; it will be a glorious meeting."—He published memoirs of the life of Abigail Waters, 1817.—*Panopl.* xvi. 529-535.

HUNTINGTON, Susan, wife of the preceding, the daughter of Achilles Mansfield, minister of Killingworth, Con., was born Jan. 27, 1791. Her mother was the grand daughter of Jared Eliot, minister of K., a descendant of the "Indian apostle." At the age of 16 she made a profession of religion. She was married May 18, 1809. After surviving her husband four years, she died in Boston Dec. 4, 1823, aged 32. Her four surviving children have become partakers of the same grace, in which their parents rejoiced. She was very intelligent and remarkably pious. She wrote a letter to a friend recovered from sickness, which is tract no. 88 of Am. tr. society, and the story of Little Lucy. Her memoirs by B. B. Wisner, with an introductory essay and poem by James Montgomery, were published. 3d ed., 1829, containing her letters, journal, and some pieces of poetry. Five editions have been published in Scotland.

HUNTINGTON, Samuel, governor of Ohio, the son of Dr. H. of Coventry, and the adopted son of gov. H. of Con., was born in 1765 and graduated at Yale college in 1785. Removing in 1801 to Ohio, he was there appointed chief justice.

In 1808 he was elected governor, as successor of Tiffin, the first governor; in 1810 he was succeeded by Meigs. He died at Painesville July 7, 1817, aged 49.

HURLBUT, James, a physician, was born in Berlin, Con., in 1717, but lived in his latter years at Wethersfield, where he died Apr. 11, 1794, aged 77. He was a learned and skilful physician. No physician was better acquainted with our indigenous materia medica: he employed the blood root, geranium, cornus, trillium; the cornus norvegica in strangury, &c.—Although he was the greatest genius in the medical profession, in Con., he was in his last years a miserable drunkard, an enormous eater of opium, a poor dependant on charity.—*Thacher*.

HUTCHINS, Thomas, geographer general of the U. S., was born in Monmouth county, N. Jersey. Before he was 16 years of age he went to the western country, and was soon appointed ensign in the army. He distinguished himself at fort Pitt, the plan of which he laid out, and which was executed by him under general Boquet. He afterwards lived several years in Louisiana, and was engaged in a variety of battles with the Indians while with the army in West Florida. He here obtained a captain's commission in the British army; but, being much attached to America, he found it necessary to relinquish it. He was in London at the commencement of the war in 1775 and his zeal in the cause of his country induced him to refuse some excellent offers, which were made him in England. Being suspected in 1779 of holding a correspondence with Franklin, then in France, he was thrown into a dungeon, and lost 12,000*l.* in one day. In this dark and loathsome place he was kept six weeks. He was then examined and liberated. After this he went to France and sailed thence to Charleston, where he joined the army under general Greene. It was not long before he was appointed geographer general of the U. S. He died at Pittsburgh April 28, 1789. He was esteemed and beloved, being remarkable for

piety, charity, and benevolence. Under the vicissitudes of life he was patient and resigned to the divine will. Dr. Morse was much indebted to him in the compilation of his American gazetteer. He published an account of Bouquet's expedition against the Ohio Indians in 1764, with a map & plates, 1765; a description of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, &c. with maps, London, 1778; and an historical narrative and topographical description of Louisiana and West Florida, 1784.

HUTCHINSON, Ann, an artful woman, who occasioned much difficulty in N. E. soon after its first settlement, came from Lincolnshire to Boston in 1636, and was the wife of Wm. H., a representative of Boston. She was an admirer of Mr. Cotton. The members of his church used to meet every week to repeat his sermons, and discourse on doctrines. She set up meetings for women, and soon had a numerous audience. After repeating the sermons of Mr. Cotton, she added reflections of her own; she advocated erroneous sentiments, and warped the discourses of her minister to coincide with her own opinions. She asserted, that believers are personally united with the Spirit of God; that commands to work out salvation belong only to such, as are under a covenant of works; that sanctification is not sufficient evidence of a good state; and she pretended to immediate revelation respecting future events. She soon threw the whole colony into a flame. Those, who opposed her, were said to be in favor of a covenant of works, and those, who supported her, were said to be vindicating a covenant of grace. The progress of her sentiments occasioned the synod of 1637, the first synod in America. This convention of ministers condemned 82 erroneous opinions, then propagated in the country. Mrs. Hutchinson, after this sentence of her opinions, was herself called before the court in Nov. of the same year, and, being convicted of traducing the ministers, and advancing errors, was banished the colony. Her trial is published in the

appendix of the second volume of Hutchinson. She discovers art, spirit, and talents. The church in Boston excommunicated her for many evils in her conversation as well as for corrupt opinions. She went with her husband to R. Island. In the year 1642 after her husband's death she removed into the Dutch country beyond New Haven, and the next year she, her son Francis, and most of her family of 16 persons were killed by the Indians.—*Hist. soc.* vii. 16, 17; ix, 28, 29; *Hutchinson*, i. 55—57, 66, 70—73; *Magnalia*, vii. 17—20; *Winthrop*.

HUTCHINSON, Thomas, governor of Massachusetts, a descendant of the preceding, was the son of col. Thomas H., a distinguished merchant and member of the council, and a most benevolent and excellent man, who died in 1739. He was born in 1711 and graduated at Harvard college in 1727. He applied himself first to mercantile business, but without success. He then engaged in the study of the common law of England and the principles of the British constitution, with reference to his employment in public life. For ten years he was a representative and the speaker of the house three years. In 1752 he succeeded his uncle, Edward, a judge of probate; he was a member of the council from 1749 to 1766, and lieut. governor from 1758 to 1771; in 1760 he was appointed chief justice after the death of judge Sewall. This appointment displeased the Otis family, the father having had the promise of a seat on the bench. At one time he held the offices of counsellor, judge of probate, chief justice, and lieutenant governor. His respect to religious institutions, his sympathy with the distressed, his affability, his integrity, industry, and talents procured in a very high degree the public confidence. The stamp act being passed, Andrew Oliver, one of the council and brother in law of Mr. Hutchinson, was appointed distributor of stamps. The law was to go into effect Nov. 1, 1765. A few months before that time, Jared Ingersoll, the distributor for Connecticut, arrived in Boston from

London. When he left town, Mr. Oliver accompanied him a short distance, in consequence of which he was hung in effigy on the great tree at South Boston, and a mob destroyed a building, which he had erected, supposed to be designed for a stamp office, and also destroyed the furniture of his house. Mr. Oliver immediately resigned his office. In the evening the mob thanked him and made a bonfire on fort hill near his house. The next evening the house of Mr. Hutchinson was attacked, a report being spread, that he had written letters in favor of the stamp act; but the chief damage was the breaking of the windows. In a few evenings there was a more formidable assault. The merchants being displeased with the officers of the customs & the admiralty, a mob was collected in the evening of Aug. 26th in King street, and well supplied with strong drink. Having first plundered the cellar of the comptroller of the customs of the wine and spirits, the rioters proceeded with intoxicated rage to the house of Mr. Hutchinson, and, splitting the doors to pieces with broad axes, they destroyed or cast into the street every thing, which was in the house, and kept possession until day light. The damage was estimated at 2500*l.*, besides the loss of a great collection of public and private papers. He received a grant for his losses. The governor was that night at the castle. The town, the next day, voted their abhorrence of the riot; but no person was punished; even six or eight persons, who were imprisoned for this affair, were released by a company, who by threats obtained the keys of the prison from the prisonkeeper.

The political controversy continued during the remainder of Bernard's administration from 1765 to 1770; and Mr. Hutchinson, by taking his seat in the council in 1767 without being chosen, and merely in consequence of his office of lieut. governor, excited a clamor against him. He charged it upon Mr. Hawley's resentment for something, which had occurred in the court of common law. But the claim to a seat was voluntarily

abandoned, though Mr. H. thought, that the early practice sanctioned the claim. In a few days, however, he was appointed by the house to an important post, that of one of the commissioners for settling the boundary with New York. In 1768 the arrival of the troops at Boston increased the popular excitement against the lieutenant-governor. At the request of the governor he accompanied the sheriff to the manufactory house, to advise the occupants to leave it, as it belonged to the state and was at the disposal of the governor, who had appropriated it for the use of the troops; but the occupants, encouraged by "the first-rate sons of liberty," held their ground. When gov. Bernard left the province in 1769, the administration devolved on Mr. Hutchinson, the lieutenant-governor. In the next year the Boston massacre, as it was called, occurred, and inflamed the public mind; he had also a long controversy with the assembly on his proroguing the assembly to Cambridge by order of the king; the council also was opposed to him. At this period, in meditating on the future, he concluded, that it would be prudent for him to remain chief justice and to pass his days in peace; and his wishes he communicated to the British government. In the mean time, however, his commission as governor was received in March 1771, Andrew Oliver being nominated lieutenant-governor, and Tho. Flucker secretary in his stead. Unhappily for himself, he accepted the appointment, for from this time till his departure for England in 1774 he was in constant dispute with the assembly and council. Among the subjects of controversy were the provision made for his support by the crown, which paid him a salary of 1500*l.*, and the provision made in the same way for the judges. By his speech Jan. 6, 1773, asserting the supreme authority of parliament, he provoked a discussion by the council and house, which it would have been wiser not to have awakened. Indeed, the minister recommended to him not to renew the discussion. In 1772 Dr. Franklin procured some con-

fidential letters of gov. H. and others and sent them in the autumn to Samuel Cooper, with an injunction, that they should not be copied nor published. Mr. Cooper put them into the hands of the speaker, with permission to show them to five persons. Thus they were kept 6 or 8 months. In June 1773 they were communicated to the legislature in secret session. In order to obviate the difficulty of the restriction and to make them public, Mr. H. says, that Mr. Hancock presented to the house copies of the letters, which some one in the street had put into his hands; and the next day, in consequence of copies being abroad, the person, to whom they were sent, gave his consent to the publication. It has been recently asserted, that Mr. Williamson obtained them from a public office; but this is probably a mistake. They were written to Thomas Whately, a member of parliament, who at the time was out of office and in opposition to the ministry, and the ministry never saw them. In the letters also there was no sentiment, but what the governor had openly expressed in his addresses to the legislature. The council indeed reproached him for saying, "there must be an abridgment of what are called English liberties;" but this was no more, than what had been said openly in his speech at the last meeting;—the whole paragraph was,—"I never think of the measures necessary for the peace and good order of the colonies without pain: there must be an abridgment of what are called English liberties:—I doubt whether it is possible to project a system of government in which a colony, 3,000 miles distant, shall enjoy all the liberty of the parent state."—The writers of the other letters were Andrew Oliver, Charles Paxton, Thomas Moffatt, Robert Auchmuty, Nathaniel Rogers, and George Rome. Gov. H. complained, that his letters were united with the other letters, of which he knew nothing, and that he was made responsible for all. Franklin remarked, in regard to the restriction, under which he sent the letters, "possibly, as distant

objects, seen only through a mist, appear larger, the same may happen from the mystery in this case." For their concern in obtaining these letters Dr. Franklin and Mr. Temple were removed from office. Mr. H. thought, that the letters had been in the possession of a member of parliament, not Mr. Whately, and by him given to Dr. Franklin.—The last public difficulty was the affair of the tea. A part of it had been consigned to two sons of the governor, a part to Richard Clark and sons, and a part to Benj. Faneuil and Josh. Winslow. On the arrival of the first ship with tea a "body meeting" of the town and neighborhood was called at Old South church on Tuesday Nov. 30th, and it was resolved, that the tea should be sent back; Mr. Rotch, the owner, being required not to enter the tea and capt. Hall, the master, not to land it. By order of the town the ship was brought from below the castle to a wharf, and a watch of 25 men was appointed for securing the ship. The governor sent a sheriff, who read a proclamation for the dispersion of the public, but a general hiss followed, and it was unanimously voted to proceed in defiance of the governor, and compel the owner and master to engage to send the tea back in the same vessel. When two other vessels arrived, the committee of safety required them to be brought to the same wharf. There was a difficulty in the return of the ships, for no clearance could be obtained from the custom house and no pass by the castle from the governor. As there were several men of war in the harbor, an attempt to get to sea without a pass would be ineffectual. It was apprehended, too, that the collector would demand the duties and seize the ship and goods, in the proper discharge of his office. Another "body" meeting was therefore summoned Dec. 14, 1773, of the people of Boston and the adjacent towns, who enjoined the owner of the ship to apply for a clearance and a pass, which were refused. When the governor's answer was returned to the "body," they dissolved the meeting and repaired to the

wharf as a guard to the destroyers of the tea. About 50 men, covered with blankets and appearing like Indians, had previously marched by the Old South church, and gone on board the vessel. On the arrival of the "body," the "Indians" in 2 or 3 hours hoisted out of the holds of the ships 342 chests of tea and emptied them into the sea.—The governor was much blamed in England for not granting a pass; but he could not have done it, without violating his oath, as the laws of the custom house had not been observed. Nor could he secure the tea in the town without bringing the regiment from the castle, or by marines from the men of war. This would have brought on a contest. In fact the sons of liberty had annihilated all the powers of government. There was not a judge, justice of the peace, or sheriff, who could venture to withstand the inflamed, determined people.—Feb. 24, 1774 he informed the legislature by message, that he had obtained his majesty's leave to go to England and that he should soon avail himself of it. Gen. Gage arrived May 13th, but Mr. H. was assured of the king's intention to re-instate him, when gen. Gage's services should be elsewhere required, and that he should not suffer by the loss of his commission. He sailed for England June 1st.

After the publication of the letters in 1773 the council and house voted an address for the removal of the governor. His friend, Israel Mauduit, petitioned for a hearing before the privy council, which was granted Jan. 29, 1774, Mr. Wedderburne defending the governor, and Mr. Dunning and John Lee being on the other side. The decision was in favor of "the honor, integrity, and conduct" of the governor and was approved by the king. In Massachusetts Jonathan Sewall ably defended him under the signature of Philaethes. After his arrival in England, the unprosperous state of affairs in America deprived him of the offices and rewards, he may have expected, though he received a pension. He lived at Brompton, near London. The death of

his youngest son, William, in Feb. 1780, most deeply afflicted him; and he himself died June 3, 1780, aged 69, and was buried at Croydon. His son, Thomas, died in England in 1811, aged 71, and Elisha in 1824, aged 80. His brother, Foster H., was a judge of the supreme court. Mr. Hutchinson was a man of a good character, of unwearied industry, and of respectable talents. But it was his fortune to live at a revolutionary period, and in the very focus of the popular excitement. His political views he candidly and manfully explained to the legislature in many speeches and messages, which display his learning, temper, and abilities. If any man deserved the gratitude of the British administration, it was he. Though a baronetcy was offered, which he declined for private reasons; yet was he treated with neglect. Had the "rebellion" been put down the first year, he would have been deemed worthy of the highest honors, so much does the estimation of men depend on success.—Massachusetts, amidst all the vituperations against him for encouraging the ministers in their measures to keep the colonies in a state of dependence, has one cause to remember him with gratitude, for when the commissioners, Brattle, Hawley, and Hancock, met those of New York at Hartford May 12, 1773, it was his advice only, which prevented them from abandoning the claim of Mass. to the western territory of New York, which was retained and sold for a large sum. He deserves great honor also for his labors in regard to the history of Massachusetts. He published a brief state of the claim of the colonies, &c. 1764; the history of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, from the first settlement thereof in 1628 until the year 1750, in 2 vol. 8vo. the first in 1760, and the second in 1767; and a collection of original papers relative to the history of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, 8vo. 1769. Those works are held in high estimation by those, who are searching into the history of our country. His grandson, Rev. John H., of Trentham, E., published from his manuscripts a third volume of

the history of Mass. from 1749 to 1774, 8vo. London, 1828. It is probable, that a biography of gov. H. will be written by the same descendant.—*Warren; Gordon; Minot; Hutchinson's hist.*

ILLINOIS, one of the U. States, was admitted into the Union in 1818. Its population, in 1800 was 215;—in 1810, 12,000;—in 1820, 55,000;—in 1830, about 160,000, besides nearly 6,000 Indians. There are 6 kinds of soil,—the rich bottom lands, the newly formed land at the mouth of rivers, dry prairies bordering on the bottom land, constituting two thirds of the state, wet prairie, timber land, and sterile hills. The principal forest tree is oak. It is purposed to unite by means of a canal the Mississippi with the Michigan lake. On the Saline river are salt springs, from which are manufactured 300,000 bushels of salt annually. At Galena on Fever river are rich lead mines, from which were made, in 1829, 13 millions of pounds of lead. A college has been established at Jacksonville, and generous provision has been made for schools and a university. The constitution prohibits the introduction of more slaves. The senators are chosen for four years, the representatives for two, and the governor for four, and made ineligible for the next succeeding four years. The judges are liable to removal on the address to the governor of two thirds of each branch of the assembly.

IMLAY, George, published a topographical description of the western territory of N. America, 8vo. London, 1792; the same, with a supplement by J. Filson, 2 vols. N. Y. 1793.

INDIANA, one of the U. States, was admitted into the Union in 1816. Its population in 1800 was 4650; in 1810, 24,520; in 1820, 147,178; in 1830, 441,582, of whom 3562 were blacks, besides 4000 Indians. There are no mountains in the state. The national road from Cumberland in Maryland through Penns., Virginia, and Ohio, will pass through the centre of this state from east to west. By the constitution the senators are chosen for three years and the representa-

tives for one year. The judges of the supreme court are appointed by the governor and senate; the presidents of the circuit courts by the legislature; and the associate judges are chosen by the people. There are reservations of lands for education and a college is to be established at Bloomington.

INGERSOLL, Jared, a judge of the admiralty court, was born in Milford, Con., in 1722; was graduated at Yale college in 1742; settled at New Haven as a lawyer, and was agent of the colony in England in 1757; but being appointed distributor of the stamps in Con., under the stamp act, he lost his popularity. The people of N. Haven compelled him to resign Aug. 24, 1765. Not deeming this resignation explicit a large company from the eastern part of Connecticut set out on a journey to N. Haven. They met Mr. I. at Wethersfield, when they compelled him to resign and cry out, three times *Liberty and Property*. The next day 500 men escorted him to Hartford. On being appointed admiralty judge for the middle district about the year 1870 he removed to Philadelphia; but in consequence of the revolution he returned to N. Haven, where he died in Aug. 1781.

INGERSOLL, Jared, LL.D., judge of the district court of Philadelphia, the son of the preceding, was graduated at Yale college in 1766, and attained a high rank as a lawyer in Philadelphia. He was also a member of congress and of the convention, which framed the constitution of the U. S. The office of attorney general of Penns. he resigned in 1816. At the time of his death he was judge. In 1812 he was the Federal candidate for the office of vice president of the U. S. He died Oct. 31, 1822, aged 73.

INGERSOLL, Jonathan, LL.D., judge, and lieut. governor of Con., was born in Ridgefield, the son of Rev. Jonathan I., and was at Yale college in 1766. He settled at N. Haven and became eminent in the profession of the law. During the last 30 years of his life he was in many unsought public employments, and

in all enjoyed the perfect confidence of his fellow citizens. He was appointed judge in 1798, but resigned in 1801 and was chosen lieut. governor in 1816. He died Jan. 12, 1823, aged 76, leaving a wife and 7 children. His daughter, Grace, married to Peter Grellet, died in Paris, 1816. He was a patriot, statesman, and incorruptible judge. Of the episcopal church he was from early life a member; his life evinced his benevolence and piety; he was eminently a man of prayer. He lived and died without reproach; yet at death he had no proud confidence; his reliance was on the mercy of the Redeemer.

INGLIS, Charles, D. D., bishop of Nova Scotia, was rector of Trinity church, N. York, from 1777 to 1783, and died in Feb. or March 1816, aged 82.

INGLIS, James, D. D., minister of Baltimore, and an eloquent preacher, died Aug. 15, 1820. A volume of his sermons was soon afterwards published.

IREDELL, James, judge, was appointed a judge in N. Carolina in 1777, and in 1790 a judge of the supreme court of the U. S. He died at Edenton in Oct. 1799.—James I., probably his son, was governor in 1827.

IRVINE, William, major general, was born in Ireland. Educated for the medical profession, he served as a surgeon on board of a British ship in the war, which began in 1754, and after the peace of 1763 settled at Carlisle, Penns. In 1774 he was a member of the state convention. In 1776 he served in Canada, and accompanied col. Thompson, who was despatched by gen. Sullivan from Sorelle to dislodge the enemy from Trois Rivieres, but was taken prisoner June 16th, and remained as such at Quebec nearly two years, until he was exchanged in April 1778. On his release he was promoted to the command of the second Pennsylvania regiment. In 1781 the defence of the north western frontier, threatened by the British and Indians, was intrusted to him. After the war he was elected a member of congress. During the whiskey insurrection of 1794 he was a commissioner to the insurgents

on the part of the state, and, his peaceful mission having failed, he was more successful at the head of the militia. Removing about this time from Carlisle to Philadelphia, he was appointed intendant of military stores. He died of an inflammatory disorder July 30, 1804, aged 63.

IRVING, Matthew, a physician, died at Charleston, S. C. in Sept. 1827. He was a distinguished physician and scholar and a patriot of the revolution.

IRVING, William, a literary merchant, was a member of congress from N. York city from 1812 to 1813, and one of the committee of commerce and manufactures. He died Nov. 9, 1821. He was the brother of Washington Irving, of whose "Salmagundi" he wrote some papers.

IRWIN, Jared, general, governor of Georgia, was a soldier of the revolution. He was a member of the convention, which adopted the constitution in 1789; was governor from 1796 to 1798 and also from 1806 to 1809, when he was succeeded by Mitchell; and died March 1, 1818, aged 68.

IVES, Levi, M. D., a physician, was born in 1750, and died at N. Haven, Conn., Oct. 17, 1826, aged 76. He was one of the founders of the N. H. medical society, and one of the conductors of the "Cases and Observations," a medical journal at N. Haven, the first in this country. With professional skill, he acquired only a competence. While he regarded the temporal welfare of his patients, he had a deeper solicitude for their spiritual interests.

IZARD, Ralph, a senator of the U. S. from South Carolina from 1789 to 1795, was a distinguished and eloquent statesman. In the judgment of Washington, no man was more honest in public life. There was an enthusiasm in his political sentiments; but his patriotic motives were unquestionable. In the senate he had the confidence of all parties. He died at South Bay, May 30, 1804, aged 66. His wife was Alice, daughter of Peter Delaney of New York.

IZARD, George, general, governor of

the Arkansas territory from 1825 to 1828, was a native of South Carolina. After a classical education and travelling in Europe he entered the army as a captain of artillery and rose to the rank of maj. general. At one period of the late war he commanded the division on the north western frontier. After the war he resided near Philadelphia till he was appointed successor of gov. Miller. In his office of governor he was faithful and had the confidence of the people. He died at Little Rock, in consequence of the gout, Nov. 22, 1828.

JACKSON, Hall, M. D., a physician, was the son of Dr. Clement Hall of Portsmouth, N. H., who died Oct 10, 1788, aged 82. After studying with his father, he attended the medical lectures in London during three years. On his return he settled in his native town, where he was eminent not only as a physician, but particularly as a surgeon. He frequently performed the operation of couching the eye. He died in consequence of being overset while riding in his gig to visit a patient, Sept. 28, 1797. His habits were social, and he was a welcome guest in every circle. The culture of the foxglove in N. E. was introduced by him. He published a tract on the malignant sore throat, which prevailed from 1784 to 1796.—*Thacher*.

JACKSON, James, governor of Georgia, was a native of England and came to this country at the age of 14 in 1772. Early in the war he joined the army; in 1778 he was chosen brigade major; in 1781 he commanded the legionary corps of the state. When the British evacuated Savannah, July 12, 1782, he received the keys. For his various services the Assembly of the state presented him with a house and lot in Savannah. On the return of peace he engaged with success in the practice of the law. In 1789 he was chosen a member of congress, and soon afterwards a senator, which office he resigned in 1795. He was major gen. of the militia; and governor from 1798 till his election as Senator in the place of gen. Gunn in 1801. He died at Wash-

ington March 18, 1806, aged 48. His brother, gen. Abraham J., died in Georgia Jan. 1810.—Governor Jackson, it seems, had not strength of moral and religious principle to restrain him from duelling. He was an honorable murderer. In 1780 he killed lieut. gov. Wells in a duel, and was himself severely wounded in both knees. In consequence of a political controversy he fought a duel with col. R. Watkins in June 1802 and was wounded. In May 1803 he complained, that he had been cruelly treated by Georgia, and that republics are always ungrateful: he thought the capital of Wayne county ought to be called Jacksonville in honor of himself.

JAMES, Thomas, first minister of Charlestown, Mass., was born in 1592; came from Lincolnshire, where he had been a minister, to Boston June 5, 1632; and when the church in Charlestown was organized Nov. 2 by dismissions from the Boston church, he was appointed the pastor. Mr. Symmes was ordained his associate, as teacher, Dec. 22, 1634, and not in 1652 as Dr. Bartlett states in his history of Charlestown. The succeeding ministers were Harvard, Allen, Shepard, Morton, Bradstreet, Stevens, Abbot, Prentice, Paine, Morse, and Fay. After a short time he was dismissed. Gov. Winthrop relates, that Satan stirred up a spirit of discord between Mr. James and many of his people, on which Mr. Savage remarks, that "few in the present age would attribute such a misfortune to the agency of Satan," and that in our indictments for capital offences we retained till lately "the absurd allegation"—"being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil." Mr. Savage is sincere in his disbelief of the agency of Satan in tempting men to great crimes and Christian men to discord; but he certainly misjudges in his estimate of the general opinion of the great body of Christians of various sects, who really believe, that, "he, who committeth sin, is of the devil," and also of the opinion of those, who are not Christians, unless we are to suppose, that in their daily

conversation they ascribe much to the tempter as a real being, when they regard him as a non-entity. But whether or not the devil was the sower of discord at Charlestown, there arose a dissension between Mr. James and the brethren. It is related, that being "a melancholic man," he had uttered some groundless, jealous surmises. A council advised to his dismissal, which occurred in March 1636. He soon removed to N. Haven. When at the request of the people of Virginia 3 ministers were sent to them, Mr. Thompson of Braintree, and Mr. Knowles of Watertown set sail October 7 or 8, 1642; they were long wind bound at R. Island. It seems also, that they put in at N. Haven, where they took in Mr. James as their companion. On the rocks at Hell gate they lost their pinnacle. After 11 weeks dangerous passage the vessel arrived about Jan. 1, 1643 in Virginia. It fared with them as with the apostles: the people heard them gladly, but the rulers persecuted them, ordering them to quit the country by a certain day, unless they would conform to the English church. In June 1643 Mr. Knowles returned to N. England. Soon afterwards the great massacre by the Indians occurred. Mr. James stated, that in Maryland he saw 40 Indians baptized in new shirts given them as encouragement to receive the ordinance, but that, being detained there, after a while he saw the same Indians return to the English, saying, they must have again new shirts, or they would renounce their baptism. It is not known at what time Mr. James returned to England; perhaps not till after 1650, when his son, Thomas, was settled at East Hampton, L. I. In England he was the minister of Needham in Suffolk, but was silenced and ejected for nonconformity in 1662. Yet afterwards he preached to a pretty numerous society. He died about 1678, aged 86. The clergyman, his successor, would allow him to be buried nowhere in the church-yard, but in "the unconsecrated corner, left for rogues &c." Mr. Calamy says, "he was a very holy, good

man"; and Johnson speaks of his "learned skill and courteous speech." Mr. Savage mistakes Mr. James for his son, who was the minister of East Hampton from 1650 till his death, 1696.

JARVIS, Abraham, D. D., bishop of Connecticut, was born in Norwalk May 5, 1739 and was graduated at Yale college in 1761. He was a minister in Middletown from about 1764 to 1799, when he removed to Cheshire, and in 1803 to N. Haven. He succeeded bishop Seabury in 1797, and died May 3, 1813, aged 73. He published a sermon on the death of bishop Seabury, and a sermon on the witness of the Spirit.

JARVIS, Charles, M. D., a physician, was the son of col. Leonard Jarvis, a merchant of Boston, and was born in 1748. His mother was the granddaughter of the celebrated col. Church. After graduating at Harvard college in 1766, he completed his medical education in Europe. On his return he settled in Boston and rose to eminence in his profession. In the revolution he engaged zealously in the cause of his country. For many years he was a member of the legislature. As an orator he was impressive and powerful. With a bald head and aquiline nose, he was called the bald eagle of the Boston seat. In his politics, he opposed Jay's treaty and espoused the democratic side, of which he was the leader in Boston. When the marine hospital was established at Charlestown, he was appointed by Jefferson its surgeon, and faithfully discharged the duties of his office till his death, Nov. 15, 1807, aged 58. His wife was the sister of sir Wm. Pepperell and the grand daughter of the first baronet of that name. He left no issue. His only sister married Joseph Russell.—*Thacher.*

JAY, John, chief justice of the United States, was the great grandson of Pierre Jay, a protestant merchant of Rochelle in France, who on the revocation of the edict of Nantes fled to England. Augustus, a merchant, the son of Pierre, emigrated to New York, where in 1697 he married Anne Maria, daughter of Bal-

thasar Bayard. Dying at the age of 85, he left one son, Peter, who was born in 1704, and in 1728 married Mary, daughter of Jacobus Van Cortlandt of New York. About the year 1746 Peter retired to his estate at Rye, whence he was compelled to remove by the approach of the British army. He died at Poughkeepsie in 1782.—John Jay, the son of Peter, was born in New York Dec. 12, 1745, old style. He was educated at King's college, where he graduated May 15, 1764; and in 1768 was admitted to the bar. In 1774 he married Sarah Livingston, the daughter of William Livingston, afterwards governor of New Jersey. Acquiring great reputation as a lawyer, and presenting a rare union of the dignity and gravity of manhood with the energy of youth, his fellow citizens began to look up to him as their future guide in the contest for liberty. He was appointed to the first American congress in 1774. Being on the committee with Lee and Livingston to draft an address to the people of Great Britain, he was the writer of that eloquent production. In the congress of 1775 he was on various important committees, performing more services perhaps, than any member, excepting Franklin and J. Adams. In May 1776 he was recalled to assist in forming the government of New York, and in consequence his name is not attached to the declaration of independence; but July 9th he reported resolutions in the provincial convention in favor of the declaration. After the fall of New York and the removal of the provincial assembly to Poughkeepsie, Mr. Jay retained his resolute patriotism. The very eloquent address of the convention to the people of New York, dated Fish-Kill Dec. 23, 1776, and signed by A. Ten Broeck as president, was written by him. March 12, 1777 he reported to the convention of New York the draft of a form of government, which was adopted and many of the provisions of which were introduced into the constitutions of other states. From May 3, 1777 to Aug. 18, 1779 he was chief justice of the state;

but resigned that office in consequence of his duties as president of congress. The glowing address of that body to their constituents, dated Sep. 8, 1779, was prepared by him. On the 29th Sept. he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the court of Spain. The frigate, in which he sailed, losing her masts in a gale, was obliged to proceed to Martinique. He reached Madrid April 4, 1780. In communicating the resolution of congress of July 15, 1781, yielding the navigation of the Mississippi to Spain, he had the prudence to limit the proposition, so that it should have no force, unless a treaty was made with Spain before a general peace. This limitation was sanctioned by congress April 30, 1782. Being unsuccessful in his negotiation, Mr. Jay suspected some bad faith on the part of France, but probably without reason.

Being appointed a commissioner to negotiate a peace with Great Britain, he arrived at Paris June 23, 1782, & toiled incessantly to secure the interests of his country. His health now becoming impaired, he went to Bath for its recovery. He signed the definitive treaty at Paris Sept. 3, 1783. The next year, having resigned his Spanish commission, he returned to New York, where he arrived July 24, 1784. Congress had already appointed him secretary of state for foreign affairs in the place of R. R. Livingston. In the difficult circumstances of the country, the secretary was in effect the head of the government. Mr. Jay's services were of great importance. He drew up, Oct. 13, 1786, an elaborate report on the relations between this country and Great Britain. Though not a member of the convention, which formed the constitution of the United States, he was present at Annapolis and aided by his advice. He also assisted Hamilton and Madison in writing the Federalist. He wrote numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 64. His labors after the 5th number were interrupted by a wound in the forehead from a stone in the doctor's mob. In the convention of New York he contributed to the adoption of the constitution.

For the high station of chief justice of the United States, to which he was appointed by Washington Sept. 26, 1789, he was eminently qualified. In 1792 he was the unsuccessful candidate of the federal party for the office of governor of New York against George Clinton; but in 1795 he was elected against Robert Yates, though he was at the time abroad, having been appointed April 19, 1794 minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain. He effected the treaty, which bears his name, Nov. 19, 1794; a treaty, which, notwithstanding the clamors of political partizans, friendly to France, was highly advantageous to our country, as it stipulated for the surrender of the north western posts, procured admission for our vessels into India, and obtained payment for spoiliations amounting to nearly 10 millions of dollars. In 1798 he was re-elected governor against R. R. Livingston. The political excitement of the period rendered his station unquiet. Longing for retirement, he withdrew, at the end of the term, for which he was chosen, in the summer of 1801, from the cares and honors of public station, and passed the remaining nearly 30 years of his life in retirement at his seat in Bedford, West Chester county, where he died May 17, 1829, aged 84 years. His brother, Sir James Jay, M. D., died in N. Y. in Nov. 1815.

In his character there were great and peculiar excellences. The utmost prudence was combined with invincible energy. At a period of life, when ambition is apt to bear sway, he abandoned all the scenes of political agitation, nor did he once cast a lingering look behind. In his last years he was much occupied in the study of the scriptures, particularly of the prophecies, and devoted to the duties of religion and preparation for the scenes of the future world. There is something refreshing in the view of his last years. Instead of dwelling, like his co-patriots, Adams and Jefferson, on the history of the past or the agitating political occurrences of the day, and fighting anew the battles of old time, his serene

mind was absorbed in the contemplation of the bright, and glorious, and everlasting kingdom of God. Besides the writings already mentioned, he published Letters, being the whole of the correspondence between him and Lewis Littlepage, a young man, whom Mr. Jay, when in Spain, patronized and took into his family, 2d ed. 1786.—*Amer. ann. reg.* 1827-9, p. 215-234.

JEFFERSON, Thomas, president of the United States, was the son of Peter J., and was born at Shadwell, Albermarle county, near Monticello, in Virginia, April 2, 1743, old style. His mother was Jane Randolph. His early education was conducted by Mr. Douglas, and Mr. Maury, clergymen. In 1760 he went to William and Mary college, where he continued two years. He derived great benefit from the instructions of William Small, professor of mathematics, and afterwards lecturer on ethics, rhetoric, and belles lettres. By his kindness he was placed as a student of law at Williamsburg under his intimate friend, George Wythe. In 1767 he entered upon the practice of the law at the bar of the general court. In 1769 he became a member of the legislature for the county of his residence, and so continued till the revolution. Jan. 1772 he married Martha Skelton, widow of Bathurst Skelton and daughter of John Wales, a lawyer of much practice. By her he received property about equal to his own patrimony.

In May 1769 he was a member of the house of burgesses. In the spring of 1773 he, with Mr. Henry, R. H. Lee, F. L. Lee, and Dabney Carr, his brother in law, at a private meeting agreed upon certain patriotic resolutions, which were adopted by the house, and a committee of correspondence with the other colonies was accordingly appointed, of which Peyton Randolph, the Speaker, was made chairman. At this period Mr. J. maintained the opinion, in which Wythe agreed with him, that the British parliament had no authority whatever over America. His views were printed with

the title, "A summary view of the Rights of British America." It was reprinted, a little altered, by Mr. Burke, as an opposition paper in England. The other Virginia patriots, Randolph, the Lees, Nicholas, and Pendleton, concurred with John Dickinson, who allowed, that England had a right to regulate our commerce and to lay duties for regulation but not for revenue.

He took his seat in congress June 21, 1775, in the place of Peyton Randolph, who had been recalled to the general assembly of Virginia. He took with him the answer of the assembly, drawn up by himself, to the conciliatory propositions of lord North. In congress he was immediately placed on the committee to prepare a declaration of the causes of taking up arms. He accordingly drew up a paper; but it not being deemed sufficiently conciliatory, he put it into the hands of Mr. Dickinson, who was also on the committee; and he drew up the declaration, which was adopted, retaining only of Mr. Jefferson's the four last paragraphs and half the preceding. Mr. Dickinson also drew up the second petition to the king, which Mr. Jefferson thought expressed too much humility.—In July Mr. Jefferson drew up the report on lord North's conciliatory resolution. May 15, 1776 the convention of Virginia instructed their delegates to propose in congress a declaration of independence. Accordingly Friday, June 7, R. H. Lee made the motion for the declaration of independence. In the debate, which followed, it was argued by Wilson, R. R. Livingston, E. Rutledge, Dickinson, and others, that the measure, though ultimately to be adopted, was yet now precipitate, and for various reasons ought to be deferred. On the other hand the measure was supported by J. Adams, Lee, Wythe, and others. Of the thirteen states all but four voted for the motion on the 1st July, in committee of the whole. South Carolina and Pennsylvania voted against it. Delaware was equally divided. The delegates from New York, though in favor of the motion, were excused from vo-

ting, being restrained by their old instructions. The committee reported their resolution to the House. July 2 the House agreed to the resolution of the committee, all the states but New York voting for it, South Carolina falling in for the sake of unanimity, and the new members turned the votes of Delaware and Pennsylvania. On the day of this vote the form of the Declaration reported, drawn up by Mr. Jefferson, was taken into consideration by the committee of the whole. The debates continued till Thursday the 4th, in the evening, when the Declaration was reported by the committee of the whole, agreed to by the House, and signed by every member present, except Mr. Dickinson.—July 9, the convention of N. York approved of the declaration, and their delegates signed July 15th. There was no sub-committee for drawing up the Declaration, though Mr. Jefferson shewed it to Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adams, who suggested a few slight alterations. The other members of the committee were R. Sherman and R. R. Livingston. Several paragraphs were struck out by congress, among which was the following: "He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people, who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of *infidel* powers, is the warfare of the CHRISTIAN king of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market, where MEN should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce." Mr. Jefferson supposed, that this clause was struck out in complaisance to South Carolina and Georgia, who wished to continue the importation of slaves, and that the northern carriers also felt a little tender under that censure.

This declaration was engrossed on parchment and signed again Aug. 2d.—The convention of Pennsylvania named a

new delegation July 20th, leaving out Mr. Dickinson, and Willing and Humphreys, who had withdrawn, re-appointing the three members, who had signed,—Morris, who had not been present, and five new ones, Rush, Clymer, Smith, Taylor, and Ross. These six were permitted to sign, as indicating the assent of the full delegation. Thornton of New Hampshire signed as late as Nov. 4th, for reasons unknown.

Mr. Jefferson retired from congress Sept. 2, 1776 and took his seat in the legislature of Virginia Oct. 7th. He drew up the bill for the establishment of courts of justice; the bill declaring tenants in tail to hold their lands in fee simple; the bill for religious freedom; the bill for the revision of the laws, in regard to which the committee were Pendleton, Wythe, Mason, Thomas L. Lee, and himself. The work was done by Pendleton, Wythe, and Jefferson from 1777 to June 1779. Mr. Jefferson also proposed a bill for general education, providing schools for every hundred or ward, and 24 higher schools, &c. June 1, 1779 he was appointed governor, as successor of Mr. Henry. As one of the visitors of William and Mary college he procured the abolishment of the professorships of divinity and oriental languages, and substituted those of law, of anatomy, medicine, and chemistry, and of modern languages. After being governor two years, thinking that at the time of invasion, the public might have more confidence in a military chief magistrate, he resigned and Gen. Nelson was appointed to succeed him.

In Sept. 1776 the state of his family induced him to decline the appointment then made of commissioner, with Franklin and Deane, to negotiate treaties with France. Dr. Lee was appointed in his place. He was appointed on the commission for peace June 1781, but the state of his family again kept him at home. He was again appointed minister plenipotentiary, with others, for negotiating peace Nov. 13, 1782. This he accepted, having two months before lost the cherished companion of his life, with whom he had

passed "ten years in unchequered happiness." But before he could sail for England news was received of the signing of a provisional treaty of peace. He therefore was excused from further proceeding and returned home May 1783. He took his seat at Trenton Nov. 4th in congress, which adjourned the same day to Annapolis. In 1784 he wrote Notes on the establishment of a money-unit, and of a coinage for the United States, in opposition to the views of Robert Morris, the financier, or of his assistant, Gouverneur Morris. He proposed the money-system, now in use. To him we are indebted for the dollar as the unit, and the very convenient decimal divisions, and our present pieces of coin. This was an important service.

As a member of congress Mr. Jefferson made few speeches. He remarks, "I served with gen. Washington in the legislature of Virginia, before the revolution, and, during it, with Dr. Franklin in congress. I never heard either of them speak ten minutes at a time, nor to any but the main point, which was to decide the question. They laid their shoulders to the great points, knowing, that the little ones would follow of themselves. If the present congress errs in too much talking, how can it be otherwise in a body, to which the people send 150 lawyers, whose trade is to question every thing, yield nothing, and talk by the hour?"

In May 1784 he was appointed, with Adams and Franklin, a minister plenipotentiary to negotiate treaties of commerce with foreign nations. He sailed from Boston, with his eldest daughter, July 5, in the *Ceres*, a merchant ship; after a pleasant voyage of 19 days from land to land he arrived at Cowes July 26, and at Paris Aug. 6th. He now printed his Notes in Virginia, for which he had been collecting information since 1781. Dr. Franklin having returned in July 1785, Mr. Jefferson was appointed his successor at Paris; in which station he continued till he solicited his recall in 1789 in order to place his daughters in the society

of their friends. He arrived at Norfolk Nov. 23. While at Eppington in Chesterfield, at the residence of Mr. Eppes, he received from president Washington the appointment of secretary of state. At Monticello his eldest daughter was married to Tho. M. Randolph, the eldest son of the Tuckahoe branch of Randolphs, afterwards governor of Virginia. He arrived at New York March 21, 1790, and entered upon the duties of his office. On his way he saw for the last time the venerable Franklin, who put into his hands a narrative of his negotiations with the British ministry, by the intervention of lord Howe and his sister. This paper Mr. J. delivered to W. T. Franklin after Franklin's death. He apprehended, it was suppressed by the British government, and not published by his grandson. In the office of secretary of state Mr. Jefferson continued till the close of Dec. 1793, when he resigned. He was opposed to the funding system and other measures of the administration and became the head of the republican party.

In a letter to gen. Knox Aug. 10, 1791 he maintained, "that the Indians have a right to the occupation of their lands, independent of the states, within whose chartered limits they happen to be;" that without their consent "no act of a state can give a right to such lands;" and that government will think itself bound to remove unallowed settlements "by the public force."

In his retirement at Monticello Mr. J. says in Feb. 1794, "I indulge myself in one particular topic only, that is, in declaring to my countrymen the shameless corruption of a portion of the representatives of the first and second congress, and their implicit devotion to the treasury."

On some appointment being offered him by Washington in Sept. 1794 he replied to the secretary, "no circumstances will ever more tempt me to engage in any thing public." To Mr. Madison in Dec. 1794 he expressed a hope, that his friend might reach a more splendid post, that of president of the United States, adding, "I ought perhaps to say, while I

would not give up my own retirement for the empire of the universe, how I can justify wishing one, whose happiness I have so much at heart as yours, to take the front of the battle, which is fighting for my security." Apr. 27 he wrote to Mr. Madison on the subject of a republican candidate for president, "there is not another person in the United States, who being placed at the helm of our affairs, my mind would be so completely at rest for the fortune of our political bark."—"As to myself, the subject had been thoroughly weighed and decided on, and my retirement from office had been meant from all office, high or low, without exception."

Mr. Jefferson was chosen vice-president at the close of 1796. Just before the election he wrote to Mr. Madison, Dec. 17, "The first wish of my heart was, that you should have been proposed for the administration of the government. On your declining it, I wish any body rather than myself; and there is nothing I so anxiously hope, as that my name may come out either second or third." In case of an equal division he expressed a wish, that congress would choose Mr. Adams. To E. Rutledge he also wrote Dec. 27, "I retired much poorer, than when I entered the public service, and desired nothing but rest and oblivion. My name however was again brought forward without concert or expectation on my part; (on my salvation I declare it.) I do not yet know the result, as a matter of fact."

Mr. Jefferson was chosen president by congress in Feb. 1801, he and Mr. Burr having an equal number of the electoral votes. In this high office he continued eight years, retiring in 1809 to Monticello. There he passed the remainder of his days, yet devoting the last years of his life to the establishment of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, about 4 miles from Monticello. He died, at the age of 83, July 4, 1826, at 1 o'clock P. M., just 50 years from the date of the declaration of Independence. On the same jubilee, it is remarkable, that Mr.

Adams also died. In the short intervals of delirium in his last hours he seemed to dwell on the events of the revolution. He exclaimed, "warn the committee to be on their guard." For the most part, during the last days of his life, his reason was undisturbed. He expressed the anxious wish, that he might see the 50th anniversary of independence.—In a private memorandum he suggested, that, if a monument should be erected, it should be a small granite obelisk, with this inscription: "Here lies buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence; of the Statutes of Virginia for religious freedom; and Father of the university of Virginia." The youngest daughter of Mr. J., who married Mr. Eppes, died about May 1804, leaving two children. His eldest daughter, Martha, married to Mr. Randolph, was left with 11 children.

Not long before his death Mr. Jefferson wrote an essay on lotteries and solicited permission of the legislature to sell his property at its just value by lottery, that he might be able to pay his debts. A lottery was granted Feb. 1826. It was a humiliating expedient, for undeniably all lotteries exert a most baneful, corrupting influence on the morals of the people, and several of our states have on this account interdicted them. Relief by public charity would have been no dishonor; but the request of a lottery is no credit to his philanthropy. His library was purchased by congress in 1815, 6,000 vols. for 24,000 dollars.

Mr. Jefferson was tall, with a mild countenance, a light complexion, & hair inclining to red. He was interesting in social intercourse, but not eloquent in debate. As the head of a political sect he had a greater sway, than ever any man had in this country, excepting Washington. For the accomplishment of his objects he spared no personal efforts or pecuniary sacrifices. He wrote nothing for the newspapers himself; but in Jan. 1799 he stimulated E. Pendleton to write against Adams' administration, and in Feb. he wrote to Mr. Madison,—“The engine

is the press. Every man must lay his purse and his pen under contribution. As to the former, it is possible I may be obliged to assume something for you. As to the latter, let me pray and beseech you to set apart a certain portion of every post day to write what may be proper for the public. Send it to me." In the result he obtained the office of president. He kept his friends, for he never abandoned them and gave them all the rewards in his power.

The blindness of Mr. J. on the subject of religion, while deeply lamented by the admirers of his talents, is only a new proof, that "the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God." He seems to have believed, that God is a material being, for his words are in letter 154, "to say, that the human soul, angels, God are *immaterial*, is to say, that they are *nothings*, or that there is no God, no angels, no soul."—"When once we quit the basis of *sensation*, all is in the wind." Yet he believed, that after depositing his material body in the grave, he should "ascend in essence," and be a "looker on from the clouds above." His ignorance of the disclosures, made in the gospel,—to say nothing of his setting himself up, like Mahomet, as a rival teacher,—in the comparison, which he makes between his own doctrine and that of Jesus Christ, ought not to be overlooked:—"I am a materialist; He takes the side of spiritualism. He preaches the efficacy of repentance towards the forgiveness of sin; I require a counterpoise of good works to redeem it, &c.," (let. 151.) Any person, acquainted with the instructions of Jesus, any child in a Sunday School would have told the philosopher, that repentance means a real change of character, implying the performance of good works, and that Jesus required men to bring forth "fruits meet for repentance."

It appears most clearly from his letters, that Mr. J. was a contemner of the religion of the gospel. The amount of his faith seems to have been, that there is a God, and that there will be a future state

of retribution. The standard of duty, in his view, was reason or instinctive moral sense, not the Bible. He did not consider how easily by strong passion and the practice of evil conscience is blinded, and seared, and how necessary religious instruction is to preserve the power of the moral sense. This philosopher imagined that he found in the gospel, among many passages of correct morality, "much untruth, charlatanism, and imposture," and he regarded Paul as the chief of "the band of dupes and impostors," and the "first corrupter of the doctrines of Jesus." And so he gravely attempts "to winnow the grain from the chaff." He speaks of the ministers of the gospel of various sects thus,—"*We have most unwisely committed to the hierophants of our particular superstition the direction of public opinion, that lord of the universe. We have given them stated and privileged days to collect and catechize us, opportunities of delivering their oracles to the people in mass, &c.*" With these views of the gospel, he of course, when he died, could not be cheered with the hopes, which are founded upon a belief, that Jesus Christ was the son of God. There is no Christian on the earth, who would die, as he died. He published Summary view of the rights of British America, 2d. ed. 1774; Declaration of independence, 1776; notes on Virginia, 1781; manual of parliamentary practice for the use of the senate; life of capt. Lewis, 1814; some papers in Am. phil. trans. iv. His works, chiefly letters, were published by his grandson, Tho. Jefferson Randolph, 4 vols. 8vo. 1829.

JEFFRIES, John, M.D., a physician, was the son of David Jeffries and was born in Boston Feb. 5, 1744. After graduating at Harvard college in 1763, he studied physic with Dr. Lloyd, and afterwards attended the medical schools of Great Britain. From 1771 to 1774 he was the surgeon of a ship of the line, lying in Boston harbor. His services were required by the British commander for the wounded at the battle of Bunker hill. Having accompanied the British garrison

to Halifax in 1776, he was appointed surgeon general to the forces of Nova Scotia, and also apothecary general. He went to England in 1779, and being appointed surgeon major to the forces in America, he repaired to Charleston and New York. At the close of 1780 he resigned and commenced the practice of his profession in London. Jan. 7, 1785 he crossed the British channel from Dover to the forest of Guines in a balloon. This exploit procured him many friends in Paris and London. But in 1790 he was induced to resume his profession in his native country and town. He kept for more than 40 years a medical and surgical diary. An inflammation, originating in a hernia, which was caused by his efforts in his first aerial voyage in 1784, caused his death Sept. 16, 1819, aged 75. He published a narrative of his two aerial voyages, London, 1796.—*Thacher*, 316—324.

JENKS, Joseph, governor of R. Island, was the son of Joseph J. of Pawtucket, who built there the first house, and grandson of Joseph J., a blacksmith, who came from England to Lynn about 1645 and died in 1683. He was born in 1656; was governor, after Cranston, from 1727 to 1732; and died June 15, 1740, aged 83. His brother, William, a judge, died in 1765, aged 90; his brother, Ebenezer, was a minister at Providence. Gov. J. was a member of the baptist church and a zealous Christian.

JENKINS, John, a teacher of the art of penmanship, died at Wilmington, Delaware, in Oct. 1823. He was formerly of Boston. He published the art of writing reduced to a plain and easy system on a plan entirely new, 1805.

JENKINS, Charles, minister of Portland, Maine, was born in Barre, Mass., in 1786, and was graduated at Williams college in 1813. He was afterwards preceptor of the academy at Westfield; in 1816 he was appointed tutor at the college; he was settled in the ministry at Greenfield, Mass., in 1820, and installed at Portland, as the minister of the third congregational society, in 1825. After a short illness of the prevailing influenza he

died Dec. 29, 1831, aged 45. He was highly esteemed and exerting a most important and beneficial influence, when he was removed from life. His mind was of an original cast and very fertile and vigorous. With a rich poetical fancy, he gave an interest to the subjects of his discussion. Sometimes, however, he failed in simplicity of style and in adapting his method of instruction sufficiently to the understandings of minds less elevated, than his own. With some defect of this kind, which is to be ascribed in part to his very originality, he was yet a most faithful and useful preacher, and made himself understood in the hearts of the hypocritical and the sinful. Disregarding the world's applause, he steadily pursued the path of duty, declaring the whole counsel of God, and seeking in every way to advance the power of the gospel. He published 3 sermons on the obligations, duties, and blessings of the sabbath, with remarks on the Report in congress on sabbath mails, 1830; a sermon on the elevated nature of true piety, in the national preacher Dec. 1831. A volume of his sermons is promised in this year, 1832.—*Christian Mirror*, Jan. 5, 1832.

JOHN, an Indian sagamore, lived at Winnesimmet at the first settlement of Boston in 1630, and was one of the principal chiefs of the *Mattachusetts*. He was courteous and friendly to the new settlers and endeavored to learn their language. In 1632 the Tarratines or eastern Indians wounded him. In 1633 he and most of his people died of the small pox: he said—"I must die, the God of the English is much angry with me, and will destroy me." To Mr. Wilson, who visited him in his sickness, he gave his son to be taught the Christian religion.—2 *Hist. col.* III. 127; VI. 650.

JOHNSON, Isaac, one of the founders of Mass., was a native of Clipsham, county of Rutland, England, and arrived at Salem June 12, 1630, with gov. Winthrop in the chief ship of the fleet, formerly the Eagle, but now named the *Arbella* in honor of his wife. In July he,

with the governor and other gentlemen, proceeded to Charlestown. July 30th was a day of fasting, and the church of Boston was founded at Charlestown; the four persons, who entered into covenant and laid the foundation of the church, were gov. Winthrop, deputy governor Dudley, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Wilson, afterwards the minister. Five more were added Aug. 1. The want of good water at Charlestown induced Mr. Johnson, and others to remove to Shawmut or Boston, where was "an excellent spring." In August his wife died at Salem: for an account of her see the next article. At the second court of assistants in Charlestown Sept. 7, Mr. Johnson was present. Boston was settled under his conduct. He died there on Thursday Sept. 30, 1630. "He was a holy man and wise, and died in sweet peace; leaving part of his substance to the colony. He made a most godly end; dying willingly; professing his life better spent in promoting this plantation, than it could have been any other way." He had the largest estate of any of the settlers, and was "the greatest furtherer of this plantation." His lot in Boston was the square between Tremont, School, and Queen streets and Cornhill; and he was buried at the upper end of his lot, which gave occasion for the first burying place to be laid out around his grave. This is now called the Stone Chapel grave yard. His house was on a hill near Tremont street.—*Prince*, 318, 333.

JOHNSON, Arbella, wife of the preceding, came with him to Salem in June 1630, and died about Aug. 30th, probably of a prevailing infectious fever, contracted on ship-board, and of which many died. She was the daughter of Thomas, 3d earl of Lincoln, who died in 1619, and sister of Theophilus, the fourth earl. Her sister, Frances, married John, son of sir Ferdinando Gorges; her sister, Susan, married John Humphrey. She has been usually called *the lady Arbella*, and it was in honor of her, that the admiral ship of Winthrop's fleet, before called the *Eagle*, received the name of the *Arbella*. The

word indeed by Johnson, Mather, Neal, Hutchinson, and almost all our historians, excepting Prince, has been written *Arabella*. Mr. Savage, in his edition of Winthrop in 1825, has insisted upon the propriety of following Prince, whose accuracy is unquestioned, and who doubtless in the manuscripts, of which he made use, found the form *Arbella*, as printed in his *Annals*. Mr. Savage testifies, that the word is so written in the original note of the meeting of the assistants on board *this ship*; that Winthrop so wrote the word; and that gov. Dudley so wrote it in a letter to the countess of Lincoln, the mother of the lady. I am able to strengthen the cause by a new argument. The lady *Arbella Johnson* was probably named after the lady known as the lady *Arabella Stuart*, who died in the tower about 20 years before the settlement of Mass. In respect to her name the English historians generally have fallen into a mistake. Her name ought to be written *Arbella*; and for these reasons. Echarde quotes the *indictment* against Raleigh &c. for sedition and "setting up the lady *Arbella Stuart*." Thus he wrote the name, and thus doubtless he found it in the record. Moreover, some years ago, in examining an English book, I met with a *fac simile* of this lady's method of writing her own name after her marriage to Seymour, and the copy stands thus,—"*Arbella Seymoure*." We ought, then, to be satisfied, that *Arbella* was the name of Isaac Johnson's wife, and the name on the stern of the admiral ship. Shall we now so write the name; or shall we accommodate the orthography to what was probably the pronunciation of the English, who now give, in some cases, a peculiar sound to the letter *r*, which we are not accustomed to give? Can we hope to induce the English to write *Arbella Stuart*? Shall we divide into the two belligerous factions of *Arbellans* and *Arabellans*, and dispute, like the theologians of old, about a single letter? Or shall we fall in with the modern reformer, who stands up for the primitive writing, and dares not substitute custom for

the record? Dr. Holmes, in his second edition, has come out an Arbellan. Mr. Farmer, though contrary to his own antiquarian principles, is an Arbellan. For my part, I have concluded to be tolerant,—especially as in my book I happen to present the word in both forms,—and will embrace the partizans of both sides in the compass of my charity.—*Savage's Winthrop*, i. 1, 34; *Prince*, 314; *Holmes*, i. 206; *Farmer*.

JOHNSON, Edward, captain, an early N. England historian, came from Herno-Hill, a parish in Kent, in 1630, probably in the fleet of gov. Winthrop, for Oct. 19 he was among the petitioners to be admitted as freemen. In 1632 he was at Merrimac residing there under a license to trade, but his usual residence was Charlestown. When it was determined to erect a new town, and church, now called Woburn, he was one of the committee for that purpose. In May 1642 the town was incorporated; it had been called "Charlestown village." Aug. 14, the church was formed, and Mr. Carter ordained Nov. 22. In 1643 he went with capt. Cook and 40 men to Providence to seize Gorton. In the same year he was chosen representative, and was annually re-elected, excepting 1648, till 1671. He was the speaker of the house in 1655.—At the incorporation of the town he was chosen recorder, and he kept the records of the town until about a year before his death. In 1665 he was appointed on the committee with Bradstreet, Danforth, and others to meet the commissioners, Nicolls, Carr, &c., who had been sent from England. He died April 23, 1682, aged probably upwards of 70. He left five sons, Edward, George, William, Matthew, and John, two of whom were representatives of Woburn. His descendants are numerous in Woburn and Burlington. John Farmer, the author of the N. England Genealogical Register, &c., is a descendant. Capt. Johnson was the author of a history of Massachusetts from 1628 to 1652, which is of great value, notwithstanding the imperfections of its style. Its title is,

History of N. E. from the English planting in 1628 till 1652; or Wonder Working Providence of Zion's Savior, 4to. London, 1654. It has been reprinted in the historical collections, second series, vols. II, III, IV, VII, VIII; in which work it fills about 230 pages. Short pieces of poetry are interspersed in the work, as a kind of sonnets on individuals, and in other forms, amounting to about 1200 lines. We should be glad at the present day to exchange this poetry for a plain narrative of facts.—*Farmer; Chickering's ded. serm.*

JOHNSON, Robert, governor of S. Carolina, died at Charleston May 3, 1755. He was governor in 1719, and again from 1730 till the period of his death. In 1731 he negotiated a treaty with the Cherokees. He proved himself an efficient friend of Mr. Oglethorpe and the first settlers of Georgia on their arrival at Charleston, the assembly at his suggestion furnishing them with 104 head of cattle, 25 hogs, 20 barrels of rice, and ten horsemen rangers for their protection. The settlement of Purrysburgh by 600 Swiss under col. Peter Purry was made in his administration.

JOHNSON, Samuel, D. D., first president of King's college, New York, was born in Guilford, Con., Oct. 14, 1696, and graduated at Yale college in 1714. In Oct. 1716 the trustees and general court directed the college to be removed to New Haven and Mr. Johnson was chosen a tutor, in which office he continued till March 20, 1720, when he was ordained the minister of West Haven. Having an aversion to extemporary performances, it was his practice to use forms of prayer, and to write only one sermon in a month. He usually preached the discourses of others, minuting down only the heads, & expressing himself, when his remembrance of the words of the author failed him, in language of his own. Having embraced the Arminian doctrines and become a convert to the episcopalian worship and church government, he resigned his charge at West Haven, and embarked at Boston with president Cutler for Eng-

land Nov. 5, 1722. Having received ordination as a missionary for Stratford, he arrived at that place in Nov. 1723. His predecessor and friend, Mr. Pigot, was immediately removed to Providence. Mr. Johnson was now the only episcopalian minister in Connecticut, & there were but a few families of the English church in the colony. They were not increased in Stratford by means of his labors, but in the neighboring towns, where he sometimes officiated, many families conformed. The desire of escaping the congregational tax by joining a church, whose minister received a salary from a foreign society, and the petty quarrels, which exist in most congregations, were causes, according to Mr. Hobart, of no inconsiderable influence, in multiplying the episcopalians. Between the years 1724 and 1736 Mr. Johnson was engaged in a controversy on the subject of episcopacy with Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Foxcroft, and Mr. Graham. Entering on a new course of studies, he procured the works of John Hutchinson, and embraced many of his sentiments. He regarded him as a person of a stupendous genius, little inferior even to that of sir Isaac Newton, whose principles he opposed; and he thought, that in his writings he had discovered many important, ancient truths, had effectually confuted the Jews, infidels, Arians, and heretics of other denominations, and proved, that the method of redemption by Jesus Christ was better understood in the patriarchal and Mosaic ages, than was generally imagined. In 1754 he was elected president of the college, which had been lately instituted at New York. He went to that place in April and soon commenced his labors. The charter was procured Oct. 31, 1754. In March 1763 he resigned, and was succeeded by Myles Cooper. He passed the remainder of his days in the peaceful retreat of Stratford, resuming his former charge, and continuing in the ministry till his death, Jan. 6, 1772, aged 75.

Dr. Johnson was in his person rather tall and in the latter part of his life corpulent. He was happy in a calmness of

temper, which was seldom discomposed. Those, who knew him, generally loved and revered him. The same good disposition, which rendered him amiable in private life, marked all his proceedings of a public nature, and may be discovered in his controversial writings. Benevolence was a conspicuous trait in his character. He seldom suffered a day to pass without doing to others some good offices relating to their temporal or spiritual affairs. His conversation was enlivened by the natural cheerfulness of his disposition, yet in his freest discourse he retained a respect to his character as a clergyman. By his acquaintance with dean Berkeley he became a convert to the peculiar metaphysical opinions of that great man. His piety was unmingled with gloom or melancholy, and he contemplated with admiration and gratitude the wonderful plan of redemption, disclosed in the gospel. An account of his life, written by Dr. Chandler, was given to the public in 1805. He published plain reasons for conforming to the church, 1733; two tracts in the controversy with Mr. Graham; a letter from Aristocles to Authades; a defence of it in a letter to Mr. Dickinson; a system of morality, 1746, designed to check the progress of enthusiasm; a compendium of logic, 1752; a demonstration of the reasonableness of prayer, 1761; a sermon on the beauties of holiness in the worship of the church of England; a short vindication of the society for propagating the gospel; an English grammar and a catechism, 1765; a Hebrew grammar, 1767; this evinced an accurate acquaintance with that language, and it was reprinted with improvements in 1771.—*Chandler's life of Johnson; Beach's fun. sermon.*

JOHNSON, William Samuel, LL. D., president of Columbia college, N. York, the eldest son of the preceding, was born at Stratford Oct. 7, 1727; was graduated at Yale college in 1744; and soon rose to eminence as a lawyer. He was not only a man of science and literature, but also an eloquent orator. In 1765 he was a delegate to the congress at New York;

and in 1766 was an agent of the colony to England. While there he formed an acquaintance with illustrious men; with Dr. S. Johnson he corresponded for many years. He returned in 1771 and in 1772 was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Connecticut; an office which he relinquished in 1774. In 1785 he was a delegate to congress; and in 1787 he was a member of the convention, which framed the constitution of the U. S. He was one of the first senators from Con., and with Mr. Ellsworth drew up the bill for the judiciary system. From 1792 to 1800 he was the president of Columbia college. After 1800 he lived in his native village till his death Nov. 14, 1819, aged 92.

JOHNSON, Thomas, governor of Maryland, was a native of Calvert county. In 1774 he was appointed a member of congress, and was for several years in that body. After the revolution he was the first governor, from 1777 to 1779, when he was succeeded by Tho. S. Lee. He was an associate justice of the supreme court of the U. S. from 1791 till his resignation, from ill health, in 1793. He died at Rose Hill Oct. 26, 1819 aged 87.

JOHNSON, sir William, a major general of the militia of New York, and remarkable for the ascendancy, which he gained over the Indians, was born in Ireland about the year 1714, and was a nephew of sir Peter Warren, the naval hero, who distinguished himself especially at the siege of Louisbourg in 1745. Sir Peter, having married a lady in New York, was induced to purchase large tracts of land upon the Mohawk river and the more interior parts of the country, and he sent for his nephew about the year 1734 to come to America and take the charge of his affairs. Young Johnson accordingly took up his residence upon a certain tract on the Mohawk about 30 miles from Albany, and cultivated an acquaintance with the Indians. He learned their language; he studied their manners, that he might be able to conciliate their regard; his situation upon the river between Albany and Oswego presented a

fine opportunity for trade, and he carried on a large traffic with them, supplying them with such goods, as they needed, and receiving in return beaver and other skins; at length he acquired an influence over them, which no other man ever possessed. In 1755 he was intrusted with the command of the provincial troops of New York, and marched to invest Crown Point, while Shirley proceeded towards Ontario agreeably to the plan of the campaign. General Johnson, after the defeat of a detachment under col. Williams, which he had sent out, was attacked himself in his camp on lake George Sept. 8th. But as soon as his artillery began to play, the Canadian militia and the Indians fled with precipitation to the swamps. The French troops were repulsed, and baron Dieskau, their general, was taken prisoner. The advantage, however, which was thus gained, was not pursued, and his conduct in not proceeding against Crown Point has been the subject of reprehension. Even the success of the battle is to be attributed to the exertions of the brave general Lyman. But Johnson, who was wounded in the engagement, reaped the benefits of the repulse of Dieskau, which was magnified into a splendid victory. The house of commons bestowed on him 5,000*l.*, and the king conferred on him the title of baronet. About this time also he was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs in New York. In the year 1759 he commanded the provincial troops under brig. gen. Prideaux, in the expedition against Niagara. While directing the operations of the siege, Prideaux was killed by the bursting of a cohorn July 20th; but Johnson prosecuted the plan, which had been formed, with judgment and vigor. On the 24th of July, the enemy made an attempt to raise the siege, but were defeated through the excellent dispositions and the courage of Johnson, and the next day the fort was taken, and about 600 men made prisoners of war. This event broke off the communication, which the French intended to establish, between Canada and

Louisiana. When Amherst embarked at Oswego in June 1760 to proceed on the expedition to Canada, sir William brought to him at that place 1,000 Indians of the Iroquois or five nations, which was the largest number, that had ever been seen in arms at one time in the cause of England. He died at his seat at Johnson hall, about 24 miles from Schenectady, on the Mohawk river, July 11, 1774, aged 60. He left a large sum of money to be employed in presents to the Indians of the Mohawk castles, all of whom, men, women, and children, had mourning dresses presented them on his death.

Sir William possessed considerable talents as an orator, and his influence over the Indians was not a little owing to the impression made upon them by means of his elocution. It has been represented, that he was envious towards Shirley, and endeavored to thwart him in his plans by discouraging the Indians from joining him; and that in his private conduct he paid little respect to those laws, the observation of which can only insure domestic peace and virtue. He had wives and concubines, sons and daughters, of different colors. He was zealous in supporting the claims of Great Britain, which excited such agitation in the colonies a few years before his death, and he exerted himself to promote the interest of the church of England. The following anecdote seems to evince, that in his dealings with the Indians, who have a good reputation for cunning, he was not outwitted by them. Having sent to England for clothes finely laced, on their arrival Hendrick, the chief of the Mohawks, was dazzled with their splendor, and began to think how finely he should look dressed in a similar manner. His vanity could not be resisted, and to gratify it he hit upon the following expedient. He went to sir William one morning, and told him very demurely, that in the preceding night he had dreamed, that the baronet had generously presented him with a suit of his laced clothes. The solemn hint could not be mistaken or avoided, and the Indian monarch went

away pleased with his successful ingenuity. In a few days, however, sir William accosted his majesty and made known his dream, which was that Hendrick had had given him a tract of land containing several thousand acres. "The land is yours," said Hendrick, "but now, sir William, I never dream with you again; you dream too hard for me."—He published a piece on the customs and language of the Indians in phil. transact. vol. 63.—*Dr. Eliot; Annual reg. for 1758, 1759, 1760, 1766, 1774; Marshall, i. 385, 395, 446; Wynne, ii. 44-52, 99-101.*

JOHNSON, sir John, son of the preceding, succeeded his father in his title, and was appointed major general in his place Nov. 1774. At the commencement of the war he joined the British, and about the year 1776 persuaded the Mohawks to retire into Canada, from whence he repeatedly ravaged different parts of New York, and in one expedition, in which he destroyed the very settlement, where he formerly lived, he proved himself not very dissimilar in character to his savage companions. In Aug. 1777 he invested fort Stanwix, and defeated Herkimer. In Oct. 1780 gen. Van Rensselaer defeated him at Fox's mills. In 1796 he was appointed governor of Upper Canada. He died at Hampton, Canada, in Jan. 1798.

JOHNSON, Joseph, an Indian preacher, was born at Mohegan, near Norwich, Con., about 1750. He was the son of capt. Joseph Johnson, who served near lake George in the French war of 1757, and who was a man of piety. After being educated at Mr. Wheelock's school at Lebanon, he was sent, at the age of 15, as a schoolmaster to the six nations of Indians in New York, and was thus employed two years. Afterwards "he wandered up and down in this delusive world." Returning from a whaling voyage in 1771, he repaired to his farm at Mohegan, and there, in a time of sickness brought on by his vices, became a christian convert by reading the New Testament and Baxter's *Saints' Rest*. It would seem from his journal, which is

still preserved, that he experienced the deepest conviction of sin. Afterwards he was licensed to preach and was for years a missionary in the state of New York. Being among the six nations in 1776, he received a letter from Washington, dated at Cambridge Feb. 20th, saying, "tell them, that we don't want them to take up the hatchet for us except they choose it; we only desire, that they will not fight against us. We want, that the chain of friendship should always remain bright between our friends of the Six nations and us. We recommend you to them, and hope by your spreading the truths of the gospel among them, it will keep the chain bright." His manuscript journal and sermons display his talents and acquaintance with theology. He was not inferior to Samson Occom, another Mohegan preacher.

JOHNSON, John, major, a painter, was a brave officer in the revolutionary army. After the peace of 1783 he took up the pencil, residing chiefly at Boston; but he was deficient in drawing, though with a correct eye and steady hand. He was also a man of a vigorous mind. His strong likenesses of some of our fathers are valuable. He died about 1817.—*Knapp's lectures*, 193.

JOHNSON, Samuel B., lieutenant, an officer of the navy, was born in New York and educated a printer. In the war of 1812 he joined the marine corps, and was for a time a prisoner in Chili. He died on board the *Macedonian*, May 12, 1820. He published *Letters from Chili*, 1816.

JOHNSTONE, Samuel, governor of N. Carolina from 1788 to 1790, was also a judge of the superior court of the state. He died at Stewarkey in Aug. 1816, aged 82. Gabriel Johnstone was the governor before the revolution from 1734 to 1753.

JONES, Hugh, minister of Jamestown, published *The present state of Virginia*, 8vo. Lond. 1724.

JONES, David, judge of the supreme court of New York, was born in Sept. 1699 at Oyster bay, L. Island, and from

1737 to 1758 was a member of the assembly and for 13 years the speaker. In 1758 he received the appointment of judge, which he resigned in 1773. He died Oct. 11, 1775. During his whole life he was the firm advocate of the rights of the people against royal encroachments, and participated largely in the public confidence and respect.

JONES, Samuel, a distinguished lawyer, has been called the father of the New York bar. His services were extremely important in organizing the judiciary system at the close of the revolution. For industry, extensive acquirements, and purity of character he presented a model for the imitation of those, who aim at high attainments in jurisprudence.—*N. York hist. col.* iii. 278.

JONES, Noble Wimberly, a physician and a patriot of the revolution, was the son of colonel Noble J., one of the first settlers of Georgia and judge in 1755. He held a military commission in 1738, and in 1748 was associated in business with his father. He was a member of the assembly in 1761; in 1774 he was one of the first to stir up the revolutionary spirit in Georgia. In 1775 he was chosen a delegate to congress; and again in 1781. In the capture of Savannah in Dec. 1778 by the British he lost one of his sons, and he himself fell into the hands of the enemy at the capture of Charleston in May 1780. In Dec. he was sent a prisoner to St. Augustine. In Aug. 1781 he was exchanged, and commenced the practice of physic in Philadelphia. At this period he was also a member of congress. In Dec. 1782 he returned to Savannah. He was soon induced to remove to Charleston, where he lived in lucrative practice till Dec. 1788, when he again settled at Savannah. In 1795 he was president of the convention, which amended the state constitution. He died Jan. 9, 1805, aged 80, having continued in the practice of his profession till his death. He was not only eminent as a physician and statesman, but in the relations of private life was amiable & exemplary. He was temperate and abste-

mious, a lover of neatness and order, of strict morality, and a sincere believer in christianity. Though attached to the episcopal church, he contributed liberally to other religious societies.—*Thacher*, 340-344

JONES, John, M. D., a physician, of Welch extraction, was the son of Evan Jones, a physician, and was born at Jamaica, Long Island, in 1729. After studying physic with Dr. Cadwallader at Philadelphia, he completed his medical education in Europe,—at London, Paris, Leyden, and Edinburgh. On his return he settled at New York and was particularly eminent as a surgeon. In the war of 1755 he served as a surgeon in the army. The French commander, Dieskau, severely wounded, was attended by him. On the establishment of a medical school in New York, he was appointed professor of surgery. Soon after he settled in the city the physicians agreed for their own dignity to wear their hair in a particular bob, and, as he refused to concur in the project, they refused to consult with him. But he soon triumphed, and the power of ridicule compelled the medical men to wear their hair like other gentlemen. In the revolutionary war he left the city, when it was occupied by the enemy. In 1780 he settled in Philadelphia, where he was the physician of Franklin and Washington. He died June 23, 1791, aged 62. In his religious views he was a Quaker. He published *Plain remarks upon wounds and fractures*, 1775. After his death his pupil, J. Mease, published his surgical works, with an account of his life, 8vo. 1795.—*Ramsay's rev.* 36; *Thacher*, 324-340.

JONES, John Paul, a naval commander, was born at Arbingland, Scotland, July 6, 1747. His father was a gardener of the name of *Paul*; for some reason the son, when he lived in Virginia, assumed the name of Jones. He early went to sea. After being for some time in command of a vessel, he engaged in commercial pursuits in the West Indies. In 1773, on the death of his brother, he resided in Virginia to settle his affairs.

Soon after the beginning of the war he commanded the *Providence* of 12 guns and 70 men, in which he cruised and took 16 prizes. In May 1777 he was ordered to proceed to Paris to arrange some naval operations with the American commissioners. April 10, 1778 he sailed on a cruise in the *Ranger*, and alarmed the whole coast of Scotland. He landed at Whitehaven, and captured two forts with 30 cannon; he carried off also the plate from the house of the earl of Selkirk, at St. Mary's Isle, but he afterwards restored it. He returned to Brest with 200 prisoners of war. He sailed again with a squadron of 7 sail Aug. 14, 1779. His own ship was the *Bon Homme Richard*, in which after a desperate engagement off Flamborough head he captured the British ship of war, *Serapis*, of superior force Sept. 24, 1779. His own vessel, however, soon went down. For this exploit the French king presented him with a golden sword. Feb. 18, 1781 he arrived at Philadelphia. Congress passed a complimentary resolution and voted him a golden medal. He afterwards superintended at Portsmouth, N. H., the building of a ship of war. After the restoration of peace he went to Paris as agent for prize money. He was soon invited to enter the Russian service with the rank of rear admiral. But after serving a short time in the Black sea, he was dissatisfied, was calumniated at court, & had liberty from the empress to retire. Returning to Paris, he died in that city in neglect July 18, 1792. Though most enterprising and brave, he was irritable, vain, and of an impetuous temper. An account of his life was published in 1828 by J. H. Sherburne.

JONES, Walter, M. D., a physician, was born in Virginia, and educated for medicine at Edinburgh about 1770. On his return he settled in Northumberland county, where he had extensive practice through life. For a few years he was a member of congress. On account of the originality and strength of his mind, his extensive and various learning, and the captivating powers of his conversation he

was one of the most extraordinary men. He died Dec. 31, 1815, aged 70.—*Thacher*.

JONES, William, governor of R. Island, was born in Newport in 1754, and during the war was a captain of marines. At the capture of Charleston he was made a prisoner. After being some years the speaker of the house, he was chosen governor in 1810 and remained in the office till 1817. He died in 1822 at Providence.

JOSSELYN, John, an author, arrived in Boston in 1663, and resided in N. E. a number of years. He was brother to Henry Josselyn, a counsellor under the government of Gorges. The following is the title of his principal work,—*New England's rarities discovered in birds, fishes, serpents, and plants of that country; together with the physical and chyrurgical remedies, wherewith the natives constantly use to cure their distempers, wounds, and sores; also a perfect description of an Indian squaw in all her bravery, with a poem not improperly conferred upon her; lastly a chronological table of the most remarkable passages in that country amongst the English; illustrated with cuts, 1672.* His account of the natural history of the country is amusing:—"Some frogs, when they sit upon their breech, are a foot high;"—"barley frequently degenerates into oats," &c. He published also an account of two voyages to New England, wherein you have the setting out of a ship with the charges, a description of the country, &c. 1674.—*Sullivan's Maine*, 382; *Hutchinson*, i. 267, 268; *Douglass*. II. 71.

JUDSON, Ephraim, minister of Sheffield, Mass., was born in Woodbury, Con., and graduated at Yale college in 1763. After being some years the minister of Chelsea, or the second church of Norwich, as the successor of Dr. Whitaker, he was dismissed and succeeded by Walter King. He was next settled as the minister of Taunton, Mass. In May 1789 he was settled at Sheffield as the successor of John Keep; and died Feb. 23, 1813, aged 76. He was succeeded

by James Bradford. During his ministry of 22 years only 60 were added to the church. In the next 15 years 929 were added. He was mild, courteous, hospitable, and faithful as a preacher of the gospel. He published a sermon at the ordination of Holland Weeks, Waterbury, Nov. 1799.

JUDSON, Ann, missionary to Burmah, was the daughter of John Hasseltine of Bradford, Mass., and was born Dec. 22, 1789. In early life she was gay, enterprising, active, and eager for the acquisition of knowledge. She was educated at the academy of her native town. At the age of 16 she became pious. She married Adoniram Judson, jun., appointed a missionary to India, Feb. 5, 1812. In his letter to her father, asking his consent to the marriage, Mr. Judson said—"I have now to ask, whether you can consent to her departure for a heathen land—whether you can consent to her exposure to the dangers of the ocean; to every kind of want and distress; to degradation, insult, persecution, and perhaps a violent death? Can you consent to all this for the sake of Him, who left his heavenly home and died for her and for you?" She was the first American female, who made up her mind to go to India as a missionary. She sailed from Salem Feb. 19, with Mrs. Newell, and arrived in June at Calcutta. While residing there she and her husband adopted the principles of the baptists and were baptized Sept. 6. Mr. Rice also, a missionary, was baptized Nov. 1. As the missionaries were ordered to quit India, she sailed to the Isle of France, where, on her arrival Jan. 17, 1813, she was informed of the death of Mrs. Newell in Nov. She proceeded in July to Rangoon in Burmah. A few English missionaries had been there since 1807. After studying the language several years, Mr. Judson began to preach and to publish tracts in the Burman language. He was also joined by the missionaries, Hough, Colman, and Wheelock. In Jan. 1820 Mr. Judson made a fruitless visit to the emperor to obtain permission

to propagate the Christian religion. In consequence of this refusal Mr. Colman was induced to remove to Chittagong, near which place he died Jul. 4, 1822. Mr. Wheelock was also deceased, and Mr. Hough had departed, so that Mr. and Mrs. Judson were left alone at Rangoon. Several converts were baptized in 1820. In consequence of alarming illness Mrs. Judson left Rangoon in Aug. 1821, and repaired to Calcutta, and thence to England. In Sept. 1822 she arrived at N. York. After visiting her friends at Bradford for a few weeks, she was induced, on account of her health, to pass the winter in the milder climate of Baltimore, where Dr. Elnathan Judson, an only brother of her husband, resided. Here she lived in retirement and wrote an interesting work, a History of the Burman mission, in a series of Letters to Mr. Butterworth, a member of the parliament, in whose house she was received while in England. She sailed on her return June 22, 1823 from Boston, with the missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Wade and arrived at Calcutta in Oct., and in Dec. proceeded to Rangoon. In the same month she accompanied her husband to Ava, the capital. The Bengal government invaded Burmah in May 1824. June 8th Mr. Judson was seized and imprisoned with Dr. Price, and others. During his imprisonment of more than a year and a half, 9 months in three pair of fetters 2 months in 5 pair,—amidst indescribable sufferings,—Mrs. Judson repaired every day two miles to the prison, prepared food for her husband, and administered to the wants of the prisoners, and made constant application to the government for their lives and their deliverance, until at last, on the approach of the British army, she had the happiness to announce to them their freedom.

“O woman—

When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou!”

In March 1826 she passed down the Irrawaddy to the British camp, when gen. Archibald Campbell received her with the kindness, which she deserved for the el-

loquent appeals to the proud Burman government, of which she was the author, and which contributed to the peace. Mr. and Mrs. Judson now settled in the new town of Amherst on the Salwen river. But after a few months in the absence of Mr. Judson she died there of a fever Oct. 24, 1826, aged 36. This fatal event is to be ascribed to her sufferings at Ava. In a few months her only surviving child, Maria, died. They were buried beneath a large hope tree, the Hopia. Her little son, Roger Williams, was buried at Rangoon. She was a woman of unquestioned piety and most benevolent zeal. Her talents, too, were of a high order. No female missionary ever passed through such scenes of suffering, or made such efforts of benevolence in sickness and amidst perils and difficulties of every kind. When, at a future time, the gospel shall triumph over the superstitions of the east, her name will be honored throughout all Burmah. A very interesting memoir of her life was published by James D. Knowles, 2d ed. Boston, 1829.

KALB, Baron de, major general in the army of the U. S., was a German by birth, and had long been in the French service. In the battle near Camden, Aug, 1780, he fell after receiving eleven wounds in his vigorous exertions to prevent the defeat of the Americans. He died Aug. 19, ag. 47, having served 3 years with high reputation. His last moments were spent in dictating a letter, which expressed his warm affection for the men and officers of his division, and his admiration of their firmness and courage in withstanding a superior force. An ornamental tree was planted at the head of his grave in the neighborhood of Camden, and congress resolved, that a monument should be erected to his memory at Annapolis with a very honorable inscription.—*Gordon*, III. 391, 443; *Ramsay*, II. 168; *Warren*, II. 243; *Marshall*, IV. 184; *Holmes*.

KALM, Peter, a naturalist, was a Swede, and was sent to America in 1748 to collect information concerning its bot-

any. In two or three years he travelled through Canada, N. York, and Pennsylvania. He was afterwards professor of economy in Swedish Finland, where he died Nov. 16, 1779. In honor of him the beautiful *Kalmia* received its name. His *Travels in N. America* were published at Gottingen, 1754; the same in English, 3 vols. 1770; 2 vols. 8vo. 1772. He published also an account of the cataracts at Niagara, 1751.

KEARSLEY, John, a physician of Philadelphia, was a native of England and came to this country about 1711. As a member of the assembly his speeches for the rights of the colony were so acceptable, that he was sometimes carried home on the shoulders of the people. He died Jan. 11, 1772, aged 88. He contributed much for building Christ church, and the hospital of that church for widows he endowed with a valuable estate.

KEITH, James, first minister of Bridgewater, Mass., was a native of Scotland, and educated at Aberdeen. He was ordained Feb. 18, 1664, and died July 23, 1719, aged 75. He had 6 sons and 2 daughters. His descendants in Bridgewater in 1810 were 200; and there were many more in other towns. His successors were Daniel Perkins, who died Sept. 29, 1782, aged 85, and John Reed. He was of singular sweetness of temper and eminent piety. In his preaching he did not use notes. He published a *Case of prayer*, on the establishment of a new society.—*Mather's serm.*

KEITH, George, a quaker, was born at Aberdeen, and was well educated. He came in 1682 to East Jersey, where he was surveyor general. In 1689 he taught a school in Philadelphia. After writing various treatises in favor of the quakers, and visiting N. England for the propagation of his sentiments, on his return a schism occurred between him and the quakers in 1691. He drew away many as his followers, who called themselves Christian quakers. At length he entirely deserted the society; in England he became an episcopalian, and he officiated

as an episcopal missionary about a year in N. York and Boston. Repairing again about 1706 to England, he was a rector at Edburton in Sussex, where he died. He had learning, talents, acuteness, and logical skill, but was irritable, overbearing, and virulent. He had nothing of moderation, meekness, and charity. In his day the contention among the quakers was vehement. The following are the titles of some of his many publications; immediate revelation not ceased, 1668; the way to the city of God, 1678; the presbyterian and independent churches in N. E. brought to the test, 1689;—this was answered in 1690 by the Boston ministers in their Protestant religion maintained; the pretended antidote proved poison, in answer to the preceding, 1690; account of the great division amongst the quakers in Penns. 1692; more divisions, 1693; against Sam. Jennings, 1694; a plain discovery of many gross cheats in pamphlets by the quakers; account of his travels, 1699; the deism of Wm. Penn and his brethren destructive of the Christian religion, 1699; account of a national church and the clergy; reasons for renouncing quakerism, 1700; account of the quakers' politics; the magic of quakerism, 1705; journal of travels from New Hampshire to Caratuck, 1706; new theory of the longitude, 1709.—*Proud*, i. 363-376; *Sewal's hist.* 504, 664.

KEITH, Sir William, governor of Pennsylvania, sustained this office from 1717 to 1726. He had been before surveyor general of the customs in America. He died in England in poverty Nov. 17, 1749, aged near 80. He was a desperate intriguer, courting always the favor of the people, and not sparing of delusive promises to individuals. At last he sunk into contempt. He published the *history of the British plantations in America*, part 1. containing the history of Virginia, 4to. 1738; collection of papers and tracts, 1749; on the subject of taxing the colonies, 1767.

KEITH, Isaac Stockton, D. D., minister of Charleston, S. C., was born in

Bucks county, Penns., Jan. 20, 1755, and graduated at Princeton in 1775. He was the minister of Alexandria in Virginia for about ten years till 1788, when he was settled at Charleston as the colleague of Dr. Hollingshead. There his ministry of 25 years was longer than that of any of his 11 predecessors. He died suddenly Dec. 14, 1813, aged 58. His first wife was the daughter of Rev. Dr. Sprout; his second the daughter of Tho. Legare of Charleston; his third the daughter of Wm. Huxham. He was an eminent Christian and a faithful pastor. To his church he bequeathed 5,000 doll. and half that sum to the general assembly. To each of about 20 children, bearing his name or that of one of his wives, he bequeathed Scott's commentary. A collection of his sermons, addresses &c. with an account of his life by Dr. Flinn, was published, 1816.—*Panopl.* xi. 441-443.

KENDAL, Samuel, D. D., minister of Weston, Mass., a descendant of Francis K., who lived in Woburn in 1647, was born at Sherburne July 11, 1753; his father, Elisha K., died in 1824 at the age of 99. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1782; was ordained Nov. 5, 1785; and died Feb. 16, 1815, aged 60. His two wives were the daughters of Samuel Woodward, his predecessor in the ministry, and descendants of Richard Mather. He published a sermon at the ordination of T. M. Harris, 1794; at the election, 1804; 7 sermons for the young, making 8th number of the Christian monitor, 1808; on the death of S. Dexter, 1810; century sermon, 1813. A volume of his sermons was published after his death.

KENTUCKY, one of the United States of America, was formerly a part of Virginia, and was well known to the Indian traders many years before its settlement. A map of this country was published by Lewis Evans in 1749. It was not till 1773, that the first family settled in this territory. In that year colonel Daniel Boone, with five other families, who were joined by forty men from Powell's valley, took up their abode in the

forest. During the war of the American revolution the infant settlement of Kentucky was repeatedly ravaged and almost annihilated by the attack of the Indians, stimulated to rapine and murder by emissaries from the government of Canada. But reinforcements of emigrants, attracted by the fertility of the soil, enabled the inhabitants to undertake even offensive measures. In the latter end of 1773 the brave general Clarke in several expeditions defeated a number of tribes of Indians, laid waste their villages, and was the means of saving the country from destruction. In 1777 this newly settled country was erected into a county, and in 1782 the legislature of Virginia made it a separate district, and established in it a supreme court. This measure conduced much to the convenience of the inhabitants and the interests of justice. Still, as the seat of government was at the distance of 600 miles, the necessity of a separation occasioned a convention of deputies from the different counties in 1785, who determined that an application should be made to Virginia to procure her consent to the independence of Kentucky. This was generously granted. But delays arising from the change of the government of the U. S. and other causes prevented the erection of this district into a separate state till Dec. 6, 1790, and its admission into the Union till June 1, 1792. A form of government was adopted in this year, and the first general assembly met at Lexington June 4. The constitution was amended and established, as it now exists, by a convention at Frankfort August 17, 1799. The general assembly consists of a house of representatives not exceeding 100 members, and of a senate of 38 members; the members of the former to be chosen for one year, and of the latter for four years. The governor is also elected for four years, and is ineligible for the seven succeeding years. The judges are liable to removal on an address to the governor, for a reasonable cause, of two thirds of each house of the assembly. The population in 1790 was 73,677; in 1800,

220,959; in 1810, 406, 511; in 1820, 564,317; in 1830, 688,844. Of these the free whites were 518,678; free colored persons 4,816; slaves 165, 350. Transylvania university is at Lexington; Centre college at Danville; Cumberland college at Princeton. There is also a Catholic college at Bairdstown; a methodist college at Augusta; a Baptist college at Georgetown. There is at Lexington a lunatic asylum; and an asylum for the deaf and dumb at Danville.—There is a cave in the limestone rocks, called *Mammoth cave*, which is 8 or 10 miles in length. It is distant about 130 miles from Lexington on the road to Nashville.

KETELTAS, Abraham minister of Jamaica L. I., was the son of a minister of the same name; was graduated at Yale col. in 1752; and was settled at first the minister of Elizabeth. He preached fluently in Dutch and French. In 1777 he was a member of the convention, which framed the constitution of N. York. He died Sept. 30, 1798, aged 66. His wife, the daughter of Wm. Smith, a distinguished man, died in 1815, aged 84. He published several occasional discourses.

KIDD, William, a pirate, was the commander of a vessel, which sailed from N. York to London, and in London was recommended by Mr. Livingston of N. York as a suitable commander of a vessel, which lord Rumney and others had fitted out against the pirates of the East Indies at an expense of 6000*l.*—Kidd first sailed to N. York, where he had a family: on his arrival in India he committed many daring acts of piracy. In his infatuation he came from Madagascar to Boston. July 3, 1699 he was summoned before governor Bellamont, and ordered to draw up a narrative of his proceedings. But not doing this, he was arrested July 6th, with several of his men. A man of war was sent from England to transport them thither for trial. They were condemned and executed. Bradish, who was executed at the same time, had run away with the ship *Adventure* on a voyage to India and arrived in March 1699 at the east of Long

Island, where he had deposited in the care of a gentleman his money, rings, and jewels. Multitudes of weak-minded men have dug along the American coast in search of "Kidd's money," imagining that he had concealed gold and silver on the shores. Such dupes of covetousness would do well to dig the soil.

KILLEN, William, chancellor of the state of Delaware, was a native of Ireland. Early in life, before he had attained the age of manhood, he arrived in America, having an excellent education in the English language. After passing through a variety of scenes, incidental to strangers, he settled himself in the family of Samuel Dickinson, the father of John Dickinson, of Wilmington. There he devoted himself most assiduously to the acquisition of a competent knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages under the direction of Jacob Orr, who was engaged in teaching the sons of Mr. Dickinson, and some other young gentlemen. The diligence and modesty of Mr. Killen made him a favorite of the whole family and particularly of his instructor. His unwearied attention was rewarded by a rapid proficiency in his studies. After holding the office of county surveyor for some years, he commenced the study of the law. In the courts of Delaware his knowledge, and especially his skill in surveying and in various branches of the mathematics rendered him an able assistant in suits for land, and in such trials the most eminent men of his day were always pleased to associate with him as their colleague. His practice soon became extensive. His moderation, his modesty, and his punctuality in business, aided by his abilities, led him to wealth and to all the honors of his country. For many years before the revolution he was selected by his fellow citizens to represent them in the assembly of Delaware. At the commencement of the contest with Great Britain he took a decided and active part in favor of American liberty. Soon after the declaration of independence he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Delaware, which office he

held till he was promoted to that of chancellor in 1793. He resigned his seat in the court of chancery in 1801, and died at Dover Oct. 3, 1805, aged 83. In all the variety of public business, in which he was engaged, he exhibited the strictest integrity. As a legislator he was wise and attentive to the interests of his constituents, and as a judge he was learned, patient, and impartial. The same uprightness, which marked his public character, was also conspicuous in all the relations of private life.—*N. York spectator*, Oct. 22, 1805.

KIMBALL, Daniel, founder of Union academy in Plainfield, N. H., died in March 1817, aged 63. He gave the academy between 20 and 30,000 dollars.

KING, Rufus, minister of the United States to Great Britain, was the eldest son of Richard King, a merchant of Scarborough, Maine, and was born in 1755. From Moody's academy at Byfield he went to Harvard college, about the time of the death of his father. His studies had been interrupted at the beginning of the war by the occupation of the college buildings as barracks, but were resumed at Concord. He graduated in 1777, with reputation for classical attainments and particularly for his powers of oratory, to the culture of which he had applied himself with great zeal. In 1778 he was an aid to Sullivan in an expedition against the British in Rhode Island. After studying law with Mr. Parsons, he was admitted to the bar in 1780 at Newburyport, by which town he was soon afterwards chosen a representative in the legislature. It being recommended by congress to the states about 1784 to grant a 5 per cent impost to the general government, a distinction arose between the federal and the state interests. In the debate, which followed, Mr. King supported the grant, and prevailed, and James Sullivan, the most popular speaker in the house, opposed it. The legislature appointed him in 1784 a delegate to congress, then in session at Trenton, but soon adjourned to New York; in which body he introduced, March, 1785, a reso-

lution, prohibiting slavery in the territory north west of the Ohio. Of the convention in 1787 to form the present constitution of the United States he was an efficient member; as he was also of the Massachusetts' convention for considering that constitution.

Having relinquished his profession 1784, and in 1786 having married the daughter of John Alsop, an opulent merchant of New York, he removed in 1788 to that city. In 1789 he and general Schuyler were elected senators under the constitution of the United States. During the violent discussions respecting the British treaty in 1794 he co-operated with his friend, general Hamilton, in its defence. Of the papers concerning this treaty, with the signature of Camillus, usually ascribed to Hamilton, all the numbers, except the ten first, were written by Mr. King, displaying much acquaintance with the laws of different nations on the subjects of navigation and trade. When a petition was presented against allowing Mr. Gallatin to take his seat as senator, in consequence of the law of naturalization, a warm debate arose; the right to the seat was maintained by Taylor, Monroe, and Burr, and opposed successfully by Ellsworth, Strong, and King. On this occasion Mr. King displayed great talents as an orator. Being re-elected to the senate, he was nominated by Washington in 1796 minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain. At the English court he remained during the administration of Mr. Adams and two years of that of Mr. Jefferson with great advantage to his country. His dignity, mildness, and firmness promoted the adjustment of several difficult claims. The convention as to boundaries was however rejected by Mr. Jefferson, from misapprehension perhaps as to its effect on the boundary of Louisiana, which had been purchased. Had this convention been adopted, the north eastern boundary, which has occasioned much uneasiness, would have been settled by 3 commissioners, two appointed by the parties and the third by the two. Mr. King made great efforts to in-

duce the British to renounce the practice of impressing American seamen. After his return in 1803 he lived in retirement until the war of 1812, when he came forward in support of his country. In consequence of the patriotic spirit, which he manifested, the democratic legislature of New York appointed him in 1813 a senator of the United States. His speech concerning the conduct of the enemy in the destruction of the city of Washington gained him great honor. In 1816 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of governor of New York. Re-elected to the senate in 1820, he brought forward the important law, requiring cash payments upon sales of the public lands. In the discussions relating to the admission of Missouri into the union, he endeavored to extend to that state the prohibition of slavery, which had been wisely imposed upon the north west territory. The last proposition, which he brought forward, was to devote the proceeds of the public territory to the removal of slaves and free persons of color to some country beyond the limits of the United States.

On retiring from the Senate in 1825 he was induced by Mr. Adams to proceed again as a minister to the British court in the hope of adjusting several disputed questions. But an overruling Providence did not permit him to accomplish the objects, which he had in view. During his voyage he was attacked by a disease, often the consequence of a voyage, which prevented him from entering upon the active discharge of his duties. After remaining abroad a year without amendment, he returned to die in his native land and in the bosom of his family. He died at Jamaica, Long Island, in a composed and resigned state April 29, 1827, aged 72 years.—In person Mr. King was above the common size and somewhat athletic, with a countenance manly and bespeaking high intelligence. His conversation and writings were remarkable for conciseness and force.

KINNE, Aaron, minister of Groton, Con., was born at Newent in Norwich,

now Lisbon; was graduated at Yale college in 1765; and was ordained Oct. 1770. The massacre of Ledyard & others of his people at fort Griswold diminished his means of support. At last, in 1798, he was dismissed. In 1800 he resided in Winsted; in 1803 at Egremont, Mass.; and in 1805 he removed to Alford. He was occasionally employed by the Berkshire missionary society. He died at Talmadge, Ohio, at the house of his son in law, Dr. Wright, five days after his arrival there, July 9, 1824, aged 79. He was a faithful preacher. He published a work on the sonship of Christ; a display of scripture prophecies, 1813; an explanation of the types, prophecies, revelation, &c., 8vo. 1814.

KINSEY, James, LL. D., chief justice of New Jersey, died at Burlington Jan. 4, 1802, aged 69. He had been a member of congress before the adoption of the present constitution.

KIRBY, Ephraim, first judge of the district court of the U. S. at New Orleans, died at fort Stoddert Oct. 20, 1804. He had sustained this office but a short time. He had been for a number of years an inhabitant of Litchfield in Connecticut, and was once a candidate for governor in that state. He published Reports of cases adjudged in the supreme court of the state of Connecticut from 1785 to May 1788, with some determinations in the supreme court of errors, Litchfield, 8vo. 1789.

KIRKLAND, Samuel, a missionary among the Indians, was the son of Daniel K., minister of Norwich, Con. who died in May 1773, aged 72. After enjoying for some time the advantages of Wheelock's school, he finished his education at the college in New Jersey, where he was graduated in 1765. While at school he had learned the language of the Mohawks, and he commenced a journey to the Seneka Indians in order to acquire their language, Nov. 20, 1764, and did not return till May 1766. June 19th he was ordained at Lebanon as a missionary to the Indians. He removed his wife to Oneida castle in 1769. In the spring

he went to the house of his friend, gen. Herkimer, at Little Falls; and there his twin children were born Aug. 17, 1770, of whom one is Dr. Kirkland, late president of Harvard college. About 1772 he removed to Connecticut, and afterwards lived for a time at Stockbridge. For more than forty years his attention was directed to the Oneida tribe in New York, and he died at Paris in that state, the place of his residence in the neighborhood of Oneida, March 28, 1808, aged 66.—*Whealock's narratives; Panoplist*, III. 586.

KISSAM, Richard S., M. D., a distinguished surgeon, was the son of Benj. K., a lawyer, and was born in N. York in 1763. At Edinburgh he studied medicine five years. Returning to N. York in 1791, he continued in the practice about 30 years, and died Oct. 1822, aged 58. He was one of the surgeons of the N. Y. hospital. Of 65 operations as a lithotomist only 3 cases were fatal.—*Thacher*.

KITTREDGE, Thomas, M. D., a physician, was a descendant of John K. who died at Billerica Oct. 18, 1676, and whose son, John, was a physician.—He was born at Andover in July 1746, and studied with Dr. Sawyer of Newburyport. At the beginning of the revolution he was a surgeon in the army. After being an eminent physician and surgeon about 50 years, and being often a member of the legislature, he died of the angina pectoris in Oct. 1818, aged 72. In his politics he was a strenuous republican. It were not an easy task to reckon up all the physicians in N. E., who have had the name of Kittredge.—*Thacher*.

KNAPP, Francis, a poet, was educated at Oxford, and in this country lived at Watertown. In 1717 he wrote a poetical address, congratulating Pope on his Windsor forest, in the best style, then exhibited in our country.

KNOLLYS, Hanserd, an early preacher at Dover, N. H. and at L. Island, after being an episcopal minister some years, came to this country in 1638. For his abuse of the Massachusetts gov-

ernment he made a confession in Boston. About 1642 he returned to England, and formed a Baptist church in London, of which he was many years the minister. He died Sept. 19, 1691, aged 93. He published Rudiments of the Hebrew grammar, 1648.

KNOWLES, John, minister of Watertown, Mass., was educated at Magdalen Hall, Cambridge, and was chosen fellow of Catharine Hall in 1625, in which station he was a respected and successful tutor. He came to N. England in 1639; was ordained colleague with George Phillips Dec. 9, 1640; and went as a missionary to Virginia with Mr. Thompson and Mr. James in 1642. He arrived about Jan. 1, 1643, having been invited by gentlemen of Virginia, who were anxious to hear the gospel. Gov. Berkeley at first received these missionaries courteously; but when he found, they were opposed to the common prayer, surplice, &c. he was determined to silence them. In about 2 months an act was passed, March 2, 1643, prohibiting any minister from preaching in the colony, unless he subscribed an agreement to conform to the church of England. The governor and council were to silence offenders and compel them to leave the country. Without question this act was aimed at the N. E. ministers, and Virginia had as good right to pass it, as Massachusetts to make enactments against the quakers for their religion. It was clearly an act of bigotry and persecution. In consequence of this act Mr. Knowles returned to Watertown in June 1643. Probably Mr. James remained longer, as he was for some time in Maryland. Cotton Mather is mistaken in supposing the Indian massacre occurred at the time, Mr. Knowles left Virginia, for the date of the massacre was April 18, 1644. In 1650 Mr. K. returned to England, and was a preacher in the cathedral of Bristol. After being silenced in 1662 he preached, at the hazard of imprisonment, in London, where he was useful during the plague in 1665. He died April 10, 1685, probably between 80 and 90 years of age.—*Calamy*.

KNOX, John, a captain in the British army, published an historical journal of the campaigns in N. America for 1757-1760, 2 vols. 4to. London, 1769.

KNOX, Henry, a major general in the army of the U.S., was born in Boston July 25, 1750. Before hostilities between this country and Great Britain in the revolutionary war commenced, he discovered an uncommon zeal in the cause of liberty. Being placed at the head of an independent company in Boston he exhibited in this station a skill in discipline, which presaged his future eminence. It was at the unanimous request of all the officers of artillery, that he was intrusted with the command in that department. When the corps of artillery in 1776 was increased to three regiments, the command was given to Knox, who was promoted to the rank of a brigadier general. He was actively engaged during the whole contest. After the capture of Cornwallis in 1781, he received the commission of major general, having distinguished himself in the siege at the head of the artillery. Previously to the adoption of the present constitution he succeeded general Lincoln as secretary at war in March 1785; and after our present government was organized in 1789 Washington nominated him for the same office. He continued to fill this department till the close of the year 1794, when he resigned it. In his letter to the president he says, "after having served my country near twenty years, the greater portion of the time under your immediate auspices, it is with extreme reluctance I find myself constrained to withdraw from so honorable a situation. But the natural and powerful claims of a numerous family will no longer permit me to neglect their essential interests. In whatever situation I shall be, I shall recollect your confidence and kindness with all the fervor and purity of affection, of which a grateful heart is susceptible." Washington in reply assured him of his sincerest friendship, and declared him to have "deserved well of his country." During the last years of his life general Knox

lived at Thomaston, Maine, where he died Oct. 25, 1806, aged 56 years. His death was occasioned by his swallowing the bone of a chicken. His wife, the daughter of J. Flucker, secretary of Mass., died June 20, 1824. In April 1796 he lost two children by death in one week; and in a manner almost as sudden he had previously lost five children.

He was distinguished for his military talents and possessed in an uncommon degree the esteem and confidence of Washington. Though a soldier and a statesman, he did not dismiss the amiable virtues of the man. There was a frankness in his manners, which was pleasing, and his heart was susceptible of the kindly affections.—*Bradford's serm. on his death*; *Marshall*, III. 62; IV. 495; V. 25, 216, 614; *American reg.* I. 211; *Thacher's eulogy*.

KNYPHAUSEN, Baron, lieutenant general, commanded the Hessian troops in the British service in the war of the revolution. In June 1780 he made an incursion into New Jersey with 5,000 men. Landing at Elizabeth town, he proceeded to Connecticut Farms, where he burned 13 houses and the church. Being re-inforced, he repulsed the Americans near Springfield, and burned the town, consisting of about 30 houses. He died at Berlin, Prussia, in June 1789, aged 59.

KOLLOCK, Henry, D. D., minister of Savannah, was born at New Providence, N. J., Dec. 14, 1778; was graduated at Princeton in 1794; in Dec. 1800 was ordained at Elizabethtown to which place his parents had removed, but in Dec. 1803 was appointed professor of theology at Princeton, having the care also of the church. His abilities and eloquence procured him great respect. In 1806 he removed to Savannah, where he was a minister about 13 years. For a time some ecclesiastical difficulties, founded on a charge of intemperance, threw a cloud over his good name. He went to Europe in 1817, and returned with invigorated health. He died Dec. 19, 1819, aged 41. After his death his sermons were published in 4 vols.

KOSCIUSKO, Thaddeus, a Polish officer in the American revolutionary war, was born in Lithuania in 1756, of an ancient and noble family, and educated at the military school at Warsaw. He afterwards studied in France. He came to America, recommended by Franklin to gen. Washington, by whom he was appointed his aid. He was also appointed engineer, with the rank of colonel, in Oct. 1776. At the unsuccessful siege of Ninety Six in 1791 he very judiciously directed the operations. It was in 1784, that he left this country, and in 1786 he returned to Poland. In 1789 the diet gave him the appointment of major general. In the campaign of 1792 he distinguished himself against the Russians. When in 1794 the Poles made a noble attempt to recover their liberty and independence, Kosciusko was intrusted with the supreme command. In April at the head of 4,000 men he defeated 12,000 Russians, but was subsequently defeated and obliged to retire to his intrenched camp near Warsaw, in which city he was soon besieged by 60,000 Russians and Prussians. When, after two months, an assault was made he with only 10,000 men repelled the attack. An insurrection in Great Poland compelled the king of Pussia to raise the siege. Kosciusko, with 20,000 regular troops and 40,000 armed peasants, had resisted the combined armies, amounting to 150,000 men. At last Oct. 10, at Macziewice, 50 miles from Warsaw, an overwhelming Russian force defeated Kosciusko, who had only 21,000 men. Being wounded, he fell from his horse, saying, "*Finis Poloniae*," and was made a prisoner.

"And Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell."

He was thrown into prison by Catharine; but was released by Paul I. When the emperor presented him with his own sword, he declined it, saying—"I no longer need a sword, since I have no longer a country." Never afterwards did he wear a sword. In Aug. 1797 he visited America and was received with honor. For his revolutionary services he received a pension. In 1798 he went to France.

Having purchased an estate near Fontainebleau, he lived there till 1814. In 1816 he settled at Soleure in Switzerland. In 1817 he abolished slavery on his estate in Poland. He died at Soleure, in consequence of a fall with his horse from a precipice near Vevay, Oct. 16, 1817, aged 61. He was never married. His body was removed to the tomb of the kings at Cracow, beneath the cathedral. Grey-headed warriors bore the relics on their shoulders; two maidens with wreaths of oak leaves and branches of cypress followed; then came the general staff, the senate, clergy &c. Count Wodziki delivered a funeral oration on the hill Wavel, and in the church a prelate gave an eloquent address. The senate of Cracow decreed, that a lofty mound should be raised on the heights of Bronislawad. For 3 years men of every class & age toiled in this work from Oct. 16, 1820 to Oct. 16, 1823, till the *Mogila Kosciuszki*, the hill of Kosciusko, was raised to the height of 300 feet. A serpentine foot path leads to the top, from which there is a fine view of the Vistula and of the ancient city of the Polish kings. He erected himself a better monument to his memory. In 1798 he made a bequest for the emancipation and education of slaves in Virginia. In 1826 the amount was about 25,000 dollars. B. L. Lear was the executor. A suit was pending in 1830, instituted by the heirs, who claimed the bequest.

KRIMMEL, John Lewis, a distinguished painter was drowned, while bathing near Germantown, July 15, 1821, aged 35. He was president of the society of American artists, having resided about 10 years in Philadelphia. At the time of his death he was engaged to paint a large historical picture of the landing of Wm. Penn. His genius and amiable manners secured to him respect and esteem.

KUH.N, Adam, M. D., a physician, was born at Germantown, Nov. 17, 1741, old style; his father came from Swabia, and was a useful physician and an elder of the Lutheran church. In 1761 he proceeded to Europe, and studied at Upsal under Linnaeus, and by him was highly

esteemed. After visiting various countries of Europe, he returned to this country in Jan. 1768, and in May commenced his first course in botany. For 22 years he attended the Pennsylvania hospital. In 1789 he was appointed professor of medicine in the university, but resigned in 1797. After practising physic about 50 years, he died July 5, 1817, aged 75. He left two sons.—*Thacher*.

KUNZE, John Christopher, D. D., professor in Columbia college, N. Y., was born in 1744. For 14 years he was the minister of the German Lutheran church in Philadelphia, and a professor in the college of that city. In 1784 he removed to New York, where he was a minister 23 years, also professor of the oriental languages. He died July 24, 1807, aged 73. His valuable cabinet of coins and medals is now owned by the N. Y. Historical society.

LADD, Joseph Brown, a poet, was the son of Wm. L. of Little Compton, R. I. Having commenced the practice of physic, the rejection of his addresses by a young lady, to whom he was extremely attached, induced him to remove to Charleston, S. C. There, he proved himself destitute of moral and religious principles by fighting a duel in consequence of a political controversy. He was wounded, and neglected the means of recovery. He died Nov. 2, 1786, aged 31. The poems of Arouet were published in 1786.—*Spec. Am. poet.* i. 334.

LAET, John de, a historian, and a director of the Dutch East India company, died at Antwerp in 1649. Among other works he published *Novus Orbis*, fol. 1633.

LAFON, Barthelemy, a geographer, died at N. Orleans, where he had long been a citizen, Sept. 29, 1820. He published a map of Lower Louisiana and New Orleans. About 1814 he proposed for publication a work, entitled, *Urane geography*, designed to prove, that America was known to the ancients, and was the native place of Orpheus, &c.

LIDLIE, Archibald, D. D., the first minister of the Dutch church in America,

who officiated in the English language, was a native of Scotland, and had been for four years a minister of the Dutch church of Flushing in Zealand, when he received a call from New York. He arrived in America in the year 1764, and died at Red Hook Nov. 14, 1779, during his exile from the city, occasioned by the revolutionary war. His wife was the daughter of col. Martin Hoffman. He was a man of a vigorous mind and of singular piety; a sound divine; an evangelical, commanding, & powerful preacher, and indefatigably faithful in his pastoral labors. His ministry was much blessed and attended with an uncommon revival of religion.—*Christian's mag.*, ii. 13.

LAKE, William, a poet, was born at Kingston, Penns., in 1787, and died Dec. 17, 1805. His poems, entitled the Parnassian pilgrim, were published at Hudson, 12mo. 1807.

LALLEMAND, Baron Henry, general of artillery in the Imperial guard of France, espoused the side of Napoleon on his return from Elba, for which he was condemned to death for contumacy, having escaped to this country. He died at Bordentown, N. J. Sept. 15, 1823. He published in this country a valuable work on artillery.

LANGDON, Samuel, D. D., minister of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and president of Harvard college, was a native of Boston, and was graduated in 1740. He was ordained as the successor of Mr. Fitch Feb. 4, 1747. He was inducted into the office of president as the successor of Mr. Locke Oct. 14, 1774, but resigned it, in consequence of the disaffection of his pupils, occasioned by his want of dignity and authority, Aug. 30, 1780. President Willard succeeded him. He now entered again on the milder task of presiding over an assembly of Christians. He was installed at Hampton Falls, N. H., Jan. 18, 1781. His extensive knowledge, hospitality, patriotism, and piety secured to him, in this calm retreat, the affection and respect of the people of his charge, and of his numerous

acquaintance. He died Nov. 29, 1797, aged 74. He published a sermon at the ordination of S. Macclintock, 1756; on the conquest of Quebec, 1759; an impartial examination of R. Sandeman's letters on Theron and Aspasio, 1765; a summary of Christian faith and practice, 1768; a rational explication of St. John's vision of the two beasts, 1771; Dudleian lecture, 1775; before the provincial congress, 1775; at the ordination of E. Sprague, 1777; on the death of professor Winthrop, 1779; N. H. election sermon, 1788; observations on the revelations of Jesus Christ to saint John, 1791; the efficacy of the gospel above all earthly wisdom, the business of life and hope in death, two sermons in American preacher, 1792; before the Piscataqua association 1792; corrections of some great mistakes committed by J. C. Ogden; remarks on the leading sentiments of Dr. Hopkins' system of doctrines, 1794.—*Alden's acc. of the relig. soc. of Portsmouth; Hist. col. x. 51.*

LANGDON, John, LL.D., governor of New Hampshire, born in 1740, was the grandson of Tobias L., and the son of John L. a farmer of Portsmouth. After being educated at a public grammar school, he became acquainted with mercantile business in the counting house of Daniel Rindge, and afterwards prosecuted business upon the sea until the commencement of the controversy with Great Britain. He was one of the party, which removed the powder and the military stores from fort Wm. and Mary at Newcastle in 1774. In 1775 and 1776 he was chosen a delegate to congress. Commanding a company of volunteers, he served for a while in Vermont and R. Island. In his own state he was in 1776 and 1777 speaker of the house and judge of the court of common pleas. In 1779 he was continental agent in New Hampshire and contracted for the building of several public ships of war. June 13, 1783 he was again appointed delegate to congress. He was afterwards repeatedly a member of the legislature, and speaker. In March 1798 he was chosen president of the state;

65

and in Nov. was elected senator of the U. S. He was opposed to the funding system. In 1794 he was re-elected for another term of 6 years. He was afterwards representative and speaker in the state legislature. From 1805 to 1808 and in 1810 and 1811 he was governor of the state. After 1811 his days were passed in the calmness of retreat from public life. He died at Portsmouth Sept. 18, 1819, aged 78. In his politics he acted with Mr. Jefferson and was known as a republican. In 1801 Mr. Jefferson solicited him to accept the post of secretary of the navy. In 1812 the majority in congress selected him for vice-president, but he declined the honor, to which he would have been elevated instead of Mr. Gerry, had he consented to be a candidate. For several years he was a member of the first church in Portsmouth; he enjoyed the consolations of religion; and nothing gave him so much pain as to see the doctrines of grace rejected and assailed. His habits were social; and in his manners he was easy, polite, and pleasing.—*Annals of Portsm. 370; Farmer's Belknap, i. 405.*

LARNED, Sylvester, minister of New Orleans, was the son of col. Simon Larned of Pittsfield, Mass., who was a native of Thompson, Con., and a revolutionary officer and died in 1817. His mother, of extraordinary intellectual power and pious zeal, was of the name of Bull of Hartford. He was born Aug. 31, 1796, & after being for a short time a member of Williams college, he removed to Middlebury with his friend, Solomon Allen, and there in his senior year his mind was first impressed by religious truth. He graduated in 1813, having the English oration. His talents were very early developed. His theological education was at Andover and Princeton. At this period no one equalled him in extemporary debate. After he became a preacher in 1817, and was ordained as an evangelist, he repaired to New Orleans, where he arrived Jan. 22, 1818. Mr. Cornelius had been there as a missionary about three weeks, endeavoring to form a congregation. On the arrival

of Mr. Larned the society was quickly established, and he was settled as the minister of the first presbyterian congregation. In the summer he visited New England, and procured materials for the erection of a church. The corner stone was laid Jan. 8, 1819. He fell a victim to the yellow fever Thursday, Aug. 31, 1820, aged 24. He preached on the preceding sabbath from the words, "For to me to live is Christ and to die is gain;" and closed his discourse in tears. Mr. Hull, the episcopal minister, read the funeral service over him in the presbyterian church. His widow, Sarah Wyer of Newburyport, died at Washington city Jan. 20, 1825, aged 25.—Mr. Larned was distinguished for his powerful talents and pathetic eloquence. He was sanguine, bold, and confident, yet not haughty. He had pressing solicitations from churches in Alexandria, Baltimore, and Boston to become their pastor; but he deemed his christian influence more important at New Orleans. Probably no preacher in the U. S. occupied a more important station, or was more admired for his eloquence. By his death, a kind of sacrifice to duty, he left a deep impression of the courage and value of true piety.

"Revolving his mysterious lot,
I mourn him, but I praise him not;
Glory to God be given,
Who sent him, like the radiant bow,
His covenant of peace to show,
Athwart the breaking storm to glow,
Then vanish into heaven."

LATHROP, John, the first minister of Scituate and Barnstable, Mass., was educated at Oxford and was an episcopal minister in Kent. About 1624 he renounced his episcopal orders and was chosen the successor of Henry Jacob, who in 1616 became the pastor in London of the first Independent or Congregational church in England, but removed in 1624 to Virginia, where he died. The congregation met in private houses. In April 1632 the bishop seized and imprisoned 42 of them; 18 escaped. Mr. L., after an imprisonment of two years, obtained liberty "to depart the kingdom."

Mr. Canne succeeded him. With about 30 followers he came to N. England in 1634. He removed from Scituate to Barnstable Oct. 11, 1639, and died Nov. 8, 1653. He was meek, humble, learned, and faithful. His successors were Walley, Russell, and Shaw. He left several sons and daughters: his son, Samuel, who settled at Norwich, Con., was the ancestor of those who bear the name in Connecticut, N. York, and Vermont. Mr. L. wrote his name Lothrop; Morton wrote it Laythrop; some of his descendants in Plymouth county still write it Lothrop, as the word is pronounced in Mass.; but it is generally written Lathrop. A descendant at Norwich, Dr. Joshua L., died Oct. 29, 1807, aged 84.—Two of his letters to gov. Prince are in 2 Hist. col. i. 171.

LATHROP, Joseph, D. D. minister of West Springfield, Mass., a descendant of the preceding, was the son of Solomon and Martha L., and was born at Norwich Con., Oct. 20, 1731. After the decease of his father in 1733, his mother removed to Bolton. He graduated at Yale college in 1750, having first made a profession of religion. Becoming the teacher of a school at Springfield, he studied theology with Mr. Breck, and was ordained Aug. 25, 1756, and was pastor 63 years. In 1819, Mr. Sprague was settled as his colleague. He died Dec. 31, 1820, aged 89. His wife, Elizabeth, daughter of capt. Seth Dwight of Hatfield, died in 1821. His son has been president of the senate. He stood as the patriarch of the congregational churches: no minister was more respected and venerated. He was as eminent for candor & charity, as he was devout and holy in life. As a writer he was remarkably perspicuous, plain and useful. His publications were numerous and more extensively known, than those of any contemporary theologian of this country. They consisted of sermons, 6 volumes of which were published during his life, on various subjects, chiefly practical. After his death an additional volume was published, accompanied by a memoir of his life, written by himself.

This autobiography is remarkable for its simplicity and candor. His sermons were published, 2 vols. 1796; 1 vol. 1806; 5 vols, 2d edit. 1807-9; and a volume of discourses on the epistle to the Hebrews, 8vo. 1801. He published also the following sermons; on the death of R. Breck, 1784; of Dr. Gay, Suffield; of Dr. G.'s wife, 1796; of Mrs. Whitney, 1800; of Rev. Mr. Atwater, 1802; of 4 young women drowned at Southwick, 1809; at a thanksgiving relating to the insurrection, 1786; the perspicuity of the scriptures in Am. preacher, 1791; 4 disc. on baptism, 1798; on the dismissal of Mr. Willard of Wilbraham, 1794; on American independence, 1794; at a thanksgiving, 1795; a century discourse for the town; to children, 1796; God's challenge to infidels, at a fast, 1797; at a fast, 1798; also 1803; also 1809; at the ordination of Mr. Ball, 1797; of Mr. Bemis, 1801; of E. D. Andrews, 1807; of Thaddeus Osgood, 1808; century sermon, 1800; at the dedication of Westfield academy, 1800; before a missionary society, 1802; on leaving the old meeting house; dedication of the new, 1802; two discourses on the Sabbath, 1803; two on the church of God, 1804; on old age; on suicide, 2 sermons; on the drought; on the opening of the bridge, 1805; on Christ's warning to churches; on the consulting of the witch of Endor; on the solar eclipse, 1806; warning to beware of false prophets, 1811.

LATHROP, John, D. D., minister in Boston, a great grandson of John L. of Barnstable, was born in Norwich, Con., May 17, 1740, and was one of 10 sons. He graduated at Princeton college in 1763, and soon afterwards became an assistant to Mr. Wheelock in his Indian school at Lebanon. He was ordained May 18, 1768, at the Old North church Boston, where the Mathers were ministers. In 1779, his society having united with Dr. Pemberton's of the New Brick church, their own church being demolished by the enemy, he became the pastor of the united society, called the second church. He died Jan. 4, 1816, aged 75. He was an officer of various literary and

charitable societies. He published the following sermons; soon after 5th March, 1770; on early piety, 1771; at the artillery election; at the thanksgiving, 1774; on 5th March, 1778; on the death of his wife, Mary L., 1778; of S. West, 1808; of his wife, Elizabeth L., 1809; of J. Eckley, 1811; of J. Eliot, 1813; at the ordination of W. Bentley, 1783; on the peace, 1784; before the humane society, 1787; catechism, 1791; Dudleian lecture, on popery, 1793; before the Fire society, 1796; at the Thursday lecture, 1797; at Brattle Street, 1798; on the fast, 1799; on the commencement of the 19th century; before the society for propagating the gospel; before the Female asylum; at Milton, 1804; at the thanksgiving, 1808; at the same, 1811; a birth day discourse, 1812; at the fast, 1812; on the law of retaliation, 1814; on the peace; history of the late war, 1815.—*Parkman's serm.*

LATHROP, John, son of the preceding, was born in Boston 1772, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1789. Having studied law, he settled at Dedham; but soon returning to Boston he devoted himself to literary and social indulgence with Paine, Prentice, & others, neglecting his profession. Embarking for India he lived at Calcutta 10 years, teaching a school, and writing for the journals. In 1809 he returned and engaged in the business of teaching, and gave lectures on natural philosophy. In 1819 he proposed to publish a work on the manners and customs of India. He went to the south, and delivered lectures. At last he obtained a place in the post office. He died at Georgetown Jan. 30, 1820, aged 48. Improvident and destitute of foresight, his talents scarcely procured him subsistence. He published an oration July 4, 1796; speech of Canonicus, a poem, Calcutta, 1802; the same, Bost. 1803; pocket register and free-mason's anthology, 1813.—*Spec. Amer. Poetry* II. 101-108.

LAURENS, Henry, president of congress, was a native of S. Carolina, and took an early part in opposing the arbitrary claims of G. Britain at the commence-

ment of the American revolution. When the provincial congress of Carolina met in June 1775, he was appointed its president, in which capacity he drew up a form of association, to be signed by all the friends of liberty, which indicated a most determined spirit. After the establishment of the temporary constitution in 1776, he was elected vice president. Being appointed a member of the general congress, after the resignation of Hancock he was appointed president of that illustrious assembly in Nov. 1777. In 1780 he was deputed to solicit a loan from Holland and to negotiate a treaty with the United Netherlands. But on his passage he was captured by a British vessel on the banks of Newfoundland. He threw his papers overboard, but they were recovered by a sailor. Being sent to England, he was committed to the tower Oct. 6th as a state prisoner upon a charge of high treason. Here he was confined more than a year and was treated with great severity, being denied for the most part all intercourse with his friends, and forbidden the use of pen, ink, and paper. His capture occasioned no small embarrassment to the ministry. They dared not to condemn him as a rebel through fear of retaliation, and they were unwilling to release him, lest he should accomplish the object of his mission. The discoveries found in his papers led to war between Great Britain and Holland, and Mr. Adams was appointed in his place to carry on the negotiation with the united provinces. During his imprisonment, it was intimated to Mr. Laurens, that it might be of advantage to him if he could induce his son, then on a mission to France, to withdraw from that country. He replied, "that such was the filial regard of his son, that he knew he would not hesitate to forfeit his life for his father; but that no consideration would induce colonel Laurens to relinquish his honor, even were it possible for any circumstance to prevail on his father to make the improper request." At length, in Dec. 1781, enfeebled in health, and apparently sinking into

the grave if continued in confinement, he sent a petition to the house of commons for release, stating that he had labored to preserve the friendship between Great Britain and the colonies, and had extended acts of kindness to British prisoners of war. At the close of the year he was accordingly released. Proceeding to Paris, he with Franklin, &c. signed the preliminaries of peace Nov. 30, 1782, having been appointed by congress one of the commissioners. He returned to this country, in 1783, and died at Charleston, Dec. 9, 1792, aged 69. He directed his son to burn his body on the third day as the sole condition of inheriting an estate of sixty thousand pounds sterling. Dr. Ramsay married his daughter. His son, Henry L., died in May 1821.—*Gordon*; *Ramsay's Rev.* ii. 213; *hist. S. Carolina*, i. 33, 38, 93; *Warren*; *Marshall*, iii. 339; iv. 5, 572.

LAURENS, John, a brave officer in the American war, was the son of the preceding, and was sent to England for his education. He joined the army in the beginning of 1777, from which time he was foremost in danger. At Germantown he was wounded. He was present and distinguished himself in every action of the army under general Washington, and was among the first, who entered the British lines at York town. Early in 1781, while he held the rank of lieutenant colonel, he was selected as the most suitable person to depute on a special mission to France to solicit a loan of money and to procure military stores. He arrived in March and returned in Aug., having been so successful in the execution of his commission, that congress passed a vote of thanks for his services. Such was his despatch, that in three days after he repaired to Philadelphia he finished his business with congress, and immediately afterward rejoined the American army. In conjunction with Dr. Franklin, count de Vergennes, and marquis de Castries he arranged the plan of the campaign for 1781. August 27, 1782, in opposing a foraging party of the British, near Combahee river in South

Carolina, he was mortally wounded, and he died at the age of 29. His father, just released from imprisonment, and happy in a son of such distinction and virtues, now witnessed the desolation of all his hopes. Colonel Laurens, uniting the talents of a great officer with the knowledge of the scholar and the engaging manners of the gentleman, was the glory of the army and the idol of his country. Washington, who selected him as his aid, and reposed in him the highest confidence, declared that he could discover no fault in him unless it was intrepidity, bordering upon rashness. His abilities were exhibited in the legislature and in the cabinet, as well as in the field. He was zealous for the rights of humanity, and, living in a country of slaves, contended that personal liberty was the birth right of every human being, however diversified by country, color, or powers of mind. His insinuating address won the hearts of all his acquaintance, while his sincerity and virtue secured their lasting esteem. — *Ramsay's S. Carolina*, II. 21, 105, 206, 306, 374; *Gordon*; *Warren*, II. 465; III. 54, 55; *Marshall*, III. 486, 508; IV. 407, 485, 575; *Gordon*.

LAVAL, François de, first bishop of Canada, arrived in June 1659. He was also the pope's apostolic vicar. In 1662 he procured the establishment of the Seminary at Quebec. He sent out various missionaries amongst the Indians. He made great and commendable exertions to prevent the supply to the Indians of strong liquors, for all his promising Christians were becoming drunkards. But he struggled in vain against the covetousness of the traders, who were not opposed by the government. He, therefore, in 1662 repaired to France and presented his complaint to the king, and obtained an order for the suppression of the detestable traffic. It was afterwards resumed, and representations were made of the indispensable necessity of it in order to secure the friendship of the Indians. The bishop was for some time engaged in another struggle; but in 1678 he procured another order for the suppression of

the traffic under severe penalties to offenders. — *Charlevoix*.

LAVALL, Le Pere, a Jesuit, published *Voyage de la Louisiane en 1720*, 4to. 1728.

LAVAT, R. P., published *Nouveau Voyage aux Isles de l' Amerique*, 12mo. 8 vols. 1711.

LAW, Jonathan, governor of Connecticut was born at Milford, Aug. 6, 1674; was graduated at Harvard college in 1695; and from 1715, to 1725, excepting one year, was a judge of the supreme court. In 1725 he was appointed chief justice and lieutenant governor, which offices he held till he was chosen governor, as successor of Joseph Talcott, in 1741. He died Nov. 6, 1750, aged 76, and was succeeded by Roger Wolcott. Gov. Law, in his zeal against the more zealous preachers of his day, the followers of Mr. Whitefield, the *New lights*, &c. gave his sanction to some persecuting acts of the legislature. Trumbull remarks — "Gov. Talcott, who called those days times of refreshing, was now no more, & a gentleman of a different character was chosen governor. Under his administration a number of severe and persecuting laws were enacted." Mr. Law was of the Arminian, or "old-light" party, and the outrageous enactments were ascribed to him. President Finley, for preaching in Connecticut, was agreeably to one of those laws carried as a *vagrant* out of the colony.

LAW, Richard, LL. D., chief justice of Connecticut, the son of the preceding, was born at Milford March 17, 1733, and graduated at Yale college in 1751. After a lucrative practice of law for some years at New London, he was appointed a judge of the county court; in 1784 a judge of the supreme court, and in 1786 chief judge. In 1789 he was appointed district judge of the U. S., in which office he continued till his death Jan. 26, 1806, aged 72.

LAW, Andrew, a teacher of music for forty years, died at Cheshire, Con., July 1821, aged 73. He invented four characters to express always the four syl-

lables of music. He published *Rudiments of music*, 1783; *Musical Primer on a new plan, with the four characters*, 1803; *Musical magazine*, 1804; *Collection of hymn tunes*.

LAWRENCE, James, a naval commander, was the son of James L., a lawyer, and was born at Burlington, N. J. Oct. 1, 1781. He had early a predilection for a sea faring life, which his friends could not conquer. At the age of 16 he received a midshipman's warrant. In the war against Tripoli he accompanied Decatur as his first lieutenant in the hazardous exploit of destroying the frigate *Philadelphia*. He remained several years in the Mediterranean and commanded successively the *Vixen*, *Wasp*, *Argus*, and *Hornet*. While cruising in the latter off Delaware, he fell in with the British brig, *Peacock*, and after an action of 15 minutes captured it Feb. 24, 1813. On his return he was received with distinction. Being promoted to the rank of post captain, he was intrusted with the command of the frigate *Chesapeake*. While in Boston roads nearly ready for sea, the British frigate *Shannon*, capt. Broke, appeared off the harbor, and made signals expressive of a challenge. Although under many disadvantages, with an undisciplined crew, &c., yet capt. L. determined to accept the challenge. He put to sea in the morning of June 1; the *Shannon* bore away. At 4 the *Chesapeake* hauled up and fired a gun; the *Shannon* then hove to. Soon after the action commenced, capt. L. was wounded in the leg. Soon the anchor of the *Chesapeake* caught in one of the *Shannon's* ports, in consequence of which her guns could not be brought to bear upon the enemy. As capt. L. was carried below in consequence of a second and mortal wound from a bullet, which lodged in his intestines, he cried out, "don't give up the ship!" But after the action had continued 11 minutes the enemy boarded and captured the *Chesapeake*. The loss of killed and wounded was 146; that of the *Shannon* 86. Capt. L. lingered four days in extreme pain and then died, June

6, 1813, aged 31. He was honorably buried at Halifax. His body and that of lieut. Ludlow were brought by capt. G. Crowninshield at his own expense to Salem, & then removed to N. Y. His wife was the daughter of Mr. Montaudevert, a merchant of N. York. She survived with two children.

LAWSON, John, a traveller, was surveyor general of N. Carolina. While exploring lands on the river Neus, accompanied by the baron Graffenreid, the Indians seized him and solemnly tried him for encroaching on their territory before a large council, and condemned and executed him in the autumn of 1719. This was the commencement of an Indian war. The baron escaped by representing, that he was not of the English party, but king of the Palatines. He published a journal of one thousand miles' travels amongst the Indians, with a description of North Carolina, 4to. London, 1700; the same, 1711; also the same at Hamburg, 1812; *history of Carolina*, 4to. London, 2nd edit. 1714; the same, 1718.—*Holmes*, i. 507.

LAY, Benjamin, a benevolent quaker of great singularities, was a native of England and brought up to the sea. About the year 1710 he settled in Barbadoes. Bearing his open testimony in all companies against the conduct of the owners of slaves, he became so obnoxious to the inhabitants, that he left the island in disgust, and settled in Pennsylvania. He fixed his residence at Abington, ten miles from Philadelphia. On his arrival he found many quakers, who kept slaves. He remonstrated against the practice with zeal both in public and private. To express his indignation at the practice of slave keeping, he once carried a bladder filled with blood into a public meeting, and in the presence of the whole congregation thrust a sword into it, which he had concealed under his coat, exclaiming, "thus shall God shed the blood of those persons, who enslave their fellow creatures." Calling upon a friend in Philadelphia, he was asked to sit down to breakfast. He first inquired, "dost thou keep

slaves in thy house?" On being answered in the affirmative, he said, "then I will not partake with thee of the fruits of thy unrighteousness." After an ineffectual attempt to convince a farmer and his wife in Chester county of the iniquity of keeping slaves, he seized their only child, a little girl of three years of age, under the pretence of carrying her away, and when the cries of the child, and his singular expedient alarmed them, he said, "you see and feel now a little of the distress, which you occasion by the inhuman practice of slave keeping." In 1737 he wrote a treatise, entitled, All slave keepers, that keep the innocent in bondage, apostates. It was printed by Dr. Franklin, who told the author, when the manuscript was brought to him, that it was deficient in arrangement. "It is no matter," said Mr. Lay, "print any part, thou pleasest, first." This worthy quaker died at his house in Abington in 1760, aged 79. He was temperate in his diet, living chiefly upon vegetables, and his drink was pure water. When tea was introduced into Pennsylvania, his wife brought home a small quantity with a set of cups and saucers. In his zeal he seized them, and carrying them back to the city, he scattered the tea from the balcony of the court house, in the presence of a multitude of spectators, and broke to pieces the instruments of luxury, delivering at the same time a striking lecture upon the folly of introducing a pernicious herb in the place of the wholesome diet of the country. He often visited schools, carrying a basket of religious books with him, and distributing them as prizes among the scholars, imparting also frequently some advice and instruction. So much was he the enemy of idleness, that when the inclemency of the weather confined him to his house, or his mind was wearied with reading, he used to spend his time in spinning. All his clothes were manufactured by himself. Though kind to the poor, he had no pity on common beggars, who, he said, if able to go abroad to beg, were able also to earn four pence a day, and this sum was suffi-

cient to keep any person above want or dependence in this country. He once attempted to imitate our Savior by fasting 40 days; but he was obliged to desist from the attempt. His weaknesses and eccentricities disappear before the splendor of his humanity and benevolence. His bold, determined, and uniform reprehension of the practice of slavery, in defiance of public opinion, does him the highest honor. The turbulence and severity of his temper were necessary at the time in which he lived; and the work, which he began, was completed by the meek and gentle Anthony Benezet.—*Rush's essays*, 305-311; *Mass. mag.* iv. 28-30.

LEAKE, Walter, governor of Mississippi, succeeded Geo. Poindexter in 1821 and was succeeded by David Holmes in 1825. He was a soldier of the revolution. He died at Mount Salus in Hinds county, Miss., Nov. 17, 1825.

LEAMING, Jeremiah, D. D., an episcopal minister, was born in Middletown, Conn. in 1719, and was graduated at Yale college in 1745. He preached in Newport, R. Island, 8 years; at Norwalk, Connecticut, 21 years; and at Stratford 8 or 9 years. He died at New Haven in Sept. 1804, aged 86. In the episcopal controversy, he wrote with great ability upon the subject. He published a defence of the episcopal government of the church, containing remarks on some noted sermons on presbyterian ordination, 1766; a second defence of the episcopal government of the church in answer to Noah Welles, 1770; evidences of the truth of Christianity, 1785; dissertations on various subjects, which may be well worth the attention of every Christian, 1789.

LEAR, Tobias, colonel, was consul general at St. Domingo in 1802; he was afterwards consul general at Tripoli, and in 1804 commissioner with Barron to negotiate a peace, which he effected much to the dissatisfaction of Gen. Eaton, then at the head of an army at Derne, agreeing to pay for 200 prisoners 60,000 dollars. At the time of his death Mr. Lear was accountant of the war department. He

died at Washington October 11, 1816.

LECHFORD, Thomas, a lawyer from London, lived in Boston from 1698 to 1640. Being dissatisfied with the country, he returned to England. He published Plain dealing, or news from N. England's present government, ecclesiastical and civil, compared &c. Lond. 1642.

LEDYARD, John, a distinguished traveller, was born in Groton, Conn. in 1751. His father died, while he was yet a child, and he was left under the care of a relative in Hartford. Here he enjoyed the advantages of a grammar school. After the death of his patron, when he was eighteen years of age, he was left to follow his own inclinations. With a view to the study of divinity he now passed a short time in Dartmouth college, where he had an opportunity of learning the manners of the Indians, as there were several Indian pupils in the seminary. His acquaintance with the savage character, gained in this place, was of no little advantage to him in the future periods of his life. His poverty obliging him to withdraw from the college before he had completed his education, and not having a shilling in his pocket to defray the expense of a journey to Hartford, he made him a canoe, fifty feet in length and three in breadth, and being generously supplied with some dried venison for his sea stores he embarked upon the Connecticut, and going down that river, which is in many places rapid, and with which he was totally unacquainted, he arrived safely at Hartford at the distance of 140 miles. He soon went to New York, and sailed for London in 1771 as a common sailor. When captain Cook sailed on his third voyage of discovery, Ledyard, who felt an irresistible desire to explore those regions of the globe, which were yet undiscovered, or imperfectly known, accepted the humble station of corporal of marines, rather than forego an opportunity so inviting to his inquisitive and adventurous spirit. He was a favorite of the illustrious navigator, and was one of the witnesses of his tragical end in 1778. He ascribed the fate of Cook to his rashness and

injustice towards the natives. He surprised his American friends, who had heard nothing of him for 8 years, by a visit in 1781. His mother kept a boarding house at Southold: he took lodgings with her, and she did not recognise her son. Having offered his services to several merchants to conduct a trading voyage to the north west coast, and meeting with no encouragement, he again embarked for England in 1782. He now resolved to traverse the continent of America from the north west coast, which Cook had partly explored, to the eastern coast, with which he was already perfectly familiar. Disappointed in his intention of sailing on a voyage of commercial adventure to Nootka sound, he crossed the British channel to Ostend with only ten guineas in his purse; determined to travel over land to Kamschatka, whence the passage is short to the western coast of America. When he came to the gulf of Bothnia, he attempted to cross the ice, that he might reach Kamschatka by the shortest way; but finding that the water was not frozen in the middle, he returned to Stockholm. He then travelled northward into the arctic circle, and passing round the head of the gulf, descended on its eastern side to Petersburg. There his extraordinary appearance attracted general notice. Without stockings or shoes, and too poor to provide himself with either, he was invited to dine with the Portuguese ambassador, who supplied him with 20 guineas on the credit of sir Joseph Banks. Through his interest he also obtained permission to accompany a detachment of stores destined to Yakutz for the use of Mr. Billings, an Englishman, who was intrusted with the schemes of northern discovery, in which the empress was then engaged. From Yakutz, which is situated in Siberia, 6,000 miles east of Petersburg, he proceeded to Oczakow, or Ochotsk, on the Kamschatkan sea; but as the navigation was completely obstructed by the ice, he returned to Yakutz, intending to wait for the conclusion of the winter. Here in consequence of some unaccountable suspicion he was seized in the name of

the empress by two Russian soldiers, who conveyed him, in the depth of the winter, through the north of Tartary to the frontier of the Polish dominions; assuring him at their departure, that, if he returned to Russia, he should certainly be hanged, but, if he chose to return to England, they wished him a pleasant journey. Poor, forlorn, and friendless, covered with rags, and exhausted by fatigue, disease, and misery, he proceeded to Koningsberg, where the interest of sir Joseph Banks enabled him to procure the sum of five guineas, by means of which he arrived in England.

He immediately waited on sir Joseph, who recommended him to an adventure as perilous as that, from which he had just returned. He now was informed of the views of the association, which had been lately formed for promoting the discovery of the interior parts of Africa, which were then little known. Sparrman, Paterson, and Vaillant had travelled into Caffraria, and Nordon and Bruce had enlarged the acquaintance of Europeans with Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia. In regard to other parts of this quarter of the globe, its geography, excepting in relation to its coasts, was involved in darkness. Ledyard engaged with enthusiasm in an enterprise, which he had already projected for himself; and, receiving from sir Joseph a letter of introduction to one of the members of the committee appointed to direct the business and promote the object of the association, he went to him without delay. The description, which that gentleman has given of his first interview, strongly marks the character of this hardy traveller. "Before I had learned," says he, "from the note the name and business of my visitor, I was struck with the manliness of his person, the breadth of his chest, the openness of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye. I spread the map of Africa before him, and, tracing a line from Cairo to Sennaar, and from thence westward in the latitude and supposed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route, by which I was anxious,

that Africa might, if possible, be explored. He said, he should think himself singularly fortunate to be intrusted with the adventure. I asked him when he would set out? Tomorrow morning was his answer."

From such zeal, decision, and intrepidity the society naturally formed the most sanguine expectations. He sailed from London June 30, 1788, and in 36 days arrived in the city of Alexandria; and having there assumed the dress of an Egyptian traveller proceeded to Cairo, which he reached August 19th. He travelled with peculiar advantages. Endowed with an original and comprehensive genius, he beheld with interest, and described with energy the scenes and objects around him; and by comparing them with what he had seen in other regions of the globe he was enabled to give his narrative all the varied effect of contrast and resemblance. His remarks on Lower Egypt, had that country been less generally known, might have ranked with the most valuable of geographical records. They greatly heightened the opinion, which his employers already entertained of his singular qualifications for the task, which he had undertaken. Nor was his residence at Cairo altogether useless to the association. By visiting the slave markets, and by conversing with Jelabs, or travelling merchants of the caravans, he obtained without any expense a better idea of the people of Africa, of its trade, of its geography, and of the most prudent manner of travelling, than he could by any other means have acquired; and the communications on these subjects, which he transmitted to England, interesting and instructive as they were, afforded the society the most gratifying proofs of the ardent spirit of inquiry, the unwearied attention, the persevering research, and the laborious, indefatigable, anxious zeal, with which their author pursued the object of his mission.

He had announced to his employers, that he had received letters of earnest recommendation from the Aga; that the

day of his departure was appointed ; that his next despatch would be dated from Sennaar ; and the committee expected with impatience the result of his journey. But that journey was never to be performed. The vexation, occasioned by repeated delays in the departure of the caravan, brought on a bilious complaint, which, being increased at first by incautious treatment, baffled the skill of the most approved physicians of Cairo, and terminated his earthly existence Jan. 17, 1789, aged 37.

The society heard with deep concern the death of a man, whose high sense of honor, magnanimous contempt of danger, and earnest zeal for the extension of knowledge had been so conspicuously displayed in their service ; whose ardor, tempered by calm deliberation, whose daring spirit, seconded by the most prudent caution, and whose impatience of control, united with the power of supporting any fatigue, seemed to have qualified him above all other men for the very arduous task of traversing the widest and most dangerous part of the continent of Africa. Despising the accidental distinctions of society, he seemed to regard no man as his superior ; but his manners, though unpolished, were not disagreeable. His uncultivated genius was peculiar and capacious. The hardships, to which he submitted in the prosecution of his enterprises and in the indulgence of his curiosity, are almost incredible. He was sometimes glad to receive food as in charity to a madman, for that character he had assumed in order to avoid a heavier calamity. His judgment of the female character is very honorable to the sex. " I have always remarked," said he, " that women in all countries are civil and obliging, tender, and humane ; that they are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modest ; and they do not hesitate, like men, to perform a generous action. Not haughty, not arrogant, not supercilious, they are full of courtesy, and fond of society ; more liable in general to err than man, but in

general also more virtuous, and performing more good actions, than he. To a woman, whether civilized or savage, I never addressed myself in the language of decency and friendship, without receiving a decent and friendly answer. With man it has often been otherwise. In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden and frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the wide spread regions of the wandering Tartar ; if hungry, dry, cold, wet, or sick, the women have ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so. And to add to this virtue, so worthy the appellation of benevolence, their actions have been performed in so free and kind a manner, that, if I was dry, I drank the sweetest draught, and, if hungry, I ate the coarsest morsel with a double relish. "

Besides his communication to the African association, he published an account of Cook's voyage in 1781. Several of his manuscripts were a few years ago in the hands of his brother, Dr. Isaac Ledyard, health officer of the city of New York. His life by J. Sparks was published in 1828.

LEDYARD, colonel, commanded in 1781 fort Griswold in Groton, Con., on the Thames, exactly opposite to New London, when, Sept. 7, he was attacked by col. Eyre with a large force. With 150 men he fought bravely ; col. Eyre and maj. Montgomery being killed, the command of the British devolved on maj. Broomfield. When the fort was carried by assault with the bayonet, Broomfield inquired, who commanded. Ledyard replied, " I did command, sir ; but you do now ;" and presented to him his sword. The ferocious officer instantly run him through the body ; and between 60 and 70 Americans were slaughtered, after they had surrendered. The whole American loss was 73 killed ; about 30 wounded ; and about 40 taken prisoners. The British loss was 48 killed, 143 wounded. On the other side of the river Arnold burned New London. Col. Ledyard was a brave, sensible, polished, noble-

mindful citizen. He fell by the hand of a brutal assassin.—*Dwight*, II. 525.

LEE, Samuel, first minister of Bristol, R. Island, was born in London in 1625, and was the son of Samuel L., an eminent and wealthy citizen, whose estate he inherited. At the age of 15 he went for his education to Oxford, where he was admitted to the degree of master of arts in 1648. He was soon settled in a fellowship in Waldham college, and in 1651 was appointed a proctor of the university. He was afterwards preferred by Cromwell to a church near Bishopsgate in London, but was ejected in 1662. He was then a lecturer of great St. Helen's church in London. After the restoration he was not silenced for nonconformity, for he had no preference to lose; but he lived for some time in Oxfordshire, occasionally preaching. In 1678 he removed to Newington green near London, where he was for several years minister of an independent church. His learned tutor, bishop Wilkins, advised him to enter the established church; but his views of truth and duty would not suffer him to do it. Being apprehensive, that the rights of conscience would soon be further invaded by the return of popery, he in June 1686 removed to New England, and preached in the town of Bristol. When a church was formed May 8, 1687, he was chosen minister. After the revolution in his native country, he was eagerly desirous of returning. Just before he sailed in 1691, he told his wife, that he had viewed a star, which, according to the rules of astrology, presaged captivity. He was accordingly captured by a French privateer, and carried into St. Maloe, in France, where he died about the time of Christmas in 1691 aged 64, and was buried without the city as a heretic. He was a very learned man, who spoke Latin with elegance, was a master of physic and chemistry, and well versed in all the liberal arts and sciences. He had studied the astrological art, but disapproving of it, he burned a hundred books, which related to the subject. Though a conscientious nonconformist,

he possessed a catholic, liberal spirit. His learning was united with charity, and the poor were often relieved by his bounty. In a manuscript treatise on Rev. XI he expressed his belief, that the period of 1260 years would end between 1716, and 1736, and that the broad wings of the eagle mean the eastern & western empire. He published chronicon Cestrense, an exact chronology of all the rulers of Cheshire and Chester in church and state from the foundation of the city, 1656; orbis miraculum, or the temple of Solomon portrayed by scripture light, folio, 1659; this was printed at the charge of the university; de excidio antichristi, folio, 1659; a sermon on the means to be used for the conversion of carnal relations, 1661; contemplations on mortality, 8vo. 1669; a sermon on secret prayer, 1674; the visibility of the true church, 1675; the triumph of mercy in the chariot of praise; a discourse of secret and preventing mercies, 1677; two discourses on the mournful state of the church with a prospect of her dawning glory, 1679; a dissertation on the ancient and successive state of the Jews, with scripture evidence of their future conversion and establishment in their own land, 1679; this is printed with Fletcher's *Israel redux*; the joy of faith, 1689; answer to many queries relative to America, to its natural productions, diseases, &c. 1690; the great day of judgment, preached before a court at Bristol, 1695. He also wrote a preface to John Rowe's *Immanuel*, with his life. His *Triumph of Mercy* was much read in N. England; judge Davis says, it is now, with his other works, "lost in oblivion." But I have a copy in my possession, printed at Boston, 1718; also a copy of his contemplations on mortality. They display learning and genius.—*Wood's Ath. Oxonienses*, II. 882, 883; *Calamy*; *Nonconform. memorial*, I. 104; *Mather*, III, 223; *Account of origin of Bristol*.

LEE, Charles, a major general in the army of the United States, was born in Wales and was the son of John Lee, a colonel in the British service. He enter-

ed the army at a very early age ; but though he possessed a military spirit, he was ardent in the pursuit of knowledge. He acquired a competent skill in Greek and Latin, while his fondness for travelling made him acquainted with the Italian, Spanish, German, and French languages. In 1756 he came to America, and was engaged in the attack upon Ticonderoga in July 1758, when Abercrombie was defeated. In 1762 he bore a colonel's commission, and served under Burgoyne in Portugal, where he much distinguished himself. Not long afterwards he entered into the Polish service. Though he was absent when the stamp act passed, he yet by his letters zealously supported the cause of America. In the years 1771, 1772, and 1773 he rambled over all Europe. During this excursion he was engaged with an officer in Italy in an affair of honor, and he murdered his antagonist, escaping himself with the loss of two fingers. Having lost the favor of the ministry and the hopes of promotion in consequence of his political sentiments, he came to America in Nov. 1773. He travelled through the country, animating the colonies to resistance. In 1774 he was induced by the persuasion of his friend, general Gates, to purchase a valuable tract of land of two or three thousand acres in Berkeley county, Virginia. Here he resided till the following year, when he resigned a commission, which he held in the British service, and accepted a commission from congress, appointing him major general. He accompanied Washington to the camp at Cambridge, where he arrived July 2, 1775, and was received with every mark of respect. In the beginning of the following year he was despatched to New York to prevent the British from obtaining possession of the city and the Hudson. This trust he executed with great wisdom and energy. He disarmed all suspicious persons on Long Island, and drew up a test to be offered to every one, whose attachment to the American cause was doubted. His bold measures carried terror wherever he appeared. He seems to

have been very fond of this application of a test ; for in a letter to the president of congress he informs him, that he had taken the liberty at Newport to administer to a number of the Tories a very strong oath, one article of which was, that they should take arms in defence of their country, if called upon by congress, and he recommends, that this measure should be adopted in reference to all the Tories in America. Those fanatics, who might refuse to take it he thought should be carried into the interior. Being sent into the southern colonies, as commander of all the forces, which should there be raised, he diffused an ardor among the soldiers, which was attended by the most salutary consequences. In Oct. by the direction of congress he repaired to the northern army. As he was marching from the Hudson through New Jersey to form a junction with Washington in Pennsylvania, he quitted his camp in Morris county to reconnoitre. In this employment he went to the distance of three miles from the camp and entered a house for breakfast. A British colonel became acquainted with his situation by intercepting a countryman, charged with a letter from him, and was enabled to take him prisoner. He was instantly mounted on a horse without his cloak and hat, and carried safely to New York. He was detained till April or May 1778, when he was exchanged for general Prescott, taken at Newport. He was very soon engaged in the battle of Monmouth. Being detached by the commander in chief to make an attack upon the rear of the enemy, Washington was pressing forward to support him June 28th, when to his astonishment he found him retreating without having made a single effort to maintain his ground. Moved by these circumstances, with the previous notice of his plans, Washington addressed him in terms of some warmth. Lee, being ordered to check the enemy, conducted himself with his usual bravery, and, when forced from the ground, on which he had been placed, brought off his troops in good order. But his haughty

temper could not brook the indignity, which he believed to have been offered him on the field of battle, and he addressed a letter to Washington, requiring reparation for the injury. He was on the 30th arrested for disobedience of orders, for misbehavior before the enemy, and for disrespect to the commander in chief. Of these charges he was found guilty by a court martial, at which lord Stirling presided, and he was sentenced to be suspended for one year. He defended himself with his accustomed ability, and his retreat seems to be justified from the circumstance of his having advanced upon an enemy, whose strength was much greater, than was apprehended, and from his being in a situation, with a morass in his rear, which would preclude him from a retreat, if the British should have proved victorious. But his disrespectful letters to the commander in chief it is not easy to justify. His suspension gave general satisfaction to the army, for he was suspected of aiming himself at the supreme command. After the result of his trial was confirmed by congress in Jan. 1780 he retired to his estate in Berkeley county, where he lived in a style peculiar to himself. Glass windows and plaster would have been extravagances in his house. Though he had for his companions a few select authors and his dogs; yet, as he found his situation too solitary and irksome, he sold his farm in the fall of 1782, that in a different abode he might enjoy the conversation of mankind. He went to Philadelphia and took lodgings in an inn. After being three or four days in the city he was seized with a fever, which terminated his life Oct. 2, 1782. The last words, which he uttered, were, "stand by me, my brave grenadiers."

In his general Lee was rather above the middle size, and his remarkable aquiline nose rendered his face somewhat disagreeable. He was master of a most genteel address, but was rude in his manners and excessively negligent in his appearance and behavior. His appetite was so whimsical, that he was every

where a most troublesome guest. Two or three dogs usually followed him wherever he went. As an officer he was brave and able, and did much towards disciplining the American army. With vigorous powers of mind and a brilliant fancy he was a correct and elegant classical scholar, and he both wrote and spoke his native language with propriety, force, and beauty. His temper was severe. The history of his life is little else than the history of disputes, quarrels, and duels in every part of the world. He was vindictive, avaricious, immoral, impious, and profane. His principles, as would be expected from his character, were most abandoned, and he ridiculed every tenet of religion. He published about the year 1760 a pamphlet on the importance of retaining Canada. After his death, memoirs of his life, with his essays and letters, were published, 12mo, 1792.—*Lee's memoirs.*

LEE, Richard Henry, president of congress, was a native of Virginia, and from his earliest youth devoted his talents to the service of his country. His father was Thomas Lee of Stratford, Westmoreland county, and in 1749 president of the council, who died in 1750, leaving 6 sons, all of whom were men of distinction; Philip Ludwell, a member of the council, Thomas Ludwell, a member of the assembly, Richard Henry, Francis Lightfoot, William, and Arthur.—Richard Henry was born Jan. 20, 1732. He was educated in a school at Wakefield, Yorkshire, England. He had a seat in the house of burgesses in 1757; but it was only after several years, that he was able to surmount his natural diffidence. His public life was distinguished by some remarkable circumstances. He had the honor of originating the first resistance to British oppression in the time of the stamp act in 1765. He proposed in the Virginia house of burgesses in 1773 the formation of a committee of correspondence, whose object was to disseminate information, and to kindle the flame of liberty throughout the continent. He was a member of the first congress, in

1774, and it was he, who made and ably supported the declaration of independence June 7, 1776. From June 10th till Aug. he was absent from congress on account of the sickness of his family. The second eloquent address to the people of Great Britain was drawn up by him as chairman of the committee. After the adoption of the articles of the confederation he was under the necessity of withdrawing from congress, as no representative was allowed to continue in congress more than three years in any term of six years; but he was re-elected in 1784 and continued till 1787. It was in Nov. 1784, that he was chosen president of congress. When the constitution of the U. S. was submitted to the consideration of the public he contended for the necessity of amendments previously to its adoption. After the government was organized, he and Mr. Grayson were chosen the first senators from Virginia in 1789. This station he held till his resignation in 1792, when John Taylor was appointed in his place. Mr. Lee died at his seat at Chantilly in Westmoreland county Virginia June 19, 1794, aged 62. By two marriages he left many children. He supported through life the character of a philosopher, a patriot, and a sage; and he died, as he had lived, blessing his country. A letter, which he wrote against Deane, is published in the Virginia gazette of Jan. 1, and the independent chronicle of Feb. 11, 1779, and a letter to governor Randolph respecting the constitution, in the American museum. He is supposed to have been the author of observations leading to a fair examination of the system of government, proposed by the late convention, in letters from the federal farmer to the republican, 1787. His life, with his correspondence, was published by R. H. Lee in 2 vols. 8vo. 1825.—*Gazette of U. S. July 8, 1794; Marshall, II. 180-186, 209, 402, 409; Gordon, II. 274; Warren, I. 306; Holmes' annals, II. 401; American museum, II. 553-558.*

LEE, Francis Lightfoot, a statesman of Virginia, brother of the preceding, was born Oct. 14, 1734. He was educated

under the care of Mr. Craig, a domestic tutor. The estate, bequeathed him by his father, was in the county of Loudoun, from which county he was a member of the house of burgesses in 1765. In 1773, having married the daughter of col. John Tayloe of Richmond, he removed to that county. In 1775 the convention of Virginia elected him a member of congress, in which body he continued till the spring of 1779. He was one of the signers of the declaration of independence. Though he seldom took part in the public discussions, his patriotic spirit was not less determined, than that of his brother, Richard Henry Lee. After being called again to the legislature of Virginia, he withdrew from public life for the quietness of domestic retirement. In his disposition he was benevolent; his manners were courteous; and in his intercourse with his friends he was uncommonly interesting and instructive. At the approach of death the gospel gave him consolation and hope. He died of the pleurisy in April 1797, aged 63, and his wife in a few days afterwards died of the same disease.

LEE, William, brother of the preceding, was born about 1737 and was sent to London before the revolution as the agent of Virginia. Being a zealous whig, and a favorite of the livery of London, he was elected one of the sheriffs in 1773. During the revolution he was the agent of congress at Vienna and Berlin.

LEE, Arthur, M. D., minister of the United States to the court of Versailles, the youngest brother of the preceding, was born in Virginia Dec. 20, 1740. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, where he also pursued for some time the study of medicine. On his return to this country he practised physic four or five years in Williamsburg. He then went to London about 1766 and commenced the study of the law in the Temple. At this time he became the intimate friend of Sir William Jones. During his residence in England he kept his eye upon the measures of government, and rendered the most im-

portant services to his country by sending to America the earliest intelligence of the plans of the ministry. When the instructions of governor Bernard were sent over, he at the same time communicated information to the town of Boston respecting the nature of them. In 1769 he wrote his Monitor's letters in vindication of the colonial rights. From 1770 to 1776 he enjoyed a lucrative practice of law. At this period he wrote a series of letters under the signature of Junius Americanus, which were much celebrated. In 1775 he was in London as the agent of Virginia, and he presented in Aug. the second petition of congress to the king. All his exertions were now directed to the good of his country. When Mr. Jefferson declined the appointment of a minister to France, Dr. Lee was appointed in his place, and he joined his colleagues, Dr. Franklin and Mr. Deane, at Paris in Dec. 1776. He assisted in negotiating the treaty with France. In 1779 he and Mr. Adams, who had taken the place of Deane, were recalled, and Dr. Franklin was appointed sole minister to France. His return had been rendered necessary by the malicious accusations, with which Deane had assailed his public conduct. In the preceding year Deane had left Paris agreeably to an order of congress, and came to this country in the same ship with the French minister, Gerard. On his arrival, as many suspicions hovered around him, he thought it necessary to repel them by attacking the character of his colleague, Dr. Lee. In an inflammatory address to the public he vilified him in the grossest terms, charging him with obstructing the alliance with France, and disclosing the secrets of congress to British noblemen. He at the same time impeached the conduct of his brother, William Lee, agent for congress at the courts of Vienna and Berlin. Dr. Lee also was not on very good terms with Dr. Franklin, whom he believed to be too much under the influence of the French court. Firm in his attachment to the interests of his country, honest, zealous, he was inclined to

question the correctness of all the commercial transactions, in which the philosopher had been engaged. These dissensions among the ministers produced corresponding divisions in congress, and Monsieur Gerard had so little respect to the dignity of an ambassador, as to become a zealous partizan of Deane. Dr. Lee had many friends in congress, but Dr. Franklin had more. When the former returned to America in 1780, such was his integrity, that he did not find it difficult to reinstate himself fully in the good opinion of the public. In 1784 he was appointed one of the commissioners for holding a treaty with the Indians of the six nations. He accordingly went to fort Schuyler and executed this trust in a manner, which did him much honor. In Feb. 1790 he was admitted a counsellor of the supreme court of the United States by a special order. Having purchased a farm in the county of Middlesex, near Urbana, on the banks of the Rappahannoc, while assisting in planting an orchard he exposed himself in a cold and rainy day, in consequence of which he died of the pleurisy Dec. 14, 1782, aged nearly 42. He was never married. He was a distinguished scholar, being well skilled not only in the Greek and Latin, but also in the French, Spanish and Italian languages. He was a man of uniform patriotism, of a sound understanding, of great probity, of plain manners, and strong passions. During his residence for a number of years in England he was indefatigable in his exertions to promote the interest of his country. Besides the Monitor's letters, written in 1769, and the letters of Junius Americanus, he wrote an appeal to the English nation; he also published extracts from a letter to the president of congress in answer to a libel by Silas Deane, 1780; and observations on certain commercial transactions in France, laid before congress, 1780.—His life by R. H. Lee was published in 2 vols. 8vo. 1829. This work contains many of his letters. His public letters are published in Sparks' Diplom. correspondence.

LEE, Jonathan, first minister of Salisbury, Conn., was the son of David Lee of Coventry, one of three brothers, who came from England, of whom Josiah lived in Farmington, and Simon in Lyme. Mr. L. was born about 1718; was graduated at Yale college in 1742; and, having studied theology with Mr. Williams of Lebanon, was ordained Nov. 23, 1744. The church of Salisbury was formed on the principles of the *Cambridge* platform: the association of the county, adhering to the *Saybrook* platform, suspended the ministers, who ordained Mr. Lee,—Mr. Humphreys of Derby, Mr. Leavenworth of Waterbury, and Mr. Todd of Northbury. A fierce zeal against the zealous calvinistic preachers occasioned this and other strange proceedings in Connecticut, which are related by Dr. Trumbull. Mr. Lee died Oct. 10, 1798, aged 70. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Nathan Metcalf of Falmouth, Mass.; his second was Love Graham Brinkerhoff, a widow, the daughter of Rev. Mr. Graham. He had 11 children, of whom Elizabeth married Rev. Thomas Allen, Love married Rev. Aaron Cook Collins; and Elisha Lee of Sheffield, and Dr. Chauncey Lee, minister of Marlborough, Conn., are still living. He was an animated and popular preacher. He published the election sermon, 1766; a sermon on the death of Abigail Spencer, 1787.

LEE, Ezra, captain, an officer in the revolutionary war, died at Lyme, Conn., Oct. 29, 1821, aged 72. He was selected by gen. Parsons, at the request of Washington, to navigate Bushnell's submarine vessel, called the *Marine turtle*, in the harbor of New York for the purpose of blowing up the British ship *Asia*. The copper of the ship prevented him from attaching the instrument of destruction to it, though he toiled two hours under water; but the explosion at a little distance alarmed the fleet and caused its removal to the Hook. He was amiable and benevolent, and respected for his valor, having fought bravely in several battles.

LEE, Joseph, first minister of Royals-

ton, Mass., was graduated at Harvard college in 1765; was ordained Oct. 19, 1769; and died Feb. 16, 1819, aged 77. He published 4 sermons, 12mo., 1782; a sermon at the ordination of W. B. Weston, 1803.

LEE, Thomas Sim, governor of Maryland, from 1779 to 1783, was afterwards a member of congress, and of the convention, which formed the constitution. He was again chosen governor in 1792. He died at Needwood, in Frederic county, November 9, 1819, aged 75. He was much attached to agricultural pursuits.

LEE, Charles, attorney general of the U. S., succeeded Mr. Bradford Dec. 10, 1795, and was succeeded by L. Lincoln in 1801. He died in Fauquier county, Virginia, June 24, 1815, aged 58.

LEE, Henry, general, governor of Virginia, was born in Virginia Jan. 29, 1756, and was graduated at Princeton college in 1778. While his father, in 1774, was engaged in negotiating a treaty with the Indian tribes, he was intrusted with the management of the private concerns of the family. In 1776 he was appointed a captain of cavalry under col. Bland; in Sept. 1777 he joined the main army. His skill in discipline and gallant bearing soon attracted the notice of Washington. He was soon promoted to the rank of major, with the command of a separate corps of cavalry, and then advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel. From 1780 to the end of the war he served under Greene. The services of Lee's legion in various actions were very important. He particularly distinguished himself in the battle of Guilford; afterwards he succeeded in capturing fort Cornwallis and other forts; he was also conspicuous at Ninety Six and at the Eutaw Springs. In 1786 he was appointed a delegate to congress to Virginia, in which body he remained till the constitution was adopted. In the convention of Virginia he advocated its adoption. In 1791 he succeeded Beverly Randolph as governor, and remained in office 3 years. By appointment of Washington he commanded the forces, sent to suppress the whiskey insurrection in

Pennsylvania. In 1799, while a member of congress, he was selected to pronounce a funeral oration at Washington. After the accession of Mr Jefferson in 1801 he retired to private life. In his last years he was distressed by pecuniary embarrassments. While confined, in 1809, within the bounds of Spottsylvania county for debt, he wrote his valuable memoirs of the southern campaigns. Being in Baltimore in 1814, when the mob attacked a printing office, he was one of the defenders, and was carried to jail for safety; in the attack on the jail, when gen. Lingan was killed, he was severely wounded. Repairing to the West Indies for his health; on his return he died at Cumberland island, near St. Mary's, Georgia, at Mrs. Shaw's, the daughter of gen. Green, March 25, 1818, aged 62. By his wounds at Baltimore he was rendered decrepid, and afterwards life was a burden. It has been represented, that he was dissipated and without moral principle. Being once taken by an officer for debt, the ingenuity of the soldier procured his release from the sheriff: he told him, he was glad, that he was about to lodge him in prison, for he had been bitten by a mad dog and might do mischief. After a while, as they were riding, he began to rave, and the terrified officer was glad to escape from a man, who had been bitten by a mad dog! —He published an oration on the death of Washington, 1800; memoirs of the war in the south, 2 vols. 8vo. 1812.

LEE, Thomas Bland, a member of the first congress from Virginia, died at Washington March 12, 1827, aged 65 years. He enjoyed the friendship and confidence of Mr. Madison, and was a man of high talents and public virtue.

LEE, Ann, founder of the sect of Shakers in America, was born in Manchester, England, about 1736, and was the daughter of a blacksmith, who lived in Toad lane. Her trade was that of a cutter of batter's fur. Not being instructed in what she afterwards taught was the way of rectitude, she committed the sin of marrying Abraham Standley, a blacksmith, who lived in her father's house.

Her 4 children died in infancy. At the age of 22, about 1758, she became a convert to James Wardley, who was originally a quaker, but who in 1747, imagining that he had supernatural visions and revelations, established the sect, called *Shakers*, from their bodily agitations. Having become a member of this society, —which was merely a new form of the fanaticism of the *French prophets* 50 years before,—she passed through the *exercises* of the sect. In her fits, as she clinched her hands, it is said, the blood flowed through the pores of her skin. Her flesh wasted away, and in her weakness she was fed like an infant. Thus was she exercised 9 years, by the end of which time, it might be thought, she had lost her reason. At length, about 1770, she made the discovery of the wickedness of marriage, & opened her testimony against it. She called herself "*Ann, the word,*" signifying, that in her dwelt the *word*, and to this day her followers say, that "the man who was called *Jesus*, and the woman, who was called *Ann*, are verily the two first pillars of the church, the two anointed ones," &c. Soon after *Mrs. Standley* began her testimony against "the root of human depravity," her exercises induced the people of Manchester to shut her up in a *mad-house*, where she was kept several weeks. She came to America in the ship *Maria*, capt. Smith, and arrived at N. York in May 1774, having as her companions her brother, Wm. Lee, James Whitaker, John Hocknell, called elders, and others. As her husband's name is not mentioned, probably he was left behind. During the voyage the ship sprung aleak, and she and the elders, being strong and lusty, put their hands to the pumps, and the ship arrived safe in consequence, as the shakers say in their book, of their "*power*, which was above the natural power of man." In the spring of 1776 she went to Albany, and thence to *Niskeuna*, now *Water-Vliet*, 8 miles from Albany. Here she and her followers lived unknown a few years, holding their meetings as usual.

But in the beginning of 1780, when there was an unusual religious commotion principally among the baptists in New Lebanon and some adjacent towns, in the midst of the wildness & extravagance of fanaticism, some account of the elect lady reached the bewildered enthusiasts. Immediately the road to Niskeuna was crowded with deluded beings in quest of greater delusions. The mother received them with many smiles and told them she knew of their coming before; declared herself to be the woman clothed with the sun, mentioned in the twelfth chapter of the revelation; claimed the power of ministering the Holy Spirit to whom she pleased; asserted that she was daily judging the dead of all nations, who came to her for that purpose; and that no favor could be shown to any person but through the confession of their sins unto her. These impious pretensions, enforced upon persons, some of whom were already bereft of reason, by the magical charms of wry looks, odd postures, whimsical gestures, unintelligible mutterings, alternate groans and laughter, and the solemn ceremony of hopping, dancing, and whirling, completed the work of converting rational beings into idiots, and brought her in a fine harvest of deluded followers. One of these was Valentine Rathbun, a baptist minister, who however in about three months recovered his senses, and published a pamphlet against the imposture. He says, that there attended this infatuation an inexplicable agency upon the body, to which he himself was subjected, that affected the nerves suddenly and forcibly like the electric fluid, and was followed by tremblings and the complete deprivation of strength. When the good mother had somewhat established her authority with her new disciples, she warned them of the great sin of following the vain customs of the world, and having fleeced them of their ear rings, necklaces, buckles, and every thing, which might nourish pride, and having cut off their hair close by their ears, she admitted them into her church. Thus metamorphosed, they were ashamed to be seen by their old acquaintance, and would be induced to continue shakers to save themselves from further humiliation. The impostor asserted, that she was not liable to the assaults of death, and that, when she left this world, she should ascend in the twinkling of an eye to heaven. But unhappily for her claims, she was not exempted from the same event, which befalls beasts, and her bones are mouldering in the vile ground. She died at Water Vliet Sept. 8, 1784. After her death James Whitaker was head man; and after his death in 1787 elder Joseph Meacham and Lucy Wright, a native of Pittsfield, Mass., stood in the "spiritual relation of a joint parentage" to the society; and on Meacham's death in 1796 Lucy Wright, as she chose to be called, though her husband, Mr. Goodrich, was still living,—stood to the shakers "in the order of the first mother of their redemption." There are now several societies in different parts of our country. Rejecting the ordinances, which Jesus Christ most expressly enjoined, and substituting revelations and impressions upon their minds in the place of the consistent and plain instructions of scripture, they are to be classed with those, who choose rather to be guided by their own reason or imagination, than by the wisdom of God. Of the art of mother Ann an instance is given in the account of col. John Brown.—She had the gift of speaking in an unknown tongue. An honest man, who was once her follower, assured me, that in her presence he once uttered many unmeaning words with Latin and Dutch terminations,—for he had studied the Latin Grammar and knew a little of the Dutch,—and asked her what it meant, when she replied, that "he was talking to the spirits, and they understood his language." But, he remarked, he knew better, when she said so, for he could not understand it himself. Tho. Brown, who was once a shaker, and published an account of the shakers in 1812, gives the following specimen of one of his miraculous speeches:—"Liero devo jirankemango, ad aileabana, duream subramo devirante

discerimango, jasse vah pe-cri evanigalio; de vom grom seb crinom, os vare cremo domo." Learned inquirers into the affinities of spiritual languages and unknown tongues may compare this precious morsel with the following, which was uttered by one of Mr. Irving's congregation in London in 1831.

"Hippo-gerosto hippo booros senote
 Foorime oorin hoopoo tanto noostin
 Noorastin niparos hiparos bantos boorin
 O Pinitos eleiastino halimangitos dantitu
 Hampootine farimi aristos ekrampos
 Eppoongos vangami bareessimo tereston
 Sa tinootino alinoosia O fustos sungor O fuston
 sungor
 Eletanteti eretine menati."

As to the moral character of mother Ann, Reuben Rathbun, who was once a shaker, testifies, that he once saw her come to hard blows with Wm. Lee. He adds, "it appears to me, that the mother, at that time, was very much overcome with strong liquor." He considered her also as well skilled in profane and indecent language. But, whatever might have been her moral deportment, it is one of the deplorable facts, of which the history of the world is full, evincing the blindness and depravity of man, that rational beings should yield their minds to her blasphemous religious pretensions.—*N. York theol. mag.*, i. 82; *V. Rathbun's hints*; *D. Rathbun's*, *Taylor's*, *West's and Brown's account of shakers*.

LEET, William, governor of Connecticut, came to N. England in 1637, in company with Eaton and Hopkins. Sept. 29, 1639 he, Mr. Whitfield, and others purchased Menunkatuck, or Guilford, of the sachem squaw, the owner. The agreement was made at N. Haven, and was confirmed by the general court Jan. 31, 1640. When the church of Guilford was formed in 1643, he was one of the seven *pillars*, or first members. Whitfield and Higginson were two others. For many years he was the clerk of the town. He was an assistant of N. Haven colony from 1643 to 1657, and governor from 1661 to 1665; and after the union of N. Haven and Connecticut

was deputy governor from 1669 to 1675, and governor, after Winthrop, from 1676 to 1680. Having removed to Hartford, he died there April 16, 1683. His sons were John and Andrew; his posterity are numerous. He conducted the public affairs with integrity and wisdom. In 1660, when the regicides, Whalley and Goffe, were in danger of being arrested, he nobly protected them.

LE MERCIER, Andrew, minister in Boston, had for many years the care of the protestant French church, which was founded by protestants, driven from France by the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1686. The society being very much diminished, he at length desisted from his public labors, & the house was in 1748 occupied by Mr. Crowell's church. He died in 1762, having sustained a reputable character. He published a church history of Geneva, 12mo, 1732; and a treatise on detraction.—*Hist. col.* iii. 264, 301.

LESCARBOT, Marc, published *Histoire de la Nouvelle France*, 2 vols. 12mo. 2d ed. 1612.

LEVERETT, John, governor of Massachusetts, was the son of elder Thomas L., and came to this country with his father in 1633, and was admitted a freeman in 1640. He signalized himself by his bravery in the early periods of his life. He was long employed in public affairs and places of great trust. He was in England at the restoration, and appeared an advocate for the colony. Upon his return to this country he was chosen a member of the general court for Boston. In 1664 he was chosen major general, and in 1665 an assistant. He was elected governor in 1673 as successor to Bellingham, and was continued in that office till his death, March 16, 1679, aged about 60. His administration is spoken of with respect. He was succeeded by Bradstreet.—*Magnalia*, ii. 19; *Neal*, ii. 32; *Hutchinson*.

LEVERETT, John, president of Harvard college, was grandson of governor Leverett, and was graduated at the college, which was afterwards intrusted

to his care, in 1680. He was first appointed a tutor in this seminary. He next was chosen a member of the house of representatives, and then speaker. He was successively a member of his majesty's council, a justice of the superior court, and a judge of the probate of wills. After the death of the vice president Willard he was chosen president and was inducted into this office Jan. 14, 1706. In this station he continued till his sudden death May 8, 1724. He was succeeded by Wadsworth. President Leverett received from the gift of God great powers of mind, which he diligently cultivated. He was conspicuous for his learning; and he was an eminent divine as well as statesman. In an early period of his life he occasionally preached. So extensive was his knowledge and so correct was his judgment, that in almost every difficult case the people resorted to him for information and advice. He was a man of courage, and resolution, and firmness, as well as learning. No difficulties discouraged him, when he once engaged in any affair of importance; he encountered them with cheerfulness; and by his perseverance and diligence frequently effected what would have been impossible to a mind of feebler texture. When his object could not be accomplished, he yielded it without disquietude. At the head of the university he was respected, for he possessed personal dignity and a talent of government. There was a majesty in his speech, behavior, and countenance, which secured the reverence of all, who conversed with him, and impressed the youth, who were subject to his authority, with awe. Yet he did not lose their affections, for his dignity was not the offspring of pride. He was a good man, of unaffected piety and of a holy life, a cordial friend to the congregational churches, but placing religion not so much in particular forms, as in the weightier matters of righteousness, faith, and love. In his care of the college he was indefatigable, and it flourished much during his presidency. He was its glory, and he was also the ornament of his country.—*Fun. serm.*

by Appleton, Colman, and Wadsworth.

LEVERIDGE, William, a preacher, arrived at Salem in the ship James Oct. 10, 1633; & preached at Dover till 1635. In 1640 he was in Sandwich, and was employed as a missionary in 1657 by the commissioners of the united colonies. He accompanied the first settlers to Huntington, L. I.; but in 1670 he removed to Newtown, where he died, and where his posterity remain.—*Farmer.*

LEWIS, Francis, a patriot of the revolution, was born in Landaff, S. Wales, in 1713. He was educated at Westminster. In 1735 he arrived at N. York, where he engaged extensively in navigation and foreign trade. His commercial transactions induced him to visit Russia and other parts of Europe. As agent for supplying the British troops he was at fort Oswego, when it surrendered to Montcalm, after col. Mersey had been killed by his side. He was carried a prisoner to Montreal and thence to France. After his liberation, in the revolutionary movements of the country he was among the first of "the sons of liberty." In April 1775 he was elected a member of congress; the next year he signed the declaration of independence. He was employed in the importation of military stores and other secret services.—In 1775 he removed to L. Island; in the autumn of 1776 his house was plundered by the British; his library and papers were destroyed; and Mrs. Lewis taken prisoner. She was confined several months by the brutal foe, without a bed to lie upon; her sufferings were such as to occasion her death in one or two years. Mr. Lewis in his last days lived in comparative poverty. He died Dec. 30, 1803, aged 90.—*Goodrich.*

LEWIS, Meriwether, governor of upper Louisiana, was born near Charlottesville, Virginia, Aug. 18, 1774. He relinquished his academic studies at the age of 18, and after being a farmer for two years enlisted as a volunteer in the militia, called out at that time, and soon entered the army. From 1801 to 1803 he was the private secretary of president

Jefferson, who appointed him in 1803 to the command of the exploring party, directed to cross the continent to the Pacific ocean. His unshaken firmness and undaunted courage, his prudence and enterprise, besides his knowledge of botany, qualified him for this service. Accompanied by William Clarke, he returned from this expedition in about three years. He was rewarded by a tract of land. Soon after his return in 1806 he was made governor of Louisiana and Clarke was made a general and agent for Indian affairs. On his arrival he was successful in composing some dissensions, which had sprung up. Some difficulty, as to his accounts, which distressed him, induced him to set out on a journey to Washington. Landing at Chickasaw bluffs, he thence proceeded by land. On the borders of Tennessee about 40 miles from Nashville he killed himself with a pistol and a razor Oct. 11, 1809, aged 35. This event was ascribed to the protest of some bills, which he drew on the public account. He had written an account of his expedition up the Missouri and to the Pacific, which was published, under the care of Paul Allen, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1814; in which appeared his life, written by Mr. Jefferson.

LINCOLN, Benjamin, general, was a descendant of Thomas L., a cooper, who lived at Hingham, Mass., in 1636. His father was Benj. L., a malster and farmer, a member of the council, and one of the principal men in the county. He was born Jan. 23, 1733, old style, and had few advantages of education, though his brother, Bela, was a graduate of 1754. His vocation was that of a farmer till he was more than 40 years of age. He toiled every day, except when engaged in civil or military duties. He was a magistrate, representative, and lieutenant colonel of the militia. In 1776 he was much employed in training the militia, being major general. In Feb. 1777 he joined Washington's army with a re-enforcement, and was soon created a major general by congress. On the approach of Burgoyne, Washington sent him to join

the northern army, but first to receive at Manchester and form the militia, as they came in, and to operate in the rear of the enemy. Sept. 13th he detached col. Brown on a successful service. He himself joined Gates on the 29th. Commanding in the works, he did not participate in the action of Oct. 7th. The next day as he was returning from a post, he had visited, a party of the enemy having been advanced, he found himself within the reach of their fire and was severely wounded in the leg, rendering it necessary for him to be removed to Albany and to Hingham. It was several years before the wound was healed; but he was able to rejoin Washington in Aug. 1778. Being now appointed to the chief command in the southern department, he proceeded to Charleston in Dec. As the enemy in the same month had landed in Georgia, and defeated gen. Robert Howe, and captured Savannah, gen. Lincoln marched in April 1779 toward Augusta in order to cover the upper parts of Georgia, but was recalled to protect Charleston against gen. Prevost. June 19 he attacked the enemy intrenched at Stono ferry; but as their works were strong and they were re-enforced from John's island, opposite to Stono, he was repulsed. On the arrival of count D'Estaing with French troops it was resolved to recover Savannah. An assault was made by the combined American and French forces Oct. 9th, but it was unsuccessful, with the loss of nearly 1000 men. In Feb. 1780 sir H. Clinton conducted an expedition from N. York against Lincoln; besieged him in Charleston; and constrained him to capitulate May 12th. But, notwithstanding his misfortunes, his reputation as an able, prudent, brave officer was untarnished. Admitted to his parole, he returned to Hingham; but was exchanged in Nov. In 1781 he joined the army of Washington. At the siege of Yorktown he commanded a central division: the same terms were granted to Cornwallis, which were granted at Charleston, and Lincoln was appointed to receive the submission of the captured troops and to conduct them

to the field, where their arms were deposited.

Congress elected him Oct. 31, 1781 the secretary of war, which office he discharged, still retaining his rank in the army, for three years, when he retired to his farm with a vote of congress commending his capacity and faithfulness in his office and his meritorious services in the field. In 1786 and 1787 he was intrusted with the command of the militia for the suppression of the Shays' insurrection. He proceeded to Hampshire and to Pittsfield in Berkshire and restored order. In May 1787 he was elected lieutenant governor; but at the next election the democratic party gained the ascendancy and chose Samuel Adams. In 1789 he was appointed collector of the port of Boston, which office he held nearly 20 years till he resigned it two years before his death. He had offered to resign it a year or two before Gen. Dearborn succeeded him. In 1789 he was a commissioner to treat with the Creek Indians, and in 1793 a commissioner to make peace with the western Indians. After a short attack of disease he died at Hingham May 9, 1810, aged 77. He lived with his wife 55 years. His sons, Benjamin and Theodore, were graduates of 1777 and 1785; the former, who married a daughter of James Otis, died in 1788.—Gen Lincoln was temperate, frugal, and methodical; cheerful in his temper; and for a great part of his life a deacon in the church.—No profane expression ever fell from the lips of this soldier.—About the year 1799 his pecuniary responsibilities for gen. Knox subjected him to much temporary inconvenience; but his large income for the last 20 years enabled him to distribute considerable sums amongst his children. He published, in the hist. collections, observations on the climate &c. of the eastern counties of Maine; on the religious state of the same, vol. iv.; on the Indian tribes, their decrease and claims, vol. v.—*Hist. col.* III. 233-255.

LINCOLN, Levi, attorney general of the U. S., and lieut. gov. of Massachusetts, was a descendant of Samuel L. of

Hingham, who came to this country from Hingham, England, in 1687. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1772 and settled as a lawyer in Worcester, where he rose to distinction. In the party divisions during Mr. Adams' administration he was a zealous democrat or republican. He wrote, at that period, a series of political papers, called 'Farmer's letters.'—On the triumph of Mr. Jefferson he was appointed attorney general March 5, 1801, as successor of Cha. Lee, and was succeeded by R. Breckenridge Dec. 23, 1805. In 1807 and 1808 he was chosen lieut. gov., and on the death of Mr. Sullivan, acted as governor in Jan. 1809. His speech, delivered at a difficult political period, reprehending the resistance to the embargo laws, was not responded to in sentiment by the senate and house; and in the spring Mr. Lincoln, who was a candidate for the office of governor against Mr. Gore, failed to be elected. In 1810 Mr. Gerry was chosen governor and Mr. Gray lieut. governor. Mr. Lincoln died at Worcester April 14, 1820, aged 71. His widow, Martha, died at Worcester in April 1828, and was followed to the grave by two sons, then governors,—Levi, gov. of Massachusetts, and Enoch, gov. of Maine.

LINCOLN, Enoch, governor of Maine, son of the preceding, was born Dec. 28, 1788, and, having studied law, settled in Fryeburg, Maine, and afterwards in Paris. He was a member of congress from 1819 to 1826. Having been elected governor, he entered upon the duties of his office in Jan. 1827. In the autumn of the same year and in 1828 he was re-elected; but at the election in Sept. 1829 he was not a candidate. He died at Augusta, whither in bad health he had taken a journey of 50 or 60 miles to deliver an address to a female academy, Oct. 8, 1829, aged about 38. He was never married. It was a grief to his friends, that in his last days he was addicted to strong drink. As the governor of the state he maintained the right of Maine to the whole controverted eastern territory and denied the power of the U. S. to alienate it, whatever might

be the decision of the umpire, to whom the dispute between Great Britain and the U. S. as to the north eastern boundary had been referred. He published, while he lived at Fryeburg, the Village, a poem, 1816. The first vol. of Maine hist. collections contains a few remarks on the Indian languages, and an account of the catholic missions in Maine, found among his papers.—*Spec. A. poet.* II. 303.

LINGAN, James Maccubin, general, a victim to a mob, was a native of Maryland & an officer of the revolutionary army; he fought in the battle of Long Island. At the surrender of fort Washington he was taken prisoner and shared in the sufferings of the horrible prison ship. At the close of the war he returned to Georgetown, of which port he was appointed by Washington the collector. For several years before his death he lived retired in the country, happy in domestic life. He was murdered by a mob at Baltimore, his brains being beaten out with clubs, July 28, 1812, aged about 60. The following is a brief history of the event. The war had just been declared against Great Britain. In June Mr. Hanson had published something in his Federal Republican, which so irritated the populace, that they destroyed the printing office. Mr. H., resolving to issue his paper anew, took possession of a house on *Sunday*, July 26th, supported by a number of his zealous political friends, well armed. The next morning the paper was issued, containing animadversions on the police and people of Baltimore: in the evening the house was attacked, but, assisted by gens. Lingan and Lee and about 20 others, he repelled the assault by firing upon the assailants, killing Dr. Gale and wounding others. In the morning of the 28th the gentlemen in the house found it necessary for their security to surrender to the civil authority and were conducted to jail. In the evening of the same day a blood thirsty mob forced the jail, and killed gen. Lingan and dreadfully mangled 11 others. A few escaped in the crowd. Eight of the wounded were thrown together in front

of the jail, supposed to be dead. Of this number were Mr. Hanson and gen. Lee. Dr. Hall preserved them by persuading the mob to intrust the supposed dead bodies to his care. He removed them first to the jail room, and then to places of safety.

LINING, John, M. D., an eminent physician and philosopher of South Carolina, was born in Scotland in 1708 and received an excellent education. He came to America about the year 1730. He corresponded with Dr. Franklin on the subject of electricity, and was the first person, who introduced an electrical apparatus into Charleston. He practised physic in Charleston nearly thirty years, and was reckoned one of its most skilful physicians. He died in 1760. He published a series of judicious statical experiments, which were conducted from 1738 to 1742. In 1753 he published a history of the yellow fever, which was the first account of that disease, that was given to the world from the American continent.—*Miller*, II. 364.

LINN, William, D. D. minister in New York, was born in 1752 and was graduated at the college of New Jersey in 1772. He was at first connected with the presbyterian church in Pennsylvania. During the war of the revolution he was chaplain in the army. A few years after the peace he attached himself to the reformed Dutch church, and settled in the city of New York. He was finally constrained to resign his pastoral charge by indisposition, though his friends regarded his complaints as imaginary; and he died at Albany in Jan. 1808, aged 55. Before disease broke down his strength, he was distinguished and useful. His eloquence was for the most part natural, impressive, and commanding, though at times he had too much vehemence in his manner. He married a daughter of Rev. John Blair. One of his daughters married Cha. B. Brown; another Simeon De Witt. The following are his publications; a military discourse, delivered in Carlisle, 1776; the spiritual death and life of the believer, and the character and misery of the wicked,

two sermons in American preacher, 1; a sermon on American independence, 1791; sermons historical and characteristic, 12mo. 1791; a funeral eulogy on Washington, 1800.—*Panoplist*, III. 431, 432; *Life of J. B. Linn*, 1.

LINN, John Blair, D. D., a poet, and minister in Philadelphia, the son of the preceding, was born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1777. He early evinced a strong attachment to books. At the age of thirteen he returned home from a seminary in Flatbush on Long Island, where he had passed two or three years in the full enjoyment of health, and delighted with the beauties of nature. He now entered Columbia college, and engaged in a new scene, being subject to new discipline and interested by new associates. During the four years, which he passed in the college, he evinced a powerful tendency to poetry and criticism. Admiring the great works of the dramatic writers, it was natural for him, when unrestrained by deep seriousness, and in a city, where there is an established theatre, to hasten where he might behold these works invested with the charms of life and action on the stage. But though the theatre became his chief passion, he was not seduced into vicious pleasures. When his academical career was ended, he was eighteen years of age, and his choice of a profession fell upon the law. He was placed under the direction of Alexander Hamilton, who was the friend of his father; but he did not apply himself with much assiduity to his new pursuit. He regarded the legal science every day with new indifference, and at the close of the first year relinquished the profession altogether. Before this event he ventured to produce a new dramatic composition, called *Bourville castle*, on the stage. Its success was encouraging; but other objects now claimed his attention, and his dramatic career was entirely renounced. His passion for theatrical amusements yielded to affections of a more serious and beneficial nature, and those religious impressions, which from his earliest infancy he had occasionally felt, now sunk

permanently into his heart. He was ordained June 13, 1799, as the colleague of Rev. Dr. Ewing of Philadelphia. The two succeeding years of his life were passed in diligent and successful application to the duties of the pastoral office, which were rendered more arduous by the increasing infirmities of his venerable colleague. In the summer of 1802 his constitution suffered irreparable mischief from a fever. His brain afterwards was frequently seized with a dizziness, which was followed by a heavy depression of mind. He struggled manfully with his infirmity, but his strength was wasting, and he was sinking into the earth.

The gloom, which hovered over his mind, became deeper and more settled. He could look beyond the grave without fear, but the terrors of death were almost insupportable. In the summer of 1804 he was induced to take a journey to the eastern states. The images of melancholy, the gloom, the despondence, the terror, which he had before felt, still however attended him. He returned to Philadelphia in July. Aug. 30th he arose with less indisposition, than usual. On the evening of that day he had scarcely laid his head upon the pillow, when he said to his wife, "I feel something burst within me. Call the family together; I am dying." A stream of blood now choked his utterance. But after a short interval he recovered strength to exclaim with fervency, clasping his hands and lifting his eyes, "Lord Jesus, pardon my transgressions, and receive my soul!" Such was the termination of his life Aug. 30, 1804.

He prepared for the press and published soon after he left college without his name two volumes of miscellanies in prose and verse, 12mo. His poem on the death of Washington was written in imitation of the manner of Ossian, & published in 1800, and his powers of genius in 1801; a funeral sermon on Dr. Ewing, 1806; his two tracts in the controversy with Dr. Priestley, 1802. After his death there was published from his manuscripts Valerian, a narrative poem, intended in

part to describe the early persecutions of Christians, and rapidly to illustrate the influence of Christianity on the manners of nations, 4to, 1805. Prefixed to this is a sketch of Dr. Linn's life by Mr. Brown, written in a style of uncommon excellence.—*His life in Valerian; Port folio, new series, v. 21-29, 129-134, 195-203; Blair's fun. serm.*

LITTLE, Moses, a distinguished physician of Salem, was a descendant of George L., who lived in Newburyport in 1640. He was born there in 1766; graduated at Harvard college in 1787; and died at Salem Oct. 13, 1811, aged 35. He and his wife, the daughter of George Williams, and two children were the victims of the consumption. In his surgical practice he once successfully punctured the liver.—*Thacher.*

LITTLEPAGE, Lewis, an adventurer, was born at South Wales, Hanover county, Virginia, Dec. 19, 1762, and lost his father, when he was young. At the request of his uncle, Benjamin Lewis, Mr. Jay, minister at Madrid, was induced to patronize him and received him into his family in Sept. 1780, and soon advanced for him, as his uncle failed to make him a remittance, about 1,000 dollars in cash. He volunteered under the duke De Crillon in the expedition against Minorca in 1781; and afterwards accompanied the count Nassau to the siege of Gibraltar, and thence to Constantinople and Warsaw. The king of Poland made him his confidential secretary in 1786 and sent him as his agent or ambassador to Russia.—On the revolution in Poland he returned to Virginia; and died at Fredericksburg July 19, 1802, aged 39.—When he was at New York in Nov. 1785, Mr. Jay arrested him for the debt of 1,000 dollars, without interest, which was still unpaid. For this he challenged Mr. Jay. The correspondence between him and Mr. Jay was published in 1786. Mr. Jay had reason to complain, not only of the pecuniary imposition, but also of other abuse, as he expresses himself, from the young man "with my money in his pocket and my meat still sticking in his teeth."

LITTLE TURTLE, an Indian chief, was defeated by general Wayne in 1792 on the Miami. The confederated Indians were Wyandots, Miamis, Pottowattomies, Delawares, Shawanoes, Chippeways, Ottoways, and some Senecas. He lived many years afterwards, and was esteemed and respected for his courage and humanity, his wisdom and consistency. He did much to abolish the horrible custom of human sacrifices. His grave is near fort Wayne.

LIVERMORE, Samuel, LL. D., chief justice of New Hampshire, was probably a descendant of John L., who lived in Watertown in 1642, and was born in Waltham about 1732; he graduated at Princeton in 1752; was judge advocate of the admiralty court before the revolution; from 1782 to 1790 was a judge of the superior court; and a senator of the U. S. from 1793 to 1801. He died at Holderness in May 1803, aged 71. His wife was the daughter of A. Browne of Portsmouth. His sons, Edward St. Loe and Arthur, were judges of the same court.—*Farmer.*

LIVINGSTON, Robert, first possessor of the manor of Livingston in the state of New York, and founder of one of the most distinguished families in this country, was the son of John L., who received the degree of A. M. at Glasgow in 1621 and was the minister of Ancrum, but, refusing to take the oath of allegiance in 1663, was banished and removed to Rotterdam, where he was a minister of the Scot's chapel and died Aug. 9, 1672, aged 69. Robert L. was born at Ancrum in 1654, and came to this country with his nephew about 1672. He was a member of the council in 1698. His wife was of the family of Schuyler and the widow of Mr. Van Rensselaer. He left three sons, Philip, Robert and Gilbert.—A Mr. Livingston, perhaps Mr. R. L. who was many years speaker of the assembly of N. York, died at Boston Oct. 1, 1728.

LIVINGSTON, Peter Van Brugh, a native of New York, was graduated at Yale college in 1731 and was long distinguished as a judicious, well informed,

and public spirited man. He died at an advanced age.—*Miller*, II. 345.

LIVINGSTON, Philip, a patriot of the revolution, grandson of Robert L., was the fourth son of Philip, L., who inherited the manor of Livingston. He was born at Albany Jan. 15, 1716, and was graduated at Yale college in 1737, and soon afterwards settled in New York, where he engaged prosperously in commercial pursuits. In 1754 he was elected an alderman; the population of the city was then only about 10,000. In 1759 he was chosen a member of the assembly, the whole colony having only 100,000 inhabitants. He exerted an important influence in promoting measures for the prosecution of the French war and also for advancing the interests of agriculture and commerce. In 1764 the answer to a speech of lieutenant governor Colden, which he wrote, he spoke of "that great badge of English liberty, of being taxed only with our own consent." In 1770, when Edmund Burke was agent of the colony in London, Mr. Livingston, as chairman of the committee of the legislature, conducted the correspondence with him. He was chosen a member of congress in 1774, and again in 1776, when he signed the declaration of independence, and also in 1777. It was in a state of ill health, from the dropsy in the chest, that he took his seat in congress at York, Penns., May 5, 1798. He had visited his friends in Albany, and bid adieu to his family at Kingston, whither they had been obliged to flee from the city. His health rapidly declined. During his few last days his son, Henry, then a member of Washington's family, was with him. He died June 12, 1778, aged nearly 62. His wife was the daughter of col. Dirck Ten Broeck, by whom he had several children. He firmly believed the truths of Christianity and was a humble follower of the Savior. By a donation in money in 1746 he laid the foundation of the professorship of divinity at Yale college.—*Goodrich's lives*.

LIVINGSTON, William, LL. D., governor of New Jersey, a descendant of the

family, which emigrated from Scotland, was born about the year 1741. He afterwards pursued the study of the law. Possessing from the gift of God a strong and comprehensive mind, a brilliant imagination, and a retentive memory, & improving with unwearied diligence the literary advantages, which he enjoyed, he soon rose to eminence in his profession. He early embraced the cause of civil and religious liberty. When Great Britain advanced her arbitrary claims, he employed his pen in opposing them and in vindicating the rights of his countrymen. After sustaining some important offices in New York he removed to New Jersey, and as a representative of this state was one of the principal members of the first congress in 1774. After the inhabitants of New Jersey had sent their governor, William Franklin, under a strong guard to Connecticut, and had formed a new constitution in July 1776, Mr. Livingston was elected the first chief magistrate, and such was his integrity and republican virtue, that he was annually re-elected till his death. During the war he bent his exertions to support the independence of his country. By the keenness and severity of his political writings he exasperated the British, who distinguished him as an object of their peculiar hatred. His pen had no inconsiderable influence in exciting that indignation and zeal, which rendered the militia of New Jersey so remarkable for the alacrity, with which on any alarm they arrayed themselves against the common enemy. He was in 1787 a delegate to the grand convention, which formed the constitution of the United States. After having sustained the office of governor for 14 years with great honor to himself and usefulness to the state, he died at his seat near Elizabethtown July 25, 1790, aged 67. He was succeeded by William Patterson. Judge Brockholst L. was his son: Mr. Jay married his daughter.

Governor Livingston was from his youth remarkably plain and simple in his dress and manners. Always the enemy of parade, he never exhibited himself in

splendor. He was convivial, easy, mild, witty, and fond of anecdote. Fixed and unshaken in Christian principles, his life presented an example of incorruptible integrity, strict honor, and warm benevolence. He obeyed the precepts of the gospel, and in the opinion of his Christian friends was sincerely pious. He relied for salvation solely upon the merits of Christ. In his political principles he was purely republican, having an abhorrence of the monarchical form of government. He was an excellent classical scholar. His writings evince a vigorous mind and a refined taste. Intimately acquainted with the celebrated writers of his day and of the preceding age, he acquired an elegance of style, which placed him among the first of modern writers. He was unequalled in satire. He published a poem, called philosophical solitude; a funeral eulogium on president Burr, 1758, which is considered as a fine specimen of eloquence; a letter to the bishop of Landaff, occasioned by some passages in his sermon, 1767; and a number of miscellaneous tracts, in various periodical works. The review of the military operations of 1758-1756, ascribed to him & W. Smith and Scott, which is in *Mass. hist. col. vii.*, a literary gentleman of Philadelphia has said was not written by them. His son, William Livingston, issued proposals a few years ago for publishing memoirs of his life, with his miscellaneous writings in prose and verse; but the work was not given to the public.—*Macwhorter's fun. serm; Miller's retrospect.* II. 369.

LIVINGSTON, Robert R., chancellor of the state of N. York, was born Nov. 27, 1746. His grandfather, Robert L., was the second son of the first owner of Livingston's manor, and died at Clermont June 27, 1775, aged 88; his father, Robert Livingston, was a judge of the supreme court, who died at Clermont Dec. 9, 1775, aged 58; his mother was Margaret Beekman. He was graduated at King's college, N. York, in 1765. Having studied law with Wm. Smith, he was appointed by gov. Tryon recor-

der of the city; an office, which he resigned at the beginning of the revolution. In April 1775 he was elected from Duchess county to the assembly. In 1776 he was a member of congress, and was placed on the committee with Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, and Sherman, for drawing up the declaration of independence, and on other important committees. In Aug. 1781 he was appointed secretary for foreign affairs; and he commenced his duties Oct. 20th. The foreign concerns of congress had been previously conducted by the committee of secret correspondence. He was diligent, prompt, and energetic. Domestic affairs were also in part intrusted to him. His valuable correspondence is published in the *Diplomatic correspondence*, edited by Jared Sparks. On his resignation in 1783 he received the thanks of congress, and was succeeded by Mr. Jay. Under the new constitution of N. York, which he assisted in forming as chairman of the committee, he was appointed chancellor, and continued in that place till 1801. In 1788 he was chairman of the state convention, which adopted the federal constitution, uniting his efforts at that time with those of Jay and Hamilton. In 1794, on his declining the place of minister to France, which Washington offered him, it was given to Mr. Monroe. But in 1801 he was induced to proceed as minister plenipotentiary to Paris, appointed by Mr. Jefferson. By the first consul he was received with respect, and after his mission had closed Napoleon presented him with a splendid snuff-box, with a miniature of himself by Isabey. Assisted by Mr. Monroe, he made the very important purchase of Louisiana for 15 millions of dollars. In Paris he formed an intimacy with Robert Fulton, whom he assisted by his counsels and money. After his resignation and the arrival of general Armstrong, his successor, he travelled in Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, returning to his seat, called Clermont, on the Hudson, in June 1805. He rebuilt a venerable old mansion, his summer residence, on

an ample patrimonial estate, called the upper Livingston's manor, and devoted the rest of his days to the promotion of improvements in agriculture and the arts. He caused the introduction of steam navigation in this country. He introduced the merino sheep in New York, and the use of gypsum; of an agricultural society and of the academy of the fine arts he was the president. He died suddenly at Clermont Feb. 26, 1813, aged 66. His widow, Maria, died at Washington in March 1814. He published an oration before the Cincinnati, 1787; an address to the society for promoting the arts, 1808; essays on agriculture; a work on the merino sheep.

LIVINGSTON, John H., D. D., president of Queen's college, N. Jersey, was born at Poughkeepsie, N. York, in 1746, and graduated at Yale college in 1762. In May 1776 he went to Holland to prosecute his theological studies in the university of Utrecht, where he resided about 4 years, obtaining the degree of doctor in theology in 1770, in which year he returned to this country and became the pastor of the Dutch reformed church in the city of N. York. At this period the Dutch churches in this country were divided into the *Conferentie* and the *Coetus* parties: by the efforts of Dr. Livingston a happy union was effected in 1772, and the Dutch churches became independent of the classis of Amsterdam. For this independence he had negotiated while in Holland. In 1784 he was appointed theological professor in the Dutch church. The duties of minister and professor he performed till 1810, when on the removal of the theological school to Queen's college, New Brunswick, he was appointed the president of the college, in which place he remained till his death, Jan. 29, 1825, aged 78. He was eminently learned, pious, and useful. He published two sermons on growth in grace in Amer. preacher, vol. I; sanctuary blessings, vol. III; before N. Y. missionary society, 1799; address at the commencement at Queen's college, 1810.

LIVINGSTON, Brockholst, L. L. D., judge of the supreme court of the U. S., was the son of gov. William L. of N. Jersey, and was born in N. York Nov. 25, 1757. He was graduated at Princeton college in 1774; and in 1776 entered the family of gen. Schuyler, commander of the northern army, and afterwards was attached to the suite of Arnold at the time of the capture of Burgoyne. In 1779, when Mr. Jay, who had married his sister, repaired to the court of Spain, he accompanied him as his private secretary. After an absence of 3 years colonel Livingston returned and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in April 1783; was appointed judge of the state supreme court Jan. 8, 1802; and in Nov. 1806 was appointed, in the place of Mr. Patterson, judge of the supreme court of the U. S. He died at Washington during a session of the court March 18, 1823, aged 65. His daughter, Louisa C., died Feb. 1807, aged 16. It is said, that, having killed a man in a duel in early life, the recollection of the deed imbibited the remainder of his days. His mind was acute and powerful, and he was distinguished as a scholar and jurist.

LIVINGSTON, Henry, general, a soldier of the revolution, was born at Livingston manor, Jan. 19, 1752. He joined his country in the struggle for liberty; accompanying a detachment of militia from his native county, he acted as lieutenant colonel at the capture of Burgoyne. He died at his residence in the manor of Livingston May 26, 1823, aged 71, and his remains were placed in the family vault. The poor and industrious experienced his benevolence and liberality. He was a friend to the people, aiming always to secure their liberties and rights. His princely estate was inherited by Henry L., who married the eldest daughter of judge W. W. Van Ness, and died at Claverack Nov. 14, 1828.

LIVINGSTON, Henry Walter, judge, a member of congress from 1803 to 1807; was born in 1764; was graduated

at Yale college in 1786; was secretary in 1792 to Mr. Morris, ambassador to France; and died at Livingston's manor, in Linithgow, N. York, Dec. 22, 1810, aged 42. He was educated to the law and possessed good talents. Of the court of common pleas for Columbia county he was the judge. In his manners he was pleasing, and in his habits of life correct and honorable.

LLOYD, James, M. D., a physician, was the grandson of James L., who came from Somersetshire in 1670 and after residing a short time at Shelter Island, where he married a lady, settled at Boston, where he died in July 1693. His father was Henry L., who inherited an estate, purchased by his father, in Queen's county, Long Island; his mother was the daughter of John Nelson of Boston, a "revolutioner," or one of those, who put down the tyranny of Andros in 1689. Dr. L. was born at Long Island in Apr. 1728. He was educated at Stratford, where he formed a friendship with Wm. Samuel Johnson, which lasted through life. Having studied medicine for a time in Boston, he proceeded to England, where he attended the London hospitals two years. In 1752 he returned to Boston and soon obtained extensive practice. He introduced improvements in surgery, such as ligatures for cautery, and amputation by double incision. Among his numerous pupils were gen. Warren, Rand, Jeffries, and Clark. During the occupation of Boston by the British, he remained in the town. He thought the revolutionary movements were premature. Yet he was devoted to his profession, and not a zealous politician. The dispersion of his connexions and the loss of his two sons threw a heavy cloud upon his mind for several years, and taught him the lesson, which comes to all, that the earth is not the abode of happiness. In the war the enemy stripped of its timber an estate of 6 or 700 acres, inherited from his father, at Queen's village or Lloyd's Neck, on Long Island, about 40 miles from N. Y., bordering on the sound. In 1789 he went to England to seek compensation,

but without success, as he would not consent to become a British subject, nor even express an intention of becoming such. His fine health, which continued to old age, was first interrupted by a fall from his horse. In 1809 he was confined to his house. He died in March 1810, aged 82 years. He left two children; James L., and Sarah, relict of Leonard Vassal Borland. For nearly 60 years he was in extensive practice. He was educated in the episcopal form and was a worshipper at Trinity church. His house was the seat of hospitality. Multitudes of the poor experienced his kindness. He had no avarice of money. His professional services to them were without charge, and he was also frequently the almoner to their necessities. In his last will he directed the cancelment of the debts due from those, who could ill afford to pay them.—*Thacher's med. biog.* 359—376.

LLOYD, James, a senator of the U. S., the son of the preceding, was born in Boston in 1769 and graduated at Harvard college in 1787. He afterwards, in order to acquire a knowledge of commercial pursuits, entered the counting house of Thomas Russell. About the year 1792 he visited Europe and resided for some time in Russia. In 1808 he was elected senator, and in a period of great political excitement and national difficulty was a distinguished member of congress. He opposed the war of 1812. He was re-elected senator in 1822, and during a service of 5 years was incessant in his efforts to promote the public interest. He was the chairman of two important committees,—of commerce and naval affairs. The result of his investigations appeared in several pamphlets. He died at New York in 1831. He married in 1809 the daughter of Samuel Breck of Philadelphia. He published remarks on the report of the committee of commerce of March 1826 on the British colonial intercourse.

LOCKWOOD, Samuel, D. D., minister of Andover, Conn., a descendant of an early settler of Conn., was a native of Norwalk, and was graduated at Yale col-

lege in 1745. He was ordained Feb. 15, 1749, and died June 18, 1791. He contributed in the year 1787 one hundred pounds towards completing the philosophical apparatus in Yale college.—*Holmes' life of Stiles*, 590, 397.

LOGAN, James, distinguished for his learning, was descended from a family formerly of Scotland, and was born at Lurgan in Ireland in 1674. Possessing a good genius and being favored with a suitable education, he made considerable proficiency in the sciences and in various branches of polite literature. As he was educated in the sentiments of the quakers, and was acquainted with William Penn, he was induced to accompany that gentleman to Pennsylvania in 1699 in his last voyage. Under his patronage he was much employed in public affairs. By his commission he was in 1701 appointed secretary of the province and clerk of the council. He afterwards held the offices of commissioner of property, chief justice, and president of the council. He attached himself rather to the interest of the proprietary and his governor than to that of the assembly, and was in consequence in the earlier periods of his life very unpopular; but he soon gave general satisfaction in the discharge of the duties of his several offices. Upon the death of governor Gordon in Oct. 1736 the government of course devolved upon him, as president of the council; and during his administration of two years the utmost harmony prevailed throughout the province. Several years previously to his death he retired from public affairs and spent the latter part of his life principally at Stanton, his country seat, near Germantown, where he enjoyed among his books that leisure, which he much relished, and was much employed in corresponding with learned men in different parts of Europe. He died Oct. 31, 1751, aged about 77. He was well versed in both ancient and modern learning; he had made considerable proficiency in oriental literature; he was master of the Greek, Latin, French, and German languages; and he was well acquainted with mathematics, natural

and moral philosophy, and natural history. In his religious sentiments he was a quaker. He had collected with great care a library of more than 3,000 volumes, which at that time was by far the largest in Pennsylvania, and particularly rich in works in the Latin and Greek languages, and in the most curious, rare, and excellent scientific publications. This valuable collection of books, usually called the Loganian library, was bequeathed by its possessor to the citizens of Philadelphia, and has since been deposited in one of the apartments belonging to the library company of that city.

Mr. Logan published in the philosophical transactions for 1735 an account of his experiments on maize. The work was afterwards published in Latin, entitled, *experimenta et meletemata de plantarum generatione*, &c. Leyden, 1739; and in London by Dr. Fothergill with an English version on the opposite page, 1747. He also published *canonum pro inveniendis refractionum, tum simplicium, tum in lentibus duplicium focus, demonstrationes geometricæ*, &c. Leyden, 1739; and a translation of Cicero's treatise *de senectute*, 1744. This was the second translation of a classical author, made in America. The first was from Ovid by Geo. Sandys of Virginia.—*Proud's hist. Pennsylvania*, i. 448. 479; *Miller's retr.* i. 134; ii. 340.

LOGAN, Martha, a great florist, was the daughter of Robert Daniel of S. Carolina. In her 15th year she married Geo. Logan, son of col. Geo. L., and died in 1779, aged 77. At the age of 70 she wrote a treatise on gardening.

LOGAN, an eloquent chief, was the second son of Shikellemus, a celebrated chief of the Cayuga nation, whose residence was at Shamokin. Logan was the friend of the white people, he admired their ingenuity, and wished to be a neighbor to them. In April or May 1774, when Logan's residence was on the Ohio, his family was murdered by a party of whites under the command of captain Michael Cresap. The occasion of this

outrage was a report, that the Indians had killed a number of white persons, who were looking out for new settlements. A war immediately commenced, and during the summer great numbers of innocent men, women, and children fell victims to the tomahawk and scalping knife of the Indians. In the autumn of the same year a decisive battle was fought at the mouth of the great Kanaway between the collected forces of the Shawanese, Mingoes, and Delawares, and a detachment of the Virginia militia. The Indians were defeated & sued for peace. Logan however disdained to be seen among the suppliants. But, lest the sincerity of a treaty, from which so distinguished a chief absented himself, should be mistrusted, he sent by a messenger the following speech to be delivered to lord Dunmore, governor of Virginia. "I appeal to any white man to say, if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry, and he gave him not meat; if ever he came cold and naked, and he clothed him not. During the course of the last long and bloody war Logan remained idle in his cabin, an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites, that my countrymen pointed, as they passed, and said, Logan is the friend of white men. I had even thought to have lived with you, but for the injuries of one man. Colonel Cresap, the last spring, in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not even sparing my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it; I have killed many; I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace. But do not harbor a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

After this peace Logan sunk into a deep melancholy, and declared that life was a torment to him. He became in some measure delirious. He went to Detroit, where he yielded himself to the habit of intoxication. On his return,

between that place and Miami, he was murdered. In Oct. 1781 Mr. Heckewelder was shown the spot by some Indians, where this event was said to have occurred.—*Jefferson's notes on Virginia, query vi, and appendix.*

LOGAN, George, M. D., a senator of the U. S., the grandson of James Logan, was the son of Wm. L., and was born at Stanton, near Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1753. After being 3 years at the medical school of Edinburgh, he travelled on the continent, and returned to this country in 1779. After applying himself for some years to agriculture & serving in the legislature, he was induced in June 1798 to embark for Europe with the sole purpose of preventing a war between America and France. He made his way from Hamburg to Paris; and there was introduced to Merlin, the chief director. At this period Mr. Gerry, the American minister, had departed, an embargo had been laid on our shipping, and many seamen had been imprisoned. Dr. L. persuaded the French government to raise the embargo, and prepared the way for a negotiation, which terminated in peace. He was indeed reproached, and accused of being sent by a faction; but on his return he vindicated himself in a letter of Jan. 12, 1799. He was a senator in the 7th and 8th congresses from 1801 to 1807. He went to England in Feb. 1810 on the same peaceful mission, which led him to France, but not with the same success. He died at Stanton April 9, 1821, aged 66. Mr. Duponceau said of him,—“And art thou too gone, Logan? friend of man! friend of peace! friend of science! Thou, whose persuasive accents could still the angry passions of the rulers of men and dispose their minds to listen to the voice of reason and justice?” He was an active member of the board of agriculture, and of the philosophical society. He published experiments on gypsum, and on the rotation of crops, 1797.

LOOMIS, Harvey, first minister of Bangor, Maine, was a native of Connecticut; graduated at Williams college in 1809; and was ordained Nov. 27, 1811,

when the church of Bangor was formed, consisting partly of members of what was called the Orrington church. On Sunday morning, Jan. 2, 1825, Mr. Loomis walked in a snow storm up to his meeting house, with a sermon on this text, "This year thou shalt die." When he had seated himself in the pulpit, he had a fit of the apoplexy and died in ten minutes, aged about 36. His successor is S. L. Pomeroy. He was a popular and useful preacher. He published a sermon before the Maine missionary society, 1823. On occasion of his death a young lady of his society wrote some lines, called "The Deserted Conference Room," of which the following is an extract.

"Ye need not hang that candle by the desk,
Ye may remove his chair, and take away his
book;

He will not come to night. He did not hear the
bell,

Which told the hour of prayer.—

Do ye remember, how he'd sometimes sit
In this now vacant corner, quite hid by its
obscurity,

Only ye might perceive his matchless eye
Striving to read the feelings of your souls,
That he might know, if ye would hear the voice
of Jesus?

Ye do remember.—Well—he's not there now;
Ye may be gay and thoughtless, if ye will,
His glance shall not reprove you.—

There—listen to that hymn of praise:—
Did ye not hear an angel-voice take up the loft-
ty strain,

For *Thou, O Lamb of God, art worthy?*

'Twas his voice;—

Not rising, as in former days from this low
temple:

Only the clearest, softest strain, waving its way
From the celestial world, just strikes the listen-
ing ear,—

And now 'tis gone."

LORD, Joseph, first minister of Dorchester, S. Carolina, was a native of Charlestown, Mass. and was graduated at Harvard college in 1691. In the fall of 1695 he was ordained pastor of the church, which was gathered in Dorchester, Mass., with the design of removing to S. Carolina. They arrived Dec. 20th, and began a settlement on Ashley river about 18 miles from Charleston. The sa-

crament of the Lord's supper was first administered in Carolina Feb. 2, 1696. Hugh Fisher succeeded Mr. Lord and died Oct. 6, 1734.—*Holmes' annals*, 11. 34; *Collect. hist. soc.* ix. 156, 157; *Guildersleeve's cent. sermon*.

LORD, Benjamin, D. D., minister of Norwich, Conn., was graduated at Yale college in 1714, and was afterwards a tutor in that seminary two years. He was ordained in Oct. 1717 as successor of Mr. Woodward, who was the next minister after Mr. Fitch, and, continuing his public labors about sixty years, he lived to see 8 religious societies, which had grown out of the one, of which he had taken the charge. Two other parishes were formed at the time of his settlement. During the half century of his ministry, ending in 1767, about a thousand persons had died. Of persons admitted to the church there were 330. The covenant was owned by 410, of whom 90 joined the church; and 2050 were baptized. He died in April 1784, aged 90, having been a man of distinction and a faithful, evangelical preacher. He published a discourse on the parable of the merchant man seeking goodly pearls, 1722; true Christianity explained, and enforced, 1727; on the character, birth, and privileges of God's children, 1742; an account of the extraordinary recovery of Mercy Wheeler, 1743; at the election, 1752; on the death of Rev. Henry Willes, 1759; of Rev. Hezekiah Lord, 1763; of Hezekiah Huntington, 1773; of Mrs. Willes, 1774; at the instalment of Nathaniel Whitaker, 1761; at the ordination of Levi Hart, 1762; a half century discourse, Nov. 29, 1767, being fifty years from his ordination.

LORING, Israel, minister of Sudbury, Mass. was born at Hull April 6, 1692, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1701. He was ordained at Sudbury Nov. 20, 1706, as successor of Mr. Sherman. A new church was formed on the east side of the river, in 1623, and William Cooke was settled as its pastor March 20. Mr. Loring died March 9, 1772, aged 80, having preached on the first day of the

month. He was a venerable man, of primitive piety and manners, and faithful and useful in his ministerial work. He had preached for near 70 years, and was zealously attached to the doctrines of the gospel. His successor was Jacob Bigelow. He published the nature and necessity of the new birth, 1728, with a preface by Mr. Prince; on the death of Robert Breck, 1731; on the torments of hell, 1732; election sermon, 1737; justification not by works, but by faith in Jesus Christ, 1749; at the ordination of G. Richardson, 1754.

LOUISIANA, one of the United States, is a part of what was formerly the territory of Louisiana. New Orleans was founded at the beginning of the last century. In 1719 there were 400 inhabitants in the colony, principally French. By the peace of 1763 France ceded her possessions east of the Mississippi to England; in the preceding year she had ceded the territory west of the Mississippi and the island of Orleans to Spain. By the peace of 1783 Florida was ceded to the Spaniards. By an arrangement with Spain in 1795 the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured to the U. States. Louisiana was afterwards ceded to France. At the moment, when the French force, destined to occupy the country, was blockaded in the Dutch ports, Louisiana was purchased by the U. S. of the first consul for 15 millions of dollars. This was a most important measure of the administration of Mr. Jefferson. Two territorial governments were constituted,—Orleans and Louisiana; the latter is now Missouri. The former was admitted into the Union as an independent state in 1812 with the name of Louisiana. This state is bounded east by the Mississippi, north by the Arkansas territory, west by the Sabine river, and south by the gulf of Mexico. The population, in 1820, was 153,407; slaves 69,064: in 1830, 214,693. The whole southern part is an alluvial tract. Upwards of 10,000 square miles of land are liable to be overflowed by the Mississippi, though perhaps not 5,000 are actually inundated in each year.

The prairie lands make a fifth of the surface. The country produces cotton, sugar, rice, and corn. The olive tree grows well, with the orange and the pomegranate. In 1830 the bales of cotton exported were \$51,890. The value of all the exports of 1829 was 12,396,060 dollars, and the imports 6,857,209 dollars. Congress granted 46,088 acres of land for a college, and 873,000 acres for schools. There are colleges at New Orleans and Jackson. The civil law, which prevailed under the French dominion, is retained, except as altered by statute. By the constitution the two houses select for governor one of the two candidates having the most votes of the electors, and the governor is to be chosen for 4 years; members of congress are ineligible. The representatives are chosen for 2 years and the senators for 4. The clergy are excluded from civil office. The judges are removable by address.

LOVELL, John, a schoolmaster in Boston, was a descendant of one of the first settlers of Mass., and was graduated at Harvard college in 1728, and, after succeeding Jeremy Gridley as assistant, for some years, in the south grammar or Latin school, was placed at the head of the school in 1738. He was "the master" nearly 40 years. Many of the principal men of the revolution had been under his tuition. But unhappily he was himself a loyalist and in 1776 accompanied the British army to Halifax, where he died in 1778, aged about 70. He was succeeded in his school by Samuel Hunt. He was a good scholar, of solid judgment, rigid in discipline, yet humorous and an agreeable companion.—He published a funeral oration on P. Faneuil, 1743, and several political and theological pamphlets. In the *Pietas &c.* printed at Cambridge he wrote no. 2, 25, 26, and 27, partly in Latin.—*Eliot.*

LOVELL, James, a schoolmaster in Boston, son of the preceding, was graduated at Harvard college in 1756, and was for many years a distinguished teacher of the Latin school, associated with his father. In the revolution he was a

firm whig, devoted to the cause of liberty. For his patriotic zeal gen. Gage shut him up in prison : and he was carried as a prisoner by the British troops to Halifax, where he was for a long time kept in close confinement. The father was a tory refugee ; the son a whig prisoner. On his return to Boston he was elected a member of congress, in which station his services were of great advantage to his country. On the committee of foreign correspondence he was laborious and faithful. One of the letters of the committee, to which his name is affixed, is dated Oct. 1777. In May 1779 he was associated with R. H. Lee and R. Morris. Before the establishment of the present constitution of Massachusetts he was the collector of the customs for Boston, and afterwards was naval officer for Boston and Charlestown, in which station he continued till his death. He died July 1814, aged 76. He published oratio in funere H. Flyntii, 1760. Several of his letters are found in the life of A. Lee.

LOVEWELL, John, captain, the hero of Pigwawkett, was the son of Zaccheus L., who was an ensign in the army of O. Cromwell, and who settled at Dunstable, and died there, aged 120, being the oldest person, who ever died in New Hampshire. Zaccheus had 3 sons ; Zaccheus, a colonel in the French war of 1759 ; Jonathan, a preacher, representative, and judge ; and the subject of this article. In the Indian wars a large bounty being offered for scalps, capt. Lovewell, at the head of a volunteer company of 30 men, marched to the north of Winipiseogee lake and killed an Indian and took a boy prisoner Dec. 19, 1724. Having obtained his reward at Boston, he augmented his company to 70 and marched to the same place. There dismissing 30 men for the want of provisions, he proceeded with 40 men to a pond in Wakefield, now called Lovewell's pond, where he discovered 10 Indians asleep by a fire ; they were on their march from Canada to the frontiers. He killed them all Feb. 20, 1725, and with savage triumph entered Dover with their scalps hooped and ele-

vated on poles, for each of which one hundred pounds was paid out of the public treasury at Boston. He marched a third time with 46 men. Leaving a few men at a fort, which he built at Ossapoy pond, he proceeded with 34 men to the north end of a pond in Pigwawkett, now Fryeburg in Maine, and there a severe action was fought with a party of 42 Indians, commanded by Paugus and Wahwa, May 8, 1725. At the first fire Lovewell and 8 of his men were killed ; the remainder retreated a short distance to a favorable position and defended themselves. With the pond in their rear, the mouth of an unfordable brook on their right, a rocky point on their left, and having also the shelter of some large pine trees, they fought bravely from 10 o'clock till evening, when the Indians,—who had lost their leader, Paugus, killed by Mr. Chamberlain,—retired, and fled from Pigwawkett. Ensign Robbins and two others were mortally wounded ; these were necessarily left behind to die. Eleven, wounded but able to march, and nine, unhurt, at the rising of the moon quitted the fatal spot. Jonathan Frye, the chaplain, lieut. Farwell, and another man died in the woods in consequence of their wounds. The others, with the widows and children of the slain, received a grant of Lovewell's town, or Suncook, now, Pembroke, N. H., in 1728, in recompense of their sufferings. The bodies of 12 were afterwards found by col. Tyng and buried. Capt. L. had two sons ; John died in Dunstable, and col. Nehemiah in Corinth, Vermont. His daughter married capt Joseph Baker of Pembroke. The last of his company, Tho. Ainsworth, died at Brookfield Jan. 1794, aged 85.—*Symmes' memoirs of the fight* ; *Farmer* ; *Belknap*, II. 61—70 ; *Farmer's hist. col.* I. ; II. 94, 180 ; III. 64, 173.

LOW, James, M. D., a physician, was born at Albany Dec. 9, 1781, and was educated at Schenectady college. He studied his profession 4 years at Edinburgh, and returning in 1808 commenced the practice at Albany in connexion with his former teacher, Dr. Wm. McClelland,

and was extensively employed. He died Feb. 3, 1822, aged 40. For some years he delivered lectures on chemistry. He was a scholar, an enthusiast in poetry, and a promoter of learning. He published an inaugural dissertation, de tetano, 1807; account of the epidemic pneumonia in med. reg. iv; observations on the moth destructive to bees; notes to Hooper's *Vade Mecum*, and to Bell on the veneral.—*Thacher*.

LOWELL, John, minister in Newbury, was a descendant of Percival L., a merchant, who came from Bristol, England, and settled at Newbury, where he died Jan. 8, 1665. His father, Ebenezer L. of Boston, died in Boston in 1711, aged 36. He was born March 14, 1704; graduated at Harvard college in 1721; was ordained over the third church in Newbury Jan. 19, 1726; and died May 15, 1767, aged 63. Mr. Cary was his successor. He was amiable, candid, liberal, and social, respected for his learning, and a useful minister. He published a sermon at the ordination of T. Barnard, 1738; before col. Titcomb and his soldiers, 1755; on the death of col. Moses Titcomb, who fell near lake George, 1760.—*Tucker's fun. serm.*

LOWELL, John, I. L. D., judge, the son of the preceding, was graduated at Harvard college in the year 1760. Having settled in Boston as a lawyer, he was chosen a member of congress in 1781. Of the convention, which formed the constitution of Mass., he was a distinguished member. In 1789 Washington appointed him judge of the district court; and on the new organization of the courts of the United States in Feb. 1801 he was appointed chief judge of the first circuit. He died at Roxbury May 6, 1802, aged 58. Uniting to a vigorous mind, which was enriched with literary acquisitions, a refined taste and conciliatory manners, and being sincere in the profession and practice of the Christian religion, his decease was deeply felt and lamented. For 18 years he was a member of the corporation of Harvard college, and one of the founders of the American academy. His

son, Francis C., proprietor of the Lowell factories, died in 1817; his sons, John and Charles, are still living. He wrote an English poem, no 3, in the "*Pitias*" &c. printed at Cambridge. He pronounced before the American academy of arts and sciences in Jan. 1791 an elegant eulogy on their late president, James Bowdoin, which is prefixed to the second volume of the memoirs of that society.

LOWNDES, William, I. L. D., a statesman, was a native of S. Carolina, and was a distinguished member of congress for a period of ten years from about 1812 to 1822, when from ill health he resigned. In 1818 he was chairman of the committee of ways & means. While on a voyage from Philadelphia to London in the ship *Moss* he died at sea Oct. 27, 1822, aged 42. His family was with him.—A writer in the *National Register* describes him as tall, slender, emaciated, of a rueful countenance; a man of wealth and probity; modest, retiring, and unambitious; with a mind of the first order, vigorous, comprehensive, and logical, and a memory of uncommon power, and standing in the first rank of American statesmen. There must have been some most extraordinary excellences in his character, for he was respected and beloved even by his political adversaries. He had a heart of kindness, purity of morals, frankness and candor, a sound judgment, wisdom pre-eminent, & patriotism most ardent. His feeble voice and awkward gesticulation were of little advantage to his oratory. But his strong, comprehensive mind and his love of country, together with his virtues, gave him a persuasive power. On hearing of the victory of lake Erie, he rose and electrified the house with his eloquence. Had he lived, he might have been the president of the U. S. It was said of him in congress by Mr. Taylor of N. York,—“the highest & best hopes of the country looked to Wm. Lowndes for their fulfilment. The most honorable office in the civilized world, the chief magistracy of this free people, would have been illustrated by his virtues and talents.” Con-

cerning that office, of seeking which by any intrigue, or artifice, or effort of his own whatever Mr. Lowndes was totally incapable, he remarked, "the office of president of the U. S. is one neither to be solicited nor declined." It were happy for our country, if the same modest spirit exerted a controlling spirit over our great statesmen, and if the honors of high office were merited by public services and private virtues, and not sought.

LUDLOW, Roger, deputy governor of Massachusetts and of Connecticut, was a pious gentleman of a good family in the west of England, and came to this country with Maverick and Warham and was one of the first settlers of Dorchester in 1630. He was an assistant 4 years, being chosen such in England. In May 1632, when gov. Winthrop told him, that the people intended to ask of the next general court, that the assistants might be chosen annually, "he grew into passion, and said, that then we should have no government, &c." In 1634 he was deputy governor; but failing to be chosen governor, he complains of the election, as agreed upon by the deputies in private. For this he was left out of the magistracy. In consequence he removed in 1635 with the first settlers to Windsor; and in Connecticut he was for 19 years one of the most useful and distinguished men. He was every year a magistrate or deputy governor; he was also one of the commissioners of the united colonies. Removing in 1639 to Fairfield, his situation made him particularly interested in the protection of the western frontier against the Dutch and Indians. The commissioners, in consequence of an alleged plot of the Dutch, voted in 1653 to make war against them; but Massachusetts refused to concur, much to the dissatisfaction of N. Haven and in disregard, it was asserted, of the power, stipulated to belong to the commissioners, to make war and peace. At this period the inhabitants of Fairfield determined to make war with Manhadoes, and chose Mr. Ludlow commander in chief. He accepted the appointment.

But the general court of N. Haven discountenanced the project and punished his officers, Basset and Chapman, for attempting to make an insurrection, and for raising volunteers. Probably in consequence of this affair Mr. Ludlow embarked in Apr. 1654 for Virginia with his family, and carried away the records of Fairfield with him. The time and place of his death are not known. Mr. Endicott was his brother in law. He was ambitious and aspiring. Yet he deserves honorable remembrance for his knowledge of jurisprudence & various public services. He compiled the first Connecticut code of laws, which was printed in 1672.

LYMAN, Phineas, major general, was born at Durham, Conn., about 1716; was graduated in 1738 at Yale college, in which he was afterwards a tutor 3 years; and settled as a lawyer in Suffield. He sustained various public offices. In 1755 he was appointed major general and commander in the chief of the Connecticut forces. When sir W. Johnson was wounded in the battle of lake George, the command devolved on him and he animated his men to a successful combat. For five hours, in front of the breast work he issued his orders with the utmost coolness. Yet Johnson, who was in every respect his inferior, in his mean jealousy gave him no praise; he wished to bear away the honor himself; he was in fact made a baronet for this battle, and received 5,000*l.* In 1759 he served with Abercrombie, and was with lord Howe, when he was killed. He was also at the capture of Crown Point by Amherstand at the surrender of Montreal. In 1762 he commanded the provincial troops in the expedition against Havana. His services were important and he acquired a high reputation. In 1763 he went to England as the agent of a company, called the "Military Adventurers," and wasted 11 years of his life. The company had purchased of the 6 nations of Indians, under the authority of Connecticut, a tract of land on the Susquehannah river. The proprietors of Pennsylvania claiming the same tract, the government of

Connecticut recommended to the company to obtain a confirmation from the king. For this purpose gen. Lyman went to England. Probably he formed other projects. Dr. Dwight represents, that the object of the company was to obtain a tract on the Mississippi and Yazoo. Being deluded for years by idle promises, his mind sunk down into imbecility. At last his wife, who was a sister of Dr. Dwight's father, sent his second son to England to solicit his return in 1774. About this time a tract was granted to the petitioners. After his return he embarked with his eldest son for the Mississippi. Both died soon after their arrival at West Florida in 1775. Mrs. Lyman and all her family, but her second son, accompanied by her only brother, col. Dwight, proceeded in 1776 to the neighborhood of Natchez. Within a few months she died, and col. Dwight also died in 1777. The Spanish war compelled the whole company in 1781 or 1782 to flee from Natchez and with incredible sufferings to make a journey of more than 1,000 miles to Savannah, where two of the daughters of gen. Lyman died. His four sons joined the British in the war. One of them, once brilliant, gay, and ingenious, came to Suffolk, about 1783, penniless, and died in poverty and melancholy. The history of this unhappy family is not encouraging to adventure and emigration.—*Dwight*, i. 305 ; iii. 361.

LYMAN, Joseph, D. D., minister of Hatfield, Mass., was graduated in 1769 at Yale college, where he was a tutor from 1770 to 1771. Soon afterwards he was ordained at Hatfield ; and died in consequence of a cancerous humor, which afflicted him nearly 2 years, March 27, 1829, aged 78. In his painful sickness he never complained: his last words expressed his trust in Christ as a Savior. He was an original member of the American foreign mission society, and in 1823 and several subsequent years was its president. He published election sermon, 1787 ; two occasional sermons, 1804 ; at the ordination of H. Lord, 1804 ; at the convention,

1806 ; at the opening of the bridge, 1807 ; at Charlestown, 1811 ; on the death of S. Hopkins, 1811 ; two sermons on the overthrow of the French army in Russia, 1813 ; the foreign mission sermon, 1819.

LYMAN, William, brig. general, consul of the U. S. at London, was a native of Northampton, Mass., and graduated at Yale college in 1776. For some years he was a member of congress from Hampshire county, then residing at Northampton. He went in 1805 as consul to London, where he died in Oct. 1811, aged about 58.

LYNCH, Thomas, a patriot of the revolution, was born Aug. 5, 1749 at Prince George's parish, South Carolina. His ancestor, Jonack L., emigrated from Ireland. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, England ; and afterwards studied law at the Temple. In 1772 he returned. In 1775 he commanded a company in the first S. Carolina regiment. Being chosen to succeed his father, then in ill health, as a member of congress, he signed in 1776 the declaration of independence. He set out on his return in company with his father, who died at Annapolis. His own ill health constrained him at the close of 1779 to embark with his wife in a ship, commanded by capt. Morgan ; but nothing was ever afterwards known concerning the vessel. Probably he and his companion went down together into the depth of the ocean. He was about 28 years of age. He had ability, integrity, and firmness, and was amiable in the relations of private life.—*Goodrich*.

LYNDE, Benjamin, chief justice of Massachusetts, was born at Salem in 1666 ; graduated at Harvard college in 1681 ; and studied law at the Temple. He was appointed a judge in 1712, and chief justice in 1729. From 1723 to 1737 he was a member of the council. He died March 28, 1745, aged 79.

LYNDE, Benjamin, chief justice of Massachusetts, son of the preceding, was graduated in 1718 ; from 1737 he was for many years a member of the council. At the trial of capt. Preston in 1770 he pre-

sided in court. He resigned the office of chief justice in 1772.

LYNDON, Josias, governor of R. Island in 1768, died in 1778 aged 74. He was a member of the baptist society in Providence, to which he bequeathed his house and other property.

LYON, Richard, a poet, came early to this country. In 1649 he was a private tutor to a young English student at Cambridge, and lived with president Dunster: he was a preacher. After Eliot's 'Bay Psalms' were published, when it was deemed necessary to revise them, Mr. Lyon was appointed to this service with president Dunster. Many passages from other parts of the Bible, called the Spiritual Songs of the Old and New Testament, are inserted. The 20th ed. was published in 1722.

LUZERNE,chevalier Caesar Anne De La, minister from France to the U.S., succeeded M. Gerard, having been previously employed in a diplomatic capacity in Bavaria. He arrived at Philadelphia Sept. 21, 1779, from which time till the end of the war he continued in his office, having the esteem and confidence of the American people. After five years he was succeeded by M. Barbé Marbois, the secretary of legation, as Chargé d' affaires. From Jan. 1788 Luzerne was ambassador at London till his death Sept. 14, 1791, at the age of 50. His correspondence, in regard to America, is published in the 10th and 11th vols. of Diplomatic correspondence, edited by Jared Sparks.

MACCLINTOCK, Samuel, D. D., minister of Greenland, N. Hampshire, was born in Medford, Mass. May 1, 1732. His father was a native of Ireland. He was graduated at the college in New Jersey in 1751. Being invited to become an assistant to William Allen of Greenland, he was ordained about the year 1757, and after a ministry of 47 years he died April 27, 1804, aged 71. He was an eminent divine. Though he had no predilection for the field of controversy; yet, when forced into it, he evinced himself a master of argument. An enemy to all civil and religious impositions, during the war

he was repeatedly in the army in the character of a chaplain. His exhortations animated the soldiers to the conflict. Under afflictions he was submissive to the divine will. As he was averse to parade, he directed his funeral to be attended in a simple manner. He published a sermon on the justice of God in the mortality of man, 1759; a sermon against the baptists, entitled, the artifices of deceivers detected, and Christians warned against them, 1770; Herodias, or cruelty and revenge the effects of unlawful pleasure, 1772; a sermon at the commencement of the new constitution, 1784; an epistolary correspondence between himself and J. C. Ogden, 1791; at the ordination of Jesse Appleton, 1797; a sermon, entitled the choice, occasioned by the drought, the fever, and the prospect of war, 1798; an oration commemorative of Washington, 1800.—*Piscat. evang. mag.* 1. 9-12.

MACKLIN, Robert, was born in Scotland and died at Wakefield, N. H., in 1787, aged 115. He lived several years in Portsmouth.

MADISON, James, bishop of Virginia, was born Aug. 27, 1749 near Port Republic, Rockingham county, Virginia. His father was clerk of West Augusta district. He was educated at William and Mary college, and was distinguished for classical learning. Under Mr. Wythe he studied law and was admitted to the bar; but he soon resolved to devote himself to theology. In 1773 he was chosen professor of mathematics in William and Mary college, and in 1777 was appointed the president, and visited England for his improvement in science. Until 1784 he was not only president, but professor of mathematics, and afterwards was professor of natural, moral, and political philosophy until his death. He was in the lecture room from 4 to 6 hours every day through the week. He first introduced lectures on political economy. In 1788 he was chosen bishop. As a preacher he was eloquent. He died March 6, 1812, aged 62. His wife was Mrs. Mary Tait of Williamsburg. He was tall and slender, of a delicate constitution, tem-

perate and abstemious. In his disposition he was mild and benevolent, of simple, but courteous and winning manners.—He published a thanksgiving sermon, 1781 ; a letter to J. Morse, 1795 ; address to the episcopal church, 1799 ; discourse on the death of Washington ; a large map of Virginia ; and several pieces in Barton's journal.

MADISON, George, governor of Kentucky, son of the preceding, at the age of 17 went out as a soldier in defence of the western frontier, and was engaged in several battles with the Indians. In St. Clair's defeat he was wounded. In the war of 1812 he was an officer at the battle of Raisin. After having been 20 years auditor of the public accounts, he was chosen governor for the term of four years in 1816, but in a few weeks after his election he died at Paris in Oct. 1816 and was buried at Frankfort. Lt. gov. Slaughter was, in consequence, the acting governor nearly 4 years.

MADOCKAWANDO, sachem of Penobscot, or chief of the Malecites, was a powerful chief in the war of 1676 : Mugg was his prime minister. At the siege and capture of Casco fort in May 1690 by Portneuf, whom capt. Davis calls Burniffe, he was present with his Indians. June 10, 1692 he co-operated with a Frenchman in an unsuccessful attack on Storer's garrison in Wells, commanded by capt. Convers. He afterwards entered into the treaty of Pemaquid, but Thury, the missionary, persuaded him again perfidiously to take up the hatchet. In 1694 he accompanied the Sieur de Villieu, who had under him 250 Indians, in the attack on Oyster river, at Piscataqua, killing and capturing July 17th nearly 100 persons, and burning 20 houses. *Matawando*, as Charlevoix calls him, fought bravely by the side of the Frenchman. He carried the scalps to Canada and was rewarded by Frontenac.

MAGRUDER, Allen B., a senator of the U. S. from Louisiana in 1812, had been previously a lawyer in Kentucky. He died at Opelousas in April 1822. He had collected materials for a general histo-

ry of the Indians. He published a character of Mr. Jefferson, and reflections on the cession of Louisiana to the U. S., 1805.

MAINE, one of the United States, was discovered by Martin Pring in June 1603. He ranged the coast from the Penobscot to Massachusetts bay. The country was called *Mawooshen*. In 1605 George Weymouth visited the Penobscot river. An attempt was made to form a permanent settlement in Maine in 1607, the same year in which Virginia was settled, and 13 years before the settlement at Plymouth. George Popham and Raleigh Gilbert commanded the *Gift* and the *Mary* and *John*, and arrived with 100 men at the island of Monhegan Aug. 11th, and landed at the mouth of the Sagadahoc or Kennebec, on the western shore, near cape Small point. Gov. Sullivan mistakes in supposing, that they landed on Stage Island, for Purchas says, they landed "in a westerly peninsula." There they heard a sermon ; read their patent and laws ; and built a fort, called fort St. George. When the ships returned Dec. 5th, they left a colony of 45 persons. Popham was president, and Gilbert admiral. During the winter the store house was burnt, and Popham died, and the colony was so much discouraged, that when, in 1608, ships arrived with supplies, it was concluded to return in them to England. Purchas relates, that the settlers were informed by the Indians of cannibals near Sagadahoc "with teeth three inches long, but they saw them not." The first permanent settlement was made in 1630.

Sir Ferdinando Gorges obtained a charter of the land from Piscataqua to Sagadahoc, called the province of Maine. The name probably was given from Maine in France, of which the queen of England was the proprietor. Gorges set up a government. In 1640 the first general court was held at Saco. But this government being feeble, the inhabitants submitted themselves to Massachusetts in 1652, and sent deputies to the general court at Boston. In the new charter of

Mass. in 1692 Maine was included. In 1820 it was separated from Mass. and admitted into the union as an independent state.—The population of Maine was in 1790, 96,540; in 1800, 151,719; in 1810, 228,705; in 1820, 298,335; in 1830, 399, 462.—No state is more favorably situated for ship building and navigation, on account of the great number of navigable rivers and bays, which indent a coast of 800 miles. The tonnage in 1829 was 232,939.—The greater part of the land is well adapted to agriculture, and the climate is very favorable to health, although the cold of winter is severe. The Thermometer sometimes descends to 30 degrees below zero. In the winter of 1831–1832 there were 4 months of good sleighing in many parts of the state. At Brunswick, at the time of writing this article, the snow fell, April 28th, 1832, several inches, and sleighs were in motion. Yet on the preceding day the fragrant *Epigaea* was found in blossom.—By the constitution of Maine the representatives, senators, and governor are to be chosen annually. The governor has a council of seven, who are chosen by the two houses in convention. The judges are disqualified at the age of 70.

MAKIN, Thomas a poet, was one of the early settlers of Pennsylvania, and died in 1735. In the year 1689 he was usher to George Keith in the Friends' public grammar school, and in the following year succeeded him as master. He was for some time clerk of the provincial assembly, which was held in the Friends' meeting house. He published two Latin poems in 1728 and 1729 inscribed to James Logan, and entitled, *encomium Pennsylvaniae*, and in *laudes Pennsylvaniae* poema; extracts from which are preserved in Proud's history of that province.

MALBONE, Edward G., a valuable portrait painter, was a native of Newport, R. Island. At an early period of life he discovered a propensity for painting, which became at length so predominant, that he neglected every other amusement for its indulgence. When a school boy he delighted in drawing rude sketches of

the objects of nature. As he obtained the necessary assistances to improvement, his talents were developed. He frequented the theatre to contemplate the illusions of scenery; and by the regularity of his attentions behind the scenes in the forenoon, he attracted the notice of the painter, who discovered unusual genius in his young acquaintance and accepted his assistance with the brush. He was at length permitted to paint an entire, new scene, and as a reward received a general ticket of admission. His intervals of leisure were now employed in drawing heads, and afterwards in attempting portraits. His rapid progress in the latter occupation convinced him, that he had talents for it, and gave alacrity to his exertions; and he was soon induced to devote to it his whole attention. As he now began to be known and patronized as a miniature painter, his natural propensity was nourished by the prospect of reputation and wealth. He visited the principal cities, and resided successively in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. In the winter of 1800 he went to Charleston, where his talents and the peculiar amenity of his manners enhanced the attentions, which he received from the hospitality of its inhabitants. In May 1801 he sailed from Charleston to London, where he resided some months, absorbed in admiration of the paintings of celebrated masters. With mind improved by study and observation, and animated by the enthusiasm of genius, he visited the different galleries of living painters, enlarging his ideas and profiting by the contemplation of their works. He was introduced to the acquaintance of the president of the royal academy, who gave him free access to his study, and showed him those friendly attentions, which were more flattering than empty praises to the mind of his young countryman. He even encouraged him to remain in England, assuring him, that he had nothing to fear from professional competition. But he preferred his own country, and returned to Charleston in the winter of 1801. He afterwards continued his pursuits in different parts

of the continent, always finding employment. By his sedentary habits and intense application to his professional labors his health was so much impaired, that in the summer of 1806 he was compelled to relinquish his pencil, and indulge in exercise; but his frame had become too weak to become again invigorated. As he felt the symptoms of an approaching consumption, his physicians advised him to try the effect of a change of climate. In the beginning of the winter he therefore took a passage in a vessel for Jamaica; but, the change not producing much benefit, he returned to Savannah, where he languished till his death, May 7, 1807.

Though he had not reached all the perfection, which maturer years would have given, yet his pencil will rescue his name from oblivion. His style of painting was chaste and correct, his coloring clear and judiciously wrought, and his taste altogether derived from a just contemplation of nature. In his female heads particularly there was, when his subjects permitted, enchanting delicacy and beauty. To his professional excellence he added the virtues, which endeared him to his friends. His heart was warm and generous. The profits of his skill, which were very considerable, contributed to the happiness of his relations; and as their welfare was an object, which seemed always to animate his exertions, his mother and sisters deeply deplored his death.

MALTBY, Isaac, general, lived in Hatfield, and was a representative in the legislature and a member of the church. He removed to Waterloo, New York, where he died in Sept. 1819. He published elements of war, 12mo. 1812; a treatise on courts martial and military law, 1813.

MAN, Samuel, first minister of Wrentham, Mass., graduated at Harvard college in 1665. After preaching one or two years in Wrentham, he was driven away by the Indian war March 30, 1676, but after the war he returned to his labors Aug. 21, 1680 and continued them till his death. No church being previously formed, he was not ordained till April 13,

1692. He died May 22, 1719, aged 71. He was a man of erudition, a faithful pastor, an accomplished preacher, good, pious, and eminent. His successors were Henry Messinger, who died March 30, 1750, and Mr. Bean.

MANIGAULT, Gabriel, a merchant of Charleston, S. C., and a patriot of the revolution, was born in 1704 of parents driven from France by Catholic persecution. By his commercial pursuits for 50 years he honestly acquired a fortune of half a million of dollars. In the beginning of the war he loaned the state 220,000 dollars. In May 1779, at the age of 75, when the British gen. Provost appeared before Charleston, he equipped himself as a soldier, and equipping also his grandson of 15 years, he led him to the lines to repel an expected assault. He died in 1781 aged 77. His daughter married Lewis Morris, and lost her life in the great hurricane on Sullivan's island in 1822. His son, Peter, also a patriot and speaker of the house from 1766 to his death, died in 1773, aged 42. Integrity and benevolence were prominent traits in the character of Mr. M. He bequeathed to a charitable society 5,000l. He was a member and a zealous supporter of the French calvinistic church.

MANLY, John, a captain in the navy of the U. S., received a naval commission from Washington, Oct. 24, 1775. Invested with the command of the schooner Lee, he kept the hazardous station of Massachusetts bay during a most tempestuous season, and the captures, which he made, were of immense value at the moment. An ordnance brig, which fell into his hands, supplied the continental army with heavy pieces, mortars, and working tools, of which it was very destitute, and in the event led to the evacuation of Boston. His services were the theme of universal eulogy. Being raised to the command of the frigate Hancock of 32 guns, his capture of the Fox increased his high reputation for bravery and skill. But he was taken prisoner by the Rainbow of 40 guns July 8, 1777, and suffered a long and rigorous confinement on

board that ship at Halifax, and in Mill prison, precluded from further actual service till near the close of the war. In Sept. 1782 the Hague frigate was intrusted to his care. The cruise was peculiarly unhappy. A few days after leaving Martinique he was driven by a British seventy four on a sand bank at the back of Gaudaloupe. Three ships of the line, having joined this ship, came to within point blank shot, and with springs on their cables opened a most tremendous fire. Having supported the heavy cannonade for three days, on the fourth day the frigate was got off, and, hoisting the continental standard at the main top gallant mast, 13 guns were fired in farewell defiance. On his return to Boston a few months afterwards, he was arrested to answer a variety of charges exhibited against him by one of his officers. The proceedings of the court were not altogether in approbation of his conduct. Memoirs of his life, which should vindicate his character, were promised, but they have never appeared. He died in Boston Feb. 12, 1793, aged 59, and was buried with distinction.

MANNING, James, D. D., first president of the college in R. Island, was born in New Jersey Oct. 22, 1738, and was graduated at Nassau hall in 1762. When he began to preach, several of his baptist brethren in New Jersey and Pennsylvania proposed the establishment of a college in Rhode Island on account of the religious freedom, which was there enjoyed, and directed their attention towards him as its president. The charter was obtained in Feb. 1764, and in 1765 he removed to Warren to make preparations for carrying the design into execution. In Sept. the seminary was opened, and it was soon replenished with students. In 1770 the institution was removed to Providence, where a spacious building had been erected. He was soon chosen pastor of the baptist church in that town, and he continued in the discharge of the duties of these two offices, except in an interval of about six months in 1786, when he was a member of congress, till his death of the

apoplexy July 29, 1791, aged 59. He was of a kind and benevolent disposition, social and communicative, and fitted rather for active life than for retirement. Though he possessed good abilities, he was prevented from intense study by the peculiarity of his constitution. His life was a scene of labor for the benefit of others. His piety and his fervent zeal in preaching the gospel evinced his love to God and man. With a dignified and majestic appearance, his address was manly, familiar, and engaging. In the government of the college he was mild yet energetic.

MANNING, John, a physician, probably a descendant of John M., who lived in Ipswich in 1640, was the son of Dr. Joseph M. of Ipswich, who died at the age of 79. He was born Nov. 1737, and, after practising in Ipswich 11 years, went to England in 1771 for his medical improvement. In the American war he served as a surgeon one campaign on Long Island and R. Island. He died Nov. 1824, aged nearly 87. In his politics he was a democrat or republican. On public worship he was a regular attendant. He left 3 sons, physicians.—*Thacher.*

MANSFIELD, Jared, colonel, LL. D., professor of natural philosophy in the military academy at West Point, was born in N. Haven and graduated at Yale college in 1777. He was afterwards surveyor general of the United States and professor. A few years before his death he retired from West Point to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he resided while surveyor. While on a visit to N. Haven, he died Feb. 3, 1830, aged 71. Colonel Totten, U. S. engineer, is his nephew. He published *Essays mathematical and physical*, 1802.

MARION, Francis, a brave officer in the revolutionary war, was born near Georgetown, S. Carolina, in 1733. In 1759 he served as a soldier against the Cherokee Indians. In the revolutionary war he assisted in the defence of fort Moultrie and commanded a regiment at the siege of Charlestown. He was pro-

moted by gov. Rutledge to the rank of brig. general in 1790. On the advance of Gates, he placed himself at the head of 16 men, and captured a small British guard, rescuing 150 continental prisoners. As the militia was in no subordination, sometimes he had not more than a dozen men with him. Sept. 4th he marched with 53 men to attack a body of 200 Tories. He first surprised a party of forty five, killing and wounding all but fifteen, and then put the main body of two hundred to flight. His conduct was most generous as well as brave. Not one house was burned by his orders, for he detested making war upon poor women and children. At one time he was obliged to convert the saws of sawmills into horsemen's swords for his defence. For months he and his party slept in the open air, and sheltered themselves in the thick recesses of swamps, whence they sallied out and harassed the enemy. After the war he married Mary Videau, a lady of wealth, and resided in his native parish of St John's. As a member of the legislature he nobly resisted all retaliatory measures towards the Tories. He died in Feb. 1795. As a prudent, humane, enterprising, brave partisan officer, he had no superior. His life, written by general P. Horry & M. L. Weems, was published, 6th edit. 1818. The soldier and companion of Marion had little concern in writing the book. It bears all the marks of Mr. Weems' wild, undisciplined pen; one can scarcely read it without mingled laughter and tears.

MARKOE, Peter, a poet, died at Philadelphia in 1792. He published miscellaneous poems, 1787; the times, a poem, 1788; the patriot chief, a tragedy; reconciliation, an opera; and was supposed to be the author of Algerine spy.

MARSH, Ebenezer Grant, professor of languages & ecclesiastical hist. in Yale college, was the son of Dr. John Marsh, minister of Wethersfield, a native of Haverhill, who died in 1821, aged 78. He was graduated at Yale college in 1795. In 1798 he was elected an instructor in the Hebrew language, and in 1799 one of

the tutors. In 1802 he was elected a professor; but the hopes, which had been excited by his talents and unequalled industry, were blasted, and his increasing usefulness was terminated by his death Nov. 16, 1803, aged 26. He was a man of amiable manners, pure morals, and unquestioned piety. As a preacher of the gospel he was uncommonly acceptable. His literary acquisitions were great. He published an oration on the truth of the mosaic history of the creation, 1798; a catalogue of the historical writers of this country, entitled, a series of American historians from the first discovery of his country to the present time, 1801; and an elaborate oration, delivered before the American academy of arts and sciences in 1802, designed to confirm the truth of scripture history by the testimony of eastern writers. This, it is believed, with improvements, was a posthumous publication.—*Dwight's and Dana's serm., and Fowler's oration on his death; Hist. col. ix. 108—111.*

MARSHALL, Humphrey, a botanist and industrious horticulturist, died about 1805. He published *Arbustum Americanum*, the American grove, or alphabetical catalogue of forest trees and shrubs, Philadelphia, 8vo. 1785 and 1788. It was translated into French, 1798.

MARYLAND, one of the United States of America, was granted by king Charles I to Cecilius Calvert, lord Baltimore, June 20, 1632. It received its name in honor of the queen Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry the great, king of France. It was the first colony, which was erected into a province of the British empire, and governed by laws enacted in a provincial legislature. The proprietor arrived in Feb. 1634, and in March at the head of about 200 Roman Catholics he took possession of the territory, which had been granted him. Lord Baltimore, himself a Roman Catholic, established his province on the basis of perfect freedom in religion and security to property. The land was purchased of the Indians for a consideration, which seemed to be satisfactory. Fifty acres of

land were given to every emigrant in absolute fee.

A collection of regulations was prepared by the assembly in 1638. The province was divided into baronies and manors, and bills were passed for settling the glebe, and for securing the liberties of the people. A house of assembly, composed of representatives, was established in 1639, and a code of laws passed. All the inhabitants were required to take the oath of allegiance to the king, and the rights of the proprietary were acknowledged. At this period the colony was very inconsiderable in numbers and wealth, for a general contribution was thought necessary to erect a water-mill for the use of the colony. Slavery seems to have existed at the time of its original settlement. The encroachments of the English awakened the apprehensions of the natives, that they should be annihilated as a people, and an Indian war commenced in 1642, which lasted several years, and which brought with it the usual sufferings. After a peace was made, salutary regulations were adopted, securing to the Indians their rights. A rebellion in 1645, produced by a few restless men, obliged the governor to flee into Virginia; but it was suppressed in the following year. The constitution was established in 1646, and it continued with a little interruption till 1776. The parliament of England assumed the government of Maryland in 1652, and within a few years after this event an act was passed, declaring, that none, who professed the popish religion, should be protected in the province. The contrast between this act and the previous one of the Roman catholics reflects the highest honor on the liberality of the latter. The authority of the proprietary was re-established at the restoration, and he appointed a governor. In 1662 the prosperity of the province was considerably checked by the incursions of the *Janadoe* Indians; but by the aid of the *Susquehannaha* they were repelled. The government experienced a variety of changes, being sometimes in the posses-

sion of the crown, and sometimes in the hands of the proprietary. In 1716 it was restored to the proprietary, and it was not again taken away until the late revolution. Maryland was not behind her sister states in her efforts to support the violated rights of this country in the struggle, which terminated in the separation of the colonies from Great Britain. A convention, which met at Annapolis in July 1775, drew up a form of association to be signed by all the freemen of the province. This state did not adopt the articles of the confederation till March 1, 1781. The present constitution of Maryland was formed in August 1776. It establishes a general assembly, consisting of a house of delegates, who are chosen annually, and of a senate, the members of which are elected every five years by electors, appointed by the people for that purpose. The governor is elected annually by a joint vote of both houses, and is incapable of continuing in office more than three years successively, and not eligible again until the expiration of four years after he has left the office. The judges are removable by address of two thirds of the legislature. Amendments of the constitution are made by act of the legislature, if the act be confirmed by the next legislature.

MASON, John, captain, proprietor of N. Hampshire, was a merchant of London and afterwards governor of Newfoundland. On his return, he met with sir Wm. Alexander, who was induced to engage in the project of settling the new world, and obtained a patent of Acadie or Nova Scotia in 1621. In the same year Mason obtained of the Plymouth company, of which he was a member, a grant of the land from Salem river to the Merrimac and up to the heads thereof, called *Mariana*; in 1622 he and Gorges obtained a grant of the lands between the Merrimac and Sagadahoc, extending back to the lakes, called *Laconia*; he obtained Nov. 7, 1629 a new patent of *New Hampshire*. He died Nov. 26, 1635. His daughter, Jane, married John Tuf-ton, whose son, Robert T., assumed the

name of Mason. He had been at great expense in the settlement of his province, with no advantage. His heirs sold their rights to Samuel Allen in 1691.

MASON, John, major, a brave soldier, and author of the history of the Pequot war, was born in England about the year 1600. He was bred to arms in the Netherlands under sir Thomas Fairfax, whose good opinion he so much conciliated, that after his arrival in this country, when the struggle arose in England between king Charles I and the parliament, sir Thomas addressed a letter to Mason, requesting him to join his standard and give his assistance to those, who were contending for the liberties of the people. The invitation however was declined. Mason was one of the first settlers of Dorchester, being one of the company of Mr. Warham in 1630. From this place he removed to Windsor about the year 1635, and assisted in laying the foundation of a new colony. The Pequot war, in which he was so distinguished, was in the year 1637. The Pequot Indians were a spirited and warlike nation, who lived near New London. In 1634 a tribe which was in confederacy with them, murdered a captain Stone and a captain Norton with their crew of eight men, and then sunk the vessel. A part of the plunder was received by Sassacus, the Pequot sachem. In 1636 the Pequots killed a number of men at Saybrook, where there was a garrison of about 20 men; in consequence of which Mason was sent down the river by the Connecticut colony in March 1637 for the relief of the fort. He remained there a month, but not an Indian was to be seen. In April the Pequots killed nine of the English at Wethersfield, and destroyed much property. The colony was now reduced to a most lamentable condition. The inhabitants were in number but about 250 and most of the men were needed for the labor of the plantations. Many of the cattle had been lost by the want of hay or corn; there were perhaps not five ploughs in the colony; and the people were suffering for want of provisions. They

were at the same time so harassed by a powerful enemy, that they could neither hunt, fish, nor cultivate their fields, but at the peril of their lives. They were obliged to keep a constant watch. At this crisis a court was summoned at Hartford on the first of May. Besides the six magistrates, there were also committees from the few towns in the colony to compose the court. As the Pequots had killed about 30 and were endeavoring to effect a union of all the Indians in a plan for the extirpation of the English, it was determined, that an offensive war should be carried on against them and that ninety men should immediately be raised, 42 from Hartford, 30 from Windsor, and 18 from Wethersfield. The little army under the command of Mason, with Mr. Stone for their chaplain, fell down the river on the tenth, and arrived at Saybrook on the 17th. They had united with them about 70 Indians under the command of Uncas, sachem of the Mohegans, who had lately revolted from Sassacus. At Saybrook Mason and his officers were entirely divided in opinion respecting the manner of prosecuting their enterprise. The court had directed the landing of the men at Pequot harbor, from whence they were to advance upon the enemy; but Mason was of opinion, that they should sail past the Pequot country to Narragansett, and then return and take the enemy by surprise. This opinion was a proof of his discernment and military skill. The Pequots were expecting them at the harbor, where they kept a watch day and night; and the place was encompassed by rocks and thickets, affording the Indians, who were the more numerous, every advantage. It would be difficult to land, and if a landing was effected it would be difficult to approach the enemy's forts without being much harassed, and giving an opportunity for all of them to escape, if they were unwilling to fight. Besides, by going first to Narragansett the hope was indulged, that some accession to their force might be procured. These reasons weighed much with Mason, but not with the other offi-

cers, who were afraid to exceed their commission. In this perplexity Mr. Stone was desired to seek wisdom from above. Having spent most of Thursday night in prayer on board the Pink, in the morning he went on shore and told Mason, he was entirely satisfied with his plan. The council was again called, and the plan was adopted. On Saturday the 20th they arrived at Narragansett; but the wind was so unfavorable, that they could not land until Tuesday at sun set. He immediately marched to the residence of the sachem, Miantunnomu, and disclosed to him the object, which he had in view. Two hundred of the Narragansetts joined him, and on Wednesday they marched about 18 or 20 miles to the eastern Nihantick, which was a frontier to the Pequots. Here was the seat of one of the Narragansett sachems, who was so unfriendly, that he would not suffer any of the English to enter the fort. A strong guard was in consequence placed round it, that none of the Indians should come out, and alarm the Pequots. The little army continued its march on Thursday, having in its train about 500 Indians. In the evening they reached the neighborhood of one of the Pequot forts at Mystic. The army encamped, being exceedingly fatigued in consequence of the heat and the want of necessaries. The guards, who were advanced considerably in front, heard the enemy singing until midnight. It was a time of rejoicing with them, as they had seen the vessels pass a few days before and concluded that the English had not courage to attack them. About two hours before day on the morning of Friday, May 26th, the captain assembled his men, and prepared himself for determining the fate of Connecticut. The blessing of God was briefly and devoutly implored. With less than eighty brave men he marched forward, the Indians, who were much afraid, having fallen in the rear. He told them to stay behind at what distance they pleased, and to see whether Englishmen would not fight. As Mason approached within a rod of the

fort, a dog barked, and an Indian roared out, Owanux! Owanux! [Englishmen! Englishmen!] The troops pressed on, and, having fired upon the Indians through the pallisadoes, entered the fort at the principle entrance, sword in hand. After a severe conflict, in which a number of the enemy were killed, victory was still doubtful, for the Indians concealed themselves in and about their wigwams, and from their retreats made good use of their arrows. At this crisis the captain cried out to his men, "we must burn them", and seizing a fire brand in one of the wigwams set fire to the mats, with which they were covered. In a short time all the wigwams were wrapped in flames. Mason drew his men without the fort, encompassing it completely; & the sachem, Uncas, with his Indians and such of the Narragansetts as remained, took courage and formed another circle in the rear. The enemy were now thrown into the utmost terror. Some climbed the pallisadoes and were brought down by the fire of the muskets; others were so bewildered, that they rushed into the very flames. A number collected to the windward and endeavored to defend themselves with their arrows, and about forty of the boldest issued forth and were cut down by the swords of the English. In a little more than an hour the whole work of destruction was completed. Seventy wigwams were burned and 600 Indians perished. Seven escaped, and seven were taken prisoners. Two only of the English were killed, and sixteen wounded. The victory was complete, but the army was in great danger and distress. So many were wounded and worn down by fatigue, that only about forty could be spared to contend with the remaining enemy. In about an hour 300 Indians came on from another fort; but Mason led out a chosen party and checked their onset. It was determined to march immediately for Pequot harbor, into which a few minutes before, to their unutterable joy, they had seen their vessels enter, guided by the hand of providence. When the march commenced,

the Indians advanced to the hill, on which the fort had stood. The desolation, which here presented itself to their view, filled them with rage; they stamped and tore their hair in the transports of passion; & rushing down the hill with great fury seemed determined to avenge themselves on the destroyers of their brethren. But the superiority of fire arms to their bows and arrows kept them at a distance. Mason reached the harbor in safety; and, putting his wound aboard, the next day marched by land to Saybrook with about twenty men. His safe return, and the success, which attended the expedition, filled the whole colony with joy and thanksgiving. Several providential events were particularly noticed. It was thought remarkable, that the vessels should come into the harbor at the very moment, when they were so much needed. As Mason entered a wigwam for fire to burn the fort, an Indian was drawing an arrow to the very head, and would have killed him instantly, had not one Davis at this critical moment cut the bowstring with his sword. So completely was the object of the expedition effected, that the remaining Pequots were filled with such terror, that they burned their wigwams and fled from their shore. The greatest part of them went towards New York. Mason was sent out to pursue them, and he took 100 prisoners of the old men, women, and children. The rest, about two hundred in number, soon submitted themselves, engaging never to live in their country again, and becoming subject to the sachems of Mohegan and Narragansett with the disgraceful necessity of never again being called Pequots.

Soon after this war Mason was appointed by the government of Connecticut maj. gen. of all their forces, & continued in this office till his death. He remained a magistrate, to which station he was first chosen in 1642, till May 1660, when he was elected deputy governor. In this office he continued ten years, till May 1670, when his infirmities induced him to retire from public life. After the Pequot war, at the request of the inhabi-

tants of Saybrook and for the defence of the colony he removed from Windsor to that place in 1647. Thence in 1659 he removed to Norwich, where he died in 1672 or 1673, aged 72. He left 3 sons, Samuel, John, and Daniel, whose descendants are numerous; one of them is Jeremiah Mason of Portsmouth. Mason held the same reputation for military talents in Connecticut, which Standish held in Plymouth colony. Both rendered the most important services to their country. Both were bred to arms in the Dutch Netherlands. Standish was of short stature; but Mason was tall and portly, and equally distinguished for his courage & vigor. He was also a gentleman of prudence and correct morals. At the request of the general court he drew up and published a brief history of the Pequot war. It is reprinted in Increase Mather's relation of troubles by the Indians, 1677. It was also republished more correctly, with an introduction and some explanatory notes, by Thomas Prince in 1736.—*Introd. to Mason's hist.*; *Trumbull*, i. 68–87, 337; *Holmes*.

MASON, George, an eminent statesman of Virginia, was a member of the general convention, which in 1787 framed the constitution of the United States, but refused to sign his name, as one of that body, to the instrument, which they had produced. In the following year he was a member of the Virginia convention, which considered the proposed plan of federal government. He united with Henry, and opposed its adoption with great energy. He thought, that the confederation was about to be converted into a consolidated government, for which, he said, many of the members of the general convention avowed an attachment; and he was desirous of introducing amendments. He contended for the necessity of an article, reserving to the state all powers not delegated. This article is now among the amendments of the constitution. He wished also, that there should be a limitation to the continuance of the president in office. So averse was he to that section, which al-

lowed the slave trade for twenty years, that, attached as he was to the union of all the States, he declared, that he would not admit the southern states into the union, unless they would agree to discontinue the traffic. He died at his seat at Gunston Hall, Virginia, in the autumn of 1792, aged 67.

MASON, John M., D. D., minister in New York, was the son Dr. John M., minister of the Scotch church in N. Y. who died in 1792, aged 57. He was born March 19, 1770, and was graduated at Columbia college in 1789. Having studied theology with his father, he completed his education at Edinburgh. In 1792 he succeeded his father in the church in Cedar street. By his letters on frequent communion, written in 1798, the associate reformed churches were induced to change the old custom of communing but twice a year for a more frequent commemoration of the death of the Redeemer. Appointed professor of theology in 1801, he performed the duties until his health declined. In 1810 his connexion with Cedar street church was dissolved, and in 1812 he became the pastor of a new church in Murray street. From 1811 to 1816 he was the provost of Columbia college. In 1816 he travelled in Europe for the benefit of his health; in 1819 he suffered from two paralytic attacks. From 1821 he presided over Dickinson college in Pennsylvania until 1824, when he returned to New York, and lingered the rest of his days the shadow of what he once was. He died Dec. 27, 1829, aged 59.

He was eminent for erudition and for his intellectual powers. As a preacher he was uncommonly eloquent. But he was harsh and overbearing, somewhat in proportion "to the robustness of his faculties of mind and body." He edited for some years the Christian's magazine, in which he had a controversy with bishop Hobart on episcopalianism; in that work his letters on frequent communion, a plea for communion on catholic principles, and other writings are found. He published a sermon, preached before the N. Y. missions-

ry society, 1797; before the London missionary society about 1802; an oration on the death of Washington, 1800; of Hamilton, 1804. Four volumes of his sermons were published in 1832.

MASON, Armistead T., general, a senator of the U. S., was the son of Stephens Thompson Mason, a senator from Virginia, and was born in 1785. He ably defended Norfolk in 1812. On the resignation of Mr. Gles he was elected senator in his place in 1816, the term of office expiring in 1817. In consequence of a political dispute with his relative, John McCarty, they fought a duel with muskets at Bladensburg Feb. 6, 1819, when gen. Mason was killed, aged 33. In the correspondence with his antagonist, which was published, he manifested the most malignant ferocity. The benevolent temper, enjoined by the gospel of Jesus Christ, would have excluded from his heart that hatred of his brother, which led to his own destruction. Since the beginning of the present century there have been more than a hundred murders committed by duellists in this country, and the blood of more than a hundred unavenged murders cries to heaven against our guilty land. Maj. Campbell was executed in London in Sept. 1808 for killing capt. Boyd in a duel; yet in our republic no "honorable murderer" has yet been brought to the gallows. Blackstone, in expounding the law of England, says of deliberate duelling that "both parties meet avowedly with an intent to murder." The law of God and the laws of our country require, that the murderer shall be put to death.

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the United States of America, was formerly divided into the two colonies of Plymouth and of Massachusetts bay, which were distinct for many years. Roger Williams, who was skilful in the Indian language, and anxious to ascertain the import of the names of places, says, "I had learnt, that the Massachusetts was so called from the Blue Hills." Cotton in his ms. vocabulary of the language of the Plymouth Indians gives the mean-

ing "an *hill* in the form of an *arrote's head*." But as Wachusett in the Indian means a *hill*, and as Eliot in his Bible gives Mahsag as meaning *great*, the combination of Mahsag Wachusett, meaning Great Hill, [the Blue hill of Milton] would make the word Massachusetts. Plymouth was first settled in Dec. 1620 by persons, who intended to commence a plantation in the territory of the south Virginia company, but who on account of the advanced season of the year were induced to establish themselves where they first landed. They formed a government for themselves, and chose Mr. Carver for their governor. In 1620 all the land from sea to sea between the fortieth and forty eighth degrees of north latitude was granted to the council at Plymouth in England. From this company a patent was obtained in 1621. For several years the whole property of the colony was in common. The governor, who was chosen annually, had at first but one assistant; in 1624 he had five; and in 1633 the number was increased to seven. The last patent was obtained in 1630, by which the colonists were allowed to establish their own government. The first house of representatives was formed in 1639, being rendered necessary by the increase of the inhabitants and the extension of the settlements. The patent of Massachusetts bay was obtained in 1628. This colony was bounded on the south by a line 3 miles distant from Charles' river, which passes between Cambridge and Boston. In the same year a few people under the government of John Endicott began a settlement at Naumkeak, now Salem. In 1629 a form of government was settled, and 13 persons, resident on the plantation, were intrusted with the sole management of the affairs of the colony. Of these persons one was the governor and twelve were counsellors. All these were but deputy officers, as they were appointed by the governor and company in England. This state of things however lasted but a short time. It was soon determined to transfer the government entirely to New

England. Governor Winthrop accordingly came over in 1630 with about 1500 persons, bringing the charter with him. This instrument vested the whole executive power in the governor, deputy governor, and 19 assistants, and the legislative power in a general court, composed of the above and of the freemen of the colony. This assembly was authorized to elect their governor and all necessary officers. But the provisions of the charter were not very carefully observed. The emigrants, considering themselves as subject to no laws excepting those of reason, and equity, and scripture, modelled their government according to their own pleasure. Early in 1631 the general court ordained, that the governor, deputy governor, and assistants should be chosen by the freemen alone; they directed that there should be two courts instead of four in a year; in May 1634 they created a representative body; they established judicatories of various kinds; and in 1644 the general court was divided into the two houses of deputies and of magistrates, each of which was to send its acts to the other for approbation. The assistants and the general court for four years often judged and punished in a summary way without a jury; and within three years after it was enacted, that there should be no trial, which should affect life or residence in the country, without a jury of freemen, the general court violated this law in passing sentence of banishment in 1637. Massachusetts continued to increase till the Indian war of 1675 and 1676, which occasioned great distress. About 600 of the inhabitants of New England were killed, and 12 or 13 towns were entirely destroyed, and this colony was the greatest sufferer. In 1684 the charter of Massachusetts was declared to be forfeited by the high court of chancery in England in consequence of well founded charges of disrespect to the laws of England, and of tendencies toward exercising the rights of a free state. In 1686 Joseph Dudley received his commission of president of New England, though Plymouth was not included; but

at the close of the year Andros arrived with a commission, which included that colony. In 1689 this tyrannical governor was deposed and imprisoned by an indignant people, and Massachusetts and Plymouth re-established their old government. In 1692 a charter was obtained, which constituted Massachusetts a province, and added to the colony of Plymouth the province of Maine, the province of Nova Scotia, and the Elizabeth islands, and Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. From this period Massachusetts and Plymouth were blended and under one government. This new charter greatly abridged the liberties of the people. Formerly they had chosen their governor; but now the appointment of the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary, and all the officers of admiralty was vested in the crown. Other important changes were made. This charter continued till the late revolution. During the attempts of Shute, Burnet, and other governors to procure a fixed salary, which should make them independent of the people, the general court showed a determination to prevent the removal of any barrier against tyranny. While the claims of British taxation were discussed from the year 1765 till the commencement of the war, Massachusetts was conspicuous for the unshaken and persevering spirit, with which the cause of liberty was supported. In Oct. 1774 a provincial congress assumed the government, and July 1775 elected counsellors, as under the old charter. The constitution was formed by a convention in March 1780, and amended in 1820. The district of Maine was made a distinct State in the year 1820. By the constitution the legislative powers are vested in a general court, consisting of a senate and a house of representatives, annually chosen, which have a negative upon each other; and no act can be passed without the approbation of the governor, unless after a revisal two thirds of both branches are in favor of it. The governor is chosen every year by the people, and he has a council composed of

the lieutenant governor, and nine others, chosen by the general court, without whose advice he can exercise none of his powers, except such as are incident to his office of commander in chief. The governor is called 'his Excellency,' and the lieutenant governor 'his Honor.' The judges may be removed on address. In 1786 there was an insurrection in Massachusetts, occasioned by the scarcity of money and the pressure of taxes and of debts to individuals. A convention from fifty towns in Hampshire county met at Hatfield in Aug. and drew up a catalogue of grievances. In the same month a body of insurgents took possession of the court house in Northampton; and in a short time the flame of open opposition to government was enkindled in other counties. But the rebellion was suppressed in 1787 with the loss of but few lives. Since then internal peace has existed.—*Morton; Prince; Winthrop; Hutchinson; Minot; Gordon; Holmes.*

MASSASSOIT, sachem or king of the Womponoags or Womponoogs, whose authority extended from Narragansett bay to Massachusetts bay, is sometimes called their great sagamore and great sachem; but, although Dr. Dwight maintains, that sachem means a principal chief and sagamore an inferior one, yet probably they are words of the same meaning, or the same word in different dialects or in different inflexions. Hubbard says the same as Dr. Dwight; but Winslow speaks of "sachems or petty governors." An ancient writer says, that the northern Indians used the term sagamore and the southern the term sachem. Purchas gives the word sagamo. Winslow, in his account of his visit to Massassoit, says, that he went to the *sachimo comco*, to the 'sachem's house;' and that Hobbamoc addressed him with the words, *Neen womasu sagimus*, 'my loving sachem.' We may then regard sachem, sachemo, sagamo, sagamore as the same. The name of M. was written by Winslow, as it was probably pronounced, *Massassowat*; also it was written *Massasoit* and *Massasoiet*. He was also called

Ashmequin, Osamekin, and Woosamequen. His residence was at Packanakick, or Pokanoket, sometimes called Sowams and Sowamset. Over against him, on the opposite side of the great bay, lived the Narragansetts: of course judge Davis mistakes in supposing, that he lived at Mount Hope. Winslow in going to Massasoit, crossed a river, which, I suppose, was Taunton; in 3 miles he came to Metapoiset, in Swansey; and four or five miles beyond was Packanokic, the residence of the sachem. A Dutch vessel had been stranded before his house. I suppose, therefore, that he lived at *Warren*, and that Sowams, or Sowamset was Swansey, though the town was so called from Swansey in Wales, whence some of the first inhabitants came. March 22, 1621 he visited the English pilgrims at Plymouth with his brother, Quadequina, and a train of 60 men, and presented himself on Spring hill. The gov. sent Mr. Winslow to invite him to a treaty. While Quadequina detained Mr. W. as a hostage, the sachem with 20 unarmed men met capt. Standish and a few men at the Town brook, where they saluted each other. Massasoit was then conducted to gov. Carver and made a treaty, the articles of which he always faithfully observed. The league lasted to 1675. It was stipulated, "that neither he nor his should injure any of ours; that if any unjustly warred against him, we would aid him, and if any warred against us, he should aid us." He was "a portly man, in his best years, grave of countenance, spare of speech." The Narragansetts under Canonicus being hostile to him, he was glad of the friendship of the whites. In July E. Winslow visited the sachem at his residence, and was kindly received. When he was sick in March 1623 Mr. Winslow, accompanied by John Hampden, "a gentleman of London," visited him. This was probably the celebrated Hampden. Massasoit, who was very sick, in his gratitude said, "I will never forget this kindness;" and he disclosed the Indian conspiracy for the destruction of the Plymouth settlers.

Capt. Standish in consequence killed the ring leaders. The benevolent visit was the means of saving the colony from destruction. M. died about 1655, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander: king Philip was another son.—*Belknap* 11. 229, 290.

MATHER, Richard, minister of Dorchester, the son of Thomas M., was born in Lancashire, England, in 1596. At the age of 15 he was invited to take the instruction of a school at Toxteth, near Liverpool. After suffering for some time that anxiety and distress, which the knowledge of his own character as a sinner produced, he in his 18th year found peace and joy in the gospel of the Redeemer. In May 1618 he was admitted a student at Oxford; but in a few months afterwards he became the minister of Toxteth, being ordained by the bishop of Chester. Here he continued about 15 years without any interruption of his benevolent labors. He preached every Tuesday at Prescott, and he always seized the opportunity, which his attendance upon funerals afforded, for imparting instruction to the living. He was silenced for nonconformity to the established church in 1633, but through the influence of his friends was soon restored. He was again suspended in 1634, as he had never worn the surplice, and could not adopt the ceremonies, which were enjoined. Having resolved to seek the peaceable enjoyment of the rights of conscience and the purity of Christian ordinances in N. England, he escaped the pursuivants, who were endeavoring to apprehend him, and embarked at Bristol in May 1635. Aug. 17th he arrived in Boston harbor. He was in a few months invited to Dorchester; and, as the first church had removed with Mr. Warham to Windsor, a new church was formed, of which he was constituted the teacher Aug. 23, 1636. He assisted Mr. Eliot and Mr. Welde in 1640 in making the N. England version of the psalms. The model of church discipline, which he presented to the synod of 1643, was the one, which was chiefly adopted in preference

to the models, prepared by Mr. Cotton and Mr. Partridge. He died in the peace of the Christian, April 22, 1669, aged 73. His first wife was the daughter of Edmund Houlst; his second was Sarah, widow of John Cotton. His 6 sons were by his first wife. Though in his old age he experienced many infirmities, yet, such had been his health, that for half a century he was not detained by sickness so much as one Sunday from his public labors. He was a pious Christian, a good scholar, and a plain and useful preacher. He was careful to avoid foreign and obscure words, and unnecessary citation of Latin sentences, that all might understand him. While his voice was loud and distinct, there was also a vehemency and dignity in his manner. He wrote the discourse about the church covenant, and the answer to 32 questions, published in 1639, which pass under the name of the elders of N. England. He wrote also a modest and brotherly answer to Charles Herle's book against the independency of churches, 1644; a reply to Rutherford, or a defence of the answer to Herle's book, 1646; an heart melting exhortation, &c. in a letter to his countrymen of Lancashire, 1650; a catechism; a treatise of justification, 1652; a letter to Mr. Hooker to prove, that it was lawful for a minister to administer the sacrament to a congregation not particularly under his care; election ser. about 1660; an answer to Mr. Davenport's work against the propositions of the synod of 1662. He also prepared for the press sermons on the second epistle of Peter, and an elaborate defence of the churches of N. England.—*Wood's Athenæ Oxon.* ii. 427, 428; *Magnalia*, iii. 122—130; *Hist. col.* viii. 10; *I. Mather's account of his life.*

MATHER, Samuel, minister of Dublin, Ireland, the son of the preceding, was born in Lancashire May 13, 1626. Accompanying his father to this country, he was graduated at Harvard college in 1645. He was appointed the first fellow of the college and he was held in such estimation by the students, whom he instructed, that, when he left them, they

put on badges of mourning. When he began to preach, he spent some time in Rowley as an assistant to Mr. Rogers. A church having been gathered in the north part of Boston, he was invited to take the charge of it; but, after preaching there one winter, he was induced to go to England in 1650. The church, which he left, was afterwards under the pastoral care of his brother, Increase Mather. In England he was appointed chaplain of Magdalen college, Oxford. He then preached in Scotland and Ireland. In Dublin he was senior fellow of Trinity college, and was settled the minister of the church of St. Nicholas. Though he refused several benefices, that were offered by the lord deputy, because he did not wish to have the episcopalian ministers displaced; yet soon after the restoration he was suspended on a charge of sedition. Returning to England, he was minister at Burton wood, till ejected by the Bartholomew act in 1662. He afterwards gathered a church at his own house in Dublin, where he died in peace Oct. 29, 1671, aged 45. He was succeeded by his brother, Nathaniel Mather. As a preacher he held the first rank, and his name was known throughout the kingdom. His discourses were remarkable for clearness of method. He published a wholesome caveat for a time of liberty, 1652; a defence of the protestant religion against popery, 1671; an irenicum, or an essay for union among the presbyterians, independents, and anabaptists; a treatise against stunted liturgies; a piece against Valentine Greatarick, who pretended to cure diseases by stroking; a course of sermons on the types of the old testament, with some discourses against popish superstitions.—*Wood's Athenæ Oxon.* ii. 489, 490; *Magn.*, iv. 143—153; *Nonconform. memorial*, ii. 355—357.

MATHER, Nathaniel, minister in London, the son of Richard Mather, was born in Lancaster March 20, 1630. After his arrival in this country with his father, he was educated at Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1647.

He afterwards went to England, and was presented to the living at Barnstable by Oliver Cromwell in 1656. Upon his ejection in 1662 he went into Holland and was a minister at Rotterdam. About the year 1671 or or 1672 he succeeded his brother, Samuel Mather, at Dublin. Thence he removed to London, where he was pastor of a congregational church, and one of the lecturers at Pinner's hall. He died July 26, 1697, aged 67. He was buried in the burying ground near Bunhill fields, and there is upon his tombstone a long Latin inscription, written by Dr. Watts, which ascribes to him a high character for genius, learning, piety, and ministerial fidelity. He published the righteousness of God by faith upon all, who believe, 1694; a discussion of the lawfulness of a pastor's officiating in another's church; 23 sermons, preached at Pinner's hall, and Lime street, taken in short hand as they were delivered, 1701; a fast sermon.—*Calamy's contin.* i. 257—258.

MATHER, Eleazer, first minister of Northampton, Mass., the son of Richard Mather, was born May 13, 1637. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1656. Having preached about two years at Northampton, when a church was gathered there in 1661 he was ordained its minister June 23d. He died July 24, 1669, aged 32. His wife was the daughter of John Warham: she married after his death S. Stoddard. His daughter married Rev. John Williams. He was admired as a man of talents and exalted piety, and as a zealous and eminently useful preacher. After his death there was published from his manuscripts a serious exhortation to the succeeding and present generation, being the substance of his last sermons, 1671.—*Magn.*, 111. 130.

MATHER, Increase, D. D., president of Harvard college, the son of Richard Mather, was born at Dorchester June 21, 1639. He was graduated in 1656. Beginning to preach in the next year, and being invited by his brother to Dublin, he embarked for England July 3, 1657, and after an absence of 4 years returned

in Aug. 1661. In the next month he was invited to preach at the north church in Boston, though he was not ordained there till May 27, 1664. Two years before this, when the controversy respecting the subjects of baptism was agitated, he opposed the results of the synod, but, being convinced by the arguments of Mr. Mitchell, he afterwards defended the synodical propositions. He was a member of the synod of 1679, and drew up the result, which was then agreed on. When king Charles II expressed his wish that the charter of Mass. might be resigned into his hands in 1683, Dr. Mather zealously opposed a compliance with his majesty's pleasure. In 1688 he sailed for England as agent of the province to procure redress of grievances. After several years of important services he returned with a new charter, and arrived at Boston May 14, 1692. He had the sole nomination of the first governor. After his arrival the general court appointed a day of public thanksgiving for his safe return, and for the settlement of the government. During the witchcraft delusion he opposed the violent measures, which were adopted. He wrote a book to prove, that the devil might appear in the shape of an innocent man, by means of which a number of persons, convicted of witchcraft, escaped the execution of the sentence. After the death of Mr. Oakes in 1681 the care of Harvard college devolved upon him. But as his church refused to relinquish him, he only made weekly visits to Cambridge until the appointment of president Rogers in the following year. After his death he was again called to the presidency of the college June 11, 1685, and he continued in this station till Sept. 6, 1701, when he resigned in consequence of an act of the general court, requiring the president to reside at Cambridge. He was unwilling to leave his church, though his son, Cotton Mather, had been settled as his colleague for a number of years. Mr. Willard succeeded him. After a long life of benevolent exertion, he died in Boston Aug. 23, 1723, aged 84, having been a

preacher sixty six years, 62 of which were passed in the ministry in Boston. His wife was Maria, the daughter of John Cotton. He had 6 daughters and 3 sons: Sarah married Rev. Mr. Walter, and Abigail Rev. John White.

He was a man of great learning and of extensive influence and usefulness. Soon after his return from England he procured an act, authorizing the college to create bachelors and doctors of theology, which power was not given by its former charter. As president he was careful not only to give the students direction in their literary pursuits, but also to impart to them religious instruction. He frequently called them one by one into the library, and there with the affection of a parent and the fidelity of a minister of the gospel he would confer with them respecting the salvation of their souls, and solemnly charge them to renounce their sins, to embrace the gospel, and to devote themselves to the service of God. He usually preached to them every week, and his sermons, both at Cambridge and in Boston, were designed to impress the conscience as well as to enlighten the mind. He considered him as the best preacher, who taught with the greatest simplicity. His delivery was somewhat peculiar. He usually spoke with deliberation, but at times, when uttering an impressive sentence, his voice became the voice of thunder. Always committing his sermons to memory, he never used his notes in the pulpit. Sixteen hours in every day were commonly spent in his study, and in his retirement he repeatedly addressed himself to the Lord, his Maker. He always kept a diary, designed for his improvement in religion. Such was his benevolence, that he devoted a tenth part of all his income to charitable purposes. His portrait is in the library of the Mass. historical society. The following is a list of his publications. The mystery of Israel's salvation, 1659; the life and death of Richard Mather, 1670; wo to drunkards, 1673; the day of trouble near; important truths about conversion, 1674; the first princi-

ples of N. England; a discourse concerning the subject of baptism, and consociation of churches; the wicked man's portion; the times of men in the hands of God, 1675; history of the war with the Indians from June 24, 1675, to Aug. 12, 1676; a relation of troubles of N. Eng. from the Indians from the beginning; an historical discourse on the prevalency of prayer; renewal of covenant the duty of decaying and distressed churches, 1677; pray for the rising generation, 1678; a call to the rising generation, 1679; the divine right of infant baptism; the great concernment of a covenant people; heaven's alarm to the world, 1680; animadversions upon a narrative of the baptists, 1681; diatriba de signo filii hominis; practical truths; the church a subject of persecution, 1682; a discourse concerning comets, 1683; remarkable providences; the doctrine of divine providence, 1684; an arrow against profane and promiscuous dances, 1685; the mystery of Christ; the greatest of sinners exhorted; a sermon on an execution for murder, 1686; a testimony against superstitions, 1687; de successu evangelii apud Indos epistola, 1688; the unlawfulness of using common prayer, and of swearing on the book, 1689; several papers relating to the state of N. England; the revolution justified, 1690; election sermon, 1693; the blessing of primitive counsellors; cases of conscience concerning witchcraft; an essay on the power of a pastor for the administration of sacraments, 1693; whether a man may marry his wife's own sister; solemn advice to young men, 1695; a treatise of angels, 1696; a discourse on man's not knowing his time; the case of conscience concerning the eating of blood, 1697; funeral sermon on J. Baily, 1698; the surest way to the highest honor; on hardness of heart; the folly of sinning, 1699; the order of the gospel vindicated, 1700; the blessed hope, 1701; remarks on a sermon of George Keith; Ichabod, or the glory departing, an election sermon; the Christian religion the only true religion; the excellency of public spirit, 1702; the duty of parents

to pray for their children; soul saving gospel truths, 1703; the voice of God in the stormy winds; practical truths to promote holiness, 1704; meditations on the glory of Christ, 1705; a discourse concerning earthquakes; a testimony against sacrilege; a dissertation concerning right to sacraments, 1706; meditations on death; a disquisition concerning right to sacraments, 1707; a dissertation wherein the strange doctrine of Mr. Stoddard is refuted, 1708; on the future conversion of the Jews, confuting Dr. Lightfoot, and Mr. Baxter; against cursing and swearing, 1709; concerning faith and prayer for the kingdom of Christ; at the artillery election on being very courageous; awakening truths tending to conversion, 1710; meditations on the glory of the heavenly world; concerning the death of the righteous; the duty of the children of godly parents, 1711; burnings bewailed; remarks upon an answer to a book against the common prayer; meditations on the sanctification of the Lord's day, 1712; a plain discourse showing who shall not enter into heaven; a funeral sermon for his daughter in law, 1713; on the death of his consort, 1714; Jesus Christ a mighty Savior, and other subjects, 1715; a disquisition concerning ecclesiastical councils; there is a God in heaven; the duty and dignity of aged servants of God, 1716; at the ordination of his grandson; sermons on the beatitudes; practical truths plainly delivered with an ordination sermon, 1718; five sermons on several subjects, one of them on the author's birth day, 1719; a testimony to the order of the churches, 1720; advice to children of godly ancestors, a sermon concluding the Boston lectures on early piety; several sheets in favor of inoculation for the small pox, 1721; a dying pastor's legacy; Elijah's mantle, 1722.—*Remarkables of I. Mather; Non-conform. memor.* II. 245—249; *Magn.* IV. 130, 131; v. 77—84; VI. 2.

MATHER, Cotton, D. D. F. R. S., minister in Boston, was the son of the preceding, and grandson of John Cotton. He was born in Boston Feb. 12, 1663.

Distinguished for early piety, when he was a school boy he endeavored to persuade his youthful companions frequently to lift up their hearts to their Maker and heavenly Friend, and he even wrote for them some forms of devotion. He had also the courage to reprove their vices. At the age of 14 he began to observe days of secret fasting and prayer, reading commonly 15 chapters in the bible every day. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1678, having made uncommon proficiency in his studies. At this early period of his life he drew up systems of the sciences, and wrote remarks upon the books, which he read, and thus matured his understanding. At the age of 17 he approached the Lord's table with affectionate reliance upon Jesus Christ for salvation. Having been occupied for some time in the study of theology, he was ordained minister of the north church in Boston as colleague with his father, May 13, 1684. Here he passed his days unwearied and unceasing in his exertions to promote the glory of his Maker, and the highest welfare of his brethren. He died in the assurance of Christian faith Feb. 13, 1728, aged 65. His first wife was the daughter of col. John Phillips; his second, widow Hubbard, daughter of Dr. John Clark; his third, widow George, daughter of Samuel Lee. By his two first wives he had 15 children. He was a man of unequalled industry, of vast learning, of unfeigned piety, and of most disinterested and expansive benevolence. He was also distinguished for his credulity, for his pedantry, and for his want of judgment and taste. No person in America had so large a library, or had read so many books, or retained so much of what he read. So precious did he consider time, that to prevent visits of unnecessary length he wrote over his study door in capital letters, "be short." Still his manners were never morose, but easy and obliging. His social talents and various knowledge rendered his conversation interesting and instructive. Every morning he usually read a chapter of the

Old Testament in Hebrew and another in the French, and a chapter of the New Testament in Greek. Besides the French he understood also the Spanish and Iroquois, and in these languages he published treatises. There were two books, in which he every day wrote something. In the one, which he called his *quotidiana*, he transcribed passages from the authors, which he read. In the other, which was his diary, he noted the events of the day, his imperfections and sins, and every thing, which might subserve his religious improvement. By this diary it appears, that in one year he kept sixty fasts, and twenty vigils, and published fourteen books, besides discharging the duties of his pastoral office. As a minister of the gospel he was most exemplary. Always proposing in his sermons to make some particular impression upon the minds of his hearers, the whole discourse had relation to this object, and he endeavored to make his sentences short, that those, who took notes, might do it with more ease. His discourses without doubt were equal in length to those of his brethren, which he himself informs us usually went a good way into the second hour. He kept a list of the members of his church, and frequently prayed for each separately. Those especially, whose cases had been mentioned on the Sabbath in the house of public worship, were remembered by him in his secret addresses to the throne of grace. He usually allotted one or two afternoons in a week to visiting the families of his congregation, and in these visits he addressed both the parents and the children, exhorting the former to faithfulness, and endeavoring to instruct the latter by asking them questions, and recommending to them secret prayer and reading of the scriptures. When he left them he recommended to their consideration a particular text of scripture. As he published many pious books, he was continually putting them into the hands of persons, to whom he thought they would be useful. His success seemed to correspond with his fidelity. In the first year of his ministry about 30 were added

to his church; and he received the benedictions of many dying believers, who spoke of his labors as the means of their salvation. He promoted the establishment of several useful societies, particularly a society for suppressing disorders and for the reformation of manners, and a society of peace makers, whose object was to prevent law suits and to compose differences. He arranged the business of every day in the morning, always inquiring by what means he could be useful to his fellow men, and endeavoring to devise new methods of doing good. He did not content himself with contriving plans, but vigorously executed them. When he travelled, he commonly had for a companion some young gentleman, to whom he might impart instruction, and he used to pray with him in private, when they lodged together. Notwithstanding his benevolent labors and unwearied industry, he expressed the greatest humility, and spoke of his days as passed in sloth and sin. He took some interest in the political concerns of his country, and on this account as well as on account of his faithful reproof of iniquity he had many enemies. Many abusive letters were sent him, all of which he tied up in a packet and wrote upon the cover, "libels; Father, forgive them." Though he derived much satisfaction from his theological and literary pursuits; yet he declared, that in performing an act of benevolence to some poor and suffering Christian he found much higher pleasure. In his diary he says, "as for the delights of the world, I know of none comparable to those, which I take in communion with my Savior. As for the riches of this world, I use no labor for them. In my Savior I have unsearchable riches; and in my fruition of him I have a full supply of all my wants. As for the honors of this world, I do nothing to gain honors for myself. To be employed in the Lord's work, for the advancement of his kingdom, is all the honor that I wish for."

His publications amounted to 332. Many of them indeed were small, such as single sermons; but others were of

considerable magnitude. His essays to do good, 12mo. 1710, is a volume peculiarly excellent. It has lately been reprinted. Dr. Franklin ascribed all his usefulness in the world to his reading it in early life. His Christian philosopher, 8vo. 1721, was admired in England. His directions for a candidate of the ministry, 12mo. 1725, gained him a vast number of letters of thanks. Others of his larger works are the life of his father, and ratio disciplinæ fratrum Nov-Anglorum, or an account of the discipline professed and practised in the churches of New England. But his largest and most celebrated work is his *Magnalia Christi Americana*, or the ecclesiastical history of New England from its first planting in 1625 to the year 1698, in seven books, folio, 1702. His style abounds with puerilities, puns, and strange conceits, and he makes a great display of learning; but no man was so thoroughly acquainted with the history of New England, and he has saved numerous important facts from oblivion. In the work are contained biographical accounts of many of the first settlers, both governors and ministers. It appears, that he gave full credit to the stories of witchcraft; but he was not singular in his credulity. Even Dr. Watts wrote to him, "I am persuaded, that there was much immediate agency of the devil in those affairs, and perhaps there were some real witches too." The catalogue of his publications in his life, written by his son, occupies eighteen pages; and the whole therefore could not with convenience be here inserted. He published many funeral sermons. Among his other works, which are principally occasional sermons or pious tracts, is the *Wonders of the invisible world*, 4to. 1692; and *Psalterium Americanum*, or the book of Psalms in blank verse, with illustrations, 1718. Besides his numerous publications, he left behind him in manuscript the angel of Bethesda, in which he placed under every disease not only suitable religious instructions, but the most simple and easy medicines; a large treatise, designed to promote union among protestants; *Golia-*

thus *detruncatus*, against Mr. Whiston, to prove that most of the Antenicene fathers were orthodox and not Arian; and *Biblia Americana*, or the sacred scriptures of the Old and New Testament illustrated. This learned work, which it was once proposed to publish in three folio volumes, is now in the library of the Mass. historical society.—*Life by S. Mather; Middleton's biog. evang.* iv. 233-240.

MATHER, Samuel, minister of Windsor, Conn., the son of Timo. M., of Dorchester, and the grandson of Richard M., was graduated at Harvard college in 1671; was ordained in 1682; and died March 18, 1726, aged 76. His predecessors were Warham and Huit; his successor was Jonathan Marsh. An unhappy division existed in Windsor from 1667 to 1680. The two preachers, neither of whom were ordained, were Mr. Chauncy and Mr. Woodbridge. But the two churches and town happily united in Mr. Mather and lived in harmony during his ministry. He was one of the first trustees of Yale college, from 1700 to 1724.

MATHER, Samuel, D. D., minister in Boston, the son of Cotton M., was graduated at Harvard college in 1723. He was ordained in the same church, in which his father was settled, as colleague with Mr. Gee June 21, 1732. In about ten years a separation occurred, in consequence, it is believed, of a difference of views in regard to the revival of religion at that period. A church was built for him in Bennet street by persons, who withdrew with him from the old north church. He was their pastor till his death June 27, 1785, aged 79. He was buried, by his own direction, without any ceremony. A society of universalists purchased his church and still occupy it. Dr. Mather published a sermon on the death of William Waldron, 1727; of his father, 1728; life of his father, 8vo. 1729; essay on gratitude, 1799; on the death of queen Caroline, 1798; an apology for the liberties of the churches in N. England, 8vo. 1798; artillery election sermon, 1739;

on the death of T. Hutchinson, 1740 ; of the prince of Wales, 1751 ; of William Welsted and Ellis Gray, 1753 ; dissertation on the name of Jehovah, 1760 ; convention sermon, 1762 ; essay on the Lord's prayer, 1766 ; a modest account of the salutations in ancient times, 1768, anonymous ; the sacred minister, a poem, in blank verse, 1773 ; America known to the ancients, 1774 ; all men will not be saved forever, in answer to Chauncy, 1781.—*Hist. col.* III. 258, 263 ; *Holmes.*

MATIGNON, Francis Anthony, D. D., catholic minister in Boston, was born at Paris Nov. 10, 1753. Appointed professor in the college of Navarre in 1785, after some years he received an annuity from the king, which made him independent. The revolution compelling him to leave France, bp. Carroll sent him from Baltimore to Boston Aug. 20, 1792 ; in 1796 he received Mr. Cheverus as his colleague. He died Sept. 19, 1818. He was gentle and courteous, learned and eloquent ; and assisted by the higher eloquence of Mr. Cheverus the decayed catholic society was rendered flourishing.

MATTHEWS, John, governor of S. Carolina, was a patriot of the revolution, and in 1776 a judge of the supreme court. He was appointed in 1780 a delegate to congress, in which body his services were important. He succeeded Mr. Rutledge in 1782 as governor for one year, and in 1784 was appointed a judge in the court of equity. He died at Charleston Nov. 1802, aged 58.

MAVERICK, John, one of the first ministers of Dorchester, and colleague pastor with Warham, lived in England 40 miles from Exeter ; he arrived at Nantasket May 30, 1630, and died at Boston Feb. 3, 1636, aged about 60. He was a man of a humble spirit and eminently useful. Most of his church removed to Windsor.

MAXCY, Jonathan, D. D., president of 3 colleges, was born at Attleborough, Mass., Sept. 2, 1763, and was graduated in 1787 at the college in Providence, of the baptist church in which town he was ordained the pastor, Sept. 8, 1791. He

was also professor of divinity in the college, and 11 years the president from Sept. 6, 1792. In his pastoral office he was succeeded by S. Gano. In 1801 he succeeded Dr. Edwards as the president of Union college in Schenectady, in which office he was succeeded by Dr. Nott in 1804. For the next 15 years he was the first president of the college of S. Carolina in Columbia, where he died June 4, 1820, aged 52. He married a daughter of commodore Hopkins of Providence. He published a discourse on the death of pres. Manning ; a discourse on the atonement, 1796 ; address to a class, 1797 ; a funeral sermon before the legislature, 1818.

MAYHEW, Thomas, governor of Martha's Vineyard and the neighboring islands, resided at Watertown, Mass. in 1636. In Oct. 1641 he obtained of the agent of lord Stirling a grant of the above lands. In the following year he began a settlement at Edgarton. In about 30 years these islands were attached to New York, and in 1692 they were annexed to Massachusetts. He gave his son much assistance in the benevolent work of converting the heathen. The Indian sachems were afraid, that the reception of the Christian religion would deprive them of their power ; but governor Mayhew convinced them, that religion and government were distinct, and by his prudent conduct removed their prejudices against the truth. Having persuaded them to adopt the English administration of justice, and having proved himself their father and friend, they became exceedingly attached to him and at length submitted themselves to the crown of England. After the death of his son, as he was acquainted with the language of the Indians, and as he saw no prospect of procuring a stated minister for them, he began himself, at the age of 70, to preach to the natives as well as to the English. Notwithstanding his advanced years and his office of governor, he sometimes travelled on foot near 20 miles through the woods in order to impart the knowledge of the gospel to those, that

sat in darkness. He persuaded the natives at Gayhead to receive the gospel, which they had before opposed. Between the years 1664 and 1667 he was much assisted by John Cotton. When an Indian church was formed Aug. 22, 1670, the members of it desired him, though above fourscore, to become their pastor; but, as he declined, they chose Hiacoomes. When Philip's war commenced in 1675, the Indians of Martha's Vineyard could count twenty times the number of the English, & the latter would probably have been extirpated, had not the Christian religion been introduced; but now all was peace, and Mr. Mayhew employed some of his converts as a guard. While his zeal to promote the gospel was yet unabated, he died in 1691, aged 92. In his last moments his heart was filled with Christian joy.—*Prince's account, annexed to Mayhew's Indian converts, 280, 292-302.*

MAYHEW, Thomas, the first minister of Martha's Vineyard, the only son of the preceding, in 1642 accompanied him to that island, where he became the minister of the English. He beheld with Christian compassion the miserable Indians, who were ignorant of the true God; he studied their language; he conciliated their affection; and he taught them the truths of the gospel. The first convert was Hiacoomes in 1643. Mr. Mayhew commenced his public instructions to the Indians in 1646, the same year, in which Mr. Eliot began his missionary exertions in a different part of the country. Many obstacles were thrown in his way; but he persevered in his benevolent labors, visiting the natives in their different abodes, lodging in their smoky wigwams, and usually spending a part of the night in relating to them portions of the scripture history. Before the close of the year 1650 a hundred Indians entered into a solemn covenant to obey the Most High God, imploring his mercy through the blood of Christ. In 1662 there were 282 of the heathens, who had embraced Christianity, and among these were

eight pawaws, or priests, who were so much interested to support the credit of their craft. He sailed for England in Nov. 1657 to communicate intelligence respecting these Indians to the society for propagating the gospel, and to procure the means of more extensive usefulness; but the vessel was lost at sea, and he died aged 36. He left 3 sons,—Matthew, who succeeded his grandfather in the government of the island in 1681 and also preached to the Indians, and died in 1710; Thomas, a judge of the common pleas for the county; and John. A grandson of Matthew was Dr. Matthew Mayhew, a man of wit and humor and uncommon powers of mind, who died before 1815 aged 85.—He had received a liberal education, and was a man of considerable learning. His talents might have procured him a settlement in places, where his maintenance would have been generous; but he chose to preach the gospel to the heathen, and cheerfully consented to live in poverty and to labor with his own hands to procure the means of subsistence for his family. Four of his letters respecting the progress of the gospel were published in London.—*Ind. converts, app. 280-292; Neal's N. E. I. 262-267; Magnalia, III. 200.*

MAYHEW, John, minister of Martha's vineyard, the son of the preceding, was born in 1652. At the age of 21 he was called to the ministry among the English at Tisbury in the middle of the island. About the same time also he began to preach to the Indians. He taught them alternately in all their assemblies every week, and assisted them in the management of their ecclesiastical concerns. For some years he received but five pounds annually for his services, but he was content, being more desirous of saving souls from death than of accumulating wealth. He sought not glory of men, and willingly remained unknown, though he possessed talents, which might have attracted applause. He died Feb. 3, 1699, aged 36, leaving an Indian church of 100 communicants, and several well instructed Indian teachers in differ-

ent congregations. In his last sickness he expressed his hope of salvation through the merits of Christ.—*Indian conv. app.*

MAYHEW, Experience, minister on Martha's Vineyard, the eldest son of the preceding, was born Jan. 27, 1673. In March 1694, about five years after the death of his father, he began to preach to the Indians, taking the oversight of five or six of their assemblies. The Indian language had been familiar to him from infancy, and he was employed by the commissioners of the society for propagating the gospel in N. England to make a new version of the Psalms and of John, which work he executed with great accuracy in 1709. He died Nov. 29, 1758, aged 85. His sons were Jonathan, Joseph, Nathan, and Zechariah. He published a sermon, entitled, all mankind by nature equally under sin, 1724; *Indian converts*, 8vo, 1727, in which he gives an account of the lives of 30 Indian ministers, and about 80 Indian men, women, and youth, worthy of remembrance on account of their piety; a letter on the Lord's supper, 1741; *grace defended*, 8vo. 1744, in which he contends, that the offer of salvation, made to sinners in the gospel, contains in it a conditional promise of the grace given in regeneration. In this, he says, he differs from most in the Calvinistic scheme; yet he supports the doctrines of original sin, of eternal decrees, and of the sovereignty of God in the salvation of man.—*Indian conv., appen.* 306, 307; *Chauncy's remarks on Landaff's sermon*, 23.

MAYHEW, Zechariah, a missionary to the Indians, the son of the preceding, was ordained at Martha's Vineyard Dec. 10, 1767, and devoted his life to the instruction of the remnants of the red men, being employed by the Mass. society for propagating the gospel among the Indians. He died March 6, 1806, aged 89. In Oct. of this year there were at Gay-head people of color in all 212. Formerly the number of Indians was very large. The age, attained by the Mayhews, is remarkable; the first Thomas died, aged

90; Experience, 84; John, grandson of the first John, 89; his brother, Jeremiah, 85; Dr. Matthew, 85; Zechariah, 79.

MAYHEW, Jonathan, D. D., minister in Boston, the son of Experience M., was born at Martha's Vineyard Oct. 8, 1720, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1744, having made uncommon proficiency in literary pursuits. He was ordained the minister of the west church in Boston June 16, 1747, as successor of the first minister, Mr. Hooper, who had embraced the episcopalian worship. Here he continued till his sudden death July 9, 1766, aged 45. He was succeeded by Dr. Howard.

He possessed superior powers of mind and in classical learning held an eminent rank. His writings evince a mind, capable of making the nicest moral distinctions, and of grasping the most abstruse metaphysical truths. Among the correspondents, which his literary character or his attachment to liberty gained him abroad, were Lardner, Benson, Kippie, Blackburne, and Hollis. From the latter he procured many rich donations for the college at Cambridge. Being a determined enemy to religious establishments, to test acts, and to ecclesiastical usurpation, he in 1763 engaged in a controversy with Mr. Apthorp respecting the proceedings of the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, of which Mr. Apthorp was a missionary. He contended, that the society was either deceived by the representations of the persons employed or was governed more by a regard to episcopacy than to charity. He was an unshaken friend of civil and religious liberty, and the spirit, which breathed in his writings, transfused itself into the minds of many of his fellow citizens, and had no little influence in producing the great events of the revolution. He was the associate of Otis, and other patriots in resisting the arbitrary claims of Great Britain. He believed it to be his duty to promote the happiness of his brethren in every possible way, and he therefore took a deep interest in political concerns. He possessed singular forti-

tude and elevation of mind. Unshackled by education, he thought for himself, and what he believed he was not afraid to avow. In his natural temper he was warm, and he had not always a full command of himself. His want of meekness and his pride are peculiarly displayed in his letter to John Cleaveland. He was, however, amiable in the several relations of life, endeared to his friends, ready to perform the offices of kindness, liberal, and charitable. Some of his contemporaries considered him as not perfectly evangelical in his sentiments. But, although he thought for himself, and wished others to enjoy the same liberty; yet he did not degrade his intellectual dignity by confounding the difference between truth and falshood, right and wrong, and saying, that it is of little consequence what a man believes. Though he was called liberal in his sentiments, his charity would not admit of attenuation and expansion to such a degree, as to embrace every one. His discourses were practical and persuasive, calculated to inform the mind, and to reach the heart. He was most interesting to the judicious and enlightened. He published seven sermons, 8vo. 1749, which for perspicuous and forcible reasoning have seldom been equalled; a discourse concerning unlimited submission, and non-resistance to the higher powers, preached Jan. 30, 1750, in which he did not speak of the royal martyr in the strain of the episcopalians; on the death of the prince of Wales, 1751; election sermon, 1754; on the earthquakes; sermons on justification, 1755; two thanksgiving sermons for the success of his majesty's arms, 1758, and two on the reduction of Quebec, 1759; a thanksgiving sermon on the entire reduction of Canada; on the death of Stephen Sewall; on the great fire in Boston, 1760; on the death of George II; striving to enter in at the strait gate explained and inculcated, 1761; Christian sobriety in eight sermons to young men, with two thanksgiving sermons; observations on the charter and conduct of the society for propagating the gospel

in foreign parts, 1763; defence of the preceding, 1764; second defence, 1765; letter of reproof to John Cleaveland; Dudleian lecture, 1765; thanksgiving sermon for the repeal of the stamp act, 1766.—*Chauncy's and Gay's serm.*

MAZZEI, Philip, a native of Tuscany, after engaging in commercial business in London, removed to Virginia. By that state he was sent on a secret mission to Europe, from which he returned in 1785. He afterwards lived in Poland in the service of the king. He died at Pisa March 19, 1816, aged 86. A notorious letter of Mr. Jefferson was addressed to him. He published *Recherches historiques et politiques sur les Etats-Unis*, 4 vol. 8vo. 1788.

MC CALL, Hugh, major in the army of the U. S., died at Savannah, Georgia, July 9, 1824, aged 57. He published a history of Georgia, 2 vols. 8vo. 1816.

MC CALLA, Daniel, D.D., minister at Wappetaw, S. Carolina, was born at Neshaminy, Penns., in 1748 of pious parents, and graduated at Princeton in 1766. He afterwards taught an academy in Philadelphia, making himself great improvement in science, acquiring also a knowledge of the French, Spanish, and Italian languages. In 1774 he was ordained pastor of the churches of New Providence and Charleston, Penns. In the war he went as a chaplain to Canada and was made a prisoner with Thomson at Trois Rivieres. For some months he was confined in a prison ship. He returned on parole at the close of 1776. After his exchange he taught an academy in Hanover county. For 21 years he was the minister of the congregational church at Wappetaw, 'Christ's church parish,' devoting himself chiefly to the critical study of the scriptures in the original languages. The death of his daughter overwhelmed him, and gave new power to his disease. He died in calm submission April 6, 1809, aged 60. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John Todd of Virginia; his only child, who married Dr. John R. Witherspoon, died at the age of 26, leaving one son.

He was an eminently learned, good, and useful man. His eloquence was almost unrivalled. He preferred the congregational form of government as most consonant to the apostolical practice. He published a sermon at the ordination of James Adams. His sermons and essays, with an account of his life by Hollingshead, were published in 2 vols. 1810.

MC CLURE, David, D. D., minister of East Windsor, Conn., was a native of Brookfield, Mass., and was graduated at Yale college in 1769. From Nov. 13, 1776 till Aug. 30, 1785 he was the minister of North Hampton, N. H., and in 1786 was installed at East Windsor, where he died June 25, 1820, aged 71. His wife was the daughter of Dr. Pomeroy. His predecessors were T. Edwards and J. Perry. Dr. M. was a respected and useful minister, and a trustee of Dartmouth college. He published, a sermon on the death of Dr. Pomeroy, 1784; on the death of Erastus Wolcott; with Dr. Parish, Memoirs of E. Wheelock, founder of Dartmouth college, 8vo. 1810; sermons on the moral law, 8vo. 1818; an account of Windsor in Hist. col. v.

MC CREA, Jane, murdered by the Indians, was the second daughter of James M., minister of Lamington, N. Jersey, who died before the revolution. After his death, she resided with her brother, col. John M. of Albany, who removed in 1773 to the neighborhood of fort Edward. His house was in what is now Northumberland, on the West side of the Hudson, 3 miles north of fort Miller falls. In July or Aug. 1777, being on a visit to the family of Mrs. Mc Neil, near fort Edward, at the close of the week, she was asked to remain until Monday. On Sunday morning, when the Indians come to the house, she concealed herself in the cellar; but they dragged her out by the hair, and, placing her on a horse, proceeded on the road towards Sandy hill. They soon met another party of Indians, returning from Argyle, where they had killed the family of Mr. Bains; these Indians disapproved the purpose of taking Miss Mc Crea to the British

camp, and one of them struck her with a tomahawk and tore off her scalp. This is the account, given by her nephew. The account of Mrs. Mc Neil is, that her lover, anxious for her safety, employed two Indians, with the promise of a barrel of rum, to bring her to him; and that in consequence of their dispute for the right of conducting her, one of them murdered her. Gates, in his letter to Burgoyne of Sept. 2, says, she "was dressed to receive her promised husband." Her brother, on hearing of her fate, sent his family the next day to Albany, and, repairing to the American camp, buried his sister with one lieut. Van Vechten 3 miles south of fort Edward. She was 23 years of age, of an amiable and virtuous character, and highly esteemed by all her acquaintance. It was said and believed, that she was engaged in marriage to capt. David Jones of the British army, a loyalist, who survived her only a few years, and died, as was supposed, of grief for her loss. Her nephew, col. James Mc Crea, lived at Saratoga in 1823.

MC DONOUGH, Thomas, commodore, was the son of a physician in New Castle county, Delaware, who was a major in the war, and died in 1796. After the death of his father he obtained a midshipman's warrant and went in our fleet to the Mediterranean. In the war of 1812, at the age of 28, he commanded the American forces on lake Champlain. His own ship, the Saratoga, mounted 26 guns; the Confiance, the ship of the British captain Downie, mounted 36. In the battle of Sept 11, 1814, after an action of 2 hours and 20 minutes, he obtained a complete victory, which he announced to the department of war as follows, "the Almighty has been pleased to grant us a signal victory on lake Champlain in the capture of one frigate, one brig, and two sloops of war of the enemy." The state of N. York gave him 1000 acres of land on the bay, in which the battle was fought. He died Nov. 10, 1825, aged about 39. His residence was Middletown, Con. His wife, who was Miss Shaler of that town, died in Aug., while

he was absent. He was tall and dignified, of light hair, complexion, and eyes.

MC DOUGALL, Alexander, major general, was the son of a Scotchman, who sold milk in the city of N. York, nor was he ashamed to acknowledge, that, when a boy, he assisted his father. He proved himself a zealous whig before the beginning of the war ; in Aug. 1776 he was appointed brigadier, and major general in Oct. 1777. He commanded in the action at White Plains and was engaged in the battle of Germantown. In 1791 he was elected a delegate to congress ; he was afterwards of the senate of N. York. He died in June 1786. His only daughter married John Lawrence.

MC GREGORE, James, first minister of Londonderry, N. Hampshire, formerly had the care of a Scot's presbyterian society in the North of Ireland. The sufferings of the protestants in that country and the inextinguishable desire of religious liberty impelled him with a number of other ministers and a part of their congregations to seek an asylum in America. He arrived at Boston with about 100 families Oct. 14, 1718. In the following year sixteen families settled on a tract of good land near Haverhill, which was called Nutfield, and which they named Londonderry. Mr. Mc Gregore, who since his arrival had preached at Dracut, was called to be their minister. He died March 5, 1729 aged 52. He was a wise, affectionate, and faithful guide to his people both in civil and religious concerns. They brought with them every thing necessary for the manufacture of linen. They also introduced the culture of potatoes, which were first planted in the garden of Nathaniel Walker of Andover. — *Bellnap's N. H.* ii. 55—37, 41.

MC GREGORE, David, minister of Londonderry, N. H., son of the preceding, died May 30, 1777, aged 66, in the 42d year of his ministry. He left 8 children. One of his daughters married col. Robert Means, who died in Amherst in 1823, leaving two sons and three daughters, who married Jeremiah Mason, Jesse Appleton, and Caleb Ellis. With em-

inent abilities he was an excellent evangelical preacher. He was also a zealous and intrepid assertor of the rights and liberties of America, and died in the full persuasion, that the cause of his country would triumph and that here the church of God would flourish in its purity. He published professors warned of their danger, 1741 ; on the trial of the spirits, in answer to Caldwell, 1742 ; the believer's all secured, 1747 ; on the death of J. Moorhead, 1774.

MC INTOSH, Lachlan, general, an officer of the revolution, was one of the early settlers of Georgia and the principal military officer of the province. Sept. 16, 1776 he was appointed brigadier general. Having murdered Mr. Gwinnett in a duel, the event, instead of banishing him from the army, was the cause of his removal to the north. Having served till the end of the war, he was a member of congress in 1774. In 1785 he was one of the commissioners to treat with the southern Indians. He died at Savannah Feb. 20, 1806, aged 80.

MC INTOSH, John, general, was an officer of the Georgia line in 1775, and served during the war with unblemished honor. In 1814 he commanded the Georgia division, which went to Pensacola. He died at his plantation in Mc Intosh county Nov. 12, 1826, aged about 70. He was a sincere Christian.

MC INTOSH, William, general, an Indian chief, was one of the three great chiefs of the Creeks; the others were Big Warrior, and Little Prince, who died in Apr. 1828.—He was about 6 feet in height, dignified, generous, and brave ; temperate ; and the only chief, who could converse in English with facility. About the year 1826 he was killed by his tribe on the charge of treachery, in bargaining away their territory to the whites. A chief, who assisted in killing him, made this speech: "Brothers! Mc Intosh is dead. He broke the law of the nation. The law, which he made himself. His face was turned to the white men, who wish to take our land from us. His back was to his own people. His

ears were shut to the cries of our women and children. His heart was estranged from us. The words of his talk were deceitful. They came to us like the sickly breeze, that flies over the marsh of the great river."

MC INTOSH, Duncan, a noble philanthropist, a native of Scotland and an American citizen, died at Aux Cayes in Nov. 1820. At the revolution in St. Domingo he was living there, a merchant of immense wealth acquired by trade; he might have withdrawn, and secured his property; but he remained and sacrificed his estate and risked his life in the sacred cause of humanity. When 400,000 ignorant slaves had broken their chains and were devastating the Island and thirsting for the blood of the whole French population, and when all were flying for safety, there was found *one* man, who remained as the preserver and benefactor of the miserable. With his gold he bought the victims out of the hands of the executioners; others he rescued by force. In defiance of the decree of death against those, who should conceal the French, he maintained them 3 months in the places, where they were concealed. More than once was he thrown into a dungeon; but on recovering his freedom he engaged with new ardor in the work of benevolence. During the revolutionary storm of 7 or 8 months' continuance he was able, by his indefatigable exertions, to save in vessels, which he freighted for that purpose, more, than 900 men and 1500 women and children. While the heart is susceptible of the emotions of gratitude and admiration towards men of great virtues and heroic benevolence, the name of Mc Intosh will not be forgotten.—*Port fol. new series*, i. 285—297.

MC KEAN, Thomas, governor of Pennsylvania, a patriot of the revolution, the son of William M., an Irishman, who settled in New London, Penns., was born March 19, 1734. He was educated in the excellent school of Dr. Allison at New London. Having studied law in Newcastle, he settled in that county.

He was a member of the legislature in 1762; of the congress of 1765; and of that of 1774, having his residence at this period at Philadelphia. He remained in congress as a delegate from Delaware from 1774 to 1783; yet was he at the same time chief justice of Pennsylvania from 1777, being claimed by both states. He was present in congress July 4, 1776, and voted for the declaration of independence, and signed it as engrossed, Aug. 2d, yet in the printed journal his name was omitted. The subsequent signers, who were not present July 4th, were Mr. Thornton, B. Rush, G. Clymer, J. Smith, G. Taylor, and G. Ross. As a member of the convention of Pennsylvania, he urged the adoption of the constitution. In 1799 he succeeded Mr. Mifflin as governor and remained in office till 1808, when he was succeeded by Mr. Snyder. In his politics he accorded with Jefferson. After the close of 1806 he passed his days in retirement. He died June 24, 1817, aged 83. As chief justice for 22 years he was very eminent. His decisions were accurate and profound. He once had occasion to say,—“no act of my public life was ever done from a corrupt motive, nor without a deliberate opinion that the act was proper and lawful in itself.”—*Goodrich*.

MC KEAN, Joseph, D. D., LL. D., professor of rhetoric and oratory at Harvard college, was born at Ipswich April 19, 1776. His father was Wm. M., a native of Glasgow; his mother was a daughter of Dr. Joseph Manning of Ipswich. Having graduated at Harvard college in 1794, he for a few years taught a school in Ipswich and the academy in Berwick. In Nov. 1797 he was ordained as the minister of Milton; his infirm health induced him to ask a dismissal Oct. 3, 1804. He afterwards engaged in the business of instruction at Boston. He was inaugurated Oct. 31, 1809 as professor of oratory at Cambridge, in which office he was industrious and punctual. It was with him a maxim, that what was worth doing at all was worth doing well. He died at Havana,

whither he went for his health in consequence of a pulmonary complaint, March 17, 1818, aged 41, trusting in the mercy of God through the merits of his Son. His wife was a daughter of maj. Swasey of Ipswich. Prof. Mc Kean possessed a powerful mind, and was an impressive orator. He was an efficient member of the historical society. He published a valedictory sermon, 1804; two fast sermons on friendship and patriotism, 1814; at the ordination of J. B. Wight, 1815; of N. L. Frothingham, 1815; on the death of John Warren, 1815; at the installation of Dr. Richmond, 1817; memoir of John Eliot in hist. collections; addition to Wood's continuation of Goldsmith's England.

MC KEEN, Joseph, D. D., first president of Bowdoin college, was born at Londonderry, N. Hampshire, Oct. 15, 1757. His immediate ancestors were from the north of Ireland, though of Scotch descent. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1774, having evinced while in that seminary a decided predilection for mathematical pursuits. After eight years' employment in a school in his native town, and after being some time an assistant in the academy at Andover, he directed his attention to theology, and was ordained successor of Dr. Willard, as pastor of the church in Beverly, in May 1785. Here he continued with reputation and usefulness 17 years. Being chosen president of Bowdoin college, which had been incorporated eight years, but had not yet been carried into operation, he was inducted into that important office Sept. 2, 1802. He died of the dropsy July 15, 1807, aged 49, leaving the seminary, over which he had presided, in a very flourishing condition. He possessed a strong and discriminating mind, his manners were conciliating though dignified, and his spirit mild though firm and decided. He was indefatigable in his exertions to promote the interests of science and religion. He was respectable for his learning and exemplary for his Christian virtues, being pious without ostentation and adhering to evan-

gelical truth without bigotry or superstition. He published a sermon at the fast, 1793; at the ordination of Rufus Anderson, 1794; of A. Moor, 1796; two discourses on the fast, 1798; at the election, 1800; at the fast, 1801; and some papers in the transactions of the American academy; his inaugural address, with Mr. Jenks' eulogy, 1802.

MC KNIGHT, Charles, M. D., a physician, of Irish descent, was born in Cranbury, N. Jersey Oct. 10, 1750, and graduated at Princeton college in 1771. He studied medicine with Dr. Shippen. In the revolutionary war he was the senior surgeon of the flying hospital in the middle department. After the war he settled in N. York, where he delivered lectures on anatomy and surgery. He died in 1790, aged 40. His wife was Mrs. Litchfield, daughter of John M. Scott. He published a paper in memoirs of London med. soc. iv.

MC LEAN, John, a merchant of Boston, died in Oct. 1823, aged 64. He once failed for a large sum and was reduced to the necessity of resorting to the bankrupt act. Afterwards, while he was in Italy for his health, he engaged in such commercial pursuits, as enabled him to acquire a large fortune. Having thus the ability, he honorably paid all his old creditors, although they had no legal claims upon him. In his last will, after providing for his wife, Ann Amory, he bequeathed the large sum of 100,000 dollars to the Massachusetts general hospital in Boston; also 50,000 dollars to the hospital and to Harvard university on the death of an individual.

MC MAHON, Bernard, a gardener and florist, founded in 1809 a botanic garden near Philadelphia, and died in Sept. 1816. He published the American gardener's calendar, 1806.

MEAD, Aea, minister of Brunswick, Maine, was born at Meredith, N. H., in 1792, and graduated at Dartmouth college in 1818. His father was a baptist. He studied theology at Andover, was ordained at Brunswick in Dec. 1822, and dismissed in 1829. After toil-

ing for a few months as an agent of the temperance and peace societies, he was installed Aug. 18, 1830 at East Hartford, Conn., where he died of the Typhus fever Oct. 26, 1831, aged 39. His mind was vigorous, and he was conspicuous for industry. He always kept several sermons on hand, which he had never preached, and prepared his discourses for the sabbath before the end of the week. While on a journey to Maine a short time before he died, he wrote 5 or 6 sermons. He died in peace and hope. His son, John Mooney, nearly 5 years old, a child of great promise and undoubted piety, died April 8, 1831. He published a discourse before the Cumberland conference, 1826; a call to the temperate, 1827; a sermon before the Hartford county peace society, 1831; a memoir of John Mooney Mead, pp. 92, 1831.

MEGAPOLENSIS, John, junior, a minister of the Dutch church at Albany, wrote an account of the Mohawk Indians in 1644. A translation is in Hazard, i. 517-526.

MEIGS, Return Jonathan, colonel, a hero of the revolution, was probably a descendant of John M., who lived in Weymouth in 1641. Living in Connecticut in 1775, immediately after the battle of Lexington he marched a company of light infantry to the neighborhood of Boston. With the rank of major he accompanied Arnold in his march through the wilderness of Maine in order to attack Quebec. His printed journal gives the best account of this expedition. In the assault on Quebec by Montgomery and Arnold at the close of the year he was made a prisoner with captains Morgan and Dearborn. In 1776 he was exchanged and returned home, and the next year was appointed colonel. His expedition to L. Island in May 1777 was one of the most brilliant enterprises of the war, for which he received, Aug. 3, the thanks of congress and a sword. At the head of a few companies he attacked the British troops at Sagg harbor with fixed bayonets, made 90 prisoners, and destroyed 12 vessels and much forage

without the loss of a man. In 1779 he commanded a regiment under Wayne at the capture of Stony Point and was honorably mentioned by Washington. After the war, about 1788 or 1789, he was one of the first settlers of the wilderness of Ohio. For the first emigrants he drew up a system of regulations, which were posted on a large oak near the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, the bark of the tree being cut away for the space of the sheet. Often was the venerable oak consulted. He was the agent for Indian affairs as early as 1816. He died at the Cherokee Agency Jan. 28, 1823, at an advanced age. His journal of the expedition to Quebec from Sept. 9, 1775 to Jan. 1, 1776 is published in Amer. remembrancer for 1776; in 2 Hist. col. ii. 227--247; and a summary of it in Maine hist. col. i.

MEIGS, Return Jonathan, governor of Ohio, son of the preceding, succeeded Mr. Huntington as governor in 1810 and remained in office, until he was appointed post master general, in the place of Mr. Granger, in Feb. 1814. He was succeeded by John Mc Lean in 1823. He died at Marietta in March 1825.

MELISH, John, a geographer, was a native of Scotland; came to this country in 1809; and died at Philadelphia Dec. 30, 1822, aged 52. He published travels in the U. S., and in G. Britain and Canada 2 vols. 8vo. 1812; a description of the roads &c., 1814; traveller's directory, 1815; description of the U. S., 1816; universal school geography and atlas; the necessity of protecting manufactures, 1818; maps of Penns. and of the U. S.; information to emigrants, 1819.

MELLEN, John, minister of Sterling, Mass., was born at Hopkinton March 25, 1722, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1741. He was ordained pastor of the church in Lancaster, now Sterling, December 19, 1744. His connexion with his society was dissolved in consequence of disputes, occasioned principally by his endeavors to maintain what he considered the order of the churches. In 1784 he became the minister of Hanover,

where he continued to discharge the duties of the sacred office until Feb. 1805, when his infirmities induced him to relinquish it. He soon removed to Reading, and closed a long and useful life in the house of his daughter, the relict of Caleb Prentiss, July 4, 1807, aged 95. His sons were John,—Henry, a lawyer and poet, who died at Dover, N. H. July 31, 1809, aged 51,—and Prentiss, chief justice of Maine, who was born in 1764. He was respectable in his profession, and many had an affectionate remembrance of his faithful labors as a minister of the gospel. He published a sermon at the ordination of J. Palmer, 1753; at a general muster, 1756; on the mortal sickness among his people, 1756; on the conquest of Canada, 1760; religion productive of music; at the ordination of Levi Whitman, 1785; before a lodge of free masons, 1793; on the thanksgiving, 1795; on the duty of making a profession of Christianity; 15 discourses on doctrinal subjects with practical improvements, 8vo. 1765.

MELLEN, John, minister of Barnstable, son of the preceding, was born July 8, 1752; graduated at Harvard college in 1770; was ordained Nov. 12, 1783; and died at Cambridge Sept. 19, 1828, aged 76. One of his daughters married professor Frisbie. He published a sermon on the death of I. Dunster, 1791; masonic discourse, 1793; at a dedication, 1795; at the election, 1797; Dudleian lecture, 1799.

MERCER, Hugh, brigadier general, was a native of Scotland, and educated for the profession of medicine. On his emigration to this country he settled and married in Virginia. He served with Washington in the war against the French and Indians, which terminated in 1763, and was by him greatly esteemed. He was with Braddock in the campaign of 1755. In the action at fort Duquesne he was wounded, and, faint with the loss of blood, he lay down under a fallen tree. One of the pursuing Indians jumped upon the very tree, but did not discover him. Mercer found a brook, at which he

refreshed himself. In his hunger he fed on a rattlesnake, which he had killed. After pursuing his solitary way through a wilderness of 100 miles, he arrived at fort Cumberland.—At the commencement of the war of the revolution he abandoned his extensive medical practice and entered the army. He was distinguished in the battle of Trenton. In the action near Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777, he commanded the van of the Americans, composed principally of Southern militia. While exerting himself to rally them, his horse was killed under him. He was surrounded by some British soldiers, who refused him quarter and stabbed him with their bayonets, and bruised his head with the butt-end of their muskets, leaving him on the field as dead. He died from the wounds on his head Jan. 19th, aged about 56. He was buried at Philadelphia; 30,000 of the inhabitants followed him to the grave. He was a valuable officer. Wilkinson regarded him as second only to Washington. He was well educated, polished in manners, gentle and diffident, yet in the hour of peril ignorant of fear, patriotic and disinterested. Provision was made by congress in 1793 for the education of his youngest son, Hugh Mercer. His son, colonel John M., who accompanied Monroe to France as secretary, died Sept. 30, 1817.—*Marshall*, ii. 552; *Holmes*.

MERCER, John, governor of Maryland, was a soldier of the revolution. In 1782 he was elected a delegate to congress from Virginia; in 1787 he was a member from Maryland of the convention, which framed the constitution of the U. S., and also a member of congress from Maryland. He was governor from 1801 to 1803, where he was succeeded by Robert Bowie. He died at Philadelphia Aug. 30, 1821, aged 64.

MESSHEIMER, Fred. Val., a naturalist, minister of the Lutheran church at Hanover, York county, Penns., devoted much time to the study of the entomology of this country, but was not encouraged. He died about 1814. He left a son, with similar intelligence and

taste.—He published a catalogue of insects of Penna. 1806.

METCALF, Joseph, first minister of Falmouth, Massa., was born in April 1682; graduated at Harvard college in 1703; and died greatly lamented May 1723, aged 41, leaving a widow and 8 female children. One of his daughters married Jonathan Lee. In the account of Solomon Allen and of J. Lee Mr. Metcalf's name is by mistake mentioned as *Nathan* instead of Joseph.

MEYER, Hermannus, D. D., minister of the reformed Dutch church, was invited from Holland to take the charge of the church at Kingston or Esopus, N. York. Upon his arrival in 1762 he was received with that respect & affection, which were due to his character. But his preaching soon excited opposition. He was too evangelical, practical, and pointed, addressing the conscience too closely to suit the taste of many of his principal hearers. No plausible ground of opposition, however, could be found until his marriage. The Dutch churches in this country were at this time divided into two parties, called the *cœtus* and the *conferentie parties*, of which the former wished to establish judicatories with full powers in America, and the latter was desirous of retaining the churches in subjection to the *classis* of Amsterdam. His marriage into a leading family of the *cœtus* party & an intimate friendship, which soon succeeded, with other families and distinguished characters of the same party furnished his enemies with an occasion of standing forth against him. A number of the neighboring ministers were invited to attend and decide in the dispute, and they proceeded to suspend him from his ministry in that place. He was afterwards settled at Pompton in N. Jersey, where he continued to labor with much diligence, faithfulness, and success till his death. He died in 1791, without ever being able to effect a reconciliation with the church at Kingston, greatly beloved and respected in all the other Dutch churches. He was a man of great erudition, of a mild and humble temper, polite and unaffected

in his manners, and eminently pious. Appointed by the general synod of the Dutch church a professor of the oriental languages and a lector or assistant to the professor of theology, as such he rendered very important services in preparing candidates for the ministry.—*Mason's christian's mag.* II. 10—12.

MIANTUNNOMU, or Miantonomoh, sachem of the Narragansetts, was the nephew and successor of Canonicus, and in the old age of the latter took upon him the government in 1636. In the same year he made a treaty with the English at Boston. He was the friend and benefactor of the settlers in Rhode Island. In the Pequot war of 1637 several of his chiefs and many of his men joined capt. Mason. It was estimated at this period, that he had 5,000 warriors, probably the number is much exaggerated. In 1638 he and Uncas, sachem of Mohegan, and the English entered into an agreement at Hartford. The sachems engaged not to make war upon each other without first appealing to the English. In 1643 Uncas attacked Sequasson, a sachem on Connecticut river, killing and wounding about 20 men, and burning the wigwams. Miantunnomu, a kinsman and ally of Sequasson, took up the quarrel; he first complained of Uncas to the governor at Hartford; he asked, whether any offence would be taken, if he made war upon Uncas? The governor replied, that if Uncas had injured him and refused to give satisfaction, Miantunnomu would be left "to take his course." This seems to have been submitting the affair to the judgment of the sachem. He accordingly marched to Mohegan at the head of 800, or 1,000 men, and on a great plain in Norwich was defeated by Uncas, who had only 5 or 600 men, and taken prisoner. Uncas applied to the commissioners of the United colonies, Winthrop, Winslow, Eaton, &c, for advice as to disposing of his prisoner. They decided, after enumerating several charges, that he might be put to death in the jurisdiction of Uncas. This decision in regard to a prisoner in their hands, an

Indian king, who had been their ally against the Pequots and a friend of the whites, was ungenerous and iniquitous, and a stain upon the character of the commissioners. The prisoner was taken to a place between Hartford and Windsor, where some of Uncas' men lived, and a brother of Uncas killed him with a hatchet. This is the account of Winthrop. Trumbull says, on the authority of a manuscript of Mr. Hyde, that he was put to death at Sachem's plain, in the easterly part of Norwich, and that a pile of stones was placed upon his grave. He was a "a goodly personage, of tall stature, subtle and cunning in his contrivements, as well as haughty in his designs." His execution by the advice of the commissioners roused the indignation of Canonicus and Pessacus, who the next year threatened war, but were induced to enter into terms of peace. Probably this unhappy event contributed to light up the subsequent dreadful war of king Philip, who was assisted by the Narragansetts. It is known also, that it fostered in the breasts of the Indians a contempt of christianity. In every respect generosity, forgiveness, and kindness as well as justice are advantageous.

MICHAUX, André, a botanist, was born in France in 1746. He married in 1769 Cecilia Claye; but she died in 1770. After extending his botanical excursions to Spain, and spending two years in Persia, came to America in Oct. 1785. During about 9 years he travelled over the middle, southern, and western states, and proceeded to the north to the neighborhood of Hudson's bay, procuring trees and shrubs for the establishment at Rambouillet. For the preservation of his plants he established botanical gardens at N. York and near Charleston. On his return to Europe in 1796 he was shipwrecked, but saved most of his collections. He had sent 60,000 stocks to Rambouillet, of which but few had escaped the ravages of the revolution. His salary for 7 years he could not obtain, nor any employment from government. In 1800, however, he was sent out on an

expedition to New Holland. He died of a fever at Madagascar in Nov. 1802. He published *Histoire des Chenes de Amerique Septentrionale*, fol. Paris, 96 plates, 1801; *Flora Boreali-Americana*, 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1803, 51 plates.

MICHAUX, François André; son of the preceding, was born in 1770. He published the beautiful work, entitled the *North American Sylva*, 5 vols. 8vo. Philad. 1817, 150 colored engravings; and *voyage a l'Ouest de Monts &c.* 1804; the same, translated, entitled *Travels in Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee*, Lond. 1805.

MIDDLETON, Peter, M. D., a physician in N. York, was a native of Scotland. In 1750 he assisted Dr. Bard in the first dissection in this country, and in 1767 was appointed professor of physiology and pathology. He died in 1781. He published a medical discourse, 1769; and a letter on the croup, in med. repos. ix.—*Thacher*.

MIDDLETON, Arthur, a patriot of the revolution, was born on the banks of Ashley river, S. Carolina, in 1743. His father, Henry, was president of congress; his grandfather, Arthur, was the first royal governor of S. Carolina. He received an excellent education at Westminster and Cambridge, England, and then travelled several years upon the Continent. After returning and marrying the daughter of Walter Izard he again travelled in Europe. In 1773 he settled upon the banks of the Ashley river in Carolina. At the commencement of the revolution both he and his father, a man of great wealth, entered zealously into the American cause. In 1775 he was one of the secret committee of defence, and also of the council of safety, and, the next year, on the committee to prepare a constitution. He was also sent a delegate to congress and signed the declaration of independence, but resigned his seat at the close of 1777. In 1779 he suffered in his property, like others, by the ravages of war. At the capture of Charleston in 1780 he was taken prisoner and confined at St. Augustine nearly a year. At length in July

1781 he was exchanged and proceeded in a cartel to Philadelphia. He was now again appointed a member to congress. He died of an intermittent fever Jan. 1, 1783, aged 43.—*Goodrich*.

MIFFLIN, Thomas, a major general in the American army, and governor of Pennsylvania, was born about the year 1744 of parents, who were quakers, and his education was intrusted to the care of Dr. Smith, with whom he was connected in habits of cordial intimacy and friendship for more than 40 years. Active and zealous, he engaged early in opposition to the measures of the British parliament. He was a member of the first congress in 1774. He took arms, and was among the first officers commissioned on the organization of the continental army, being appointed quarter master general in Aug. 1775. For this offence he was read out of the society of quakers. In 1777 he was very useful in animating the militia; but he was also suspected in this year of being unfriendly to the commander in chief, and of wishing to have some other person in his place. His sanguine disposition and his activity might have rendered him insensible to the value of that coolness and caution, which were essential to the preservation of such an army, as was then under the command of Washington. In 1787 he was a member of the convention, which framed the constitution of the U. S. and his name is affixed to that instrument. In Oct. 1788 he succeeded Franklin as President of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, in which station he continued till Oct. 1790. In Sept. a constitution for this state was formed by a convention, in which he was president, and he was chosen the first governor. In 1794, during the insurrection in Pennsylvania he employed to the advantage of his country the extraordinary powers of elocution, with which he was endowed. The imperfection of the militia laws was compensated by his eloquence. He made a circuit through the lower counties, and at different places publicly addressed the mili-

tia on the crisis in the affairs of their country, and through his animating exhortations the state furnished the quota required. He was succeeded in the office of governor by Mr. McKean at the close of the year 1799, and he died at Lancaster Jan. 20, 1800, aged 56. He was an active and zealous patriot, who had devoted much of his life to the public service.—*Smith's sermon on his death*.

MILES, John, minister of the first baptist church in Massachusetts, was settled at Ilston near Swansea in South Wales from 1649 till his ejection in 1662. He soon came to this country and formed a church at Rehoboth in Bristol county in 1663. The legislature of Plymouth colony granted to these baptists in 1667 the town of Swansea, to which place they removed. He died Feb. 3, 1683. His wife was Ann, the daughter of John Humphrey.—*Baylies' memoir of Plymouth*. II. 239.

MILLEDGE, John, governor of Georgia, was in 1780 attorney general, and governor in 1802. He was afterwards a member of congress and a senator of the U. S. from 1806 to 1809. He died at his seat at the Sand Hills Feb. 9, 1818, aged 61. He was the principal founder of the university of Georgia.

MILLER, John, minister of Dover, Delaware,—the son of John M., a native of Scotland, who married and settled in Boston in 1710,—was born in Boston Dec. 24, 1722, and experienced the power of religion under the ministry of Dr. Sewall. Having studied theology with Mr. Webb, he was ordained in the old South in April 1749 with a view to his establishment at Dover, where he was a minister more than 40 years, having the charge also of the church at Smyrna, 12 miles distant. He died in July 1791, aged 68. Among his many sons, all of whom engaged in the learned professions, were Edward Miller, and Samuel Miller, now one of the professors in the theological seminary at Princeton.—Another son, a physician in the army, died in 1777.—With a sound mind he was a good scholar, a faithful preacher a great lover and ma-

ker of peace, and a centre of literary and religious influence.

MILLER, Edward, M. D., a physician of N. York, third son of the preceding, was born at Dover, Delaware, May 9, 1760; his mother was the daughter of A. Millington of Talbot county, Maryland. He was educated by his father and at Newark academy under F. Allison and A. Mc Dowell. Having studied medicine with Dr. Ridgely, he entered the army as surgeon's mate in 1780, and in 1781 went as surgeon in an armed ship to France. After attending the lectures at Philadelphia, he commenced the practice in Frederica, but removed thence to Maryland and in 1786 to Dover, where he remained ten years. About 1793 he wrote an able letter to Dr. Rush, asserting the domestic origin of the yellow fever. In 1796, in order to enjoy the society of his only surviving brother, he removed to N. York, where his practice was extensive, and where he projected and published, with Dr. Mitchill and Smith, the Medical repository, the first number of which appeared in Aug. 1797. This was the first work of the kind in the U. S.; he lived to see nearly 15 vols. completed. In 1803 he was appointed resident physician of N. York. In 1805 he drew up a learned report, maintaining the domestic origin of the yellow fever. In 1807 he was elected the professor of the practice of physic in the university of New York; in 1809 one of the physicians of the hospital. The typhus fever, succeeding an inflammation of the lungs, terminated his life March 17, 1812, aged 51. Four of his brothers, in two of the learned professions, died in early life.—He was a distinguished scholar, and in the opinion of Dr. Rush "inferior to no physician in the U. S." He was a man of probity, and honor, and charity, with a heart of sympathy, and courtesy of manners. His gratuitous services to the poor have been seldom equalled. In his habits he was remarkably temperate, seldom using any drink but water, and rejecting the use of tobacco in every form as an odious practice, and a provo-

cative to the love of drinking. He was a believer in Christianity, and devoutly perused the Holy Scriptures. His medical works, with a biographical sketch by his brother, Samuel Miller, were published, 8vo. 1814.—*Thacher*, 385–392.

MILLS, Samuel J., agent of the American Colonization society, was the son of the minister of Torrington, Conn., and was born April 21, 1783. At an early period he had such a sense of his sin, that for two years he regarded his existence as a curse. In answer to the prayers of his parents he was cheered with the Christian hope. He graduated at Williams' college in 1809. While in that seminary his mind was deeply impressed with the importance of foreign missions, and he endeavored to awaken a similar feeling in the hearts of his fellow students. At the theological Seminary in Andover he united with Newell, Judson, Nott, and Hall in a resolution to undertake a foreign mission. He with the three first offered themselves as missionaries to the general association of ministers of Massachusetts at Bradford, June 27, 1810. In 1812 and 1813 he and J. F. Schermerhorn made a missionary tour in the western states. He was ordained with other missionaries at Newburyport June 21, 1815. He made a second tour with D. Smith in 1814 and 1815. He ascertained, that in March 1815 not a bible could be found for sale or to be given away in New Orleans: in this city he distributed many bibles in French and English, and visited the sick soldiers. Finding, that 70 or 80,000 families at the south were destitute of a bible, he suggested at the close of his report the establishment of a national society like that of the British. His efforts contributed to the establishment of the society, May 8, 1816. The plan of the United Foreign Mission society, which, however, accomplished but little, originated with him, while residing with Dr. Griffin at Newark, as did also the African school, which existed a few years at Parsippany, near Newark. He attended the first meeting of the Colonization society Jan.

1, 1817, which was established by the exertions of Dr. Finley. Appointed, with E. Burgess, to visit England and explore the coast of Africa for the society, he sailed in Nov. 1817 and in a wonderful manner escaped ship wreck on the coast of France. As the ship was drifting towards a ledge of rocks, the captain despaired of preservation and jumped into the boat with his two sons, all of whom were lost. A strong current as the ship approached the rocks carried her away from them. He sailed from England for Africa Feb. 2, 1818, and arrived on the coast March 12th. After a laborious inspection of more than two months he embarked on his return in the brig Success May 22, 1818. A severe cold, which he took early in June, was succeeded by a fever, of which he died June 16, 1818, aged 34. He was buried in the depths of the ocean. He was eminently pious and benevolent; and, when the sea gives up its dead, he will rise to heavenly glory. His memoirs by Gardiner Spring were published, 8vo. 1820.

MINOT, George Richards, a historian, was born in Boston Dec. 23, 1758. Distinguished in early life by the love of learning, graceful modesty, and amiable manners, he was peculiarly endeared, while at school, to his excellent instructor, Mr. Lovell, and in college he secured the esteem of the governors of the institution and the warmest attachment of his companions. He was graduated in 1778. Having pursued the study of the law under the care of William Tudor, he began its practice with a high reputation and with fixed principles and habits. But his attention was immediately diverted somewhat from his profession by his appointment as clerk of the house of representatives, in 1781, soon after the new constitution had commenced its operation. While in this station, the duties of which he discharged with the greatest fidelity and impartiality, the causes, which produced the insurrection, were operating, and he had an opportunity of being well acquainted with the proceedings of the house. Of these transactions he

wrote a sketch, which was published in the Boston magazine for 1784 and 1785. After the insurrection was suppressed, he wrote a history of it, which was praised equally for its truth, moderation, perspicuity, and elegance. Of the convention in Mass., which considered the constitution of the United States, he was chosen the secretary. In Jan. 1792 he was appointed judge of probate for the county of Suffolk, and several years afterwards judge of the municipal court in Boston. He died Jan. 2, 1802, aged 43. Amidst the violence of parties his mildness, candor, and moderation gained him the respect of all. His conversation was interesting, for his mind was enriched with various knowledge, and there was a modesty and benignity in his character, which attracted and delighted. Humble and devout, he complied with the ordinances of Christianity, and trusted entirely to the mercy of God for salvation. He published an oration on the Boston massacre, March 5, 1782; history of the insurrection in Mass., 8vo. 1788; an address to the charitable fire society, 1795; eulogy on Washington, 1800; a continuation of the history of Massachusetts bay from 1748 to 1765, with an introductory sketch of events from its original settlement. The first volume of this work, which is a continuation of Hutchinsonson, was published in 8vo. 1798; the second volume was almost completed at the time of his death, and it has since been published. The narrative is perspicuous, and the style simple and pure, and a model of historical eloquence.—*Hist. soc.* viii. 89–109.

MINTO, Walter, LL. D., professor of natural philosophy in the college of N. Jersey, was born in Scotland Dec. 3, 1753, and educated at Edinburgh. By the persuasion of the earl of Buchan he wrote a book to prove, that the original discovery of logarithms was to be attributed to Napier, the laird of Merchiston. The earl sent him to America in 1786, being desirous of laying a foundation of mathematical science in the land of Columbus and of Washington. Soon

after his arrival he was chosen mathematical professor in Princeton college. In this situation he was respected and useful. He died Oct. 21, 1796, aged 42. He was a sincere Christian and a truly learned man. Besides the book on Napier he published a demonstration of the path of the new planet; researches into some parts of the theory of the planets, &c. 8vo. 1783; and an oration on the progress and importance of the mathematical sciences, &c. 1788.

MIRANDA, Don Francisco, general, was born of a Spanish family at Caracas, of which province his grandfather was governor. In 1788 he visited the U. S., and travelled on foot over a part of Europe. In the French revolution he was a major general in the service of France. From the prison, into which he was cast, he escaped to England in 1797. Having been again banished from France for opposing the French consul in 1803, he resolved to emancipate S. America from the dominion of Spain. Having obtained secret assistance and encouragement, he sailed from N. York in 1806 with a number of American volunteers. At St. Domingo he chartered two schooners; they were captured on the coast, while he escaped in his ship. In 1810 he renewed his attempt, but was obliged to capitulate to gen. Monteverde, who in disregard of the agreement treated him as a prisoner. He was sent to Spain, and died after four years' confinement in the dungeons of the inquisition at Cadiz.

MISSISSIPPI, one of the United States, was originally inhabited by the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. Settlements were begun by the French about 1716. In 1763 it was ceded to England. In 1798 the country was erected into a territorial government, and formed into a distinct state, separate from Alabama, in 1817. The population of both in 1800 was 8,850; in 1810, 40,352; that of Mississippi, in 1816, 45,929; in 1820, 75,448, of which 32,814 were slaves; in 1830, 136,806, of whom 65,659 were slaves. The climate and soil of the state are favorable to the growth of cotton.

74

There are ample funds for the endowment of schools. Jefferson college is at Washington, 6 miles from Natchez. The constitution, which was adopted in 1817, provides, that the governor shall be chosen for two years, and that the lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate. Senators and representatives are chosen annually. Judges are removable on address. The clergy are excluded from civil office. Slaves, as in Kentucky, are not to be emancipated by law without the consent of the owners nor without compensation, nor to be prohibited from being brought into the state by emigrants.

MISSOURI, one of the United States, was a part of Louisiana. St. Louis was settled in 1764; the inhabitants being Canadians. In 1820 it was made a distinct State. The question of allowing the introduction of slaves was very earnestly debated in congress. It was determined to allow them to be introduced. The population in 1820 was 66,586, of whom 10,222 were slaves; in 1830, 140,074, of whom 24,990 were slaves. In this state are extensive prairies, covered with various, beautiful flowers. A tract of 100 miles by 40 abounds in lead ores. More than 3,000,000 pounds are annually smelted. There is a catholic college at St. Louis. The constitution of this state is similar to that of Mississippi. The number of representatives is never to exceed 100.

MITARK, sachem of Gay Head on Martha's vineyard, being converted to the Christian faith by Mr. Mayhew, became a preacher. Of the English he was a faithful ally, and died, regretted by all the islanders, Jan. 20, 1683. He said—"I have hope in God, that when my soul departs out of this body, God will send his messengers, who shall conduct it to himself to be with Jesus Christ, where that everlasting glory is."

MITCHELL, Jonathan, minister of Cambridge, Mass., the son of Jonathan M., was born in England in 1624. He was brought to this country in 1635 by his parents, who sought a refuge from

ecclesiastical tyranny in the wilderness. His father first settled at Concord; afterwards he lived at Saybrook, Wethersfield, and Stamford; and died in 1645. Mr. Mitchell was graduated at Harvard college in 1647, having made great acquisitions in knowledge and improvements in virtue. Under the ministry of Mr. Shepard his mind was impressed by the truths of religion. While at college he kept a diary in Latin. When he began to preach, he was invited to settle at Hartford, but he was ordained at Cambridge, as the successor of Mr. Shepard, Aug. 21, 1650. Soon after his settlement president Dunster embraced the principles of antipedobaptism. This was a peculiar trial to him; but, though he felt it to be his duty to combat the principles of his former tutor, he did it with such meekness of wisdom, as not to lose his friendship, though the controversy occasioned his removal from the college. In 1662 he was a member of the synod, which met in Boston to discuss and settle a question concerning church membership and church discipline, and the result was chiefly written by him. The determination of the question relating to the baptism of the children of those, who did not approach the Lord's table, and the support thus given to what is called the half way covenant, was more owing to him than to any other man. Considering baptized persons as members of the church and liable to its discipline, he thought, that their children should be admitted to baptism. He died in the hope of glory July 9, 1668, aged 42. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Mr. Shepard, his predecessor. His children were John; Nathaniel; Samuel, a graduate of 1681; and Jonathan, a graduate of 1687.—Mr. M. was eminent for piety, wisdom, humility, and love. His vigorous powers of mind were diligently cultivated; his memory was very retentive; and he had acquired much learning. He wrote his sermons with care and yet preached without notes, speaking with great majesty, and attaining towards the close of his discourses a fervency, which

was most energetic and impressive. His delivery was inimitable. He was frequently called to ecclesiastical councils, and, possessing singular acuteness, prudence, and moderation, he was well qualified to heal differences. Attached to the institutions of the founders of New England, he frequently said, that if it should become a general opinion, that all persons, orthodox in judgment as to matters of faith, and not scandalous in life, should be admitted to partake of the Lord's supper without any examination concerning the work of saving grace in their hearts, it would be a real apostacy from former principles, and a degeneracy from the reformation already attained. He was faithful and zealous in the discharge of the duties of the sacred office. Besides his stated labors on the sabbath, he preached a monthly lecture upon man's misery by sin, salvation by Christ, and holy obedience, which was much attended by persons from the neighboring towns. He published a letter of counsel to his brother, 1664; an election sermon, entitled, Nehemiah upon the wall in troublesome times, 1667; a letter concerning the subject of baptism, 1675; a discourse of the glory, to which God hath called believers by Jesus Christ, printed London, reprinted Boston, 12mo, 1721.—*His life by C. Mather; magnalia*, iv. 158—185; *His. soc.* vii. 23, 27, 47—51.

MITCHELL, John, M. D. F. R. S., a botanist and physician, came from England to Virginia about the year 1700. He died in 1772. His residence was chiefly at Urbana, a small town on the Rappahanoc, about 73 miles from Richmond. He appears to have been a man of observation, acuteness, and enterprise, as well as learning. He wrote in 1743 an essay on the causes of the different colors of people in different climates, which was published in the philosophical transactions, vol. xliii. He attributes the difference of the human complexion to the same causes, which have been assigned by Dr. Smith, to the influence of climate and modes of life; and he thinks, that the whites have degenerated more from the original com-

plexion in Noah and his family, than the Indians or even negroes. The color of the descendants of Ham he considers a blessing rather than a curse, as without it they could not well inhabit Africa. He published also an essay on the preparations and uses of the various kinds of potash in philosophical transactions vol. xlv; a letter concerning the force of electrical cohesion in vol. li; and a useful work on the general principles of botany, containing descriptions of a number of new genera of plants, 4to. 1769. It is believed, that he was also the author of the map of North America published in 1755, which was accompanied by a large pamphlet, entitled, the contest in America, and followed by another, entitled the present state of Great Britain and North America, 1767. His manuscripts on the yellow fever, as it appeared in Virginia in 1742, fell into the hands of Dr. Franklin, by whom they were communicated to Dr. Rush.—*Miller's retrospect*, i. 318; ii. 367; *Thacher*.

MITCHELL, Ammi R. a physician, the son of judge David Mitchell, was born at North Yarmouth, Maine, May 8, 1762. Having studied physic at Portsmouth, when at the close of the war the America, a 74 gun ship, was presented by congress to the king of France, he accompanied Dr. Meaubec, the surgeon of the ship, to Brest, where he enjoyed many advantages for improvement in surgery. On his return he settled at North Yarmouth, where he had extensive practice through life. He was also an eminent Christian; for 21 years a deacon of the church. He died May 14, 1824, aged 62. He was found dead in the street, having been thrown from his gig, as he was riding. He published an eulogy on Washington, 1800; an address on sacred music, 1812.—*Cummings' serm.*; *Thacher*.

MITCHELL, Alfred, minister of Norwich, Conn., the son of judge Stephen Mix M., was born at Wethersfield May 22, 1790; was graduated at Yale college in 1809; and, having studied theology at Andover, was ordained as the successor

of Mr. Hooker Oct. 27, 1814. He died Dec. 19, 1831, aged 41. He was a man of intellectual power, of firmness, and zeal, yet modest and retiring. Almost his last words were—"the will of the Lord be done." He published several occasional sermons. From the lines, written on his death by Mrs. Sigourney, who once attended on his preaching, the following is an extract. She had heard, that one of his last expressions was "*am I so near my home?*"

—"Pure spirits should not pass unmourn'd.
This earth is poor without them.—But a view
Of better climes broke o'er thee, and thy soul
Rose o'er its stricken tent with out-spread wing
Of seraph rapture:—for to reach a home,
Where is no rootless hope, no vain desire,
No film o'er faith's bright eye, for love no
blight,—

Is glorious gain.—Teacher and guide, farewell."

MONIS, Judah, the first Hebrew instructor in Harvard college, was a native of Italy, and after his arrival in this country began his instructions about the year 1720. Though a Jew he embraced the Christian religion, and was publicly baptized at Cambridge in 1722. After the death of his wife in 1761 he resigned his office, which he had sustained for about forty years, and retired to Northborough. In that town he passed the remainder of his life in the family of Rev. John Martyn, who married a sister of his wife. He died April 25, 1764, aged 81, bequeathing forty six pounds to be divided among seven of the neighboring ministers, and 126*l.* as a fund, the interest of which was to be given to the indigent widows of ministers. He published truth, whole truth, nothing but the truth, 1722, and a Hebrew grammar, 4to. 1735.

MONRO, George, M. D., a physician, was born at Newcastle, Delaware, Feb. 22, 1760; his father, George M., came from Scotland. At the close of the war he was a surgeon in the army. On the return of peace he spent three years in London and Edinburgh, and profited by the lectures of Cullen, Gregory, Black, Home, Brown, and Monro. He published at this period a Latin dissertation

on Cynanche, which was commended by Cullen. In 1786 he settled on his farm at St. George's, Newcastle county; in 1793 he removed to Wilmington, where he passed the remainder of his life in extensive practice as a physician and surgeon. He was an infidel till about 1800, when he publicly acknowledged his belief in Christianity, and joined the presbyterian church, and ever afterwards exhibited the virtues of an eminent Christian. In all his habits he was simple. He drank nothing but water. His strict economy enabled him to be extensively charitable; his charities prevented him from accumulating property. Of uniform piety, he was punctual in attending upon every religious ordinance. The eternal welfare of his patients weighed upon his heart; he conversed with them on religion. His Bible was always open before him; he relished no book, company, or employment, which was not spiritual. An ossification of his heart terminated his life Oct. 11, 1819, aged 59. His wife was Jemima, daughter of col. John Haslet, who fell in the battle of Princeton.—*Thacher.*

MONROE, James, president of the United States, was born April 28, 1758 on the Potomac, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, on the land of his ancestor, one of the first patentees of the province. His father was a mason. Having been educated at Wm. and Mary college, he in 1776 entered as a cadet in the regiment, commanded by col. Mercer. Being appointed a lieutenant, he joined the army of Washington, and was engaged in the battles of Harlem heights, and White Plains. In the attack on Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776, he was wounded through the left shoulder, and for his bravery was promoted to be a captain of infantry. Being soon appointed aid to lord Stirling, he served as such in 1777 and 1778, and was engaged in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. In 1778 he proposed to raise a regiment in Virginia, but, not being successful, he engaged in the study of the law under Mr. Jefferson, yet rendered good military ser-

vice in the repulse of invasions. In 1790 he was military commissioner for Virginia and visited the southern army under De Kalb. In 1782 he was elected from king George county to the assembly; the next year, at the age of 24, he was a member of congress. His enlarged views at this period were evinced by his proposition in 1786, which however was not adopted, to vest congress with power to regulate trade with all the states. Having served three years, he returned home in 1786. In the mean time he had married a beautiful young lady, whose person & conversation had attracted much notice in Paris and London. In 1788 he was a member of the convention of Virginia, which considered the constitution of the U. S.—an assembly of illustrious and eloquent men, never equalled in any state. From 1790 to 1794 he was a senator of the U. S. Washington sent him in 1794 a minister plenipotentiary to France. He was recalled in 1797. As he had been severely censured in a letter of Mr. Pickering, the secretary of state, of June 13, 1796 for not vindicating at the French court the British treaty, he published on his return the whole of his correspondence, with 100 pages of preliminary observations. He was attached to the republican party as contradistinguished from the federalists. From 1799 to 1802 he was governor of Virginia. When Mr. Livingston was resident minister at Paris, he was appointed to join him as envoy extraordinary in 1802 for the purchase of Louisiana. This service having been performed, he repaired in 1803 to London as successor of Mr. King, minister at the British court. In 1805 he assisted Mr. Charles Pinckney in a negotiation in Spain, and then returned to London, where he remained two or three years, occupied in important duties. He remonstrated against the seizure of vessels under the orders in council. With Wm. Pinkney he negotiated a commercial treaty with great Britain, which Mr. Jefferson rejected, because it did not provide against impressment. After an absence of 5 years returning home in

1808, he passed the two next years on his farm in Albemarle county. In 1811 he was again elected governor of Virginia. Mr. Madison nominated him as secretary of state, as successor of R. Smith, Nov. 25, 1811, and he remained in office till 1817, being also secretary at war as successor of J. Armstrong from Sept 27, 1814 to Mar. 2, 1815, when Mr. Crawford was appointed. Being elected the 5th president of the U. S., he commenced his administration March 4, 1817, and, being subsequently re-elected, with only one dissenting vote, continued in his high office 8 years till 1825. His wife, the daughter of Lawrence Kortwright, died in Virginia at Oak Hill, his residence in Loudoun county, Sept. 23, 1830. He died July 4, 1831, aged 72. It was remarkable, that Adams and Jefferson also died July the *fourth*, 1826. He left no son; one daughter married judge George Hay of Richmond and was left a widow in Sept. 1830; another married Samuel L. Gouverneur of N. York, at whose house Mr. Monroe died.—He was an attendant on the episcopalian worship. Mr. Monroe possessed a very determined spirit and was distinguished for unwearied industry. There was much energy in the measures of his administration: the army & navy were strengthened; surveys and plans of fortifications were made; a cession of Florida for Spain was obtained; the independent states of S. America were recognized, and the bold declaration was made to the world, that an interference of European powers in respect to those states would not be tolerated. Vigorous efforts were also made for the suppression of the slave trade; the pension for the revolutionary soldiers was voted; and the generous La Fayette received from the U. S. the just acknowledgment of his services in promoting the establishment of American liberty.—Though in the course of his life he had received from the public treasury for his services \$58,000 dollars, he retired from the office of presidency deep in debt. He was, however, at last relieved by the adjustment by congress of his claims, founded chiefly

on the disbursements made during the war.

MONTCALM, Louis Joseph De, marquis of St. Veran, a distinguished French general, was born of a noble family at Candiac in 1712, and entered early in the army. He commanded with reputation in Italy, Bohemia, and Germany. In 1756 he became a field marshal, and was sent to Canada, where he succeeded Dieskau. He soon took Oswego; and in 1757 fort William Henry; and in 1758 he repulsed Abercrombie with much slaughter from the walls of Ticonderoga. When Wolfe in his attack upon Quebec had gained the plains of Abraham September 13th, 1759, Montcalm resolved upon a battle, and accordingly marched out. The commanders of the two armies both fell, equally illustrious for bravery, and both occupied by the event of the battle at the moment they were about to exchange time for eternity. The former rejoiced, that he should die in the arms of victory, and the latter that he should not survive the surrender of Quebec.—*Wynne*, II. 125, 141; *Marshall*, I. 407, 414, 450, 456—464.

MONTGOMERY, Richard, a major general in the army of the United States, was born in the north of Ireland in the year 1737. He possessed an excellent genius, which was matured by a good education. Entering the army of Great Britain, he successfully fought her battles with Wolfe at Quebec in 1759, and on the very spot, where he was doomed to fall, when fighting against her under the banners of freedom. After his return to England he quitted his regiment in 1772, though in a fair way to preferment. He had imbibed an attachment to America, viewing it as the rising seat of arts and freedom. After his arrival in this country he purchased an estate in New York about a hundred miles from the city, and married a daughter of judge Livingston. He now considered himself as an American. When the struggle with Great Britain commenced, as he was known to have an ardent attachment to liberty, and had expressed his readiness to draw his

sword on the side of the colonies, the command of the continental forces in the northern department was intrusted to him and general Schuyler in the fall of 1775. By the indisposition of Schuyler the chief command devolved upon him in October. He reduced fort Chamblee and Nov. 3d, captured St. Johns. On the 12th he took Montreal. In Dec. he joined Arnold & marched to Quebec. The city was besieged and on the last day of the year it was determined to make an assault. The several divisions were accordingly put in motion in the midst of a heavy fall of snow, which concealed them from the enemy. Montgomery advanced at the head of the New York troops along the St. Lawrence, and, approaching one of the barriers, he was pushing forwards, when one of the guns of the battery was discharged, and he was killed with his two aids. This was the only gun, that was fired, for the enemy had been struck with consternation, and all but one or two had fled. But this event probably prevented the capture of Quebec. When he fell, Montgomery was in a narrow passage, and his body rolled upon the ice, which formed by the side of the river. After it was found the next morning among the slain, it was buried by a few soldiers without any marks of distinction. He was thirty eight years of age. In his person he was tall and slender, genteel and graceful. He was a man of great military talents, whose measures were taken with judgment and executed with vigor. With undisciplined troops, who were jealous of him in the extreme, he yet inspired them with his own enthusiasm. He shared with them in all their hardships, and thus prevented their complaints. His industry could not be wearied, nor his vigilance imposed upon, nor his courage intimidated. Above the pride of opinion, when a measure was adopted by the majority, though contrary to his own judgment, he gave it his full support. By the direction of congress a monument of white marble of the most beautiful simplicity, with emblematical devices, was executed by Mr. Cassiers at Paris,

and it is erected to his memory in front of St. Paul's church, New York. His remains, in consequence of an act of the legislature of N. Y., were taken up by his nephew, col. L. Livingston, in June 1818, the place of burial being pointed out by an old soldier, who attended the funeral 42 years before, and conveyed to New York, where they were again committed to the dust in St. Paul's church with the highest civil and military honors. His widow was then alive.—*Smith's oration on his death; Marshall, II. 302—311; Warren, I. 259—269, 431.*

MOODY, Joshua, minister of Portsmouth, N. Hampshire, was born in England in 1633. His father, William, one of the early settlers of Newbury, came to this country in 1634. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1653. He began to preach at Portsmouth about the year 1658, but was not ordained till 1671. In the year 1683, when Cranfield was governor, one of the members of Mr. Moody's church was guilty of perjury in relation to a vessel sent out of the harbor; but he found means to settle the affair with the governor and collector. The faithful minister of the gospel however believed, that a regard to the purity and reputation of the church rendered it necessary, that a notorious offence should be the subject of ecclesiastical discipline. The governor, when called upon, refused to furnish the evidence of the man's perjury, and even threatened Mr. Moody, if he proceeded. But the servant of Jesus Christ was not to be intimidated. He preached against false swearing; he called the offender to an account; and even obliged him to make a public confession. Cranfield in revenge issued an order, requiring the ministers to admit all persons of suitable years and not vicious to the Lord's supper from the first of Jan. 1684, under the penalty of the statutes of uniformity. He at the same time signified to Mr. Moody his intention of partaking the supper on the next Sunday, and requiring him to administer it according to the liturgy. As Mr. Moody refused to administer the ordinance to an unworthy

applicant, a prosecution was immediately commenced against him, and he was sentenced to six months imprisonment without bail or mainprize. Two of the judges, who dissented from this sentence, were removed from their offices. At length by the interposition of friends he obtained a release, though under a strict charge to preach no more within the province. He then accepted of an invitation from the first church in Boston to be an assistant minister, and was so highly esteemed, that upon the death of president Rogers he was invited to take the oversight of the college; but he declined. In the days of the witchcraft delusion in 1692, he manfully resisted the unjust and violent measures towards the imagined offenders. Particularly, when Philip English, a merchant of Salem, was accused with his wife, and both were imprisoned in Boston, just before the appointed time of trial Mr. Moody preached from the text, *if they persecute you in one city, flee to another*, and provided for their flight to N. York, by which means they escaped a trial and probable condemnation. His zeal against this wretched delusion occasioned, however, his dismissal from the church, where he was preaching. In the following year he returned to Portsmouth, where he spent the rest of his life in usefulness and peace. On the approach of his last sickness he went for advice to Boston, where he died July 4, 1697, aged 64. His son, Samuel, a graduate of 1689, was a preacher at New Castle, N. H. He was succeeded by Mr. Rogers. Though he was deeply impressed with his unworthiness of the divine mercy; yet he indulged the hope of glory, and was desirous of entering into the presence of the Redeemer, whom he had served in his gospel. He wrote upwards of four thousand sermons. He published a practical discourse concerning the choice benefit of communion with God in his house, being the sum of several sermons, 12mo. 1685, reprinted 1746; an election sermon, 1692.—*C. Mather's fun. ser.*; *Magnalia*, iv. 192–199.

MOODY, Samuel, minister of York

in the district of Maine, the son of Caleb M., and grandson of Wm. M., was born Jan. 4, 1676, and graduated at Harvard college in 1697. He was ordained Dec. 20, 1700 as successor of Shubael Dummer, who was killed by the Indians, and died Nov. 13, 1747, aged 70. He was succeeded by Mr. Lyman. His son, Joseph Moody, the first minister of the north church in York, died March 20, 1753, aged 52, leaving a son, Samuel, who after being 30 years the distinguished preceptor of Dummer academy, died at Exeter Dec. 17, 1795, aged 69. He had many eccentricities in his conduct; but he was eminent for piety and was a remarkably useful minister of the gospel. In his younger years he often preached beyond the limits of his own parish, and wherever he went, the people hung upon his lips. In one of his excursions he went as far as Providence, where his exertions were the means of laying the foundation of a church. Though a zealous friend to the revival of religion, which occurred throughout the country a short time before his death; yet he gave no countenance to separations. Such was the sanctity of his character, that it impressed the irreligious with awe. To piety he united uncommon benevolence. While with importunate earnestness he pleaded the cause of the poor, he was very charitable himself. It was by his own choice, that he derived his support from a free contribution, rather than a fixed salary in the usual way. In one of his sermons he mentions, that he had been supported twenty years in a way most pleasing to him, and had been under no necessity of spending one hour in a week in care for the world. Yet he was sometimes reduced almost to want, though his confidence in the kind providence of God never failed him. Some remarkable instances of answers to his prayers, and of correspondences between the event and his faith are not yet forgotten in York. The hour of dinner once came, and his table was unsupplied with provisions; but he insisted upon having the cloth laid, saying to his wife, he was

confident, that they should be furnished by the bounty of God. At this moment some one rapped at the door, and presented a ready cooked dinner. It was sent by persons, who on that day had made an entertainment, and who knew the poverty of Mr. Moody. He was an irritable man, though he was constantly watchful against this infirmity. He once went into a tavern and among a number of gamblers found a member of his church. In his indignation he seized hold of him, and cast him out at the door. In one of his sermons the doctrine, which he drew from his text, and which was the foundation of his discourse, was this, "when you know not what to do, you must not do you know not what." He published the doleful state of the damned, especially of such as go to hell from under the gospel, 1710; election sermon, 1721; a summary account of the life and death of Joseph Quasson, an Indian.—*Sullivan's Maine*, 238; a *fun. serm. on Moody*.

MOORE, Alfred, judge of the supreme court of the U. S., was a native of N. Carolina and a patriot of the revolution. He was a captain in a Carolina regiment at the age of 19, and sacrificed a great portion of his ample fortune in the cause of his country. After the peace he studied law, and in his profession was the rival of Davie and acquired a large fortune. He succeeded Mr. Iredell as judge in 1800, but resigned the office in 1805. He died at Belfont Oct. 15, 1810, aged 55.

MOORE, Benjamin, D. D., bishop of N. York, was born at Newtown, L. Island, Oct. 16, 1743, and educated at King's college, N. York. His father was Samuel M., a farmer. He was chosen the rector of Trinity church in 1800; was president of Columbia college from 1801 to 1811; and was for some years a bishop. He died at Greenwich Feb. 27, 1816, aged 67. He was succeeded by bishop Hobart. He published a sermon before the convention, 1804; on disobedience, in Amer. preacher, vol. 1; iniquity its own accuser, in vol. 11.

MOORE, William, M. D., a physi-

cian, brother of the preceding was born at Newtown, L. Island in 1754. In 1778 he went to Europe for his medical education. For more than 40 years he was in extensive practice in N. York and highly respected for his virtues and religion. He died in April 1824, aged 70. He published various papers in the Amer. med. register, the Repository, and the N. Y. Journal.—*Thacher*.

MOORE, Zephaniah Swift, D. D., president of Williams' college and first president of Amherst college, was born at Palmer, Mass., Nov. 20, 1770; was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1793; and was the minister of Leicester from 1798 till 1811, when he was appointed professor of languages in Dartmouth college. In Sept. 1815 he was chosen president of Williams' college. Having co-operated in the ineffectual attempt to remove this college to Hampshire county, his situation was rendered unpleasant at Williamstown; so that when the collegiate seminary was established at Amherst in 1821, and before it was incorporated as a college, he was invited to preside over it. He died of the cholera at Amherst June 35, 1823, aged 52. His wife was the daughter of Thomas Drury of Ward. He published a sermon at the ordination of Mr. Cotton at Palmer, 1811; at the election, 1818.

MOORHEAD, John, minister in Boston, was born near Belfast in Ireland about the year 1703, and completed his education at one of the universities of Scotland. He arrived at Boston in 1729 or 1730, being invited to become the minister of some emigrants from the north of Ireland, who had sought in that town the peaceable enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. The first meeting for the election of elders was held July 14, 1730, and the church was formed according to the model of the presbyterian church of Scotland. He devoted himself entirely to his benevolent work, and such was the success of his labors, and the accession of foreign protestants, that the communicants in 1736 were about 250. He died Dec. 2, 1778, aged 70. His

successor was Rob. Annan. He visited once or twice in the year all the families of his congregation for the purpose of imparting religious instruction, and he concluded his visit with prayer, which he always performed upon his knees. Keeping the great object of the ministry continually in view, he was unwearied in his endeavors to promote the edification and salvation of his people. His mind was not destitute of strength, his imagination was lively, and his manner was solemn, affectionate, and pathetic.—*Panoplist*, II. 393–396.

MORELL, William, a poet, accompanied Robert Gorges to this country in Sept. 1633, with a commission to superintend the ecclesiastical concerns of N. England. But, as Gorges failed in his plan of a general government, Morell had no opportunity to act under his commission. He lived about a year at Weymouth and Plymouth, and then returned. The result of his observations on the country, the Indians, &c. he wrought into a poem, which he published in Latin and English. It is printed in the histor. collections, I. The following is a specimen.

“A grand child to earth’s paradise is born,
Well limb’d, well nerv’d, fair, rich, sweet,
yet forlorn;
Thou blest director, so direct my verse,
That it may win her people, friends, com-
merce;
Whilst her sweet air, rich soil, blest seas, my
pen
Shall blaze, and tell the natures of her men.”

MORGAN, Abel, baptist minister of Pennepek, Penn., was born in Wales in 1637 and came to this country in 1711. He died Dec. 16, 1722. He compiled a folio concordance to the Welch Bible, printed at Philadelphia; and also translated “Century confession” into Welch, with additions.—*Benedict*, I. 583.

MORGAN, John, M. D. F. R. S., a learned physician, was born in Philadelphia in 1735. When he had completed the study of physic under the care of Dr. Redman, he entered into the service of his country as a surgeon and lieutenant with the provincial troops in the

last war, which was carried on against the French in America. He acquired both skill and reputation as a surgeon in the army. In the year 1760 he went to Europe to prosecute his studies in medicine. After attending the lectures of William Hunter, he spent two years at Edinburgh, where he received the instructions of Monro, Cullen, Rutherford, Whyt, and Hope. He then published an elaborate thesis upon the formation of pus, and was admitted to the degree of doctor of medicine. From Edinburgh he went to Paris. He also visited Holland and Italy. During his absence he concerted with Dr. Shippen the plan of a medical school in Philadelphia, and on his arrival in 1765 was immediately elected professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the college of that city. He soon delivered his plan for connecting a medical school with the college. In 1769 he saw the fruits of his labors, for in that year five young gentlemen received the first honors in medicine, that were conferred in America. He was active in establishing the American philosophical society in 1769. In 1773 he went to Jamaica to solicit benefactions for the advancement of general literature in the college. In Oct. 1775 he was appointed by congress director general and physician in chief to the general hospital of the American army in the place of Dr. Church. He immediately repaired to Cambridge; but in 1777 he was removed from his office without an opportunity to vindicate himself. The dissensions between the surgeons of the general hospital and of the regiments and other circumstances gave rise to calumnies against him. After his removal he presented himself before a committee of congress, appointed by his request, and was honorably acquitted. He died Oct. 15, 1789, aged 53. His successor in the professor’s chair was Dr. Rush. He published *tentamen medicum de puris confectione*, 1763; a discourse upon the institution of medical schools in America, 1765; four dissertations on the reciprocal advantages of a perpetual union between Great Britain

and her American colonies, 1766 ; a recommendation of inoculation, 1776 ; a vindication of his public character in the station of director general.—*Rush's address, &c.* ; *American museum*, vi. 353-355.

MORGAN, Daniel, brigadier general, a distinguished officer of the revolution, was born in N. Jersey in 1737. At the age of 18 he emigrated to Virginia in 1755, and being without property, dependent on his daily labor, he obtained employment from farmer Roberts of Berkeley county, now Jefferson. Afterwards he was engaged to drive a wagon for J. Ashley, who lived on Shenandoah river in Frederic county. At last he became the owner of a wagon and horses, and was employed by J. Ballantine on Occoquan Creek. A British writer mentioned it as a matter of reproach, that general Morgan was once a wagoner. He shared in the perils of Braddock's expedition against the Indians, probably as a wagoner, and was wounded by a bullet through his neck and cheek. It is said also, that in this campaign he was unjustly punished on the charge of contumely to an officer and received 500 lashes. From the age of 20 to that of 30 he was dissipated, a frequenter of tippling and gambling houses, and often engaged in pugilistic combats, at Berrystown, a small village in Frederic county. From this degradation he rose to usefulness and honor as a soldier. In civil life he might also have been distinguished, had he sought to educate himself.—The profits of his business as a wagoner enabled him to buy a tract of land in Frederic, on which he built a house, and where he lived at the commencement of the revolutionary war. Soon after the battle of Lexington he was appointed a captain by congress June 22, 1775 and directed to raise a company of riflemen and march to Boston. Recruiting very soon 96 men, he arrived at Boston after a march of 21 days. In Sept. he was detached in the expedition against Québec and marched with Arnold through the wilderness of Maine. In the attack on the city of Que-

bec Dec. 31, 1775, he was with the party, which attacked on the northerly side, along the St. Charles ; Montgomery made the attack on the southerly side, along the St. Lawrence. Arnold being wounded, Morgan and his riflemen assaulted the battery of two guns at the west angle of the town in a street called, not Saint des Matelots, as Marshall says, but *Sault au Matelot*, or sailor's leap ; and firing into the embrasures and mounting the barricade by ladders, soon carried the battery. Col. Green, who commanded, marched about day light to attack the second barrier, which was just around the angle of the town. But this attack was ineffectual, as the enemy fired from the stone houses on each side of the street as well as from the port holes, besides pouring over grape shot from a cannon on a high platform within the barrier. In the rear also there was a strong force to prevent their retreat. Morgan and the survivors were taken prisoners. After his exchange he rejoined the army, and was appointed to the command of a regiment. Being sent to the assistance of gen. Gates, he contributed to the capture of Burgoyne, though Gates neglected to speak of his merit. He afterwards served under Gates and Greene in the campaign at the south. With admirable skill and bravery he defeated Tarleton in the battle of the Cowpens Jan. 17, 1781, taking upwards of 500 prisoners. For this action congress voted him a golden medal. Soon afterwards he retired from the army, and returned to his farm. In the Whiskey insurrection in 1794 Washington summoned him to command the militia of Virginia. He afterwards was elected a member of congress. In July 1799 he published an address to his constituents, vindicating the administration of Mr. Adams. His health declining, he removed from his residence, called Saratoga, to a farm near Berrysville, and after a few years to Winchester. Gen. Lee says, that no man better loved this world and no man more reluctantly quitted it. In his last years he manifested great penitence for the follies of his early life, and

became a member of the presbyterian church of Winchester. He died July 6, 1802, aged 65, after a long and distressing sickness. His son was a captain in the northern army in 1812.—He was stout and active, 6 feet in height, fitted for the toils of war. In his military command he was indulgent. His manners were plain, and his conversation grave and sententious. Reflecting deeply, his judgment was solid, and what he undertook he executed with unshaken courage and perseverance.

MORGAN, William, captain, a victim of free-masonry, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, about 1775. He fought in the battle of N. Orleans under gen. Jackson Jan. 8, 1815. In Oct. 1819 he married Lucinda Pendleton of Richmond, Virginia. In 1821 he removed to York, Upper Canada, where he commenced the business of a brewer; but, his buildings being destroyed by fire, he removed to Rochester, and then to Batavia, in the state of N. York. His trade was that of a mason. Having resolved to publish a book, disclosing the ridiculous secrets of free-masonry, and his intentions being known, the free-masons resolved to suppress the book and to punish him for his anti-masonic conduct. He was first thrown into prison at Canandaigua for an alleged debt; a free-mason paid the debt, and, taking him out of the prison, placed him in a carriage at the door, Sept. 14, 1826; and thus, attended and guarded by a sufficient number of free-masons, he was conveyed 80 or 90 miles to fort Niagara, commanded by col. King, a free-mason. After being confined a few days, he was removed from the fort, and has never been seen since that time. The evidence elicited has put it beyond a doubt, that he was murdered by free-masons in the night of Sept. 19, 1826; and his body was probably sunk in the Niagara river. This murder was the consequence of the masonic *oaths*, the result of the principles of free-masonry; and many masons, in various places, have justified the deed. Capt. Morgan was a royal arch mason, being the seventh degree, and he had ta-

ken seven oaths, binding himself not to reveal any of the secrets of masonry under penalty of "having his throat cut across, his tongue torn out by the roots,"—and having "his left breast torn open, his heart and vitals taken from thence and thrown over his left shoulder," and other penalties of similar horror. In the execution of these penalties Morgan was doubtless murdered by free-masons.—Such an event as the abduction and murder of a fellow citizen for merely exposing the imposture of free-masonry, which he had engaged to keep secret, naturally aroused the indignant spirit of the people of this country, especially as free-masonry, too strong for the laws, still protected the murderers. Richard Rush, the minister to London and secretary of state in the administration of J. Q. Adams, in his letter of March 2, 1832 says—"A fellow citizen in New York has been murdered by a large and daring confederacy of free-masons for telling their secrets. The spirit, that led to this deed, has proved itself able to rescue the murderers from punishment; for masonic witnesses would not testify against brother masons, nor would masonic jurymen convict them, although jurymen not masonic were satisfied of their guilt. This is enough. It shows the lodge to be too strong for the law. Can there be a greater reproach to the Republic?"—"It has been demonstrated, that evil minded men or those of weak understandings committed murder under color of these oaths."—"Masonry works in the dark.—Such an institution is dangerous. It ought not to be allowed to exist in a well governed country."—"I am for suspending all other political differences till we get rid of it."—"Its charities are mixed up with the demon spirit of its terrific oaths.—It continues to this hour to insult society by retaining in fellowship criminals, convicted under the laws of the land of having had a share in this crime." He deems it therefore an American duty "to vindicate the sanctity of the laws, and to expel from the land an institution, which has outraged them." The con-

vention of the people, who are engaged in this work of overthrowing masonry, in Sep. 1831 nominated Wm. Wirt, formerly attorney gen. of the U. S., as a candidate for president; and Mr. Wirt, who had been himself a mason of the first or second degree, in his letter of Sept. 28th says, speaking of the masonic oaths—"In one of them, called the Royal Arch, the candidate swears among other things, that he will aid and assist a companion Royal Arch Mason in distress and espouse his cause so far as to extricate him from the same, if in his power, *whether he be right or wrong*, and that he will conceal the secrets of a companion Royal Arch mason, given him in charge as such, *murder and treason not excepted*; and in other oaths, in still higher degrees, I also observe, that the candidate binds himself to *avenge* the violated secrets of the Lodge by the infliction of death on the offender, and to avenge the wrongs of a brother to the utmost extremity; and the whole mixed up with the most horrible imprecations and blasphemous mockeries of the rites and tenets of the Christian religion."—After speaking further of the wide spread conspiracy against Morgan and of the evidence, that allegiance to the Lodges is deemed of higher obligation than allegiance to the laws, he adds, "If this be masonry, as according to this uncontradicted evidence it seems to be, I have no hesitation in saying, that I consider it at war with the fundamental principles of the social compact, as treason against society, and a wicked conspiracy against the laws of God and man, which ought to be put down." John Q. Adams says, "the use of the name of Washington to give an odor of sanctity to the institution, as it *now* stands exposed to the world, is, in my opinion, as unwarrantable as that of my father's name." This exposure has been made by masons themselves. Whether the institution of masonry, with its false pretensions to antiquity, its mummeries, its ridiculous secrets, its horrible oaths, and shocking blasphemies all exposed to full light, and red with the blood of its victim,

can yet sustain itself in this land of laws and of morals and of Christianity, assailed by 250 newspapers established for the special purpose of overthrowing the institution, and with ten thousands of intelligent, patriotic, and indignant men frowning upon it, remains to be seen.

MORRIS, Lewis, governor of New Jersey, was the son of Richard M., an officer in the time of Cromwell, who at the restoration came to New York, and, obtaining a grant of some thousand acres of land in West Chester county, died in 1673. He was born a short time before the death of his father, and was adopted by his uncle. Once through fear of his resentment he strolled into Virginia, and thence to the West Indies. On his return however he was received with joy. He was for several years chief justice of New York. He was the second councillor of New Jersey, named in Cornbury's commission in 1702, and continued with several suspensions till 1738, when he was appointed the first governor of New Jersey as a separate province from New York. He died May 14, 1746, aged about 73. He directed his body to be buried at Morrisania in a plain coffin without covering or lining with cloth; he prohibited rings and scarfs from being given at his funeral; he wished no man to be paid for preaching a funeral sermon upon him, though if any man, churchman or dissenter, minister or not, was inclined to say any thing on the occasion, he should not object. He prohibited any mourning dress to be worn on his account, as he should die, when divine providence should call him away, and was unwilling, that his friends should be at the expense, which was owing only to the common folly of mankind. One of his sons was a judge of the court of vice admiralty; another, Robert, was chief justice of N. Jersey, and judge of the district court, and died June 2, 1815, aged 71; and a third was lieut. gov. of Pennsylvania. He was a man of letters, and though a little whimsical in his temper was grave in his manners and of a most penetrating mind. No man equalled him in the

knowledge of the law and in the arts of intrigue. Acute in controversy, when he had advanced an argument, he would not yield it, unless it was disproved by demonstration almost mathematical.—*Smith's N. Jersey*, 428–435; *Smith's N. York*, 125, 126.

MORRIS, Robert Hunter, chief justice of New Jersey, the son of the preceding, was for near 26 years one of the council of this colony, and was also lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania from Oct. 1754 to Aug. 1756. The office of chief justice he resigned in the fall of 1757 and he died Feb. 20, 1764. His vigorous powers of mind were improved by a liberal education. As a judge he was impartial and upright. Insisting upon strict adherence to the forms of the courts, he reduced the pleadings to precision and method. His address was easy, and there was a commanding influence in his manners. He was free from avarice; generous and manly, though sometimes inconsiderate in the relations of life; often singular, sometimes whimsical, always opinionated, and mostly inflexible.—*Smith's New Jersey*, 438, 439.

MORRIS, Lewis, major general, grandson of governor Lewis M., was born at the manor of Morrisania in 1726. He was the eldest of four brothers: Staats was an officer in the British service and a member of parliament; Richard was judge of the vice-admiralty court, New York, chief justice, and died in April 1810; and Gouverneur was a member of congress. After graduating at Yale college in 1746 he settled down in domestic life at Morrisania, having married a Miss Walton, and being devoted to agricultural pursuits. In May 1775 he was a member of congress, and no one was more zealous for the interests of his country. He was sent to Pittsburgh to detach the western Indians from the British. Disregarding his private interest, he voted for the declaration of independence, although British ships were lying within cannon shot of his house. His beautiful manor of Morrisania was soon desolated; his woodland of 1,000 acres was destroyed;

and his family driven into exile. He retired from congress in 1777, and was afterwards general of the militia. He died Jan. 22, 1798, aged 71. Three of his sons served their country; one as the aid of Sullivan and in the family of Green; another as the aid of Lee; and a third as lieutenant of artillery. One of these, I suppose, was colonel Lewis M., who died at Morrisania in Nov. 1824, aged 70.

MORRIS, Robert, superintendent of the finances of the U. S., was born in Lancashire, England, in June 1734; when he was at the age of 13 his father brought him to this country. About 1749 he was placed in the counting house of Charles Willing, an eminent merchant of Philadelphia, after whose death he was taken into partnership by his son, Thos. Willing. The partnership lasted from 1754 to 1793, a period of 39 years. At the beginning of the revolution the house of Willing and Morris was more extensively engaged in commerce than any other house in Philadelphia. His enterprise and credit have seldom been equalled. In 1776 he was a member of congress from Pennsylvania, and his name is affixed to the declaration of independence. In the beginning of 1781 he was intrusted with the management of the finances, and the services, which in this station he rendered to his country were of incalculable value, being assisted by his partner, Gouverneur Morris. He pledged himself personally and extensively for articles of the most absolute necessity to the army. It was owing in a great degree to him, that the decisive operations of the campaign of 1781 were not impeded, or completely defeated from the want of supplies. He proposed the plan of a national bank, the capital to be formed by individual subscription, and it was incorporated on the last day of 1781. The army depended principally upon Pennsylvania for flour, and he himself raised the whole supplies of this state on the engagement of being reimbursed by the taxes, which had been imposed by law. In 1782 he had to struggle with the

greatest difficulties, for with the most judicious and rigid economy, the public resources failed, and against him were the complaints of unsatisfied claimants directed. He resigned his office after holding it about three years. In his old age he engaged in land speculations, by which he lost his fortune, and in his last years he was confined in prison for debt. Surely those laws, which send a man to prison for misfortune and not for crime, will at last come to be regarded as discreditable to a civilized community. He died at Philadelphia May 8, 1806, aged 71. His wife was the sister of bishop White. A part of his laborious correspondence is published in the Diplomatic correspondence by J. Sparks.—*Marshall*, iv. 457–460, 557, 565.

MORRIS, Gouverneur, minister of the U. S. to France, the youngest son of Lewis Morris by a second marriage, was born at Morrisania, near New York, Jan. 31, 1752, and was graduated at King's college in 1768. Having studied with William Smith, he was chosen in May 1775 a member of the provincial congress, and he served zealously in the same body in subsequent years; in Octob. 1777 he was a member of the continental congress. In 1780 he removed to Philadelphia. Being thrown from his carriage in the street, the bones of his leg were so fractured, as to render amputation necessary. The loss was supplied by a 'rough stick,' which he never changed for a handsome leg. In July 1781 he was an assistant to Robert Morris in the superintendence of the finances, and after the war engaged with him in commercial enterprises. They were not connected by blood. In Dec. 1796 he purchased from his brother, a lieutenant general in the British service, the estate of Morrisania and soon made it his abode. In the next year he was a member for Pennsylvania of the convention, which framed the constitution of the U. S. He proposed a senate for life. From 1788 to 1792 he resided chiefly in Paris, engaged in selling lands and in money speculations. In 1792 he was appointed a minister

plenipotentiary to France and held this place till Oct. 1794. Afterwards he travelled on the continent. Returning to this country in the autumn of 1798, he was chosen a senator of the U. S. in 1800 to fill a vacancy till 1803. In the contest for the presidency he preferred Jefferson to Burr. The project of the great canal of New York was promoted by his efforts. He died at Morrisania Nov. 6, 1816, aged 64. His wife whom he married in 1816, was Miss Randolph of Virginia. He lived in hospitality & was admired for his various knowledge and his copious and eloquent conversation; yet he was sometimes overbearing and indiscreet. He delivered two months before his death an address to the historical society, in which he points out the superiority of scriptural history to all other history. He regarded religious principle as necessary to national independence and peace. "There must be something more to hope, than pleasure, wealth, and power. Something more to fear than poverty and pain. Something after death more terrible than death. There must be religion. When that ligament is torn, society is disjointed and its members perish." This final testimony in favor of scripture is the more important, as Mr. Jefferson represents, that he did not believe in christianity. He published *Observations on the American revolution*, 1779; address against the abolition of the bank of North America, 1785; an eulogy on Washington; an eulogy on Hamilton; an eulogy on G. Clinton; an oration before the N. Y. hist. society, 1812; oration on the restoration of the Bourbons in France, 1814; inaugural discourse as president of the N. Y. historical society, Sept. 4, 1816. His life, with selections from his correspondence &c. was published by Jared Sparks in 3 vols. 8vo. 1832.

MORRISON, William, D.D., minister of Londonderry N. Hampshire, a native of Scotland, succeeded David Mc Gregore, and was ordained in the West parish of L. Feb. 12, 1783. He died March 9, 1818, aged 69, and was succeeded Jan. 16, 1822 by Daniel Dana, now one of the

ministers of Newburyport. He was an eminently pious and useful minister. He published a sermon at the election, 1792; a sermon at the ordination of J. Walker, 1812.

MORSE, Jedidiah, D. D., minister of Charlestown, Mass., was a native of Woodstock, Con., and a descendant of Anthony M. who lived in Newbury, Mass. in 1636. He was born in 1761; graduated at Yale college in 1783; and was installed April 30, 1789. His predecessors were James, Symmes, Harvard, Allen, the Shepards, Morton, Bradstreet, Stevens, Abbot, Prentice, and Paine. About 1821 he was dismissed and Mr. Fay was settled as his successor. He died at New Haven June 9, 1826, aged 65. His wife was Miss Breeze of New Jersey, a grand daughter of president Finley, and was eminent for her intelligence and virtues: she died May, 28, 1828. One of his sons is distinguished as a painter; and two are the editors of the New York Observer, one of whom is known to the public by his excellent geographical writings.—Dr. Morse established the publication of the Panoplist and was for some time its principal editor, until it was committed to Mr. Evarts. His zeal for the orthodox faith caused him to be much engaged in controversy, particularly in regard to the election of the Hollis professor of divinity at Harvard college. He deserves the title of the American Geographer. He first published Geography made easy, 1784, and American Geography 8vo. 1789. In 1793 it appeared in two vols. and in many subsequent editions. He published also the American gazetteer, 1797, and 1804. He published also thanksgiving sermons, 1795, 1798, 1799; fast sermons, 1798, 1799, 1812; on the death of R. Carey, 1790; of Tho. Russell, 1796; of James Russell, 1798; of George Washington, 1800; of Mary Russell, 1806; masonic sermon, 1798; address to the Andover students, 1799; before the Humane society; at the artillery election, 1808; history of New England, with E. Parish, 1804; true reasons, on which the elec-

tion of a professor of divinity was opposed 1805; at the African meeting house, 1808; at the ordination of H. May, 1803; of J. Huntington, 1808; before the asylum 1807; before the society for propagating the gospel, 1810; at the convention, 1812; before a moral association, 1813; appeal to the public on the controversy concerning Harvard college, 1814; at the annual meeting of the commissioners for foreign missions, 1821; report on Indian affairs, being a narrative of a tour made in 1820, 8vo.

MORTON, Thomas, an early settler in N. E. and a disturber of the public peace, was a lawyer in England and came first to this country in June 1622, with Weston's company who made a temporary settlement at Weymouth. He arrived again with capt. Wollaston in 1625, and settled at Mount Wollaston, now Braintree. Here the company which did not consist of persons influenced by any religious considerations, "fell to great licentiousness of life, in all profaneness, and the said Morton became lord of misrule." He supplied the Indians with arms, that they might hunt for him; and in this way, as well as by his injustice endangered the existence of the religious settlements. On May day 1628 a new name was given to Pasonagessit or mount Wollaston, that of "Ma-re Mount," commonly written Merry Mount, on which occasion there was a revel. A pine tree 80 feet in length, with a pair of buck's horns nailed near the top, was brought to the place with drums, guns, & pistols and raised up; a barrel of beer and a case of bottles were provided; and the company danced around the may-pole hand in hand, while one filled out the liquor and all joined in a licentious song; which, says M., was "lamentable to the precise separatists at Plymouth." The magistrates, at the common request of different plantations, after ineffectual remonstrances with Morton, sent capt. Standish to suppress the pestilent establishment. Morton was taken prisoner and transported to England; but the next year he returned, and he was again seized by the

gov. of Mass. and transported, and his house was demolished "that it might be no longer a roost for such unclean birds." He came again to this country in 1643 and after being arrested and imprisoned a year for his scandalous book, was dismissed with a fine in 1644. His age saved him from corporal punishment. He died in poverty at Agamenticus about 1646. He published *New English Canaan*, containing account of the natives, a description of the country, and the tenets and practice of the church, 4to. 1632. The same work has the imprint, Amsterdam, 1637, pp. 188. It professes to be written upon 10 years' knowledge. As a specimen of his skill in natural history, he says, that the humming bird "lives upon the bee, which he catcheth among the flowers. Flowers he cannot feed upon by reason of his sharp bill." He describes the principal persons under fictitious names; Mr. Endicott is capt. Littleworth, Winthrop is Joshua Temperwell, Standish is capt. Shrimp. He relates, that at Wessagusset a young man stole corn, and was tried by Edw. Johnson, a special judge, and sentenced to death; when it was proposed to put the young man's clothes on an old, impotent, sickly man, that was about to die, and hang him instead of the young man; and "so they did." Such is my memorandum after examining the book many years ago; Mr. Savage, however, says, that he states that the proposal "was not agreed to." In either case, this was the origin of the story in *Hudibras*.—*Prince*, 76—80; *Hutchinson*, i. 8, 31, 32.

MORTON, Charles, minister of Charlestown, Mass., was born in England about the year 1626, and educated at Oxford, of which college he was fellow. He was at first a royalist and zealous for the church of England; but, observing in the civil wars, that the most debauched generally attached themselves to the king in opposition to the more virtuous part of the nation, he was led to attend more to the controversy between the prelatists and the puritans. At length he became a puritan himself. He began his ministry

at Blisland. After his ejection by the act of uniformity in 1662 he preached privately to a few people till the fire of London, in 1666, after which event he removed to that city and established an academy at Newington-green. Among his pupils was De Foe, the author of *Robinson Crusoe*. Many young ministers were educated by him. After about twenty years' continuance in an employment, for which he was eminently qualified, he was so infested by processes from the bishop's court, that he was obliged to desist from it. He came to New England in July 1686, and was installed pastor of the church in Charlestown Nov. 5, 1686. Here he continued till his death April 11, 1698, aged 71. He was succeeded by Mr. Bradstreet. He was eminent in every kind of learning. Having a gentle and benignant temper, he was endeared to all his acquaintance. He wrote a number of treatises, but they are chiefly compendious, for he was an enemy to large volumes, often quoting the adage, a great book is a great evil. In Calamy's continuation there is a copy of his advice to those of his pupils, who were designed for the ministry. Two of his manuscripts are still preserved in this country; the one in the library of the Mass. hist. society, entitled, *compendium physicæ ex authoribus extractum*; and the other in the library of Bowdoin college, entitled a complete system of natural philosophy in general and special. He published the little peace maker; foolish pride the makebate, 1674; the gaming humor considered and reproved; the way of good men for wise men to walk in; season birds, an inquiry into the sense of Jer. viii. 7; meditations on the first 14 chapters of *Exodus*, &c.; the spirit of man, meditations on 1 *Thess.* v. 23; of common places or memorial books; a discourse on improving the country of Cornwall, a part of which on sea sand for manure is printed in the *philos. transactions* April 1675; considerations on the new river; letter to a friend to prove money not so necessary as imagined; the ark, its loss and recovery.

MORTON, Nathaniel, secretary of Plymouth colony, was born in England in 1612 and was the son of George M., who came to this country in July 1623 and died at Plymouth in June 1624, leaving a widow, the sister of gov. Bradford, and four sons; from John, one of these, descended Marcus M., and from Ephraim descended Perez M., distinguished men, now living in Mass.—Mr. M. was appointed in 1645 clerk or secretary of the colony court, and continued in office 40 years till his death June 28, 1685. He wrote in 1680 a brief ecclesiastical history of the church at Plymouth in the records of the church, which is preserved by Hazard; and New England's memorial, or a brief relation of the most memorable and remarkable passages of the providence of God, manifested to the planters of N. England, 4to. 1669. This work, which is confined very much to Plymouth colony, was compiled principally from manuscripts of his uncle, William Bradford, extending from the year 1620 to 1646, and he had access also to the journals of Edward Winslow. This work has been of great service to succeeding historians. A second edition was printed in 1721; a third in 1772; a fourth edition 12mo.; and a fifth, with notes, by judge Davis, 8vo. 1826.

MORTON, John, a patriot of the revolution, was a native of Chester county, Penns., now Delaware. In 1764 he was appointed a member of the assembly of Pennsylvania, and afterwards a judge of the superior court. Elected a member of congress in 1774, he in 1776 voted in favor of the declaration of independence. Had he voted on the other side, the voice of Pennsylvania would have been against the declaration, as the other delegates were equally divided on the subject. Of the committee on the system of confederation he was the chairman. He died at the close of 1777 of a fever, aged 55, leaving three sons and five daughters. He was a professor of religion and a benevolent and excellent man.—*Goodrich.*

MOULTON, Jeremiah, colonel, was born in York, Maine, in 1688 and was ta-

ken prisoner by the Indians Jan. 22, 1692, old style, when York was destroyed by the Indians. He was released, with other children, in gratitude for the humanity of col. Church, who in one of his expeditions had released several Indian prisoners, old women and children. The savages were not ungrateful for acts of kindness. In Aug. 1724 he and capt. Harmon with 208 men and 3 Mohawk Indians marched against the Indian settlement at Norridgewock, in consequence of attacks upon the frontiers. There being 4 companies, the other commanders were capt. Bourne, and lieut. Bean. They left Richmond fort Aug. 9, old style, or Aug. 19; the next day arrived at Taconic, where they left their boats and a guard of 40 men. Aug. 21 they marched by land, & in the evening fired upon two Indians, who proved to be the daughter and wife of Bomaseen; the former was killed; the latter taken prisoner. Aug. 23 they approached the village; Harmon with 80 men marching circuitously by the fields, and Moulton with 80 men directly upon Norridgewock, which he surprised. The Indians, consisting of about 60 warriors, were defeated and the chapel and village destroyed. Father Ralle was killed in a wigwam, and 26 Indians, among whom were Bomaseen, and his son in law, Mog, also Job, Canabesett, and Wissememet, all noted warriors. One of the Mohawks was killed, but none of the whites. Harmon carried the scalps to Boston and being chief in command was made a lieutenant colonel for the exploit of Moulton, who obtained no reward. At the reduction of Louisbourg in 1745 he commanded a regiment, and was afterwards sheriff of the county, councillor, and judge of the common pleas and of probate. He died at York July 20, 1765, aged 77. His son and grandson were sheriffs.

MOULTRIE, John, an eminent physician of S. Carolina, was a native of Europe, and came to Charleston about the year 1733. For forty years he was at the head of his profession. He died about the year 1773, universally lamented. He was the idol of his patients. So great

was the confidence reposed in his judgment, that those, who were usually attended by him, preferred his advice and assistance, even on the festive evening of St. Andrew's day, to the advice of any other professional man in his most collected moments. He possessed excellent talents for observation, and was very sagacious in finding out the hidden causes of diseases and in adapting remedies for their removal. On account of his death a number of the ladies of Charleston went into mourning.

MOULTRIE, John, M. D., son of the preceding, and eminent for literature and medical science, was the first Carolinian, who obtained a medical degree from the university of Edinburgh, where in 1749 he defended a thesis de febre flava. He was afterwards lieutenant governor of East Florida.—*Ramsay's rev. of med.*, 43; *Miller*, II. 364.

MOULTRIE, William, governor of S. Carolina, and a major general in the American war, was devoted to the service of his country from an early period of his life. In the Cherokee war in 1760 he was a volunteer under the command of gov. Littleton. He was afterwards in another expedition under col. Montgomery. He then commanded a company in a third expedition in 1761, which humbled the Cherokees, and brought them to terms of peace. He was among the foremost at the commencement of the late revolution to assert the liberties of his country, and braved every danger to redress her wrongs. His manly firmness, intrepid zeal, and cheerful exposure of every thing he possessed, added weight to his counsels, and induced others to join him. In the beginning of the war he was colonel of the second regiment of S. Carolina. His defence of Sullivan's island with 344 regulars and a few militia, & his repulse of the British in their attack upon the fort June 23, 1776, gained him honor. In consequence of his good conduct he received the unanimous thanks of congress, and in compliment to him the fort was from that time called fort Moultrie. In 1779 he gained a victory over the Brit-

ish in the battle near Beaufort. In 1780 he was second in command in Charleston during the siege. After the city surrendered he was sent to Philadelphia. In 1782 he returned with his countrymen and was repeatedly chosen governor of the state, till the infirmities of age induced him to withdraw to the peaceful retreat of domestic life. He died at Charleston Sept. 27, 1805, aged 75. The glory of his honorable services was surpassed by his disinterestedness and integrity. An attempt was once made on the part of the British to bribe him, and he was thought to be more open to corruption, as he had suffered much in his private fortune. But resolving to share the fate of his country, he spurned the offers of indemnification and preferment which were made him. He was an unassuming, easy, and affable companion, cheerful and sincere in his friendships. He published memoirs in the American revolution, so far as it related to N. and S. Carolina, and Georgia, 2 vols. 8vo. 1802. This work is principally a collection of letters, written by civil and military officers in the time of the war.—*Hollingshead's disc.*

MOUNTAIN, Jacob, first episcopal bishop of Quebec, was consecrated about the year 1794 and died at Marchmont, near Quebec, June 19, 1825, aged 75. He was succeeded by Dr. Stewart.

MOURT, George, published a Relation or Journal of the beginning and proceedings of the English plantation, settled at Plymouth in N. E. by certain English adventurers, both merchants and others, London, 1622. This was abridged by Purchas in *b. x. cA. iv.*; and republished in *Hist. col. VIII. 203-239*. The parts of the original relation, which are omitted in the abridgment, are published in 2 *hist. col. ix. 26-74*. This Relation, probably written by different persons, includes a journey to Packanokik, the habitation of the great king, Massasoit. Concerning Mourt himself nothing is known; it is supposed, that he was one of the merchant adventurers.

MOXON, George, first minister of Springfield, Mass., was born near Wake-

field in Yorkshire, England, and educated at Cambridge. Coming to this country as a preacher, in 1697, he was in that year settled at Springfield, where he remained until 1653, when he returned to England. He preached in different places till disabled by age and the palsy. He died at Congleton Sept. 15, 1687, aged 84. His son, George, was ejected from a parish in Essex in 1662.—Some sermons on self denial were prepared for the press, but not printed. He was so good a Latin poet, that it was difficult to distinguish his odes from those of Horace, whom he imitated.

MUHLENBERG, Henry Melchior, D. D., the founder of the German Lutheran church in the U. S., was born at Eimbeck, in Hanover, Germany, in 1711, and came to Philadelphia, where he was the pastor of a German Lutheran church 45 years, and distinguished for his piety and learning. He died in 1787, aged 76. His three sons, Peter, Frederick, and Henry, were distinguished men: Frederic Augustus, treasurer of the state, president of the convention, which ratified the constitution of the U. S., member of congress and speaker of the house in 1793, died at Lancaster June 4, 1801, aged 51.

MUHLENBERG, Peter, major general in the army of the revolution, son of the preceding, was born about 1745. In obedience to the wishes of his father he studied divinity and officiated as an episcopal clergyman in Virginia until 1776, when he was elected a member of the convention. He soon entered the military service in command of a regiment. In conducting a storming party at York town he & all his men were wounded. In Feb. 1777 he was appointed brig. general, and major general at the close of the war. In 1801 he was appointed a senator of the U. S. from Pennsylvania, and in 1802 collector of the post of Philadelphia, in which office he continued till his death, Oct. 1, 1807, aged 62.

MUHLENBERG, Henry Ernst, D. D., a botanist, the son of Rev. Henry M. M., was born in New Providence, Montgomery county, Penns., Nov. 17,

1753. In 1763 he was sent to Halle with his two elder brothers to finish his education. On his return in 1770 he was ordained at the early age of 17 and in 1774 appointed one of the assistants of his father in the Philadelphia congregation. In 1780 he accepted a call from Lancaster, where he lived about 35 years in the exemplary discharge of the duties of his office. He died of the apoplexy May 23, 1815, aged 61. While he was a learned theologian and well acquainted with the ancient languages, and skilful also in medicine, chemistry, and mineralogy, he was particularly distinguished for his knowledge of botany. He was induced first to cultivate this science in 1777, when he was driven from Philadelphia in consequence of its being occupied by the British. From this time he corresponded with many learned botanists in Europe and America. Of many learned societies he was a member. His herbarium was purchased and presented to the Amer. phil. society. He published *Catalogus plantarum Amer. Septent. 1713*; *Descriptio uberior graminum &c. 1816*. He left *Flora Lancastriensis* in manuscript.—*Encyc. Amer.*

MUNSON, Aeneas, M. D., a physician, was born in N. Haven June 24, 1734; graduated at Yale college in 1753; and, having been a tutor, was a chaplain in the army in 1755 on Long Island. Ill health induced him to study medicine with John Darly of Easthampton. He practised physic at Bedford in 1756 and removed in 1760 to N. Haven, where he died June 16, 1826, aged nearly 92. For more than half a century he had a high reputation as a physician, and was in the practice 70 years. Of the medical society of Conn. he was the president. He was a man of piety from an early period of his life. At the bedside of his patients he was accustomed to commend them to God in prayer. It was with joyous Christian hope, that this venerable old man went down to the dead.—*Thacher.*

MURRAY, Joseph, a friend of literature, was a native, it is believed, of Great Britain, and educated in that country.

He was one of his majesty's council and attorney general for the province of New York. He left the whole of his estate, consisting of books, lands, and other property, in value to the amount of about \$25,000 to King's college.—*Miller*, II. 357.

MURRAY, William Vans, minister of the U. S. to the Batavian republic, was born in Maryland in the year 1761 or 1762. After the peace of 1783 he went to London and resided three years as a student in the temple. At an age when the passions are generally unrestrained; with a constitution of exquisite sensibility; and in the midst of a splendid and luxurious metropolis, he retained the resolution and the firmness to devote his time and attention to those objects, which were to mark the usefulness of his future life. The observations of Dr. Price, of Mr. Turgot, and of the abbe de Mably on the constitutions and laws of the U. S. being published during his residence in England, he studied them with persevering and honest research, and gave the public result of his reflections in a pamphlet, which was favorably received. In the summer of 1784, during a vacation, he made an excursion of about six weeks to Holland; and during this short time, in which he travelled over that country, he was most assiduous in the use of his pen. The minutes, which he then took, he afterwards digested and methodized into a regular work. The intelligence of the death of his father, to whom he was most affectionately attached, reaching him at a time, when his health was precarious, he sunk under the affliction, and did not rise from his bed for 6 weeks. After a tedious convalescence of several months he returned to his native country. He immediately engaged in the practice of the law; but the voice of his country soon called him to her councils. He was first elected a member of the legislature of Maryland, and at three successive elections from 1791 to 1797 to a seat in the house of representatives of the U. S. This station he filled with distinguished honor.

His eloquence in debate placed him in the same rank with Madison and Ames, Giles and Dexter. A regard to his fortune, which was not affluent, at length induced him in 1797 to decline being a candidate for re-election to congress. But his merit and talents had not escaped the discerning eye of Washington, who in one of the last acts of his administration appointed Mr. Murray as minister of the United States to the Batavian republic. This station had been occupied about three years by John Q. Adams, who now received a commission as minister plenipotentiary at Lisbon. Mr. Murray arrived at the Hague at a very critical period of affairs, for the misunderstanding between the U. S. and France was approaching to a rupture, and the influence of the latter over the Batavian councils was uncontrolled. But by a judicious mixture of firmness, of address, and of conciliation he succeeded in preserving uninterrupted harmony between the American and Batavian nations. With Mr. Ellsworth and Mr. Davie he assisted in making the treaty, which was signed at Paris Sept. 30, 1800, and which has contributed in a great degree to the prosperity of America. Immediately after signing that instrument he returned to his station as minister resident at the Hague, where he remained till his return to the U. S. in Dec. 1801, it having been judged unnecessary to continue the expense of supporting that mission. From this period he lived in retirement at his seat in Cambridge on the eastern shore of Maryland. His health, which had always been infirm, soon began to decline, and he died Dec. 11, 1803, aged 41. In private life he was remarkably pleasing in his manners and at once amusing and instructive in his conversation. With a mind of incessant activity he united the fancy of a poet. He had a strong and genuine relish for the fine arts, a refined and delicate taste for literature, and a persevering fondness for the pursuits of science. The keenness of his sensibility and the rapidity of his conceptions gave him a sense of decorum, which seemed

almost intuitive. His facility in writing was proportioned to the vivacity of his mind. His letters by their elegance, their simplicity, their poignant wit, and unbounded variety of style, might serve as models of epistolary correspondence.

MURRAY, John, a philanthropist, a brother of Lindley Murray, the grammarian, was born in New York, August 3, 1758, and after acquiring a fortune as a merchant retired from business and devoted his income and toils to enterprises of benevolence. He died Aug. 4, 1819, aged 61. He was a Quaker. The society for the manumission of slaves was promoted by his efforts, and he assisted in founding and supporting most of the benevolent institutions of New York, and was liberal in his benefactions. He exerted himself to effect the repeal of the criminal code and to establish the penitentiary system. For 35 years he was a governor of the N. York hospital. Such men of beneficence deserve to be held in lasting honor.

MURRAY, John, first universalist minister in Boston, was born at Alton, Hampshire county, England, about 1741. His father was an episcopalian; his mother a presbyterian. They removed from Alton to Ireland. In early life he believed the doctrine of election; then he became a methodist preacher in Mr. Wesley's connexion; and afterwards he was attached to Mr. Whitefield. Repairing to London, he soon forgot the character of a minister. Good company, music, dancing, Vaux Hall, and the play houses intoxicated him. He says—"I plunged into a vortex of pleasure." Visiting a young lady to convert her from the error of universalism, the following was the argumentation. She asked, what is an unbeliever damned for not believing? He replied—for not believing, that Jesus Christ is his complete Savior. She again asked, must the unbeliever believe, that Jesus Christ is his Savior? Must he believe a lie? Is Christ the Savior of the unbeliever? By this argument he was overwhelmed. His own erroneous definition of faith was in-

deed refuted by the questions of the lady; but, instead of abandoning that error, and regarding Christ as the Savior only of them, who believe, he was led to regard him as the actual Savior of all men, believers or unbelievers. Having lost his wife & child, he came to America in poverty in Sept. 1770. He preached at Brunswick, N. Jersey, Newport, and Providence, and first in Boston Oct. 30, 1773; afterwards in Newburyport and New London, in N. York and Pennsylvania. In May 1775 he was a chaplain in a R. Island regiment. After preaching in Gloucester, he was established in Boston about the year 1785, and passed the remainder of his life there. After six years of helplessness he died in peace, Sept. 3, 1815, aged 74. His widow, Judith, sister of gov. Sargent, of Mississippi, a native of cape Ann, died at Natchez June 6, 1820, aged 69: she wrote the Repository and Gleaner, 3 vols. 1798, first published in Mass. mag. with the signature of Constantia: she wrote also poetical essays, signed Honora Martesia, in B. week mag.—Mr. M. was a Trinitarian. He regarded Winchester as a believer in purgatorial satisfaction, and as teaching, that every man is his own Savior. He believed, that myriads of men would rise to the resurrection of damnation, and would call on the rocks to hide them from the wrath of the Lamb; yet he seems to have considered that damnation as ending at the judgment day, when the judge would separate all men from sin and death and from the evil angels. He supposed, that in the day of judgment the *devil and his angels* would be placed, as the goats, on the left hand of the judge, and *all men* on the right hand,—in most obvious contradiction to the scripture, which says, that "all nations" will be gathered, to be separated. This amounts in fact to a denial of the future judgment. But since his death Mr. Balfour has explicitly maintained, that there will be no future reckoning day. At last this error of denying a future judgment, and thus subverting the moral government of God, appeared so great and perilous to a num-

ber of universalist ministers, who assert a future retribution and the punishment though not everlasting, of the wicked, that in August 1831 they announced their full and entire separation from the denomination of Universalists, and the establishment of a religious community by the name of the "Massachusetts Association of Universal Restorationists." The ministers thus associated, are Paul Dean of Boston, Charles Hudson of Westminster, Adin Ballou of Mendon, Lyman Maynard of Oxford, Nathaniel Wright of Attleborough, & Seth Chandler; also David Pickering of Providence, R. I. and P. R. Russell of Winchester, N. H. There are other ministers in Maine and in other New England states, who adopt the same views and who will be likely to separate from the universalists and to join this or a similar union of restorationists. Mr. Murray published *Letters and Sketches of sermons*, 3 vols. His life, by himself, was published in 1816.

MURRAY, Alexander, commodore, was born in Chestertown, Maryland, in 1755. His father was a physician; his grand father, banished from Scotland for adhering to the cause of the pretender in 1715, settled at Barbadoes. As a lieutenant and captain in the army he fought in the battles of White Plains, Flatbush, and N. York, and served till the close of 1777. He afterwards took the command of a letter of marque. Twice was he taken prisoner; the second time in the frigate *Trumbull*; he afterwards served in the Alliance under Barry until the close of the war. He then successively commanded the *Insurgent* and the *Constellation*, and went with a squadron to the Mediterranean to protect our trade against the Barbary states. He, at last, commanded the navy yard at Philadelphia, and died near Germantown Oct. 6, 1821, aged 66. To great firmness and resolution he united a mild and serene temper.

MURRAY, James, major, a military adventurer, was born in R. Island about 1765; his name was Lillibridge, which he changed to Murray. In consequence

of a quarrel with his family, he went to sea in early life; in 1790 he arrived at Tranquebar on the coast of Coromandel, and joining the Mahrattas, who were at war with the British, he encountered in their service during 15 years every kind of peril and hardship. Having displeased Holkar, the chief, by preserving the lives of British officers, he abandoned his service and, raising a large force, occupied as a sovereign a large district. At length he went over to the British with 7,000 native cavalry, the command of which he retained. At the close of the war, having acquired a large fortune, he determined to return to America. A few days before he proposed to set sail, he made a splendid entertainment in Calcutta. After dinner, for the entertainment of his guests, he mounted a favorite Arabian horse to leap over the table, at which they sat,—a feat, which he had often performed. But the horse, having his feet entangled in the carpet, threw his rider, who in a few days died of the injury, in 1806. Thus died, the victim of his vanity, the best horseman in India, the soldier, unrivalled in the use of the broad sword, who had fought in many battles.

NASH, Francis, brigadier general, a soldier of the revolution, was a captain in North Carolina in 1771, when he distinguished himself by his firmness and bravery in an action with the insurgents. In the revolutionary war he was appointed a colonel by the convention of N. Carolina in Sept. 1775, and brigadier general in the continental army in Feb. 1777. In the battle of Germantown Oct. 4, 1777 he was mortally wounded at the head of his brigade, which with Maxwell's formed a corps de reserve under lord Stirling.

NELSON, Thomas, governor of Virginia, a patriot of the revolution, was born at York Dec. 26, 1738, being the eldest son of Wm. N., a rich merchant. At the age of 14 he was sent to England for his education. At the university of Cambridge Beilby Porteus was his tutor. In 1761 he returned to this country. Being a member of the general convention of Virginia in 1775, he introduced a res-

olution for organizing a military force. In Aug. 1775 he was appointed a member of congress; in the next year he signed the declaration of independence; but ill health in 1777 induced him to resign his seat. He was soon appointed brigadier general and commander in chief of the forces of the colony. He also aided the cause of his country by his property. In 1781 he succeeded Mr. Jefferson as governor of Virginia. His efforts in the prosecution of the war were very important and were particularly noticed by gen. Washington after the capture of York, in his general orders Oct. 20, 1781. In about a month afterwards his ill health caused him to resign the office of chief magistrate. An act was passed Dec. 31st to legalize certain acts of his administration, which owing to peculiar circumstances were done without the advice of the council. He died at his estate in Hanover Jan. 4, 1789, aged 50. His wife was the daughter of Philip Grymes of Brandon. He had four brothers, zealous friends of the revolution; of these the last, Robert N., died at Malvern hills in Aug. 1818, aged 66.—As a soldier he was active and intrepid. Most ardently was he attached to civil and religious liberty. He was refined in manners, social, and benevolent.—*Goodrich.*

NELSON, Roger, general, a soldier and patriot of the revolution, was for many years a distinguished member of congress from Maryland. He died at Frederickstown June 7, 1815, at an advanced age.

NEWELL, Samuel, a missionary at Bombay, was graduated at Harvard college in 1807, and studied theology at Andover. With Judson, Nott, and Mills he offered himself as a missionary to the general association of ministers at Bradford June 27, 1810; was ordained at Salem with Judson, Nott, and Rice Feb. 6, 1812; and sailed on the 19th for Calcutta. On his arrival he was ordered by the Bengal government to leave the country. Proceeding first to the Isle of France, he suffered the affliction of losing his wife and child; he afterwards went to Ceylon,

and was useful in preparing the way for the subsequent mission in that island. He afterwards joined Mr. Hall at Bombay and in 1817 was joined by Mr. Graves and Mr. Nichols. He continued at Bombay a faithful laborer in the service of Jesus Christ until his death. He was seized with the epidemic, spasmodic *cholera* in the morning of May 29th, and died, without being able to say any thing of his hopes, at 1 o'clock the next morning, May 30, 1821, aged about 35. The same disease in 4 years had swept over India, Burmah, and the Asiatic islands and hurried millions to the tomb; it is now, 1832, prevailing in London and Paris. A few days before his death he visited at Tanmah many of the sick and dying, from whom probably he took the disease, as it was deemed somewhat contagious. At that time from 60 to 100 were dying daily in Bombay.—Mr. N. was very modest and humble, possessed great tenderness of feeling, and was entirely devoted to the arduous and important labors of a missionary. He wrote with Mr. Hall *The Conversion of the world, or the claims of 600 millions &c.* 2d edit. 1818.

NEWELL, Harriet, the wife of the preceding, the daughter of Moses Atwood of Haverhill, Mass., was born Oct. 10, 1793, and received an excellent education. At the age of 15 she made a profession of religion. She sailed with her husband from Calcutta for the Isle of France Aug. 4, 1812; about three weeks before her arrival she became the mother of a daughter, who died on the 5th day, Oct. 13, and was buried in the ocean. In a few weeks Mrs. Newell died of the consumption at the Isle of France Nov. 30, 1812, aged 19. She departed in the peace and triumph of an eminent Christian. In writing to her mother, Mr. Newell said, "Come, then, let us mingle our griefs and weep together; for she was dear to us both; and she too is gone. Yes, Harriet, your lovely daughter, is gone, and you will see her face no more! Harriet, my own dear Harriet, the wife of my youth and the desire of my eyes, has bid me a last farewell, and

left me to mourn and weep ! Yes, she is gone. I wiped the cold sweat of death from her pale, emaciated face.—Oh, Harriet, Harriet, for thou wast very dear to me. Thy last sigh tore my heart asunder, and dissolved the charm, which tied me to the earth.”—Her life, written by Dr. Woods, has passed through many editions. The cause of missions was greatly promoted by the delineation of her character and the description of her sufferings.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, one of the United States, was first settled in 1623 by persons sent out by Gorges and Mason under authority of a grant from the council of Plymouth. The council had been established in 1620 by king James and he gave to it the territory extending from the fortieth to the forty eighth degree of north latitude. The settlements went on but slowly for several years. In 1638 three associations for government were formed at Portsmouth, Dover, and Exeter. In 1641 and 1642 the inhabitants of these towns voluntarily submitted themselves to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, securing to themselves the same privileges with the rest of the colony, and being exempted from all public charges, except such as arose among themselves. New Hampshire was separated from Massachusetts and a royal government established in 1680, consisting of a president and council appointed by the king, and representatives chosen by the people. A change was made in 1686 and all New England was intrusted to a president and council. After the imprisonment of Andros the union with Massachusetts was revived in 1689, but in 1692 the old, separate government was re-established. From 1699 to 1702 it was united with New York and Massachusetts, and from 1702 to 1741 with Massachusetts. A separate government subsisted from this period till the revolution in 1775, when a provincial convention was formed. A temporary constitution was formed in 1776; a new constitution was established in 1784, and this, being altered and

amended in 1792, is the permanent constitution of the state. The population, in 1810, was 214,460; in 1820, 244,161; in 1830, 269,533. New Hampshire suffered much in the Indian wars, and in all military enterprises it took an active part. During the war in opposition to the encroachments of the British parliament its troops were distinguished. The constitution of this state establishes a general court, consisting of a house of representatives, and a senate, the members of which are annually chosen. The governor also is annually elected by the people, and has a council to advise him.

NEW JERSEY, one of the United States, was first settled by the Swedes, and was formerly a part of New Netherlands, which was divided into Nova Cæsarea, or New Jersey, and New York, in 1664, when it was conquered by the English. It has its name from the Island of Jersey, the residence of the family of sir George Carteret, to whom this territory was granted. Philip Carteret was appointed governor in 1665, and took possession of Elizabethtown, the capital, then consisting of four families, just settled in the wilderness. In 1672 he was driven from his government by insurgents, who refused the payment of quit rents under pretence, that they held their possessions by Indian grants & not from the proprietors. In 1673 the Dutch retook New Netherlands, but in the following year it was restored by treaty to the English. In 1676 New Jersey was divided into East and West Jersey. The government of the latter was retained as a dependency of New York, and a confusion of jurisdiction commenced, which long distracted the people, and which at length terminated in the annihilation of the authority of the proprietors. West Jersey was reinstated in its former privileges in 1680. Sir George Carteret in 1682 transferred his rights in East Jersey to William Penn. At this time there were supposed to be in the province about seven hundred families. In 1688 the Jerseys were added to the jurisdiction of New England. They were united under one

government in 1702, and received the single name of New Jersey. Cornbury, governor of New York, was appointed also to the chief command of New Jersey, and the union continued till 1738, when this colony received a separate governor. During the war with Great Britain this state suffered much. Her losses in proportion to population and wealth were greater than those of any other of the thirteen states. Her soldiers gained great distinction, and she can boast of places rendered famous by exploits; places, which cannot be mentioned without bringing to the recollection the name of Washington, who earned in them the laurels, with which his head has been encircled by American historians. The Indians of N. Jersey, who removed to Green Bay, Michigan, in conveying their lands south of the Raritan, reserved the right of fishing. In 1832 the state granted them 2,000 *doll.* for this reserved right, and in the act it was asserted, that every Indian right & title in N. J. had been acquired by fair and voluntary transfer. The population, in 1820, was 277, 575; in 1830, 320,779. The present constitution of New Jersey was adopted by a provincial congress July 2, 1776. By this instrument the power of enacting laws is vested in a legislative council and a general assembly, the members of which are annually chosen. The governor is appointed by a joint vote of these two bodies every year. He has a casting vote in the council, and with them is a court of appeals in the last resort. The judges of the supreme court continue in office for five years, and all are appointed by the council and assembly.

NEWMAN, Samuel, first minister of Rehoboth, Mass. was born at Banbury, England, in 1600, and was educated at Oxford. He came to this country in 1636. After his arrival he spent a year and a half at Dorchester, and then, becoming the pastor of the church at Weymouth, continued there about five years. In 1644 he removed with a part of his church and settled at Rehoboth. He died July 5, 1668, aged 68: While he was

indefatigable in his study of the scriptures, and animated and zealous in his preaching, he was also hospitable, charitable, and pious. In his last illness he sent for one of his deacons, and, after requesting him to make a prayer, said, "and now, ye angels of the Lord, come and do your duty." He then immediately expired. Antipas N., the minister of Wenham, who married in 1658 Elizabeth, the daughter of gov. Winthrop, and died Oct. 15, 1672, is supposed to have been his son.—He compiled a concordance of the scriptures, which was published in London in a thick folio, 5th ed. 1720. While he was at Rehoboth he revised it, using pine knots in the night instead of candles. It passes under the name of the Cambridge concordance.—*Magnalia*, III. 113—116.

NEWTON, Roger, D. D., minister of Greenfield, Mass., was born at Durham, Conn., May 23, 1737; was graduated at Yale college in 1758; was ordained Nov. 18, 1761; and, after having Gamaliel S. Olds as his colleague for a few years, died Dec. 10, 1816, aged 79. His son, Roger, educated at Yale college and a tutor, died Aug. 19, 1789.—He was a faithful, useful minister, prudent, and courteous and amiable in all the relations of life.

NEW YORK, one of the United States, was discovered in 1608 by Henry Hudson, who passed up the river, which bears his name. His right to the country, which he had discovered under a commission from king James I, he sold to the Dutch. In 1614 the states general granted a patent for an exclusive trade on Hudson's river to a number of merchants, who built a fort near Albany. In the same year the Dutch were visited by captain Argal from Virginia, and being unable to resist him they submitted for the time to the king of England. The country was granted by the states general to the West India company in 1621. In June 1629 Wouter Van Twiller arrived at fort Amsterdam, now New York, and took upon himself the government. The ex-

tension of the English settlements naturally occasioned some disputes respecting the boundaries of the Dutch possessions. The last Dutch governor was Peter Stuyvesant, who began his administration in 1647. The inroads upon his territory kept him constantly employed. In 1655 he subdued the few Swedes on the west side of Delaware bay, and placed the country under the command of a lieutenant governor. But he was himself obliged at last to submit to the English. The country in the possession of the Dutch was given by the king of England to the duke of York and Albany. An expedition was fitted out, and Aug. 27, 1664 governor Stuyvesant was reduced to the necessity of capitulating to colonel Nicolls, and the whole of the New Netherlands soon became subject to the English crown. The country was retaken by the Dutch in 1673, but it was restored in the following year. In 1683 the inhabitants of New York first participated in the legislative power. Previously to this period they had been completely subjected to the governor; but in this year they were summoned to choose representatives to meet in an assembly. In 1688 New York was annexed to the jurisdiction of New England. In 1691 a governor arrived from England and the first assembly after the revolution was held. The population, in 1702 was 20,708; in 1790, 340,120; in 1800, 586,050; in 1810, 959,049; in 1820, 1,372,812; in 1830, 1,919,404. The Erie and Champlain canals, opened in 1825, cost upwards of 9 millions of dollars. Many rail road companies have been incorporated.

From the influence of the French over the Indians and from its proximity to Canada New York suffered many inconveniences; but the war against the French was frequently carried on with vigor, and the friendship of the Indians was generally secured. While this colony was subject to England the government was vested in a governor and council, appointed by the king, and twenty seven representatives elected by the people. Vacan-

cies in the council were filled up by the governor. The constitution of New York was established by the convention, appointed for the purpose, April 20, 1777 and amended in 1801. A new constitution was adopted in 1821. The legislature consists of the assembly of 128 members, and the senate of 32; the representatives and one fourth of the senators are chosen annually. The governor is chosen for two years, by plurality of votes. The lieutenant governor presides in the senate. Suffrage is almost universal: free colored persons, however, must be free holders in order to be electors. The clergy are incapable of holding civil or military offices. The senate, chancellor, chief justice, and two judges constitute the court for the trial of impeachments and the correction of errors. The chancellor holds a court in *equity* cases.

NICHOLAS, Wilson Cary, governor of Virginia, was an officer in the war of the revolution, and a member of the convention, which ratified the constitution of the U. S. He was for years a distinguished member of the house of representatives and of the senate of the U. S., being chosen senator from Virginia in Dec. 1799 in the place of Henry Tazewell deceased. He ably supported the measures of Jefferson's administration. Accepting the office of collector of the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth in 1804, he resigned his seat in the senate. He was afterwards a member of the house; but he resigned his seat in 1809. In 1814 he succeeded James Barbour as governor, and was succeeded by col. James Preston in 1717. He died at Milton Oct. 10, 1820. He published a letter to his constituents, 1809.

NICHOLS, John, missionary to Bombay, was ordained at Boston, with the missionaries, Swift, Graves, Parsons, and Buttrick. Aug. 2, 1817, and sailed for Bombay with his wife and Allen Graves and his wife, and Philomela Thurston Sept. 5, 1817, and arrived Feb. 23, 1818. After toiling in his benevolent work nearly seven years, he died of a fever at Bombay Dec. 10, 1824.

NICHOLSON, James, a naval officer, descended from ancestors, who were the early settlers of Maryland, was born in Chestertown in 1737, and was trained to the sea with two brothers, who were afterwards commanders in the navy. Having married, he resided in the city of N. York from 1763 till 1771, when he returned to the eastern shore of Maryland. In 1776 he was put in command of the Maryland ship of war, the *Defence*, in which in March he re-captured several vessels, which the British had taken. In 1778 he was intruded with the command of the *Trumbull*, a frigate of 32 guns, in which, June 2, 1780, he fought a severe battle of three hours with the *Wyatt*, losing about 30 men, when the vessels parted. He was afterwards captured and carried into N. York, where he continued to live after his release at the close of the war. During the controversy concerning Jay's treaty, he was at the head of the opponents to it in N. York. In 1801 he succeeded Mr. Clarkson as commissioner of loans for the state of New York. He died near N. York Sept. 2, 1804, aged 69. His three daughters married Albert Gallatin, William Few, and John Montgomery, a member of congress and mayor of Baltimore: it is remarkable, that Mr. Montgomery and col. Few were buried on the same day, in 1828. Commodore Samuel N., who I suppose was his brother, died at Charlestown Dec. 29, 1811, aged 69.

NICHOLSON, Joseph Hopper, chief judge of the sixth judicial district and a judge of the court of appeals of Maryland, died March 4, 1817, aged 47 years. His talents were invigorated by a good education. For many years he was a conspicuous member of congress. He was appointed a judge in 1805. On the bench his dignity, integrity, and abilities commanded respect. In private life he was amiable and beloved. He was succeeded by Walter Dorsey.

NICOLL, John, M. D. a physician in New York, was a native of Scotland and was educated at Edinburgh. Retaining the highest attachment to the

doctrine, constitution, and discipline of the church of Scotland, after his arrival in this country he was one of the principal founders and benefactors of the first presbyterian church in New York, which was established in 1719. He spent a considerable part of his estate in erecting a house of worship. As a physician he was unwearied in his attention to his patients. The poor he cheerfully visited without the prospect of reward. After a life distinguished for benevolence and piety he died Oct. 2, 1743, aged 63.

NICOLLS, Richard, colonel, first English governor of N. York, was commissioned in 1664, with Carr, Cartwright, and Maverick, to determine complaints and appeals in all causes, military, criminal, and civil, throughout N. England. Nicolls proceeded to Manhattan and obliged Stuyvesant, the Dutch governor, to capitulate Aug. 27, 1664, and gave to N. Amsterdam the name of N. York. Sept. 14th fort Orange was captured and called Albany. He established a regular government at N. York. The purchase of lands from the Indians on L. Island was prohibited, except with a license from the governor. In 1667 he retired from the government with honor, and was succeeded by Lovelace, who purchased Staten Island from the natives.

NILES, Samuel, minister of Braintree, Mass., a descendant of John Niles, who lived in Braintree from 1639 till his death in Feb. 1694, was born May 1, 1674 and was graduated at Harvard college in 1699. He afterwards preached for some time in R. Island in a district, called ministerial lands. In 1710 he removed from Kingston to Braintree, where he was ordained minister of the second church May 23, 1711. In 1759, 60 years after he received the first honors of the college, he took the degree of master of arts. He died May, 1, 1762, aged 88. He published a brief and sorrowful account of the present churches in N. England, 1745; vindication of divers important doctrines, 8vo. 1752; scripture doctrine of original sin, in answer to Taylor, 8vo. 1757.

NILES, Samuel, minister of Abington, Mass., the son of Samuel N., who was distinguished in public life, was born in Braintree in 1744 and graduated at Princeton college in 1769. He was ordained Sept. 25, 1771; his predecessors were Samuel Brown, who died in 1749, and Ezekiel Dodge, who died in 1770. After suffering from the palsy about two years, he died Jan. 16, 1814, aged 69. His successor was Holland Weeks. His brother, Judge Nathaniel N., died in W. Fairlee, Vermont, in Nov. 1828, aged 86.—He was a faithful, useful minister, and a man of a vigorous mind, inclined to metaphysical investigations. He published *Remarks on a sermon by John Reed*, about 1813.

NINIGRETT, sachem of Niantick, or Nehantick, or Nayantick, was one of the Narragansett chiefs at the settlement of R. I. by the whites. His name is, variously written, Ninegret, Ninegrad, Ninicrete, Ninicraft, Nynigrett. He was the uncle of Miantunnomu; but in the war of the latter with the Pequots in 1632 he did not participate. However, he assisted the English in the Pequot war of 1637, his country being in the line of march, and when the division of the 200 surviving Pequots was made among the conquerors, he received 20 and Miantunnomu 80. The commissioners of the united colonies Sept. 20, 1653 determined to make war with him, and ordered 250 soldiers to be immediately raised. He was suspected of joining in a plot with the Dutch for the destruction of the English colonies, for he had spent the preceding winter at Manhadoes with Stuyvesant, the Dutch governor, and had visited the western Indians. The commissioner from Massachusetts was opposed to the war, and, as that colony did not concur in the measure, it was not prosecuted. In the mean while Ninigrett waged his war with the L. Island Indians; and, refusing to appear at Hartford, war was again determined on in Sep. 1654. Maj. S. Willard marched from Mass. into the Narragansett country to demand the Pequots under Ninigrett, and tribute;

he brought off 100 Pequots, but Ninigrett had fled. His country was not laid waste, probably from the forbearance of Massachusetts, averse to the war. Oct. 13, 1660 he and Scuttup and other chiefs mortgaged their territory to H. Atherton and his partners and delivered possession by turf and twig at Pettequamscot in 1662. He did not join in Philip's war and in consequence his tribe escaped the ruin, which came upon the other tribes. The time of his death is not known. In 1761 the number of his tribe was 248; and there was a sachem Ninigrett, probably his descendant.

NISBET, Charles, D. D., first president of Dickinson college, Penns., was born in Scotland in 1737, and was for many years minister of Montrose. During the struggle between Great Britain and her colonies, such was his attachment to liberty, that he dared to lift up his voice in favor of America. When Dickinson college was founded at Carlisle in 1783 he was chosen its principal, though he did not arrive in this country and enter upon the duties of this office till 1795. He died Jan. 17, 1804, aged 66. His imagination was lively and fertile, and his understanding equally acute and vigorous. He possessed a memory tenacious almost beyond belief, a solid judgment, and a correct taste. He could repeat with great facility all the beautiful and striking passages of the classic authors. He was acquainted both with the ancient learned languages, and with the modern languages of Europe. His lectures in the college, which were designed to communicate the elements of knowledge, were plain and simple, but rich in solid learning. In private life he was a most entertaining companion, for his humor was excellent and exhaustless. His penetrating mind perceived relations and connexions among things, which escaped almost every other, and he was constantly enlivening conversation with flashes of wit. He was master of the lively anecdote, the smart repartee, the keen irony, and the delicate rebuke. His remarks on men were often severe and cutting, for

being himself upright, he had a rooted abhorrence of deceit and chicanery in others. His independent mind scorned the idea of procuring favor or ensuring popularity by any means inconsistent with the most dignified and virtuous sentiments, and he had no respect for the man, who to obtain the one or the other would cringe to the multitude. His manners were gentle, unassuming, simple, and in the common affairs and traffic of this world he was a very child. His temper was cheerful, his morals unimpeached, his piety unquestioned. As the principal of a college, as a minister of the gospel, as a true patriot, as a good man he has not often been surpassed.

NIXON, John, brigadier general, a soldier of the revolution, was born at Framingham, Mass. March 4, 1725. He was present as a soldier at the siege of Louisburg in 1745. After serving in the army and navy seven years, he returned to his native place. But he soon again entered the army as a captain. He fought in the attack on Ticonderoga, when Abercrombie was defeated, and in the battle of lake George. Afterwards falling into an ambuscade, he cut his way through the enemy and escaped, but with the loss of nearly all his party. In the revolutionary war, at the head of a company of minute men he met the enemy in the battle of Lexington; and in that of Bunker hill he was distinguished by his bravery at the head of a regiment, and received a severe wound, from which he never entirely recovered. He was made a brigadier general in Aug. 1776. Washington intrusted him with the command on Governor's island, near N. York. He was with Gates in 1777. In the battle of Stillwater a cannon ball passed so near his head, as to impair permanently the sight of one eye and his hearing in one ear. In bad health he resigned his commission in 1790. He removed to Middlebury Vt. in 1803, and lived with his children. He died March 24, 1815, aged 90. His brother col. N., an officer of the revolution, was drowned in a voyage to the district of Maine. For

many years before his death he was a member of a congregational church. He was respected and esteemed in the various relations of life.

NORRIS, Edward, minister of Salem, had been a preacher, before he arrived in this country in 1639; was ordained at Salem March 18, 1640 as a colleague with Hugh Peters; and died April 10, 1659, aged about 70, having been sole pastor 18 years. His church did not adopt the platform of 1648; nor did they use the N. England psalms, instead of Ainsworth's, till some years after his death. Mr. Norris was tolerant, and did not join in the persecution of the Gortonists and Anabaptists. In 1654 and 1651, when one person was executed for witchcraft in Boston and several others in the colony, he withstood the delusion of the times. Yet with his excellent disposition, and enlarged views he urged by his writings the prosecution of the war against the Dutch, which the commissioners of the united colonies had recommended in 1653, but which was deemed inexpedient by the government of Massachusetts. If they did not go to war, he thought the curse upon Meroz would be deserved. In this he erred in spirit and judgment.

NORRIS, John, one of the founders of the theological seminary in Andover, was for many years a respectable merchant in Salem, Massa. March 21, 1808 he gave 10,000 dollars towards establishing the institution at Andover. This was a day of unequalled munificence, for on the same day Messrs. Brown and Bartlet, merchants of Newburyport, gave towards the same object the former 10,000 and the latter 20,000 dollars. Mr. Norris lived to see the seminary opened on Sept. 28th. He died Dec. 22, 1808, aged 57. His widow, Mary Norris, died at Salem in 1811, bequeathing 30,000 dollars to the theological seminary at Andover and the same sum to trustees for the benefit of foreign missions to the heathen. In such esteem was he held by his fellow citizens, that he was for several years elected a member of the senate of Mass. Obtaining through the divine

blessing upon his industry an ample fortune, he considered himself as the steward of God, and his abundant liberality flowed in various channels. Though his extreme self diffidence prevented him from making a public profession of religion; yet his house was a house of prayer, in which the morning and evening sacrifice ascended to the mercy seat, and he was constant in his attendance on public worship. Being asked by a friend, whether he did not entertain a hope, that he was a Christian, he replied in a solemn manner, "I would not relinquish my hope, that I am a child of God, for a thousand worlds."

NORTH CAROLINA, one of the United States, was originally included in the territory, called South Virginia, and it was in North Carolina that the first English settlements were made in America. They were however broken up, and the first permanent colony was established on the Chesapeak. This state was afterwards included in the grant of Carolina in 1663. It began to be settled about the year 1710 by a few Palatines from Germany, who had been so much harassed by a calamitous war, as to be very desirous of a secure retreat, even though it should be in the wilderness. They had scarcely taken possession of their fancied asylum in Albermarle and Bath precincts, when they fell a prey to the savages. The colony was almost destroyed, 137 settlers being massacred. Assistance however having been obtained from South Carolina, the Indians were entirely defeated and driven back. This was in the year 1712. After this the infant colony remained in peace and continued to flourish under the general government of South Carolina till the year 1729, when seven of the proprietors, for a valuable consideration, vested their property and jurisdiction in the crown, and the colony was erected into a separate province by the name of N. Carolina, & its present limits were established by an order of king Geo. II. It was made a regal government, the gov. and council being appointed by his majesty. In 1771 there was

an insurrection of a body of the inhabitants, who complained of oppressions practised in the law; they called themselves regulators, and it was their object to prostrate the government. Gov. Tryon marched against them, and totally defeated them, leaving 300 dead on the field. At the commencement of the late war, the regulators espoused the cause of the British, and were defeated by colonel Caswell in Feb. 1776. Dec. 18th the present constitution of this state was adopted by a congress, appointed for the purpose. It establishes a general assembly, consisting of a senate and a house of commons, the members of which are annually chosen. The judges of the courts are appointed by the general assembly, and hold their offices during good behavior. The assembly also annually elects the governor, who is not eligible longer than three years in six successive years. He has a council of seven. The clergy are excluded from the legislature and council.

NORTON, John, minister in Boston, was born at Starford in Hertfordshire, England, May 6, 1606, and was educated at the university of Cambridge. A lecture was at this time supported at Starford by a number of pious ministers, and through their labors Mr. N., who was himself a preacher, though like many others ignorant of his own character and unacquainted with the truth as it is in Jesus, was impressed with a sense of his sin, and by the agency of the Holy Spirit was brought to repentance. The view of his own heart and life, compared with the holy law of God, almost overwhelmed him with despair; but at length the promises of the gospel administered to him inexpressible joy. His attention had been hitherto occupied in literary and scientific pursuits, but he now devoted himself exclusively to the study of theology, and being by his own experience acquainted with repentance, and faith, and holiness, he preached upon these subjects with zeal and effect. He soon became eminent. Unable to submit to the impositions of the establishment, he embarked for New

England in 1634, but a violent storm obliged him to return. In the following year he sailed again for this country, and arrived at Plymouth in Oct. in company with Mr. Winslow. He preached in this town during most of the winter, and was earnestly invited to take the charge of the church; but the state of things in the colony did not please him. Early in 1636 he removed to Boston, where he was highly respected, being consulted by the magistrates in some of their most difficult affairs. Before the close of the year he accepted an invitation to settle in Ipswich, where a church had been gathered in 1634. In 1639 Mr. Rogers was established as his colleague.—While minister of Ipswich he wrote a number of books, which procured him a high reputation. He assisted in forming the Cambridge platform, which was adopted in 1648. After the death of Mr. Cotton at the close of 1652, the church in Boston applied to Mr. Norton to become their minister. He accordingly preached in that town for some time with the consent of his people; but after the death of Mr. Rogers in 1655 they reclaimed him. Though a number of councils, called upon the occasion, advised his removal to Boston, the inhabitants of Ipswich declined giving him a dismission. At length the governor and magistrates were under the necessity of summoning a council, whose advice or result was followed, as it was considered as partaking more of the nature of authority. From this period he was the minister of Boston, and was eminently useful. After the restoration of Charles II it was thought necessary to address him. Mr. Norton and Simon Bradstreet were accordingly appointed the agents of Massachusetts for that purpose. They sailed for England in Feb. 1662 and returned in Sept., bringing with them a letter from the king, in which he promised to confirm the charter, but required that the administration of justice should be in his name, and that all persons of good and honest lives should be admitted to the sacrament of the Lord's supper, and their children to baptism.

The agents, who had faithfully endeavored to serve the colony, on their return met with a cold reception, and the smothered grief of Mr. Norton on account of the ill treatment, which he received, it is thought hastened his end. He died suddenly April 5, 1663, aged 56. He left no children. Mr. Davenport succeeded him in the ministry.

Mr. Norton was an eminent scholar and divine. In controversy he was very acute, for his powerful talents had been cultivated by an excellent education, and he was familiar with the subtleties of the schoolmen. The doctrines, for which he contended, were the following; that there is one God subsisting in three persons; that the will of God is the cause of all causes, and second causes the effects of the first cause; that the will of man is an instrument disposed and determined unto its action according unto the decree of God, being as much subordinate to it as the axe is to the hand of the hewer; that man even in violating God's commands fulfils God's decree; that the infallible ordering of the existence of sin for a better end, and the forbidding of sin, are not at all inconsistent, but fall under the compass of the same one volition of God, which cannot be resisted or defeated; that God is not the author of sin, and yet that he does not merely permit it, since he has decreed it; that the reprobates freely commit such a measure of sin, as fits them for the intended measure of wrath; that man is a free agent, having a real efficiency, though subordinate to the first cause, which determines the second in its operation; that all mankind participated in Adam's sin and also have it imputed to them; that original sin is the hereditary and habitual contrariety and enmity of the nature of man against the whole will of God; that God has elected whom in his wisdom and mercy he pleased to eternal life; that the conversion of these is the effect of God's Spirit; that good works are necessary as the way to salvation, but not as the cause; that the only meritorious cause of salvation is the active

and passive obedience of Jesus Christ, which is imputed unto those, who believe, and is received by faith alone; that only the elect believe in the Redeemer; that their belief or faith is the effect of special, absolute, irresistible grace; and that the will is passive, not having the nature of a free agent, in the first reception of grace. His sermons were written with great care, and in his extemporary devotional performances there was a variety and fulness and fervor seldom equalled. A good man of Ipswich used frequently to walk to Boston, a distance of about thirty miles, to attend the Thursday lecture, and would say, that it was worth a great journey to unite in one of Mr. Norton's prayers. His example, according to Dr. Mather, was so much followed, that some young ministers were able to continue their addresses to God for more than an hour with great propriety; and without wearying those, who joined with them. In his natural temper Mr. Norton was somewhat irascible, but, being taught by the grace of God to govern his passions, his renewed heart rendered him meek, courteous, and amiable. Still a mistaken zeal for the truth made him, as it made his contemporaries, friendly to persecution. He was convinced, that some difference of sentiment must be permitted, and wished that an erroneous conscience should be treated with tenderness; but when the fundamental doctrines of Christianity were denied, or errors were supported by a contumacious will, especially if they produced disturbance in the state, then he thought it indispensably necessary to be acquainted, to use his own words, "with the holy tactics of the civil sword." The disuse of this instrument, in his opinion, gave opportunity for the rise of the man of sin; the abuse of it maintained him; but the good use of it would tend to destroy him. With these sentiments he probably encouraged the magistrates in their persecution of the quakers, who in return represented to the king and parliament, that "John Norton, chief priest in Boston, by the

immediate power of the Lord was smitten, and died."

Mr. Norton wrote in Latin a letter to the famous John Dury, which was signed by forty three other ministers. A translation of it may be found in S. Mather's apology. In 1645 he drew up at the request of the ministers of New England an answer to a number of questions relating to church government, which were sent over by Apollonius under the direction of the divines of Zealand. This was the first Latin book ever written in this country. It was published with the title of *Responsio ad totum questionum syllogen a clariss. viro dom. Gul. Apollonio propositam, ad componendas controversias in Anglia*, Lond. 8vo. 1648. He published also a discussion of the sufferings of Christ, and the questions about his righteousness active and passive, and the imputation thereof in answer to a dialogue of Mr. Pinchin, 12mo. 1653; this was written by the direction of the general court; the orthodox evangelist, or a treatise wherein many great evangelical truths are briefly discussed, 4to. 1654; election sermon, 1657; the life of Mr. Cotton, 1658; the heart of New England rent by the blasphemies of the present generation, a treatise concerning the doctrine of the quakers, by the desire of the general court, 8vo. 1660; election sermon, 1661; a catechism; three choice and profitable sermons on several texts, being the last sermons, which he preached at the election, at the Thursday lecture, and on the sabbath, 1664.—*Mather's life of Norton.*

NOWELL, Increase, secretary of the Massachusetts colony, was chosen an assistant in England in 1629, and came to this country with Winthrop in the *Arabella* 1630. He was chosen ruling elder Aug. 27th but resigned the office in 1632, being convinced that the offices of ruler in the church and state were incompatible. Of the church in Charlestown he was one of the founders in 1632, having been dismissed from Boston. In 1634 he was one of the commissioners

for military affairs. He was secretary from 1644 to 1649. In 1649 he entered into the association against wearing long hair. He died Nov. 1, 1655, in poverty. The name of his wife was Parnell, to whom 1,000 acres of land on Cocheco river, N. H., were granted probably as a public acknowledgment of his faithful services. He left several sons, of whom Samuel, a graduate of 1653, was a preacher, an assistant from 1680 to 1686, and an adherent of the old charter; and Alexander, who graduated in 1664, was the author of several almanacs.

NOYES, James, one of the first ministers of Newbury, Mass., was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1608, and was for some time a student in the university of Oxford. After he began to preach, as he could not conscientiously comply with the ceremonies of the established church, he accompanied his friend, Mr. Parker, to New England in 1634. They arrived in the month of May. Mr. Noyes preached about a year at Mystic, now Medford, when he was invited to become the minister of Watertown; but, as he preferred a settlement with Mr. Parker, who had removed from Aggawam to Newbury, he was established as his colleague in 1635, having the title of teacher. He continued to discharge with faithfulness the duties of his office more than twenty years. After a long sickness, which he bore with patience and cheerfulness, he died Oct. 22, 1658, aged 47. He left 6 sons. Mr. Noyes and Mr. Parker were the most cordial and intimate friends. In England they instructed in the same school; they came to this country in the same ship; they were ministers in the same church; and, as Mr. Parker had no family, they lived in the same house. Mr. Noyes was very much beloved by his people, for he was humble, gentle, and constantly desirous of doing them good. He was the implacable enemy of heresy and schism. Though he could never submit to the ceremonies of the English church, he was not so averse to episcopacy itself. He did not approve of a governing vote in the fraternity, and he

thought, that ecclesiastical councils should have the power of inflicting censures upon particular churches. He was eminently skilled in Greek, and he had read the fathers and the schoolmen. His memory was tenacious, his invention rich, and his judgment profound. While his manners were so amiable and his disposition so truly benevolent and affectionate, that no one was ever acquainted with him, who did not desire his friendship and society; he yet was resolute and determined in his defence of the truth. He was considered as one of the most eminent men in his day. He published the temple measured, or a brief survey of the temple mystical, which is the instituted church of Christ, 4to. 1647; a catechism, which was reprinted in 1797; Moses and Aaron, or the rights of church and state, contained in two disputations, the former concerning the church, the latter asserting the sacredness of the persons of kings against king killing, 1661. This was published by Mr. Woodbridge of England. — *Mather's magnalia*, III. 145-148; *Hist. col.* VII. 242.

NOYES, James the first minister of Stonington, Conn., the second son of the preceding, was born March 11, 1640, and graduated at Harvard college in 1659, being educated at the expense of his uncle, Mr. Parker. In the year 1664 he began to preach at Stonington, where he was ordained Sept. 10, 1674. After imparting religious instruction to this people 55 years he died Dec. 30, 1719, aged nearly 81. His brother, Moses Noyes, was the first minister of Lyme and died Nov. 10, 1729, at the age of 85 years, sixty of which he spent with his people. His son, Joseph Noyes, was the minister of N. Haven from July 4, 1716 till his death, June 14, 1761, aged 72. Mr. Noyes of Stonington was a distinguished preacher, carrying an uncommon fervor and heavenly zeal into all his public performances. His ordinary conversation breathed the spirit of the world, to which he was endeavoring to guide his fellow men. In ecclesiastical controversies he was eminently useful. Being a friend of

literature, he was one of the first trustees of Yale college. He was also a councilor in civil affairs at some critical periods. As a physician he was much consulted, and he gave away annually the amount of his salary in medicines. But he most delighted in his ministerial work, for his tenderness and faithfulness in which he was highly esteemed and beloved.

NOYES, Nicholas, minister of Salem, Mass., the son of Nicholas N. and the nephew of Mr. Noyes of Newbury, was born in that town Dec. 22, 1647. He was educated at the expense of his uncle, Mr. Parker, receiving the first honors of Harvard college in 1667. After having preached 13 years in Haddam, he removed to Salem, where he was ordained as colleague with Mr. Higginson Nov. 14, 1683. George Curwin was settled with him in 1714, but died in 1717. Mr. Noyes, after a ministry of 34 years, died Dec. 13, 1717, aged nearly 70. He was never married. Acquainted with all the literature of the times, and having uncommon talents for his sacred work, his death was deeply and generally lamented. He was entertaining and useful in conversation, of eminent sanctity and virtue, and always solicitous for the welfare of his people. But with all his good qualities he unhappily believed the reality of witchcraft and had some influence in promoting those legal inquiries in 1692, which reflect so much disgrace upon the age. He afterwards however publicly confessed his error without offering any excuse for himself, or concealing any circumstance; and he visited and blessed the survivors, whom he had injured, asking always their forgiveness. Such conduct reflects the highest honor upon his character. A letter of his containing an account of James Noyes is preserved in Mather's *magnalia*. He published the election sermon, 1698; and a poem on the death of Joseph Green of Salem village, 1715.—*Collect. hist. soc.* vi. 264, 267, 273, 286.

OAKES, Urian, president of Harvard college, was born in England about the year 1631, and was brought to America

in his childhood. A sweetness of disposition exhibited itself early and remained with him through life. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1649. While very young and small he published at Cambridge a set of astronomical calculations with this apposite motto;

Parvum parva decent sed inest sua gratia parvis.

He soon went to England, and was settled in the ministry at Titchfield in Hampshire. Being silenced in 1662 with the other nonconforming ministers, he found an asylum in a respectable family, and afterwards preached in another congregation. Such was his celebrity for learning and piety, that the church and society of Cambridge on the decease of Mr. Mitchell in 1668 sent a messenger to England to invite him to become their minister. He accepted the invitation, but through various circumstances did not commence his labors in Cambridge till Nov. 8, 1671. Being placed at the head of Harvard college after the death of Dr. Hoar, he commenced the duties of this office April 7, 1675, still however retaining the pastoral care of his flock. But Feb. 2, 1680 the corporation appointed him president, and persuaded him to be inaugurated, and to devote himself exclusively to this object. He died July 25, 1681, aged 49, and was succeeded by Mr. Rogers in the college, and by Mr. Gookin in the church of Cambridge. He was a man of extensive erudition and distinguished usefulness. He excelled equally as a scholar, as a divine, and as a Christian. By his contemporaries he was considered as one of the most resplendent lights, that ever shone in this part of the world. He was very humble with all his greatness, like the full ear of corn, which hangs near the ground. In the opinion of Dr. Mather America never had a greater master of the true, pure, Ciceronian Latin, of his skill in which language an extract from one of his commencement orations is preserved as a specimen in the *Magnalia*. He published an artillery election sermon, entitled, the unconquerable, all conquering, and more than conquering Christian soldier, 1672;

election sermon 1673 ; a sermon at Cambridge on the choice of their military officers ; a fast sermon ; a long elegy in poetry on the death of Rev. Mr. Shepard of Charlestown, 1677. This is pathetic and replete with imagery.—*Holmes' hist. Cambridge.*

O'BRIEN, Richard, consul general of the U. S. to the Barbary powers, was in early life an active seaman ; then a successful adventurer in the privateering exploits of the revolution ; afterwards a brave commander in the regular naval service. Falling into the hands of the barbarians of Africa, he was a slave in Algiers. After being released from slavery, he was appointed consul general. In his last years he was a farmer and a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania. He died at Washington city Feb. 14, 1824, aged 72.

OCCOM, Samson, an Indian preacher, was born at Mohegan, on Thames river, near Norwich, Conn., about the year 1723. His parents, like the other Indians, led a wandering life, depending chiefly upon hunting and fishing for subsistence. Not one then cultivated the land, and all dwelt in wigwams. None of them could read. When Occom was a boy, Mr. Jewett, the minister of New London, now Montville, was accustomed to preach once a fortnight at Mohegan. One man went among the Indians to teach them to read. During the religious excitement, about 1739 and 1740, several ministers visited these Indians, and the Indians repaired to the neighboring churches. Occom at this period became the subject of religious impressions, and was in distress of mind for six months. He then found consolation. From this time he was desirous of becoming the teacher of his tribe. He could read *by spelling* and in a year or two learned to read the Bible. At the age of 19 he went to the Indian school of Mr. Wheelock of Lebanon and remained with him four years. He afterwards, in 1748, kept a school in New London ; but soon went to Montauk on L. Island, where he taught a school among the In-

dians 10 or 11 years, at the same time being the religious teacher of the Indians in their own language, and preaching also to the Skenecock or Yenecock Indians, distant 30 miles. During a revival among the Montauks many became Christians. He lived in a house covered with mats, changing his abode twice a year, to be near the planting ground in the summer and the wood in the winter. Amongst his various toils for subsistence, he was expert with his fish hook and gun ; he bound old books for East Hampton people, made wooden spoons, stocked guns, and made cedar pails, piggins, and churns. He was ordained by the Suffolk presbytery Aug. 29, 1759, and was from this time a regular member of the presbytery. In 1766 Mr. Wheelock sent him to England with Mr. Whitaker, the minister of Norwich, to promote the interests of Moor's Indian charity school. He was the first Indian preacher, who visited England. The houses, in which he preached, were thronged. Between Feb. 16, 1766 and July 22, 1767 he preached in various parts of the kingdom between 300 and 400 sermons. Large charitable donations were obtained, and the school was soon transplanted to Hanover, N. H., and connected with Dartmouth college. After his return, Occom sometimes resided at Mohegan, and was often employed in missionary labors among distant Indians. In 1786 he removed to Brotherton, near Utica, N. York, in the neighborhood of the Stockbridge Indians, who were of the Mohegan root, and who had formerly been under the instruction of Mr. Sergeant and Mr. Edwards. A few of the Mohegans and other Indians of Conn., L. Island, and R. Island removed about the same time. The Oneidas gave them a tract of land. In the last years of his life he resided with the Indians at New Stockbridge, near Brotherton, where he died in July 1792, aged 69. Upwards of 300 Indians attended his funeral.—The flattering attentions, which he received in England, might have awakened some emotions of pride, and occasioned some discontent with his

previous narrow circumstances. In a few instances he was betrayed into excess and intemperance; but then he humbled himself and reformed. He did not, like many white men, destroy himself by strong drink. Dr. Dwight says, "I heard Mr. Occom twice. His discourses, though not proofs of superior talents, were decent; and his utterance in some degree eloquent. His character at times labored under some imputations.—Yet there is good reason to believe, that most, if not all, of them, were unfounded; and there is satisfactory evidence, that he was a man of piety." J. Johnson was another Indian preacher of the same tribe. An account of the Montauk Indians, written by Occom, is preserved in the hist. collections. He says, that they had a multitude of gods. He published a sermon at the execution of Moses Paul, an Indian, at N. Haven, Sept. 2, 1772.—*Buell's ord. serm.*; *Hist. col.* iv. 68; v. 13; ix. 89, 90; x. 105; *Dwight*, ii. 112.

OGDEN, Jacob, a physician, was born at Newark, N. Jersey, in 1721, and commenced the practice of medicine at Jamaica, L. Island, where he lived in high reputation as a physician nearly 40 years. He died in 1779, aged 58. His death was occasioned by an injury, received in consequence of a fright of his horse. He published letters on the Malignant sore throat distemper in 1769 and 1774. He recommended the use of mercury. Perhaps he was the first to introduce in that disorder the mercurial treatment.—*Thacher*.

OGDEN, Matthias, brigadier in the army of the U.S. took an early & a decided part in the contest with Great Britain. He joined the army at Cambridge, and such was his zeal and resolution, that he accompanied Arnold in penetrating through the wilderness to Canada in 1775. He was engaged in the attack upon Quebec and was carried wounded from the place of engagement. On his return from this expedition he was appointed to the command of a regiment, in which station he continued until the conclusion of the war. On the occur-

rence of peace he was honored by congress with a commission of brigadier general. He died at Elizabethtown, N. Jersey, March 31, 1791. He was distinguished for his liberality and philanthropy. He was generous, amiable, and endeared to his friends.

OGILVIE, James, an orator, was a native of Scotland. His father, Rev. Dr. O., who died in 1814, was a branch of the noble family of Finlater. From the age of 18 to 35 he had the charge of an academy at Milton, Albemarle county, Virginia. He relinquished his school in 1807 and delivered in the principal cities lectures as models of oratory. It was a hazardous but successful undertaking. He received much applause; and for that he hungered. However, although his gestures were very graceful, there was a monotony in his voice. He wanted the fire and vehemence of passion. Returning to Europe, he was very unsuccessful in his lectures in London and Edinburgh, and was overwhelmed with disappointment. In 1820 he succeeded to the lordship of Finlater, but died soon at Aberdeen, Sept. 18, 1820, aged 45. It was reported, that he killed himself. He was in America addicted to the use of opium for the purpose of exhilaration. He published *Philosophical essays*, 1816.

OGLETHORPE, James, the founder of Georgia, was born in England about the year 1688. Entering the army at an early age, he served under prince Eugene, to whom he became secretary and aide de camp. On the restoration of peace he was returned a member of parliament, and distinguished himself as a useful senator by proposing several regulations for the benefit of trade, and a reform in the prisons. His philanthropy is commemorated in Thomson's seasons. His benevolence led him in 1732 to become one of the trustees of Georgia, a colony, the design of whose settlement was principally to rescue many of the inhabitants of Great Britain from the miseries of poverty, to open an asylum for the persecuted protestants of Europe, and to carry to the natives the blessings of Christianity.

In the prosecution of this design Mr. Oglethorpe embarked in Nov. with a number of emigrants, and, arriving at Carolina in the middle of Jan. 1733, proceeded immediately to Savannah river, and laid the foundation of the town of Savannah. He made treaties with the Indians, and crossed the Atlantic several times to promote the interests of the colony. Being appointed general and commander in chief of his majesty's forces in S. Carolina and Georgia, he brought from England in 1733 a regiment of 600 men to protect the southern frontiers from the Spaniards. A mutiny was soon excited in his camp, and a daring attempt was made to assassinate him; but his life was wonderfully preserved through the care of that providence, which controls all earthly agents, and superintends every event. After the commencement of the war between Great Britain and Spain in 1739 he visited the Indians to secure their friendship, and in 1740 he went into Florida on an unsuccessful expedition against St. Augustine. As the Spaniards laid claim to Georgia, 3000 men, a part of whom were from Havana, were sent in 1742 to drive Oglethorpe from the frontiers. When this force proceeded up the Alatamaha, passing fort St. Simon's without injury, he was obliged to retreat to Frederica. He had but about 700 men, besides Indians. Yet with a part of these he approached within two miles of the enemy's camp, with the design of attacking them by surprise, when a French soldier of his party fired his musket and ran into the Spanish lines. His situation was now very critical, for he knew, that the deserter would make known his weakness. Returning however to Frederica, he had recourse to the following expedient. He wrote a letter to the deserter, desiring him to acquaint the Spaniards with the defenceless state of Frederica, and to urge them to the attack; if he could not effect this object, he directed him to use all his art to persuade them to stay three days at fort Simon's, as within that time he should have a reinforcement of 2,000 land forces, with 6 ships of war,

cautioning him at the same time not to drop a hint of admiral Vernon's meditated attack upon St. Augustine. A Spanish prisoner was intrusted with this letter under promise of delivering it to the deserter. But he gave it, as was expected and intended, to the commander in chief, who instantly put the deserter in irons. In the perplexity, occasioned by this letter, while the enemy was deliberating what measure to adopt, three ships of force, which the governor of S. Carolina had sent to Oglethorpe's aid, appeared off the coast. The Spanish commander was now convinced beyond all question, that the letter instead of being a stratagem contained serious instructions to a spy, and in this moment of consternation set fire to the fort, and embarked so precipitately, as to leave behind him a number of cannon with a quantity of military stores. Thus by an event beyond human foresight or control, by the correspondence between the artful suggestions of a military genius and the blowing of the winds, was the infant colony providentially saved from destruction, and Oglethorpe retrieved his reputation and gained the character of an able general. He now returned to England, and never again revisited Georgia. In 1745 he was promoted to the rank of major general, and was sent against the rebels, but did not overtake them, for which he was tried by a court martial and honorably acquitted. After the return of Gage to England in 1775 the command of the British army in America was offered to general Oglethorpe. He professed his readiness to accept the appointment, if the ministry would authorise him to assure the colonies, that justice would be done them; but the command was given to sir William Howe. He died in Aug. 1785 at the age of 97, being the oldest general in the service. Upon his tomb, in Cranham church, Essex, is the following inscription.

"Religion watches o'er his urn,
And all the virtues bending mourn.
Humanity, with languid eye,
Melting for other's misery;
Prudence, whose hands a measure hold;

And Temperance, with a rein of gold;
Fidelity's transparent vest,
And Fortitude in armour drest;
Wisdom's gray locks and Freedom join
The moral train to bless his shrine,
And, pensive, all around his ashes holy,
Their last sad honors pay in order melancholy."

—*Marshall*, i. 318-344 ; *Thompson's seasons, winter*, 359-388.

O'HARA, James, one of the founders of Pittsburg, Penn., was born in Ireland in 1754, and came to America in 1772 without friends or capital. Engaging in the Indian trade, he became qualified for employment by the government in frequent missions to the Indian tribes. Under gen. Wayne he was very useful to the army as quarter master general. Duly estimating the fine locality of Pittsburg, he early purchased there an extensive real estate and laid the foundation of a princely fortune. The first glass works and brewery were established by him. He died Dec. 19, 1819, aged 66. Mary Carson, his daughter, married in 1823 Wm. Croghan. His intelligence and wit gave a charm to his conversation; he was most hospitable, liberal, and beneficent. The citizens mourned him as a father.

OHIO, one of the United States, was not settled till the year 1788. It was formerly included in Virginia, the legislature of which state in 1781 ceded the territory northwest of the Ohio river to the United States, reserving however several portions of land, and among them one for the officers and soldiers, by whom the British posts were reduced. The settlement in Ohio was commenced at Marietta April 7, 1788, under the superintendence of general Rufus Putnam. Before this time there were no inhabitants in the territory excepting the Indians, a few Moravians, and trespassers on public lands. The country was at first under the jurisdiction of a governor, appointed by congress for three years, a secretary, and a court consisting of three judges. There was also a legislative council and a house of representatives. It was to be admitted into the union, whenever it contained sixty thousand free inhabitants.

This event occurred April 28, 1802. A constitution was immediately formed and adopted, and the government was organized March 3, 1803. The representatives are chosen annually and the senators and governor every two years. The judges are chosen by the legislature for 7 years. Slavery is prohibited.

OJEDA, Don Alonzo de, a follower of Columbus in his second voyage, was celebrated for his personal endowments and daring spirit. Of small size, yet he had great strength and activity, was expert in all kinds of weapons, most adventurous and fierce in fight. Once, when queen Isabella was in the tower of a church at Seville, he walked out on a beam which projected 20 feet from the tower at a dizzy height. In Jan. 1494 he explored the interior of Hispaniola. After being besieged in a fortress by Caonabo, he treacherously seized the Carib chiefstain. In the same spirit of inhumanity he made up his *Cavalgada*, or droves of slaves, carrying the unhappy natives to Cadiz and selling them in the slave market. He was afterwards governor of New Andalusia at Darien, but he failed about 1513 in his attempt to establish a colony there.—In his voyage to Paria in 1499 he was accompanied by Amerigo.—*Irving's Columbus*.

OLIVER, Daniel, a member of the council of Mass., the son of elder Thomas O., who came to Boston in July 1631, was born in 1664, and died in Boston in July 1732, aged 68. He was distinguished for piety, humility, and charity from his youth. He always rose early to read the sacred volume and pour out his heart unto God. Though mercantile business claimed much of his attention, yet he devoted Saturday afternoon to visiting the sick in his neighborhood. He was an overseer of the poor, and he maintained at his own expense a school, which received thirty of their children. He built for this purpose a house which cost 600*l.* and in his will he directed it to be devoted to the instruction of the poor forever. He contributed largely to the promotion of the gospel among the igno-

rant and vicious.—*Prince's fun. serm.*

OLIVER, Andrew, lieutenant governor of Mass., the son of the preceding, was graduated at Harvard college in 1724. While he was secretary of the province, he was appointed distributor of stamps in 1765, but the Boston mob demolished his office Aug. 14, & compelled him to resign. He sustained the office of lieutenant gov. from 1770 till 1774, during the administration of his brother in law, Mr. Hutchinson. No man was more disposed to promote the designs of the British ministry. His letters, which were sent over by Dr. Franklin in 1772, disclosed his subserviency to the British ministry, and the disclosure embittered his remaining days. He was hungry for office and honor. Yet in private life he was respected. He died at Boston March 3, 1774, aged 67; and was succeeded as lieutenant governor by Thomas Oliver, of a different family, who died in England, not before 1809, as Dr. Eliot supposed, but in July 1816, aged 82.

OLIVER, Peter, LL. D., chief justice of Mass., the brother of the preceding, was born in 1713, and graduated at Harvard college in 1730. He was appointed a judge of the superior court, Sept. 15, 1756. His place of residence was Middleborough, and he had not been educated to the law. In the year 1774, when the general court called upon him, as they called upon the other judges, to receive the grant for his services, as usual, from the treasury of the province, and to engage to receive no pay or emolument except from the assembly, he peremptorily refused. In consequence of this refusal the house voted articles of impeachment in Feb.; accusing him of high crimes and misdemeanors. He died at Birmingham, England in Oct. 1791 aged 79. His son, Peter, died at Shrewsbury, England, in 1822, aged 81. He published a speech on the death of Isaac Lathrop, 1750.—*Warren*, i. 119; *Gordon*, i. 345.

OLIVER, Andrew, judge of the court of common pleas for Essex, the son of lieut. gov. Andrew O., was born in 1731; was graduated at Harvard college in

1649; and died at Salem early in Dec. 1799, aged 68. He was distinguished for his attachment to literature and science. Of the American academy he was one of the original members. He published an essay on comets in 1772; and theory of lightning and water spouts in Amer. transact.

ORONO, chief of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, died at Old town, an island in Penobscot river, Feb. 5, 1801, aged 113 years. He cultivated among his subjects the principles of peace, temperance, and religion. In the time of the war with Great Britain he formed a treaty with the American government, and faithfully adhered to it. His people profess the Roman Catholic religion and have a church. He retained his mental faculties to an unusual degree in his old age. His hair had long been of a milky white, and this venerable chief had lived to hunt in three different centuries. His wife, madam Orono, died in Jan. 1809, aged 115.

ORR, Hugh, an enterprising manufacturer, was born Jan. 13, 1717, in Scotland, & was educated a gunsmith. About 1738 he settled at Bridgewater, Mass., where he first erected a trip hammer and manufactured scythes and other tools. About 1748 he made 500 musquets for the state. In the war of the revolution he cast iron and brass cannon from 3 to 42 pounders, and cannon balls. He also invented a machine for cleaning flaxseed, which he exported to Scotland, and constructed a machine for the manufacture of cotton. So highly was he esteemed by his fellow citizens, that he was for some years elected a senator. He died in Dec. 1798, aged 81. His widow, Mary, died in 1804 aged 80. His son, Robert was armorer at Springfield; Dr. Hector Orr of Bridgewater was his grandson.

ORR, John, an officer in the revolution, served under gen. Stark in the battle of Bennington and was severely wounded, a ball entering just above the knee joint and lodging in the bone. In consequence of this he had a stiff knee and was a cripple and subject to indescribable sufferings for life. For many

years he was a representative and senator of New Hampshire. His mind was vigorous ; his judgment sound ; and his christian character exemplary. He died at Bedford in 1822, aged 75. His son, Benjamin Orr, a distinguished lawyer, died at Brunswick, Maine, in Sept. 1828; his son, Isaac Orr, is the secretary of the African education society at Washington; his daughter is the wife of Samuel A. Worcester, the missionary, whom the Georgians hold a prisoner in their penitentiary in disregard of the solemn decision of the supreme court of the U. S.

OSBORN, John, a poet, was born at Sandwich, Mass. in 1713. His father a native of Ireland, was the minister of Eastham from 1718 to 1737, and died at Boston, aged above 90. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1735. Uncertain for a time what profession to pursue, he directed his thoughts towards theology, and proceeded so far as to read before the association of ministers, with the design of being licensed to preach, a sermon, which was not perfectly orthodox. Having afterwards resolved upon the study of medicine, he removed to Middletown, Conn. But little is known concerning him after this period. In 1753 he wrote to a sister, that he had lingered almost two years a life not worth having. He died May 31, 1753 aged 40, leaving six children. One of his sons was a physician in Middletown. His manners were open, plain, and agreeable, and his temper cheerful and mild. His elegy on the death of a young sister is preserved in the Boston mirror. His whaling song has been sung by whalers.

OSBORN, John, a physician, son of the preceding, was born March 17, 1741, and after practising physic more than 60 years at Middletown, died in June 1825 aged 84. He was with the army at Ticonderoga in 1758. He was skilful as a chemist, and had the best medical library in the state. He published before the revolution La Condamine's treatise on inoculation, with an appendix.—*Thacher.*

OSBORN, John C., M. D., a physician, the eldest son of the preceding, was born

in Sept. 1766, and studied medicine with his father. He practised physic at Newbern, North Carolina, from 1787 till 1807, when he removed to the city of N. York, where he was appointed professor of medicine in Columbia college, and afterwards professor of obstetrics in the college of physicians and surgeons. He died of a pulmonary disorder at St. Croix March 5, 1819, aged 52. He had a taste for painting and such skill in poetry, that Barlow's Vision of Columbus was submitted to him and Alsop for revision before it was published.—*Thacher.*

OSBORN, Selleck, a poet, a native of Conn., was brought up a printer. He conducted a paper in Litchfield, about about 1806 or 1808 and was imprisoned for a libel, a circumstance, which excited much sympathy among his republican friends. He afterwards edited a paper in Boston and the American Watchman at Wilmington, Delaware. He died at Philadelphia Oct. 1, 1826. He published a volume of poems, Boston, 1823.—*Spec. Am. Poet.* II. 145.

OSGOOD, John, minister of Midway, Georgia, was born in Dorchester, S. Carolina ; graduated at Harvard college in 1733 ; and ordained at Dorchester March 24, 1735. He followed in 1754 a part of his society to a new settlement about 30 miles from Savannah, called Midway, where he remained till his death Aug. 2, 1773. He was succeeded by Moses Allen, Abiel Holmes from Nov. 1785 to June 21, 1791, and Cyrus Guildersleeve Dec. 14, 1791. He was the father, friend, and shepherd of his flock, and by them was greatly beloved and lamented.

OSGOOD, Samuel, postmaster gen. of the U. S., a descendant of John O., one of the founders of the church at Andover in Oct. 1645, was born in Andover, Mass., Feb. 14, 1748, being the son of Peter O., and Sarah Johnson, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1770. At the beginning of the revolution he was a member of the board of war and for some years a member of the legislature. In 1775 and 1776 he was an aid to gen. Ward. In 1781 he was appointed a

member of congress. In 1785 the congress appointed him first commissioner of the treasury. After the commencement of our present government Washington selected him in 1789 a postmaster gen., after Mr. Hazard, an office which he held two years, when he was succeeded by Mr. Pickering. In 1801 he was supervisor of N. York, and in 1803 appointed naval officer for the port of N. York, where he died Aug. 12, 1813, aged 65. He was an elder of one of the churches in N. York. Though he cherished the hope, that he became religious at the age of 15, yet he had many days of doubt and melancholy, and suffered keen remorse for doing so little in the cause of his master. He published a work on chronology; remarks on Daniel and Revelation; a letter on episcopacy, 1807; three letters on different subjects, addressed to J. B. Romeyn, J. Osgood, and A. Armstrong.

OSGOOD, David, D. D., minister of Medford, Mass., was graduated at Harvard college in 1771, and ordained Sept. 14, 1774. After a ministry of nearly 50 years, he died Dec. 12, 1822, aged 74. His wife was Hannah Breed of Charlestown. He was one of the most distinguished preachers of Mass. His style was perspicuous, energetic, and elegant. In his delivery he was accustomed to raise his voice occasionally to a high pitch. It may be doubted, whether his usefulness as a minister was not impaired by the zeal, with which he engaged in the political controversies of his day. He was a federalist, of the Hamilton school, and he sometimes preached sermons of bitter invective against men of different politics. Quotations from them are given by Mr. Carey in his "Olive Branch." He published a sermon at the installation of P. Thacher, 1785; at the artillery election, 1788; at the thanksgiving, 1783, 1794, and Feb. & Nov. 1795; on the death of a child, 1797; of Washington, 1800; of J. Roby, 1803; at the fast, & convention, 1798; the devil let loose &c. a fast sermon, 1799; at the ordination of Leonard Woods, 1800; of C. Francis, 1819; at the Dudleian lecture, 1802; the

79

validity of baptism by sprinkling, and the right of infants, &c. 1804; at the election, 1809; a discourse at Cambridge, in the hearing of the university, 1810; solemn protest against the declaration of war, 1812. A volume of his sermons was published, 8vo. 1824.

OTIS, John, colonel and judge, was born at Hingham, Mass., in 1657, and was the eldest son of John O., who lived in Hingham in 1636 and removed, about 1662, to Scituate, where he died in 1684. He settled, when a young man, in Barnstable, of which town he was for twenty years the representative. He was a councillor from 1706 for 21 years, and was also for many years commander of the militia of Barnstable county, chief justice of the court of common pleas, and judge of probate. He died Sept. 23, 1727, aged 70. His son, John, a representative of Barnstable and member of the council, from 1747 till his death, died in May 1758.—Col. Otis had fine talents, the power of wit and humor, and an intimate knowledge of mankind. He was also an eminent Christian, strict and exemplary in the performance of religious duties.—*Eliot*.

OTIS, James, colonel and judge, was the son of the preceding. Without the advantages of a collegial education, he yet was distinguished for his intellectual powers and his knowledge of law. Gov. Shirley promised him, that upon a vacancy in the superior court he should be appointed judge; but he did not fulfil his promise. On the death of the chief justice Sewall in 1760, col. Otis, then speaker of the house, applied to gov. Bernard for the appointment of associate judge, and his son, James, seconded the request. But Mr. Hutchinson was nominated. To this disappointment Mr. Hutchinson attributes the flaming patriotism of the father and the son. He says, "from this time they were at the head of every measure in opposition.—From so small a spark a great fire seems to have been kindled." In order to conciliate this family gov. Bernard, as by the demise of the king in 1760 all civil and military

offices must be renewed, proposed to col. Otis to give him the principal offices in the county of Barnstable, with the right of nominating many of his relations and friends. Accordingly col. Otis was appointed chief justice of the county court and judge of probate. Soon afterwards Mr. Otis, the son, supported the grant of the island of mount Desert to the governor. It seems, however, that the reconciliation was not of long continuance. Col. Otis maintained the rights of the colonies; and the governor, in his speech in 1766, asks—"Shall this fine country be ruined, because every person in the government has not been gratified with honors or offices according to the full of his pretensions? Shall the private interests, passions, or resentments of a few men deprive this whole people of the great and manifold advantages, which the favor and indulgence of their sovereign and his parliament are even now providing for them?" Hutchinson says, that the reference is to col. Otis; but this is ascribing a great deal to one family. When chosen a councillor, he was repeatedly rejected by the governor. He died at an advanced age in Nov. 1778. His three sons were men of distinction. His daughter married gen. James Warren.

OTIS, James, a distinguished patriot & statesman, the son of the preceding, was born at Barnstable Feb. 5, 1725 and was graduated at Harvard college in 1743. After pursuing the study of the law under Mr. Gridley, the first lawyer and civilian of his time, at the age of 21 he began the practice at Plymouth. In about two years he removed from this town to Boston, where he soon gained so high a reputation for integrity and talents, that his services were required in the most important causes. It will be seen under the account of his father, that Mr. Hutchinson acribes his zeal for colonial rights to resentment. Dr. Eliot also says, that in 1775 he heard judge Trowbridge remark, that Mr. Otis, in his resentment, had said, "that he would set the province in flames, if he perished by the fire," and he doubted

not, the war would have been delayed for years, if Mr. Hutchinson had not been appointed chief justice. But, allowing the resentment at the time, one would think the accommodation of the father as to office was pretty ample. Besides, new questions had sprung up, and the force of circumstances would easily render such a mind as that of James Otis earnest in the defence of the rights of the colony. In 1761 he distinguished himself by pleading against the writs of assistance, which the officers of the customs had applied for to the judges of the supreme court. His antagonist was Mr. Gridley. Of his speech John Adams said—"Otis was a flame of fire: with a promptitude of classical allusions, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities, a prophetic glance of his eyes into futurity, and a rapid torrent of impetuous eloquence, he hurried away all before him. American independence was then and there born. Every man of an immense crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take up arms against writs of assistance." Judgment was suspended in order to get information from England; at the next term writs were ordered to be issued on application to the chief justice by the surveyor gen. of the customs. Yet they were never executed. He was in this or the following year chosen a member of the legislature, in which body the powers of his eloquence, the keenness of his wit, the force of his arguments, and resources of his intellect gave him a most commanding influence. When the arbitrary claims of Great Britain were advanced, he warmly engaged in defence of the colonies, and was the first champion of American freedom, who had the courage to affix his name to a production, that stood forth against the pretensions of the parent state. He was a member of the congress, which was held at New York in 1765, in which year his rights of the colonies vindicated, a pamphlet, occasioned by the stamp act, and which was considered as a masterpiece both of good writing and of

argument, was published in London. For the boldness of his opinions he was threatened with an arrest; yet he continued to support the rights of his fellow citizens. He resigned the office of judge advocate in 1767 & renounced all employment under an administration, which had encroached upon the liberties of his country. His warm passions sometimes betrayed him into unguarded epithets, that gave his enemies an advantage, without benefit to the cause, which lay nearest his heart. Being vilified in the public papers he in return published some severe strictures on the conduct of the commissioners of the customs, and others of the ministerial party. A short time afterwards, on the evening of Sept. 5, 1769, he met John Robinson, one of the commissioners, in a public room, and an affray followed, in which he was assaulted by a number of ruffians, who left him and a young gentleman, who interposed in his defence, covered with wounds. The wounds were not mortal; but his usefulness was destroyed, for his reason was shaken from its throne, and the great man in ruins lived several years, the grief of his friends. In an interval of his reason he forgave the men, who had done him an irreparable injury, and relinquished the sum of 2000*l.* which Mr. Robinson had been by a civil process adjudged to pay, on his signing a humble acknowledgment. He lived to see but not fully to enjoy the independence of America, an event, towards which his efforts had greatly contributed. At length, May 23, 1783, as he was leaning on his cane at the door of Mr. Osgood's house in Andover, he was struck by a flash of lightning; his soul was instantly liberated from its shattered tenement, and sent into eternity. His wife was Ruth Cunningham of Boston. President Adams, then minister in France, wrote respecting him, "it was with very afflicting sentiments I learned the death of Mr. Otis, my worthy master. Extraordinary in death as in life, he has left a character that will never die, while the memory of the American revolution remains; whose foundation he laid with

an energy, and with those masterly abilities, which no other man possessed." He was highly distinguished by genius, eloquence, and learning, and no American perhaps had possessed more extensive information. Besides his legal and political knowledge, he was a complete master of classical literature. He published rudiments of Latin prosody, with a dissertation on letters, and the power of harmony in prosaic composition, 12mo. 1760, which has been considered the most clear and most masterly treatise on the subject; vindication of the conduct of the house of representatives of Mass. in 1762; the rights of the British colonies asserted, 1764; considerations on behalf of the colonists, 1765. His life by William Tudor was published 8vo. 1823.—*Warren*, i. 47, 85-89; *Monthly anthology*, v. 222-226.

OTIS, Joseph, general, brother of the preceding, a revolutionary patriot, was born in 1728, and was for many years a clerk of the court of common pleas, a member of the legislature, and brigadier general of the militia. Washington appointed him collector for the district of Barnstable, an office which he held for many years. His residence was at the parish of Barnstable, called Great Marshes. He died in the peace of the Christian Sept. 23, 1810, aged 82, leaving four sons and two daughters. His daughter, Maria, wife of Rev. Philip Colby of Middleborough, a lady of many attractions and accomplishments and eminent piety, died May 20, 1821, aged 33.

OTIS, Samuel Allyn, secretary of the senate of the U. S., brother of the preceding, was graduated at Harvard college in 1759, and settled as a merchant in Boston. In 1776 he was chosen a representative, and afterwards was a member of the convention, which framed the constitution of Mass.—He was also a member of the board of war. In 1787 he was one of the commissioners to negotiate with the insurgents. In 1788 he was elected a member of congress, and, after the adoption of the constitution, secretary of the senate, an office which he held,

amidst the collision of parties, with exemplary fidelity and amenity of manners, without the absence of one day, more than thirty years, till his death at Washington April 22, 1814, aged 73. His first wife was the daughter of Harrison Gray, treasurer of Mass.; his second was the widow of Edward Gray. His son, Samuel Allyne Otis, died at Newburyport in 1814, aged 46. Another son is Harrison Gray Otis of Boston.

OVANDO, Don Nicolas de, governor of Hispaniola, was chosen in 1501 to succeed Bobadilla, whose hunger for gold had caused the greatest miseries and disorders in the island. He arrived in April 1502. In June he refused to afford a shelter to the squadron of Columbus in the harbor, and afterwards treated him with great neglect, when he was in distress in Jamaica. Under the color of hiring the natives to labor, with the benevolent design also of teaching them Christianity, the chiefs were ordered to furnish a certain number of natives for 6 or eight months, who were subjected to severe toil, under the lash, with scanty food, and with no teaching but the ceremony of baptism. The indignant Indians, who fled to the mountains, were hunted like wild beasts. Such was Ovando's method of promoting Christianity! He was indeed an unprincipled tyrant, greedy after lucre, and his name is infamous. Once he seized treacherously several of the caciques of Anacaona and after torturing them set fire to the house, and consumed them, and then sent the princess, Anacaona, in chains to San Domingo, and caused her to be hung. His various atrocities and horrible cruelties cannot here be described. Yet such is the man, whom the Spanish represent as an enemy to avarice and venerable for his regard to justice. It is no wonder, that the curses of heaven have descended on the Spanish empire, chargeable with the blood, by which the new world was drenched. He was superseded by Don Diego Columbus in 1509, but was permitted to retain his wealth, which he wrung from the natives.—*Irving's Col.*

OVIEDO, Gonzalo Fernandez de, historiographer of the Indies, was born in Madrid in 1478; in 1513 he was sent out to the new world to superintend the gold founderies, and was alcaide of the fortress of St. Domingo in 1535; and died at Valladolid in 1557, aged 79. He had lived 34 years in the colonies. He published a chronicle of the Indies in 50 books, 1535 and 1547. A part of the work is yet unpublished.—*Irving's Columbus.*

OXENBRIDGE, John, minister in Boston, was born in England Jan. 30, 1609, and was educated at Oxford, where he was for some time a tutor. Becoming a preacher, soon after the year 1634 he went to Bermuda, and took the charge of a church. In 1641 or 1642, he returned to England, and was fellow of Eaton college. In 1662 he was induced in consequence of the act of uniformity to go to Surinam and thence to Barbadoes. He came to New England in 1669, and was settled pastor of the first church as colleague with Mr. Allen April 10, 1670. He died Dec. 28, 1674, aged 65. He was a celebrated divine & one of the most popular preachers of his time. He published a double watch word, or the duty of watching and watching in duty, 1661; a proposition for propagating the gospel by Christian colonies in the continent of Guiana; election sermon, 1671; seasonable seeking of God.—*Wood's Ath. Oxon.*, II. 536, 537; *Magnalia*, III. 321.

PACA, William, governor of Maryland, the son of John P., a gentleman of large estate in Hartford county, was born Oct. 31, 1740. Having been educated at the college of Philadelphia, he practised law at Annapolis. He was appointed a member of congress with Samuel Chase in 1774, and continued in that body till the close of 1778. He signed the declaration of independence. From 1778 to 1780 he was chief justice of Maryland; then chief judge of the court of appeals in admiralty cases; he was governor in 1782 and again in 1786; in 1789 he was appointed the judge of the district court of the U. S. He died in 1799, aged 59.

His first wife was a daughter of Samuel Chew. He was a man of vigorous intellect and polished address, of integrity, patriotism, and moral worth.

PAGE, John, governor of Virginia, died at Richmond Oct. 11, 1809, aged 64. From his youth he was a man of pure and unblemished life. He was a patriot, a statesman, a philosopher, and a Christian. From the commencement of the American revolution to the last hour of his life he exhibited a firm, inflexible, unremitting, and ardent attachment to his country, and he rendered her very important services. He was one of the first representatives from Virginia under the present constitution. In 1800 he was chosen one of the electors of president. In Dec. 1802 he was chosen governor of Virginia in the place of Mr. Monroe and was succeeded by Mr. Cabell in 1805. His residence was at Rosewell. His conduct was marked by uprightness in all the vicissitudes of life, in the prosperous and calamitous times, through which he had passed, in seasons of gladness and of affliction. He published addresses to the people, 1796, and 1799.

PAINE, Thomas, a political writer and deist, was born in Norfolk, England, in 1737; his father, a quaker, was a stay maker. He followed the same business; and then became an exciseman in Sussex, but was dismissed for misconduct. He came to Philadelphia in 1774 and in Jan. 1775 he was employed by Mr. Aitken to edit the Penns. Magazine. After the war commenced, he at the suggestion of Dr. Rush wrote his celebrated pamphlet of Common Sense, recommending independence. For this tract the legislature of Penns. voted him 500*l*. He was also elected by congress in April 1777 clerk to the committee on foreign affairs; he chose to call himself "secretary for foreign affairs." At this period he wrote the Crisis. For divulging some official secrets he lost his office in Jan. 1779. In 1780 he was clerk of the assembly of Penns.; in 1785 congress voted him 3,000 *doll.*, and the state of N. York gave him 500 acres of land, the confiscated estate of Davol, a

royalist, at New Rochelle. There was on it a stone house, 120 by 28 feet. In 1787 he went to Paris and London. In answer to Burke's Reflections on the French revolution he wrote his Rights of Man. In Sept. 1792 he was a member from Calais of the national convention of France. Voting against the sentence on the king, he offended the Jacobins, and in Dec. 1793 was thrown into prison for 11 months. He had written the first part of his Age of Reason against Christianity and committed it to Joel Barlow; the second part was published in 1795, after his release. At this period he was habitually drunk. He returned to America in Oct. 1802, bringing with him as a companion the wife of De Bonneville, a French bookseller, having separated from his second wife. He died at New York June 8, 1809, aged 72. His political writings have simplicity, force, and pungency. But he died in contempt and misery. His disgusting vices, his intemperance, and profligacy, and irreligion made him an outcast from all respectable society. He is represented as irritable, vain, cowardly, filthy, envious, malignant, dishonest, and drunken. In the distress of his last sickness he frequently called out, "Lord Jesus! help me." Dr. Manley asked him, whether from his calling so often upon the Savior it was to be inferred, that he believed the gospel. He replied at last—"I have no wish to believe on that subject." Mr. Cheetham published an account of his life.—His writings were published in 1 vol. 1792.

PAINE, Robert Treat, LL.D., a judge of Massa., was born in Boston March 11, 1731; his father, Thomas P. was ordained the minister of Weymouth Aug. 19, 1719, but in consequence of ill health had been dismissed; his mother was the daughter of Samuel Treat and grand daughter of Samuel Willard. Having graduated at Harvard college in 1749, he studied theology and in 1755 acted as a chaplain in the army. He was induced to go Europe for mercantile objects, and to provide for the support of his father; on his return he studied law, and set-

tled about 1759 at Taunton, where he became distinguished in his profession. In 1770, in the absence of the attorney general, he conducted the prosecution of capt. Preston for the Boston massacre. About the year 1780 he removed to Boston. Being a delegate to the first congress, which assembled Sept. 5, 1774, he signed the declaration of independence, and continued in that body an efficient patriot until on the adoption of the Massachusetts constitution he was appointed attorney general. He was a judge of the superior court from 1790 till his resignation, in consequence of his deafness, in 1804. He died at his residence in Boston May 11, 1814, aged 84. His wife was a sister of general Cobb. He had an inflexible regard to order and justice. His appearance on the bench was stern and ungainly, and in his manner there was an unpopular severity; yet by his talents, integrity, and learning he rendered good service to his country in the various stations, in which he was placed. He was a firm believer in Christianity and died in peace.

PAINE, Robert Treat, a poet, son of the preceding, was born at Taunton Dec. 9, 1773. While a member of Harvard college, he was irregular and subject to discipline. At the time of his graduation in 1792 he delivered a poem. Being placed as a clerk to a merchant, instead of applying himself to business, he penned stanzas. He was also often attracted to the theatre. At this period the law against theatrical performances was abrogated in Mass. On the opening of the brick theatre in 1793 he obtained a medal for the prologue. In Oct. 1794 he commenced a newspaper, the Federal Orrery; but indolence, the theatre, and temptations to pleasure made him neglect it, and it sunk into disregard, and was relinquished in 1796. His satire drew upon himself personal chastisement. In 1795 he married Miss Baker, an actress, who withdrew from the stage; this marriage caused a separation between him and his father, and his removal from his father's house. His poem, delivered

at Cambridge in 1795, called the Invention of letters, brought him a profit of 1500 dollars; and in 1797 his Ruling Passion 1200. He now was appointed Master of ceremonies at the theatre, with a salary. His song of Adams and Liberty in 1798 yielded him 750 dollars; more than 11 dollars for each line. When at this time his name, which had been *Thomas*, was by act of the legislature changed to Robert T., he remarked, that now he had a Christian name, alluding to the name of Paine, the infidel. By the advice of his friends he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1802. At first he was patronized; but, after neglecting his profession a few years, he gave up his office. His dissipated habits broke down his health and reduced him to want. Indolence and the theatre, wine and women ruined him. He died the victim of his own folly and vices Nov. 14, 1811, aged 37. There is nothing of simple, natural beauty in any of the writings of Mr. Paine. His prose is in bad taste, and his poetry is entirely unworthy of the commendation, bestowed upon it by his contemporaries. But, had he written the most beautiful poetry, it would have been worthless, associated with his own immoral character. No poet has power over the heart, if known to be a gamester, and intemperate, and a profligate lover of pleasure. The virtuous and ennobling sentiments, found in the poems of Cowper and Montgomery, have tenfold power, because known to have come from the heart of virtuous, good men.—His works with a biography by Charles Prentiss, were published, 8vo. 1812.—*Spec. Amer. poet.* ii. 93.

PALMER, Elihu, a preacher of deism, was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1787. He was the head of the Columbian illuminati, a deistical company at N. York, established about 1801, consisting of 95 members. Its professed aim was to promote "moral science," against religious and political imposture. The temple of reason was a weekly paper, of which the principal editor was one Driscoll, an Irishman, who had been a Romish priest,

and who removed with his paper to Philadelphia. Mr. P. delivered lectures, or preached against Christianity. But according to Mr. Cheatham he was "in the small circle of his church more priestly, more fulminating," than Laud and Gardiner of England; "professing to adore reason, he was in a rage, if any body reasoned with him." He was blind from his youth. He died 3 years before Paine, at Philadelphia, in March 1806, aged 42. He published an oration, July 4, 1797; the principles of nature, 1802.

PARISH, Elijah, D. D., minister of Byfield, Mass., was born in Lebanon, Conn., Nov. 7, 1762, and graduated at Dartmouth college in 1785. He was ordained in 1787. After being the minister of B. nearly 40 years he died Oct. 14, 1825, aged 62. Some of his violent political sermons are quoted by Mr. Carey in his Olive Branch. He published a sermon on the death of J. Cleaveland, 1799; at the ordination of A. Parish, 1792; of N. Waldo, 1806; of D. Thurston, 1807; of N. Merrill, 1812; on missions, 1807; before a charitable society, 1809; at a thanksgiving, 1804; do. 1807; at Hanover, 1806; at fasts, 1808, 1812, 1813; before the society for propagating the gospel; eulogy on J. Hubbard, 1810; history of N. England, with Dr. Morse, 1804; with Dr. McClure, memoirs of Eleazer Wheelock, 8vo. 1811; gazetteer of the eastern continent; modern geography; gazetteer of the Bible. A volume of sermons was published after his death.

PARKER, Thomas, first minister of Newbury, Mass. the only son of Robert Parker, who was driven out of England for puritanism in the reign of Elizabeth, was born in 1595. After having been for some time a student at Oxford, he pursued his studies in Ireland under Dr. Usher. Thence he went to Holland, where he enjoyed the assistance of Dr. Ames. He returned to Newbury in England, where he preached and was the instructor of a school. He came to this country with a number of Christian friends in May 1634, and immediately went to Aggawam, or Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he con-

tinued about a year as an assistant to Mr. Ward. In 1635 he commenced the settlement of Newbury, and was chosen pastor and Mr. Noyes teacher. He died in April 1677, aged 81, leaving behind him the character of an eminent scholar, and of a most pious and benevolent Christian. Through his incessant application he became blind several years before his death. Under this heavy calamity he was patient and cheerful, and used to say in reference to his darkened eyes, "they will be restored shortly in the resurrection." Having never been married, he yet with parental affection gave several young gentlemen the advantages of a public education. In his views of church government he was inclined to presbyterianism. Some theses de traductione peccatorum ad vitam, written by him at an early age, were printed with some works of Dr. Ames. He also published a letter to a member of the Westminster assembly, on the government in the churches of England, 1644; the prophecies of Daniel expounded, 4to. 1646; a letter to his sister, Mrs. Avery, on her opinions, 1649.—*Magnalia*, III. 143-145, 147.

PARKER, Samuel, D. D., bishop of Mass. was born at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1745 and was graduated at Harvard college in 1764. He was afterwards nine years an instructor of youth in Newbury Port and other towns. In 1773 he was ordained by the bishop of London, and May 19, 1774 was established as assistant minister at Trinity church, Boston, of which he became the rector in 1779. During the revolutionary war the other episcopal clergymen quitted the country, but he remained at his post, and his church was saved from dispersion. After the death of bishop Bass he was elected his successor; but he was at the head of the episcopal churches but a few months. He died suddenly at Boston Dec. 6, 1804, aged 59. Distinguished for his benevolence, he was in a peculiar manner the friend of the poor, who in his death mourned the loss of a father. He published a sermon at the election, 1793;

before the asylum, 1803; and some other occasional discourses.

PARKER, Isaac, L.L. D., chief justice of Mass., was born in Boston in 1768 and graduated at Harvard college in 1786. He commenced the practice of law in the district of Maine, and was elected a member of congress. In 1806 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court, and in 1814 chief justice, as the successor of Mr. Sewall, of which office he with high reputation and faithfulness discharged the duties 16 years. On Sunday, May 25, 1830, he was suddenly attacked with the apoplexy, of which he died the next morning, May 26th aged 62. His successor is Lemuel Shaw. He was a distinguished scholar and friend of literature. For 11 years he was a trustee of Bowdoin college, and for 20 years an overseer of Harvard college. He was a man of great moral worth and a firm believer in the Christian religion. He published a sketch of the character of judge Parsons, 1813.

PARKMAN, Ebenezer, first minister of Westborough, Mass., was graduated at Harvard college in 1721, and was ordained Oct. 23, 1724, the day, on which the church was gathered. After continuing his ministerial labors near sixty years, he died Dec. 9, 1792, aged 79. His wife was a daughter of Rob. Breck; Samuel P., who died in Boston in June 1824, aged 72, was a descendant. A short account of Westborough, written by him, is printed in the historical collections. He published *Reformers and intercessors*, 1752; a convention sermon, 1761.

PARRIS, Samuel, the first minister of Danvers, Mass., was born in London in 1653; studied at Harvard college; and was ordained at Salem village, now Danvers, Nov. 15, 1689. In 1692 the Salem witchcraft delusion commenced in his family. His daughter, about twelve years of age, and his niece, Abigail Williams, 11 or 12 years old, pretended to be bewitched, and accused Tituba, an Indian woman living in the family, of bewitching them. Mr. Parris beat her and compelled her to confess herself a witch. Indian John, Tituba's husband,

for his own safety, turned accuser of others. The "afflicted" persons increased; the "accused" also increased rapidly. More than 100 women were apprehended, and most of them committed to prison. Even the wife of gov. Phipps was accused. Aug. 19, 1692 George Burroughs and 4 others were executed; in all 19 were hung, and G. Corey pressed to death for not pleading. There had before been executed for witchcraft Margaret Jones of Charlestown in June 1648; then a woman in Dorchester, and another in Cambridge; then in Boston in 1655 Mrs. Hibbins, wife of an assistant; soon two or three at Springfield, and one at Hartford; in 1662 Mrs. Greensmith and her husband; in 1663 Mary Johnson; in 1689 Mrs. Glover of Boston. This delusion at Salem lasted 16 months. As Mr. Parris had been a zealous prosecutor, his church in April 1693 brought charges against him; and at last, although he acknowledged his error, he was dismissed in June 1696. He removed to Concord. In 1711 he preached six months in Dunstable.

PARSONS, Jonathan, minister in Newburyport, Mass. was graduated at Yale college in 1729, having given indications of an uncommon genius. Soon after he began to preach, he was ordained minister of Lyme, Conn., where he continued several years. The last thirty years of his life were spent at Newburyport in one of the largest congregations in America. His labours were incessant and he sometimes sunk under his exertions. During his last sickness he enjoyed the peace of a Christian. He expressed his unwavering assurance of an interest in the favor of God through the Redeemer. He died July 19, 1776, aged about 66. He was a presbyterian. As a preacher he was eminently useful. During some of the first years of his ministry his style was remarkably correct and elegant; but after a course of years, when his attention was occupied by things of greater importance, his manner of writing was less polished, though perhaps it lost nothing of its pathos and energy.

In his preaching he dwelt much and with earnestness upon the doctrines of grace, knowing it to be the design of the Christian religion to humble the pride of man and to exalt the grace of God. He labored to guard his people both against the giddy wildness of enthusiasm, and the licentious tenets of antinomian delusion. His invention was fruitful, his imagination rich, his voice clear and commanding, varying with every varying passion, now forcible, majestic, terrifying, and now soft, and persuasive, and melting. His zealous and indefatigable exertions were not in vain. During his ministry at Lyme, at a period of uncommon effusion of God's Spirit of grace, he indulged the belief, that near two hundred of his people were renewed in the dispositions of their minds, and enlightened by the truth as it is in Jesus; and his labors at Newburyport were attended by a happy revival of religion. He was eminent as a scholar, for he was familiar with the classics, and he was skilled in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. He was accounted a dexterous and masterly reasoner. He published a sermon at Boston lecture, 1742; good news from a far country in 7 discourses, 1756; observations &c., 1757; manna gathered in the morning, 1761; infant baptism from heaven, in two discourses, 1765; a sermon on the death of G. Whitefield, 1770; freedom from civil and ecclesiastical tyranny the purchase of Christ, 1774; sixty sermons on various subjects in two volumes, 8vo. 1780.—*Searl's sermon on his death.*

PARSONS, Moses, minister of Byfield, Mass., was born June 20, 1716, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1736. He devoted a number of years to the labors of a grammar school, and, while the respect and the affection of his pupils were preserved by mingled dignity and mildness, he endeavored to impress them with religious truth, and to give them that instruction, which might save their souls from death. He was ordained June 20, 1744, and died Dec. 14, 1783, aged 67. The Maker of the human

80

frame gave him a most graceful and commanding presence, a quick conception, a fertile invention, an easy flow of thought and expression, a correct judgment, a resolute temper, & a large share of the kind and tender sensibilities. These, expanded by a liberal education, polished by a large acquaintance with mankind, and sanctified by divine grace, made him eminent as the gentleman and Christian, the divine and the preacher. When he had once deliberately fixed his opinion or his purpose, no opposition could shake him. He always carried the dignity and decorum of the Christian minister into his most cheerful hours, and, though he often indulged his pleasant humor among his friends, yet he never degraded himself by the puerile jest, the boisterous laugh, or by vain, indelicate mirth. He usually mingled with his sprightly sallies some useful lesson of a moral nature. He knew how to be familiar without meanness, sociable without loquacity, cheerful without levity, grave without moroseness, pious without enthusiasm, superstition, or ostentation, zealous against error and vice without ill-natured bitterness, affable to all without the least sacrifice of his ministerial dignity. There was a generous openness in his language and behavior, and one could almost discern his heart in his frank, honest countenance. He was influenced by enlarged benevolence. He was a zealous advocate of the civil and religious interests of his beloved America. Eminent as a preacher, he yet greatly excelled in the gift of prayer. His last hours were brightened with the hopes of the gospel. He anticipated the joy of dwelling in the presence of that divine Savior, whom he had served in his church below. He published the election sermon, 1772, at the ordination of O. Parsons, 1773.—*Tappan's serm. on his death; Frisbie's orat.*

PARSONS, Theophilus, LL. D., chief justice of Massachusetts, the son of the preceding, was born Feb. 24, 1750. His early education was at Dummer academy under master Moody. After graduating at Harvard college in 1769, he stud-

ied law with judge Bradbury of Falmouth, now Portland, and kept the grammar school. When the town was burnt by the British, he returned to his father's, and soon opened an office in Newburyport. In 1779 he was a member of the convention, which framed the constitution of Mass.; he was also in 1789 a member of the state convention, which adopted the constitution of the U. S. He removed to Boston in 1800. After an extensive practice of 35 years he succeeded chief justice Dana in 1806. He died at his residence in Boston Oct. 30, 1813, aged 63; and was succeeded by judge Sewall. His wife was a daughter of Benjamin Greenleaf; he left three sons and four daughters. He was of large size, broad, and corpulent, with a sallow complexion, and heavy appearance. His eyes were blue, tinged with hazel-grey, sunk in his head, but sometimes twinkling bright. His high, smooth forehead was partly covered with a reddish skull-cap, which he wore, having been bald at the age of thirty. A bandanna handkerchief often protected his neck from the chilly winds, which were his abhorrence. He was not more remarkable for his deep learning, than for the keenness of his wit. His repartees were often very cutting. Not only was he a profound lawyer, but an excellent classical scholar and a skilful mathematician. His political influence, in the party divisions of his day, was very great. He was a most determined federalist. Of his belief in Christianity he made a profession in his last years, joining the church in Boston, of which Dr. Kirkland was the pastor. The first 6 vols. of the Mass. reports contain many of his judicial decisions. In the opinion judge Parker, had he lived in England he would have been made lord chancellor or lord chief justice.—*Parker's sketch; Knapp's biog. sketches, 37—77.*

PARSONS, Samuel Holden, brigadier general in the army of the revolution, was a native of Connecticut, and on a committee of correspondence before the war. He was appointed brigadier by congress in Aug. 1776. He detached

col. Meigs on his successful expedition to L. Island in 1777. In 1785 he was a commissioner to negotiate with the western Indians; in Oct. 1787 he was appointed one of the judges of the north western territory. He was drowned in Ohio in Dec. 1789. He published a piece on the Discoveries in the western country in mem. Amer. acad. vol. 2.

PARSONS, Levi, a missionary to Palestine, the son of Justin P., a minister, was born in Goshen, Mass., July 18, 1792. At the age of 16, he became a Christian convert; but his graces were revived, while he was a member of college, and he became earnestly desirous to be a missionary. During three revivals of religion his efforts were useful. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1814, and studied theology at Andover. After being ordained in Sept. 1817, he was an agent of the Board of missions. In Nov. 1819 he sailed with Mr. Fisk for Palestine, and arrived at Smyrna in Jan. 1820; after passing half a year at Scio, he proceeded to Jerusalem, where he remained from Feb. to May 1821. On his return to Smyrna he was seized with a distressing malady at Syra. In Dec. he went with Mr. Fisk to Alexandria, where he died in great peace and triumph Feb. 10, 1822, aged 29. He was a good scholar, and very amiable and interesting in his manners and devoted to his benevolent work. His life was written by his brother in law, D. O. Morton, 1824.

PARTRIDGE, Ralph, first minister of Duxborough, Mass., was born in England and became a minister of the established church; but by the severity of the bishops he was hunted, as C. Mather says, like a partridge upon the mountains, till at last he resolved to get out of their reach by taking his flight into N. England. He arrived at Boston Nov. 14, 1636, and was soon settled at Duxborough. He was appointed with Mr. Mather and Mr. Cotton to prepare a model of church government for the consideration of the synod of Cambridge in 1648. He died in 1658, having been a preacher 49 years and was succeeded by

Mr. Holmes. Such was his humility and self denial, that, when most of the ministers of Plymouth colony left their places for want of a suitable maintenance, he was one of the few, who remained with their people.

PATTEN, William, minister of Hartford, Conn., a descendant of Wm. P., who lived in Cambridge from 1645 till 1663, was born at Billerica in March 1738, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1754. He succeeded J. Cotton as the minister of Halifax, Mass., in Feb. 1758; but was dismissed by reason of ill health in 1768. He was afterwards the minister of the S. church in Hartford, as the colleague of E. Whitman, about 7 years. After languishing two years, and losing his voice, he died in his father's family at Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 16, 1775, aged 36. He was an eminently eloquent, popular, and faithful preacher. Leaving a wife and 6 children with little property, he committed them in faith to the God of the widow and fatherless. His son, George Jeffrey P., for 30 years a teacher in Hartford, died in March 1830; his widow, the daughter of president Eleazer Wheelock, eminent for her piety, died at Hartford Dec. 5, 1831, aged 91. His son, Dr. William P., minister of Newport, R. I., is still living.—2 *Coll. h. s.* iv. 282.

PATTERSON, William, governor of New Jersey, and associate judge of the supreme court of the U. S. was a native of New Jersey and was graduated at the college in that state in 1763. He was a member of the convention in 1787, which framed the constitution of the U. S., and his name is affixed to that instrument. When the new government commenced its operations in 1789 he was a member of the senate from New Jersey. He was chosen governor in 1790 as successor of Mr. Livingston. While a judge of the supreme court of the U. S. he died at Albany Sept. 9, 1806. In this office he was succeeded by Brockholst Livingston. He was an able statesman, an upright judge, and a disinterested friend of his country. He endured the sufferings of

a lingering and distressing disease with exemplary patience. When he saw, that death was at hand, he sent for a minister to receive from him the sacrament. The judge observed, that it had been for some time past his intention to receive that sacred rite, but that some casualty or other had always prevented him. He did not wish however to leave the world before he had fulfilled his duty. When the minister mentioned the qualifications, which are required of those, who partake of that holy ordinance, he acquiesced in them all, and remarked at the same time, that he had always been a believer in the truths of Christianity; that the only point, on which he had ever entertained any doubt, was the divinity of the Savior; but he had long since examined that subject, and satisfied his mind upon it; that he had now no hesitation in professing his belief in all the doctrines of our religion. He then received the communion with the utmost devotion. When the minister, as he retired, expressed his apprehension, that they should not meet again, he replied "yes, I trust we shall; we shall meet again in heaven."—*Clarke's fun. serm.*

PATTERSON, Robert, LL. D., president of the American philosophical society, was born in the north of Ireland May 30, 1743. In 1768 he emigrated to Philadelphia. In 1774 he was appointed principal of the academy at Wilmington, Delaware. In the revolutionary war he acted as brigade major. In 1779 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the university of Penns. and then vice-provost. He was succeeded by his son of the same name in 1814. In 1805 he was appointed director of the mint of the U. S. In 1819 he was chosen president of the A. P. Society. He died July 22, 1824, aged 81. In the transactions of the phil. society he published many papers. A remarkable trait of his character was his fervent piety. It influenced all his conduct from his youth. He was an elder of the Scotch presbyterian church nearly half a century.

PAUGUS, sachem of Pigwawket, was killed near the pond in Fryeburg, Me, in

Lovewell's fight, April 18, 1725. A man by the name of Chamberlain shot him.

PAULDING, John, one of the captors of major André, was three times a prisoner with the enemy in New York; twice he escaped, the second time only four days before André was taken; from his third imprisonment he was released by the peace. The watch, horse, saddle and bridle of André, with 80 dollars in continental bills, were retained as lawful prize, being the property of an enemy, and were sold and the money divided among the three captors and four others of the party, who were keeping a lookout half a mile distant. Col. Wm. S. Smith purchased the watch for 30 guineas. Judge Benson states, that the watch was sent from a person unknown to lieut. gov. Elliot in New York, and by him sent to the family of maj. André.—Paulding and his companions, Van Wart and Williams, received from congress a silver medal, on one side of which was a shield, inscribed "FIDELITY," and on the other the motto, "VINCIT AMOR PATRIÆ;" also an annuity of two hundred dollars. He died at Yorktown, or Staatsburg, Feb. 18, 1818, aged 59. The corporation of New York in 1827 erected a marble monument to his memory in the church yard, two miles from Peekskill village, West Chester county.

PAYSON, Phillips, D. D., minister of Chelsea, Mass., a descendant of Edward P., who lived in Roxbury in 1640, the grandson of Edward P., the fifth minister of Rowley, and the son of Philips P., minister of Walpole, was born Jan. 18, 1736. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1754. From the time of his ordination, Oct. 26, 1757, he continued to discharge the duties of the sacred office with zeal and fidelity till his death Jan. 11, 1801, aged 64. He was succeeded by Mr. Tuckerman. During the struggle, which terminated, in the independence of America, Dr. Payson boldly advocated the cause of his country. As a classical scholar he rose to distinction, and many young men received the rudi-

ments of their education under him. His acquaintance with astronomy and natural philosophy is evinced by his tracts in the transact. of the Amer. acad. of arts and sciences. As a minister he was the friend and father of his people, and he preached with energy of diction and pathos of delivery. He published an election sermon, 1778; at the ordination of his brother, Seth Payson of Rindge, 1782; on the death of Washington, 1800.—*Barnard's fun. serm.*

PAYSON, Seth, D. D., minister of Rindge, N. H., brother of the preceding, was born Sept. 19, 1758; was graduated at Harvard college in 1777; ordained Dec. 4, 1782; and died Feb. 26, 1820, aged 61. His widow, Grata, died in 1827. He possessed superior abilities and was a plain, faithful, and useful preacher. He was a trustee of Dartmouth college and a member of the American foreign mission society. He published *Proofs of illumism, an abstract of Robinson and Barruel*, 12mo. 1802; two fast sermons, 1805; on the death of J. Cushing, 1806; of L. Pillsberry, 1819; at the ordination of J. Converse, 1806.

PAYSON, Edward, D. D., minister of Portland, Maine, the son of the preceding, was born July 25, 1783; was graduated at Harvard college in 1803; and for three years was the teacher of an academy at Portland. At this period the death of a brother had a favorable influence on his religious character, and he engaged with a pious zeal, which continued through life, in the cause of Jesus Christ. He was ordained, as the colleague of Mr. Kellogg, Dec. 16, 1807; he afterwards became the sole pastor of a new church, and died Oct. 22, 1827, aged 44. His successor is Dr. Tyler. In his distressing sickness he displayed in the most interesting and impressive manner the power of Christian faith. Smitten down in the midst of his days and usefulness, he was entirely resigned to the divine will, for he perceived distinctly, that the infinite wisdom of God could not err in the direction of events, and it was his joy, that God reigneth. His mind rose over bodily pain, and

in the strong visions of eternity he seemed almost to lose the sense of suffering. During about 20 years he was exclusively devoted to the work of the ministry with increasing usefulness, being the instrument of the conversion to the christian faith of some hundreds of his hearers. He repeatedly declined invitations to remove to Boston and New York. Among his uncommon intellectual powers, a rich fancy was the most conspicuous. Without any of the graces of the orator, his preaching had the eloquence of truth and feeling. In his prayers especially there was a solemnity, fulness, originality, variety, pathos, and sublimity, seldom equalled. Some of his discourses, on which he bestowed labor, exhibit a polished taste and much grace and beauty of language. His eloquent address to the Bible society has been published as one of the Tracts of the American tract society. He published a discourse on the worth of the Bible; an address to seamen; and a thanksgiving sermon. A memoir of his life by Asa Cummings was published, 2d. edit. 1830; a volume of Sermons, 8vo. 1828; another volume, 12mo. 1831.

PEABODY, Oliver, minister of Natick, Mass., and missionary to the Indians, was born in Boxford in 1698, and graduated at Harvard college in 1721. He was pious in early life, and while in college was preparing for the ministry. Employed by the commissioners for propagating the gospel, he preached first at Natick Aug. 6, 1721; there were then but two families of white people in the town. The Indian church, which the apostolic Eliot had founded, was now extinct, the Indian preacher, Daniel Tahhowmpait having died in 1716; and all records were lost. A new church was formed Dec. 3, 1729, consisting of three Indians and 5 white persons, and he was ordained at Cambridge Dec. 17th. Through his influence many of the Indians were induced to abandon their savage mode of living and to attend to husbandry as the means of subsistence; he had the happiness to see many of the

Indian families with comfortable houses, cultivated fields, and flourishing orchards. But his chief aim was to teach them the religion of Jesus Christ. There were added to the church in the first year 22 persons, several of whom were Indians; in July 1743 he stated, that in the two preceding years about 50 had been received into the church. Against the vice of intemperance among the Indians he set himself with great zeal and much success. During his residence at Natick he baptized 189 Indians, and 422 whites; and he received to the church 35 Indians and 90 whites; and there died 256 Indians, of whom one was 110 years old. During one season he went on a mission to the Mohegans. He died in great peace Feb. 2, 1752, aged 53. His wife was Hannah, daughter of Rev. Joseph Baxter of Medfield. His eldest son, Oliver, ordained at Roxbury in Nov. 1750, died in May 1752; he had 11 other children. His successor at Natick was Stephen Badger, under whom the Indians degenerated, and the Indian church became almost again extinct. After Mr. B., the ministers were Freeman, Sears, and Martin Moore. Mr. Peabody was eminently pious and greatly beloved and lamented. He published artillery election sermon, 1732; on a good and bad hope of salvation, 1742.—*Panopl.* vii. 49-56.

PEABODY, Nathaniel, a physician and revolutionary patriot, was born at Topsfield, Mass., March 1, 1741; his father, Jacob P., a physician, removed to Leominster in 1745 and died in 1758; his mother, Susanna, was the daughter of John Rogers, minister for 50 years of Boxford, and a descendant of the martyr. Having studied with his father, he settled at Atkinson, New Hampshire, and had extensive practice. In Oct. 1774 he was appointed a lieutenant colonel and in Dec. he accompanied Langdon, Bartlett, and Sullivan in the capture of fort William and Mary at Newcastle. As a member of the legislature his patriotic services were important. In 1778 he was adjutant general of the militia, with the rank of colonel. Being appointed a

delegate to congress, he took his seat June 22, 1779, and was a very useful member. In 1780 he was with Philip Schuyler and J. Matthews, on the committee of congress, to repair to head quarters for the general improvement of the military system. It was a laborious service; his zeal and labors were commended by Greene, R. H. Lee, and others. In the autumn he resigned his seat. In subsequent years he was a representative, senator, and councillor; in 1793 he was appointed a maj. gen. of the militia. During several of the last years of his life he was for debt confined to the limits of the prison at Exeter, where he died June 27, 1823, aged 82. This old revolutionary patriot, and Robert Morris, whose financial operations contributed in a very high degree to the success of Washington and the establishment of American independence, both died in prison, not for crime but debt. When will laws, which are remnants of a barbarous age, be repealed? Gen. Peabody left no child; his aged widow survived him. He was a man of humor and wit. In his politics he was a decided republican. Notwithstanding his patriotism and public services, he had some faults; he was vain and obstinate, and in middle life fond of dress and parade. Being a good horseman, he expended much money in the purchase of elegant horses, and travelled with a servant. If there is no excuse for his extravagance; yet he asserted, that his misfortunes were owing to his losses by suretyship and the misconduct of his agents and pretended friends.—*Farmer's collect.* III. 1-16; *Thacher*.

PEABODY, Oliver, judge, was born at Andover, Mass., Aug. 22, 1752, and graduated at Harvard college in 1773. Having studied law, he about 1788 settled at Exeter, N. H. He was judge of probate from 1790 till 1793; treasurer of the state from 1794 to 1805; sheriff of the county from 1805 to 1810; judge of the common pleas from 1813 to 1816; and repeatedly a senator. Three times he was an elector of president and vice president. In all his stations he acquitted

himself with dignity and integrity. He died at Exeter Aug. 3, 1831, aged 79. His two sons, twins, Oliver Wm. Bourn P., & Wm. Bourn Oliver P. a lawyer & a minister, known as men of literature, graduated at Harvard college in 1816.

PEALE, Charles Wilson, the founder of the Philadelphia museum, was born at Charlestown, Maryland, in 1741, and was apprenticed to a saddler at Annapolis. He became also a silver smith, watch maker and carver; he was a portrait painter, a naturalist and preserver of animals, a skilful dentist, and the inventor of various machines. Carrying a handsome saddle to Hesselius, a portrait painter in his neighborhood, he begged him to explain to him the mystery of putting colors on canvas. Repairing to England, he studied under Mr. West in 1770 and 1771. After his return he was for about 15 years the only portrait painter in N. America. In the war he was at the head of a company in the battles of Trenton and Germantown. At Philadelphia he opened a picture gallery, in which were the portraits of many officers of the army. Opening a museum, he procured an almost entire skeleton of a mammoth from Ulster county, N. York, at an expense of 5,000 dollars. His museum at length became extensive. He delivered a course of lectures on natural history; and zealously supported the academy of fine arts. After a life of toil and temperance he died in Feb. 1827, aged 85. His sons have been distinguished as painters. Raphaelle P., the eldest, died at Philadelphia in March 1825, aged 52.—*Enc. Amer.*

PEARSON, Eliphalet, LL.D., professor of Hebrew and oriental languages at Harvard college, was a descendant of John P., who came from England and settled at Rowley in 1647, and died Nov. 2, 1697, aged 82. He was born in 1752; graduated in 1773 at Harvard college, where he was a distinguished professor from 1786 to 1806, and after his removal from Cambridge the first professor of sacred literature in the theological seminary at Andover from 1808 to 1809, when he was succeeded by Moses Stuart. He

died at Greenland, N. H., at the house of his son in law, Rev. Mr. Abbot, in Sept. 1826, aged 74. Dr. Pearson, besides teaching Hebrew at Cambridge, was also a lecturer on grammar and the teacher of rhetoric, in which capacity his taste, and skill, and severity of criticism had a most beneficial effect on the style of composition at the college. He was a learned and able instructor. At the opening of the seminary, Sept. 28, 1808, he was ordained as a preacher. He published a lecture on the death of pres. Willard, 1804; a discourse before the society for promoting Chr. knowledge, 1811; on the death of madam Phillips, 1812; at the ordination of E. Abbot, 1813; before the education society, 1815.

PECK, William Dandridge, professor of natural history at Harvard college, was born in Boston May 8, 1763. His father, John P., an ingenious ship wright, at the siege of Boston in 1776 removed to Braintree and afterwards to Kittery, Me.—After he was graduated in 1782, he passed a few years in the counting house of Mr. Russell, a merchant, in Boston; and then repaired to his father's house, where he spent 20 years of his life, secluded from the world, but occupied in the pursuits of natural history. Whatever he attempted to study, he studied profoundly. It was chiefly for his benefit, that some of his friends promoted a subscription for a professorship of natural history at Cambridge. He was elected the first professor March 27, 1805, and subsequently spent three years in Europe. He died at Cambridge Oct. 3, 1822, aged 59. He left one son; his wife was Harriet, the daughter of Rev. Timothy Hilliard. Mr. P., like his father, was a most ingenious artist; he made a microscope, and the most delicate instruments, for which he had occasion. He found amusement at the lathe after he had lost the use of one of his hands by the palsy. At the age of 30 he was baptized by bishop Bass, as he preferred the worship of the episcopal church. He published an account of the sea-serpent in memoirs of A. A. iv. and a few other articles.—2 *Hist. col.* x. 161.

PEMBERTON, Ebenezer, minister in Boston, the son of James P., one of the founders of the old south church, was graduated at Harvard college in 1691 and was afterwards a tutor in that seminary. He died Feb. 18, 1717, aged 44. His wife, Mary Clark, survived him and married Henry Lloyd, the father of Dr. Lloyd. He left one son and three daughters. He was a very eminent preacher. He wrote in a style strong, argumentative, and eloquent. With great powers of mind and extensive learning he united a zeal, which flamed. His passions, when excited, were impetuous and violent; but, when free from the excitement of any unpleasant circumstance, he was mild and soft. The talent of reasoning he possessed in a high degree; and he was a master of speech. He was a faithful servant of Jesus Christ, preaching the gospel with zeal, and exhibiting in his life the Christian virtues. In prayer he was copious and fervent. His sermons were illuminating, practical and pathetic, and delivered with very uncommon fervor. Towards the close his life he was afflicted with much pain; but under his weakness and infirmity he was enabled to do much for the honor of his master and the good of his brethren. His election sermon preached 1710 entitled the divine original and dignity of government asserted and an advantageous prospect of the ruler's mortality recommended, is much and justly celebrated. It is reprinted in a volume of sermons, which was published in 1727.

PEMBERTON, Ebenezer, D. D., minister in Boston, the son of the preceding, was graduated at Harvard college in 1721. After he began to preach, he was invited in April 1727 by the presbyterian church in N. York to succeed Mr. Anderson, the first minister, with the request, that he would be ordained in Boston. This ceremony was accordingly performed Aug 9th. Through his benevolent exertions the congregation was greatly increased, so as to be able to build an edifice of stone in 1748. In 1750 A. Cumming, afterwards minister

in Boston, was settled as his colleague; but both were dismissed about the year 1753, the former on account of indisposition, and Mr. Pemberton through trifling contentions, kindled by ignorance, and bigotry. He was succeeded by Mr. Boatwick. Being installed minister of the new brick church in Boston March 6, 1754, as successor of Mr. Welsted, he continued in that place till his death, Sept. 9, 1777, aged 72. Dr. Lathrop's society, whose meeting house had been destroyed by the British, united with Mr. Pemberton's in 1779.—He was a man of a devotional spirit, who was zealous and respectable in his ministerial work. He published a sermon before the synod, 1731; before the commissioners of the synod, 1735; sermons on several subjects, 8vo. 1738; practical discourses on various texts, 12mo. Boston, 1741; on the death of Dr. Nicoll, 1743; of Mr. Whitefield, 1770; at the ordination of Mr. Brainerd, 1744; of J. Story, 1771; artillery election sermon, 1756; election sermon, 1757; salvation by grace through faith illustrated and confirmed in eight sermons, 8vo. 1774.—*Smith's N. Y.* 192, 193; *Collect. hist. soc.* III. 261.

PEMBERTON, Thomas, eminent for his acquaintance with American history, was born in Boston in 1728 and for many years pursued the mercantile employment. He died July 5, 1807, aged 79, having lived a bachelor, devoting regularly a part of each day to his studies and to visiting his friends. He contributed almost a ninth part to the collections of the historical society. Of this institution he was a member, & he bequeathed to it all his manuscripts. He wrote a Mass. chronology of the eighteenth century, containing the remarkable events of every year, biographical notices of eminent men, &c. in five MS. volumes. This work was used by Dr. Holmes in compiling his annals. His MS. memoranda, historical and biographical, make about fifteen volumes. His hist. journal of the war is in Hist. col. II.

PENDLETON, Edmund, a distin-

guished statesman of Virginia, was a member of the first congress in 1774, and was again appointed at the next choice, but in Aug. 1775 he declined a third election on account of his ill health. He was for many years one of the judges of the court of appeals of Virginia with Blair and Wythe, and was its president at the time of his death. In 1787 he was appointed president of the convention of Virginia, which met to consider the constitution of the U. S., and all the weight of his character and talents aided its adoption. After the government was organized, he was in 1789 appointed by Washington district judge for Virginia, but, as he declined this office, Cyrus Griffin was appointed in his place. In 1798, when the difficulties between this country and France approached almost to a rupture, the venerable patriarch, as the late president Adams calls him, published a pamphlet, protesting against a war with a sister republic. He died at Richmond Oct. 26, 1803, aged 82.

PENHALLOW, Samuel, judge, historian of Indian wars, was born in Cornwall, England, July 2, 1665; came to this country in 1686; and settled at Portsmouth, where he was a judge of the superior court in 1714, and chief justice from 1717 till his death. He died Dec. 2, 1726, aged 60. His wife was Mary, daughter of president Cutt. He published a narrative of the wars of N. England with the eastern Indians from 1703 to 1726, printed 1726; reprinted in N. H. hist. col. I.

PENN, William, the founder of Pennsylvania, was born in London, Oct. 14, 1644, and in the 15th year of his age entered as a gentleman commoner of a college in Oxford. His genius was bright and his imagination lively. Being impressed by the preaching of an itinerant quaker, he, with a number of other students, withdrew from the established worship, and held meetings by themselves. He was fined for the sin of nonconformity; but this only confirmed him in his principles. He was then expelled in the 16th year of his age. Next followed the

discipline of his father, which was also ineffectual to reclaim him. Being sent to France for the refinement of his manners, he passed two years in that country, learned its language, and acquired its politeness. He then studied law in Lincoln's Inn till the plague broke out in 1665. He was sent to Ireland in 1666 to manage an estate of his father; but he there associated himself with the quakers, and in consequence he was recalled. He could not be persuaded to take off his hat in the presence of the king, or his father. For this inflexibility he was turned out of doors; upon which he commenced the toils of an itinerant preacher, and gained many proselytes. Though sometimes imprisoned, he was persevering, and such was his integrity and patience, that his father became reconciled to him. In 1668 he published a book entitled "the sandy foundation shaken," for which he was imprisoned 7 months. In vindication of the principles of this book, he wrote during his confinement his "innocency with her open face," & also his famous work, "no cross no crown." In 1670 he was apprehended for preaching in the street, and was tried at the old Bailey, where he pleaded his own cause with the magnanimity of a hero. The jury returned their verdict "not guilty." On the death of his father he received a plentiful estate; but he continued to preach, to write, and to travel as before. He was shut up in the tower and in Newgate. On his release he preached in Holland and Germany. It was owing to his exertions, in conjunction with Barclay and Keith, that the fraternity was formed into order. Some debts being due to his father, at the time of his death, from the crown and as there was no prospect of payment very soon in any other mode, Penn solicited a grant of lands in America, and in 1681 obtained a charter of Pennsylvania. The colony was planted in the same year, though before this time some Dutch and Swedes had settled in the province. In 1682 Penn himself arrived, and established a government, allowing perfect liberty of conscience. He made honest purcha-

ses of the Indians, and treated them with great tenderness. He formed a plan of a capital city and called it Philadelphia. Two years after it was founded, it contained 2,000 inhabitants. In 1684 Mr. Penn returned to England. One great motive for his return was to exert his influence in favor of his suffering brethren in Great Britain. He exerted it with success, and 1,300 quakers, who had been confined in prison, were set at liberty. While he remained in England he was suspected of being a papist, and an enemy to his country, and was several times arrested. But he continued his preaching and increased his controversial writings. In 1699, after 15 years' absence the American Lycurgus revisited his province. Having made some alteration in the government, he sailed again for England in 1701. He resumed his favorite employment, and continued it for a number of years. In 1712 he was seized by a paralytic disorder and died July 30, 1718, aged 73. Notwithstanding his large paternal inheritance he was continually subject to the importunity of his creditors, and obliged to mortgage his estate. His death prevented his surrendering his province to the crown. His posterity held it till the revolution, his last surviving son, Thomas Penn, dying in 1775. Mr. Penn was a man of great abilities, of quick thought and ready utterance, of mildness of disposition and extensive charity. He was learned without vanity, facetious in conversation, yet weighty and serious, of an extraordinary greatness of mind, yet void of the stain of ambition. He published a multitude of tracts large and small. The following is the title of his principal works; no cross no crown, or several sober reasons against hat honor, titular respects, you to a single person, &c. 4to. 1669; serious apology for the people, called quakers, against Jeremy Taylor, 4to. 1669; the spirit of truth vindicated in answer to a Socinian, 4to. 1672; quakerism a new nickname for old Christianity, 8vo. 1672; reason against railing, and truth against fiction, 8vo. 1673; the Christian quaker

and his divine testimony vindicated, folio, 1674. His select works have lately been published in 5 vols. 8vo.—*Belknap's Amer. biog.* II. 381—450.

PENN, John, a patriot of the revolution, the son of Moses P., was born in Virginia May 17, 1741. His early education was greatly neglected; he went to school only two or three years. At the age of 18, on the death of his father, he inherited a competent fortune. Instead of plunging into vicious excesses, he resolved to acquire knowledge and study law. The library of his relative, Edmund Pendleton, was opened to him. He became a self taught lawyer, a distinguished advocate. In 1774 he removed to North Carolina. Being a member of congress from 1775 to 1779, he signed the declaration of independence. He died in Sept. 1788, aged 47.—*Goodrich*.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the United States, was granted by king Charles II to William Penn March 4, 1681, and in this year a colony commenced a settlement above the confluence of the Schuylkill with the Delaware. In the following year the proprietary published a frame of government and a body of laws. All legislative powers were vested in the governor and freemen of the province in the provincial council, and a general assembly. The governor had a treble vote in the council, which consisted of seventy two members, chosen by the people, and the assembly at first embraced all the freemen, but as the colony increased it was limited to five hundred. Liberty of conscience was extended to all. A treaty was immediately held with the natives, and the purchase of the soil was commenced. The friendly intercourse with the Indians, which was now begun, was not interrupted for more than seventy years. The first settlers of Pennsylvania were chiefly quakers, who had suffered persecution on account of their religion. In 1683 the first assembly was held at Philadelphia, and a new frame of government was adopted, by which the council was reduced, and the governor vested with a negative upon all bills, passed in

the assembly. Mr. Penn being soon called to England, he intrusted the government to five commissioners. In 1688 he appointed a deputy, and in 1701 gave the people the last charter of privileges. From this period the government was chiefly administered by deputies, appointed by the proprietaries, who usually resided in England. Jealousies arose between the people and their governors, and disputes and dissensions existed till the revolution. At the commencement of the struggle with Great Britain the proprietary government was abolished. The constitution then adopted recognised a legislature of but one branch. Parties were formed, those, who disapproved of it, being styled republicans, and its friends constitutionalists. The government of the state was alternately in the hands of these parties, till at length the republicans triumphed, and the present constitution was established by a convention Sept. 2, 1790. It vests the legislative power in a general assembly, consisting of a senate and a house of representatives, the members of the former to be chosen for four years, and of the latter annually. The governor is elected for three years, and can be chosen only thrice in 12 years, and no bill can pass without his assent, unless two thirds of both houses are in favor of it. The judges of the courts are liable to removal for any reasonable cause on an address of two thirds of each branch of the legislature to the governor. In 1794 an alarming insurrection occurred in the western counties of this state, through discontent with an excise upon whiskey; but by the decisive measures of the general government it was quelled almost without bloodshed. In 1809 a part of the militia of Philadelphia was by the governor arrayed against the U. States by obstructing a process of the supreme court; but the federal authority in a short time quietly prevailed.—*Proud's hist. Pennsylvania*.

PEPPERELL, Sir William, lieutenant general, was born at Kittery point, Maine, 1696, and was bred a merchant; his father, William P., a native of Corn-

wall, England, settled at the Isle of Shoals as a fisherman about 1676, and after acquiring some property removed to Kittery, where he died Feb. 15, 1734.—He was an only son. One of his sisters married John Newmarch. About the year 1727 he was chosen one of his majesty's council, and was annually re-elected thirty two years till his death. Living in a country exposed to a ferocious enemy, he was well fitted for the situation, in which he was placed, for it pleased God to give him a vigorous frame, and a mind of a firm texture, and of great calmness in danger. He rose to the highest military honors, which his country could bestow upon him. When the expedition against Louisbourg was contemplated, he was commissioned by the governors of New England to command the troops. He invested the city in the beginning of May 1745. Articles of capitulation were soon afterwards signed. There was a remarkable series of providences in the whole affair, and Mr. Pepperell ascribed his unparalleled success to the God of armies. The king in reward of his services conferred upon him the dignity of a baronet of Great Britain, an honor never before nor since conferred on a native of New England. He was appointed lieutenant general in Feb. 1759. He died at his seat in Kittery, Maine, July 6, 1759, aged 63 years. He married, March 16, 1723, Mary Hirst, the daughter of Grove Hirst of Boston, and the granddaughter of judge Sewall. When he first saw her in 1722 at the house of her relative, Rev. Samuel Moody of York, his visit was very unwelcome to Joseph, the son of Mr. M., who in his journal has recorded, that he was bewildered by the attractions of the young lady. It is no wonder that the pretensions of the school-master could not rival those of colonel P., the heir of a man of wealth, who also conducted the affair with much skill, making presents of gold rings, and a large hoop, and other articles of dress, thus awakening a little vanity, which drew upon Miss Hirst, who in the preceding year had made a profession of

religion, the remonstrances of her sober friends.—He had two children;—a daughter, born Dec. 29, 1723, who married col. Nathaniel Sparhawk, and whose son, a loyalist in the revolution, having assumed the name and title of sir Wm. P., died in London Dec. 17, 1816, when the title become extinct; and a son, Andrew, who died March 1, 1751, aged 25. The following letter, written the day before the death of his son, exhibits the anguish of the parental heart and shows how worthless, compared with other blessings of providence, are high honors and distinctions.—“Dear Christian Friends,—The great, but holy, just, and good God is come out against us in his holy anger. O may it be fatherly anger!—He is bringing our sins to remembrance, and seems to be slaying our only son. O pray! pray! pray! for us, that the Lord would keep us from dishonoring his great name in our distress and anguish of soul, that he would support us under and carry us through what he shall in his sovereign pleasure bring upon us, and, if it be his blessed will, that our child may be yet spared to us, and sanctified, and made a blessing.—Pity us! O our Friends, and cry mightily to God for us.—We are your distressed friends.

Wm. Pepperell.

Mary Pepperell.

Dear cousin Gerrish, let our case be known to christian friends along the road, and carry this letter, as soon as you get to town, to one of the ministers to whom it is directed. Kittery, Feb. 28, 1750.

To the Rev. Dr. Sewall,

Mr. Prince,

Mr. Foxcroft,

Dr. Chauncy, &c. &c. &c.,
at Boston.”

He had a high relish for the pleasures of society and was the life and spirit of every company. Though not without his faults, he yet respected the christian character. During his last sickness he spoke with gratitude of the goodness of God, which he had experienced, and of his own imperfections and sins; he admired the plan of salvation, made knowu

in the gospel; knowing his dependence upon the grace of God he sought the influences of the Holy Spirit; and as he ever professed a belief of the transcendent dignity and glory of the great Savior of mankind, of the fulness of his merits, and the atoning virtue of his obedience and sufferings, when he was just entering the eternal world he commended his soul into the hands of this Redeemer.—*Stevens's fun. serm.*

PERKINS, William, remarkable for longevity, was born in the west of England, and died at New Market, N. Hampshire, in 1732, aged 116 years.—*Belknap's N. H.* III. 252.

PERKINS, Elisha, a physician, the inventor of the Tractors, was the son of Dr. Joseph P., a distinguished physician of Norwich, Conn., who died in 1794, aged 90;—he was born in Jan. 1740. Having studied with his father, he settled in Plainfield, Conn., and had extensive practice. His habits were social; his mind active and inquisitive. About the year 1796 he invented the Tractors, which are two instruments, one of steel and the other of brass, pointed at one end. Cures were effected by drawing the points for a few minutes over the part of the body diseased. Thus the head ache, the tooth ache, rheumatic and other pains were removed. A patent was obtained. The fame of Perkinism extended to Europe. The son of Dr. P. went to London where a Perkinian institution was created for the benefit of the poor, of which lord Rivers was president. The published cases of cures amounted to 5,000, certified by 8 professors, 40 physicians and surgeons, and 30 clergymen. Yet it was not long before the tractors sunk into neglect. Dr. P. invented an antiseptic medicine and repaired to New York to test its efficacy against the yellow fever; but he took the disease from the sick and died in Sept. 1799, aged 59. His son, Benjamin Douglass P., a graduate of Yale college in 1794, a bookseller at N. Y., died in Oct. or Nov. 1810, being highly respected for his intelligence, benevolence, and piety.—*Thacher.*

PERKINS, James, a benefactor of Harvard college and of the Boston Athenaeum, was born in Boston in 1761, and was the son of James P. Educated as a merchant in the counting house of the Messrs. Shattucks, he settled in St. Domingo; but was driven away by the revolution in that island. On his return he engaged in business with his brother, col. Tho. Handasyde P., and conducted an extensive trade to the north west coast and to China. He died at Roxbury Aug. 1, 1822, aged 61. His wife was the daughter of Timothy Paine of Worcester. He was an upright merchant. One of his last acts of liberality was the gift to the Boston Athenaeum of the house now occupied by the institution,—an estate, which was valued at 18,000 dollars. He also in his will bequeathed 20,000 doll. to Harvard college. His fine portrait is preserved in the Athenaeum.

PERREIN, Jean, eminent for his acquaintance with natural history, was a native of France, and a member of the society of sciences and belles lettres of Bordeaux. With a view to the acquisition and diffusion of knowledge in botany and other departments of natural history he travelled through Africa and most of the West India islands. To complete his collection of birds, plants, &c. he came to N. York, where he spent several months; but he was cut down in the midst of his labors. He died at New York March 31, 1805, aged 54. In Sonnini's edition of Buffon's nat. history credit is given to Perrein as the author of many of the most valuable communications, contained in that work.

PERRY, Oliver Hazard, a naval commander, was born at Kingston, near Newport, R. I., in Aug. 1785; he was the son of Christopher R. P., a naval patriot of the revolution and collector of Newport, who died in May 1818, and grandson of judge Freeman P., who died in Oct. 1813, aged 82. His earliest ancestor in America was Edmund P., a quaker.—Having served as a midshipman in the Mediterranean, he was in 1812 advanced to be master-commandant. In

1813 he was appointed to the command of the squadron on lake Erie. Sept. 10 he achieved a complete victory over the enemy under com. Barclay after an action of three hours, capturing the whole squadron. In 1815 he proceeded to the Mediterranean in command of the Java; in June 1519 he proceeded to the West Indies in the ship John Adams. He died of the yellow fever at port Spain, Trinidad, Aug. 23, 1820, aged 35. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Mason, and niece of Christopher Champlin of Newport; he left four sons and one daughter. He once unhappily was engaged in a duel. Under a sense of a supposed injury he personally assaulted capt. Heath of the marines on board of his ship. A court martial censured both. Capt. H. however challenged him, and a duel was fought on the Jersey shore in Oct. 1818, though Perry refused to fire. The contemptible code of honor must explain how the opportunity of shooting off a pistol at Perry could soothe into quietness the irritated feelings of the captain of marines. Had the commodore refused thus to stand as a mark to be fired at, instead of violating the laws of his country, he would have been honored for a manly courage, which restrained him from doing wrong. Our rulers, whose business it is to execute the laws of the people, ought to have struck both their names from the rolls of the navy.

PETERS, Hugh, minister of Salem, Mass., was born at Fowey in Cornwall in 1599, and was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of master of arts in 1622. He was licensed by the bishop of London, and preached in the city with great popularity and success. Meeting with some trouble on account of his nonconformity, he went into Holland, where he remained five or six years. He arrived in America with Richard Mather in Aug. 1635. He took the charge of the church in Salem Dec. 21, 1636, disclaiming the errors of Mr. Williams, who had been minister before him, and excommunicating his adherents. During his five years' ministry, 160 per-

sons joined his communion. He did not confine his attention to religious concerns, but took an interest in mercantile and civil affairs. He assisted in reforming the police of the town; he suggested the plan of the fishery and of the coasting and foreign voyages; he procured carpenters, and engaged in trade with great success. His zeal in worldly concerns was probably the cause of his suppressing in Salem the weekly and occasional lectures, by which the good men of that day were nourished up unto eternal life. Being considered as a suitable person to send to England to procure an alteration in the laws of excise and trade, he was appointed for this purpose, with Mr. Welde and Mr. Hibbins, by the general court, and sailed Aug. 3, 1641. He never returned to America. During the civil wars in England he supported the cause of the parliament, and contributed much aid to it by his preaching. Burnet says, that he pressed the king's condemnation with the rudeness of an inquisitor; but Mr. Peters in his legacy declares, that he opposed it. He was appointed by Cromwell one of the licensers of ministers, and also a commissioner for amending the laws, though utterly disqualified for the business. After the restoration he was tried for conspiring with Cromwell and compassing the king's death, and was executed Oct. 16, 1660, aged 61. His daughter married John Winthrop of Conn. He was charged by his enemies with great vices; but it is not probable, that the charges were well founded. He was however weak, ignorant, and carried away by his zeal. If he had confined himself to the proper duties of a minister of the gospel, and had not engaged in parties, nor become the tool of the ambitious, nor exerted himself to stimulate the furious passions of men, he would have been useful and respected, and might have died in peace. Though he was ignorant, he possessed a native and peculiar vigor. He had the power of associating his thoughts in such a manner, as to prevent them from being easily forgotten. His coarse and familiar images never fail-

ed to answer his purposes, and his vulgar yet striking eloquence gained him thousands of hearers in London. Specimens of his curious sermons are to be found in the trials of the regicides. In an engraving prefixed he is placed in the pulpit with a multitude before him; his hour glass is turned, and he says "come, my good fellows, I know you like another glass." He published a sermon before both houses of parliament in 1646; last report of the English wars; a word to the army, 1647; good work for a good magistrate, or short way to great quiet, 1651; in this work he proposed the extirpation of the whole system of laws, and recommended that the old records in the tower should be burned as records of tyranny, and that they should begin anew; brief aen den Vader la Chaize; a dying father's legacy to his only child, 8vo. 1660 and 1717. This has been spoken of with respect. It is preserved in the N. England library established by Mr. Prince of Boston.—*Young's life of Peters.*

PETERS, Samuel, A., LL.D., an episcopal minister, was born at Hebron, Conn. Dec. 12, 1735; graduated at Yale college in 1757; took the charge of the churches at Hartford and Hebron in 1762, but being a tory he in 1774 went to Eng. where he resided till 1805, when he returned to this country. In 1817 and 1818 he made a journey to the west as far as to the falls of St. Anthony, claiming a large territory under Carver. He died at N. York April 19, 1826, aged 90, and was buried at Hebron. He published a history of Connecticut, 8vo. 1781. It is embarrassed in its authority by a number of fables.

PETERS, Richard, judge of the district court of the U. States, was born at Philadelphia in June 1744, the son, as I suppose, of Richard Peters, D. D., an episcopal minister, who died in 1775. He entered successfully upon the practice of the law. Congress appointed him, June 13, 1776, secretary of the board of war. On resigning that post he was appointed in December 1781 a member

of congress; and in 1789 judge of the district court, in which office he continued 36 years till his death at Blockley, near Philadelphia, Aug. 21, 1828, aged 84. Of the admiralty law of the U. S. he may be deemed the founder. His decisions are preserved in "Peters' reports." He was a practical farmer. In 1797 he published a pamphlet on the use of gypsum, which introduced the culture of clover and effected a beneficial change in husbandry. His various communications appeared in the memoirs of the Phil. agricult. society.

PHILIP, sachem of Pokanoket, well known by the name of king Philip, was the youngest son of Massasoit, and succeeded his brother Alexander in 1657. In 1662 he renewed the friendship, which had subsisted with the English, and engaged not to dispose of any lands without their knowledge or appointment. In 1675 he commenced the war, which desolated N. England. It is said, that he was pressed into the war by the importunity of his young warriors. As he foresaw the loss of his territory and the extinction of his tribe, if the English settlements were permitted to extend and increase without interruption, he was determined to make one mighty effort to prevent these calamities. He in consequence lighted up the flame of war in various parts of the country. The first attack was made Sunday, June 20. After doing much mischief, as he was endeavoring to escape from captain Church, who had pursued him into a swamp, he was killed Saturday, August 12, 1676. The name of the Indian soldier, who killed him, was Alderman. By Church's order Philip was beheaded and quartered! Thus, after deeds of heroism, fell king Philip of mount Hope in Rhode Island. Mr. Eliot once preached before him, when he took hold of a button of the good man's coat, and said to him, "I do not value the gospel any more than that."—*Drake's Ind. biog.; Baylies.*

PHILLIPS, George, first minister of Watertown, Mass., was born in the county of Norfolk, England, and was educated

at the university of Cambridge, where he gained a high reputation for learning. Having, as he believed, been made a partaker of the divine nature through the renewing agency of the Holy Spirit, he devoted himself to the ministry of the gospel, and was settled at Boxford in Essex. But, becoming a nonconformist to the ceremonies of the established church, he came to N. England with governor Winthrop in the *Arabella*, and arrived at Salem in June 1630. He immediately with sir Richard Saltonstall and others commenced a plantation at Watertown. A church was formed July 30th, when about forty members signed a covenant, binding themselves to cleave unto the word of God, and "the true sense and meaning thereof." A confession of faith was afterwards added. The salary, settled upon the minister, was thirty pounds a year. He died July 1, 1664, and was succeeded by Mr. Sherman. He was much lamented by his church, who expressed their respect to his memory by educating his eldest son; Samuel Phillips, who was afterwards minister of Rowley, and eminently useful.

Mr. Phillips was well skilled in the original languages, in which the bible was written, and such was his attachment to the word of God, that he used to read it through six times in every year, and he always found in it some thing new. As a preacher he was very faithful and many were converted by means of his labors. Though very humble and modest he was an able disputant. He published a judicious work, entitled, a reply to a confutation of some grounds for infants' baptism, as also concerning the form of a church put forth against me by one Thomas Lamb, to which is added a discourse of the verity and validity of infants' baptism, 1645.—*Mather's magna-lia*, III. 82-84, 162.

PHILLIPS, Samuel, minister of Andover, Mass., was the grandson of Samuel P., minister of Rowley, and the son of Samuel P., a goldsmith of Salem. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1708; began to preach in the south and

new parish of Andover April 30, 1710; and was ordained Oct. 17th. He continued faithfully to discharge the duties of the sacred office for sixty years till his death June 5, 1771, aged 81. Being sincerely attached to those views of religious truth, which were embraced by the first fathers of N. England, he could not quietly see the efforts, that were made, to pervert the faith, which he was persuaded was once delivered to the saints. He exerted himself both by his preaching and his writings to guard his people against the intrusion of error. He contended, that all mankind come into the world depraved in consequence of Adam's sin, and liable to punishment; that men could as easily create themselves anew, as believe in Christ by a power inherent in themselves; that God from eternity had elected those, whom he would save, and on whom he would bestow his efficacious grace to prepare them for salvation; that men were justified on account of the righteousness of Christ, received by faith, and immediately upon believing; and that none, who were once in a state of justification, would finally be lost. He published a word in season, or the duty of a people to take the oath of allegiance to a glorious God, 1727; advice to a child, 1729; the history of the Savior; the orthodox Christian, or a child well instructed, 1738; a minister's address to his people, 1739; artillery election sermon, 1741; living water to be had for asking; election sermon, 1750; the sinner's refusal to come unto Christ reproved; the necessity of God's drawing in order to men's coming unto Christ; convention sermon, 1753; at the ordination of N. Holt; at the instalment of S. Chandler, 1759; seasonable advice to a young neighbor, 1761; address to young people in a dialogue; a sermon to young people, 1763; on justification, 1766; sin of suicide contrary to nature, 1767.

PHILLIPS, John, LL. D., founder of the academy in Exeter, N. Hampshire, the son of the preceding, was graduated at Harvard college in 1735. He was for several years a member of the council of

N. Hampshire. April 21, 1778 he with his brother, Samuel Phillips of Andover, founded and liberally endowed the academy in that town, which was incorporated in 1780. In 1789 he farther gave to this institution \$ 20,000. The academy, called Phillips Exeter academy, of which he was the sole founder, was incorporated in 1781 with a fund of 15,000*l*. He died in April 1795, aged 76, bequeathing to this academy two thirds of all his estate, and one third of the residue to the seminary at Andover, particularly for the benefit of pious youth. To this object his brother, William Phillips of Boston, also bequeathed four thousand dollars—*Morse's geog.*; *Holmes' annals*, II. 404; *Constitut. of theolog. seminary*.

PHILLIPS, Samuel, LL. D., lieutenant governor of Mass., was the grandson of Samuel P., minister of Andover. His father, Samuel P., one of the councillors of Mass., died at Andover Aug. 21, 1790, aged 76. Mr. Phillips was graduated at Harvard college in 1771. He was a member of the provincial congress in 1775, and of the house of representatives till the year 1780, when he assisted in framing the constitution of Mass. On its adoption he was elected a member of the senate, and was its president from 1785 to 1801. Being appointed justice of the court of common pleas for Essex in 1781, he held this office till 1797, when his declining health induced his resignation. He was chosen lieutenant governor in 1801, and died Feb. 10, 1802, aged 50. His widow, Phœbe, died Oct. 31, 1812, aged 69. His son, John, died in Sept. 1820. While he possessed a sound judgment and an ardent, persevering spirit, his integrity and patriotism gained him the confidence of his fellow citizens. Such was his superiority to the pride of wealth and of power, and such his benevolence and humility, that, when honored with public applause and raised to eminence, he would frequently spend the interval between the morning and evening services of the sabbath in the house of God for the purpose of reading some pious book to those, whose distant

habitations prevented them from returning home. He was careful to impart religious instruction to his family, and he led its daily devotions with humility, fervor, and eloquence. He appeared to be continually governed by love to the Supreme Being, and by the desire of imitating his benevolence and doing good. His deep views of evangelical doctrine and duty, of human depravity and mediatorial mercy formed his heart to humility, condescension, and kindness, and led him continually to depend on the grace of God through the atonement of his Son. He projected the academy at Andover and was much concerned in establishing that as well as the academy at Exeter, which were founded by his father and uncle. To these institutions he was a distinguished benefactor. His exertions to effect their establishment bring him the highest honor, for he was the natural heir of the founders. He bequeathed one thousand dollars, one sixth part of the interest of which he directed annually, to be added to the principal, and the remainder to be expended in the purchase of bibles, and other books to be distributed among poor and pious Christians in other towns, and also among the inhabitants of places, where the means of religious knowledge are but sparingly enjoyed. After his death his widow, Phœbe Phillips, and his son, John Phillips of Andover, evinced the same attachment to the interests of learning and religion by uniting with Samuel Abbot, and three others of a most liberal and benevolent spirit in founding the theological seminary in Andover, which was opened in Sept. 1818. On their part they engaged to erect two separate buildings for the accommodation of fifty students, and for public rooms. By such acts of most honorable munificence has the family, which bears the name of Phillips, proved to the world, that the blessing of wealth may fall into hands, which shall employ it for the best of purposes.—*Tappan's fun. serm.*

PHILLIPS, William, lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, the grandson of

Rev. Samuel P. of Andover, was the son of deacon William P., a merchant of Boston, a patriot of the revolution, and a benefactor of Andover academy by the bequest of 5,000 dollars, who died Jan. 15, 1804, aged 81; his mother was Abigail, the daughter of Edward Bromfield. He was born April 10, 1750, being an only son. His feeble health prevented his receiving a public education. He engaged in mercantile pursuits with his father, on whose death a large fortune came into his hands. In 1772 he made a profession of religion; in 1794 he was chosen a deacon of the old South church, and he officiated until his death. For several years, while Strong and Brooks were governors, he was the lieutenant governor of the state. He died May 26, 1817, aged 77. His wife was the daughter of Jonathan Mason. Of his seven children only two are now living; Jonathan Phillips of Boston, who inherited about half a million of dollars, and Abigail Bromfield, the wife of Rev. E. Burgess of Dedham. His daughter, Miriam, the wife of Samuel H. Walley, died March 26, 1827; his son, deacon Edward P., died Nov. 8, 1826.—Deacon Phillips was an active member of many charitable societies. During the last three weeks of his life he contributed 5,000 dollars to various objects. For a series of years his charities had been from 8 to 11,000 dollars annually. Many widows and fatherless children were by him rescued from want. He bequeathed to Phillips academy 15,000 dollars; to the theological institution at Andover, 10,000; to the society for propagating the gospel among the Indians, the Mass. Bible society, the foreign mission board, the Congregational society, the education society, and the Mass. general hospital each 5,000; to the Medical dispensary, 3,000; to the Female asylum, and the asylum for boys, each 2,000;—in all, 62,000 dollars.

PHILLIPS, John, the first mayor of Boston, the son of William P., a merchant of Boston, who died in 1772, and grandson of colonel John P., also a mer-

chant in Boston and brother of Rev. Samuel P. of Andover, was born Nov. 26, 1770. His mother, Margaret, a daughter of col. Jacob Wendell, took the charge of his early education. After graduating at Harvard college in 1788, he studied law and settled in Boston. He was a member of the senate 19 years, during the last ten of which he was the president. In 1809 he was appointed a judge of the common pleas. When the city government was established in 1822, he was elected the first mayor, in which office his course was conciliatory and judicious. For 9 years he was one of the corporation of the college. He died suddenly of an affection of the heart May 29, 1823, aged 52. He had presided in the senate the preceding day. His wife was Sally, the daughter of Thomas Walley. Five sons and three daughters survived him. He was a man of sound judgment, of simple manners, of pure character, and of religion.

PHIPPS, Sir William, governor of Mass. was born at Pemaquid, now Bristol, Maine, Feb. 2, 1651. His father James P., was a gunsmith in humble circumstances, and his mother had 26 children, of whom 21 were sons. After living in the wilderness till he was eighteen years of age he bound himself as an apprentice to a ship carpenter for four years, at the expiration of which time he went to Boston, where he learned to read and write. Determining to seek his fortune upon the sea, after a variety of adventures he discovered a Spanish wreck on the coast of Hispaniola, and fished up plate, and pearls, and jewels amounting in value to three hundred thousand pounds sterling, with which he sailed to England in 1687. Such was his honesty and so liberal was he to his seamen, that his own share amounted only to sixteen thousand pounds. He was at this time made a knight by king James. Returning to Boston, he was in 1690 admitted a member of the north church, being baptized and professing repentance of his sins. In the same year he commanded an expedition against Port Royal, which

place he captured. When the new charter of Mass. was obtained, he was nominated by Dr. Mather as the governor. In this capacity he arrived at Boston May 14, 1692. He soon put a stop to prosecutions for witchcraft. In Aug. he sailed with about 450 men to Pemaquid, where he built a fort. In 1694 in a dispute with the collector of the port sir William was so far carried away by the passion of the moment, as to have recourse to blows to settle the controversy. He was soon afterwards removed, and he sailed in Nov. for England, where he received assurances of being restored; but, being seized by a malignant fever, he died Feb. 18, 1695, aged 44. He was succeeded by the earl of Bellamont. Sir William, though his origin was very humble, was not elated by the great change in his circumstances. He was a man of uncommon enterprise and industry, of an excellent disposition, though he did not always retain the command of himself, and of perfect honesty and integrity. He exerted himself to promote the interests of N. England.—*Magnalia*, II. 37—75.

PICKENS, Andrew, major general, a soldier of the revolution, commenced his military career in the Indian war with the Cherokees in 1760. In 1779 at the head of 300 men he defeated a party of royalists on the western frontier of South Carolina. For his bravery in the battle of Cowpens, when he commanded the southern militia, he received a sword from congress. At the battle of Eutaw springs he was severely wounded. In 1782 he compelled the Cherokees to sue for peace. After the war he was a member of congress. In 1802 he was a commissioner to treat with the Choctaws. He died at Tumasee, Pendleton district, South Carolina, August 11, 1817, aged nearly fourscore. He was a disinterested patriot, and a skilful and brave soldier. He was also gentle, beneficent, and hospitable. From early life he was a professor of religion and an influential member of the church.

PICKERING, Timothy, secretary of state of the U. S., a descendant of John

P., a carpenter, who came to N. England in 1630 and died at Salem in 1657, was born at Salem, Mass., July 17, 1746, and graduated in 1763. As soon as he heard of the affair at Lexington, in the morning of April 19, 1775, being colonel of a regiment, he marched the same day with the Salem militia to Medford in order to intercept the enemy; but was not in season to participate in the fight. In 1775 he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas for Essex, and of the maritime court for the district, including Boston and Salem. In the fall of 1776 he took the command of the Essex regiment of 700 men, and performed duty under Washington in New Jersey. In 1777 he accepted the appointment of adjutant general and marched with the army to Pennsylvania. He was by the side of Washington in the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 14; and he was present also in that of Germantown, Oct. 4th. Congress soon elected him a member of the board of war, with Gates and Mifflin. The arrangement of the staff department was also intrusted to him and Mifflin. In Aug. 1780 he succeeded Green as quarter master general and discharged most faithfully its arduous and complicated duties. From 1790 to 1794 he was employed in various negotiations with the Indian tribes, being also post master general from 1791 to 1794, when he was appointed secretary of war as the successor of Knox. In Aug. 1795 he had the temporary charge of the department of state on the resignation of Randolph, and in Dec. received the appointment of Secretary of State, which he held till May 1800, when he was removed by president Adams, as he was an adherent of Hamilton in his opposition to the policy of the president. Being in debt for new lands, he plunged into the back woods of Pennsylvania with his son and a few laborers, and cleared several acres and built a log hut for his family. The liberality of some friends in Massachusetts in purchasing his lands enabled him to return to his native state and to become the owner of a small farm in Essex, which he cultiva-

ted with his own hands. From 1803 to 1811 he was a senator of the United States; from 1814 to 1817 he was also a representative in congress. He died at Salem Jan. 29, 1829, aged 84 years. In consequence of the activity of his life, he had little leisure for literary pursuits; yet the productions of his pen do him great credit as a writer of elegance and vigor. In public life he was disinterested, faithful, and energetic. His morals were pure and from early life he was a professor of religion. His feelings were strong, and some of his political controversies were vehement. He published a letter to gov. Sullivan on the embargo, and addresses to the people, 1808; review of the correspondence between J. Adams and W. Cunningham, 1824.

PIERPONT, James, fourth minister of New Haven, Conn., was the son of John P., of Roxbury, Mass., who died in 1690, and grandson of James P., who came from England and died at Ipswich. He was born in 1661; graduated at Harvard college in 1681; and was ordained July 2, 1685. His predecessors were Davenport, Hook, and Street. He died Nov. 22, 1714, aged 53, and was succeeded by J. Noyes. His daughter, Sarah, married Jonathan Edwards. He was a man of uncommon prudence, amiable manners, and exemplary piety. The articles of discipline, adopted with the Saybrook platform in 1708, were drawn up by him.

PIERSON, Abraham, first minister of Southampton on L. Island, was a native of England, where he preached some time in or near Newark, before he came to Boston. In 1640 a number of the inhabitants of Lynn formed the resolution to remove to L. Island, and invited him to accompany them. Having first formed a church they went and settled Southampton. These planters constituted a government by themselves. When it was found necessary to divide the church, Mr. Pierson passed over to the main land, and became the first minister of Branford, Conn., in 1644. He continued here till 1665, when he removed to New Jersey.

He was one of the first settlers of Newark in 1667, and was the first minister of that town. He died about the year 1680. His son and colleague survived him; and his successors were Prudden, Wakerman, Bowers, Webb, and Burr. He was a man of piety and learning. Having studied the Indian language he preached to the natives of L. Island and in the several plantations of N. Haven colony.—*Magnalia*, iii. 95; *Trumbull's Conn.* i. 289, 521.

PIERSON, Abraham, first president of Yale college, the son of the preceding, was graduated at Harvard college in 1668; ordained as colleague with his father at Newark March 4, 1672; removed to Conn. in 1692 and was installed the minister of Killingworth in 1694. On the establishment of the college at Saybrook in 1701 he was chosen rector, and the students attended upon his instructions at Killingworth, although the commencements were held at Saybrook. He died May 5, 1707, aged about sixty. His son, John, a graduate at Yale college of 1711, was the minister of Woodbridge, N. Jersey.—He was an excellent scholar, a great divine, a faithful preacher, and wise and judicious in all his conduct. Mr. Andrew of Millford was chosen rector pro tempore after his death, but a new president was not appointed till 1719, when Mr. Cutler was placed at the head of the college. He wrote a system of natural philosophy, which was studied in the college for many years.

PIKE, Nicholas, the son of Rev. James P., was a descendant of John P., who lived in Newbury in 1635. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1766, and died at Newburyport Dec. 9, 1819, aged 76. He published a system of arithmetic, 8vo: 1788, which was long in general use in N. England.

PIKE, Zebulon Montgomery, brigadier general, was a descendant of John P., who lived in Newbury, Mass., in 1635, and whose son, John, removed to Woodbridge, N. J. in 1669. He was born at Lamberton, N. Jersey, Jan. 5, 1779, and was the son of Zebulon P., brevet colo-

nel in the service of the U. S. He acquired a knowledge of mathematics and of the Latin, French, and Spanish languages. After the purchase of Louisiana Mr. Jefferson appointed him in 1805 to explore the sources of the Mississippi. Soon after his return he was sent on a similar expedition into the interior of Louisiana. On the Rio Del Norte he was seized by a Spanish force and lost his papers. He returned in 1807. Being appointed a brigadier general in the late war, he commanded the land forces in the attack upon York, Upper Canada, April 27, 1813. In the explosion of the British magazine he was struck by a large stone, and died in a few hours on board the commodore's ship. When the British standard was brought to him, he caused it to be placed under his head; and thus he died, aged 34. His wife was Miss Brown of Cincinnati; his only daughter married in 1819, J. C. S. Harrison of Ohio. He was one of the most accomplished officers of the army. He published an account of his expeditions to the sources of the Mississippi, &c. 8vo. 1810.

PINCKNEY, Charles Cotesworth, major general, a soldier of the revolution, was the son of chief justice Pinckney of South Carolina, & was born in 1746. Sent to England for his education, at Westminster he held a high rank; he afterwards removed to Oxford, and thence to the Temple as a student in law. On his return to Carolina in 1769 he engaged successfully in the legal profession. In a few years the encroachments of Great Britain on American liberty induced him to take up arms in the defence of his country and in resistance to oppression. At first a captain, he was speedily promoted to the command of the first regiment of infantry. When the danger of immediate invasion passed over, he joined the northern army and was appointed aid de camp to Washington. In this capacity he distinguished himself at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. Returning to the south, he was intrusted with the defence of the fort on Sullivan's is-

land; but as the enemy passed the island into the port, he hastened into the city to defend the lines. When at length a council of war was called to deliberate on the surrender of the place, as the garrison was reduced to extremity, and resistance, in an unwallied city, to a superior army would be unavailing, Mr. Pinckney gave his decided opinion in favor of the most obstinate resistance, hoping at least to cripple the enemy and thus benefit other parts of the United States. His opinion, though seconded by the gallant Laurens, was overruled. The city was surrendered, and he fell into the hands of the British as a prisoner of war. His confinement was rigorous, in order to crush his spirit and intimidate others. He was even denied the consolation of attending the remains of an only son to the tomb. In his principles and devotion to his country he was unmoved by this severity, and unmoved also by flattering promises.—After the peace he was appointed a member of the convention, which formed the constitution of the United States, to which he was very instrumental in promoting the assent of South Carolina. Washington, when chosen president, offered him a seat on the bench of the supreme court; but he declined it. He was also offered the place of secretary of war in 1795 on the resignation of Knox, and in the same year that of secretary of state on the dismissal of Edmund Randolph. In 1796 he accepted the appointment of minister to France as successor of Mr. Monroe. The French directory refused to receive him; but he remained at Paris till February 1797, when he was ordered to quit the French territory. He removed to Amsterdam. In a short time John Marshall and Elbridge Gerry were united with him as commissioners to France. When some unaccredited agents demanded a loan as a pre-requisite to a treaty, Mr. Pinckney replied, "millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute." After a short, unsuccessful negotiation, passports were given to Pinckney and Marshall, while Gerry was invited to remain. On

his return, Mr. Pinckney was by Washington, the commander in chief, nominated a major general in the army, which was raised in consequence of the difficulties with France. Although his rank was inferior to that of Hamilton, who was his junior in the revolutionary war, and some friends urged him to resent this injustice, he replied with a very commendable spirit, although not of pride, "I am confident, that general Washington had sufficient reasons for this preference. Let us first dispose of our enemies; we shall then have leisure to settle the question of rank." In 1800 Mr. Adams and he were candidates for the offices of president and vice president of the United States against Jefferson and Burr. At this period the offices were not discriminated in the votes, but the person having the largest number of votes was to be the president. General Hamilton in his celebrated letter against Mr. Adams, endeavored to secure the election of gen. Pinckney as president; but neither was elected. He died at Charleston Aug. 16, 1825, aged about 79. His wife, Mary, died Jan. 4, 1812, aged 60. He was connected with various benevolent societies. Of the Charleston Bible society he was the president. In a letter, written in 1804, he reprobates the barbarous practice of duelling. There was a frankness in his manners, which attracted confidence. Although at the head of a party in politics, he was free from the vindictive passions of party. "Religious and moral principles presided over all his faculties and pursuits and gave a dignity to his character:—An ardent youth and a vigorous manhood were succeeded by a serene and cheerful old age, and the reverence and love of the whole city attended him to the tomb."—*Ann. reg.* 1825.

PINCKNEY, Thomas, general, governor of S. Carolina, the brother of the preceding, was distinguished by his patriotic zeal and his military talents in the war of the revolution. With the rank of major he was the aid of general Gates. Having his leg shattered by a musket ball, he fell into the hands of the enemy

in Aug. 1780. He succeeded Moultrie as governor in 1787, and was succeeded by Charles Pinckney in 1789. He was minister to London in the administration of Washington and returned in Dec. 1796. In 1796 he was candidate with John Adams in the votes for president and vice president, and he had the votes for his own state and 58 other votes, but was not chosen; the next federal candidate with John Adams in 1800 was his brother, Charles Cotesworth P. In 1800 he was a member of congress. For his social virtues he was highly esteemed. After a lingering and painful illness he died Nov. 2, 1828. His wife died in 1796. His daughter, Harriet, the wife of col. Francis K. Huger, died at Philadelphia in Dec. 1824.

PINCKNEY, Charles, governor of S. Carolina, was born in 1753. His education was private. He was a patriot in the revolutionary struggle. In 1787 he was a delegate to the convention, which framed the constitution of the U. States. He proposed, that the president should hold his office seven years and then be ineligible. The evils of the present system will probably lead to the adoption of a single tenure. He succeeded Thos. Pinckney as governor in 1789, and continued in office till 1792; he was again governor from 1796 to 1799; and again as the successor of P. Hamilton from 1806 to 1808, when he was succeeded by J. Drayton. In the year 1798 he was a senator of the U. S., and afterwards ambassador at the court of Spain from 1801 or 1802 till 1805, in the administration of Mr. Jefferson. He died Oct. 29, 1824, aged 66. He possessed amenity of manners, great colloquial powers, and fervid eloquence.

PINKNEY, William, a distinguished lawyer, ambassador to England, was born at Annapolis, Maryland, March 17, 1764. His father, a native of the north of England, adhered to the British cause in the revolution. He regarded himself as related to the S. Carolina Pinckneys. His education was imperfect. He was admitted to the bar in 1786, and soon acquired distinction in his profession. From

Harford county he was a delegate to the convention, which ratified the constitution of the United. As a member of the legislature in 1789 he eloquently resisted a proposed law to prevent the emancipation of slaves. In 1796 he was appointed a commissioner under Jay's treaty and repaired with his family to London, where he resided 8 years; his associates were Gore and Trumbull. On his return in 1804 he engaged anew in the practice of law, which he had diligently studied during his residence in London. In 1806 he went as a minister to England, and with Mr. Monroe negotiated a treaty, which Mr. Jefferson rejected. After a residence as minister for five years he found, that he was expending not only his salary but his own small capital, and therefore solicited a recall. He arrived in June 1811 and settled at Baltimore. In Dec. he was appointed attorney general of the U. S. by Mr. Madison. He approved of the war of 1812. Commanding a volunteer corps for the defence of Baltimore, he marched to Bladensburg, in the action at which place he was severely wounded. After continuing his arduous labors at the bar for several years he was induced, as he wanted relaxation, in March 1816 to accept the appointment of minister to the courts of Naples, and Russia. He, in consequence, resigned a seat, which he then held in congress. From Italy he proceeded to Vienna and thence to St. Petersburg. He returned in 1818. He took his seat in the senate of the U. S. Jan. 4, 1820. On the Missouri question, he deemed it unconstitutional to make the exclusion of slaves a condition of admission into the union. He was taken ill at Washington Feb. 17, and was for the most part delirious till his death, Feb. 25, 1822, aged 57. His wife was Ann Maria Rodgers, the daughter of John R. of Havre De Grace and sister of commodore R. His son, Edward C. P., who died at Baltimore Apr. 11, 1828, aged 25, published a vol. of poems in 1825, which have been highly commended.—Probably there was no lawyer in this country of so great eminence as

Mr. P. for combined legal science and eloquence. He had a fine countenance, and elegant manners, and to his dress was particularly attentive. In the supremacy of his powers and fame, and in the midst of his utmost efforts to maintain them, he was summoned suddenly to the retributions of eternity; a tremendous warning to the great men around him. An account of his life and writings was published by Henry Wheaton, 8vo. 1826.

POCAHONTAS, daughter of Powhatan, emperor of the Indians of Virginia, was born about the year 1595. When capt. Smith was taken prisoner in 1607, and it was determined, that he should be put to death, his head was placed upon two large stones at the feet of Powhatan, that a number of Indians, who stood ready with lifted clubs, might beat out his brains. At this moment Pocahontas rushed to the spot and placed her own head upon his. From regard to his daughter the savage king spared his life. In 1609, when but 14 years of age, she went to James Town in a dreary night and unfolded to captain Smith a plot, which the Indians had formed for the extermination of the English, and thus at the hazard of her life saved them from destruction. In 1612, after capt. Smith left the colony, she was for a bribe of a copper kettle betrayed into the hands of captain Argal, and retained a prisoner, that better terms of peace might be made with her father. He offered 500 bushels of corn for his daughter; but, before this negotiation was completed, a different and more interesting one had commenced. A mutual attachment had sprung up between her and John Rolfe, an Englishman of good character, and with the consent of Powhatan they were married. This event restored peace, and secured it for many years. Pocahontas soon made a profession of Christianity and was baptized. In 1616 she accompanied her husband to England, where she was received with distinction at court. It is said, that king James expressed great indignation, that one of his subjects

should dare to marry into a royal family. As she was about to embark for Virginia in 1617, she died at Gravesend, aged about 22 years. She is represented as a pious Christian. She left one son, Thomas Rolfe; and from his daughter descended some respectable families in Virginia.—*Beverly; Keith; Slith.*

POMEROY, Benjamin, D.D., minister of Hebron, Conn., was a descendant of Eltwood P., who settled in Windsor in 1633, and graduated at Yale college in 1733. He was ordained in Dec. 1735. During the revival, in the time of Mr. Whitefield, he preached with great zeal and power. For preaching in disregard of the laws of Connecticut he was deprived of his stated salary for seven years. He was also once arrested and brought before the assembly with Mr. Davenport. In his patriotic spirit he served as a chaplain in the French and revolutionary wars. He died at Hebron Dec. 22, 1784, aged 80. His wife was Abigail, the sister of Dr. E. Wheelock; his daughter, Hannah, married Dr. McClure. Mr. Peters represents him as an excellent scholar, an exemplary gentleman, and a thundering preacher. Dr. Trumbull describes him as a man of real genius and as among the best preachers of his day.

POPHAM, George, president of the first company of settlers in New England, sailed from Plymouth, England, the last of May 1607 with two ships and 100 men, and all necessary supplies. Capt. Popham had the command of one ship and Raleigh Gilbert, nephew of sir Walter Raleigh, of the other. On the 11th of Aug. they fell in with the island of Monhegan, a few miles from the coast of Maine, and soon afterwards landed at the mouth of the Sagadahoc or Kennebec river, 'on a western peninsula,' and not on Parker's island, as Gov. Sullivan supposed. A sermon was delivered; the patent and laws were read; and a store house built with a fort, which was called fort St. George. The ships sailed on their return Dec. 5th, leaving a colony of 45 persons; Popham being president,

and Gilbert admiral. The next year supplies were brought them; but intelligence being received at the same time of the death of sir John Popham and sir John Gilbert, and the president Popham being also deceased, the colony determined to return in the ships. The winter had been severe, and the stores had been lost by fire. Smith says, the country was esteemed a cold, barren, mountainous, rocky desert; and that this colony "found nothing but extreme extremities."

POPE, Joseph, an ingenious mechanic, died at Hallowell, Maine, in Aug. 1826, aged 72. He constructed a large and admirable orrery, which was purchased by Harvard college, and he invented a threshing machine.

PORTER, John, minister of Bridgewater, Mass., was graduated at Harvard college in 1736, and ordained in October 1740. He died in the hope of the Christian March 12, 1802, aged 86. He was a man of respectable talents, of great prudence, and of a blameless life. As a preacher he dwelt with earnestness upon the great doctrines of the gospel. A crucified Redeemer was his frequent theme. Avoiding dry and barren speculations, he aimed to impart instruction, and to render men holy. His faithful labors were not in vain, for at different periods it pleased God by the influence of his Spirit to render them the means of converting many, who were chosen in Jesus Christ. He published a sermon at the ordination of Silas Brett, Freetown; the absurdity and blasphemy of substituting the personal righteousness of men in the room of the surety righteousness of Christ in the article of justification before God, 1749; reply to Mr. Bryant's remarks on the above sermon, 1751.

POWHATAN, emperor of the Indians in Virginia, at the time of the settlement of that colony in 1607 was the most powerful of the Indian kings. He was deeply versed in all the savage arts of government and policy, and was insidious, crafty, and cruel: After the marriage of his daughter to Mr. Rolfe he re-

mained faithful to the English. He died April 1618.

POWNALL, Thomas, governor of Mass., was appointed to this office in 1757 in the place of Mr. Shirley. His measures were accommodated with great address to the state of the people and he had the pleasure of seeing the British arms triumphant in Canada; but, as he did not give his confidence to Mr. Hutchinson and his party, and as many slanders were propagated respecting him among the people, he solicited to be recalled. In 1760, when sir Francis Bernard was removed to Massachusetts, he succeeded him in N. Jersey, as lieut. governor. He was soon appointed governor of S. Carolina; but from this station he was in about a year recalled at his own request. In 1768 he was chosen a member of parliament, and he strenuously opposed the measures of the administration against the colonies. He declared, that the people of America were universally, unitedly, and unalterably resolved never to submit to any internal tax, imposed by any legislature, in which they were not represented. He retired from parliament in 1780, and died at Bath Feb. 25, 1805, aged 83, retaining his faculties in perfect vigor in his last days. His speeches in parliament were all published in Almon's parliamentary register, and he assisted Mr. Almon in his American remembrancer in 20 volumes. He published principles of polity, 1752; administration of the colonies, 1764, of which there were afterwards several editions with improvements, and part II. 1774; the interest and duty of the state in East India affairs, 1773; memoir on drainage, 1775; description of N. America, with Evans' map improved; letter to Adam Smith on his inquiry into the wealth of nations, 1776; a memorial to the sovereigns of Europe on the state of affairs between the old and new world, 1780; two memorials, 1782; a memorial to the sovereigns of America; on the study of antiquities, 1783; notices and descriptions of antiquities of the provincia Romana of Gaul; intellectual physics; an essay on being; a treatise on old age.

PRATT, Benjamin, chief justice of New York, was born in Boston in 1709 of poor parents and bred to a mechanical employment; but the misfortune of losing a limb was a great blessing to him and made him a scholar and a man of eminence. He graduated in 1737 at Harvard college, and in the catalogue his name in a class of 34 is the lowest, the names then being placed according to the dignity of parentage; yet his is the only name in the class, which attained the dignity of being printed in capitals. Thus the lowest is the most honorable; the most degraded is the most dignified. He rose to distinction as a lawyer. He was a representative of Boston from 1757 to 1759 and ably supported the rights of the colonies. When governor Pownall, by whom he was highly esteemed, was about to leave the province, he voted to send him away honorably and safely in the province ship, designed for the protection of the trade. This circumstance lost Mr. Pratt the favor of the merchants and mechanics of Boston; they in 1760 chose in his stead another representative, who, it is said, was skilful to ferment the populace against his rival. Truly it is not an easy thing, consistently with independence and honor, to retain amidst various exciting influences the popular good will. Mr. Pratt, however, was not forgotten by gov. Pownall, who procured for him the appointment of chief justice of New York, in which station, though he retained it but a short time, he was admired for his penetration, learning, and eloquence. He died Jan. 5, 1763, aged 53. His wife was a daughter of judge Auchmuty; he left a son and daughter; the descendants of the latter live in Boston.—Judge Pratt was a writer of poetry, a specimen of which is preserved by Mr. Knapp. He also collected materials for a history of N. England. No man in his day wrote in a better style.—*Knapp's biog. sk.* 163–174.

PRATT, Ephraim, remarkable for longevity, the grandson of John Pratt, who settled at Plymouth in 1620, was born at East Sudbury Nov. 1, 1687. At

the age of 21 he married Martha Wheelock, and before his death he could number among his descendants about 1500 persons. In the year 1801 four of his sons were living, the eldest of whom was 90 years of age and the youngest 82. Michael Pratt, his son, died at S. in Dec. 1826 aged 103 years.—He was always remarkable for temperance. For the last sixty years he had tasted no wine nor any distilled spirits, and he was never intoxicated in his life. His drink was water, small beer, and cider. Living mostly on bread and milk, for forty years before his death he did not eat any animal food. Such was his uniform health, that before 1801 he had never consulted a physician, and it is not known that he consulted one afterwards.

PRATZ, Le Page du, published *Histoire de Louisiane*, 3 vols. 12mo. 1758.

PREBLE, Edward, commodore in the American navy, a descendant of Abraham P., who lived in Scituate in 1637 and removed to Kittery, was the son of brig. gen. Jedidiah P., who died at Portland in March 1784, aged 77, and was born in Aug. 1761. About the year 1779 he served as a midshipman under captain Williams, and in a short time was promoted to a lieutenantcy on board the sloop of war commanded by capt. Little, with whom he continued till the peace in 1783. In this station he performed a brilliant action. He boarded and captured with a few men a vessel of more than equal force lying in the harbor of Penobscot, under a furious cannonade from the battery and an incessant fire of the troops. In 1801 he had the command of the frigate *Essex*, in which he performed a voyage to the east Indies for the protection of our trade. In 1803 he was appointed commodore with a squadron of seven sail, and he soon made his passage to the Mediterranean with the design of humbling the Tripolitan barbarians. He first took such measures with regard to the emperor of Morocco, as led to a peace. He next, after the loss of the frigate *Philadelphia*, procured a number of gun boats of the king of Naples & proceeded to the

attack of Tripoli. The *Philadelphia* was burned by Decatur, but the place was not taken. The bravery exhibited had however its effect, for a peace was afterwards obtained on honorable terms. Such was the good conduct of commodore Preble, that it extorted praise from the bashaw of Tripoli, and even the pope of Rome declared, that he had done more towards humbling the antichristian barbarians on that coast, than all the Christian states had ever done. He died Aug. 25, 1807, aged 45.

PRESCOTT, William, colonel, a soldier of the revolution, was born at Groton, Mass., in 1725; his father was Benj. P., a councillor; his mother was a daughter of Thomas Oliver, also a councillor. He inherited a large estate, and resided at Pepperell. Under Winslow he assisted in the conquest of Nova Scotia. His military talents being of a high order, he was intrusted with the command of the troops, who threw up the fortification at Bunker hill in the evening of June 16, 1775. In the battle of the 17th he was greatly distinguished. Col. Swett has described his exertions on that day. He accompanied Washington to New York, and he served with Gates in the capture of Burgoyne. He died Oct. 13, 1795, aged 70. His brother, James, a councillor, high sheriff of Middlesex, and chief justice of the common pleas, died Feb. 15, 1800.

PRESCOTT, Oliver, M. D., a physician, brother of the preceding, was born April 27, 1731, and graduated at Harvard college in 1750. Dr. Thacher relates, that he was accustomed to sleep on horseback, while his horse proceeded at the usual pace. He was not only a physician of great eminence and usefulness, but a patriot of the revolution, being about 1776 brigadier general of the militia, and as such rendering important services, while the British occupied Boston. From 1777 to 1779 he was a member of the council, during which period there was no governor nor lieutenant governor. From 1779 till his death he was judge of probate. He died at Groton of a dropsey

in the chest Nov. 17, 1804, aged 73. His son, James, succeeded him as judge of probate. One of his daughters married Timothy Bigelow.—He was tall and corpulent. The versatility of his powers was remarkable. He early made a profession of religion and was always an influential member of the church at Groton.—*Thacher.*

PRESCOTT, Oliver, M.D., a physician, son of the preceding, was born April 4, 1762; was graduated at Harvard college in 1783; studied physic with Dr. Lloyd, and settled at Groton, where he had extensive practice. In 1811 he removed to Newburyport, where he died of the typhus fever, Sept. 26, 1827, aged 65. He was an eminent physician, and he early made a profession of his Christian faith. He published various articles in the N. E. journal of medicine; also a Dissertation on Ergot, which was reprinted in London, and in France and Germany.—*Thacher.*

PRICE, Richard, D. D., a friend of American liberty, was born in Wales Feb. 22, 1723, the son of a Calvinistic minister. He was educated at an academy near London. In 1757 he became the pastor of a dissenting congregation at Newington Green, and in 1769 the pastor at Hackney. In his religious sentiments he was an Arian. He died March 19, 1791, aged 67. His nephew, William Morgan, has written his life and described his excellent character. He published a Review of the principal questions in morals; four dissertations; observations on annuities, &c.; discussion concerning materialism and necessity in a correspondence with Dr. Priestley; 2 volumes of sermons. His works, which procured for him great respect in America, were Observations on civil liberty and the justice of the war with America, 1776; additional observations, 1777; and the importance of the American revolution and the means of making it useful to the world, 1784.

PRICE, Jonathan D., a physician and a baptist missionary to Burmah, was ordained in Philadelphia, May 20, 1821.

He arrived early in the next year at Rangoon, where his wife died May 21. When his medical character was known at court, he was ordered by the king to repair to Ava, where he was introduced to the king, who gave him a house. When the British invaded Burmah, he and Mr. Judson were thrown into prison June 8, 1824. He was confined, and subject to dreadful sufferings till Feb. or March 1826, when he was released and employed to negotiate a treaty with the British, who had advanced near to the capital. After the war he resided at Ava, in the favor of the emperor; he engaged in the tuition of several scholars; and by his lectures hoped to shake the foundation of Boodhism. But he fell a victim to a pulmonary consumption Feb. 14, 1828.

PRIESTLEY, Joseph, D. D., an eminent philosopher, and voluminous writer, was born at Fieldhead, in Yorkshire, England, March 24, 1733. His father was a cloth dresser. At the age of nineteen he had acquired in the schools, to which he had been sent, and by the aid of private instruction a good knowledge of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, French, Italian, and German; he had also begun to read Arabic, and learned Chaldee and Syriac. With these attainments and others in mathematics, natural philosophy, and morals, he entered the academy of Daventry under Dr. Ashworth in 1752 with a view to the Christian ministry. Here he spent three years. The students were referred to books on both sides of every question, and required to abridge the most important works. The tutors, Mr. Ashworth and Mr. Clark, being of different opinions, and the students being divided, subjects of dispute were continually discussed. He had been educated in Calvinism, and in early life he suffered great distress from not finding satisfactory evidence of the renovation of his mind by the Spirit of God. He had a great aversion to plays and romances. He attended a weekly meeting of young men for conversation and prayer. But, before he went to the academy, he became an

Arminian, though he retained the doctrine of the trinity and of the atonement. At the academy he embraced Arianism. Perusing Hartley's observations on man, he was fixed in the belief of the doctrine of necessity. In 1755 he became assistant minister to the independent congregation of Needham Market in Suffolk upon a salary of forty pounds a year. Falling under the suspicion of Arianism, he became in 1758 pastor of a congregation at Nantwich in Cheshire, where he remained three years, being not only minister but schoolmaster. In 1761 he removed to Warrington as tutor in the belles lettres in the academy there. In 1767 he accepted the pastoral office at Leeds. Here by reading Lardner's letter on the Logos he became a Socinian. In 1773 he went to live with the marquis of Lansdowne as librarian, or literary companion, with a salary of 250*l.* a year. During a connexion of 7 years with his lordship he visited in his company France, Holland, and some parts of Germany. He then became minister of Birmingham. At length, when several of his friends celebrated the French revolution July 14, 1791, a mob collected and set fire to the dissenting meeting houses, and several dwelling houses of dissenters, and among others to that of Dr. Priestley. He lost his library, and was forced to take refuge in the metropolis. He was chosen to succeed Dr. Price at Hackney, and was a lecturer in the dissenting college of that place. But, the public aversion to him being strong, and his sons emigrating to the U. States, he followed them in April 1794. He settled at Northumberland, a town of Pennsylvania about 130 miles north west of Philadelphia. In this city for two or three winters after his arrival he delivered lectures on the evidences of Christianity. He died in calmness, and in the full vigor of his mind February 6, 1804, aged 70. He dictated some alterations in his manuscripts half an hour before his death. He was amiable and affectionate in the intercourse of private and domestic life. Few men in modern times have written so much, or with such facility; yet he sel-

dom spent more than six or eight hours in a day in any labor, which required much mental exertion. A habit of regularity extended itself to all his studies. He never read a book without determining in his own mind when he would finish it; and at the beginning of every year he arranged the plan of his literary pursuits and scientific researches. He labored under a great defect, which however was not a very considerable impediment to his progress. He sometimes lost all ideas both of persons and things, with which he had been conversant. He always did immediately what he had to perform. Though he rose early and despatched his more serious pursuits in the morning; yet he was as well qualified for mental exertion at one time of the day as at another. All seasons were equal to him, early or late, before dinner or after. He could also write without inconvenience by the parlour fire with his wife and children about him, and occasionally talking to them. In his family he ever maintained the worship of God. As a schoolmaster and professor he was indefatigable. With respect to his religious sentiments his mind underwent a number of revolutions; but he died in the Socinian faith, which he had many years supported. He possesses a high reputation as a philosopher, particularly as a chemist. Commencing his chemical career in 1772 he did more for chemistry in two years, than had been done by any of his predecessors. He discovered the existence of vital or dephlogisticated air, the oxygen gas of the French nomenclature, and other kinds of aeriform fluids. He always adhered to the old doctrine of Stahl respecting phlogiston, though the whole scientific world had rejected it. But his versatile mind could not be confined to one subject. He was not only a chemist, but an eminent metaphysician. He was a materialist and necessarian. He maintained, that all volitions are the necessary result of previous circumstances, the will being always governed by motives; and yet he opposed the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination. The ba-

sis of his necessarian theory was Hartley's observations on man. The chart of history used in France was much improved by him, and he invented the chart of biography, which is very useful. Of his numerous publications the following are the principal ; a treatise on English grammar, 1761 ; on the doctrine of remission ; history of electricity, 1767 ; history of vision, light, and colors ; introduction to perspective, 1770 ; harmony of the evangelists ; address to masters of families on prayer ; experiments on air, 4 vols ; observations on education ; lectures on oratory and criticism ; institutes of natural and revealed religion ; a reply to the Scotch metaphysicians, Reid, Oswald, and Beattie ; disquisitions on matter and spirit, 1777 ; history of the corruptions of Christianity ; letters to bishop Newcome on the duration of Christ's ministry ; correspondence with Dr. Horsey ; history of early opinions concerning Jesus Christ, 4 vols. 1786 ; lectures on history and general policy ; answers to Paine and Volney ; several pieces on the doctrine of necessity in the controversy with Dr. Price ; discourses on the evidences of revealed religion, 3 vols. ; letters to a philosophical unbeliever ; discourses on various subjects. He also wrote many defences of unitarianism and contributed largely to the theological repository. After his arrival in this country he published a comparison of the institutions of the Mosaic religion with those of the Hindoos ; Jesus and Socrates compared ; several tracts against Dr. Linn, who wrote against the preceding pamphlet ; notes on the scriptures, 4 vols. ; history of the Christian church, 6 vols. ; several pamphlets on philosophical subjects, and in defence of the doctrine of phlogiston. Dr. Priestley's life was published in 1806 in two volumes. The memoirs were written by himself to the year 1787, and a short continuation by his own hand brings them to 1795.

PRINCE, Thomas. governor of Plymouth colony, was a native of England, and arrived at Plymouth in 1621 ; he wrote his name *Prence*. He was first

chosen governor in 1634. Being appointed an assistant the next year, he continued in this office, except in the year 1638, when he was chosen governor, till the death of Mr. Bradford in 1657. At this time, as a disposition prevailed in the colony to discountenance regular ministers by giving the preference to the gifts of the private brethren, it was thought, that his re-election to the office of governor would prevent the church from being overwhelmed with ignorance, and it proved highly beneficial to the interests of religion. He was governor from 1657 to 1672. He had been living at Nauset or Eastham, of which town he was one of the first planters in 1644 ; but, after being chosen governor, he removed to Plymouth, where he died March 29, 1673, aged 72. He was succeeded by Mr. Winslow. He was a man of great worth and piety, and eminently qualified for his station. Strict in his religious opinions, he zealously opposed those, whom he believed to be heretics, particularly the quakers. As a magistrate, such was his care to be impartial, that if any person, who had a cause in court, sent a present to his family during his absence, he immediately on being informed of it returned its value in money. Though his abilities had not been much improved by education, he was the friend of learning. In opposition to the clamors of the ignorant he procured revenues for the support of grammar schools in the colony.—*Mag-nalia*, II, 6, 7.

PRINCE, Thomas, minister in Boston, was the fourth son of Samuel Prince of Sandwich and grandson of Elder John Prince of Hull, who came to this country in 1633 and was the son of Rev. John P. of East Shefford in Berkshire. He was born at Sandwich May 15, 1687, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1707. Having determined to visit Europe, he sailed for England April 1, 1709. For some years he preached at Combs in Suffolk, where he was earnestly invited to continue, but his attachment to his native country was too strong to be resisted. He arrived at Boston July 20,

1717, and was ordained pastor of the old south church, as colleague with Dr. Sewall, his classmate, Oct. 1, 1718. In this station his fine genius, improved by diligent study, polished by an extensive acquaintance with mankind, and employed to the noblest purposes of life, rendered him an ornament to his profession, and a rich blessing to the church. He died Oct. 22, 1758, aged 71. In his last sickness he expressed a deep sense of his sinfulness, and a desire of better evidence, that he was fit to dwell in heaven. When his speech failed him, as he was asked, whether he was submissive to the divine will and could commit his soul to the care of Jesus, he lifted up his hand to express his resignation, and confidence in the Savior. From his youth he had been influenced by the fear of God. He was an eminent preacher, for his sermons were rich in thought, perspicuous and devotional, and he inculcated the doctrines and duties of religion, as one, who felt their importance. The original languages, in which the scriptures were written, were familiar to him. In the opinion of Dr. Chauncy no one in N. England had more learning, except Cotton Mather. Firmly attached to the faith once delivered to the saints, he was zealous for the honor of his divine Master. He was anxious to preserve suitable discipline in the church, that those, who had been guilty of open sins, might be reclaimed, and that the name of Christian might be preserved from reproach. He mourned over the degeneracy of the N. E. churches both in doctrine and practice. When Mr. Whitefield visited this country in 1740, Mr. Prince received him with open arms, and was always his friend; he always respected that Christian benevolence, which animated the eloquent itinerant; and he was grateful for those labors, which were so eminently useful to his people and the town of Boston. In private life he was amiable and exemplary. It was his constant endeavor to imitate the perfect example of his Master and Lord. He was ready to forgive injuries, and return good for evil. By the grace

of God he was enabled to preserve a calmness of mind under very trying events. When heavy afflictions were laid upon him, he displayed exemplary submission to the will of God. Though he was a learned man, and was uncommonly diligent in study, yet he relished the comforts and faithfully discharged the duties of domestic life. It was no small part of his labor to impress on his children a sense of religion, and he had the happiness of seeing all his offspring walking in the truth. His wife, Deborah Denny, survived him and died June 1, 1766. The only child who survived him, was Sarah, who in 1759 married Mr. Gill, afterwards lieutenant governor, and died without children in Aug. 1771.

Mr. Prince began in 1703, while at college, and continued more than fifty years a collection of public and private papers relating to the civil and religious history of N. England. His collection of manuscripts he left to the care of the old south church, and they were deposited in an apartment of the meeting house with a valuable library of books, which he had established under the name of the N. England library. But the manuscripts were principally destroyed by the British during the late war, and thus many important facts relating to the history of this country are irrecoverably lost. The books yet remain, and have been deposited in the historical library.—He published account of the first appearance of the aurora borealis; a sermon at thanksgiving, 1717; at his own ordination, 1718; an account of the English ministers at Martha's Vineyard, annexed to Mayhew's Indian converts, 1727; election sermon, 1730; on the day of prayer for the choice of a minister, 1732; on the death of George I, 1727; of Cotton Mather, and Samuel Prince, his father, 1728; a sermon on the arrival of the governor, 1728; on the death of Sam'l Sewall, 1730; Daniel Oliver, and Daniel Oliver, jun., 1732; Mrs. Oliver, 1735; Mary Belcher, 1736; Nathaniel Williams, 1738; Mrs. Deborah Prince, 1744; Thomas Cushing, 1746; Martha Stoddard, 1748; the

prince of Wales, 1751; Hannah Fayerweather, 1755; Edward Bromfield, and Josiah Willard, 1756; a chronological history of N. England in the form of annals, 12mo. 1736, and three numbers of the 2d. volume in 1755. In this work it was his intention to give a summary account of transactions and occurrences relating to this country from the discovery of Gosnold in 1602 to the arrival of governor Belcher in 1730, but he brought the history down only to 1633. He spent much time upon the introductory epitome, which begins at the creation. Had he confined himself to N. England, and finished his work, it would have been of incalculable value. He published also an account of the revival of religion in Boston in the Christian history, 1744; a sermon on the battle near Culloden, and the destruction of the marquis D'Anville's squadron; a thanksgiving sermon on the taking of Louisbourg, 1746; a thanksgiving sermon for reviving rains after the distressing drought, 1749; the N. England psalm book revised and improved, 1758. After his death Dr. John Erskine of Edinburgh published from his manuscripts six sermons, the last of which was occasioned by the death of his son, Thomas Prince.—*Wisner's hist. O. South.*

PRINCE, Thomas, son of the preceding, was born Feb. 27, 1752; graduated at Harvard college in 1740; and died in Oct. 1748, aged 26. He died in Christian peace, as did also his three sisters, Deborah, 1744, Mercy, 1752, Mrs. Sarah Gill, 1771. The dying exercises of Deborah and devout meditations of Mrs. Gill were published at Edinb. 1785. Mr. P. published the Christian history, a periodical account of religion, beginning March 5, 1743, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1744—1745.

PRINCE, Nathan, a distinguished scholar, the brother of Rev. Thos. P., was graduated at Harvard college in 1718. He was chosen tutor in 1723, and fellow in 1737; but he was removed in 1742. He in consequence published an account of the constitution and government of Harvard college from its first foundation

in 1636 to the year 1742, in which he endeavored to prove, that the general court had the sole power of dismissing members of the corporation, and are the only visitors of the college. In this work he also complains of the management of the treasury, and reprobates the injustice, which he believes was done in arranging the students in the classes and their names in the catalogue according to the dignity or worth of their connexions. He had before his removal refused to assist in this arrangement. The alphabetical disposition of the names was not made till 1773. Mr. Prince once had a deep rooted aversion to the episcopal church; but after his dismissal he took orders. He died at Ratlan in the West Indies, where he was a minister, July 25, 1748. He was a greater mathematician and philosopher, and a much better classical scholar and logician, than his brother, and is ranked among the great men of this country. He published, besides the book mentioned, an essay to solve the difficulties attending the accounts of the resurrection, 1734.

PROUD, Robert, a historian, was born in Yorkshire, England, May 10, 1728, and in Jan. 1759 arrived at Philadelphia, where he lived half a century. For many years he was a teacher in a school of the quakers. In the revolution he was a decided royalist. About the year 1791 he devoted himself to writing his history, the publication of which was attended with pecuniary loss. He died July 7, 1813, aged 85. He was tall; his nose was Roman, with "most impending brows. *Domine* Proud wore a curled, grey wig, and a half cocked, ancient hat. He was the model of a gentleman."

PULASKI, Count, brigadier general in the army of the U. States, was a Poland of high birth, who with a few men in 1771 carried off king Stanislaus from the middle of his capital, though surrounded with a numerous body of guards and a Russian army. The king soon escaped and declared Pulaski an outlaw. After his arrival in this coun-

try, he offered his services to congress, and was honored with the rank of brigadier general. He discovered the greatest intrepidity in an engagement with a party of the British near Charleston in May 1779. In the assault upon Savannah Oct. ninth by gen. Lincoln and count D'Estaing, Pulaski was wounded at the head of two hundred horsemen, as he was galloping into the town with the intention of charging in the rear. He died on the eleventh, and congress resolved, that a monument should be erected to his memory.

PURCHAS, Samuel, a minister in London, died about 1628, aged 51. He published his *Pilgrimage, or Relations of the World*, 5 vols. fol. London, 1641, &c. It is a rare and valuable collection and abridgment of travels.

PURSH, Frederic, a botanist, was born at Tobolski in Siberia, and educated at Dresden. He resided in this country from 1799 to 1811, employed in various excursions by Mr. Hamilton of Philadelphia and Dr. Hosack of N. York. On going to England in 1811 with a collection of plants, he was patronized by Smith and Banks, who opened to him their botanical stores. After publishing his book in 1814 he returned to America, and, while engaged in collecting materials for a Canadian flora, died at Montreal June 11, 1820, aged 46. He published a valuable work, *Flora Americae Septentrionalis, or the plants of N. America*, London, 8vo. 1814.

PUTNAM, Israel, major general in the army of the U. S., was born in Salem, Mass. Jan. 7, 1718. His mind was vigorous, but it was never cultivated. In running, leaping, and wrestling he almost always bore away the prize. In 1739 he removed to Pomfret, Conn., where he cultivated a considerable tract of land. He had however to encounter many difficulties, and among his troubles the depredations of wolves among his sheepfold was not the least. In one night 70 fine sheep and goats were killed. A she wolf being considered as the principal cause of the havoc, Mr. Putnam enter-

ed into a combination with a number of his neighbors to hunt alternately, till they should destroy her. At length the hounds drove her into her den in Pomfret and several persons soon collected with guns, straw, fire, and sulphur to attack the common enemy. But the dogs were afraid to approach her, and the fumes of brimstone could not force her from her cavern. It was now ten o'clock at night. Mr. Putnam proposed to his black servant to descend into the cave and shoot the wolf; but, as the negro declined, he resolved to do it himself. Having divested himself of his coat and waistcoat, and having a long rope fastened round his legs, by which he might pulled back at a concerted signal, he entered the cavern head foremost with a blazing torch, made of strips of birch bark, in his hand. He descended fifteen feet, passed along horizontally ten feet, and then began the gradual ascent, which is sixteen feet in length. He slowly proceeded on his hands and knees in an abode, which was silent as the house of death. Cautiously glancing forwards he discovered the glaring eyeballs of the wolf, who started at the sight of his torch, gnashed her teeth, and gave a sullen growl. He immediately kicked the rope, and was drawn out with a friendly celerity and violence, which not a little bruised him. Loading his gun with nine buck shot, and carrying it in one hand, while he held the torch with the other, he descended a second time. As he approached the wolf, she howled, rolled her eyes, snapped her teeth, dropped her head between her legs, and was evidently on the point of springing at him. At this moment he fired at her head, and soon found himself drawn out of the cave. Having refreshed himself he again descended, and seizing the wolf by her ears kicked the rope, and his companions above with no small exultation dragged them both out together. During the French war he was appointed to command a company of the first troops, which were raised in Connecticut in 1755. He rendered much service to the army in

the neighborhood of Crown point. In 1756, while near Ticonderoga, he was repeatedly in the most imminent danger. He escaped in an adventure of one night with twelve bullet holes in his blanket. In Aug. he was sent out with several hundred men to watch the motions of the enemy. Being ambuscaded by a party of equal numbers, a general but irregular action took place. He had discharged his fusée several times, but at length it missed fire, while its muzzle was presented to the breast of a savage. The warrior with his lifted hatchet and a tremendous war whoop compelled him to surrender, and then bound him to a tree. In the course of the action the parties changed their position, so as to bring this tree directly between them. The balls flew by him incessantly; many struck the tree, and some passed through his clothes. The enemy now gained possession of the ground, but, being afterwards driven from the field, they carried their prisoner with them. At night he was stripped, & a fire was kindled to roast him alive; but a French officer saved him. The next day he arrived at Ticonderoga, & thence he was carried to Montreal. About the year 1759 he was exchanged through the ingenuity of his fellow prisoner, colonel Schuyler. After the peace he returned to his farm. He was ploughing in his field in 1775, when he heard the news of the battle of Lexington. He immediately unyoked his team, left his plough on the spot, and without changing his clothes set off for Cambridge. He soon went to Connecticut, levied a regiment, and repaired again to the camp. In a little time he was promoted to the rank of major general. In the battle of Bunker's hill he exhibited his usual intrepidity. He directed the men to reserve their fire, till the enemy was very near, reminded them of their skill, and told them to take good aim. They did so, and the execution was terrible. After the retreat, he made a stand at Winter hill and drove back the enemy under cover of their slips. When the army was organized by general Washington at

Cambridge, Putnam was appointed to command the reserve. In Aug. 1776 he was stationed at Brooklyn, on Long Island. After the defeat of our army he went to New York and was very serviceable in the city and neighborhood. In Oct. or Nov. he was sent to Philadelphia to fortify that city. In Jan. 1777 he was directed to take post at Princeton, where he continued until spring. At this place a sick prisoner, a captain, requested that a friend in the British army at Brunswick might be sent for to assist him in making his will. Putnam was perplexed. He had but fifty men under his command, and he did not wish to have his weakness known; yet he was unwilling to deny the request. He however sent a flag of truce, and directed the officer to be brought in the night. In the evening lights were placed in all the college windows, and in every apartment of the vacant houses throughout the town. The officer on his return reported, that general Putnam's army could not consist of less, than four or five thousand men. In the spring he was appointed to the command of a separate army in the highlands of New York. One Palmer, a lieutenant in the tory new levies, was detected in the camp; governor Tryon reclaimed him as a British officer, threatening vengeance if he was not restored. General Putnam wrote the following pithy reply; "Sir, Nathan Palmer, a lieutenant in your king's service, was taken in my camp as a spy; he was condemned as a spy; and he shall be hanged as a spy. P. S. Afternoon. He is hanged." After the loss of fort Montgomery, the commander in chief determined to build another fortification, and he directed Putnam to fix upon a spot. To him belongs the praise of having chosen West Point. The campaign of 1779, which was principally spent in strengthening the works at this place, finished the military career of Putnam. A paralytic affection impaired the activity of his body, and he passed the remainder of his days in retirement, retaining his relish for enjoyment, his strength of memory, and all the fac-

ulties of his mind. He died at Brooklyn, Conn., May 29, 1790, aged 72. His only surviving daughter, Mrs. Mary Waldo, died at Conway, N. H. Nov. 1825, aged 72 years. His son, col. Israel P., died at Belpre, Ohio, in March 1812.—Peter Schuyler P., his 7th son, died at Williamstown, Mass. in 1827, aged 63.—Gen. P. was exemplary in the various relations of life, a constant attendant on public worship, and a worshipper of God in his house. For many years he was a professor of religion. In his last years he professed a deep sense of sin, yet a strong hope of salvation through the Redeemer of sinners.—*Humphrey's life of P.*

PUTNAM, Rufus, general, a soldier of the revolution, and the father of the western country, was born at Sutton, Massachusetts, in 1738. He engaged in the war of 1756, and in the revolutionary struggle took an active part. At the commencement of hostilities he commanded a regiment; and during the war was an engineer. His commission as brigadier in the army of the U. S. is dated Jan. 7, 1783. On the return of the peace he retired to his farm. For several years he was a member of the legislature. In 1786 and 1787 he was engaged in organizing the Ohio company for the purpose of settling the north west territory. The affairs of the company were intrusted to him. April 7, 1788 he planted himself with about 40 others in the wilderness of the west bank of the Ohio at the mouth of the Muskingum, and called their settlement Marietta. He lived to see Ohio a flourishing state, having nearly 70 counties and a population of 700,000 souls. In 1789 Washington appointed him a judge of the supreme court of the north west territory; and in 1791 he was appointed a brigadier general under Wayne; in 1795 surveyor general of the U. S., which office he held till some years after the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency. He was a member of the convention, which framed the constitution of Ohio. He died at Marietta May, 1, 1824, aged 86. He was liberal, generous, hospitable, a philanthropist, and a christian. Of the

revolutionary army he was the last surviving general officer, excepting La Fayette.

QUINCY, Edmund, a judge of the superior court of Mass., was born at Braintree Oct. 24, 1681. His grand father, Edmund Quincy, came to Boston with John Cotton in 1633, and became a proprietor of lands at Mount Wollaston or Braintree in 1635 and died soon afterwards, aged 33. His father, lieutenant colonel Edmund Quincy, died Jan. 7, 1698. His mother, Elizabeth, was the daughter of major general Gookin. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1699, and afterwards sustained several important offices, the duties of which he discharged with ability and faithfulness. He was a judge of the superior court from 1718 till a short time before his death. Being sent as an agent to London for the purpose of settling the boundary line between Massachusetts and N. Hampshire, he died in that city of the small pox Feb. 23, 1733, aged 56. His wife was the daughter of Josiah Flynt. He left two sons, Edmund and Josiah; and two daughters, Mrs. Wendell and Mrs. Jackson. The general court made a donation to his heirs of 1000 acres of land in Lenox, Berkshire county, and erected a monument at Bunhill-fields, London. His uncommon powers of reasoning and of eloquence were joined to the Christian virtues. As a member of the council he for twenty years had great influence in giving a direction to the proceedings of government. In his family it gave him pleasure to worship the God of all the families of the earth, and to impart to his children religious instruction. *Memoirs of J. Quincy, 3.*

QUINCY, John, colonel, the son of Daniel Quincy, was the grandson of lieutenant. Edmund Quincy by his first wife, Joanna Hull, daughter of Mr. Hull, an assistant preacher with Thomas Thacher in Boston, and was born in 1689. Having graduated in 1708, he was early employed in public life, being appointed a major in the militia, and colonel on the resignation of his uncle, judge Edmund

Quincy. For 40 years without interruption he was a representative and a member of the council. He was long the speaker of the House. He died July 13, 1767, aged 78 years. He discharged the duties of his various offices with fidelity, honor, and acceptance, carefully avoiding all temptations to unfaithfulness, and retaining a high sense of accountableness to God. His ample fortune did not corrupt him. He was just and devout, adorning by his holy conduct and attendance to the ordinances of the gospel the Christian profession, and being exemplary in the relations of private life. When that part of Braintree, in which the Quincy farms lay, was incorporated, the general Court, in honorable remembrance of his long and faithful services, gave it the name of Quincy. He left an only son, Norton Quincy, an amiable and virtuous man, who died without issue. His daughter married Rev. William Smith of Weymouth and was the mother of Mrs. Cranch and of the wife of John Adams. His paternal estate, Mount Wollaston, is now the property of his great-grandson, John Quincy Adams, late president of the U. States.

QUINCY, Edmund, the son of judge Edmund Q., was born in Braintree in 1703 and graduated at Harvard college in 1722. For many years he was a merchant in Boston, he afterwards lived on the paternal estate; and died July 4, 1788 aged 85. His fourth daughter, Esther, married Jonathan Sewall; she was the worthy wife of an eminent man. Another daughter married gov. Hancock. He published a treatise on hemp husbandry, 1765.

QUINCY, Josiah, jun., an eminent patriot, was the grandson of judge Quincy; his father, Josiah, a merchant in Boston and a zealous friend of his country, died at Braintree in 1794, aged 75. He was born Feb. 23, 1744. While at college he was distinguished for unwearied industry, for the eager thirst for learning, and for a refined taste. With unblemished reputation he was graduated in 1763. His legal studies were pursued for two

years under the care of Oxenbridge Thacher, of Boston, an eminent lawyer. On commencing his profession his talents, diligence, and fidelity secured to him an extensive and profitable practice. At this period he wrote several manuscript volumes of "Reports" of decisions in the supreme court, in which are preserved abstracts of the arguments of Auchmuty, Thacher, Gridley, Otis, Adams, and other lawyers. The circumstances of the times soon directed his attention and all the energies of a very sensitive mind to the political condition of his country. In opposition to the measures of the British government he began to write political essays as early as 1767. In the next year, after the landing of two British regiments at Boston, he made a most forcible appeal to the patriotism of his countrymen in a piece, signed "Hyperion." Of the boldness of his views a judgment may be formed from his language in 1768: "Did the blood of the ancient Britons swell our veins, did the spirit of our forefathers inhabit our breasts; should we hesitate a moment in preferring death to a miserable existence in bondage?"—and from his declaration in 1770—"I wish to see my countrymen break off—*off forever!*—all social intercourse with those, whose commerce contaminates, whose luxuries poison, whose avarice is insatiable, and whose unnatural oppressions are not to be borne."

After what is called "the Boston massacre," March 5, 1770, when five citizens were killed by the British troops, Mr. Quincy, with John Adams, defended the prisoners, captain Preston and eight soldiers. To undertake their defence against the remonstrance of his father and in resistance to the strong tide of popular indignation required a strong love of justice and a fixed purpose of soul. With great ability he plead their cause, and the defence was closed by Mr. Adams. In the result capt. Preston and 6 soldiers were acquitted, and 2 were convicted of manslaughter only. This administration of justice in the midst of an excited and furious people was an event

most honorable to Mr. Quincy and to the American cause. In 1771 and 1772 he continued his professional and political labors with accustomed industry and zeal; but in Feb. 1773 a pulmonary complaint compelled him to seek the renewal of his health or the preservation of his life by a voyage to Carolina. In Charleston he formed an acquaintance with the eminent lawyers and patriots of the day, who received him with the wonted southern hospitality,—with Bee, Parsons, Simpson, Scott, Charles C. Pinckney, Rutledge, Lynch, and others. He returned by land to New York. In Philadelphia he met with J. Dickinson, J. Reed, J. Ingersoll, Dr. Shippen, chief justice Allen, and his sons, and Mr. Galloway. His journal of this tour is found in his *Life*, published by his son. After an absence of 3 or 4 months he reached home, and soon wrote the bold essays under the title of *Marchmont Nedham*. His chief political work, *Observations on the act of parliament, commonly called 'The Boston Port Bill,' with Thoughts on Civil society and standing armies*, was published in May 1774.

By the advice of his political friends and in the hope of rendering eminent service to his country by counteracting Hutchinson and in other ways he relinquished his professional business and embarked at Salem privately for London Sept. 28, 1774. His voyage was serviceable to his health. At London he had a conference on American affairs with lord North, and explained to him his views with great freedom; but the British minister seemed anxious to intimidate one, who could not be reached in that way, by alluding to the power of Great Britain and her determination to exert it to effect the submission of the colonies. He visited also lord Dartmouth, and lord Shelburne and consulted much with Dr. Franklin, gov. Pownall, Dr. Price, sheriff William Lee, Arthur Lee, and other friends of America. He also occasionally attended the sitting of parliament. It was at this period, that lord Camden said, "Were I an American, I would resist

to the last drop of my blood." Col. Barre who once travelled through this country, assured him that such was the ignorance of the English, that two thirds of them on his return thought the Americans were all negroes!—While in England Dr. Warren wrote to him Nov. 21st, "It is the united voice of America to preserve their freedom or lose their lives in defence of it." He attended the debates in the house of lords Jan. 20, 1775 and on that day had the high satisfaction of hearing the celebrated speech of lord Chatham against the ministry and in defence of America, of which he drew up an interesting report. "His language, voice, and gesture," said Mr. Q., "were more pathetic, than I ever saw or heard before, at the bar or senate. He seemed like an old Roman senator, rising with the dignity of age, yet speaking with the fire of youth. The illustrious sage stretched forth his hand with the decent solemnity of a Paul, and rising with his subject, he smote his breast with the energy and grace of a Demosthenes." In this speech Chatham said,—"For genuine sagacity, for singular moderation, for solid wisdom, manly spirit, sublime sentiments, and simplicity of language, for every thing respectable and honorable, the congress of Philadelphia shine unrivalled. This wise people speak out, They do not hold the language of slaves; they tell you what they mean. They do not ask you to repeal your laws as a favor; they claim it as a right—they demand it. They tell you, they will not submit to them; and I tell you, the acts must be repealed; they will be repealed; you cannot enforce them."—Lord Camden followed Chatham on the side of America and equalled him in every thing, "excepting his fire and pathos. In learning, perspicuity, and pure eloquence probably no one ever surpassed lord Camden." He exclaimed—"This I will say, not only as a statesman, politician, and philosopher, but as a common lawyer,—my lords, you have no right to tax America. I have searched the matter; I repeat it, you have no right to tax America;—the

natural rights of man and the immutable laws of nature are all with that people."—"Kings, Lords, and Commons may become tyrants as well as others; tyranny in one or more is the same;—it is as lawful to resist the tyranny of many as of one. When Mr. Selden was asked, in what law book you might find the law for resisting tyranny, he replied, 'it has always been the custom of England,' and 'the custom of England' is the law of the land." Supported by such authorities and by conference with a multitude of the friends of America, and despairing of any change of measures without a previous struggle, Mr. Quincy, by the advice of many friends to his country, determined to return, probably in order by verbal communications to arouse his fellow citizens to the mighty contest. Indeed, as early as Dec. 14, 1774, he wrote—"Let me tell you one very serious truth, in which we are all agreed, *your countrymen must seal their cause with their blood.*" While in London he was in active correspondence with Dickinson, Reed, and other patriots. He embarked for Boston, March 16, 1775, with a bad cough & declining health. In his last interview Dr. Franklin said, that "New England alone could hold out for ages against Great Britain and, if they were firm and united, in 7 years would conquer them." After being at sea a few weeks, he became convinced, that his fate was inevitable. He had but one desire, that he might live long enough to have an interview with Samuel Adams or Joseph Warren. In the last letter, which he dictated April 21, he explained the reasons of his proceeding to America so early, against his own inclinations and prospects as to health. He had ascertained the sentiments of many learned and respectable friends of America in regard to the course of conduct, exacted by the existing crisis.—"To commit their sentiments to writing was neither practicable nor prudent at this time. To the bosom of a friend you could intrust what might be of great advantage to my country. To me that trust was committed, and I was immedi-

ately upon my arrival, to assemble certain persons, to whom I was to communicate my trust, and, had God spared my life, it seems it would have been of great service to my country."—"Had Providence been pleased, that I should have reached America six days ago, I should have been able to converse with my friends. I am persuaded, that this voyage and passage are the instruments to put an end to my being. His holy will be done!"—Such were his last recorded words.—Perhaps the battle of Lexington had rendered his communications unnecessary.—He died, when the vessel was in sight of land, April 26, 1775, aged 31 years. The ship, in a few hours, entered the harbor of Gloucester, cape Ann. His wife, the sister of the late deacon Wm. Phillips, who survived him 23 years, being at this time with her child and parents at their place of refuge at Norwich, Connecticut, the funeral rites were performed by the inhabitants of Gloucester. His remains were afterwards removed to Braintree. It was the strong passion of Mr. Quincy's soul to become, by reason of his patriotic labors, immortal in the hearts of his countrymen. A just monument to his memory has been raised in his Life, written by his son. Amidst the miserable abandonment of principle, honor, and country from the most selfish motives, presented frequently to the eye of every modern observer of public men, it is refreshing to behold the noble, daring, truly patriotic zeal of such a man, as Josiah Quincy. His son, Josiah Q., now president of Harvard college, published his "Memoir," 8vo. 1825; to which is added the celebrated writing—"Observations on the Boston Port Bill, &c." first printed in 1774.

RALLE, Sébastien, a missionary among the Indians of North America, a French jesuit, arrived at Quebec in Oct. 1689. After travelling in the interior several years he went to Norridgewock on the Kennebec river, where he tarried 26 years till his death. Being considered as the inveterate enemy of the English, and as stimulating the Indians to

their frequent depredations, captains Harmon and Moulton were sent in 1724 against the village, in which he lived. They surprised it August 23d, and killed Ralle, and about 30 Indians, all of whose *scalps* were brought away by Harmon. The jesuit was found in a wigwam, and he defended himself with intrepid courage. He was in the 67th year of his age. By his condescending deportment and address he acquired an astonishing influence over the Indians. Such was his faithfulness to the political interests of France, that he even made the offices of devotion serve as an incentive to savage ferocity; for he kept a flag, on which was depicted a cross surrounded with bows and arrows, and he raised it at the door of his little church, when he gave absolution previously to the commencement of any warlike enterprise. He was a man of good sense and learning, and was particularly skilful in Latin, which he wrote with great purity. He spoke the Abnakis language, which was the language of the Norridgewocks, and was acquainted with the Huron, Outawis, and Illinois. In his preaching he was vehement and pathetic. For the last 19 years his health was feeble, as his limbs had been broken by a fall. An ineffectual attempt was made to seize him in 1722; but some of his papers were secured, and among them a dictionary of the Abnakis language, which is now in the library of Harvard college. It is a quarto volume of 500 pages. Two of his letters of considerable length are preserved in the lettres édifiantes.

RAMSAY, David, M. D., a physician and historian, the youngest son of James R., an Irish emigrant and farmer, was born in Lancaster, county, Penns., April 2, 1749, and was graduated at Princeton college in 1765. Two brothers also received a public education. He settled in the practice of physic at Charleston, S. C., where he was eminent in his profession. During the war he was a determined whig and a leading member of the legislature; he was also a surgeon in the army. With 37 other citizens he was

seized by the British Aug. 27, 1780 and transported to St. Augustinc, where he was detained nearly a year. From 1782 to 1786 he was a respected member of congress, being for one year the president. He was subsequently for many years a member of the legislature of S. Carolina, and president of the senate. He died May 8, 1815, aged 65. His death was occasioned by a wound, received from an insane man, named Wm. Linning, who shot him in the back with a large pistol, loaded with three balls. He suffered excruciating pain about 30 hours. Linning, some years before, had been brought into court for an attempt to murder, and, indignant because Dr. R. expressed the opinion, that he was deranged, had declared his purpose to take his life.—His first wife was the daughter of president Witherspoon; she died of the scarlet fever, soon after the birth of a son, in 1784. His second wife was the daughter of Henry Laurens. He left 4 sons and 4 daughters.—His son, Dr. John W. R., died in July 1813, aged 29.—His daughter, Sabina Elliot, married Henry L. Pinckney.—Dr. R. was for many years a member of the independent or congregational church of Charleston, and he died in the peace of the Christian. His life was devoted to benevolent and patriotic labors. In his zealous anticipations of public improvements he was led to invest his property in projects, by the failure of which he lost his private fortune. He was a man of unwearied industry, and most economical of time, usually sleeping only 4 hours. In every relation of life he was exemplary. His historical writings are valuable. He published a history of the revolution in S. Carolina, 2 vols. 8vo. 1785; history of the American revolution, 2 vols, 1789; review of the improvements &c. of medicine, 1800; the life of Washington, 1801; medical register, 1802; oration on the acquisition of Louisiana, 1804; history of S. Carolina, 2 vols. 1809, with valuable public documents annexed; a biographical chart; memoirs of Martha L. Ramsay, 1811; eulogium

on Dr. Rush, 1813; history of the U. S. 3 vols. 1816; Universal history Americanized, 8 vols.

RAMSAY, Martha Laurens, the wife of the preceding, and the daughter of Henry Laurens, was born Nov. 3, 1759. After passing ten years in England and France she returned to this country and was married in Jan. 1787. She was the mother of 11 children, 8 of whom survived her. She died June 10, 1811, aged 51. She was a woman of talents, learning, and piety. She fitted her sons for college. One of her Sunday employments was reading the N. T. in Greek with her sons and in French with her daughters. When, in the absence of her husband, she was the head of her family, she daily prayed with them and read the scriptures. Of her benevolence the following is an instance. When in France she received from her father a present of 500 guineas. With a part of this sum she purchased and distributed French testaments and established a school at Vigan. Memoirs of her life, with extracts from her writings, were published by her husband, 2d. ed. 1812.

RAMSAY, Alexander, M. D., an anatomist, was a native of England, but resided for many years in this country as a lecturer on anatomy and physiology. He died at Parsonsfield, Maine, Nov. 24, 1824, aged about 70. He had been bitten two years before by a rattlesnake; and he supposed, that his last sickness was the consequence of the poison, producing an altered state of the lymphatics of his lungs. He was a very skilful anatomist. He published Anatomy of the heart, cranium, and brain, with a series of plates, 2d. ed. Edinburgh, 1813.

RAND, Isaac, M. D., a physician, the son of Dr. Isaac R. of Charlestown, Ms., was born April 27, 1743 and graduated at Harvard college in 1761, in which year he and Samuel Williams accompanied professor Winthrop to Newfoundland to observe the transit of Venus. In 1764 he settled as a physician in Boston, and rose to eminence. In the revolution he was a royalist, but, taking no active part

in politics, he was not molested. He remained in Boston, while it was possessed by the enemy. From 1798 to 1804 he was president of the Mass. medical society. He died Sept. 11, 1822, aged 79. He was for many years a professor of religion. Such was his charity to the poor, that he gave them not only his services, but his money. For years several families were supported by his bounty. His manners were dignified and courtly. He published a tract on Hydrocephalus internus, and a discourse on the use of the warm bath and foxglove in phthisis.—*Thacher.*

RANDOLPH, Peyton, first president of congress, was a native of Virginia, of which colony he was attorney general as early as 1756. In this year he formed a company of 100 gentlemen, who engaged as volunteers against the Indians. He was afterwards speaker of the house of burgesses. Being appointed one of the deputies to the first congress in 1774, he was, Sept. 5, elected its president. He was also chosen president of the second congress May 10, 1775, but on the 24th, as he was obliged to return to Virginia, Mr. Hancock, was placed in the chair. Mr. Randolph afterwards took his seat again in congress. He died at Philadelphia of an apoplectic stroke Oct. 22, 1775, aged 52.

RANDOLPH, Edmund, governor of Virginia, was the only son of John R., attorney general, who, being a royalist, left the country at the beginning of the revolution with lord Dunmore. He was bred under his father to the law, but refused to accompany him to England. After seeing a little military service in the suite of Washington he applied himself to the profession of the law and was appointed attorney general. He was governor after Patrick Henry, from 1786 to 1788, when he was succeeded by Beverly Randolph. In 1790 Washington appointed him attorney general of the U. S.; and in 1794 he succeeded Mr. Jefferson as Secretary of State, but in consequence of some difficulties with the administration he resigned Aug. 19, 1795. In his

private affairs he was much embarrassed. He died in Frederic county, Va., Sept. 12, 1813. His wife was a daughter of Robert Carter Nicholas, treasurer under the royal government; and by her he had several children. He published a *Vindication of his resignation*, 1795.

RAWSON, Grindall, minister of Mendon, Mass., was graduated at Harvard college in 1678, and was ordained successor of Mr. Emerson about the year 1680, when there were but about twenty families in the town. Such was his benevolence, that he studied the Indian language, that he might be able to preach the gospel of salvation to the Indians in Mendon. He usually preached to them in their own tongue every Sunday evening. His discouragements were great, for he had but little success; but he persevered in his humane exertions. He died Feb. 6, 1715 aged 56, being highly respected for his talents, piety, and benevolence. He was succeeded by Mr. Dorr. When on his sick bed, as he was reminded of his faithfulness in the service of God, he replied, "O, the great imperfection I have been guilty of! How little have I done for God!" He continued, "if it were not for the imperfection of the saints, there would be no need of a Savior. In the Lord Jehovah I have righteousness and strength." The last words, which he uttered, were, "come, Lord Jesus, come quickly." He published the election sermon, 1709.—*C. Math-er's death of good men.*

RAY, William, a poet, was born in Salisbury, Conn., Dec. 9, 1771. He had but little education. After several ineffectual attempts to provide for his family, he sailed to the Mediterranean in 1803 on board the frigate Philadelphia, which struck upon a rock near Tripoli and fell into the hands of the Tripolitans. He was a slave for a year and a half, and his sufferings were great. In 1809 he settled in Essex county, N. Y.; but was unsuccessful in trade. In the war of 1812 he was a major in the detached militia. He afterwards lived in Onondaga; and died at Auburn in 1827. His

volume of poems was published in 1821. In the exordium he says,

"When you're captured by a Turk,
Sit down and write a better work."

—*Spec. Amer. poet.* II. 137.

READ, George, chief justice of Delaware, a patriot of the revolution, was of Irish descent and born in Maryland in 1734. After he was admitted to the bar he relinquished to his brothers his right to two shares of his father's estate. He was attorney general of the 3 lower counties from 1763 till 1775. In Aug. 1774 he was chosen a member of congress & continued in that body during the revolutionary war. Though he voted against the declaration of independence, thinking it premature, yet he signed the instrument, and was truly a friend of his country. He presided in the convention, which formed the first constitution of Delaware, and was a member of that, which formed the constitution of the U. S. He was also a senator of the U. S., and chief justice from 1793 till his death in the autumn of 1798, aged 64. He was a distinguished judge, and in private life respectable and estimable.—*Goodrich.*

RED JACKET, chief of the Seneca Indians, died near Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1830, aged 80. His Indian name was Sagryuwahad, *Keeper Awake*. He had always strenuously opposed the introduction of Christianity, of schools, & of the arts of civilized life among his people. Before his death he was restored to his dignity of chief, from which he had been deposed a few years for his intemperance and other vices. His people were divided into the Christian party and the heathen party. He died a pagan; requesting his wife to put into his hand, when he should be about to die, a vial of water, that, as the devil might attempt to take his soul, he might thus be secure. This expedient might have been the result of a dream, or of the catholic practice of sprinkling with holy water.

REDMAN, John. M. D., first president of the college of physicians of Philadelphia, was born in that city Feb. 27,

1722. After finishing his preparatory education in Mr. Tennent's academy, he entered upon the study of physic with John Kearsely, then one of the most respectable physicians of Philadelphia. When he commenced the practice of his profession he went to Bermuda, where he continued for several years. Thence he proceeded to Europe for the purpose of perfecting his acquaintance with medicine. He lived one year in Edinburgh; he attended lectures, dissections, and the hospitals in Paris; he was graduated at Leyden in July 1748; and after passing some time at Grey's hospital he returned to America, and settled in his native city, where he soon gained great and deserved celebrity. In the evening of his life he withdrew from the labors of his profession; but it was only to engage in business of another kind. In the year 1784 he was elected an elder of the second presbyterian church, and the benevolent duties of this office employed him and gave him delight. The death of his younger daughter in 1806 was soon succeeded by the death of his wife, with whom he had lived near 60 years. He himself died of the apoplexy March 19, 1809, aged 86. He was below the middle stature; his complexion was dark and his eyes animated. In the former part of his life he possessed an irritable temper, but his anger was transient, and he was known to make acknowledgments to his pupils and servants for a hasty expression. He was a decided friend to depletion in all the violent diseases of our country. He bled freely in the yellow fever of 1762, and threw the weight of his venerable name into the scale of the same remedy in the year 1793. In the diseases of old age he considered small and frequent bleedings as the first of remedies. He entertained a high opinion of mercury in all chronic diseases, and he gave it in the natural small pox with the view of touching the salivary glands about the turn of the pock. He introduced the use of turbith mineral as an emetic in the gangrenous sore throat of 1764. Towards the close of his life he

read the later medical writers and embraced with avidity some of the modern opinions and modes of practice. In a sick room his talents were peculiar. He suspended pain by his soothing manner, or chased it away by his conversation, which was occasionally facetious and full of anecdotes, or serious and instructing. He was remarkably attached to all the members of his family. At the funeral of his brother, Joseph R. in 1779, after the company were assembled he rose from his seat, and, grasping the lifeless hand of his brother, said, "I declare in the presence of God and of this company, that in the whole course of our lives no angry word nor look has ever passed between this dear brother and me." He then kneeled down by the side of his coffin, and implored the favor of God to his widow and children. He was an eminent Christian. While he was not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, he thought humbly of himself, and lamented his slender attainments in religion. His piety was accompanied by benevolence and charity. He gave liberally to the poor. Such was the cheerfulness of his temper, that upon serious subjects he was never gloomy. He spoke often of death, and of the scenes, which await the soul after its separation from the body, with perfect composure. He published an inaugural dissertation on abortion, 1748, and a defence of inoculation, 1759.

REDWOOD, Abraham, a friend of learning, died at Newport, R. Island, in March 1788. He was the founder of the Redwood library, to which he gave 5000*l*.

REED, Joseph, general, president of Pennsylvania, was born in N. Jersey Aug. 27, 1741 and graduated at Princeton in 1757. He studied law with R. Stockton; also at the Temple in London. On his return he resided in Philadelphia, where he was one of the committee of correspondence in 1774 and president of the convention. He accompanied Washington to Cambridge in July 1775, and as his aid and secretary remained with him during the campaign.

In the campaign of 1776 he was adjutant general, and proved himself a brave, active, and useful officer. By direction of Washington he co-operated in the affair of Princeton by attacking the neighboring British posts. In the spring of 1777 he was appointed a general officer in the cavalry, but declined the station, though he still attended the army. He was engaged in the battle of Germantown. In 1777 he was chosen a member of congress. In May 1778 when he was a member of congress, the three commissioners from England arrived in America. Governor Johnstone, one of them, addressed private letters to F. Dana, R. Morris, and Mr. Reed to secure their influence towards the restoration of harmony, giving to the two latter intimations of honors and emoluments. But he addressed himself to men, who were firm in their attachment to America. Mr. Reed had a yet severer trial, for direct propositions were made to him in June through the agency of an accomplished American lady, known to be Mrs. Ferguson, wife of Henry Hugh F., a Scotchman, who joined the British. She assured him as from governor Johnstone, that ten thousand pounds sterling, and the best office in the gift of the crown in America should be at his disposal, if he could effect a re-union of the two countries. He replied, that *he was not worth purchasing; but, such as he was, the king of Great Britain was not rich enough to do it.* In Oct. 1778 he was chosen president of Pennsylvania, and he continued in this office till Oct. 1781. During his administration violent parties sprung up from various causes, as the paper currency, opposition to the state constitution, and personal ambition, and he was rudely assailed, as many other illustrious men have been, in the public papers, the vehicles of passion and slander. Yet he remained in office so long, as he was eligible; and then returned to the profession of the law. He was content to rest the merits of his administration on the arrangements for establishing the university, for the gradual abolition of slavery, and the demolition of proprie-

tary power. He ever enjoyed the confidence of Washington and Green. In 1784 he visited England for his health. He died March 4, 1785, aged 42. His wife was the daughter of Dennis De Berdt, an eminent merchant of London and agent for Massachusetts; his son, Jos. R. is a respected citizen of Philadelphia; his youngest son, Geo. W. R., educated at Princeton, served under Decatur in 1804; commanded the Vixen, brig of war, in the war of 1812; and died a prisoner in England. Gen. R. was pure in morals and polished in manners. He published remarks on Johnstone's speech, with papers relative to his propositions, &c. 1779; Remarks on a publication in the gazetteer, with an address to the people on the many libels &c. 1783. This was addressed to gen. Cadwallader, who replied.—*Marshall*, III. 529, 544; *Rogers*.

REESE, Thomas, D. D., minister in S. Carolina, was graduated at the college of N. Jersey in 1768, and was for several years settled over the presbyterian church at Salem, S. Carolina. He died at Charleston in Aug. 1796. He published an essay on the influence of religion in civil society, 1788; death of Christians is gain, in American preacher, 1; and the character of Haman, in vol. 11.

REEVE, Tapping, chief justice of Conn., the son of Abner R., minister of Brookhaven, L. I., was born in Oct. 1744; was graduated in 1763 at Princeton college; and entered upon the profession of the law at Litchfield, Conn., in 1772. He was a patriot in the time of the revolution. He was a judge of the superior court from 1798 till he was 70 years old. In 1792 he commenced a law school, and continued to give lectures to students at law nearly 30 years till 1820. His pupils were numerous. He died Dec. 13, 1823, aged 79. His first wife, the daughter of president Burr, was in feeble health, demanding his care, for 20 years. His only child, Aaron Burr R., died Sept. 1, 1809, aged 28.—He was not only a profound lawyer, but also an eminent Christian. Much of his time was employed in devotion. He was accusom-

ed to pray particularly for the conversion of individuals among his acquaintance. His charities were extensive. His minister said of him—"I have never known a man, who loved so many persons with such ardor, and was himself beloved by so many."—*Beecher's fun. serm.*

RHODE ISLAND, one of the United States, was first settled from Massachusetts, and its settlement was owing to religious persecution. Roger Williams in 1636 laid the foundation of the town of Providence. In 1638 John Clarke and others purchased of the Indian sachems Aquetneck, or the principal island, which was called Rhode Island, and incorporated themselves into a body politic, making choice of William Coddington as their chief magistrate. In 1644 Roger Williams, who had been sent to England as agent, obtained a patent for the Providence plantations. They were however incorporated with Rhode Island under one government in 1647, in which year the first general assembly was held. The executive power was placed in the hands of a president and four assistants. A charter was given by king Charles II in 1663, which vested the legislative power in an assembly, of which the governor and assistants were members. Nothing but allegiance was reserved to the king. Since this period the form of government has suffered very little alteration. An act was passed in 1663, declaring that all men of competent estates and good conduct, who professed Christianity, with the exception of Roman Catholics, should be admitted freemen. In 1665 the government passed an order to outlaw quakers and seize their estates, because they would not bear arms; but the people would not suffer it to be carried into effect. The toleration, which was practised in this colony from the beginning, does much honor to its founder. A quo warranto was issued against the colony in 1685. At the close of the following year Andros assumed the government; but after his imprisonment in 1689 the charter was resumed. During the war with Great Britain the inhabitants of Rhode

Island manifested a becoming spirit. This state was admitted into the union in 1789.

RICE, John H., D.D., professor in the Union theological school in Prince Edward county, Virginia, was for many years a distinguished minister in that state. The theological seminary was established in 1824. He died Sept. 3, 1831, aged 52. Memoirs of his life, prepared by Mr. Maxwell, are soon to be published. A paper of "Resolutions" was found in his pocket book, among which were the following:—"never spare person, property, or reputation, if I can do good; necessary, that I should die poor.—Endeavor to feel kindly to every one; never indulge anger, envy, jealousy towards any human being. Endeavor to act so as to advance the present comfort, the intellectual improvement, and the purity and moral good of all my fellow men." He was for some years the editor of the Virginia Evangelical and Literary magazine. He published memoirs of S. Davies; an illustration of the presbyterian church in Virginia, 1816; on the qualifications for the minister, in the quarterly register; a discourse before the foreign board of missions, 1828.

RICHARDS, James, a missionary, was born in Abington, Mass., Feb. 23, 1784; his parents, while he was young, removed to Plainfield. He graduated at Williams college in 1809, being there the associate of Mills. Having studied theology at Andover and medicine at Philadelphia, he embarked for Ceylon in Oct. 1815. Of a pulmonary disorder, which interrupted his missionary labors, he died Aug. 3, 1822, aged 28. His widow, Sarah, Bardwell of Goshen, a sister of Mr. Bardwell, the missionary, married Rev. Joseph Knight, and died at Nellore April 26, 1825. He was eminently pious and died in peace.—*Miss. herald*, 19: 241-247.

RIDGELY, Charles, a physician, the son of Nicholas R. of Dover, Delaware, was born Jan. 26, 1738. Having studied medicine in Philadelphia, he settled in Dover in 1758, and there passed his life

in extensive practice and high reputation. He was often also a member of the legislature, and a judge in several courts. He died Aug. 25, 1785, aged 47. By his first wife his son was Nicholas R., chancellor of Delaware; by his second wife his son was Henry Moore R., a senator of the U. S.; his daughter, Mary, married Dr. Wm. W. Morris, of Dover.— He was a man of intelligence, judgment, and learning, and amiable in the relations of life. Of the episcopal church he was an exemplary member. To the religious education of his children he was very attentive, deeming merely intellectual culture without the discipline of the passions and of the heart of little value. To his children and all around him he recommended the diligent study of the scriptures.—*Thacher.*

RIPLEY, Sylvanus, first professor of divinity in Dartmouth college, was a graduate of the first class in 1771 and was early ordained as a missionary among the Indians. He returned from a mission in Sept. 1772, bringing with him ten Indian boys from Cahgnawaga and the tribe at Loretto to be educated in Moor's school, of which he was the preceptor from 1775 to 1779. He was appointed professor of divinity in 1782, and was a preacher to the church connected with the college. He died, in consequence of an injury received while riding in a sleigh, in 1797, aged about 37. His widow, Abigail, the daughter of president E. Wheelock, died at Fryeburg, Maine, in April, 1818: his daughter, the wife of Judah Dana, died also in Fryeburg; his son, gen. Eleazer W. R., who was distinguished on the Canadian frontier in the war of 1812, resides in West Feliciana, Louisiana; his son, general James W. R., is the collector at Passamaquoddy, Maine.

RITTENHOUSE, David, LL. D. F. R. S., an eminent philosopher, was descended from ancestors, who emigrated from Holland, and was born in Germantown, Penns., April 8, 1732. The early part of his life was spent in agricultural employments; and his plough, the fences, and even the stones of the field were mar-

ked with figures, which denoted a talent for mathematical studies. A delicate constitution rendering him unfit for the labors of husbandry, he devoted himself to learning the trade of a clock and mathematical instrument maker. In these arts he was his own instructor. During his residence with his father in the country he made himself master of Newton's principia, which he read in the English translation of Mott. In this retired situation, while working at his trade, he planned and executed an orrery, by which he represented the revolutions of the heavenly bodies more completely, than ever before had been done. This masterpiece of mechanism was purchased by the college of N. Jersey. A second was made by him, after the same model, for the use of the college of Philadelphia. In 1770 he was induced by the urgent request of some friends, who knew his merit, to exchange his beloved retirement for a residence in Philadelphia. In this city he continued his employment for several years; and his clocks had a high reputation, and his mathematical instruments were thought superior to those imported from Europe. His first communication to the philosphical society of Philadelphia, of which he was elected a member, was a calculation of the transit of Venus, as it was to happen June 3, 1769. He was one of those appointed to observe it in the township of Norriton. This phenomenon had never been seen but twice before by any inhabitant of our earth, and would never be seen again by any person then living. The day arrived, and there was no cloud in the horizon; the observers waited for the predicted moment of observation; it came, and in the instant of contact between the planet and sun an emotion of joy so powerful was excited in the breast of Mr. Rittenhouse, that he fainted. Nov. 9th he observed the transit of Mercury. An account of these observations was published in the transactions of the society. In 1775 he was appointed one of the commissioners for settling a territorial dispute between Pennsylvania and Virginia; and to his

talents, moderation, and firmness was ascribed in a great degree its satisfactory adjustment in 1785. He assisted in determining the western limits of Pennsylvania in 1784, and the northern line of the same state in 1786. He was also called upon to assist in fixing the boundary line between Massachusetts and New York in 1787. In his excursions through the wilderness he carried with him his habits of inquiry and observation. In 1791, he was chosen president of the philosophical society as successor to Dr. Franklin, and was annually re-elected till his death. His unassuming dignity secured to him respect. Soon after he accepted the president's chair he made to the society a donation of 300*l*. He held the office of treasurer of Pennsylvania by an annual vote of the legislature from 1777 to 1789. In this period he declined purchasing the smallest portion of the public debt of the state, lest his integrity should be impeached. In 1792 he accepted the office of director of the mint of the U. S., but his ill state of health induced him to resign it in 1795. In his last illness, which was acute and short, he retained the usual patience and benevolence of his temper. He died June 26, 1796, aged 64, in the full belief of the Christian religion, and in the anticipation of clearer discoveries of the perfections of God in the eternal world. He was a man of extensive knowledge. From the French, German, and Dutch languages he derived the discoveries of foreign nations. In his political sentiments he was a republican; he was taught by his father to admire an elective and representative government; he early predicted the immense increase of talents and knowledge, which would be infused into the American mind by our republican constitutions; and he anticipated the blessed effects of our revolution in sowing the seeds of a new order of things in other parts of the world. He believed political as well as moral evil to be intruders into the society of man. In the more limited circles of private life he commanded esteem and affection. His house and his manner of living exhibited

the taste of a philosopher, the simplicity of a republican, and the temper of a Christian. He possessed rare modesty. His researches into natural philosophy gave him just ideas of the divine perfections, for his mind was not pre-occupied in early life with the fictions of ancient poets and the vices of the heathen gods. But he did not confine himself to the instructions of nature; he believed the Christian revelation. He observed as an argument in favor of its truth, that the miracles of our Savior differed from all pretended miracles in being entirely of a benevolent nature. The testimony of a man possessed of so exalted an understanding outweighs the declamation of thousands. He published an oration, delivered before the philosophical society, 1775, the subject of which is the history of astronomy, and a few memoirs on mathematical and astronomical subjects in the first four volumes of the transactions of the society.

ROANE, Spencer, judge, was born in Essex, Va., April 4, 1762, and thoroughly studied law with Mr. Wythe & in Philadelphia. He was early elected a member of the assembly; then of the council, and senate. In 1789 he was appointed a judge of the general court, and in 1794, at the age of 33, a judge of the court of errors in the place of Mr. Tazewell, who resigned. In 1819 he was one of the commissioners for locating the university. He died Sept. 4, 1822, aged 60. His wife was a daughter of Patrick Henry. In his politics he was a republican; an adherent of Mr. Jefferson. He published in the *Richmond Inquirer* several essays, signed Algernon Sydney, asserting the supremacy of the state in a question of conflicting authority between Virginia and the U. S.

ROBBINS, Chandler, D. D., minister of Plymouth Mass., the son of Philemon R., minister of Branford, Conn., was born Aug. 24, 1738, and was graduated at Yale college in 1756. Jan. 30, 1760 he was ordained at Plymouth as successor of Mr. Leonard. Here he continued till his death June 30, 1799, aged 60. His son, Samuel Prince R., minister of Marietta, died in Sept. 1830, aged 45.

He was succeeded by James Kendall. He was a man of eminent talents, and he discharged the duties of a minister of the gospel with unabating zeal and fidelity. Searching the scriptures for religious truth and coinciding in the result of his investigations with the sentiments of the founders of the first church in N. E., he inculcated the doctrines of the gospel with energy and fervor. He was unwearied in his endeavors to impress the thoughtless, and to render sinful men holy. In private and social life he was amiable and exemplary. He published a sermon on the death of E. Watson, 1767; a reply to J. Cotton; some brief remarks on a piece by J. Cotton in answer to the preceding, 1774; election sermon, 1791; at the convention; on the landing of our forefathers, 1794; before the humane society, 1796.—*Shaw's serm. on his death.*

ROBERTS, Charles, remarkable for longevity, died in Berkeley county, Virginia, Feb. 17, 1796, aged 116. He was a native of Oxfordshire, England, but had resided in America about 80 years. During his long life he never knew sickness.

ROBERTS, William, published an account of the discovery and natural history of Florida, 4to. 1763.

ROBINSON, John, minister of the English church at Leyden, a part of which first settled N. England in 1620, was born in Great Britain in 1575, and educated at Cambridge. After holding for some time a benefice near Yarmouth in Norfolk, when a society of dissenters was formed in the north of England about the year 1602, he was chosen their pastor with Clifton. Persecution drove his congregation into Holland in 1608, and he soon followed them. At Amsterdam, where they found emigrants of the same religious sentiments, they remained about a year; but as the minister, J. Smith, was unsteady in his opinions, Mr. Robinson proposed a removal to Leyden. Here they continued 11 years, and their numbers so increased, that they had in the church 300 communicants. They

were distinguished for perfect harmony among themselves and for friendly intercourse with the Dutch. Mr. Robinson, when he first went into Holland, was a most rigid separatist from the church of England; but by conversation with Dr. Ames and R. Parker he was convinced of his error and became more moderate, though he condemned the use of the liturgy and the indiscriminate admission to the sacraments. In 1613 Episcopius, one of the professors of the university of Leyden, the successor of Arminius, and of the same doctrine with him, published some theses, which he engaged to defend against all opposers. Mr. Robinson, being earnestly requested to accept the challenge by Polyander, the other professor, who was a Calvinist, held the disputation in the presence of a numerous assembly, and completely foiled Episcopius, his antagonist. In 1617, when another removal was contemplated, Mr. Robinson entered zealously into the plan of making a settlement in America. His church was liable to be corrupted by the loose habits of the Dutch, and he wished it to be planted in a country, where it might subsist in purity. The first settlers of Plymouth in 1620, who took with them Mr. Brewster, the ruling elder, were the members of his church, and it was his intention to follow them with the majority, that remained; but various disappointments prevented. He died Feb. 19, 1625, aged 49. A part of his church and his widow and children afterwards came to N. England. Isaac R., his son, died at Scituate aged above 90; John, another son, lived at Cape Ann, and his son, Abraham, died aged 102.—He was a man of good genius, quick penetration, ready wit, great modesty, integrity, and candor. His classical learning & acuteness in disputation were acknowledged by his opponents. He was also discerning and prudent in civil affairs. In his principles of church government he was himself an independent or congregationalist, being of opinion, that every church is to consist only of such, as appear to believe in and obey Christ; that

the members have a right to choose their own officers, which are pastors or teaching elders, ruling elders, and deacons; that elders, being ordained, have no power but by consent of the brethren; that all elders and churches are equal; and that only the children of communicants are to be admitted to baptism. He celebrated the supper every Lord's day. In his farewell address to the first emigrants to N. England, he said to them,—"If God reveal any thing to you by any other instrument of his, be as ready to receive it, as ever you were to receive any truth by my ministry; for I am verily persuaded—I am very confident, that the Lord has more truth yet to break forth out of his holy word. For my part, I cannot sufficiently bewail the condition of the reformed churches, who are come to a period in religion, and will go at present no further, than the instruments of their reformation. The Lutherans cannot be drawn to go beyond what Luther saw: whatever part of his will our good God has revealed to Calvin, they will rather die than embrace it. And the Calvinists, you see, stick fast where they were left by that great man of God, who yet saw not all things." He published a defence of the Brownists; justification of the separation from the church of England; people's plea for the exercise of prophesying, 1618; essays moral and divine, 1628.—*Belknap's Amer. biog.* II. 151-178.

ROBINSON, Moses, second governor of Vermont, succeeded Mr. Chittenden in 1789 and was succeeded by him in 1790. He was afterwards a senator of the U. S., in the administration of Mr. Adams. His politics were republican; he was opposed to Jay's treaty. He died at Bennington May 26, 1813, aged 72. His son, Moses R., died at Bennington in Jan. 1825, aged 61.

ROBINSON, Jonathan, chief justice of Vermont, the brother of the preceding, died at Bennington Nov. 3, 1819, aged 64. He was chosen chief justice in 1801 in the place of Mr. Smith, and succeeded him also in 1806 as a senator in

congress. He was also a senator in 1815.

RODGERS, John, D. D., minister in New York, was born in Boston, Mass., August 2, 1757. His parents having removed to Philadelphia, he was educated for the ministry by Mr. Blair. It was by means of the preaching of Mr. Whitefield, that his mind was impressed by religious truth. He was ordained March 16, 1749 at St. George's, Delaware, where his labors were very useful until July 1765, when the synod sent him to New York. Upon the death of Mr. Bostwick he became colleague pastor in the church, in Wall street, then the only presbyterian church in the city. He died in the triumph of the believer May 7, 1811, aged 83. His widow died March 15, 1812, aged 87. He was the intimate friend of president Davies, after whose death the mother, of president D. resided in his family. As a preacher he was energetic, zealous, and faithful. For his excellent character he was highly respected. Several of his sermons are found in the American preacher. His Life was published by Samuel Miller.

RODNEY, Caesar, president of Delaware, the descendant of an ancient English family, the son of William R., was born in Dover, Delaware, about 1730. He inherited a large real estate. In 1765 he was a member of the congress at New York. He early resisted the tyrannical claims of Great Britain. Being a member of the congress of 1774, he was placed on several important committees. He voted for the declaration of independence in 1776. After the first constitution of Delaware was adopted, he was the president of the state from 1778 till 1782, when he was succeeded by John Dickinson; during this difficult period his energy afforded efficient aid to Washington in the prosecution of the war. A cancer on his face, which for many years had afflicted him, was the cause of his death early in 1783. He was a man of patriotic feeling and generous character.—*Goodrich*.

ROGERS, Nathaniel, minister of Ipswich, Mass., was the son of Rev. John

Rogers of Dedham, in England, and a grandson of John Rogers, the martyr. He was born in 1598, and was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. The evils, to which his puritan principles exposed him, induced him to come to N. England. He sailed June 1, 1636; but did not cast anchor in Mass. bay till Nov. 16th. In the following year he was a member of the synod together with Mr. Partridge, who came in the same vessel. He was settled in the place of Mr. Ward as colleague with Mr. Norton at Ipswich Feb. 20, 1639, and died July 3, 1655, aged 57. His son, John, was president of Harvard college; his only daughter married Rev. Wm. Hubbard. As a preacher he possessed a lively eloquence, which charmed his hearers. Though one of the greatest men among the first settlers of N. E., he was very humble, modest, and reserved. He published a letter to a member of the house of commons in 1643, in which he pleads for a reformation of church affairs, and he left in manuscript a vindication of the congregational church government in Latin. *Magn.* III. 104-108.

ROGERS, Ezekiel first minister of Rowley Mass., a cousin of the preceding, was born in England in 1590, the son of Richard Rogers of Wethersfield. After being educated at Cambridge, he became the chaplain of sir Francis Barrington. His preaching was in a strain of oratory, which delighted his hearers. He afterwards received the benefice of Rowley, where his benevolent labors were attended with great success. At length his nonconformity obliged him to seek a refuge from persecution in New England, where he arrived in 1638, bringing with him a number of respectable families. He commenced the plantation at Rowley in April 1639, and Dec. 3, was ordained. He died after a lingering sickness Jan. 23, 1661, aged 70. His 3d wife was the daughter of John Wilson. His library he bequeathed to Harvard college, and his house and lands to the town for the support of the ministry. In the latter part of his life it pleased God to overwhelm him with calamities. A fall from his

horse deprived him of the use of his right hand; much of his property was consumed by fire; and he buried two wives and all his children. He was pious, zealous, and persevering. His feeble health induced him when in England to study the science of medicine. Though his strong passions sometimes misled him; yet he was so humble as readily to acknowledge his error. He preached the election sermon in 1643, in which he vehemently exhorted his hearers never to choose the same man governor for two successive years; but his exhortation was disregarded, for Mr. Winthrop was re-elected.—*Magnalia*, III. 101-104.

ROGERS, John, president of Harvard college, was graduated in this seminary in 1649. He was the son of N. Rogers, with whom he preached some time as an assistant at Ipswich, but at length his inclination to the study of physic withdrew his attention from theology. After the death of president Oakes he was elected his successor in April 1682, and was installed Aug. 13, 1683. He died suddenly July 2, 1684, the day after commencement, aged 53, and was succeeded by Increase Mather. He was remarkable for the sweetness of his temper, and he united to unfeigned piety the accomplishments of the gentleman. His wife was Elizabeth Dennison; his daughter married president Leverett; his son, Daniel, a physician in Ipswich, died in a snow-storm on Hampton beach Dec. 1, 1722, leaving a son, Daniel, the minister of Littleton, who died Nov. 1782, aged 75; his son, Nathaniel, was the minister of Portsmouth, and died, Oct. 3, 1723, aged 53; his son, John, the minister of Ipswich, died Dec. 28, 1745, aged 78, leaving three sons, who were ministers,—John of Kittery, who in Oct. 16, 1773, aged, 81, Nathaniel of Ipswich, a colleague, who died in 1775, aged 72, and Daniel of Exeter, who died in Dec. 1785, aged 79. John R., the minister of Gloucester, who died Oct. 4, 1782, aged 63, was the son of J. R. of Kittery, or Eliot. Truly this was a family of ministers.—*Magn.* IV. 130.

ROGERS, Robert, major, the son of James R., an Irishman, an early settler of Dunbarton, N. H., commanded a company in the war of 1755, and "Rogers' Rangers" were celebrated for their exploits. March 13, 1758 with 170 men he fought 100 French and 600 Indians; after losing 100 men & killing 150 he retreated. In 1759 he was sent by Amherst from Crown Point to destroy the Indian village of St. Francis, which service was performed; 200 Indians were killed. Obligated to return by the way of the Conn. river, the party suffered great hardships. After serving in the Cherokee war he was appointed in 1766 governor of Michillimackinac. Accused of a plot for plundering the fort and joining the French, he was sent in irons to Montreal and tried by a court martial. In 1769 he went to England and was presented to the king; but was soon imprisoned for debt. In the war of the revolution he joined the enemy, and, while commanding a corps at an outpost near Marro-neck, narrowly escaped being taken prisoner Oct. 21, 1776 by a party sent out by lord Stirling. He soon went to England. His name is included in the act of N. H. against Tories of Nov. 19, 1778. His father was shot in the woods, being mistaken for a bear; his brother, capt. James R., died at Louisbourg; his brother, Richard, was slain in 1756.—He published a concise account of N. America, London, 1765; Journals of the French war, 1765; this was republished, entitled, Reminiscences of the French war, with the life of Stark, 12mo. Concord, 1831.

ROGERS, William, D. D., a minister, in Philadelphia, was born at Newport, R. I., July 22, 1751, and was the first student at the college of R. I.; graduating in 1769. In May 1771 he was ordained over the first baptist church in Philadelphia. During 5 years he was a chaplain in the army. In 1789 he was appointed professor of belles lettres in the college of Philadelphia, which office he resigned in 1812. He died April 24, 1824, aged 73. He published a sermon on the death of Rev. O. Hart, 1796.

ROMEYN, Theodorick Dirck, D. D., minister of Schenectady, N. Y., the son of Nicholas R., was born Jan. 12, 1744 at New Barbadoes, N. Jersey. His early studies were directed by his brother, Thomas R., then a minister in Delaware. He graduated at Princeton in 1765; ordained by the Coetus over the Dutch church in Ulster county May 14, 1766, and afterwards installed at Hackensack, where he remained until his removal to Schenectady in Nov. 1784. In 1797 he was appointed professor of theology in the Dutch church. The establishment of the college at Schenectady is principally to be ascribed to his efforts. He died April 16, 1804, aged 60. His colleague, Mr. Meyer, represents him as a son of thunder in the pulpit. He was highly instrumental in promoting the independence of the Dutch churches, or their separation from the jurisdiction of Holland. His only son, Dr. John B. R., successively minister of Rhinebeck, Schenectady, Albany, and Cedar street, N. York, died Feb. 22, 1825, aged 46; whose sermons were published 2 vols. 1816.

ROOT, Jesse, judge, a patriot of the revolution, the son of Ebenezer R., and grandson of Thomas R., both of whom removed from Northampton to Coventry, Conn., was born in Jan. 1737; his mother was Sarah Strong, daughter of Joseph S., also from Northampton. Having graduated at Princeton college in 1756, he preached about three years, and then in consequence of the circumstances of his family was induced to study law. In 1763 he was admitted to the bar. Residing at Hartford, early in 1777 he raised a company and marched to join the army of Washington, and was made a lieutenant colonel. From May 1779 till the close of the war he was a member of congress. In 1789 he was appointed a judge of the superior court and was chief justice from 1796 till his resignation in 1807, on reaching the age of 70. He died March 29, 1822, aged 85. As a judge he was learned and dignified. He was through life a man of exemplary piety. To the great

doctrines of the gospel he was ever strongly attached; and he abounded in acts of charity. At the age of 85 he was accustomed to attend prayer meetings and religious conferences. In the evening of his death he said, "I set out on a pleasant journey in the morning, and I shall get through to night."

ROSS, George, judge, a patriot of the revolution, the son of an episcopal minister at New Castle, Delaware, was born in 1730. Having studied law with his brother in Philadelphia, he settled in Lancaster. Being a member of congress from 1774 to 1777, he signed the declaration of independence. For his public services the people of the county voted him 150*l.* out of the treasury; but he declined to receive it, deeming it the duty of a representative of the people to promote the public welfare without expecting pecuniary rewards. In April 1779 he was appointed a judge of the court of admiralty. He died of a sudden attack of the gout in July 1779, aged 49. While he was a patriotic citizen and a learned and skilful lawyer, he was also kind and affectionate at home.—*Goodrich.*

RUSH, Benjamin, M. D., a physician, descended from ancestors, who early emigrated from England to Pennsylvania. He was born at Byberry, 14 miles north east of Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1745. After the death of his father, his mother sent him to the academy of his uncle, Dr. Finley, in Nottingham, Maryland, where he lived eight years and became deeply impressed with moral and religious sentiments. Having graduated at Princeton in 1760, he studied physic with Redman and Shippen, and also at Edinburgh from 1766 to 1768. He returned to Philadelphia in 1769, and was elected the professor of chemistry in the college; in 1791 he was appointed professor of medicine. In his practice he relied much on the lancet and on cathartic medicines. In the yellow fever of 1793, when 4,044 persons died, he successfully resorted to his favorite remedies. Being a member of congress in 1776, his name is affixed to the declaration of independence. In 1777

he was appointed physician general of the hospital in the middle military department; in 1787 he was a member of the convention for adopting the constitution of the U. S.; and for the last 14 years of his life treasurer of the U. S. mint. He was president of the society for the abolition of slavery; vice-president of the Philadelphia Bible society; and connected also with many other charitable and literary societies. His short Inquiry into the effect of ardent spirits upon the human body and mind was a most valuable treatise and one of the earliest productions on the subject of temperance. He also wrote against the use of tobacco, describing the effect of its habitual use on health, morals, and property. His zeal for the interests of learning induced him to be one of the founders of Dickinson college at Carlisle; he also eloquently advocated the universal establishment of free schools. He died of the pleurisy, after an illness of five days, April 19, 1813, aged 67. His wife was Julia, the daughter of Richard Stockton. Nine children survived him. Richard Rush, his son, was secretary of the treasury in the administration of John Q. Adams; in p. 595 of this book he is said by mistake to have been secretary of *state*. Dr. Rush was one of the most eminent physicians and most learned medical writers of our country. His writings contain many expressions of piety. It was his usual practice at the close of each day to read to his collected family a chapter in the Bible and to address God in prayer. His character is fully described in Thacher's medical biography, where may be found a list of the subjects of his various writings. His medical works are in six vols. He published also a vol. of Essays, literary, moral, and philosophical, 1798.—*Thacher*, II. 29-71.

RUSH, Jacob, LL. D., judge, brother of the preceding, was born in 1746; graduated at Princeton college in 1765; and was for many years president of the court of common pleas for Philadelphia, where he died Jan. 5, 1820, aged 74. In the controversy between Dickinson and Reed,

he was a writer on the side of the former. He published his Charges on moral and religious subjects, 1803.

RUSSELL, James, a councillor of Mass., was the descendant of Richard R., who settled at Charlestown in 1640 and was treasurer of the colony. He was born in C. Aug. 16, 1715, and died April 24, 1798, aged 82. He discharged the duties of a judge, and of other public offices, which he sustained, with the greatest fidelity. To the poor he was a steady and liberal friend. He respected the institutions of the gospel, and, while his family and his closet witnessed his constant devotions, his life adorned the religion, which he professed. In his last illness he was supported and consoled by the truths of the gospel. His son, Thomas Russell, one of the first merchants in the U. S., and distinguished for his beneficence to the poor, died in Boston April 8, 1796, aged 55.

RUTGERS, Henry, colonel, a patriot of the revolution, fought at Brooklyn heights. The British occupied his house as a hospital, and barracks. In 1807 he delivered an address on laying the corner stone of the Reformed Dutch church in Orchard street. He died in Feb. 1830, aged 84. He was a respected, useful citizen of New York; in his politics a decided partizan, but never engaging in any important measure without making it a special subject of prayer. It were well if politicians would follow his example; there would then be likely to be in their movements less of greedy selfishness and vindictive passion and more of disinterestedness and of virtuous calmness. Being very rich, col. Rutgers was abundant in his charities for almost all public objects and towards numerous individuals. He expended for others an immense sum. In one instance he received a note, in which the writer, then at the door, begged his assistance, intimating, that in the failure of it he should kill himself. He conversed with the young man, and found, that he had ruined himself by gambling. But he cautiously interposed and saved him from the meditated crime and rescued

him from misery; and the same young man became respectable and pious.—*Mc Murray's serm.*

RUTLEDGE, John, chief justice of the U. S., was the son of Dr. John R., who with his brother, Andrew, a lawyer, emigrated from Ireland to Charleston about 1735. Having studied law at the temple, he returned to Charleston in 1761, and soon proved himself an able lawyer and accomplished orator. He took an early and distinguished part in support of the liberties of his country at the commencement of the late revolution. He was a member of the first congress in 1774. When the temporary constitution of S. Carolina was established in March 1776, he was appointed the president, and commander in chief of the colony. He continued in this station till the adoption of the new constitution in March 1778, to which he refused to give his assent. He was opposed to it, because it annihilated the council, reducing the legislative authority from three to two branches, and was too democratic in its features. In 1799, however, he was chosen governor, with the authority in conjunction with the council to do whatever the public safety required. He soon took the field at the head of the militia. All the energies of the state were called forth. During the siege of Charleston at the request of gen. Lincoln he left the city, that the executive authority might be preserved, though the capital should fall. Having called a general assembly in Jan. 1782, he addressed them in a speech, in which he depicted the perfidy, rapine, and cruelty, which stained the British arms. In 1784 he was a judge of the court of chancery; in 1789 a judge of the supreme court of the U. S.; in 1791 chief justice of S. C.; and in 1796 chief justice of the U. S. He died in July 1800. He was a man of eminent talents, patriotism, decision, and firmness. His son, gen. John R., a distinguished member of congress, died at Philadelphia Sept. 1, 1819, aged 53.

RUTLEDGE, Edward, governor of South Carolina, brother of the preceding; was born in Charleston in Nov. 1749. In

1769 he went to England to complete his legal education at the Temple, and returned in 1773. In his practice he would not engage in a cause, which he did not believe to be just. His powers of persuasion were not employed to support iniquity or to shield oppression. Being a member of congress from 1774 to 1777, he signed the declaration of independence. He had much of the esteem and confidence of Washington. He commanded a company of the militia in 1779, when the British were driven from Port Royal island. Being taken a prisoner in 1780, he was sent with others to St. Augustine and detained nearly a year. After he was exchanged he resided near Philadelphia till the evacuation of Charleston by the enemy in Dec. 1782. After an exile of almost three years he returned and resumed his profession. In 1798 he was elected governor. He died Jan. 23, 1800, aged 50. By his wife the daughter of Henry Middleton, he had a son, major Henry M. R. of Tennessee, and a daughter. He had great address in moderating those collisions, which often produce duels. His eloquence was less vehement than that of his brother, John, but more insinuating and conciliatory.

SALTONSTALL, Gurdon, governor of Conn., was born in Haverhill, Mass. March 27, 1666, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1684. His father was col. Nathan, the son of Richard of Watertown, who was the son of sir Richard S. He was ordained Nov. 25, 1691 minister of New London, where he continued for several years, highly esteemed. In 1707 by the advice of the clergy he was persuaded to undertake the chief direction of the civil affairs of the colony, and he was annually chosen governor till his death Sept. 24, 1724, aged 58. He was both a profound divine and a consummate statesman. The complexion of the Saybrook platform was owing to his desire of bringing the mode of church government somewhat nearer to the presbyterian form. To a quick perception and a glowing imagination he united correctness of judgment. The majesty of his

eye and deportment was softened by the features of benevolence. As an orator the music of his voice, the force of his argument, the beauty of his allusions, the ease of his transitions, and the fulness of his diction gave him a high rank. His temper was warm; but he had been taught the art of self command, for he was a Christian. His widow, Mary, the daughter of William Whittingham, and the relict of Wm. Clark, died in Jan. 1780. She was distinguished for her intelligence, wit, wisdom, and piety. To Harvard college she bequeathed 1,000*l.* for two students designed for the ministry.

SALTONSTALL, Nathaniel, a physician, a descendant of Richard, the brother of the preceding, was the son of Richard S., a judge of the supreme court of Mass., and was born at Haverhill Feb. 10, 1746. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1766, and died at Haverhill May 15, 1815, aged 69. His maternal ancestor was gov. Leverett; his son, Leverett S., is a senator of Massachusetts. While his brothers were royalists, Dr. S. was a whig of the revolution. He was an intelligent, skilful, humane physician, a friend of science and religion, and highly respected by his fellow citizens.—*Thacher; 2 Hist. col. iv.*

SANDEMAN, Robert, the founder of the sect of Sandemanians, was born at Perth in Scotland about the year 1718, and educated at St. Andrew's. Having married a daughter of Mr. Glass, he became one of his followers. He represented faith as the mere operation of intellect, and maintained, that men were justified without holiness, merely on speculative belief. This faith, however, he contended, would always, wherever it existed, produce the Christian virtues; so that his system cannot be charged with opening a door to licentiousness. In 1762 he went to London and established a congregation. He came to America in Oct. 1764, and from Boston he went to Danbury. In that town he gathered a church in July 1765. Having established several societies in N.

E., he died at Danbury April 2, 1771, aged 53. He published an answer to Hervey's Theron and Aspasio in 2 vols. 8vo. 1757. This work is ingenious, though it exhibits a great deal of asperity. Mr. Hervey himself acknowledged, that the author had pointed out some errors in his writings, and had the most exalted views of divine grace.

SARGEANT, Nathaniel Peaslee, chief justice of the supreme court of Mass., the son of Christopher S. of Methuen, was graduated at Harvard college in 1750. In 1776 he was appointed a judge of the superior court, and chief justice in Dec. 1789. He died at Haverhill in Oct. 1791, aged 60.

SAVAGE, Edward, a painter, was born at Princeton, Mass., in 1761. He was at first a goldsmith. After studying for a while under West in London, he repaired to Italy. Before he went abroad he painted the Washington family, and, finding no engraver, engraved the picture himself. Of his print, it is said, that he sold 9,000 copies at 9 doll. each. He was a man of good talents; but his attention was too much divided among different pursuits to allow of his attaining the highest eminence as a painter. He commenced a museum in New York, and brought it to Boston; where it is a part of the New England museum. He died at Princeton, Mass., in July 1817, aged 56.—*Knapp's lect.*

SCAMMELL, Alexander, colonel, a soldier of the revolution, was born in Mendon, now Milford, Mass., and graduated at Harvard college in 1769. He studied law with general Sullivan; assisted capt. Holland in surveys for his map of New Hampshire; and 1775 was appointed brigade major, and in 1776 colonel. In the battle of Saratoga in 1777 he was wounded. About 1780 he was adjutant general of the American armies, and deservedly popular. At the siege of York town, being officer of the day Sept. 30, 1781, while reconnoitering he was surprised by a party of the enemy's horse, and after being taken prisoner was inhumanly wounded. Being conveyed to

Williamsburg, he died of his wound Oct. 6. Gen. Brooks and gen. Dearborn each named a son after their friend.

SCHUYLER, Peter, mayor of the city of Albany, was much distinguished for his patriotism, and for the influence, which he possessed over the Indians. In the year 1691 he headed a party of 300 Mohawks and with about the same number of English made a bold attack upon the French settlements at the north end of lake Champlain. He slew 300 of the enemy. Such was the authority of colonel Schuyler with the five nations, that whatever Quider, (for so they called him, as they could not pronounce Peter,) recommended, had the force of law. In 1710 he went to England at his own expense, taking with him five Indian chiefs, for the purpose of exciting the government to vigorous measures against the French in Canada. The chief command in New York devolved upon him as the eldest member of the council in 1719; but in the following year governor Burnet arrived. He often warned the New England colonies of expeditions meditated against them by the French and Indians.—*Smith's N. Y.* 66—152.

SCHUYLER, Philip, a major general in the revolutionary war, received this appointment from congress June 19, 1775. He was directed to proceed from New York to Ticonderoga, to secure the lakes, and to make preparations for entering Canada. Being taken sick in Sept. the command devolved upon Montgomery. On his recovery he devoted himself zealously to the management of the affairs in the northern department. The superintendence of the Indian concerns claimed much of his attention. On the approach of Burgoyne in 1777 he made every exertion to obstruct his progress; but the evacuation of Ticonderoga by St. Clair occasioning unreasonable jealousies in regard to Schuyler in N. England, he was in Aug. superseded by Gates, and congress directed an inquiry to be made into his conduct. It was a matter of extreme chagrin to him to be recalled at the moment, when he was

about to face the enemy. He afterwards, though not in the regular service, rendered important services to his country in the military transactions of New York. He was a member of the old congress, and when the present government of the U. S. commenced its operations in 1789, he was appointed with Rufus King a senator from his native state. In 1797 he was again appointed a senator in the place of Aaron Burr. He died at Albany Nov. 18, 1804, aged 72. His daughter married gen. Hamilton. Another daughter married John B. Church, an Englishman, contractor for the French army in the revolutionary war, and afterwards member of parliament, who died April 1818; she died in 1814. Distinguished by strength of intellect and upright intentions, he was wise in the contrivance and enterprising and persevering in the execution of plans of public utility. In private life he was dignified, but courteous, a pleasing and instructive companion, affectionate in his domestic relations, and just in all his dealings.—*Marshall*, II. 297, 301-306; III. 3, 4, 226-253, 273; IV. 449.

SCOTT, Charles, brigadier general, governor of Kentucky, was a Virginia soldier of the revolution. His commission of brigadier is dated April 2, 1777. He was governor from 1808 to 1812, when he was succeeded by Shelby. He died Oct. 22, 1807, aged 74.

SCREVEN, Thomas, brigadier general, was a descendant of Wm. S., who early came to this country, and, after marrying at Piscataway a Miss Cutts, removed to Cooper's river in 1683, founding the first baptist church in Charleston. He commanded the militia, when that state was invaded from East Florida in Nov. 1778. While a party of the enemy was marching from Sunbury towards Savannah, he had repeated skirmishes with them at the head of a hundred militia. In an engagement at Midway, the place of his residence, he was wounded by a musket ball, and fell from his horse. Several of the British immediately came up, and, upbraiding him with the man-

ner, in which a captain Moore had been killed, discharged their pieces at him. He died soon after of his wounds. Few officers had done more for their country, and few men were more esteemed and beloved for their virtues in private life.

SEABURY, Samuel, D. D., first bishop of the episcopal church in the U. S., the son of Mr. Seabury, congregational minister at Groton and afterwards episcopal minister at New London, was born in 1728. After being graduated at Yale college in 1751, he went to Scotland for the purpose of studying medicine; but his attention being soon directed to theology he took orders in London in 1753. On his return to this country he was settled in the ministry at Brunswick in New Jersey. In the beginning of 1757 he removed to Jamaica on L. Island; and thence in Dec. 1766 to West Chester. In this place he remained till the commencement of the war, when he went into the city of New York. At the return of peace he settled in New London. In 1784 he went to England to obtain consecration as bishop of the episcopal church of this state, but meeting with some obstruction to the accomplishment of his wishes, he went to Scotland, where, Nov. 14th, he was consecrated by three nonjuring bishops. After this period he discharged for a number of years at New London the duties of his office in an exemplary manner. He died Feb. 25, 1796, aged 68. He published the duty of considering our ways, 1789; a discourse at the ordination of R. Fowle, 1791; and two vol. of sermons, which evince a vigorous and well informed mind. After his death a supplementary volume was published in 1798.

SEDGWICK, Theodore, LL. D., judge, born at West Hartford, Conn., in May 1746, was a descendant of Robert S., an early settler and distinguished military officer of Mass., residing at Charlestown. His father, Benj. S., relinquishing mercantile business, removed to Cornwall, and at his death left a widow and six children. Of these Theodore S. was the youngest son. He settled as a lawyer at

Sheffield, then at Stockbridge in 1785. In the war of the revolution he was an aid to gen. Thomas in 1776 in the expedition to Canada; and in the Shay's rebellion he exerted himself most zealously in its suppression. In 1785 and 1786 he was a member of congress; also from 1789 to 1796. From 1796 to 1798 he was a senator of the U. S. In 1799 he was a member of the house and was chosen speaker. From 1802 till his death he was a judge of the supreme court of Mass. He died at Boston Jan. 24, 1813, aged 66, and was buried at Stockbridge. His son, Henry D. S., a lawyer of N. York, died at Stockbridge about 1831; his son, Robert S., is a lawyer in the city of New York; his daughter, Catherine S., is known by her various writings. His life was active and useful. As his attachments and aversions were strong, he was zealous as a politician; in his manners he was dignified, and his habits were social. He was a communicant in the church of Dr. Channing at Boston.

SERGEANT, John, missionary among the Indians, was born at Newark, N. Jersey, in 1710, and was graduated in 1729 at Yale college, where he was afterwards a tutor for four years. In Oct. 1734 he went to Houssatonnoc, an Indian village in the western part of Massachusetts, and began to preach to the Indians. That he might be enabled to administer to them the Christian ordinances he was ordained at Deerfield Aug. 31, 1735. He died at Stockbridge July 27, 1749, aged 48. Jonathan Edwards succeeded him. His son, Dr. Erastus S., died at Stockbridge in Nov. 1814, aged 72; his son, John S., 60 years a missionary to the Indians at New Stockbridge, N. Y., died Sept. 8, 1824, aged 77.—He was supported in part by the commissioners of the society for propagating the gospel, and in part by individuals in England, whose munificence reached him through the hands of Dr. Colman of Boston. He had baptized 129 Indians, and 42 were communicants at the time of his death. With great labor he translated the whole of the new testament, excepting the rev-

elation, into the Indian language, and several parts of the old testament. In his life he was just, kind, and benevolent. The Houssatonnoc or Stockbridge Indians now live at New Stockbridge in the state of New York, and were for many years under the care of his son. He published a letter to Dr. Colman on the education of the children of the Indians, and a sermon on the causes and danger of delusions in religion, 1743.—*Hopkins' memoirs of Houss. Indians; Panoplist*, II.

SEWALL, Samuel, chief justice of the supreme court of Mass., was born at Bishop-Stoke, England, March 28, 1652. His father, Henry, had before this time been in America and in 1634 began the settlement of Newbury. He finally established himself in this country in 1661, when his son was nine years old. In his childhood judge Sewall was under the instruction of Mr. Parker of Newbury. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1671, and afterwards preached for a short time. In 1688 he went to England. In 1692 he was appointed in the new charter one of the council, in which station he continued till 1725. He was made one of the judges in 1692, and chief justice of the superior court in 1718. This office as well as that of judge of probate for Suffolk he resigned in 1723 on account of infirmities. He died Jan. 1, 1730, aged 77. His brothers were John and Stephen. His wife, Hannah, was the only child of John Hull. His daughter, Elizabeth, married Grove Hirst, and her daughter married sir Wm. Pepperell; his daughter, Mary, married S. Gerrish, and Judith married Wm. Cooper in 1720, but died in the same year. By his wife he received a large fortune, 30,000*l.* in six pences, which he employed for the glory of God and the advantage of men. Eminent for piety, wisdom, and learning, in all the relations of life he exhibited the Christian virtues, and secured universal respect. For a long course of years he was a member of the old South church, and one of its greatest ornaments. He was constant in his attendance upon pub-

lic worship, keeping his bible before him to try every doctrine. He read the sacred volume every morning and evening in his family, and his prayers with his household ascended to heaven. A friend to every follower of Christ, he was liberal, hospitable, and benevolent. For the praying Indians at Natick he at his own expense built a house of worship; and he uniformly, as a member of the council and of the society for propagating the gospel, exerted himself for the benefit of his copper colored brethren. He deeply felt also for the enslaved negroes. Between 1700 and 1710 he published "The Selling of Joseph," in which he advocated their rights. He was critically acquainted with the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. In his last sickness he was resigned, patient, and composed, placing his whole dependence for salvation upon the Redeemer. He left behind him several vols. of copies of letters, and a diary in three volumes, which embraces about forty years. From this it appears, that as one of the judges at the trial of the Salem witches in 1692 he concurred in the sentence of condemnation; but he afterwards of his own accord made a confession of his error. It was read by his minister, Mr. Willard, on a day of public fast, and is preserved in his diary. He published an answer to queries respecting America, 1690; proposals, touching the accomplishment of the prophecies, 4to, 1713; a description of the new heavens and earth, 4to, 2d edit. 1727.—*Prince's fun. serm.*

SEWALL, Joseph, D. D., minister in Boston, the son of the preceding, was born Aug. 26, 1688, & was graduated at Harvard college in 1707. Having evinced a serious disposition from his earliest days, he now directed his attention to the study of theology. Though a member of one of the first families in the country, he sought no worldly object, it being his supreme desire to serve God in the gospel of his Son. He was ordained the minister of the old south church in Boston, as colleague with Mr. Pemberton, Sept. 16, 1713. After surviving three colleagues,

Pemberton, Prince, and Cumming, he died June 27, 1769, aged 80, in the 56th year of his ministry. His colleague, Samuel Blair, was dismissed in Oct. of the same year, and in 1771 John Bacon and John Hunt were ordained ministers of this church. Dr. Sewall possessed respectable abilities, and was well acquainted with classical learning. In 1724 he was chosen president of Harvard college, but such was his humility and the elevation of his views, that he declined the appointment, wishing rather to continue in the office of a minister of the gospel. His chief glory was the love of God and the zeal to do good, for which he was conspicuous among his brethren. Few ministers have ever lived with such uniform reference to the great end of their office. Deeply interested himself in the truths of religion, he reached the hearts of his hearers; and sometimes his voice was so modulated by his feelings, and elevated with zeal, as irresistibly to seize the attention. Though he was deliberate and cautious, he was courageous in withstanding error. He could sacrifice every thing for peace but duty, and truth, and holiness. During his last illness, which continued for a number of months, he was remarkable for his submission and patience. While he acknowledged himself to be an unprofitable servant, he looked to the atoning sacrifice of Christ for pardon. He spoke of dying with cheerfulness. Sometimes he was heard to say with great pathos, "come, Lord Jesus, come quickly." At length he died as one, who was assured of a happy immortality. He married Oct. 29, 1713, Elizabeth Walley, who died before him. Only one child survived him, his son, Samuel, who was a deacon in the church from 1763 to 1771. He published a sermon on family religion, 1716; on the death of Wait Winthrop, 1717; of king George I, Thomas Lewis, and Samuel Hirst, 1727; of his father 1730; Benjamin Wadsworth, 1737; Josiah Willard, 1756; Thomas Prince, 1758; Alexander Cumming, 1763; a caveat against covetousness, 1713; election ser-

mon, 1724; on a day of prayer for the rising generation, 1728; at the ordination of three missionaries, 1733; fast sermon, before the general court, 1740; sermon at Thursday lecture; the Holy Spirit convincing the world of sin, of of righteousness, and of judgment, four sermons, 1741; on a day of prayer; on the love of our neighbor, 1742; sermon on Revelation v. 11, 12, 1745; on the reduction of Havana, 1762.—*Chauncy's fun. sermon; Wisner's hist.* 98.

SEWALL, Stephen, chief justice of the superior court of Mass., the nephew of Samuel Sewall, was the son of major Stephen Sewall of Salem. His mother was Margaret, the daughter of Jonathan Mitchell. He was born in Dec. 1702, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1721. Having instructed a school in Marblehead for several years, he began to preach with great acceptance. In 1725 he was chosen a tutor in the college, and he filled this office till 1739, when he was called to take a seat on the bench of the superior court. On the death of chief justice Dudley in 1752 he was appointed to succeed him, though not the senior judge. He was also soon elected a member of the council and continued such till his death, though it was with difficulty, that he could be prevailed upon to accept the appointment, as he questioned the propriety of sustaining at the same time the two offices. After a useful and honorable life he died Sept. 10, 1760, aged 57. His estate was insolvent. He was distinguished for genius and learning. He united an uncommon degree quickness of apprehension with a deeply penetrating and capacious mind. As a tutor, he proved, that there was a perfect consistency between the most vigorous and resolute exertion of authority and the most gentle and complacent manners. Though he was a very humble and modest man he supported the dignity of a judge. He was an exemplary Christian, and while he constantly attended upon the institutions of the gospel, he offered up sacrifices to the Lord in his own house, though, as he was never

married, his family cannot be supposed to have had the deepest interest in his affections. His charity to those in want was so great, that it has been thought excessive. He had a deep reverence of the Supreme Being, and often spoke with approbation of the circumstance in the character of sir Matthew Hale, that he never mentioned the name of God without making a pause in his discourse.—*Mayhew's fun. serm.*

SEWALL, Stephen, first Hancock professor of Hebrew in Harvard college, descended from Henry S. of Newbury by his second son, John. He was born at York, Maine, in April 1734, and was graduated in 1761. He succeeded Mr. Monis in 1762. Hebrew had sunk into contempt in the hands of Mr. Monis, but it was now brought into honor. When Mr. Hancock founded the professorship of Hebrew, he was inaugurated June 17, 1765, and continued in office above 20 years. He took an early part in the revolution. After he lost his professorship, he led a very retired life till his death July 23, 1804, aged 70. His lectures proved him to have possessed an elegant taste. He published a Hebrew grammar, 8vo, 1763; oratio funebris in obitum D. Edvardi Holyoke, 1769; an oration on the death of professor Winthrop, 1779; translation of the first book of Young's night thoughts in Latin, 1780; carmina sacra, quæ Latine. *Graceque condidit America*, 1789; the scripture account of the Schechinah, 1794; the scripture history, relating to the overthrow of Sodom and Gomorrha, and to the origin of the salt sea, or lake of Sodom, 1796. He wrote an admirable Chaldee and English dictionary, which is in the library of Harvard college.

SEWALL, Jonathan, attorney gen. of Mass., a descendant of Henry S., was the nephew of chief justice Stephen S. Having lost his parents in early life, he was educated by the charity of his friends, and graduated at Harvard college in 1748; taught school in Salem till 1756; then studied law with judge Chambers Russell of Lincoln; and commenced the

practice in Charlestown. About 1767 he was appointed attorney general. Being a tory in the revolution, he retired from this country in 1775, and resided in Bristol. In 1788 he went to Halifax. He died soon afterwards. His wife was Esther, daughter of Edmund Quincy of Quincy. One of his sons was attorney general and the other chief justice of Canada. He had an insinuating eloquence, was an acute and learned lawyer, and one of the finest writers of his day in N. England. He wrote various political papers, the chief of which, signed Massachusettsensis, were answered by J. Adams, under whose name an account of them is given.

SEWALL, David, LL. D., judge, a descendant of John, the second son of Henry S., who lived in Newbury in 1634, was born at York, Maine, and graduated at Harvard college in 1755, being a classmate and friend of John Adams. In 1777 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Mass.; and in 1789 judge of the district court of the U. S. He died at York Oct. 22, 1825, aged 90. He was an honest lawyer; a learned and upright judge; a sincere patriot; and an exemplary Christian.

SEWALL, Jonathan Mitchell, a poet, was born in York in 1749. Being adopted by his uncle, chief justice Stephen S., he studied law, & in 1774 was register of probate for Grafton county, N. H. He afterwards removed to Portsmouth, where he died March 29, 1808, aged 59. His ode of War and Washington was celebrated and sung in the revolutionary war. A volume of his poems was published, 1801.—*Spec. Amer. poet.* i. 198.

SEWALL, Samuel, LL. D., chief justice of Mass., the grandson of Joseph S., the minister of Boston, was born in Boston Dec. 11, 1757; his mother was a daughter of Edmund Quincy. He graduated at Harvard college in 1776. He settled at Marblehead and in 1797 was a member of congress; in 1800 he was placed upon the bench of the supreme court of Mass. After the death of judge Parsons in 1815 he was appointed chief

justice. He died suddenly at Wiscasset June 8, 1814, aged 56, and was succeeded by chief justice Parker. The gentlemen of the bar erected a monument to his memory. His sons, Samuel and Edmund Q., are ministers of Burlington and Danvers.—*Knapp's biog.* 219-231.

SEYBERT, Adam, Dr., a member of congress for 9 years from Philadelphia, died at Paris May 2, 1825, bequeathing 1,000 doll. for educating the deaf and dumb, and 500 doll. to the orphan asylum, Philadelphia. He was a man of science and benevolence, and was particularly skilful as a chemist and mineralogist. He published a valuable work, *Statistical Annals of U. S. from 1789 to 1818*, 4to.

SHAYS, Daniel, captain, the leader of the rebels in Mass. in 1787, was a captain in the revolutionary war. In the rebellion he appeared at Springfield at the head of 2,000 men and attempted to seize the arsenal; but his forces were dispersed by gen. Shepherd. He next assembled a force at Pelham; but in Feb. 1787 gen. Lincoln by a forced march surprised the rebels and took 150 prisoners, and put an end to the insurrection. Such was the lenity of the government, that not a man was executed. Even Shays, after hiding himself a year or two in Vermont, obtained a pardon. He removed to Sparta, in N. York. In his old age he had a pension of 20 dollars a month for his revolutionary services. He died Sept. 29, 1825, aged 85. The clemency, which he experienced, and which is honorable to Mass., made him a good citizen.

SHELBY, Isaac, colonel, the first governor of Kentucky, was a soldier of the revolution and distinguished himself in the battle of King's mountain; also on the Thames in Upper Canada in the war of 1812. He was governor from 1792 to 1796, when he was succeeded by Garrard; he also succeeded Scott in 1812 and was succeeded by Madison in 1816. He died in Lincoln county July 13, 1826, at an advanced age.

SHEPARD, Thomas, minister of Cambridge, Mass. was born near North-

ampton, England, Nov. 5, 1605, and was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. While in this seminary it pleased God in infinite mercy to awaken him from his natural state of thoughtlessness and sin, to convince him, that he had been entirely selfish in his desires and conduct, to inspire him with holy principles, and to render him a humble disciple of Jesus Christ. He met afterwards with many kinds of temptations ; but, as he said, he was never tempted to Arminianism, his own experience so perfectly confuting the freedom of the will. After he left the university, he was eminently useful as a preacher. His puritan principles exposing him to persecution, he narrowly escaped the pursuivants, and arrived at Boston in this country Oct. 3, 1635. After the removal of Mr. Hooker and Mr. Stone to Connecticut he formed a church at Cambridge and took the charge of it Feb. 1, 1636. Here he continued till his death Aug. 25, 1649, aged 44. He was succeeded by Mr. Mitchell. As a preacher of evangelical truth and as a writer on experimental religion he was one of the most distinguished men of his time. It was on account of the energy of his preaching and his vigilance in detecting and zeal in opposing the errors of the day, that when the foundation of a college was to be laid, Cambridge rather than any other place was pitched upon as the seat of the seminary. He was the patron of learning and essentially promoted its interests. He was distinguished for his humility and piety. Under heavy afflictions he acknowledged, that he deserved nothing but misery, and bowed submissive to the divine will. He usually wrote his sermons so early for the sabbath, that he could devote a part of Saturday to prepare his heart for the solemn and affectionate discharge of the duties of the following day. He published theses sabbaticae ; a letter, entitled, New England's lamentation for Old England's errors, 1645 ; cautions against spiritual drunkenness, a sermon ; subjection to Christ in all his ordinances the best means to preserve our liberty, to which

is added a treatise on ineffectual hearing of the word ; the sincere convert ; the sound believer, a treatise on evangelical conversion ; singing of psalms a gospel ordinance ; the clear sunshine of the gospel upon the Indians, 4to. 1648 ; a treatise of liturgies, power of the keys, and matter of the visible church, in answer to Mr. Ball, 4to. 1653 ; the evangelical call ; select cases resolved and first principles of the oracles of God ; these were republished together with meditations and spiritual experiences, extracted from his private diary, by Mr. Prince of Boston, 1747 ; of the right use of liberty ; reply to Gauden, 1661 ; the parable of the ten virgins ; the church membership of children and their right to baptism, 1663 ; the saint's jewel and the soul's imitation of Jesus Christ, two sermons ; the four last things, 4to.—*Mather's magnalia*, iii. 84—93.

SHEPARD, Thomas, minister of Charlestown, Mass., the son of the preceding, was born in London April 5, 1635 ; was graduated at Harvard college in 1653 ; and ordained April 13, 1659, as colleague to Mr. Symmes. After a ministry of 18 years he died of the small pox Dec. 22, 1677, aged 42. President Oakes in a Latin oration represents Mr. Shepard as distinguished for his erudition, prudence, modesty, and integrity, as a strenuous defender of the orthodox faith, and as holding the first rank among the ministers of his day. He published the election sermon, 1672. In Mather's magnalia there is preserved a paper of excellent instructions to his son, a student at college, who afterwards succeeded him at Charlestown in 1680, but died in 1685.—*Magnalia*, iv. 189—202 ; *Oakes' elegy*.

SHEPHERD, William, general, an officer of the revolution, particularly distinguished himself in suppressing the rebellion of Shays in 1787. He died at Westfield, Nov. 11, 1817. The old soldier supported with equanimity in his declining years the sufferings, to which he was called.

SHERMAN, John, minister of Wa-

tertown Mass., was born in England in 1613, and educated at Cambridge. His puritan principles induced him to come to this country in 1634. After being a short time an assistant to Mr. Phillips at Wattertown, he removed to Connecticut, where he preached occasionally. But after the death of Mr. Phillips in 1644 he returned to Wattertown, and was minister in that place till his death August 8, 1675, aged 71. He was succeeded by Henry Gibbs. Besides being a distinguished divine Mr. Sherman was an eminent mathematician, and published a number of almanacs, to which pious reflections were added. Though he was a very humble man, in his preaching there was an unaffected loftiness of style, and his discourses were enriched with figures of oratory. He was twice married, having by his first wife six children and twenty by his last.—*Magnalia*, III. 162–165.

SHERMAN, Roger, senator of the U. S. a descendant of capt. John S., who lived in Wattertown, Mass., in 1637 and was a representative in 1663, was born at Newton, Mass. April 19, 1721. His father, William S., a farmer, could give him no advantages for education, excepting those of a common school. Yet was he eager in the pursuit of knowledge. Apprenticed to a shoe maker, he often had a book open before him, while at work on his seat. The care of a numerous family devolved on him on the death of his father in 1741. He kindly provided for his mother and assisted two brothers, afterwards ministers, to obtain an education. He removed in 1743 to New Milford, Conn., carrying his tools upon his back. He soon relinquished his trade and became the partner of an elder brother, a country merchant at N. Milford. In 1745 he was appointed county surveyor. Having acquired a competent knowledge of the law, he was admitted to the bar in 1754. In the following year he was appointed a justice of the peace; he was also chosen a representative in the legislature and a deacon in the church. Removing to New Haven in 1761, he was in 1766 chosen an assistant of the

colony, and appointed a judge of the superior court, which office he held for 23 years. He was a member of the first congress in 1774, and continued a member 19 years till his death. He was one of those, who signed the act of independence in 1776. During the war he was a member of the governor's council of safety. After the adoption of the constitution of the U. S., of the convention for framing which he was a conspicuous member, he was elected a representative to congress. Being chosen a senator in 1791, he continued in this station till his death July 23, 1793, aged 72. By two wives he had 15 children. Jeremiah Evarts married a daughter. His talents were solid and useful; his judgment unflinching. Mr. Macon said of him—"Roger Sherman had more common sense, than any man I ever knew." Mr. Jefferson pointed him out as a man, "who never said a foolish thing in his life." He was eminently a self-taught man. Few young men can reach the political distinction of Roger Sherman; all may possess his integrity, and industry, and love of science and truth. Having made a public profession of religion at the age of 21, he was never ashamed to advocate the peculiar doctrines of the gospel, which are often so unwelcome to men of worldly eminence. His sentiments were derived from the word of God and not from the exertions of his own reason. In the relations of private life he secured esteem and affection.—*Goodrich*.

SHIPPEN, Edward, one of the first settlers of Pennsylvania, was a native of England, and a member of the society of friends. He came to Massachusetts to avoid persecution, and settled at Boston as early as 1669, but persecution drove him thence to Pennsylvania, in which colony he was speaker of the house of assembly, and member of the governor's council. He was also the first mayor of Philadelphia. His descendants have been persons of distinction to the present day.—*Miller*, II. 340.

SHIPPEN, Edward, LL. D., chief justice of Pennsylvania, a descendant of

the preceding, received this appointment in 1799, but resigned it in Feb. 1806. He died April 15, 1806, aged 77.

SHIPPEN, William, M. D., first professor of anatomy in the university of Pennsylvania, a descendant of Edw. S., was a native of that colony and was graduated at the college in N. Jersey in 1754. After studying medicine for some time in Philadelphia, he completed his medical education at Edinburgh. After his return he commenced in 1764 a course of lectures on anatomy at Philadelphia, which were the first ever pronounced in the new world. Being one of the founders of the medical school, he was appointed professor of anatomy in 1765. He had to struggle with many difficulties, and his life was sometimes endangered by a mob in consequence of his dissections. But he lived to see the institution divided into five branches, all of which were supplied with able professors, his own pupils, and become a rival to the medical school at Edinburgh. Instead of the ten students, whom he first addressed, he lived to address 250. About the year 1777 he was appointed director general of the medical department in the army of the United States in the place of Dr. Morgan. He resigned his professorship in 1806 into the hands of his colleague, Dr. Wistar, and died at Germantown, July 11, 1808, aged 74.

SHIRLEY, William, governor of Massachusetts, was a native of England, and was bred to the law. After his arrival at Boston about the year 1733 he practised in his profession till he received his commission as governor in 1741 in the place of Mr. Belcher. He planned the successful expedition against Cape Breton in 1745; but, while his enterprising spirit deserves commendation, some of his schemes did not indicate much skill in the arts of navigation and war. He went to England in 1745 leaving Spencer Phipps, the lieutenant governor, commander in chief, but returned in 1753. In 1754 he held a treaty with the eastern Indians, and explored the Kennebec, erecting two or three forts. In 1755, being comman-

der in chief of the British forces in America, he planned an expedition against Niagara, and proceeded himself as far as Oswego. In June 1756 he was superseded in the command of the army by Abercrombie. He embarked for England in Sept., and was succeeded by Mr. Pownall. After having been for a number of years governor of one of the Bahama islands, he returned to Mass., and died at his seat in Roxbury March 24, 1771. Though he held several of the most lucrative offices within the gift of the crown in America; yet he left no property to his children. The abolition of the paper currency was owing in a great degree to his firmness and perseverance. His penetration and unremitting industry gained him a high reputation. But it was thought, that as a military officer he was not sufficiently active in seizing the moment for success. During his administration England learned the importance of this country, and the colonists learned to fight, and thus were trained for the mighty contest, which in a few years commenced. His instructions to Pepperell, with a full account of the expedition against Louisbourg, are preserved in the first volume of the historical collections. He published *Electra*, a tragedy, and *Birth of Hercules*, a masque, 1765.

SHUTE, Samuel, governor of Mass., was the son of an eminent citizen of London. His mother was the daughter of Mr. Caryl, a dissenting minister of distinction. His early education was under the care of Charles Morton. From London he was sent to Leyden, and afterwards he entered the army of king William, served under Marlborough, and became a lieutenant colonel. He was wounded in one of the principal battles in Flanders. Arriving at Boston as governor Oct. 4, 1716, in the place of Dudley, he continued in office a little more than six years. He embarked Jan. 1, 1723, on his return to England with complaints against the province. Governor Burnet succeeded him. During his administration he maintained a warm controversy with the house of representatives. He endeavored in vain

to procure a fixed salary, an object, which Dudley had sought without effect. His right of negating the speaker was denied, and his powers as commander in chief were assumed by the house. In consequence of his complaints an explanatory charter was procured in 1724, which confirmed the governor in the rights, for which he had contended. He died in England April 15, 1742, aged 80.—*Hutchinson*, ii. 215–217, 238; *Minot*, 1. 61.

SHUTE, Daniel, D.D., minister of Hingham, Mass., was born July 19, 1722, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1743. He was ordained pastor of the second church in H. Dec. 10, 1746. By the failure of his sight being under the necessity of quitting his public labors, Mr. Whitney was ordained his colleague Jan. 1, 1800. Under the infirmities of age he was serene and patient. He died Aug. 30, 1802, aged 80. He was a member of the convention, which formed the constitution of the U. S. He published artillery election sermon 1767; election sermon, 1768; on the death of E. Gay, 1787.

SITGREAVES, John, district judge of N. Carolina, was an officer in the revolutionary war, and a member of congress after the peace. He died at Halifax, N. Carolina, in March 1802.

SKELTON, Samuel, one of the first ministers of Salem, Mass., was a preacher in Lincolnshire, England, and, being persecuted for his nonconformity, came to this country in June 1629, and was ordained with Mr. Higginson at Salem Aug. 6th. After the death of his colleague he had for his assistant Roger Williams. He died Aug. 2, 1634. Though strict in discipline he was a friend to the utmost equality of privileges in church and state. His fears of the assumption of authority by the clergy made him jealous of the ministers, who used to hold a meeting once a fortnight for mutual improvement.—*Magnalia*, i. 16; iii. 74, 76; *Savage's Winthrop*, i. 26, 31; *Morton*, 82–86; *Prince*, 183–191; *Neal*, i. 140, 157; *Hist. collec.* vi. 244.

SKENONDOU, an Indian chief, resided at Oneida, in the state of N. York. In his youth he was very savage and addicted to drunkenness. In 1755 he was present at a treaty made at Albany. At night he was drunk, and in the morning he found himself in the street, stripped of his ornaments and clothing. Indignant at this own folly he resolved, that he would never again deliver himself over to the power of *strong water*. Through the instructions of Mr. Kirkland, a missionary, he lived a reformed man for more than sixty years. He died in Christian hope at Oneida March 1816, aged 106 or 110 years. From attachment to Mr. Kirkland he had often expressed a desire to be buried near his minister, that he might, as he said, "go up with him at the great resurrection." At the approach of death, after listening to the prayers, which were read at his bed side by his great-granddaughter, he repeated his request. Accordingly his corpse was conveyed to the village of Clinton, where he was buried, March 13, with distinction, an address being made to the Indians by Dr. Backus, president of Hamilton college, and interpreted by judge Dean of Westmoreland. After the funeral the only surviving son of Skenandou returned thanks for the respect shown to his father. In person he was tall and brawny, but well made. His countenance expressed the dignity of an Indian chief. He was a brave and intrepid warrior in youth, and an able counsellor in age. He watched the Canadian invasions with the cunning of the fox, and repelled them with the agility and fierceness of the mountain cat. To his vigilance the inhabitants of German flats on the Mohawk were indebted for preservation from massacre. His influence brought his tribe to our assistance in the war of the revolution. Among the Indian tribes he was called "the white man's friend." For several years he kept his dress for the grave prepared. He often went to Clinton to die, that his body might lie near his Christian teacher. A short time before his death, he said to a friend by an interpreter,—[

am an aged hemlock;—the winds of a hundred winters have whistled through my branches;—I am dead at the top. The generation, to which I belonged, have run away and left me;—why I live, the great Good Spirit only knows. Pray to my Jesus, that I may have patience to wait for my appointed time to die.”

SMALLEY, John, D. D., minister of Berlin, Conn., was born in Lebanon June 4, 1734; graduated at Yale college in 1756; was ordained April 19, 1758; and died June 1, 1820, aged nearly 86. Jona. Cogswell is the present minister of his society, called New Britain.—He was a distinguished theologian and a faithful and successful preacher. He published sermons on natural and moral inability, 1760; eternal salvation not a just debt, against John Murray, 1785; concio ad clerum; at the election, 1800; sermons, on connected subjects 1803; sermons, 2 vols.

SMALLWOOD, William, general, governor of Maryland, was appointed a brigadier in 1776, and major general Sept. 15, 1780. In the defeat on L. Island in Aug. his brigade suffered most severely. Among the 250 men, whom he lost, were many from the first families of Maryland. He was in the battle of Camden and in that of Germantown in 1777. In 1795 he was a delegate to congress. He succeeded Paca, as governor in 1785 and was succeeded by Howard in 1788. He died in Feb. 1792.

SMIBERT, John, an eminent portrait painter, was born in Edinburgh in 1684. After serving his time with a house painter, he repaired to London, and thence to Italy, where he spent 3 years in copying Raphael, Titian, Vandyck, and Rubens. He was induced in 1739 to accompany dean Berkeley to this country; he settled in Boston, where he married a woman with a considerable fortune, whom he left with two children at his death in 1751. His son, Nathaniel, a painter of great promise, died in early life. The gazette of May 5, 1757 speaks of his death. He painted Mr. Lovell, his schoolmaster.—Many of the portraits

of Mr. S. are regarded as good paintings. His head of cardinal Bentivoglio and of Dr. Mayhew have been commended. At Yale college his large painting of dean Berkeley and his family is preserved. Smibert himself is one of the figures, with an expressive countenance.

SMITH, John, the father of the colony of Virginia, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1579. He early discovered a romantic genius, and delighted in daring and extravagant actions. At the age of 13 he sold his books and satchel to raise money in order to convey himself privately to sea, but was prevented. Being an apprentice to a merchant he quitted his master at the age of 15, and went to France and the low countries. After his return he studied military history and tactics, and, having recovered a part of the estate, which his father left him, he was enabled to set out again on his travels at the age of 17 in a better condition than before. Having embarked at Marseilles for Italy with some pilgrims, a tempest obliged them to anchor near a small island off Nice. As his companions attributed their unfavorable voyage to the presence of Smith, they threw the heretic into the sea; but by swimming he was enabled to reach the shore. After going to Alexandria, he entered into the service of the emperor of Austria against the Turks. By his exploits he soon obtained the commands of 250 horsemen. At the siege of Regal the Ottomans sent a challenge, purporting that the lord Turbisha to divert the ladies would fight any captain of the Christian troops. Smith accepted it, and, meeting his antagonist on horse back in view of the ladies on the battlements, killed him and bore away his head. A second antagonist met the same fate. Smith then requested, that, if the ladies wished for more diversion, another champion might appear. His head was added to the number of the others, though Smith narrowly escaped losing his own. He was afterwards taken prisoner; but by killing his tyrannical master he escaped into Russia. When he returned to England, he formed the

resolution to seek adventures in N. America. Having persuaded a number of gentlemen in 1606 to obtain a patent of South Virginia, he engaged in the expedition, which was fitted out under the command of Christopher Newport, and arrived with the first emigrants, who made a permanent settlement, in the Chesapeake April 26, 1607. A colony was begun at James Town, and the government was in the hands of a council, of which Smith was a member. When Newport returned, more than 100 persons were left in Virginia. They would have perished with hunger but for the exertions of Smith in procuring corn of the Indians. When he could not effect his object by purchase, he resorted to force. He once seized the Indian idol, Okee, made of skins stuffed with moss, for the redemption of which as much corn was brought to him, as he required. While exploring the Chickahominy river he was taken prisoner, after having killed with his own hand three of the enemy. He was carried to the emperor Powhatan, who received him, clothed in a robe of racoon skins, and seated on a kind of throne, with two beautiful girls, his daughters, near him. After a long consultation two large stones were brought in and his head was laid upon one of them. At this moment, when the war clubs were lifted to despatch him, Pocahontas, the king's favorite daughter, shielded him from the blows, and by her entreaties saved his life. He was sent to James Town, where by his resolution, address, and industry he prevented the abandonment of the plantation. In 1608 he explored the whole country from cape Henry to the river Susquehannah, sailing about 3,000 miles. On his return he drew a map of the bay and rivers, from which subsequent maps have been chiefly copied. In this year, when he was president of the council, by his severity and his example he rendered the colonists exceedingly industrious. It happened, however, that the blistered hands of several young gentlemen, who had known better times in England, called forth frequent expressions

of impatience and profaneness. Smith caused the number of every man's oaths to be noted daily, and at night as many cans of water to be poured inside his sleeve. This discipline so lessened the number of oaths, that scarcely one was heard in a week, and it perfectly restored the subjects of it to good humor. In 1609 being much injured by an explosion of gunpowder, he returned to England for the benefit of medical assistance. In 1614 he ranged the coast of what was then called North Virginia from Penobscot to cape Cod in an open boat with eight men. On his return he formed a map of the country, and desired prince Charles, afterwards "the royal martyr," to give it a name. By him it was for the first time called N. England. After other adventures Smith died at London in 1631, aged 51. For all his services and sufferings he never received any recompense. He published the sixth voyage, made to Virginia, 1606; the first voyage to N. England with the old and new names, 1614; a relation of his second voyage, 1615; description of N. E., 1617; N. England's trials, declaring the success of 26 ships, employed thither within these six years, &c. 1620; the general history of Virginia, N. England, and the Summer isles, with the names of the adventurers, &c. from 1584 to 1626, also the maps and descriptions of all those countries in six books, folio, 1627; his friend, Mr. Purchas, had published in his pilgrims most of the narrative part before; the true travels, adventures, and observations of captain John Smith in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, from 1693 to 1629, folio, 1630; 2d ed. 2 vols. 8vo. Richmond, 1819; this is preserved entire in Churchill's collections; advertisements for the inexperienced planters of New England, 4to. 1630.—*Smith's travels; Belknap's Amer. biog.* i. 240—319.

SMITH, Samuel, a historian, was a native of Burlington, N. Jersey, in which place he died in 1776. He published a history of N. Jersey from its settlement to 1721, 8vo. 1755, which is a judicious compilation.

SMITH, William, chief justice of the province of N. York, the son of Wm. S. an eminent lawyer and judge of the supreme court, who died Nov. 22, 1769, aged 73, was graduated at Yale college in 1745. In the revolution he was a tory, and afterwards chief justice of Canada. He published a history of the province of N. York from the first discovery to the year 1732, 4to. 1757; 2d. ed. 1814. A continuation from 1732 to 1762 was written by his son, Wm. S.

SMITH, Josiah, minister in S. Carolina, was the first native of that province, who received a literary degree. He was born in Charleston in 1704, being the grandson of governor Thomas Smith, and graduated at Harvard college in 1725. He was ordained in Boston as minister for Bermuda July 11, 1726, and afterwards became minister of Cainhoj, & pastor of the presbyterian church in Charleston. Having become a prisoner of war at Charleston he was sent on parole in 1781 to Philadelphia, where he died in the same year, aged 76. He maintained in the early part of his ministry a learned disputation with Hugh Fisher on the right of private judgment. He published a sermon at his own ordination; the Spirit of God a holy fire, 1727; the duty of parents to instruct their children, 1727; the young man warned; Solomon's caution against the cup, 1729; human impositions proved unscriptural; answer to a sermon of Hugh Fisher; the divine right of private judgment, 1730; on the preaching of Mr. Whitefield, 1740; on the death of Hannah Dart, 1742; letters to W. Cooper, 1743; Jesus persecuted in his disciples; zeal for God encouraged and guarded, 1745; a volume of sermons, 8vo. 1752; the church of Ephesus arraigned, the substance of five short sermons contracted into one, 1765.

SMITH, Thomas, first minister of Portland, Maine, the son of Thomas S., merchant of Boston, was born March 21, 1702, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1720. In 1726 he went to Falmouth, now Portland, as chaplain to the troops stationed there, and preacher to

the inhabitants. He was ordained March 8, 1727, the day, on which a church was gathered. Though he received for his colleague Mr. Deane in 1767, he preached till the close of 1784, and officiated in public prayer till within a year and a half of his death. He died May 23, 1795, aged 93, renouncing all self dependence, and placing his hope in the mercy of God through the merits of the Redeemer. He published a sermon at the ordination of Solomon Lombard at Gorham, and a sermon to seafaring men.

SMITH, Robert, D. D., minister in Pennsylvania, was born of Scotch parents in Londonderry, Ireland, about the year 1723, and was brought to this country about the year 1730. At the age of about 17 years he became the subject of that divine influence, which so eminently accompanied and blessed the preaching of Mr. Whitefield during his first visit to America. His classical and theological studies he pursued under the instruction of Samuel Blair. In 1751 he was settled in the presbyterian church at Pequea in Pennsylvania, in which station he continued to officiate with reputation and usefulness till his death about the year 1785, aged 62. His wife, the sister of Mr. Blair, was intelligent and pious; in his absence she conducted the family worship. Two sons were physicians, and three ministers.—He was one of the most able theologians, the most profound casuists, and the most successful preachers of his age. Soon after his settlement he founded a school at Pequea. Many young men, who have since filled very honorable stations in church and state, received in it their classical education. It was his care to instil with the elements of literature the principles of a pure and ardent piety. In the Amer. preacher, vol. 4th, there are published three of his sermons, entitled, the nature of saving faith; the excellency of saving faith; practical uses from the nature and excellency of saving faith.

SMITH, John Blair, first president of Union college at Schenectady, the son the preceding, was born June 12, 1756.

In early life he exhibited marks of uncommon energy of mind. He was the subject of many pious prayers and those prayers were heard in heaven. When he was about 14 years of age, it pleased God to excite among the youth in the academy at Pequea a serious attention to religion. His mind was at this period deeply impressed by the truths of the gospel; he was renewed by the agency of the Holy Spirit; and in a short time he avowed himself a disciple of Jesus. From the year 1773, when he was graduated at the college of N. Jersey, he devoted himself almost entirely to theological studies under the direction of his brother, Sam'l. S. Smith, at that time president of Hampden Sidney college in Virginia. In 1779 he was settled over a church in Virginia, and at the same time he succeeded his brother as principal of the seminary. Here he was eminently honored by the great head of the church in being made instrumental in promoting a general religious solicitude and reformation among the people of his charge and of the neighborhood. As he was now called to extraordinary exertions, he generally preached once at least every day, and in the evenings he was commonly engaged in religious conversation. His engagements interfering with the attention due to the college, he resigned this part of his charge, that he might give himself wholly to the work of the Christian ministry. His zeal was rewarded by the success, which attended his labors; but, as his health was enfeebled, he was persuaded to accept an invitation from the third presbyterian church in Philadelphia, where he was installed in Dec. 1791. When Union college was founded in 1795, he presided over it for three years with high reputation. But amidst his literary occupations the duties of the sacred office most warmly interested him. He improved every opportunity for preaching the gospel of his Redeemer. Being again invited to his former charge in Philadelphia, he returned to that city in May 1799. His successor in the care of the college was Dr. Edwards. In a short time he was seized with the yellow

fever, of which he died in resignation and joyful hope, Aug. 22, 1799, aged 43.

SMITH, James, colonel, a patriot of the revolution, was a native of Ireland. He settled as a lawyer and a surveyor in York, Penns. He raised in 1774 the first volunteer company in the state for the purpose of resisting Great Britain. In 1776 he was a member of congress and signed the declaration of independence. In Nov. 1778 he resumed his professional pursuits. He died in 1806, aged about 92. For many years he was a professor of religion.

SMITH, Robert, D. D., first bishop of the episcopal churches in S. Carolina, was consecrated bishop in 1795, and died at Charleston in Nov. 1801, aged 72. He had for 47 years discharged the duties of a minister of St. Philip's church.

SMITH, William, D. D., first provost of the college in Philadelphia, a native of Scotland, received his education at the university of Aberdeen, where he was graduated in 1747. After being employed as a private tutor in the family of gov. Martin on L. Island, he was invited to take the charge of the college in Philadelphia, and he accepted the invitation. After revisiting England, and receiving regular ordination in the episcopal church in Dec. 1753, he returned to America, and in May 1754 was placed at the head of the infant seminary. His popular talents and taste in polite literature contributed greatly to raise the character of the college. He was principally assisted by Dr. Allison. After being for many years a distinguished preacher and writer, and rendering important service to the literary interests of America, he died at Philadelphia May 14, 1803, aged 76. He published a sermon to freemasons, 1755; discourses on several public occasions during the war, 1759, and 2d. edit. with sermons added, 1763; concerning the conversion of the heathen in America, 1760; an account of the charitable corporation for the widows of clergymen, 1769; an oration before the Amer. phil. soc., 1773; on the present crisis of American affairs, 1775; an oration in memory of Mont-

gomery, 1776 ; on temporal and spiritual salvation, 1790 ; eulogium on Franklin, 1792. His works were published in two vols. 8vo. 1803.

SMITH, John, D. D., professor of languages at Dartmouth college, was born at Byfield, Mass., Dec. 21, 1752 and was graduated in 1778 at Dartmouth, where he was a tutor from 1774 to 1778 & professor from 1778 till his death. He was a preacher, as well as a teacher of the ancient languages. He died in May 1809, aged 56. His daughter, Sarah, who had a fine taste for poetry, and of whom a memoir is given in the Panoplist, ix. 385, died Aug. 17, 1812, aged 23.—He published a dedication sermon, 1795 ; Hebrew grammar, 1803 ; Greek grammar, 1809 ; Latin grammar, 3d ed. 1812.

SMITH, William Loughton, LL. D., ambassador to Spain, was elected in 1789 a member of congress from S. Carolina, and with great ability supported the administrations of Washington and Adams. In 1797 he was appointed minister to Portugal, and in 1800 to Spain ; but the next year, on the accession of Mr. Jefferson, his functions ceased. He died in S. Carolina Dec. 19, 1812. He published an oration July 4, 1796 ; a comparative view of the constitutions of the states and of the U. S., 1797 ; a pamphlet against the pretensions of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency ; Essays signed Phocion. His speeches and letter to his constituents were republished, London, 1795.

SMITH, Isaac, a judge of the supreme court of N. Jersey, was graduated at the college in that state in 1755, and afterwards commenced the practice of physic. From the beginning of the troubles with G. Britain he was distinguished for his patriotic services in the cause of his country. In 1776 he commanded a regiment, and during the periods of gloom and dismay he was firm and persevering. He associated valor with discretion, the disciplined spirit of the soldier with the sagacity of the statesman. Soon after the termination of the struggle, he received his appointment as judge, and for 18 years discharged the arduous duties of

that station. After the present constitution of the U. S. was formed, he was a member of the house of representatives, and was esteemed by Washington and Adams. Endowed with fine talents, and having enjoyed a classical education, he united the character of a Christian, scholar, soldier, and gentleman. He died Aug. 29, 1807, aged 67, in hope of mercy through the Redeemer.—*Port folio, new series*, i. 135, 136.

SMITH, Samuel Stanhope, D. D., president of Princeton college, the son of Robert Smith, D. D., was born at Pequea, town of Salisbury, Lancaster county, Penns., March 16, 1750, and graduated in 1769 at Princeton, where he was afterwards two years a tutor. Being an eloquent and popular preacher in Virginia, Hampden Sidney college was instituted with the design, that he should become its president. After being at the head of that college a few years, he was appointed in 1779 professor of moral philosophy at Princeton ; and was succeeded in Virginia by his brother, John S. In the absence of Dr. Witherspoon as a member of congress much of the care of the college devolved upon him ; and after his death in 1794 he was elected his successor. In consequence of his infirmities he resigned his office in 1812. He died Aug. 21, 1819, aged 69, and was succeeded by Dr. Green. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Witherspoon ; his daughter married J. M. Pintard, consul at Madeira. He published a sermon on the death of R. Stockton, 1781 ; an essay on the causes of the variety of the complexion and figure of the human species, 1788, in which he ascribed all the variety to climate, the state of society, and the manner of living ; sermons, 8vo. 1801 ; lectures on the evidences of the Christian religion, 12mo. 1809 ; on the love of praise, 1810 ; a continuation of Ramsay's history of the U. S., from 1803 to 1817 ; lectures on moral and political philosophy ; the principles of natural and revealed religion.

SMITH, Elihu Hubbard, a physician, was born at Litchfield, Conn., in 1771,

and was graduated at Yale college in 1786. After pursuing a regular course of medical studies under the direction of his father, he commenced the practice at Wethersfield in 1792, but removed to N. York in 1793. In 1797 he commenced the medical repository in conjunction with Drs. Mitchill and Miller. He fell a victim to the yellow fever in 1793. At his early age he had explored a vast extent of medical learning. His writings display singular acuteness, great force of reasoning, and the talent of accurate and extensive observation. Besides his medical productions in the repository, he published *Edwin and Angelina*, or the banditti, an opera in three acts, 1797.

SMITH, George William, governor of Virginia, was elected as successor of Mr. Monroe in 1811. Being one of the attendants at the theatre in Richmond in the evening of Dec. 26, 1811, when it took fire, he lost his life with Mr. Venable and 70 others.

SMITH, Nathaniel, judge, was born at Woodbury, Conn., Jan. 6, 1762, and with few advantages for education rose to distinction. He practised law in his native town. In 1795 he was a member of congress: from 1806 till 1819 he was a judge of the supreme court. He died March 9, 1822, aged 60. He was learned in the law; his mind was acute and powerful; and he was respected for his integrity and piety.

SMITH, Nathan, M. D., professor in the medical schools of Dartmouth, Yale, and Bowdoin colleges, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., Sept. 30, 1762. As his parents removed to Chester, Vermont, he was brought up as a farmer at the foot of the Green mountains. At the age of 24 he began the study of physic. After practising a few years at Cornish he projected a medical institution at Dartmouth college. Being chosen a professor, he went to Europe in 1796 for his improvement in science. In 1798 the school was opened; for twelve years he lectured on the various branches, usually taught; in 1810 Dr. Cyrus Perkins was appointed professor of anatomy. In 1818 he was

chosen professor of the theory and practice of physic and surgery at Yale college, and removed from Hanover to New Haven. In 1821 he was the first lecturer in the Medical school of Maine at Bowdoin college, and he lectured there for five years. He died at New Haven Jan. 26, 1829 aged 66. His son, Nathan R. S., is a distinguished physician at Baltimore.—Dr. S. was eminent both as a physician and surgeon, and had practised more extensively in N. England, than any other man. His manners were pleasing and interesting; in his friendships he was steady; and he was beloved by his numerous pupils. His works, entitled, *Medical and surgical memoirs*, were published, 8vo. 1831.

SMITH, John, D. D., professor of theology in the theological seminary at Bangor, Maine, was born in Belchertown, Mass. in 1766; graduated at Dartmouth college in 1794; and, having studied theology with Dr. Emmons, was ordained at Salem, N. H., in 1797. After 20 years he was dismissed and settled at Wenham, Mass. In 1819 he succeeded A. Wines as professor of theology at Bangor, where he died in Christian peace April 7, 1831, aged 65. His successor is Rev. Mr. Pond. He published a sermon to the Missionary society, 1830.

SOUTH CAROLINA, one of the United States, was first granted with N. Carolina and Georgia to the earl of Clarendon and others in 1663. A small plantation had for some years been established within the boundaries of the patent. A more ample charter was obtained in 1664, and the government was placed in the hands of the proprietors. This proprietary government continued about fifty years. In 1719 a change was effected in it by the inhabitants. They refused to do any business with the proprietary governor; but at the same time offered to obey him, if he would hold his authority in the name of the king of England. This being refused, they chose a different governor and bound themselves by an association to stand by each other in the defence of their rights. From this peri-

od the government was regal. The governor was appointed by the crown, and he had a negative on all the bills passed by the assemblies. The English constitution was the model. During the proprietary government the colony was involved in perpetual quarrels. Harassed by the Indians, infested by pirates, invaded by the French and Spanish fleets, agitated with internal dissensions, it did not much flourish. But after the change in the government it increased rapidly. In 1729 the province of Carolina was divided into the two distinct governments of North and South Carolina. This state took an early and decided part in the struggle with Great Britain. It was the first of the U. States, that formed an independent constitution; but, as this was done on temporary principles, it was new modelled after the declaration of independence. The present constitution of S. Carolina was adopted in 1790. It establishes a legislature of two branches, a house of representatives and a senate, the members of the former to be chosen every second and of the latter every fourth year; and they by a joint vote elect the governor for two years. He is re-eligible after four years. A lieutenant governor has no duties, while there is a governor. The clergy are ineligible to any civil office. The judges hold their commissions during good behavior, being appointed by the legislature.—*Ramsay.*

SPENCER, Joseph, major general in the army of the revolution, received this appointment in Aug. 1776; he had been previously a brigadier, and in the war of 1758 had served as a major and colonel. He was with the army in the expedition to R. Island and in the retreat in 1778. On his resignation he was chosen a member of congress. He died at East Haddam, the place of his birth, in Jan. 1789, aged 75. His brother, Elihu S., D. D., successively minister of Jamaica, L. I., and of Trenton, N. J., died Dec. 27, 1784. His nephew, Oliver, S., son of capt. Samuel S., married a daughter of Rob. Ogden; commanded a regiment in the battle of Princeton; and after the war

was judge of probate in Ohio, where he died Jan. 22, 1811.

SPRING, Samuel, D. D., minister of Newburyport, Mass., was born in Uxbridge Feb. 27, 1746, and graduated at Princeton college in 1771. He was the only chaplain in Arnold's detachment, which penetrated through the wilderness of Maine to Quebec in 1775. On his return in 1776 he left the army. He was ordained Aug. 6, 1777, and died March 4, 1819, aged 73. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Hopkins, minister of Hadley; his two sons are ministers in N. York and in Hartford, Conn.—Besides his labors as minister Dr. Spring performed various other important public services; he was one of the founders of the Mass. missionary society in 1799, and its president; he assisted also in founding the theological seminary at Andover, and the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, of which he was one of the prudential committee. In his theological views he accorded with Drs. Hopkins, Bellamy, and West, who were his teachers. He was distinguished for metaphysical acuteness. He published *Friendly dialogue on the nature of duty*, 1784; *Disquisitions and strictures on Rev. D. Tappan's letters to Philalethes*, 1789; *thanksgiving sermon*, 1794; *a missionary sermon*, 1802; *at the ordination of Mr. Coffin*, 1804; *on the duel between Hamilton and Burr*, 1804; *2 discourses on Christ's self-existence*, 1805; *2 fast sermons*, 1809, which occasioned a letter from Mr. Aikin; *at the inauguration of Dr. Griffin at Andover*, 1809; *on the death of Tho. Thompson*, 1818; *before the Amer. foreign mission society*, 1818.

SPRING, Marshall, M. D., a physician, was born in Watertown, Mass.; graduated at Harvard college in 1762; and settled at Waltham, where he had extensive practice. He disapproved of the resistance to Great Britain, and was a tory; yet in 1801 he was a democrat, or an adherent of Mr. Jefferson. He died in Jan. 1818, aged 75. To his son he left a fortune of between two and three hundred thousand dollars, but be-

queathed nothing to religious and charitable institutions. He had a high reputation for medical skill. Many resorted to him as to an oracle. He was a man of keenness of wit.—*Thacher*.

SPROAT, James, D. D., minister in Philadelphia, was born at Scituate, Mass., April 11, 1722, and was graduated at Yale college in 1741. While a member of this seminary he heard a sermon by Gilbert Tennent, which made the most permanent impressions upon his mind. He was ordained Aug. 23, 1743 a minister in Guilford, where he was highly popular and very useful. Thence he removed to Philadelphia, and succeeded Mr. Tennent at the close of the year 1763. Here he continued till his death, Oct. 18, 1793, aged 71. Dr. Green, his colleague, survived him. The manner of his funeral showed the high esteem, in which he was held. It was at the time, when the yellow fever made such ravages in the city, and when even two or three mourning friends were seldom seen attending a corpse to the grave. About fifty persons followed him, and some religious negroes voluntarily offered themselves to carry the bier. He was a respectable divine, and in his preaching he loved to dwell on the peculiar doctrines of the gospel. His life exhibited a most amiable view of the influence of religion. The copious extracts from his diary in the assembly's magazine evince his piety and submission to the will of God under the heaviest afflictions, and give an affecting account of the distress, occasioned by the yellow fever.

STANDISH, Miles, the hero of N. England, was born in Lancashire about the year 1584. After having served for some time in the army in the Netherlands, he settled with Mr. Robinson's congregation at Leyden. Though not a member of the church, he embarked with the company, that came to N. England in 1620, and was chosen captain or chief military commander at Plymouth. In every hazardous enterprise he was foremost; he was resolute and daring; and often when in great danger was guarded by the prov-

idence of God. In 1623 he was sent to Wessagusset or Weymouth to protect the settlers there from a conspiracy of the Indians, which Massasoit had disclosed. Having chosen eight men he went to the plantation under pretence of trade, and he found it in a most perilous condition. The people by their unjust and disorderly conduct had made themselves contemptible in the eyes of the Indians. To give the savages satisfaction on account of corn, which had been stolen, they pretended to hang the thief, but hung in his stead a poor, decrepid, old man. After Standish arrived at Weymouth, he was insulted and threatened by the Indians, who had been named as conspirators. Taking an opportunity, when a number of them were together, he killed five without losing any of his men. He himself seized Pecksuot, a bold chief, snatched his knife from his neck, and killed him with it. The terror, with which this enterprise filled the savages, was of great advantage to the colonists. When the report of this transaction was carried to Holland, Mr. Robinson in his next letter to the governor exclaimed, "O that you had converted some, before you killed any." Captain Standish was one of the magistrates or assistants, as long as he lived. He died in 1656 at Duxbury where he had a tract of land now known by the name of captain's hill. Mr. Hubbard says of him, "a little chimney is soon fired; so was the Plymouth captain, a man of a very small stature, yet of a very hot and angry temper.—He had been bred a soldier in the low countries, and never entered into the school of Christ, or of John the baptist." It does not appear, however, that in his military expeditions he exceeded his orders. Morton says, that he fell asleep in the Lord.—*Belknap's Amer. biog.* 1. 310-336.

STARK, John, major general, the son of Archibald S., a native of Glasgow, who married in Ireland, was born at Londonderry, N. H., Aug. 28, 1728. In 1736 his father removed to Derryfield, now Manchester, on the Merrimac.

While on a hunting expedition he was taken prisoner by the St. Francis Indians in 1752, but was soon redeemed at an expense of 103 dollars, paid by Mr. Wheelwright of Boston. To raise this money he repaired on another hunting expedition to the Androscoggin. He afterwards served in a company of rangers with Rogers, being made a captain in 1756. On hearing of the battle of Lexington he repaired to Cambridge, and, receiving a colonel's commission, enlisted in the same day 600 men. He fought in the battle of Breed's hill, June 17, 1775, his regiment forming the left of the line, and repulsing three times by their deadly fire the veteran Welsh fusileers, who had fought at Minden. His only defence was a rail fence, covered with hay to resemble a breast work. In May 1776 he proceeded from N. York to Canada. In the attack on Trenton he commanded the van of the right wing. He was also engaged in the battle of Princeton. Displeas'd at being neglected in a list of promotions, he resigned his commission in March 1777 and retired to his farm. In order to impede the progress of Burgoyne he proposed to the council of N. Hampshire to raise a body of troops, and fall upon his rear. In the battle of Bennington, so called, though fought six miles north west from B., in the borders of N. York, Saturday Aug. 16, 1777, he defeated col. Baum, killing 207 and making 750 prisoners. The place was near Van Schaack's mills, (denominated by Burgoyne Stantcoick mills,) on a branch of the Hoosuck, called by Dr. Holmes Walloon creek; by others Walloomsack, and Walloomschaick, and Looms-chork. This event awakened confidence, and led to the capture of Burgoyne. Of those who fought in this battle, the names of T. Allen, J. Orr, and others are recorded in this volume. In Sept. he enlisted a new and larger force and joined Gates. In 1778 and 1779 he served in R. Island, and in 1780 in N. Jersey. In 1781 he had the command of the northern department at Saratoga. At the close of the war he bid adieu to public employments.

In 1818 congress voted him a pension of 60 doll. per. month. He died May 8, 1822, aged, 93. He was buried on a small hill near the Merrimac; a granite obelisk has the inscription—"Maj. Gen. Stark." A memoir of his life was published, annexed to *Reminiscences of the French war*, 12mo. 1831.

STEDMAN, C., published a history of the American war, 2vols. 4to. Lond. 1794.

STEBEN, Frederick William, Baron DE, a major general in the American army, was a Prussian officer, who served many years in the armies of Frederick, and afterwards entered the service of prince Charles of Baden. He had the rank of lieutenant general, and was also a canon of the church. With an income of 2500 doll. a year, he passed his winters at Paris, and there became acquainted with Franklin. He arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., in Nov. 1777, with strong recommendations to congress. He claimed no rank, and only requested permission to serve as a volunteer. He was soon appointed to the office of inspector general with the rank of major general. He established a uniform system of manoeuvres, and by his skill and persevering industry effected during the continuance of the troops at Valley Forge a most important improvement in all ranks of the army. He was a volunteer in the action at Monmouth, and commanded in the trenches of York Town on the day, which concluded the struggle with Great Britain. He died at Steubenville, New York, Nov. 29, 1794, aged 61. He was an accomplished gentleman & a virtuous citizen, of extensive knowledge and sound judgment. His aids were North, Popham, and Walker. The following anecdotes will illustrate his character. When in Virginia, a militia colonel rode up with a boy, and said, 'I have brought you a recruit.' The baron patted the boy on his head, and asked his age, and in his indignation at the cheat ordered the colonel to be dismounted, unspurred, and turned into the ranks; and said to the lad, 'Go, my boy, take the colonel's spurs and horses to his

wife ;—make my compliment, and say, her husband has gone to fight for the freedom of his country, as an honest man should do. By platoons ! to the right wheel ! forward march !” On the arrival of the corps at Roanoke, the colonel escaped, and applied in vain to governor Jefferson for redress.—At a review in Morristown he arrested a lieut. Gibbons for a fault, of which he was innocent ; but, ascertaining his innocence, he desired him to come to the front, when he said,—“ Sir, the fault, which was committed, would have been perilous in the presence of an enemy, but it was not yours ; I ask your pardon ; return to your command ;” and this was said with his hat off, and the rain pouring on his reverend head. What officer would not respect the veteran ?—On leaving a sick aid de camp in Virginia, he said, ‘ There is my sulkey, and here is half of my money, I can do no more.’ For amusement he sometimes miscalled words in English, similar in sound. Mrs. Washington, at the dinner table, asked him once what he had caught, when he went a fishing. He replied, that he had caught two fish, adding, ‘ I am not sure, but I think one of them was a *whale*.’—‘ A whale, baron, in the North river ? ’ ‘ Yes, I assure you, a very fine whale ; was it not ? ’—appealing to one of his aids, who replied, ‘ an *Eel*, baron.’ At the house of Mrs. Livingston, the mother of the chancellor, he was introduced to a Miss Sheaff ; ‘ I am happy, said he, to be presented to you, though at a great risk ; from my youth I have been cautioned against *mischiefs* ; but I had no idea, that her attractions were so powerful ! When the army was disbanded, and the old soldiers shook hands in farewell, lieut. col. Cochran, a green-mountain veteran, said—‘ For myself I could stand it, but my wife and daughters are in the garret of that wretched tavern, and I have no means of removing them.’—‘ Come,’ said the baron, ‘ I will pay my respect to Mrs. C. and her daughters ; and when he left them, their countenances were brightened, for he gave them all he had to give. This was at

Newburg. On the wharf he saw a poor wounded black man, who wanted a dollar to pay for his passage to his home. Of whom the baron borrowed the dollar, it is not known ; but he soon returned, when the negro hailed the sloop, and cried—‘ God bless you, master baron ! ’ The state of N. Jersey gave him a small farm. N. York gave him 16,000 acres in Oneida county ; a pension of 2500 doll. was also given him. He built him a log house at Steubenville, gave a tenth part of his land to his aids and servants, and parcelled out the rest to 20 or 30 tenants. His library was his chief solace. Having little exercise, he died of the apoplexy. Agreeably to his request he was wrapped in his cloak and buried in a plain coffin without a stone. He was a believer in Jesus Christ, a member of the reformed Dutch church, N. Y. An abstract of his system of discipline was published in 1779, and in 1784 he published a letter on the subject of an established militia and military arrangements.

STEVENS, Joseph, minister of Charlestown, Mass., the son of Joseph S., was born in Andover, was graduated at Harvard college in 1703, and was ordained colleague with Mr. Bradstreet Oct. 13, 1713. He died Nov. 16, 1721, aged 40. He was a fervent and eloquent preacher, cheerful though serious in conversation, gentle as a father, and beloved by all his congregation. There was published from his manuscript his last sermon, entitled, another and a better country in reserve for all true believers, and annexed to it a discourse on the death of Mr. Brattle of Cambridge.

STEVENS, Benjamin, D. D., minister of Kittery, Maine, the son of the preceding, was graduated at Harvard college in 1740, and ordained May 1, 1751. He died May 18, 1791, aged 70, having been respected in life as an able minister of the gospel, an exemplary Christian, and a modest and humble man. He published a sermon on the death of Andrew Pepperell, 1752 ; on the death of sir W. Pepperell, 1759 ; at the election 1760.

STEVENS, Edward, general, a sol-

dier of the revolution, served with distinction during the whole war. In the battle at Guilford court house he was wounded. He was the friend of Washington and Greene. He died in Virginia Aug. 17, 1820.

STEVENS, Ebenezer, major general, a soldier of the revolution, was born in Boston in 1751, and entered the army as an artificer. He obtained the rank of licut. col. of artillery. On the return of peace he settled in New York, and was an enterprising merchant. For many years he commanded the division of the artillery of the state. He died Sept. 2, 1823, aged 71.

STEWART, Joseph, a painter, graduated at Dartmouth college in 1780. He became a preacher; but losing his health he devoted himself to painting, being instructed by Trumbull. He established a museum at Hartford, Conn., where he died in April 1822, aged 69.

STILES, Ezra, D. D., president of Yale college, the son of Isaac Stiles, minister of North Haven, Conn., was born Dec. 15, 1727. He was graduated in 1746, and in 1749 was chosen tutor, in which station he remained six years. After having preached occasionally his impaired health and some doubt respecting the truth of Christianity induced him to pursue the study of the law. In 1753 he took the attorney's oath at New Haven, and practised at the bar till 1755. But, having resumed preaching, he was ordained Oct. 22, 1755 minister of the second congregational church in Newport, R. Island. In March 1776 the events of the war dispersed his congregation, and induced him to remove to Dighton. He afterwards preached at Portsmouth. In 1777 he was chosen president of Yale college, as successor of Mr. Clap, and continued in this station till his death May 12, 1795, aged 67. He was one of the most learned men, of whom this country can boast. He had a thorough knowledge of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, the former of which he learned when he was about forty years of age; he had made considerable progress in the

Samaritan, Chaldee, Syriac, and Arabic; on the Persic and Coptic he had bestowed some attention; and the French he read with great facility. He was also well versed in most branches of mathematical knowledge. Next to sacred literature astronomy was his favorite science. He had read the works of divines in various languages, and very few have had so thorough an acquaintance with the fathers of the Christian church. He possessed an intimate acquaintance with the Rabbinical writings. He was a most impressive and eloquent preacher, for he spoke with that zeal and energy, which the deepest interest in the most important subjects cannot fail to inspire. His early discourses were philosophical and moral; but he gradually became a serious and powerful preacher of the momentous truths of the gospel. In the room of labored disquisitions, addressed rather to the reason than to the conscience and heart, he employed his time in preaching repentance and faith; the great truths respecting our disease and cure; the physician of souls and our remedy in him; the manner, in which the sinner is brought home to God in regeneration, justification, sanctification, and eternal glory; the terrors and blessings of the world to come; the influence of the Holy Spirit and the efficacy of the truth in the great change of the character, preparatory for heaven. The doctrines of the trinity in unity, of the divinity and atonement of Christ, with the capital principles of the great theological system of the doctrines of grace he believed to have been the uninterrupted faith of eight tenths of Christendom from the ascension of Jesus Christ to the present day. He delighted in preaching the gospel to the poor. Among the members of his church at Newport were seven negroes. These occasionally met in his study, when he instructed them, and, falling on their knees together, he implored for them and for himself the blessing of that God, with whom all distinction except that of Christian excellence is as nothing. In the cause of civil and religious liberty he was an enthusiast.

He contended, that the right of conscience and private judgment was unalienable; and that no exigences of the Christian church could render it lawful to erect any body of men into a standing judicatory over the churches. He engaged with zeal in the cause of his country. He thought, that the 30th of Jan., which was observed by the episcopals in commemoration of the martyrdom of Charles I, "ought to be celebrated as an anniversary thanksgiving, that one nation on earth had so much fortitude and public justice, as to make a royal tyrant bow to the sovereignty of the people." He was catholic in his sentiments, for his heart was open to receive all, who loved the Lord Jesus in sincerity. He was conspicuous for his benevolence, as well as for his learning and piety. The following extracts from his diary furnish evidence of his Christian goodness. "The review of my life astonishes me with a sense of my sins. May I be washed in the blood of Jesus, which cleanseth from all sin. Purify and sanctify me, O blessed Spirit!—I hope I love my Savior for his divine excellences, as well as for his love to sinners; I glory in his divine righteousness; and earnestly beseech the God of all grace to endue me with true and real holiness, and to make me like himself.—I have earnestly importuned the youth of this university to devote themselves to that divine Jesus, who hath loved them to the death. And praised be God, I have reason to hope the blessed Spirit hath wrought effectually on the hearts of sundry, who have, I think, been brought home to God, and experienced what flesh and blood cannot impart to the human mind. Whether I shall ever get to heaven, and through many tribulations enter into rest, God only knows. This I know, that I am the most unworthy of all the works of God."

He was a man of low stature, and of a small though well proportioned form. His voice was clear and energetic. His countenance especially in conversation was expressive of benignity and mildness; but, if occasion required, it became

the index of majesty and authority. He published a funeral oration in Latin on governor Law, 1751; a discourse on the Christian union, preached before the congregational ministers of Rhode Island, 1760; in this work he recommends harmony among different Christians, and shows an intimate acquaintance with the ecclesiastical affairs of this country; a sermon at the installation of S. Hopkins, 1770; a Latin oration on his induction into his office, 1778; the U. States elevated to glory and honor, an election sermon, preached May 8, 1783, which exhibits the eloquence, and patriotism, and glowing sentiments of liberty, with which the august occasion could not fail to inspire him; account of the settlement of Bristol, 1785; a sermon at the ordination of H. Channing, 1787; history of the three judges of king Charles I,—Whalley, Goffe, and Dixwell, 12mo. 1795; in this work he discloses very fully his sentiments on civil liberty, and predicts a "republican renovation" in England. He left an unfinished ecclesiastical history of N. England, and more than forty volumes of manuscripts. An interesting account of his life was published by his son in law, Dr Holmes, in 1798.

STILLMAN, Samuel, D. D., minister in Boston, was born in Philadelphia Feb. 27, 1737. When he was but 11 years of age his parents removed to Charleston, S. Carolina, and in an academy in that city he received the rudiments of his education. The preaching of Mr. Hart was the means of teaching him, that he was a sinner, and of converting him. Being ordained at Charleston Feb. 26, 1759, he immediately afterwards settled at James' island; but his impaired health induced him in 1760 to remove to Bordentown, N. Jersey, where he preached two years, and then went to Boston. After being an assistant about a year in the second baptist church, he was installed the minister of the first, as successor of Mr. Condy, who now resigned his office, Jan. 9, 1765. In this church he continued his benevolent labors, universally respected and beloved, till his death by a

paralytic shock March 13, 1807, aged 69. As an eloquent preacher of the gospel Dr. Stillman held the first rank. Embracing the peculiar doctrines of the Christian religion, he explained and enforced them with clearness and with apostolic intrepidity and zeal. He possessed a pleasant and most commanding voice, and, as he felt what he spoke, he was enabled to transfuse his own feelings into the hearts of his auditors. The total moral depravity of man was a principle, on which in his preaching he much insisted, and he believed, that the Christian was dependent on God's immediate agency for the origin and continuance of every gracious exercise. From his clear apprehension of the eternal personal election of a certain number of the human race to salvation he was led to believe the perseverance unto eternal glory of all those, who are regenerated by the Spirit of God. The Godhead and atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ were his frequent themes. He was a preacher of righteousness, and his own life was holy. In the chamber of sickness and affliction, he was always among different denominations a welcome visitor. His uncommon vivacity and energy of feeling were united with a perfect sense of propriety, and with affability, ease, and politeness. He published a sermon on the repeal of the stamp act, 1766; at the artillery election, 1770; at the ordination of S. Shepard, 1771; of Stephen S. Nelson, 1797; of Tho. Waterman, 1801; on the death of S. Ward, 1776; election sermon, 1779; on charity, 1785; before a society of freemasons, 1789; apostolic preaching in three discourses, 1790; on the death of N. Brown, 1791; of Washington, 1800; of H. Smith, 1805; thanksgiving sermon on the French revolution, 1794; on the national fast, 1799; on opening the baptist meeting house in Charlestown; on the first anniversary of the female asylum, 1801; on the first anniversary of the Massachusetts baptist missionary society, 1803. A volume of 20 sermons was published 8vo. 1808, of which 8 had never before been published.

STIRLING, Earl of, see William Alexander.

STITH, William, president of William and Mary college, Virginia, was a native of that colony, and for some years a respectable clergyman. He withdrew from the laborious office, which he sustained in the college, soon after the year 1740, and died in 1750. He published a history of the first discovery and settlement of Virginia, Williamsburg, 8vo. 1747. It brings down the history only to 1624. An appendix contains a collection of charters relating to the period, comprised in the volume. Besides the copious materials of Smith the author derived assistance from the manuscripts of his uncle, sir John Randolph, and from the records of the London company, put into his hands by colonel William Byrd, president of the council, and from the valuable library of this gentleman. Mr. Stith was a man of classical learning, and a faithful historian; but he was destitute of taste in style, and his details are exceedingly minute.

STOCKTON, Richard, a statesman of N. Jersey, the son of John S., and grandson of Richard S., who died in possession of a large landed estate at Princeton in 1720, was born at Princeton Oct. 1, 1730; was graduated in the first class in 1748; and studied law with David Ogden of Newark. In 1774 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of N. J., and in 1776 a member of congress. In debate he took an active part, and signed the declaration of independence. Nov. 30th a party of royalists captured him and threw him into prison at New York, where his sufferings destroyed his health. Congress interposed for his release. The enemy destroyed his library and devastated his lands. He died near Princeton Feb. 28, 1781, aged 50. At the bar Mr. S. appeared with unrivalled reputation and success, refusing to engage in any cause, which he knew to be unjust, and standing forth in defence of the helpless and the injured. He filled the office of judge with integrity and learning. His superior powers of mind,

which were highly cultivated, were united with a flowing and persuasive eloquence; he was also a sincere Christian. His son, Richard, S., LL. D., a distinguished lawyer and a senator of the U. S., and for 30 years a trustee of Princeton college, died at Princeton in 1828.

STODDARD, Solomon, minister of Northampton, Mass., the eldest son of Anthony Stoddard, was born in Boston in 1643, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1662. He was afterwards appointed a fellow. His health being impaired, he went to Barbadoes as chaplain to gov. Serle, and preached to the dissenters on that island near two years. After his return, being ordained Sept. 11, 1672, as successor to Mr. Mather at Northampton, he continued in that place till his death Feb 11, 1729, aged 85. His ministerial labors were interrupted for but a short time. His colleague, Mr. Edwards, survived him. Mr. Stoddard was a learned man, well versed in religious controversies, and himself an acute disputant. He engaged in a controversy with Increase Mather respecting the Lord's supper, maintaining, that the sacrament was a converting ordinance, and that all baptized persons, not scandalous in life, may lawfully approach the table, though they know themselves to be unconverted, or destitute of true religion. As a preacher his discourses were plain, experimental, searching, and argumentative. He was blessed with great success. He used to say, that he had five harvests; and in these revivals there was a general cry, what must I do to be saved? He was so diligent in his studies, that he left a considerable number of sermons, which he had never preached. He wrote so fine a hand, that 150 of his discourses are contained in a small 12mo. manuscript volume. He published the doctrine of instituted churches, London, 4to. 1700, in which he maintained, that the Lord's table should be accessible to all persons not immoral in their lives; that the power of receiving and censuring members is vested exclusively in the elders of the church; and that synods

have power to excommunicate and deliver from church censures. He published also the danger of degeneracy, 1702; election ser. 1703; serm. in regard to the supper, 1707; at the ordina. of J. Willard, 1708; of Tho. Cheney, 1718; on the Lord's supper, against the exceptions of I. Mather, 1709; plea for tithes; divine teachings, 1712; a guide to Christ, or the way of directing souls in the way to conversion, compiled for young ministers, 1714; three sermons, showing the virtue of Christ's blood to cleanse from sin, that natural men are under the government of self love, that the gospel is the means of conversion, and a fourth annexed to stir up young men and maidens to praise the Lord, 1717; a treatise concerning conversion; the way to know sincerity and hypocrisy, 1719; answer to cases of conscience, 1722; whether God is not angry with the country for doing so little towards the conversion of the Indians, 1723; safety of appearing at the judgment in the righteousness of Christ; this work was republished at Edinburgh, Svo. 1792.—*Colman's serm. on his death.*

STODDARD, John, a member of the council of Mass., the son of the preceding, was graduated at Harvard college in 1701. He discharged the duties of several important stations with great ability and uprightness. He was many years in the council, was chief justice in the court of common pleas, and colonel of a regiment. With a vigorous mind and keen penetration he united an accurate acquaintance with the concerns of the colonies and of the neighboring tribes of Indians. Thoroughly established in the principles and the doctrines of the first fathers of N. England, he greatly detested what he considered the opposite errors of more modern divinity. He died at Boston, June 19, 1748, aged 66.—*Edward's sermon.*

STODDARD, Amos, major, was born in 1759 and settled as a lawyer in Hallowell, Maine, about 1792; in 1799 he was appointed a captain of artillery in the army. In the battle at fort Meigs, in May 1813, he was wounded by a shell,

and in consequence died of the lockjaw, aged 54. He was a man of talents. He published the political crisis, London; and Sketches of Louisiana, 12 mo. 1812.

STOLL, Jacob, 70 years a minister of the Dunkers, died in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in April 1822, aged 91.

STONE, Samuel, one of the first ministers of Hartford, Conn. was a native of England, and was educated at the university of Cambridge. To escape persecution he came to this country with Mr. Cotton and Mr. Hooker, and was settled as an assistant of the latter at Cambridge Oct. 11, 1633. He removed with him in 1636 to Hartford, where he died July 20, 1663. While he was regarded as one of the most accurate and acute disputants of his day, he was also celebrated for his wit, pleasantry, and good humor. Being eminently pious, he abounded in fastings and prayer, and was a most strict observer of the Christian sabbath. He published a congregational church, &c. London, 1652. In this work, which is a curious specimen of logic, he endeavors to demolish the system of a national, political church. He left in a manuscript a confutation of the antinomians, and a body of divinity. The latter was so much esteemed as to be often transcribed by theological students.—*Mather's Magnalia*, III. 62, 116—118.

STONE, Thomas, a patriot of the revolution, a descendant of Wm. S., governor of Maryland in 1649, the son of David S., was born in 1743 in Charles county. Having studied law, and married a daughter of Dr. G. Brown, with whom he received 1000*l.*, he purchased a farm. Being in 1776 and in subsequent years a member of congress, he signed the declaration of independence. In 1783 and 1784 he was also in congress. A deep melancholy settled upon him in consequence of the death of his wife by the small pox. He died suddenly Oct. 5, 1787, aged 44, leaving a son, who died in 1793, and two daughters. He was amiable in disposition, and a professor of religion of sincere piety.—*Goodrich*.

STONE, John Hoskins, governor of

Maryland, was a patriot of the revolution. In early life and at an early period of the revolution he was the first captain in the celebrated regiment of Smallwood. At the battles of L. Island, White plains, and Princeton he was highly distinguished. In the battle of Germantown Oct. 4, 1777, he received a wound, which deprived him of bodily activity for the remainder of his life. But he still bent his exertions to promote the same cause, for which he had bled. He was governor from 1794 to 1797. He died at Annapolis in 1804, leaving behind him the character of an honest and honorable man, an intrepid soldier, a firm patriot, and a liberal, hospitable, friendly citizen.

STORK, William, published a Description of East Florida, with a journal of J. Bartram, 4to. 1774.

STOUGHTON, William, lieutenant governor of Mass., was the son of Col. Israel Stoughton, who commanded the Massachusetts troops in the Pequot war. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1650, and becoming a preacher was for some years resident in England. After the restoration in 1660 he was ejected from a fellowship in Oxford, and repaired to N. E. in 1662. Though not a settled minister he was appointed to preach the election sermon in 1668. This sermon has been ranked among the best, delivered upon the occasion. After the death of Mr. Mitchell he declined an invitation to become his successor in the care of the church at Cambridge. In 1671 he was chosen a magistrate, and in 1677 went to England as an agent for the province. He was a member of the council, and chief justice of the superior court. Being appointed lieut. governor in 1692, he was commander in chief from 1694 to 1699 and again in 1700. He died at Dorchester July 7, 1701, aged 70. He was a man of great learning, integrity, prudence, patriotism, and piety. He was a generous benefactor of Harvard college, giving to that institution about 1,000*l.* Stoughton hall was erected at his expense in 1693. He left a tract of land for the support of students, natives

of Dorchester, at the college, and another tract for the benefit of schools. He was never married.—*Willard's serm.*

STRONG, Nathan, D. D., minister of Hartford, Conn., the son of Nathan S., minister of Coventry, was born in 1743; graduated at Yale college in 1769; and was ordained Jan. 5, 1774. In the war he was a patriot and a chaplain in the army. He died Dec. 25, 1816, aged 68. He was a learned and very useful minister, distinguished for his discernment and knowledge of men. Of the missionary society of Conn. he was the principal founder in 1798. For some years he was the editor of the Connecticut evangelical magazine. He published the *Doctrine of eternal misery reconciled with the benevolence of God*, in answer to Huntington, 8vo.; a sermon on the death of Dr. Cogswell, 1807; sermons, 2 vols. 8vo.

STRONG, Caleb, LL. D., governor of Massachusetts, the son of Caleb S., descended from John S., who arrived from Taunton, England, in May 1630, and settled at Dorchester, and thence removed to Windsor and in 1659 to Northampton. He was born at N. in Jan. 1745, and graduated at Harvard college in 1764. He studied law with Mr. Hawley, but from ill health did not commence the practice till 1772. In 1776 he was a member of the legislature with Mr. Hawley, and continued in that body an active friend of his country till 1780, when he was chosen a councillor. In 1779 he assisted in forming the constitution of Massachusetts, and in 1797 that of the U. S. Under the new national government he was 8 years a senator from 1789 to 1797. He was governor from 1800 till 1807, when Mr. Sullivan was elected; and was again chosen governor during the difficult period of the war from 1812 to 1815. He died suddenly Nov. 7, 1819, aged 74. His wife the daughter of John Hooker, the minister of Northampton, died in 1817. He was a man of sound judgment, and of exemplary piety. He wrote the address of the government to the insurgents in 1786. His speeches from 1807 to 1808 were published 8vo. 1808.

STRONG, Jonathan, D. D., minister of Randolph, Mass., was born in Bolton, Conn., Sept. 4, 1764; his parents removed to Oxford, N. H. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1786; ordained as the colleague of Mr. Taft in Jan. 1789; and died Nov. 9, 1814, aged 50. His successor was Thaddeus Pomeroy. In three periods of successful toil during his ministry he numbered more than 200 converts. He was a faithful preacher, of unpolished but powerful eloquence, firm in his attachment to the great truths of the gospel. A memoir of him by Rev. Mr. Storrs is in the *Panoplist* vol. 12. He wrote much for the Mass. missionary mag. and also for the *Panoplist*. He published a sermon at the thanksgiving, 1795; at the ordination of L. White; 1798; on the landing of our forefathers, 1803; on the death of Dr. Z. Bass, 1804; before the missionary soc. 1808; on the national independence, 1810; at a dedication, 1814.

STUART, Gilbert, a portrait painter, was born in Newport, R. I., in 1755. He was a pupil of Benjamin West in London. He was applauded in Eng.; but he returned to America in 1794, and resided chiefly in Philadelphia and Washington till about 1801, when he removed to Boston, where he died in July 1823, aged 78. He left a daughter, Mrs. Stebbins, a painter. He was thoroughly acquainted with his art, and as a portrait painter was unequalled in this country; he was also a man of a strong mind and interesting conversation. His picture of Washington presents a head of calm and majestic wisdom, familiar to all Americans. His pictures of Madison and Jefferson are in the gallery of Bowdoin college.

STUYVESANT, Peter, the last Dutch governor of New York, began his administration in 1647. He was continually employed in resisting the encroachments of the English and Swedes upon the territory intrusted to him. In 1664 an expedition from England was sent out against the Dutch possessions. Three or four frigates under the command of col. Nicolls appeared before N. Amster-

dum or N. York, and governor Stuyvesant was summoned to surrender ; but as he was a good soldier, having lost a leg in the service of the States, he was by no means disposed to comply. He returned a long letter vindicating the claims of the Dutch, and declaring his resolution to defend the place. He was however obliged to capitulate Aug. 27th. The whole of the N. Netherlands soon became subject to the English. He remained in this country, and at his death was buried in a chapel on his own farm a few miles from N. York.—*Smith's N. Y.* 5-23.

SULLIVAN, John, LL. D., major general in the American army, and president of New Hampshire, was appointed by congress a brigadier general in 1775, and in the following year, it is believed, a major general. He superseded Arnold in the command of the army in Canada June 4, 1776 ; but was soon driven out of that province. He afterwards on the illness of Greene took the command of his division on Long Island. In the battle of Aug. 27th, he was taken prisoner with lord Stirling. In a few months however he was exchanged. When Lee was carried off, he took the command of his division in New Jersey Dec. 20th. Aug. 22, 1777 he planned and executed an expedition against Staten Island, for which on an inquiry into his conduct he received the approbation of the court. In Sept. he was engaged in the battle of Brandywine, and Oct. 4th. in that of Germantown. In the winter he was detached to command the troops in R. Island. In Aug. 1778 he laid siege to Newport, then in the hands of the British, with the fullest confidence of success ; but, being abandoned by the French fleet under D'Estaing, who sailed to Boston, he was obliged to his unutterable chagrin to raise the siege. Aug. 29th an action occurred with the pursuing enemy, who were repulsed. On the 30th with great military skill he passed over to the continent, without the loss of a single article, and without the slightest suspicion on the part of the British of his movements. In the summer of 1779 he commanded an

expedition against the six nations of Indians in N. York. Being joined by general Clinton Aug. 22d, he marched towards the enemy under the command of Brant, the Butlers, and others at Newton, between the south end of Seneca lake and Tioga river ; attacked them in their works ; and completely dispersed them. He then laid waste the country, destroyed all their villages, and left not a single vestige of human industry. This severity was necessary to prevent their ravages. General Sullivan had made such high demands for military stores, and had so freely complained of the government for inattention to those demands, as to give much offence to some members of congress and to the board of war. He in consequence resigned his command Nov. 9th. He was afterwards a member of congress. In the years 1786, 1787, and 1789 he was president of N. Hampshire, in which station by his vigorous exertions he quelled the spirit of insurrection, which exhibited itself at the time of the troubles in Massachusetts. In Oct. 1789 he was appointed district judge. He died at his seat in Durham Jan. 23, 1795, aged 54.

SULLIVAN, James, LL. D. governor of Mass. the brother of the preceding, was born at Berwick, Maine, April 22, 1744. His father, a man of liberal education, came to this country about the year 1723 : he took the sole charge of the education of his son, James, and lived to see him distinguished in the world, dying in July 1795, aged 105. Governor Sullivan was destined for military life ; but the fracture of a limb in his early years induced him to bend the vigorous powers of his mind to the investigation of the law. After pursuing the study of this science under his brother, general Sullivan, and opening an office at Biddeford on Saco river, he soon rose to celebrity, and was appointed king's attorney for the county of York, in which he resided. On the approach of the revolution he took an early and active part on the side of his country. Being a member of the provincial congress of Mass. in 1775, he was intrusted together

with two other gentlemen with a difficult commission to Ticonderoga, which was executed in a very satisfactory manner. Early in the following year he was appointed a judge of the superior court. Soon afterwards he purchased a farm in Groton and removed his family to that place. He was a member of the convention, which framed the constitution of the state in 1779 and 1790. In Feb. 1782 he resigned his office of judge and returned to the practice of the bar, first at Cambridge then at Boston, where he resided during the remainder of his life. He was appointed a delegate to congress in 1783; and in the ensuing year was one of the commissioners in the settlement of the controversy between Mass. and N. York respecting their claims to the western lands. He was repeatedly chosen to represent the town of Boston in the legislature; in 1787 he was a member of the executive council and judge of probate for Suffolk; and in 1790 was appointed attorney general, in which office he continued till June 1807, when he was called to the chief magistracy of the commonwealth, as successor of governor Strong. He was appointed by president Washington agent under the fifth article of the British treaty for settling the boundaries between the U. S. and the British provinces. Of the American academy of arts and sciences he was one of the members from its first institution; a principal founder and many years president of the Mass. historical society; and president of the Mass. congregational charitable society. He was the projector of the Middlesex canal, to which object he devoted a great portion of time and labor. Soon after his second election to the office of governor his health became enfeebled, and he suffered a long and distressing confinement, which terminated in his death Dec. 10, 1808, aged 64. The various public offices, which he sustained during a period of 40 years, were conferred upon him by the free and unbiassed suffrages of his countrymen. As he was not assisted in his progress to distinction by the advantage of opulence or family connex-

ions, the stations, which he held, were a proof of his talents, of his indefatigable industry, and of the confidence, that was reposed in his integrity. As a judge he was universally acknowledged to have displayed the most perfect impartiality. As the public prosecutor of the state he tempered the sternness of official severity with the rarer tenderness of humanity. His style of eloquence was original, and adapted, with judicious discrimination, to the occasion, the subject, and to the tribunal, before which it was called forth. Deeply versed in the science of the law, and equally well acquainted with the sources of persuasion in the human mind, he was alike qualified for the investigation of the most intricate and complicated questions of legal discussion, and for the development of the issues of fact before juries. As the chief magistrate of the state, he considered himself as the delegated officer, not of a political sect, but of the whole people, and endeavored to mitigate the violence of parties. In all the relations of domestic and social life his conduct was exemplary. He early made a profession of Christianity, and his belief of its truth was never shaken. When his frame was evidently shattered, and he had reason to think, that God was calling him to his great account, the faith of Jesus was ever gaining a new ascendancy in his views, and his thoughts expatiated with singular clearness on the scenes, which awaited him, on the mercy of his God, his own unworthiness, and the worth of the Redeemer. His private prayers and his domestic devotions, expressing at times both the joy and the anguish of his feelings, proved that his passions were not all given to the world. He closed his laborious life with the unshaken assurance of renewing his existence in another and better state. Amidst the great and constant pressure of business, which occupied him, he still found time for the pursuits of literature and science. He was ever ready to contribute the effort of his powerful and original mind to the purposes of public utility. He published observations on the govern-

ment of the U. S. 1791; dissertation on the suability of the states; the path to riches, or dissertation on banks, 1792; history of the district of Maine, 8vo. 1795; history of land titles in Mass., 8vo. 1801; dissertation on the constitutional liberty of the press, 1801; history of the Penobscot Indians in the hist. coll.—*Buckminster's serm. on his death.*

SUMMERFIELD, John, a minister, was born in Lancashire, England, Jan. 31, 1798. After early dissipation he became pious, and preached in the methodist connexion in Ireland. He came to New York in 1821, and preached almost with the popularity of Whitefield. His ill health induced him in 1823 to visit France, where as a delegate from the American Bible society he addressed the Paris Bible society. He died at N. York June 13, 1825, aged 27. Few ministers have exhibited such meekness, humility, disinterestedness, and benevolence in life; few have been so eloquent in discourse. His memoirs by J. Holland with his portrait were published 8vo. 2d ed. 1830.

SUMNER, Increase, governor of Mass, was born in Roxbury Nov. 27, 1746, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1767. After entering upon the profession of the law he was chosen a representative of his native town in the legislature, and then a senator. In 1782 governor Hancock placed him on the bench of the supreme court. As a judge he was dispassionate, impartial and discerning. In 1797 he was chosen governor as successor of S. Adams, and he was re-elected in the succeeding years till his death June 7, 1799, aged 52. He possessed a strong and well balanced mind. His judgment was correct, and, though he maintained an unusual degree of self-command, yet his coolness of temper was to be ascribed rather to the influence of religious discipline, than to constitutional temperament. He was mild, candid, and moderate, being remarkably free from every appearance of party spirit. In the intercourse of domestic and private life he was affectionate and faithful. Soon after he commenced the practice of the law,

he made a public profession of his belief in Christianity and his life was exemplary.

SUMTER, Thomas, general, a soldier of the revolution, after the capture of Charleston, S. C. by the British, fled to North Carolina. But he soon returned at the head of a little band of exiles. July 12, 1780 a part of his corps routed a detachment of the British; this success soon increased his troops to 600 men. Gov. Rutledge promoted him and Marion from the rank of col. to that of brigadier in the militia. He was younger than Marion; of a larger frame, fitted for the toils of war; with a stern countenance, and determined patriotism, and indomitable courage. He attacked Aug. 1st three times unsuccessfully the post of Rocky Mount; Aug. 6th he attacked the British at Hanging Rock, and destroyed col. Brown's regiment. About the time that Gates was defeated at Camden, he captured a british convoy. But through his own negligence he was surpris'd near Catawba Ford by Tarleton Aug. 18th at the head of 160 men, and his force of 800 men instantly dispersed, and his artillery lost. He retrieved his character in the remainder of the campaign. He resolutely kept the field for 3 months. Nov. 12th he defeated the British under major Wemyss, and Nov. 20th, at Blackstock hill, near Tyger river, he repuls'd Tarleton, who in vain attempted to dislodge him. The wounded of the enemy were left to the humanity of Sumter. In this action he was himself severely wounded and in consequence long detained from the field; but he was consoled by the thanks of congress and the applause of his country. In 1811 he was chosen a senator of the U. S. He died suddenly at his residence at South Mount, near Camden, June 1, 1832, aged 97.

SWIFT, Job, D. D., minister of Bennington, Vermont, was born in Sandwich, Mass., in 1743, and was graduated at Yale college in 1765. About the year 1766 he was ordained at Richmond, where he continued seven years, making every exertion to instruct his people in

the peculiar doctrines of the gospel. He was afterwards the minister of Nine Partners in N. Y., of Manchester, Bennington, and Addison in Vermont. In Bennington he lived about 16 years. While he was on a mission in the northern part of Vermont, undertaken at his own expense, he died at Enosburgh Oct 20, 1804, aged about 61. He rejoiced, that his life was to terminate at a distance from his friends, without witnessing the distresses of his family. The patience, with which he endured the pains of his last sickness, and the composure, with which he met the king of terrors, excited the greatest astonishment in an unbeliever, who was present. While suffering a great variety of evils in life he never uttered a complaining word, and, when he discovered uneasiness or discontent in any of the members of his family, he inculcated upon them the duty of submission, and reminded them of the undeserved blessings, which they were yet permitted to enjoy. A volume of his sermons was published in 12mo. 1805.

SWIFT, Zephaniah, L. L. D., chief justice of Conn., was born in Wareham, Mass., in Feb. 1759; his father removed to Lebanon. He graduated at Yale college in 1778. After being a member of congress from 1793 to 1796, he accompanied Mr. Ellsworth as secretary to France. In 1801 he was elected a judge. From 1806 to 1819 he was chief justice. In 1814 he was a member of the Hartford convention. He died while on a visit to Ohio Sept. 27, 1823, aged 64. An oration on account of his death was pronounced by S. Perkins at Windham, the place of his residence. He left a widow, Lucretia Webbs, and 7 children. Unaided by family friends, he rose to distinction. He was a learned and upright judge. He published oration on domestic slavery, 1791; a System of the laws of Conn. 2 vols. 1795; a Digest of the law of evidence, and a treatise of bills of exchange, 1810; Digest of the laws of Conn. 2 vols. 1823.

SYMMES, Zechariah, the second minister of Charlestown, Mass., the son of

Wm. S., was born in Canterbury April 5, 1599; came to N. E. in August or Sept. 1634 in the same ship with Ann Hutchinson and J. Lathrop, and settled as colleague with Mr. James, being chosen teacher Dec. 22, 1634; and died Feb. 4, 1671, aged 71. His son, Zechariah, the first minister of Bradford, was born in 1639, was ordained Dec. 27, 1682, and died March 27, 1707, aged 69. —He preached the election sermon, 1648.

SYMMES, Thomas, second minister of Bradford, Mass., was the son of Zechariah S., the first minister of that town. He was born Feb. 1, 1678; was graduated at Harvard college in 1698; was ordained the first minister of Boxford Dec. 30, 1702, but was dismissed from that town in 1708, and succeeded his father at Bradford in the same year. He died Oct. 6, 1725 aged 47. He was a man of strong powers of mind and of very considerable learning; an animated, popular, faithful, and successful preacher. His exertions to do good in private and public were rewarded by large accessions to his church. He was remarkable for the sanctity of his life, for secret devotion, and for his regard to days of fasting and prayer. He published monitor to delaying sinners; artillery election sermon, 1720; against prejudice; at the ordination of J. Emerson, 1721; joco-serious dialogue on singing, 1723; on the support of ministers, 1724; historical memoirs of the fight of Piggwacket May 9, 1725, with a sermon on Lovewell's death. An account of his life was published by J. Brown, to which is annexed his advice to his children and to the church.

SYMMES, William, D. D., minister of Andover, Mass. was graduated at Harvard college in 1750, and from 1755 to 1758 was a tutor in that seminary; he was ordained Nov. 1, 1758; & died May 3, 1807, aged 77. His sermons were written with great care and in a style remarkably neat and correct. He was distinguished for his prudence, hospitable, dignified in his manners, and pure in his

principles and conduct. He published election sermon, 1785, and two other occasional discourses.

SYMMES, John Cleves, captain, author of the theory of the hollow earth, was a native of New Jersey, but emigrated at an early age to the west. He was the son, as I suppose, of J. C. S., a judge of the supreme court of New Jersey, a member of congress, and in 1788 a judge of the north west territory, who died at Cincinnati in March 1814, whose wife was Susanna, daughter of governor Livingston, and whose daughter married gen. W. H. Harrison. For some years he was a captain in the army. During the late war he distinguished himself by his intrepidity on the Niagara. He died at Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, June 19, 1829. He was an amiable and exemplary man. On his strange theory of the earth he lectured in many cities and towns, apparently in full persuasion of its truth. He supposed, that the hollow earth, open at the poles for the admission of light, had within it 6 or 7 concentric hollow spheres, also open at their poles.

TACKANASH, John, Indian minister on Martha's Vineyard, was ordained colleague with Hiacoomes Aug. 22, 1670, the day of the formation of the first Indian church on the island. He possessed considerable talents, and was exemplary in his life. Allowing himself in few diversions, he studied much, and seemed to advance in piety, as he became more acquainted with the truths of the gospel. Of Indian preachers he was the most distinguished. In prayer he was devout and fervent; faithful in his instructions and reproofs; strict in the discipline of his church, excluding the immoral from the ordinances till they repented. So much was he respected, that the English, when deprived of their own minister, attended his meeting and received the Lord's supper from his hands. He died in the peace and hope of the Christian Jan. 22, 1684. His place of residence was at Nunpaug at the east end of Martha's vineyard.—*Mayhew's Ind. conv.*, 15-16.

TALCOTT, Joseph, governor of Connecticut from 1724 to 1741, died at the close of 1741 or beginning of 1742, full of days, and was succeeded by gov. Law. He had long served his country. Eminent for piety, he called the periods of revival in his last years 'times of refreshing;' but governor Law was rather disposed to suppress by rash legal enactments what he deemed enthusiasm. He was probably a descendant of John T., who lived in Cambridge in 1632, and of major John T., who was treasurer of Connecticut and commander of the English and Mohegan force, employed successfully against the Indians in 1676. His sister married R. Edwards.

TANTEQUIGGEN, Lucy, an Indian, the widow of John T., died at Mohegan, Conn., in June 1830, aged 97. She was the sister of Samson Occom, the celebrated Indian preacher, and a descendant by her mother from Uncas. She was regarded as a pious woman; in her last days she expressed her willingness to die, that "she might go where she should sin no more." A few weeks after her death a Sunday school was opened at her house, where three or four generations of her descendants lived, and this commencement of benevolent efforts for the remnant of a once powerful tribe has led to the erection of a meeting house and the establishment of a teacher among these Indians.

TAPPAN, David, D. D., professor of divinity in Harvard college, was the son of Benjamin Tappan, minister of Manchester, and was born April 21, 1753. The name was formerly written *Toppam*. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1771. After pursuing the study of divinity for two or three years he commenced preaching, and was ordained minister of the third church in Newbury in April 1774. In this place he continued about 18 years. His successor was Leonard Woods. In June 1792 he was elected professor of divinity in Harvard college in the place of Dr. Wigglesworth, who had resigned, and after anxious deliberation and the advice of an ecclesiastical

tical council he was inaugurated Dec. 26, 1792. When he was introduced into this office, the students of the university were uncommonly dissolute. For some time they had received no regular instruction in theology, and the tide of opinion began to run in the channel of infidelity. But the lectures of Dr. Tappan, which combined entertainment with information, which were profound and yet pathetic, elegant in style and conclusive in argument, and which came warm from a pious heart, soon checked the progress of profaneness and dissipation, and put open irreligion to shame. After a short sickness he died Aug. 27, 1803, aged 51, and was succeeded by Dr. Ware. His widow, Mary, died in Sept. 1831, aged 72. His son, Benjamin T., is the minister of Augusta, Maine. He possessed much activity and vigor of mind, fertility of invention, and force of imagination. He had a facility in fixing his attention, and discriminating and arranging his thoughts. His readiness of conception and command of language enabled him both in speaking and writing to express what he thought and felt with propriety, perspicuity, and force. The religious principles, which he embraced, were the doctrines of the eternal counsels of Jehovah; man's fallen, ruined state; the electing love of God; the atonement of Christ; justification by grace; and the efficacy of the divine Spirit in renewing sinners and preparing them for glory. The doctrine of redemption by a crucified Savior constituted in his view the basis of the gospel. In such a light did he regard the proper divinity of Jesus Christ, that he declared it to be "the rock of his eternal hopes." To benevolence and candor, sincerity in speech, and uprightness in conduct he joined the careful cultivation and practice of the personal virtues. He was superior to all fretful and anxious thoughts about his temporal affairs, and to all vanity of external appearance. When tried by the ignorance and stupidity, or by the perverseness and injustice of men, he was calm and collected. For the conduct of those, who had treated him with the most

painful unkindness, he invented the most charitable excuses, and even sought opportunities of doing them good. His religion as well as his nature disposed him to sympathy, tenderness, and love. Kind affections lighted up his countenance, gave a glow to his conversation, and cheerfulness to his active benevolence. When arrested by his last sickness, and warned of his approaching dissolution, he was not discomposed. With many expressions of humility and self abasement intermingled, he declared his hope in the infinite mercy of God through the atonement of Christ. When his wife expressed some of the feelings, which were excited by the thought of parting with him, he said, "if God is glorified, I am made forever. Can't you lay hold of that?" To his sons he said, "I charge you to love God supremely, and to love your neighbor as yourselves; for without these there is no true religion." He had such a sense of the evil of sin and of his own ill desert, that nothing could afford him consolation, but the all sufficient grace of the Redeemer. In Jesus Christ his soul found rest. He published two discourses, preached on the sabbath after his ordination, 1774; a discourse on the character and best exercises of unregenerate sinners, 1782; a sermon on the fast, 1783; on the peace, 1783; on the death of M. Parsons, 1784; of 8 persons drowned, 1794; of J. Russell, 1796; of Washington, 1800; of S. Phillips, 1802; of Dr. Hitchcock, and Mary Dana, 1803; two friendly letters to Philaethes, 1785; at the ordination of J. Dickinson, 1789; of J. T. Kirkland, 1794; of J. Kendall; of N. H. Fletcher, 1800; install. of H. Packard, 1802; address to the students of Andover academy, 1791; at the election, 1792; before an association at Portsmouth, 1792; farewell sermon at Newbury; on the fast, 1793; a discourse to graduates; address to students at Andover; to the class, which entered college, 1794, 1796, and 1798; on the thanksgiving, 1795; before the convention, 1797; on the fast, 1798. Since his death there have been published sermons on important

subjects, 8vo., and lectures on Jewish antiquities, 8vo. 1807.—*Panoplist*, 1.

TARLETON, B., lieutenant col. in the British service, published a History of the southern campaigns of 1780 and 1781 4to, Lond, 1787.

TAWANQUATUCK, the first sachem, converted to Christianity on Martha's Vineyard, lived on that island, when the English first settled there in 1642. His conversion through the labors of Mr. Mayhew was a circumstance very irritating to his copper coloured brethren, who were indignant, that he should turn away from the religion of their fathers. One night, after an assembly of the Indians, as Tawanquatuck lay asleep upon a mat by a little fire, an Indian approached him and let fly a broad headed arrow, intending to drench it in his heart's blood; but it struck his eyebrow, and being turned in its direction by the solid bone, glanced and slit his nose from the top to the bottom. The next morning Mr. Mayhew visited the sagamore, and found him praising God for his great deliverance. He afterwards became a Christian magistrate to his people, and discharged faithfully the trust reposed in him as long as he lived. He died about the year 1670.—*Mayhew's Ind. conv.*

TAYLOR, William, died in Pitt county, N. Carolina, in Oct. 1794, aged 114. He was a native of Virginia.

TAYLOR, George, a patriot of the revolution, was born in Ireland in 1716. On his arrival at Durham on the Delaware he engaged in labor in the iron works of a Mr. Savage, who paid the expenses of his voyage. Advanced to be clerk, after the death of Mr. S. he married his widow and became a man of fortune. Being a member of congress soon after the declaration of independence was passed, he signed the engrossed copy Aug. 2, 1776. He died at Easton Feb. 23, 1781, aged 65.—*Goodrich.*

TAYLOR, John, colonel, a senator of the U. S., died suddenly in Caroline county, Virginia, Aug. 20, 1824, at an advanced age. He was distinguished for his attention to agriculture. He pub-

lished Construction construed; an Inquiry into the principles and policy of the government of the U. S., 1814; and other works.

TECUMSEH, an Indian chief, the son of a Shawanee warrior, was born on the Scioto river, Ohio, about 1770. He was engaged in many incursions into Kentucky, and intercepted many boats, descending the Ohio. It is supposed, that about 1806 he and his brother, Elskwatawa, the prophet, formed the project of uniting all the western Indians in a war against the Americans. When gen. Harrison attacked and defeated the prophet in the battle of Tippecanoe, Nov. 7, 1811, Tecumseh was absent, on a visit to the south. In the war of 1812 he was an ally to the British, with the rank of brigadier general. At the siege of fort Meigs, and at the second assault in July he was present, being at the head of 2,000 warriors. In the battle at Moravian town, on the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813, he fell, aged 43. Gen. Harrison had for his aids gen. Cass and commodore Perry. Col. R. M. Johnson commanded on the left, and came in personal conflict, it is said, with Tecumseh. His horse being killed and himself wounded by three balls in his right thigh and two in the left arm, the savage chief rushed upon him with his tomahawk; but, drawing a pistol from his holster, Johnson laid him dead at his feet. In this battle col. J's brother, lieutenant James J., was killed. The project of uniting all the western Indians against the Americans and the efforts made to execute the project display a savage energy and perseverance, but indicate very little wisdom. The prophet as well as the warrior being now deceased, such a combination will probably never be made again. King Philip, Pontiac, the Ottawa was chief, who in 1763 captured Michillimackinac and invested Detroit, the prophet, and Tecumseh may be regarded as the most remarkable of the savage warriors of America.

TENNETT, John, a physician in Virginia, published at Williamsburg in 1736 an essay on the pleurisy, which was

reprinted at N. York in 1742. In this work he first brought into view the virtues of the Seneka snake root. The immediate cause of a pleurisy or peripneumony, in his opinion, is a viscosity of blood of the same nature with that produced by the venom of the rattle snake ; and as the rattle snake root had been found a cure for the bite of the snake, he proposed it as a cure for the pleurisy.—

Ramsay's rev. 36.

TENNENT, William, a useful scholar and minister of a presbyterian church at Neshaminy, Penns., received episcopal ordination in Ireland, and emigrated to this country in the year 1718, with four sons, Gilbert, William, John, and Charles. After his arrival he renounced his connexion with the episcopal church, and was admitted into the synod of Philadelphia. He spent a short time in the state of N. York, and then in 1721 or 1722 removed to Bensalem in Pennsylvania. Here he remained not more than four or five years; for in 1726 he settled at Neshaminy, about 20 miles north of the city of Philadelphia, where he became pastor of a small presbyterian congregation. Here he established a seminary of learning, which soon received the name of the log college, by which it was long known. But this institution, though humble in name, was the nursery, in which many ministers of the gospel were trained up for eminent usefulness. Among these were his four sons, who were educated under his sole instruction, and Messrs. Rowland, Campbell, Lawrence, Beatty, Robinson, and Samuel Blair. He had the happiness to see all his sons employed in the service of the church for several years before his death. As the calls for ministerial service were urgent, he sent them out, as soon as they were qualified for the work. Of these John died in early life, and the others lived to an advanced age, and were among the most useful and respectable ministers of their time. He died about the year 1743. He was a man of great integrity, simplicity, industry, and piety ; and to his labors and benevolent zeal the American

churches are in no small degree indebted.

TENNENT, Gilbert, minister of Philadelphia, the son of the preceding, was born in Ireland Feb. 5, 1703. At the age of fourteen he began to be anxious for the salvation of his soul ; he was often in great agony of mind ; but at length the character of Jesus Christ as the Savior of sinners filled him with peace. Still he was dissident of his Christian character, and in consequence pursued the study of physic for a year, but afterwards devoted himself to theology. In the autumn of 1726 he was ordained minister of New Brunswick in N. Jersey. For some time he was the delight of the pious, and was honored by those, who were destitute of religion. But, when God began to bless his faithful labors to the awakening of secure sinners and to their conversion from darkness unto light, he presently lost the good opinion of false professors ; his name was loaded with reproaches, and the grossest immoralities were attributed to him. But he bore all with patience. Though he had sensibility to character as well as other men, yet he was willing to encounter disgrace, rather than neglect preaching the truth, however offensive to the sinful, whom he wished to reclaim. Towards the close of the year 1740 and in the beginning of the year 1741 he made a tour in N. England at the request of Mr. Whitefield. An astonishing efficacy accompanied his labors. Visiting various towns he was every where remarkably useful. In this tour the dress, in which he commonly entered the pulpit, was a great coat, girt about him with a leathern girdle, while his natural hair was left undressed. His large stature and grave aspect added a dignity to the simplicity or rather rusticity of his appearance. In 1743 he established a new church in Philadelphia, consisting of the followers of Mr. Whitefield. In 1753, at the request of the trustees of N. Jersey college, he went to England to solicit benefactions for that seminary. After a life of great usefulness he died in much peace about the year 1765 and was

succeeded by Dr. Sproat. For more than 40 years he had enjoyed a habitual, unshaken assurance of his interest in redeeming love. As a preacher, he was in his vigorous days equalled by but few. His reasoning powers were strong; his language forcible and often sublime; and his manner of address warm and earnest. His eloquence however was rather bold and awful, than soft and persuasive. When he wished to alarm the sinner, he could represent in the most awful manner the terrors of the Lord. He was bold, courageous, ardent, and independent. A number of presbyterians both among the clergy and laity, who were considered as mere formalists in religion, violently opposed Mr. Whitefield and Mr. T. The consequence was, that the synod of Philadelphia was split into two synods which treated each other with great censoriousness. At length Mr. T., who had been principally concerned in promoting the separation, became desirous of restoring harmony, and labored with great industry for this purpose. His longest and most elaborate publication, entitled the peace of Jerusalem, was upon this subject. The synods were united in 1758. The whole transaction illustrates his character. An ardent love to what he conceived to be truth and duty always triumphed over all considerations of a personal kind. He published the righteousness of the scribes and pharisees considered; a sermon on justification; remarks upon a protestation to the synod, 1741; the examiner examined, or Gilbert Tennent harmonious, in answer to Mr. Hancock's pamphlet, entitled, the examiner, or Gilbert against Tennent; 3 sermons on holding fast the truth, against the Moravians; at the ordination of C. Beatty, 1743; on the victory of the British arms; two sermons at Philadelphia; an account of a revival of religion, in Prince's Christian history, 1744; on the success of the expedition against Louisburg; discourses on several subjects, on the nature of justification, on the law, and the necessity of good works vindicated, 12mo. 1745; on the lawfulness of defensive war, 1747; on the con-

sistency of defensive war with true Christianity; defensive war defended; a fast sermon; before the sacramental solemnity, 1748; essay on the peace of Jerusalem; at a thanksgiving; on the displays of divine justice in the propitiatory sacrifice of Christ, 1749; sermons on important subjects, adapted to the present state of the British nation, 8vo. 1758; at the opening of the presbyterian church.—*Assembly's miss. mag.* i. 238—248; ii. 46.

TENNENT, William, minister of Freehold, N. Jersey, the brother of the preceding, was born in Ireland June 3, 1705. He arrived in America, when in the 14th year of his age. Having resolved to devote himself to the ministry of the gospel his intense application to the study of theology under the care of his brother at New Brunswick so impaired his health, as to bring on a decline. He became more and more emaciated, till little hope of life was left. At length he fainted and apparently expired. The neighbors were invited to attend his funeral on the next day. In the evening his physician, a young gentleman, who was his particular friend, returned to the town, and was afflicted beyond measure at the news of his death. On examining the body he affirmed, that he felt an unusual warmth, and had it restored to a warm bed, and the funeral delayed. All probable means were used to restore life; the third day arrived, and the exertions of the doctor had as yet been in vain. It was determined by the brother, that the funeral should now be attended; but the physician requested a delay of one hour, then of half an hour, & finally of a quarter of an hour. As this last period near expired, indications of life were discovered. The efforts were now renewed, and in a few hours Mr. T. was restored to life. His recovery however was very slow; all former ideas were for some time blotted out of his mind; and it was a year before he was perfectly restored. To his friends he repeatedly stated, that, after he had apparently expired, he found himself in heaven, where he beheld a glory,

which he could not describe, and heard songs of praise before this glory, which were unutterable. He was about to join the throng, when one of the heavenly messengers said to him, "you must return to the earth." At this instant he groaned, and opened his eyes upon this world. For three years afterwards the sounds, which he had heard, were not out of his ears, and earthly things were in his sight as vanity and nothing. In Oct. 1733 he was ordained at Freehold, as the successor of his brother, John T. It was not long before his attention to worldly concerns brought him into debt. In his embarrassment a friend from New York told him, that the only remedy was to get a wife. "I do not know how to go about it," was the answer. "Then I will undertake the business," said his friend; I have a sister in law in the city, a prudent and pious widow." The next evening found Mr. T. in New York, and the day after he was introduced to Mrs. Noble. Being pleased with her appearance, when he was left alone with her he abruptly told her, that he supposed she knew his errand, that neither his time nor inclination would suffer him to use much ceremony, and that if she pleased he would attend his charge on the next sabbath, and return on Monday and be married. With some hesitation the lady consented; and she proved an invaluable treasure to him. About the year 1744, when the faithful preaching of Mr. T. and John Rowland was the means of advancing in a very remarkable degree the cause of religion in N. Jersey, the indignation and malice of those, who loved darkness rather than light, and who could not quietly submit to have their false security shaken, was excited against these servants of God. There was at this time prowling through the country a noted man, named Tom Bell. One evening he arrived at a tavern in Princeton, dressed in a parson's frock, and was immediately accosted as Rev. Mr. Rowland, whom he much resembled. This mistake was sufficient for him. The next day he went to a congregation in the county of Hunter-

don, and, declaring himself to be Mr. Rowland, was invited to preach on the sabbath. As he was riding to church in the family waggon accompanied by his host on an elegant horse, he discovered, when he was near the church, that he had left his notes behind, and proposed to ride back for them on the fine horse. The proposal was agreed to, and Bell after returning to the house and rifling the desk made off with the horse. Mr. Rowland was soon indicted for the robbery, but it happened that on the very day, in which the robbery was committed, he was in Pennsylvania or Maryland; and this circumstance being proved by the testimony of Mr. T. and two other gentlemen, who accompanied him, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. Mr. Rowland could not again be brought before the court; but the witnesses were indicted for wilful and corrupt perjury. The evidence was very strong against them, for many had seen the supposed Mr. Rowland on the elegant horse. Mr. T. employed John Coxe, an eminent lawyer, to conduct his defence. He went to Trenton on the day appointed, and there found Mr. Smith of New York, one of the ablest lawyers in America, and of a religious character, who had voluntarily attended to aid in his defence. He found also at Trenton his brother, Gilbert, from Philadelphia, with Mr. Kinsey, one of the first counsellors in the city. Mr. Tennent was asked who were his witnesses; he replied, that he had none, as the persons, who accompanied him, were also indicted. He was pressed to delay the trial, as he would most certainly be convicted; but he insisted, that it should proceed, as he trusted in God to vindicate his innocence. Mr. Coxe was charging Mr. T. with acting the part of an enthusiast, when the bell summoned them to court. The latter had not walked far in the street, before he was accosted by a man and his wife, who asked him, if his name was not Tennent. The man said, that he lived in a certain place in Pennsylvania or Maryland; that Mr. T. and Mr. Rowland had lodged at his

house, or at a house where he and his wife had been servants, at a particular time, and on the next day preached; that, some nights before he left home, he and his wife both dreamed repeatedly, that Mr. T. was in distress at Trenton, and they only could relieve him; and that they in consequence had come to that town, and wished to know what they had to do. Mr. T. led them to the court house, and their testimony induced the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty to the astonishment of his enemies. After a life of great usefulness he died at Freehold March 8, 1777, aged 71. He was well skilled in theology, & professed himself a moderate Calvinist. The doctrines of man's depravity, the atonement of Christ, the necessity of the all powerful influence of the Holy Spirit to renew the heart, in consistence with the free agency of the sinner, were among the leading articles of his faith. With his friends he was at all times cheerful and pleasant. He once dined in company with gov. Livingston and Mr. Whitefield, when the latter expressed the consolation he found in believing, amidst the fatigues of the day, that his work would soon be done, and that he should depart and be with Christ. He appealed to Mr. T. whether this was not his comfort. Mr. T. replied, "what do you think I should say, if I was to send my man, Tom, into the field to plough, and at noon should find him lounging under a tree, complaining of the heat, and of his difficult work, and begging to be discharged of his hard service? What should I say? Why, that he was an idle, lazy fellow, and that it was his business to do the work, that I had appointed him." He was the friend of the poor. The public lost in him a firm assertor of the civil and religious rights of his country. Few men have ever been more holy in life, more submissive to the will of God under heavy afflictions, or more peaceful in death. His account of the revival of religion in Freehold and other places is published in Prince's Christian history.—*Assembly's miss. mag.* 11. 97-103, 146, 202, 333.

TENNEY, Samuel, M. D., a physician and judge. was born at Byfield, Mass., and graduated at Harvard college in 1772. Having studied physic, he repaired to the army on the day of Breed's hill battle, and was employed in the night in dressing the wounded. He served in the R. I. line during the war, at the close of which he settled at Exeter, N. H., but did not resume his profession. He was judge of probate from 1793 till 1800, when he was elected a member of congress. He died in 1816, aged about 65. He was a man of literature, and science, and religion. In the collections of the hist. society he published an account of Exeter, and communications in various journals.—*Thacher*.

TENNESSEE, one of the United States, was formerly a part of Carolina, and in 1754 containing not more than 50 families, who were either destroyed or driven away by the Indians before the close of the following year. In 1765 the settlement of this territory again commenced, and the ravages of the Indians afterwards occasioned much suffering. This country was ceded to the U. States in 1789, and in 1790 congress established a territorial government. It was erected into a separate state in 1796, and admitted into the union. By the constitution of this state which was adopted Feb. 6, 1796, a general assembly is established, consisting of a senate and a house of representatives, the members of which are chosen for two years. The governor is chosen by plurality of votes for two years, and is eligible only for six years out of eight. The clergy are excluded from the legislature.

THACHER, Thomas, first minister of the old south church in Boston, the son of Rev. Peter T. of Old Sarum, was born in England May 1, 1620, and arrived in this country June 4, 1635. He pursued his studies under the direction of Chauncy. Jan. 2, 1644 he was ordained minister of Weymouth; but after the death of his wife in 1664 he was induced to remove to Boston. When a new church was formed out of the first by persons, displeas-

ed with the settlement of Mr. Davenport, Mr. Thacher was installed its pastor Feb. 16, 1670. He died Oct. 15, 1678, aged 58. His colleague, Mr. Willard, survived him. His wife was a daughter of Rev. Ralph Partridge. His son, Ralph, was a minister at Martha's Vineyard in 1697. Being well skilled in the Hebrew, he composed a lexicon of the principal words in that language. President Stiles speaks of him as the best Arabic scholar in the country. As a preacher he was very popular, being remarkably fervent and copious in prayer. He was also a physician. He published a fast sermon, 1674; a brief rule to guide the common people in the small pox and measles, 1677; 2d ed. 1702.—*Magnalia*, III. 148—153.

THACHER, Peter, first minister of Milton, the son of the preceding, was born at Salem in 1651, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1671. In a few years he went to England, where he became acquainted with a number of eminent divines. On his return he was ordained at Milton June 1, 1681. He died Dec. 17, 1727, aged 76. His successor was John Taylor. His wife was Theodora, daughter of Rev. John Oxenbridge; his second wife the widow of Rev. J. Bailey; his third the widow of Rev. J. Gee. His daughter by his first wife married Rev. S. Miles. In his natural temper there was a great deal of vivacity, which gave an interest to his conversation and to his public performances. While he was cheerful and affable, he was eminent for sanctity and benevolence. Besides the ordinary labors of the Lord's day he preached a monthly lecture, and encouraged the private meetings of his neighbors for religious purposes. Having studied the Indian language, he also at a monthly lecture imparted to the Indians of a neighboring village the gospel of salvation. Being a physician, his benevolence prompted him to expend a great part of his yearly salary in the purchase of medicines for the sick and indigent. His death was sudden. The last words, which he uttered, were, "I am going to Christ in glory." He published *Unbelief detected*

and condemned, to which is added the treasures of the fathers inheritable by their posterity, 1708; election sermon, 1711; Christ's forgiveness a pattern, 1712; on the death of Samuel May, 1719; a divine riddle, he that is weak is strong, 1723; the perpetual covenant.

THACHER, Peter, minister in Boston, was born in that town, the son of Thomas T., and was graduated at Harvard college in 1696. While a member of college it pleased a sovereign God to give him a deep sense of his sin, and at length to inspire him with a cheerful faith in the Savior. After living for some time at Hatfield as a schoolmaster, he was settled in the ministry at Weymouth, where he remained 11 or 12 years. He was installed pastor of the new north church in Boston, as colleague with Mr. Webb, Jan. 27, 1720. In consequence of some divisions in the society, and some irregularity in the measures, which were adopted to obtain Mr. Thacher, the association refused to assist in his settlement. He died Feb. 26, 1739, aged 61. He possessed a strong and masterly genius. Mr. Cooper calls him the evangelical reasoner. In the gift of prayer he was almost unequalled. During his last sickness he was cheerful, for he hoped in the mercy of God through the Redeemer. He published the election sermon, 1726; and a sermon on the death of Mrs. Gee.

THACHER, Peter, minister of Middleborough, Mass., the son of Rev. P. Thacher of Milton, was born Oct. 6, 1688, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1706. After preaching two years in Middleborough, he was ordained Nov. 2, 1709. He died April 22, 1744, aged 55. He was succeeded by Sylvester Conant. He was very distinguished for the sanctity of his life. At one period his faithful exertions as a minister were the means of adding near 200 members to his church in less than three years. He published an account of the revival of religion in Middleborough in the Christian history, where is a minute account of his life by Mr. Prince.

THACHER. Oxenbridge, a representative of Boston in the general court, was the son of Oxenbridge T., who died in 1772, aged 92, and grandson of Peter T. of Milton. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1738 and died July 8, 1765, aged 45. He was a learned man and good writer. He published a pamphlet on the gold coin, 1760, and the sentiments of a British American, occasioned by the act to lay certain duties in the British colonies, 1764.

THACHER, Peter, D. D., minister in Boston, the son of the preceding, was born in Milton March 21, 1752, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1769. Sept. 19, 1770 he was ordained the minister of Malden. As a preacher he was admired. His oratorical powers, his fluency in prayer, and the pathos of his expression were applauded by the serious and intelligent, and rendered him uncommonly acceptable to the multitude. No young man preached to such crowded assemblies. Mr. Whitefield in his prayers called him the young Elijah. Being a strict Calvinist in his sentiments, he contended zealously for the faith of his fathers. When the controversy began with G. Britain, he exerted himself in the pulpit, in conversation, and in other ways to support the rights of his country. He was a delegate from Malden to the convention, which formed the constitution of Mass. in 1780. Being democratic in his sentiments he contended, that there should be no governor; and, when a decision was made contrary to his wishes, he still made objections to the title of Excellency, given to the chief magistrate. But afterwards, as he became better acquainted with the policy of government, he was warmly attached to those parts of the constitution, which he had once disapproved. He was installed minister of the church in Brattle street, Boston, as successor of Dr. Cooper, Jan. 12, 1785; and in this vineyard of the Lord he continued till his death. Being afflicted with a pulmonary complaint, his physicians recommended the milder air of a more southern climate. He accordingly

sailed for Savannah, where he died Dec. 16, 1802, aged 50. He was succeeded by Mr. Buckminster. Just before he set sail from Boston he was visited by Dr. Stillman, to whom he expressed his belief, that he should not recover, and said with peculiar energy, "the doctrines I have preached are now my only comfort. My hopes are built on the atonement and righteousness of Christ." The last words, which he uttered, were "Jesus Christ, my Savior." In the chamber of sickness he was remarkably acceptable. To the distressed and afflicted his voice was that of an angel of comfort. In prayer he was uncommonly eloquent, uttering in impressive and pathetic language the devout feelings of his own heart, and exciting deep emotions in the hearts of his hearers. He published an oration against standing armies, March 5, 1776; on the death of A. Eliot, 1778; 3 sermons in proof of the eternity of future punishment, 1782; observations on the state of the clergy in N. E., with strictures upon the power of dismissing them, usurped by some churches, 1783; a reply to strictures upon the preceding; on the death of J. Paine, 1788; of gov. Bowdoin, 1791; of gov. Hancock, 1793; of S. Stillman, jun. 1794; of T. Russell, and N. Gorham, 1796; of Dr. Clarke, and Rebecca Gill, 1798; of gov. Sumner, 1799; of Washington, 1800; at the ordination of E. Kellogg, 1788; of W. F. Rowland, 1790; at the ordination of his son, T. C. Thacher, 1794; memoirs of Dr. Boylston, 1799; before the Mass. congregational charitable society, 1795; before a society of freemasons, 1797; at the artillery election, 1798; a century sermon, 1799.

THACHER, Thomas, minister of Dedham, Mass., brother of the preceding, was graduated at Harvard college in 1775 and died Oct. 19, 1812, aged 56. He published a sermon on benevolence, 1784; at a thanksgiving, 1795; on the death of N. Robbins, 1795; of Washington, 1800; of J. Fairbanks, 1801; of S. Adams, 1804; at Christmas, 1799; at the ordination of E. Dunbar; of J. Tuckerman;

before the humane society, 1800; century sermon, 1801; Duddleian lecture, 1805; at the dedication of Milton academy, 1807; at a fast; character of Dr. West, 1808.

THACHER, Samuel Cooper, minister in Boston, the son of Rev. Peter T., was born Dec. 14, 1785; was graduated at Harvard college in 1804; and in 1806 went to Europe with Mr. Buckminster. He was ordained as the successor of J. T. Kirkland in Boston May 15, 1811, and died at Moulins in France, whither he went for his health, Jan. 2, 1818, aged 32. He published a memoir of Mr. Buckminster, and many reviews in the Monthly anthology, that of the constitution of Andover theological seminary exciting the most attention. After his death a vol. of sermons, with a memoir, was published, 8vo. 1824.

THOMAS, John, an Indian, remarkable for longevity, died at Natick, Mass. in 1727, aged 110. He was among the first of the praying Indians. He joined the church, when it was first gathered at Natick by Mr. Eliot, and was exemplary through life.—*Belknap*.

THOMAS, John, a major general in the American army, descended from a respectable family in the county of Plymouth, Mass., served in the war of 1756 against the French and Indians with reputation. In April 1775, residing at Kingston, Mass., he raised a regiment and marched to Roxbury. He was soon appointed by congress a brigadier general, and during the siege of Boston, he commanded a division of the provincial troops at Roxbury. In March 1776 he was appointed major general, and after the death of Montgomery was intrusted with the command in Canada. He joined the army before Quebec on the first of May, but soon found it necessary to raise the siege and commence his retreat. He died of the small pox at Chamblee May 30, 1776. On his death the command devolved for a few days on Arnold, and then on general Sullivan. His aid de camp was maj. Joshua Thomas, judge of probate, who died at Plymouth in Jan.

1821. Gen. T. was a man of sound judgment and fixed courage, who was beloved by his soldiers and amiable in the relations of private life.

THOMAS, John, a physician, was born in Plymouth, Mass., April 1, 1758, and was appointed surgeon in the army 1776 on the resignation of his father. He and a brother, a captain, served during the whole war, at the close of which he settled at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he died in 1818, aged 60. In his conduct he was honorable, just, and benevolent. For wit and humor he was unrivalled. Col. Wm. North, relates, that once at dinner at head quarters Dr. T. told a story, which caused gen. Washington to laugh heartily; it was concerning an inquisitive Yankee of Taunton, who journeyed to R. Island to see Rochambeau's French army, and who on his return said—"The fools, who call a hat a *chapeau*: why couldn't they call it a hat at once and done with it?"

THOMAS, Isaiah, LL. D., an eminent printer, the son of Moses T., was born in Boston in 1749. His father being dead, he was at the age of 6 apprenticed to Z. Fowle, a printer, and remained with him 11 years. In 1770 he published the Mass. Spy in Boston. For an article in his paper in 1771 gov. Hutchinson and council ordered Thomas to appear, but he expressly refused to go; the attorney general then presented in vain a bill of indictment to the grand jury, and next was directed to file an information against him,—but such resistance was made, that the measure was dropped. In 1775 he removed his press to Worcester, where he printed the Spy May 3d. A few days before he was in the battle of Lexington. In 1788 he opened a bookstore in Boston, under the firm of Thomas and Andrews, and opened printing houses and bookstores in other towns, still residing at Worcester. At one time he had 16 presses in use, and 8 bookstores. In 1791 he printed an edition of the Bible in folio, and many subsequent editions. He died at Worcester April, 4, 1831, aged 82. He was the founder and presi-

dent of the American Antiquarian society, for which he erected a brick house at Worcester, and to which he presented many books, and made a large bequest. He published a valuable History of printing in America, 2 vols. 8vo. 1810.

THOMPSON, William, first minister of Braintree, Mass., a native of England, was first settled in Lancashire. After his arrival in this country, when a church was gathered at mount Wollaston. or Braintree, he was chosen its pastor, and was installed Sept. 24, 1639. Mr. Flynt, was settled as his colleague March 17, 1640. In the year 1642 he accompanied Mr. James and Mr. Knowles to Virginia in order to carry the gospel to the ignorant, but was soon obliged to leave that colony for his nonconformity to the episcopalian worship. He died at Braintree Dec. 10, 1666, aged 68. His son, Benj. T. a poet, died in 1714, aged 72.

THOMPSON, sir Benjamin, count Rumford, a descendant of Jona. T. of Woburn in 1659, was born in Woburn, Mass., March 26, 1753. His father died while he was young; his mother, Mrs. Ruth Peirce, in 1811. Being placed as a clerk to a merchant in Salem, he was disqualified for business by his devotion to the mechanic arts. Through the kindness of sheriff Baldwin he obtained permission to attend the philosophical lectures of prof. Winthrop at Cambridge. He afterwards taught school in Rumford, now Concord, N. H., where he married Sarah, the Widow of B. Rolfe and the daughter of Rev. Mr. Walker. By this marriage his pecuniary circumstances were rendered easy. In about two years his adherence to the British cause induced him to leave his family in 1775 and to repair to England, where he was patronized by lord Germaine. His personal appearance and manners recommended him. He was under secretary in the northern department. Near the close of the contest he sent to New York, and commanded a regiment of dragoons, and became entitled to half pay. On his return the king knighted him. His acquaintance with the minister of the duke of Bavaria

induced him to go to Munich, where he introduced important reforms in the police. The prince raised him to high military rank and created him a count of the empire. He added the title of *Rumford*. In 1800 he was in London, and projected the Royal institution of G. Britain. He died at Autreuil, France, Aug. 20, 1814, aged 61. His first wife died at Charlestown, N. H., in Feb. 1792. It would seem, that he abandoned her. How this is to be reconciled to good moral principle is yet to be explained. He bequeathed 50,000 doll. to Harvard college, and appropriated other sums to promote discoveries in light and heat. His own discoveries gave him high reputation, and caused him to be elected a member of many learned societies. His *Essays* were published at London, 1796.

THOMSON, Charles, secretary of congress, a patriot of the revolution, was born in Ireland in 1730, and came to this country with his three elder brothers about 1741. He landed at Newcastle with slender means of subsistence. Having been educated by Dr. Allison, he kept the Friend's academy. He afterwards went into Philadelphia, where he obtained the advice and friendship of Dr. Franklin. At the first congress in 1774 he was called upon to take minutes of their measures; from that time he was sole Secretary of the revolutionary congress. He resigned his office in July 1789, having held it 15 years. An Indian tribe, which adopted him, gave him the name of "The man of truth." He was strictly moral and his mind was deeply imbued with religious principles. In his last years he was principally employed in preparing for his removal into the eternal world. He died in Lower Merion, Montgomery county, near Philadelphia, Aug 16, 1824, aged 94. His wife was Hannah Harrison. His mind was enriched with various learning, and his character was marked by regularity, probity, firmness, and patriotism. He translated the Septuagint, which was published, entitled, Holy Bible translated from the Greek, 4 vols. 8vo. 1808.

THORNDIKE, Israel, a merchant, was a native of Beverly, Mass. In the revolutionary war he was in part the owner and the commander of an armed ship. His cruises were successful. For many years he was a partner with his brother in law, Moses Brown, and afterwards engaged in commerce to the East Indies and China, which he continued till his death. He was a large owner in manufacturing establishments. After a long residence in Beverly, he passed his last years in Boston, where he died May 10, 1832, aged about 75. He purchased in 1816 the library of professor Ebeling of Hamburg of more than 3,000 volumes, of great value in relation to American history, and presented it to Harvard college. It includes 350 vols. of newspapers printed in this country. To three sons he bequeathed each about half a million of dollars, and other sums to another son, to his widow, and daughters; in all about 1,800,000 dollars to his relations. Some poor man may be inclined to say, that were he the owner of one or two millions of dollars, he would bequeath much to the great charities of the world; but perhaps on gaining the power he would lose the disposition to benefit others beyond his own family, and would forget, that of them, to whom much as the Stewards of heaven's bounty is given, much will be required.

THORNTON, Matthew, colonel, a patriot of the revolution, a native of Ireland, was born about 1714. His father lived a few years at Wiscasset, then removed to Worcester. Mr. T. settled as a physician in Londonderry, N. H. He accompanied Pepperell in the expedition to Louisburg in 1745. Of the provincial convention in 1775 he was the president, and taking his seat as a member of congress Nov. 4, 1776, he signed the declaration of independence, but was not present to vote for it, as were not Rush, Clymer, Wilson, Ross, and Taylor. He was soon appointed a judge of the superior court, in which office he remained till 1782. About 1780 he removed to Merrimac on the banks of the Merrimac.

He died while on a visit to his daughters at Newburyport June 24, 1803, aged 88. On his grave is the inscription—"an honest man."

TILGHMAN, William, chief justice of Pennsylvania, was born Aug. 12, 1756 in Talbot county, on the eastern shore of Maryland. His father, James, was secretary of the proprietary land office. His mother's father was Tench Francis, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, the brother of Richard Francis, who was the author of "Maxims of equity," and of Mr. Philip Francis, the translator of Horace.—After the removal of his family to Philadelphia he studied law in that city, under the direction of Benjamin Chew, from 1772 to 1776. In 1783 he was admitted to the courts of Maryland; but in 1793 he returned to Philadelphia, and practised law till his appointment by Mr. Adams, March 3, 1801, chief judge of the circuit court of the United States. The law establishing this court being repealed in about a year, Mr. Tilghman again practised law till he was appointed in July 1805 president of the courts of common pleas in the first district. In Feb. 1806 he succeeded E. Shippen as chief justice of the supreme court. He died, after a short illness, April 30, 1827, aged 70. His wife was Margaret Allen, daughter of James A. of Philadelphia. Besides his ordinary official duties, he, in obedience to the legislature, reported about 1809 the English statutes in force within the state,—a work of great labor and requiring an intimate knowledge of the written law of England and of the colonial legislation. It was also his great and constant toil to incorporate the principles of scientific *equity* with the law of Pennsylvania.—He published an eulogium on Dr. Wistor, 1818.

TILTON, James, M. D., a physician, was born in Delaware June 1, 1745; was sent early at Finley's Nottingham academy; and settled as a physician at Dover. In 1776 he served as a surgeon in the army; in 1777 he was called to the hospital department, and continued as hospital surgeon till the close of the war.

He introduced the hospital huts, with a fire in the middle, and a hole in the roof for the escape of smoke. With his pecuniary resources exhausted he resumed his profession, and lived on a farm in New Castle county. The office of commissioner of loans, given him in 1785, he held for some years. In the war of 1812 he was appointed Physician and surgeon general of the army of the U. S. He visited the hospitals of the northern frontier. At the age of 70 a disease of his knee rendered amputation necessary. He died near Wilmington May 14, 1822, aged nearly 77. He was never married. His height was about 6 feet and a half; in person, manners, speech, and all his habits he was an original. He was a Christian. In his last sickness the scriptures were his principal study. Of the vicarious righteousness of Christ he was fond of conversing. He published Observations on military hospitals, and some papers on agriculture. He maintained, that a farmer should live on the produce of his own land, and of course should reject tea and coffee. As for himself, he kept no tea cups and saucers.

TOMPKINS, Daniel D., vice president of the U. S., was born June 21, 1774, the son the revolutionary patriot, Jonathan G. T., who died in May 1823, aged 86, at Fox Meadows, or Searsdale, on the river Bronx, in West Chester county, N. Y. He graduated at Columbia college in 1795, and settled at N. York as a lawyer. In the party struggles of 1799-1801 he was a conspicuous republican. In 1803 he succeeded Mr. Lewis as chief justice of the superior court, and in 1807 was elected governor. In 1812 he prorogued the legislature in order to prevent a corrupt system of banking. During the war, which began in 1812, he was as governor extremely active and devoted to the cause of his country. His efforts had an important bearing on the result of the war. At the close of the war he purchased a farm in Richmond county, in view of the city. In 1817 he was elected Vice President,

Mr. Munroe being President. He died at Staten island June 11, 1825, aged 50.

TORREY, Samuel minister of Weymouth, Mass., died April 21, 1707, aged about 76. He had been in the ministry 50 years, and was an able and faithful preacher. He published the election sermon in the years 1674, 1683, and 1695.

TRACY, Uriah, a statesman, was graduated at Yale college in 1779, and afterwards directing his attention to the law he soon rose to eminence in that profession. The last 14 years of his life were devoted to the service of his country in the national councils, where he was admired by his friends, and respected by his opponents. After having been a member of the house of representatives for some time he was chosen a senator, and he continued in this high station till his death. In the beginning of March 1807, while in a feeble state of health, he exposed himself by attending the funeral of Mr. Baldwin of the senate. From this period he declined; and he died at Washington July 19, 1807, aged 53. His devotion to the public service precluded him from that attention to his private interests, which claim the principal regard of most men. His speeches displayed a vigorous and well informed mind. In wit and humor he was unrivalled, in delivery graceful, and lucid in argument. He was sometimes severe; but the ardor of debate, the rapidity of his ideas, and the impetuosity of his eloquence constituted an apology. He was an instructive and agreeable companion.

TREADWELL, John, LL. D., governor of Connecticut, the son of Ephraim T., was born in Farmington Nov. 23, 1745; graduated at Yale college in 1767; and having studied law with Titus Hosmer of Middletown, settled in his native town, but did not engage in the practice. He was an only son; and the heir of a competent estate. After sustaining various offices, as judge of probate and of other courts and lieutenant governor, he was in 1809 chosen governor as suc-

cessor of Trumbull, but was succeeded by Griswold in 1811; thus being thrown out of all public employments, which had occupied him thirty years. This was painful. For twenty years he was a deacon of the church, of which he became a member at the age of 26 under the salutary influence of affliction by the loss of a daughter. He was the first president of the American foreign mission society, and continued in that place till his death. He died Aug. 19, 1823, aged 77. His wife was a daughter of Joseph Pomeroy, of a family from Northampton. Gov. T. was not a man of popular address or character, but he was a man of unbending integrity, and great usefulness; he was also an eminent christian, bowing meekly to God's will under heavy afflictions, and dying in the joyous hope of the believer. In his last years he wrote a series of theological essays, which were not published.

TREAT, Robert, governor of Conn., was the son, it is believed, of Robert T., one of the settlers of Milford in 1639. He was chosen one of the magistrates in 1673. After Philip's war commenced, he was sent to Westfield at the head of the Connecticut troops, and when the enemy attacked Springfield, he marched to its relief, and drove them from the town. He also attacked the Indians in their assault upon Hadley Oct 19th, and put them completely to flight. In 1676 he was chosen deputy governor, and in 1683 governor, to which office he was annually elected for 15 years. From 1698 to 1708 he was again deputy governor. He died at Milford July 12, 1710, aged 88. His character was very respectable, and he had rendered the most important services to his country.

TREAT, Samuel, first minister of Eastham, Mass., the son of the preceding, was graduated at Harvard college in 1669. He was ordained in 1672, a church having been established for more than 20 years. Soon after his settlement he studied the Indian language, and devoted to the Indians in his neighborhood much of his time and attention. Through his labors many of the savages were brought

into a state of civilization and order, and not a few of them were converted to the Christian faith. In 1693 he wrote a letter to Increase Mather, in which he states, that there were within the limits of Eastham 500 adult Indians, to whom he had for many years imparted the gospel in their own language. He had under him four Indian teachers, who read in separate villages on every sabbath, excepting on every fourth when he himself preached the sermons, which he wrote for them. He procured schoolmasters and persuaded the Indians to choose from among themselves six magistrates, who held regular courts. After having passed near half a century in the most benevolent exertions as a minister of the gospel, he died March 18, 1717, aged 68. His 2d wife was the widow of Rev. B. Estabrook and daughter of S. Willard. He was a consistent and strict Calvinist, who zealously proclaimed those truths, which are calculated to alarm and humble the sinner; and it pleased God at different times to accompany his labors with a divine blessing. An extract from one of his sermons, which proves that the author was able to array the terrors of the Lord against the impenitent, is preserved in the historical collections. He was mild in his natural temper, and his conversation was pleasant and sometimes facetious, but always decent. He published the confession of faith in the Nauset Indian language; and the election sermon, 1713.

TRUMBULL, Jonathan, governor of Conn., the son of Joseph T. of Lebanon, descended from John T., who lived in Rowley, Mass, in 1643, whose son, John, removed to Suffield, and his son, Joseph, settled at Lebanon. He was born in 1710, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1727. He was chosen governor in 1769 and was annually elected till 1783, when he resigned, having been occupied for fifty years without interruption in public employments, and having rendered during eight years' war the most important services to his country. Having seen the termination of the

contest in the establishment of the independence of America, he withdrew from public labors, that he might devote himself to the concerns of religion, and to a better preparation for his future existence. He died Aug. 17, 1785, aged 74. His wife was Miss Robinson, a descendant of John R. of Leyden, by whom he had 4 sons and 2 daughters; Joseph was commissary general in 1775 and died unmarried; John was aid to gen. Lee; David died in Lebanon Jan. 17, 1822, aged 71; Faith married gen. Huntington; Hope married gen. Wm. Williams of Lebanon. Washington in a letter of condolence on his death to one of his sons, wrote thus; "under this loss, however great as your pangs may have been at the first shock, you have every thing to console you. A long and well spent life in the service of his country placed gov. Trumbull among the first of patriots; in the social duties he yielded to none; and his lamp from the common course of nature being nearly extinguished, worn down with age and cares, but retaining his mental faculties in perfection are blessings, which attend rarely his advanced life. All these combining have secured to his memory universal respect here, and no doubt increasing happiness hereafter." A long letter of gov. T. upon the war is printed in the historical collections.

TRUMBULL, Jonathan, governor of Connecticut, the son of the preceding, was born at Lebanon March 26, 1740; graduated at Harvard college in 1759; and settled in his native town. From 1775 to the close of the campaign in 1778 he was paymaster to the army in the northern department. In 1780 he was appointed secretary and first aid to Washington, in the enjoyment of whose confidence and friendship and in whose family he remained until the end of the war. In March 1789 he was a member of congress; in 1791 speaker of the house; and in 1794 a senator of the U. S. In 1798 he succeeded Wolcott as governor, and remained in office 11 years till his death. He died of the dropsy of the heart at Leb-

anon Aug. 7, 1809, aged 69. He had no children. His wife Eunice Backus, died at N. Haven Feb. 1826, aged 76. In deliberative assemblies he presided with great dignity, being graceful in manner and elegant in language. His incorruptible integrity was united with a sound judgment and extensive knowledge. To the ancient religious principles of N. England he was zealously attached. It was with serenity and Christian hope, founded on the atonement made for sin, that he met the king of terrors.

TRUMBULL, Benjamin, D. D., an historian, minister of North Haven, Conn., was the grandson of Benoni T., the brother of the first governor T's father. He was a native of Hebron and lived long in the family of Dr. Wheelock. He graduated at Yale college in 1759; was ordained Dec. 25, 1760; and died suddenly Feb. 2, 1820, aged 85. His widow died in June 1825, aged 92. With a salary not exceeding 400 dollars he left a good estate, the result of his prudence and industry. In the sermon at his ordination Dr. Wheelock urged upon the people the duty of providing for him; but said, he should not, if he believed him to be "a sensual, sleepy, lazy, dumb dog, that cannot bark."—His historical works are valuable. He published essays in favor of the claim of Conn. to the Susquehanna country, in the Journal, 1774; sermon at a thanksgiving, 1783; a treatise on divorces, 1788; at the ordination of Mr. Holt, 1789; a century sermon, 1801, address on prayer and family religion, 1804; 12 discourses on the divine origin of the scriptures; History of Connecticut, vol. 1. 8vo. 1797; vol. 2d. 1818; History of the U. S. to 1765, vol. 1. 1819.

TRUMBULL, John, LL. D., judge, a poet, a descendant of John T. of Suffield, was the son of John T., minister in Watertown, Conn., who died Dec. 13, 1787, aged 72; his mother was Sarah Whitman, daughter of Rev. Samuel W. of Farmington and grand daughter of S. Stoddard. He was born in 1750. His father directed his early studies, and at the age of 7 he was judged qualified for

admission to college. He was graduated at Yale in 1767. From 1771 to 1773 he was a tutor, and in this period he published his poem, the progress of dulness, which had a great sale. Having studied law with John Adams at Boston, he settled at Hartford in 1781 and became distinguished in his profession. In 1784 he published his celebrated poem, *Mc Fingal*. About the year 1797 his feeble health withdrew him from business. He was the victim of hypochondria. But from 1801 to 1819 he was a judge of the superior court. In 1820 he revised his works, for which he received a handsome compensation. Having removed with his wife to Detroit to reside in the family of his son in law, Mr. Woodbridge, he died May 10, 1831, aged 81. His wife was Sarah, daughter of col. Leverett Hubbard of N. Haven. He had two sisters; one married Dr. Caleb Perkins of West Hartford, and the other Rev. Timo. Langdon of Danbury. From early life he was a professor of religion, whose consolations he experienced in his last days. His poetical works were published in two vols. 8vo. 1820.

TRUXTON, Thomas, a naval commander, the son of a lawyer, was born on Long Island Feb. 17, 1755. He early went to sea. Early in 1776 he sailed as a lieutenant in the private armed ship, the Congress; captures were made off the Havana, and of one of the prizes he took the command and brought her to New Bedford. In June 1777 he commanded the *Independence*, fitted out by himself and Isaac Sears, and off the Azores captured three large and valuable ships. He afterwards sailed in the *Mars*. His prizes were numerous. Sailing in the *St. James* of 20 guns, in a severe engagement he disabled a British ship of 32 guns. He returned from France with a most valuable cargo. After the war, residing at Philadelphia, he was extensively concerned in trade to Europe and Asia. In 1794 he was intrusted with the command of the *Constellation*, in which Feb. 9, 1799 he captured the French ship, *L'Insurgente*, of superior force, losing

one man killed and two wounded; the enemy lost 29 killed and 44 wounded. Feb. 1, 1800 he gained a victory over *La Vengeance*, of 54 guns and 500 men, but his own mast falling the silenced vessel escaped in the night. For this action congress gave him a golden medal. He died at Philadelphia May 5, 1822, aged 67. His only remaining son, Wm., died at Key West in April 1830.

TUCKE, John, minister at Gosport, Isles of Shoals, a graduate of 1723, died Aug. 12, 1773, aged 71. Hull, Brock, Belcher, and Moody had previously preached on the Isles. His son, John, minister of Epsom & a chaplain in the army, died in 1777.—He was an industrious, faithful, learned minister, and a useful physician. He published a sermon at the ordination of his son, 1761.

TUCKER, John, D. D., minister of Newbury, Mass., was born at Amesbury, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1741. He was ordained colleague with Christopher Tappan Nov. 20, 1745. As there was not a perfect union in the invitation, which was given him, he hesitated long; but, as the opposition arose from contrariety of sentiment, which probably would continue to exist, he was induced to accept the call. Those, who dissented, formed with others the presbyterian society, of which Jonathan Parsons was the first minister. Dr. Tucker died March 22, 1792, aged 72. Mr. Moor succeeded him. He possessed a strong and well furnished mind, and in argumentation exhibited peculiar ingenuity. He was habitually meek and placid, but when called to engage in controversy he defended himself with courage and with the keenness of satire. He published a sermon at the ordination of Edmund Noyes, 1751; four sermons, on the danger of sinners hardening their hearts, on God's special care over the righteous under calamities, on the reconciliation of sinners to God, and on being born of God, 1756; at a thanksgiving, 1756; on the doctrines and uncharitableness of J. Parsons as exhibited more especially in his late discourses, 1757; at the ordination

of A. Moody, 1765 ; account of an ecclesiastical council, to which is annexed a discourse, being a minister's appeal to his hearers, as to his life and doctrines, 1767 ; two discourses on the death of J. Lowell, 1767 ; remarks on a sermon of A. Hutchinson ; the reply of A. Hutchinson considered, 1768 ; a letter to J. Chandler ; a reply to Mr. Chandler's answer, 1768 ; remarks on Mr. Chandler's serious address, 1768 ; at the convention of ministers, 1768 ; two sermons, on the condition of salvation, and on the nature and necessity of the Father's drawing such, as come to Christ, 1769 ; at the election, 1771 ; remarks on a discourse of J. Parsons, 1774 ; the Dudleian lecture, 1778 ; and a sermon at Newburyport, 1788.

TUCKER, St. George, judge, died in Nelson county, Virginia, in Nov. 1827. He had been a judge of the state court and was appointed in 1813 judge of the district court of the U. S. in the place of Tyler deceased. He published an examination of the question, 'How far the common law of England is the law of the United States ; a treatise on slavery, 1796 ; Letter on the Alien and sedition laws, 1799 ; Commentaries on Blackstone.

TUDOR, William, an author, the son of William T., a lawyer and distinguished citizen of Boston, who died July 8, 1819, and grandson of John T., who died in 1796 aged 86, was graduated at Harvard college in 1796 and settled in Boston as a lawyer. He died at Rio de Janeiro, where he was American Chargé d' Affaires, March 9, 1830, aged about 51. He published a discourse before the humane society, 1817 ; letters on the eastern states, 1820 ; miscellanies, 1821 ; the life of James Otis, 8vo. 1823.

TURELL, Ebenezer, minister of Medford, Mass., a native of Boston, was graduated at Harvard college in 1721, and was ordained Nov. 25, 1724, as successor of Aaron Porter. He died Dec. 5, 1778, aged 76. He was an eminent preacher, of a ready invention, a correct judgment, and fervent devotion, who delivered divine truth with animation, and

maintained discipline in his church with boldness tempered with prudence. To his country he was a zealous friend in all its interests. After following to the grave three wives, one of whom was the daughter of Dr. Colman, he died in Christian hope. He published the life and character of Dr. Colman, 8vo. 1749.

TYTLER, James, eminent for learning, was a native of Scotland, and emigrated to this country about the year 1796. He died at Salem, Mass. in Jan. 1804 aged 53. He was poor and lived on a point of land at a little distance from the town. Returning to his house in a dark night he fell into a clay pit and was drowned. His conduct in life was marked with perpetual imprudence ; yet he was a man of no common science and genius. He was one of the editors of the Edinburgh edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica. He published an answer to Paine's age of reason, and a treatise on the plague and yellow fever.

UNCAS, sachem of the Mohegan Indians in Connecticut, is said to have been a Pequot by birth, and of royal descent. Rebelling against Sassacus, he was expelled from the Pequot country and by his enterprise became chief of the Mohegans. To the English he was a uniform friend, at the time of their first settlement in Connecticut and for many subsequent years. When all the other Indians of N. E. were by the art of Philip combined for the destruction of the whites ; the sachemdom of Mohegan alone remained in friendship. He was a brave warrior ; but oppressive to his captive subjects. In 1637 he, with 70 Mohegan warriors, accompanied capt. Mason in his expedition against the Pequots. At the destruction of the Mystic fort and of the Pequot race he and his Indians formed the second line. He received a part of the 180 captives. As he had given some umbrage to the Massachusetts government, he went to Boston in 1683 and making a present of wampum to the governor formed a treaty of friendship, to which he was faithful. In Sept. he made a treaty with the colonists of Connecticut

and he conveyed to them in 1640 Colchester and all his land excepting Mohegan. In 1643, when the Narragansett sachem attacked him with 1000 men, he took Miantunnomu prisoner, and having obtained the advice of the commissioners of the united colonies, Winthrop, Winslow, Hopkins, &c., he cut off his prisoners head. This seems a savage act. The wonder in this case is, that Christian white men should give such advice. In 1654 he subdued the chief at Simsbury. In king Philip's war 200 Mohegan and Pequot Indians marched with 250 whites under major Talcott to Brookfield and Northampton; and this little army June 12th defeated 700 Indians at Hadley and saved the town. In the summer there was a great drought at Mohegan; the corn was dried up in August. Uncas, who had given no encouragement to the preaching of Mr. Fitch, now went to the good man, with many Indians, asking his prayers for rain, and engaging to ascribe the blessing, if granted, to the mercy of God in hearing prayer. A day of fasting and prayer was observed; and the day following there was a copious rain. Uncas was now an old man. He probably died soon afterwards. Onecho, his eldest son assisted the English in the war of 1676. The family declined in power with the decay of the tribe. Isaiah Uncas attended Dr. Wheelock's school. About 1800 Noah and John Uncas were living; but the name is now extinct at Mohegan. The regal burying ground is not at Mohegan, but at Norwich city, on the plain, near the house of Calvin Goddard, and a short distance from the falls of the Yantic. There are several grave stones. The inscription on the stone, not of the sachem Uncas, as Dr. Holmes represents, but of Samuel Uncas, his great grandson, who died in 1741, aged 27, is this:

“ For beauty, wit, and sterling sense,
 For temper mild and eloquence,
 For courage bold and things Werheegan
 He was the glory of Mohegan.
 His death has caused great lamentation
 Both to the English and the Indian nation.”

The ‘things *Werheegan*’ are either things pertaining to warfare, or things agreeable and welcome. There are less than a hundred Mohegans, including those of mixed blood, now remaining. Something of their history may be known by looking at the articles Fitch, Oocom, Jos. Johnson, and Tantequiggen, in this book. The French and revolutionary wars, and above all the use of spirituous liquors have nearly exterminated the tribe. However there is now reason to hope for amendment. They retain of their large territory 2700 acres of good land, and have several houses, which they rent to white men; they have now schools and a preacher. If they can renounce strong drink and should cultivate their remaining land diligently, and especially if the power of religion should be felt among them; they would become a respectable and happy community.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, existed formerly as disconnected colonies of Great Britain. After the settlement of America the first appearance of a union among the distinct colonies is presented in the articles of confederation entered into at Boston May 19, 1643 by commissioners from N. Haven, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Plymouth. It was agreed, that two deputies from each of these colonies should meet annually, and have power to make war and peace with the Dutch, French, and Indians, and to establish all laws of a general concern. All common affairs were to be transacted under the name of the United Colonies of N. England, Rhode Island applied for admission in 1648, but was refused. This union continued more than forty years till the abrogation of the N. England charters by James II. A more extensive plan of union was proposed in 1754 in consequence of the apprehension of an approaching war with the French. A convention, consisting of delegates from N. Hampshire Massachusetts, R. Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, with the lieutenant governor and council of N. York, met at Albany June 14th, and, after making a

treaty with the Indians of the six nations, took up the subject of union. A plan, which was drawn up by Dr. Franklin, was signed July 4th, by all the delegates, excepting those of Connecticut. It proposed a general government, to be administered by a president general appointed by the crown, and by a grand council, consisting of members chosen by the colonial assemblies. No colony was to have more than seven, nor less than two representatives. The consent of the president was to be necessary to the passing of a bill into a law, and all laws were to be sent to England for the approbation of the king. Among other powers to be vested in the president and council was that of laying such duties, imposts, or taxes, as should be necessary for the general defence. A copy of this plan was transmitted to each of the colonial assemblies and to the king's council, and it was rejected by both for opposite reasons; because it was supposed to give too little and too much power to the representatives of the people. It is not a little surprising, that the convention should have been permitted, or that, when assembled, the delegates should have been suffered to direct their thoughts to the subject of union. The proposal of a union first came from Shirley, the royal governor of Mass. After the passing of the stamp act by the parliament for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, the assembly of Mass. proposed a congress of deputies from each colony to consult on the common interest. Deputies from the assemblies of Mass., R. Island, Connecticut, N. York, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Delaware counties, Maryland, and S. Carolina accordingly met at N. York in Oct. 1765, and immediately made a declaration of rights and grievances. They claimed for the colonies the exclusive power of taxing themselves, and agreed upon a petition to the king, and a memorial to each house of parliament. From this period the pretensions of G. Britain were examined with the greatest freedom; the assemblies of different colonies adop-

ted spirited resolutions, asserting their rights; a general non importation agreement was entered into; committees of correspondence were appointed; and affairs were hastening to a crisis. The bill, which shut the port of Boston in 1774, excited universal indignation. Through sympathy in the sufferings of Massachusetts the house of Burgesses of Virginia appointed a day of fasting and prayer, and signed an agreement, declaring, that an attack upon a sister colony to compel submission to arbitrary taxes was an attack on all British America. They also directed the committee of correspondence to propose a general congress. Sept. 5, 1774 the first congress, composed of delegates from eleven colonies, was held at Philadelphia. During a session of eight weeks a declaration of rights was adopted; a non importation, and non consumption, and non exportation agreement was made; an address to the people of G. Britain, a memorial to the inhabitants of British America, and a loyal address to his majesty were prepared; and letters were written to the people of Canada, and to the colonies of St. John's, Nova Scotia, Georgia, and the Floridas, inviting them to unite in the common cause. The battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, was the signal of war and the royal troops in Boston soon found themselves besieged by an army of 20,000 men. The second congress assembled at Philadelphia May 10th, and immediately resolved upon taking up arms, and emitted bills of credit to the amount of 3 mill. of dollars to defray the expenses of the war, for the redemption of which bills the 12 confederate colonies were pledged. They however prepared a second petition to the king, a second address to the inhabitants of Great Britain, and addresses to the people of Canada, and to the assembly of Jamaica, all of which were written in a masterly manner. In the mean time Ticonderoga and Crown Point were taken by troops under the command of col. Allen, and the hard fought battle of Breed's hill, June 17, taught the Americans,

that they were able to contend with the disciplined troops of Great Britain. General Washington arrived at Cambridge as the commander in chief in July. In the autumn Canada was invaded by Montgomery, who took Montreal, and Arnold penetrated through the wilderness of the district of Maine and presented himself before Quebec. The assault upon the city at the close of the year was however unsuccessful. The British were reduced to the necessity of evacuating Boston March 17, 1776, and in June the Americans were obliged to withdraw themselves from Canada. July 4th, after an animated debate, the declaration of independence was adopted by congress. The members of that illustrious body solemnly declared the united colonies to be "free and independent states," and in support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine providence, they mutually pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. In Aug. the British drove the Americans from L. Island; in Sept. they took possession of New York; and in a short time they captured forts Washington and Lee, and obliged the commander in chief to retire beyond the Delaware. The congress removed to Baltimore in Dec. The battle of Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776, revived the expiring cause of America. During the year 1777 there were several warm engagements. In Sept. after the battle of Brandywine the enemy took possession of Philadelphia. The Americans were again defeated in the battle of Germantown Oct. 4th. The northern campaign was more encouraging, for Oct. 17th Burgoyne was captured with his whole army of upwards of 5,700 men. In the beginning of 1778 a treaty was made with France, and a powerful ally obtained. This event induced the British to abandon Philadelphia in June in order to concentrate the royal forces at N. York. They were pursued and attacked at Monmouth. At the close of the year Savannah fell into the hands of the enemy. In 1779 an expedition was undertaken from N. York against Con-

necticut, and N. Haven was plundered, and Fairfield and Norwalk burned. Stony point on the other hand was taken by general Wayne by assault. The country of the Indians of the six nations was desolated by general Sullivan in Aug. and Sept. In Oct. an unsuccessful attempt to recover Savannah was made by count D'Estaing and general Lincoln. Newport in R. Island, which had been held by the enemy from Dec. 1776, was evacuated Oct. 25th. In the year 1780 sir H. Clinton sailed to Charleston, and May 12th made general Lincoln and the whole garrison prisoners. Aug. 16th Gates was defeated in the battle of Camden. In Sept. the treachery of Arnold was detected. The year 1781 was distinguished by the most important events. Greene, who had superseded Gates in the southern department, brought the highest honor to the American arms. The splendid victory of Eutaw Sept. 8th closed the revolutionary war in S. Carolina. Cornwallis was besieged in Yorktown by the united American and French armies, and Oct. 19th he was obliged to capitulate with about 6,000 men. The capture of this army may be considered as the termination of the war, for the events, which occurred afterwards, were of little comparative magnitude.

Till the year 1781 the powers of congress seem to have been defined by no formal agreement between the several states, but in this year articles of confederation were adopted. The articles had been made by congress Nov. 15, 1777, and submitted to the individual states, but Maryland did not sign them till March 1, 1781. On their reception by this state the act of union was completed. There were perhaps some advantages in the delay of this event; for as seven states were a majority, whenever that number met, it was considered as the representative body of the thirteen, and if a measure was adopted by four out of the seven, it was considered as the act of the whole, even in those cases, which by the confederation required the concurrence of nine states. The following are

the principal features of the confederation, which was the foundation of the American government until the establishment of the present constitution. The style of the confederacy was, the United states of America, each state retaining all powers not expressly delegated. No state was to be represented in congress by less than two, nor by more than seven members. The delegates were chosen annually, and while they were incapable of being chosen for more than three years in any term of six years, they were liable at any time to be recalled. No one could be a member of congress, who held an office of profit under the U. S. Each state was to have one vote. Affairs of common concern were for the most part intrusted to congress. There was to be a common treasury, and a revenue was to be raised by taxes, apportioned among the states according to the value of surveyed lands and buildings, but to be levied by the legislatures of the respective states. In all disputes respecting the boundary or jurisdiction of states, an appeal could be made to congress in the last resort. Measures were decided by a majority of the U. S. assembled. Congress could not adjourn for a longer time than six months, and during a recess "a committee of the states," consisting of one delegate from each, might execute such powers, as nine of the states should confer upon them. No alteration could be made in the articles of union, unless agreed to in congress, and confirmed by the legislatures of every state.

Nov. 30, 1782 provisional articles of peace between G. Britain and the U. States were signed, and the definitive treaty Sept. 3, 1783. New York was evacuated Nov. 25th, and Washington soon afterwards repaired to congress and resigned his military commission. In 1786 there was an insurrection in Mass. and N. Hampshire, occasioned principally by the burdens of the necessary taxes; but it was suppressed in the following year. In May 1787 the convention, which framed the present con-

stitution of the U. States, assembled at Philadelphia. A new government had been rendered necessary by the imbecility of the confederation. An enormous debt had been contracted by the war, and to discharge it a system of revenue had been devised, an essential part of which was a general impost. But as the states were no longer bound together by common danger and common interest, the ordinances of congress were disregarded. Commercial regulations, adopted by some states, only operated to divert the course of business to the advantage of the other states. In the midst of the calamities, which were felt, and of greater calamities, which were apprehended, Mr. Madison in the legislature of Virginia proposed a general convention. Commissioners accordingly met at Annapolis in Sept. 1786 but adjourned to May 25, 1787, when delegates with more ample powers assembled; and they agreed upon the present constitution Sept. 17th. It was ratified first by Delaware Dec. 3, 1787, and by June 25, 1788 it was accepted by nine other states, which more than completed the number necessary for rendering it valid. It was afterwards adopted by N. York July 26, 1788, by N. Carolina Nov. 27, 1789, by R. Island May 29, 1790, and by Vermont Jan. 10, 1791. The constitution of the U. S., as it now exists, for some amendments have been made, vests all legislative powers in a congress, consisting of a senate and a house of representatives, the members of the former to be chosen for six years by the legislatures of the respective states, and the members of the latter to be chosen for two years by the people of the several states. Two senators are chosen from each state, making 48, and one representative is allowed for every 47,700 of estimated persons in a state, the following rule being adopted in making the estimation, that to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, there be added three fifths of all other persons, so that slaves are counted in this manner;

making 244 representatives, after March 3, 1833 for the ten succeeding years. No person, holding any office under the U. States, can be a member of either house. The executive power is vested in a president of the U. States of America. He is chosen every four years by electors, appointed by each of the states, in number equal to the whole number of senators and representatives, to which a state may be entitled. These electors meet in their separate states on the same day, and give in written votes for a president and vice president. A list of these votes is transmitted to the seat of government, where they are counted in the presence of the senate and the house of representatives. The person, who has a majority of the whole number of votes for president, is elevated to that office. In the event of his decease, the vice president, who presides in the senate, takes his place. The president is so far concerned in legislation, that every bill, which has passed the two houses of congress, must be presented to him for his signature, and, if he objects to it, must be reconsidered and approved by two thirds of each house before it can become a law. With the advice and consent of the senate he has power to make treaties, and appoint ambassadors, and the principal public officers. The judges of the supreme and inferior courts hold their offices during good behavior. No religious test is required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the U. States, and no law can be made respecting an establishment of religion. All powers not delegated are reserved to the states respectively or to the people.

April 6, 1789 a quorum of senators and representatives assembled at New York, and on counting the votes declared George Washington to be elected president and John Adams vice president of the U. S. Washington was inaugurated into his high office April 30th. His administration lasted eight years, as he was re-elected after the expiration of the first term. A treaty with Great Britain was signed at London Nov. 19, 1794, and

treaties with Spain and the Dey of Algiers were made in 1795. During the continuance of president Washington in office the foundations of the prosperity of America were laid. In 1797 John Adams was chosen president of the U. States and Thomas Jefferson vice president. During this administration a treaty was made with Prussia July 11, 1799, and after repeated injuries from revolutionary France a convention was concluded at Paris with the French republic Sept. 30, 1800. This event contributed much to the prosperity of America. In 1801 Tho. Jefferson was elected president and Aaron Burr vice president for the U. States. In 1803 Louisiana was purchased of France for fifteen millions of dollars. In 1805 Thomas Jefferson was re-elected president and George Clinton was chosen vice president of the U. States. In this year general Eaton distinguished himself by his exploits against the barbarians of Tripoli. In Dec. 1806 a negotiation for the settlement of differences with England terminated in a treaty, which was sent to this country. It was rejected by the president because it contained no engagement against the impressment of seamen from merchant vessels, and on account of a note annexed, that England retained the right of retaliating on the principles of the Berlin decree, if the U. S. submitted to it. In Dec. 1807 an act, laying an embargo on all vessels in the ports of the U. States, was passed in consequence of the decree of Berlin by the French emperor, declaring the British islands in a state of blockade, and of "increasing dangers," which threatened our commerce. This act continued in force until the non intercourse act was substituted in its place at the close of the administration of Mr. Jefferson. In 1809 James Madison was chosen president of the U. S. and Geo. Clinton vice president. April 19th, the president issued a proclamation restoring the intercourse with Great Britain on the 10th of June, as the government of that country had declared, that the orders in council in retaliation of the French decree would at that time be

withdrawn, as far as they respected the U. States. But this arrangement was disavowed by the British government. In November 1810 commercial intercourse was interdicted with Great Britain. Nov. 7, 1811 gov. Harrison defeated the Indians in a battle on the Wabash. In consequence of impressions, orders in council injurious to our rights, and other causes war was declared against Great Britain June 19, 1812, which lasted till Dec. 24, 1814, when a treaty of peace was signed at Ghent. The principal events of the war were, first, *on the sea*, the capture of the Guerriere by capt. Hull in the Constitution; of the Frolic by capt. Jones in the Wasp; of the Macedonian by commodore Decatur in the United States; the loss of the Chesapeak, capt. Lawrence, captured by capt. Broke in the Shannon, and of the Argus and Essex; the capture of the Pelican, Boxer, and Peacock, the Epervier, and Reindeer; of the British squadron on lake Erie by commodore Perry; and of the British squadron on lake Champlain by commodore Mc Donough: and next, *on the land*, the surrender of gen. Hull and his army to the British, and of Winchester and his troops, and of Van Rensselaer at Queenstown; the capture of York by gen. Dearborn, of fort George by gen. Boyd; the victory over Tecumseh; the defeat of the Creeks by gen. Coffee; gen. Brown's victories at Chippewa and Bridgewater; the capture of Washington by the enemy; & the victory of our troops under gen. Jackson at New Orleans. In 1813 Mr. Madison was re-elected president and Mr. Gerry was chosen vice-president. In 1815 war was declared against Algiers and Decatur compelled the dey to relinquish forever the claim of tribute. In 1816 a national bank was established. In 1817 Mr. Monroe was elected president and Mr. Tompkins vice-president and they were re-chosen in 1821. Slave trading was in 1820 made punishable with death. In 1821 gen. Jackson took possession of Florida; and in this year Missouri, the 24th state, was admitted into the union. In 1824 gen.

La Fayette visited the U. S. In 1825 John Quincy Adams was chosen president and John C. Calhoun vice president. In 1829 commenced the ninth administration, gen. Jackson being chosen president and Mr. Calhoun vice-president. The population of the U. States was in 1790, 3,929,326; in 1800, 5,309,758; in 1810, 7,239,903; in 1820, 9,638,166; in 1830, 12,856,165. The slaves, included in the last number, amounted to 2,010, 436. The number of Indians including those to the west of the rocky mountains has been estimated at 313, 170. Besides the 24 States of the union, the district of Columbia, 10 miles square, is under the immediate government of congress, and there are the three territories of Florida, Michigan, and Arkansas.

VANE, sir Henry, governor of Mass., was born in England and educated at Oxford. He then went to Geneva, where he became a republican, and found arguments against the established church. After his return to London, as his nonconformity displeased the bishop, he came to N. England in the beginning of 1635. In the next year, though he was only 24 years of age he was chosen governor; but, attaching himself to the party of Mrs. Hutchinson, he was in 1637 superseded by gov. Winthrop. He soon returned to England, where he joined the party against the king, though he was opposed to the usurpation of Cromwell. After the restoration he was tried for high treason, and beheaded June 14, 1662, aged 50. He published a number of speeches; the retired man's meditations, or the mystery and power of godliness, showing forth the living word, &c. 4to. 1655; a needful corrective or balance in popular government; the love of God and union with God; an epistle general to the mystical body of Christ, &c. 1662; the face of the times, or the enmity between the seed of the woman and of the serpent, 1662; meditations concerning man's life; meditations on death; and a number of political tracts, and pieces relating to his trial.

VAN NESS, William, W., judge,

the son of Wm. W. V., who died in 1821, aged 83, was born at Claverack, N. Y. in 1775 and practised law at Hudson. He was a judge of the supreme court of N. Y. from 1807 till his resignation May 1, 1822, when he returned to the bar at N. York. Repairing to the south for his health, he died at Charleston, Feb. 23, 1823, aged 47. His eldest daughter married Henry Livingston. Without any peculiar advantages of education or patronage he rose to distinction by the force of his talents. He was a learned, impartial, respected judge. In his manners he was courteous, and in private life he was amiable and beloved. He died as a Christian, invoking the mercy of the Savior of sinners. At a meeting of the bar in N. Y. Mr. Jay and Mr. Griffin described his eminent and excellent character.

VAN RENSSELAER, Jeremiah, the founder of the family of that name in the state of New York, a man of wealth and a director of the Dutch West India company, emigrated to New York about 1660. Others of the same name emigrated about the same time. He brought out settlers from Holland and purchased of the Indians an extensive tract around Albany. The purchase was confirmed by the Dutch government and a patent was obtained. After Nicolls' conquest of the Dutch settlements in 1664 the duke of York granted another patent, which was confirmed by queen Anne, giving the right of holding courts & of sending a representative to the assembly. By one of the family the manor was accordingly represented till the revolution. His lands have descended from generation to generation and are now held by his descendant, Stephen Van R., formerly lieutenant governor of New York.

VAN RENSSELAER, Jeremiah, a patriot of the revolution, and lieutenant governor of N. York, was for some years a member of congress. He died at Albany Feb. 22, 1810, aged 69.

VAN RENSSELAER, Henry K., general, a patriot of the revolution, was a colonel in the army of the United States, and afterwards general of the

militia of New York. At the capture of Burgoyne he was wounded. For his services he received a pension from his country. He died at Albany in Sept. 1816, aged 72. His son, Solomon Van R., was adjutant general of N. York in 1809.

VAN RENSSELAER, Philip S., mayor of Albany, was elected in 1798, and amidst all the changes of party was annually re-elected, excepting in two years, till 1823. For 23 years he was a faithful chief magistrate of the city, assiduous in promoting its moral and political interests. He died Sept. 25, 1824, aged 58. He was a much respected and useful citizen. Of the Albany Bible society he was at the time of his death the president, and a trustee of Union college. He was the principal founder of the Albany academy, and of the Lancaster school society. His fortune and talents were employed for the promotion of benevolent objects. In his death, while the poor lost their best friend, the church was deprived of an exemplary member.

VAN WART, Isaac, colonel, one of the captors, with Paulding and Williams, of Andre, was born at Greensburgh, Westchester county, N. Y. in 1748, and died at his residence in the town of Mount Pleasant May 23, 1823, aged 80. He was a worthy man, sober, industrious, moral, and religious, and much respected in his neighborhood. His account of the capture of A. was this. He was at the encampment at North Castle, where col. Jameson commanded, when Paulding proposed to go on a scout below. They started in the afternoon and Williams joined them. At Mount Pleasant they passed the night in a barn. The next morning at 9 o'clock they lay in wait on the North river post road, in a field, now the property of Mr. Wiley, three quarters of a mile from Tarrytown. He was sentinel, lying in the bushes by the fence, while the others played cards. In thirty minutes, seeing a man riding a black horse on the rising ground, opposite Tarrytown academy, he summoned his companions to take their firelocks, and stand by the fence. Having captured Andre,

they took off his boots and found the papers in his silk stockings. In conveying him to the encampment, they allowed him to ride, but avoided the high way; "big drops of sweat kept falling from his face." He once expressed a wish, that they had blown his brains out, when they stopped him. Having arrived at Sands' mills, ten miles from the place of capture, they surrendered him to col. Jameson.

VARICK, Richard, colonel, third president of the American Bible society, was born in 1752. In 1793 he was one of Washington's military family, being recording secretary. He was a mayor of the city of N. York in 1789; also so late as 1801, when he was removed and Edward Livingston appointed in his place. After Mr. Jay, who succeeded Mr. Boudinot, he was elected president of the Bible society. He died at Jersey city July 30, 1831, aged 79. His life was upright. For many years he was a member of a Christian church. In his manners he was dignified, and fixed in his principles, political and religious.

VARNUM, James Mitchell, general, a soldier of the revolution, was a descendant of Sam. V., who came to this country in 1649 and settled in Dracut, Mass. He was born in 1749 and graduated at Providence college in the first class in 1769; and afterwards studied law and resided at East Greenwich. In Feb. 1777 he was appointed a brigadier general in the army of the U. S. In Nov. he commanded at Red Bank, and he served under Sullivan in R. Island in Aug. 1778, but resigned in 1779. In 1786 he was a delegate to congress, and in Oct. 1787 he was appointed a judge of the north western territory. He died at Marietta, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1790, aged 40. A letter to his wife on the value of religion is in Mass. mag. Nov. 1790.

VARNUM, Joseph Bradley, general, a soldier of the revolution, brother of the preceding, was born about 1750, and resided at Dracut. After the adoption of the constitution he was elected a member of congress, in which body he remained 12 years. He was the speaker four years. Of

Mr. Jefferson's administration he was a zealous supporter. In 1811 he succeeded Mr. Pickering as senator of the U. S. Of 3 conventions of Massachusetts he was a useful member. He died suddenly Sept. 11, 1821, aged 71, being then major general of a division of the militia.

VAUDREUIL, Marquis de, governor of Canada, received the government of Montreal in 1689, & in 1703 he succeeded to the government of the whole province of Canada. He continued in this office till his death Oct. 10, 1725. His administration was distinguished by vigilance, firmness, and success. He was succeeded by the chevalier de Beauharnois, who sent one of his officers to penetrate to the south sea. This object was effected.

VENABLE, Abraham B., a senator of the U. S. from Virginia, perished with gov. Smith and about 70 others, principally females, in the conflagration of the theatre at Richmond Dec. 26, 1811. Mr. Bott, a lawyer, and his wife, Miss Almerine Marshall, daughter of chief justice M., and Miss Clay, daughter of a member of congress, were among the victims.

VERMONT, one of the United States, was not settled in any part until 1724, when fort Dummer on Connecticut river was built by Massachusetts. The French from Canada built a fort at Crown Point in 1731. When the boundary line between Massachusetts and N. Hampshire was drawn in 1741, the latter colony concluded, that its jurisdiction extended as far west as that of the former, and under this impression granted many townships of lands. The government of N. York, which claimed the territory, which is now Vermont, required the settlers to take out new grants, which were attended with great expense. The settlers generally refused and the controversy rose to such a height about the year 1765, that some of the officers of N. York were resisted and wounded in attempting to execute the judgments of the courts of that province. The people were determined not quietly to submit to oppression. Colonels Allen and Warner were the lea-

ders in this opposition, and they were cool, firm, and resolute. At length the government of N. York passed a law in 1774 requiring all offenders to surrender themselves under the severest penalties, and 50*l.* a head were offered for the apprehension of eight of the most obnoxious of the settlers. Preparations were now making for civil war, when provincial disputes were lost in the grandeur of the contest, which commenced with G. Britain. A convention in 1777 adopted the bold measure of declaring the N. Hampshire grants, as Vermont was then called, a free and independent state. They then petitioned congress for admission into the union, but the petition was dismissed. New York called for the interference of congress in support of their claims; but it was thought dangerous to irritate a brave people, who were in the neighborhood of the enemy. Vermont at the same time had the policy to enter into a negotiation with the British in Canada, and thus alarmed congress, and prevented an invasion by the royal troops. After the peace admission into the union ceased to be an object of desire, and the circumstances of this state became most easy and prosperous. The long continued controversy with N. York was terminated in 1790 by an agreement on the part of Vermont to pay the former 80,000 dollars. On the renewal of the request to be admitted into the federal union, an act of congress completed the business Feb. 18, 1791. A constitution of government was formed by Vermont in 1778, and it was revised in 1786 and 1792. The present constitution of this state was adopted in July 1793. It vests the legislative powers in a general assembly, consisting of representatives from the several towns annually chosen. The governor is elected every year, and with the consent of a council, appointed by the people, he may propose amendments to all bills, originating in the assembly, and if the amendments are not agreed to, he may suspend the passing of such bills until the next session of the legislature. His authority however is very limited,

for he has only a casting vote in the council. The judges of the state are chosen annually by the assembly. A council of censors is chosen every seven years, whose authority continues for but one year. They are empowered to inquire whether the constitution has been preserved inviolate, to call a convention, and to pass censures.

VINCENT, Louis, an Indian chief, was educated at Moor's school and at Dartmouth college, where he was graduated in a class of four in 1781. In the preceding year Peter Pohquonnoppeet, a Stockbridge Indian, was graduated. Vincent was one of the chiefs of the Hurons or Wyandots near Quebec. In his last years he was a schoolmaster. He died at Loretto in May 1825, aged about 65. His son, a grand chief, was then in England.

VIRGINIA, one of the United States, was given by patent to the London company in 1606. For 20 years previously to this time attempts had been made to establish a colony in Virginia under the patronage of sir W. Raleigh, but the settlements were broken up and the attempts were unsuccessful. The first permanent colony, sent out by the company already mentioned, arrived in 1607. The adventurers took possession of a peninsula on Powhatan or James' river May 13th, and immediately commenced building a town, which they called James Town. This was the first permanent habitation of the English in America. Before the close of the year the number of the colony amounted to two hundred. In 1608 captain Smith in an open barge with 14 persons explored the waters from cape Henry to the Susquehannah. On his return he was made president of the colony. A second charter with more ample privileges was granted in 1609, and, as the number of proprietors was increased, the augmented wealth and reputation enabled them to proceed with greater spirit. Seven ships were fitted out with 500 people for the colony. Soon after their arrival a plot was formed by the Indians for exterminating them, but, it being dis-

closed by Pocahontas, they were providentially saved from destruction. In 1610 the sufferings of the colony were extreme both on account of the hostility of the Indians, and the want of provisions. Of near 500 persons left at the departure of captain Smith 60 only remained at the expiration of six months. The small remains of the colony had embarked with the intention of returning to England, when the arrival of lord Delaware prevented them from abandoning the country. He came with three ships and an abundant supply of provisions. He appointed a council to assist him in the administration. Under his care the affairs of the colony were soon re-established. A third charter, granted in 1612, annexed to Virginia all the islands within 300 miles of that coast. A provincial legislature, in which the colonists were represented, was established in 1619. In the following year the settlement was increased and strengthened by the accession of more than 1200 persons. As many of the settlers were destitute of wives, the company was politic enough to send over 150 girls, young and handsome. The price of a wife at first was 100 pounds of tobacco, but, as the number was diminished, the price was increased to 150 pounds, the value of which in money was three shillings per pound. The first negroes were imported into Virginia in 1620. In the following year sir Francis Wyat arrived as governor with 700 people. Some changes took place in the government favorable to freedom. The constitution at this period became fixed. The assembly was composed of two burgesses from every plantation, and all matters were to be decided by a majority of voices, reserving a negative to the governor. A glebe of 100 acres of land was ordered in every borough, and the stipend of the minister was fixed at about 200*l*. There were at this time only five ministers in the colony. The year 1622 is memorable for the massacre of the English. March 27th the Indians carried into effect a preconcerted conspiracy, and massacred with indiscriminate barbarity 347 of the Eng-

lish, who were unresisting and defenceless. A war immediately commenced, and to its evils were added the miseries of famine. A new supply from the parent country soon however counterbalanced the losses, which had been sustained. In 1624 the charter of Virginia was vacated, and the company, which had expended more than 100,000*l*. in planting the colony, was dissolved. King Charles I in 1625 made Virginia dependent on the crown. In 1633 severe laws were enacted to suppress sectaries and preserve uniformity in religion. Sir William Berkeley was appointed governor in 1639, and a regular administration of justice took place. Virginia was the last of the king's dominions, which submitted to Cromwell's usurpation, and the first that threw it off. After the restoration, in the year 1662 the church of England was regularly established by the assembly, and all ministers not ordained by some bishop in England were prohibited from preaching on pain of suspension or banishment. The year 1676 is memorable for Bacon's rebellion. Several causes contributed to produce it, among which causes were the clashing of different grants of lands, the impositions on the trade of the plantations, and the diminution of the traffic with the Indians. Mr. Bacon fomented the discontent, which existed, and at length usurped the government. His sudden death extinguished the flames of civil war. This rebellion cost the colony 100,000*l*. The colony from this period increased, and no very important events occurred for a number of years. At the commencement of the controversy with Great Britain, which terminated in American independence, Virginia, passed the first resolutions against the stamp act, asserting the colonial rights, and denying the claim of parliamentary taxation. This state was uniformly distinguished for intelligence and decision. The constitution of Virginia was adopted July 5, 1776, and amended in 1830. It vests the legislative powers in a general assembly, consisting of a house of delegates and a senate. The

members of the house are chosen annually ; of the senate one fourth are annually renewed by popular election. The governor is chosen for 3 years by the two branches of the legislature and is eligible but once in 6 years. There is a council of 3, of whom the senior is lieutenant governor. The judges are removable by address. Elections are not by ballot. The clergy are ineligible as legislators.

WABAN, an Indian, welcomed Mr. Eliot to his wigwam in Newton Oct. 28, 1646, when he first preached to the Indians, and became an eminent Christian, and a useful magistrate. Removing to a tract of 3,000 acres in Natick, the Indians cultivated the land and were much civilized. He died in 1674, aged 70. One of his exhortations is preserved in Neal's history. As to his views of administering justice it is said, that, when asked by a younger justice,—“when Indians get drunk and quarrel, what you do den?” He replied—“Hah! tie um all up, and whip um plaintiff, and whip um fendant, and whip um witness!” The following is the form of a warrant, he issued—“You, you big constable, quick you catch um Jeremiah Offscow, strong you hold um, safe you bring um afore me. Waban, justice peace.” This is similar to the warrant, given by judge Davis:—“I Hihoudi, you Peter Waterman, Jeremy Wicket: Quick you take him, fast you hold him, straight you bring him, before me, Hihoudi.” This simplification of legal writings rather exceeds the proposed improvements of modern reformers of law.

WADDELL, James, D. D., a Presbyterian minister in the county of Orange, Virginia, died in Albemarle county in the summer of 1805. But little is known of him, as his retired habits and situation have involved him in obscurity. He is however represented as a preacher of very uncommon eloquence, of which a description is given by Mr. Wirt in his *British spy in America*.

WADSWORTH, Benjamin, president of Harvard college, the son of capt. Samuel W., was graduated in 1690, and

was ordained minister of the first church in Boston, as colleague with Mr. Allen, Sept. 8, 1696. Here he continued till his election as the successor of president Leverett. Into this office he was inducted July 7, 1725, Mr. Foxcroft, his colleague, remaining in the church at Boston. He died March 16, 1737, aged 67. His successor was president Holyoke. His learning was considerable, and he was most pious, humble, prudent, and a very pathetic and excellent preacher. A tenth part of his income he devoted to charitable uses. He published artillery election serm. 1700; exhortations to early piety, 1702; 3 sermons, 1706; on the day of judgment, 1709; on assembling at the house of God, 1710; the well ordered family, 1712; advice to the sick and well; explanation of assembly's catechism, 1714; invitation to the gospel feast in 11 sermons, 12mo; saint's prayer to escape temptation; on the death of I. Addington, 1715; election serm. 1716; 12 sermons, 1717; zeal against flagrant wickedness; essay for spreading the gospel into ignorant places, 8vo. 1718; Christ's fan is in his hand; imitation of Christ a Christian duty, 1722; a dialogue on the Lord's supper, 1724; it is honorable not shameful to suffer, 1725; the benefits of a good and mischiefs of an evil conscience in 14 sermons; none but the righteous saved.

WADSWORTH, Benjamin, D. D., minister of Danvers, Mass., was born in Milton July 29, 1750; graduated at Harvard college in 1769; was ordained in 1773; and died in Jan. 1826, aged 75, in the 54th year of his ministry. He was eminently pious, and a prudent, faithful minister. He published a sermon at the ordination of J. Badcock, 1783; at thanksgiving, 1795 and 1796; at a dedication, 1807; before a society for suppressing intemperance, 1815.

WADSWORTH, Peleg, major general, a soldier of the revolution, was graduated at Harvard college in 1769. In 1780 he was sent from Boston to command in the district of Maine. In Feb. 1781 a party of the enemy captured him in his own house and conveyed him to Bagaduce or

Castine. From his prison in the fort he and maj. Burton effected their escape in June by most extraordinary efforts, crossed the Penobscot in a canoe, and travelled through the wilderness to St. George's. Of his captivity and escape Dr. Dwight gives a long account in, the second vol. of his travels. For many years he was a member of congress from Cumberland district. He died at Hiram, Maine, in Nov. 1829, aged about 80. His son, lieut. Henry W., was blown up in a fire ship in the harbor of Tripoli with capt. Somers, midshipman Izard, and a few men in Sept. 1804.

WALDRON, Richard, major, president of New Hampshire, an early settler of Dover, came from England about 1635, and began a plantation at Cocheco, or Dover, about 1640. From 1654 he was a representative to the general court at Boston 22 years, and several years the speaker of the house and president, after Cutt, in 1631. He was chief military officer. In the war of 1676 two companies were sent to him from Massachusetts with orders to seize all Indians, concerned in the war. There assembled at his house 400 Indians. The English captains wished to attack them, but maj. W. substituted a stratagem in the place of an open attack. He proposed to the Indians a sham fight, and after they had fired the first volley he made them all prisoners. Dismissing those, whom he deemed friendly, he sent to Boston about 200, some of whom were hung and the rest sold as slaves in foreign parts. This occurrence awakened in the savage breast the desire of revenge, which after 13 years was gratified. The Indians adopted the following stratagem. To each of the garrisoned houses in Dover they sent two squaws to ask a lodging, for the purpose of opening the doors in the night to the assailants. June 29, 1689 the Indians thus entered maj. Waldron's house, and made prisoner of the brave old soldier, who fought them with his sword in hand. Seating him in an elbow chair on a long table in the hall, they asked him, "who shall judge Indians now?" And

then horribly mangled and killed him at the age of 80. His descendants have been men of distinction.

WALEs, Samuel, D. D., professor of divinity in Yale college, the son of John W., minister of Raynham, Mass, who died Feb. 23, 1765, aged 65, was graduated in 1767, and was the minister of Milford from 1770 to 1782. He succeeded professor Daggett June 12, 1782, and died Feb. 18, 1794. His mind for 2 years was broken down by the epilepsy. He brought to the theological chair great abilities, a pure and energetic style, exemplary piety, and dignity and solemnity of manner.

WALKER, Robert, judge of the supreme court of Conn., a descendant of Robert W., who lived in Boston in 1634 and of Zechariah, his son, the minister of Jamaica, L. I., and of Stratford and Woodbury, Conn., was graduated at Yale college in 1730 and died at Stratford in 1772. He was judge from 1760 to 1772, and was succeeded by W. S. Johnson. One of his daughters married Mr. Wetmore, minister of Stratford, and another John M. Breed, mayor of Norwich. His son, gen. Joseph Walker of Stratford, died at Saratoga Aug. 11, 1810.

WALKER, Timothy, judge, a patriot of the revolution, the son of T. W., the minister of Concord, N. H., who died Sept. 1, 1792, aged 77, was born June 26, 1737; graduated at Harvard college in 1756; and in 1776 was one of the committee of safety. He commanded a regiment of minute men, and served a campaign at Winter Hill under Sullivan. For several years he was chief justice of the court of common pleas. He died May 5, 1822, aged 85.

WALKER, William, judge, resided in Berkshire county, Mass. In 1775 he was an officer in the army at Cambridge. For many years he was the judge of the county court and judge of probate. He died at Lenox in Nov. 1831, aged 80. In his politics he was a republican in the party times of 1801. He was tall with white locks, of great personal dignity; gov. Lincoln remarked, that he was the most

venerable man he ever saw. He was indeed venerated by those, who knew him, not only for a long life of faithful public service, but for his social virtues, his pure morals, his disinterested benevolence, and ardent piety. Of the church at Lenox he was an exemplary member; of the Berkshire Bible society president. In one of the last years of his life he travelled over the bleak hills of Berkshire with the sole object of arousing his fellow citizens in different towns to a sense of the value of some moral or charitable institution, designed for their benefit.

WALLEY, Thomas, minister of Barnstable, Mass., was ejected from a parish in London in 1662 and in 1663 sought a refuge in America, and was settled at Barnstable. His prudence was the means of restoring the harmony of the church, which had been interrupted. He died March 24, 1679, aged 61. He was an accomplished scholar and an eminent christian, remarkable for humility. He published balm in Gilead to heal Zion's wounds, an election sermon in Plymouth, June 1, 1669.

WALLEY, John, a judge of the superior court of Mass. and a member of the council, died at Boston Jan. 11, 1712, aged 68. In the year 1690 he accompanied sir W. Phipps in his unsuccessful expedition against Canada, being intrusted with the command of the land forces. He was one of the principal founders of the town and church of Bristol. The high trusts, reposed in him by his country, were discharged with ability and fidelity, and he exhibited an uncommon sweetness and candor of spirit and the various virtues of the christian. His journal of the expedition to Canada is preserved in Hutchinson.

WALN, Robert, jun., a poet, was born in Philadelphia in 1794, and was liberally educated, but did not pursue any profession. On his return from a voyage to Canton as supercargo he published in 4to numbers a history of China. He died July 4, 1825, aged 31.—After the publication of the 3d. vol. of the biog. of the signers of the declaration of independence,

he edited that work. He published the hermit in Philad., a satirical work, 1819; a second series of do.; the American bards; touches at the times, with other poems, 1820; life of La Fayette, 1824.—*Spec. Am. poet.* III. 213.

WALTER, Nehemiah, minister of Roxbury, Mass., was born in Ireland in Dec. 1663. His father, who settled in Boston, brought him to this country as early as 1679; he was graduated at Harvard college in 1694. He soon afterwards went to Nova Scotia, and lived in a French family. Thus acquiring a correct knowledge of the French language, he was enabled in the latter periods of his life to preach to a society of French protestants in Boston in the absence of their pastor. After his return he pursued his studies for some time at Cambridge, where he was appointed a fellow of the college. He was ordained at Roxbury Oct. 17, 1688, as colleague with the apostolic Eliot. After a ministry of more than 68 years he died in peace and hope Sept. 17, 1750, aged 86. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Increase Mather. His ministry and that of Mr. Eliot occupied a space of near 120 years. He preached a few years after his settlement without notes in the usual manner of the day; but, his memory having been impaired by fit of sickness, he from that cause kept his notes before him. He was eminent in the gift of prayer. It was a maxim with him, that those religious principles might well be suspected, which could not be introduced in an address to heaven; and he was pleased in observing that those, who in their preaching opposed the system of Calvin, were wont to pray in accordance with it. His whole life was devoted to the great objects of the christian ministry. He presented a bright example of personal holiness. Mr. Whitefield, who saw him in 1740, calls him a good old puritan, and says "I had but little conversation with him, my stay was so short; but I remember he told me, he was glad to hear I said, that man was half a devil and half a beast." In his own preaching it was the care of Mr.

Walter to humble man, and to exalt the grace of God. He published the body of death anatomized, an essay on indwelling sin, 12mo, 1707; on vain thoughts; the great concern of man; the wonderfulness of Christ, 1713; a convention sermon, 1723; unfruitful hearers detected and warned, 1754; a posthumous vol. of serm. on the 55th chapter of Isaiah, 8vo. 1755.

WALTER, Thomas, minister of Roxbury, Mass., the son of the preceding, was born Dec. 7, 1696, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1713. He was ordained colleague with his father Oct. 29, 1718, but died Jan. 10, 1725, aged 28. He was one of the most distinguished scholars and acutest disputants of his day. He was a champion of the doctrines of grace. In his last illness he was for some time very anxious for the salvation of his soul, as the follies of his youth were fresh in his view; but at length his apprehensions were removed. He said, "I shall be a most glorious instance of sovereign grace in all heaven." He published a sermon at the lecture for promoting good singing, 1722; the scriptures the only rule of faith and practice, 1723; and two other sermons.

WALTER, Thomas, a botanist, was a native of England. After his arrival in this country he became a planter a few miles from Charleston in South Carolina, and died towards the close of the last century. He published *Flora Caroliniana*, 1788.

WALTER, William Bicker, a poet, was born in Boston; graduated in Bowdoin college in 1818; and died at Charleston, S. C., April 23, 1823, aged 27. He published *Sukey*, a poem, 1821; a volume of poems, 1821.—*Spec. A. poet.* II. 161.

WALTON, George, colonel, governor of Georgia, a patriot of the revolution, was born in Virginia in 1740, and was early apprenticed to a carpenter, whose economy would not allow his young apprentice a candle to read at night. In his zeal for knowledge he found a substitute in pine knots. In 1774 he commenced the practice of the law in

Georgia. Being from Feb. 1776 till Oct. 1781 a member of congress, he signed the declaration of independence. With a colonel's commission in the militia he assisted in the defence of Savannah in Dec. 1778, and was wounded in the thigh, and kept a prisoner till Sept. 1779. In the next month he was chosen governor; and again in 1789. He was also a senator of the U. S., and for 15 years a judge of the superior court. To such eminence did this self-taught man rise by the force of his talents, his industry, and the favor of providence. In his last years he suffered from the gout. He died Feb. 4, 1804, aged 63.—*Goodrich.*

WARD, Nathaniel, first minister of Ipswich, Mass., was born in Haverhill, England, in 1570, the son of John W., a minister of the established church. He was educated at the university of Cambridge. Being settled in the ministry at Standon in Hertfordshire, he was ordered before the bishop Dec. 12, 1631, to answer for his nonconformity; and refusing to comply with the requisitions of the church, he was at length forbidden to continue in the exercise of his clerical office. In April 1634 he left his native country, and arrived in New England in June. He was soon settled as pastor of the church at Agawam or Ipswich. In 1635 he received Mr. Norton as his colleague; but in the following year he was by his own request released from his engagement as a minister, and Nathaniel Rogers was settled in his place. In 1641 he was chosen by the freemen without the consent of the magistrates to preach the election sermon. In Dec. of the same year the general court established 100 laws, called "the body of liberties," which were drawn up by Mr. Ward in 1639, and had been committed to the governor and others for consideration. In 1647 he returned to England, and soon after his arrival published a work entitled, "the simple cobbler of Agawam in America," which was written during the civil wars of Charles I, and designed to encourage the opposers of the king, and the enemies of the established church. He resumed

his profession, and in 1648 was settled at Shenfield in Essex, where he remained till his death in 1653, aged about 83. He was a man of great humor. Besides his simple cobbler at Aggawam, which was printed at London in 4to. and at Boston 1713, and which is a curious specimen of his wit and the vigor of his mind, he published several other humorous works; but they are now forgotten, excepting a trifling satire upon the preachers in London, entitled, *Mercurius Antimecharius*, or the simple cobbler's boy with his lap full of caveats, &c. 1647.

WARD, John, first minister of Haverhill, Mass., the son of the preceding, was born in England Nov. 5, 1606. He came to this country in 1639, preached for some time at Agamenticus, but in 1641 was settled at Haverhill. Here he continued till his death Dec. 27, 1693, aged 87. About a month before this event he preached an excellent sermon. His firm health in his advanced age was owing to his temperance in eating, drinking, sleeping, and to his much exercise. He sometimes walked 30 miles without any difficulty. He was very modest and diffident, plain in his dress, and prudent in his whole conduct. He was a physician, as well as a minister.

WARD, Samuel, governor of Rhode Island, was elected to this office in 1762 and again in 1765 and in 1766. He was also chief justice of the supreme court. He was a member of the first congress in 1774. While attending his duty as a member of this body, he died at Philadelphia of the small pox March 26, 1776. His brother, Henry W., a patriot of the revolution, died in Dec. 1797.—He was not only a firm patriot, but a sincere Christian, a devout attendant on the Lord's supper, and a useful member of the church, with which he was connected.

WARD, Artemas, the first major general in the American army, was graduated at Harvard college in 1748, and was afterwards a representative in the legislature, a member of the council, and

a justice of the court of common pleas for Worcester county. When the war commenced with Great Britain, he was appointed by congress first major general June 17, 1775. After the arrival of Washington in July, when a disposition was made of the troops for the siege of Boston, the command of the right wing of the army at Roxbury was intrusted to him. He resigned his commission in April 1776, though he continued for some time longer in command at the request of Washington. He afterwards devoted himself to the duties of civil life. He was a member of congress both before and after the adoption of the present constitution. After a long decline, in which he exhibited the most exemplary patience, he died at Shrewsbury Oct. 28, 1800, aged 73. He was a man of incorruptible integrity. His life presented the virtues of the Christian.

WARHAM, John, first minister of Windsor, Conn., was an eminent minister in Exeter, England, before he came to this country. Having taken the charge of a church, which was gathered at Plymouth, consisting of persons about to emigrate to America, he accompanied them as teacher and Mr. Maverick as pastor. They arrived at Nantasket May 30, 1630, and in June began a settlement at Dorchester. In 1635 this church removed and settled at Windsor. Mr. Maverick, while preparing to follow them, died Feb. 3, 1636; but Mr. W. joined them in Sept. Here he continued about 34 years till his death April 1, 1670. Though he was distinguished for piety and the strictest morals, yet he was sometimes the prey of religious melancholy. He was known to administer the Lord's supper to his brethren, while he did not participate with them through apprehension, that these seals of the new covenant did not belong to him. It is supposed, that he was the first minister in N. E., who used notes in preaching; yet he was animated and energetic in his manner.—*Mather's magnalia*, III. 121.

WARNER, Seth, colonel, a soldier of the revolution, was born in Woodbury,

Conn., about 1744. In 1773 he removed to Bennington, Vermont, where he became an indefatigable hunter. In the controversy with N. York he and Ethan Allen were the leaders of the people. N. York passed an act of outlawry against him March 9, 1774. At the head of troops, which he raised, he marched with Allen to capture Ticonderoga in 1775. Receiving a commission from congress he also raised a regiment and joined Montgomery in Canada; but on the approach of winter his men were discharged. After the death of Montgomery he raised another body of troops in 1776 and marched to Quebec. He covered the retreat to Ticonderoga. Forced to abandon that post July 6, 1777, the enemy overtook him at Hubbardton July 7th, and attacked the three regiments of Hale, Francis, and Warner. Francis fell; Hale surrendered with his regiment; but Warner made good his retreat to Manchester. Called to the aid of Starks Aug. 16, 1777, he arrived in season to meet and defeat the re-enforcement of the enemy and thus to participate in the renown of the Bennington victory. He then joined the army under Gates. In vain did the New York convention in 1777 solicit congress to revoke his commission. Worn down by his toils, he sunk under a complication of disorders, and died at Woodbury, Conn., whither he removed his family, in 1785, aged 41. Vermont in gratitude to this brave soldier granted a valuable tract of land to his widow and children.

WARREN, Joseph, a major general in the American army, the son of a farmer, descended from an ancestor, who was an early settler of Boston. He was born in Roxbury in 1740, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1759. Having studied under Dr. Lloyd, he in a few years became one of the most eminent physicians in Boston. But he lived at a period, when greater objects claimed his attention, than those, which related particularly to his profession. He was a bold politician. While many were wavering with regard to the measures,

which should be adopted, he contended, that every kind of taxation, whether external or internal, was tyranny, and ought immediately to be resisted; and he believed, that America was able to withstand any force, that could be sent against her. From the year 1768 he was a principal member of a secret meeting or caucus in Boston, which had great influence on the concerns of the country. In this assembly the plans of defence were matured. After the destruction of the tea, it was no longer kept secret. He was twice chosen the public orator of the town on the anniversary of the massacre, and his orations breathe the energy of a great and daring mind. It was he, who on the evening before the battle of Lexington obtained information of the intended expedition against Concord, and at ten o'clock at night despatched an express to Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington to warn them of their danger. He himself on the next day, the memorable 19th of April, was very active. After the departure of Hancock to congress he was chosen president of the provincial congress in his place. Four days previously to the battle of Bunker's or Breed's hill he received his commission of major general. When the intrenchments were made upon the fatal spot, to encourage the men within the lines, he went down from Cambridge and joined them as a volunteer on the eventful day of the battle, June 17th. Just as the retreat commenced, a ball struck him on the head, and he died in the trenches, aged 35. He was the first victim of rank, that fell in the struggle with Great Britain. In the spring of 1776 his bones were taken up and entombed in Boston. Congress made provision for the education of his 4 children. With warm zeal he was yet judicious in council, and candid and generous towards those, who had different sentiments respecting the controversy. His mind was vigorous, his disposition humane, and his manners affable and engaging. In his integrity and patriotism entire confidence was placed. To the most undaunted bravery he added the

virtues of domestic life, the eloquence of an accomplished orator, and the wisdom of an able statesman. He published an oration in 1772 and another in 1775 commemorative of the 5th of March 1770.

WARREN, James, a patriot of the revolution, was descended from Richard W., one of the first settlers of Plymouth in 1620, and was born in the year 1726. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1745. Directing his attention to commercial affairs, he was for many years a respectable merchant. About the year 1757 his father died and left him a handsome patrimonial estate, which had descended from Richard W. He was at this time appointed high sheriff as successor of his father, and he retained this office till the commencement of the war, notwithstanding the active part, which he took in opposing the measures of the British ministry. In May 1766 he was chosen a member of the general court from Plymouth, and he uniformly supported the rights of his country. The government, who knew his abilities and feared his opposition, tried the influence of promises and of threats upon him; but his integrity was not to be corrupted. In 1773 his proposal for establishing committees of correspondence was generally adopted. He was for many years speaker of the house of representatives. Preferring an active station, in which he could serve his country, he refused the office of lieutenant governor, and that of judge of the supreme court, but accepted a seat at the navy board, the duties of which were very arduous. At the close of the war he retired from public employments to enjoy domestic ease and leisure. He died at Plymouth Nov. 27, 1808, aged 82. Amidst his public cares, which demanded his abilities, and much occupied him, he never neglected the more humble duties of domestic life, or the more exalted claims of religion.

WARREN, Mercy, an historian, wife of the preceding, the daughter of James Otis of Barnstable, was born in 1727, and died at Plymouth in Oct. 1814, aged 87. Before the revolution she wrote some po-

litical pieces. She published poems dramatic and miscellaneous, 1790; a History of the American revolution, 3 vols. 8vo. 1805.

WARREN, John, M. D., a physician, brother of gen. Joseph W., was born in Roxbury July 27, 1753, and graduated at Harvard college in 1771. Being settled in the practice of physic at Salem, he marched as surgeon to the scene of battle at Lexington. He was soon appointed hospital surgeon; other Mass. surgeons in the war were Foster, Eustis, Adams, Townsend, Hart, Fiske, and Bartlett. In 1772 he followed the army to Long Island and N. Jersey. In 1777 he was intrusted with the military hospitals of Boston, in which post he remained during the war. In 1780 he gave a course of dissections; and in 1783 he was appointed professor of anatomy and surgery in the medical school of Cambridge. In 1796 he endorsed the notes of a medical friend, who had purchased lands in Maine, and in consequence of his failure was obliged to pay for and receive the lands, which caused him immense vexation and great loss of property. For years he was subject to an organic disease of the heart; but he died of an inflammation of the lungs April 4, 1815, aged 61. His wife was a daughter of gov. Collins; his son, Dr. John Collins W., succeeded him as professor of anatomy and surgery. He was the most eminent surgeon in New England, unless Dr. Nathan Smith might be considered as equally skilful. As an eloquent anatomical lecturer he was unequalled. For industry and temperance he was remarkable. Firmly believing the Christian religion, he was not regardless of its duties. He attended on the sabbath public worship, and was careful to instruct his family in religious doctrine. He had himself been instructed by a pious mother. At times he was subject to great depression of spirits, the consequence of afflictions; so that he lost the wish to live to old age. He was liberal, generous, charitable in private life, and a disinterested, enlightened friend of his country.

He delivered various public orations and addresses.—*Thacher*, II. 254-271.

WARREN, Edward, a missionary to Ceylon, was born in 1786; graduated at Middlebury college in 1808; and studied theology at Andover. He sailed for Ceylon in Oct. 1812. After a residence of some years, falling into the consumption, he for his health sailed with Mr. Richards in April for Cape town, where he died Aug. 11, 1818, aged 32. Arch deacon Twistleton said of him and Mr. R., "men of more amiable manners and purer lives I never saw."

WASHBURN, Joseph, minister of Farmington, Conn., was graduated at Yale college in 1793, and was ordained in 1795. His declining health induced him in 1805 to seek a more southern climate. While on his passage with his wife from Norfolk to Charleston, he died Dec. 25, and his body was deposited in the ocean. His successor was Noah Porter. He was one of the editors of the Connecticut evang. magazine. A volume of his sermons was published after his death in 12mo.

WASHINGTON, George, commander in chief of the American army during the war with Great Britain, and first president of the United States, was the third son of Augustine Washington, and was born at Bridges creek in the county of Westmoreland, Virginia, Feb. 22, 1732. His great grandfather had emigrated to that place from the north of England about the year 1657. At the age of ten years he lost his father, and the patrimonial estate descended to his elder brother, Lawrence Washington, who in the year 1740 had been engaged in the expedition against Carthage. In honor of the British admiral, who commanded the fleet, employed in that enterprise, the estate was called Mount Vernon. At the age of 15, agreeably to the wishes of his brother as well as to his own urgent request to enter into the British navy, the place of a midshipman in a vessel of war, then stationed on the coast of Virginia, was obtained for him. Every thing was in readiness for

his departure, when the fears of a timid and affectionate mother prevailed upon him to abandon his proposed career on the ocean, and were the means of retaining him upon the land to be the future vindicator of his country's rights. All the advantages of education, which he enjoyed, were derived from a private tutor, who instructed him in English literature and the general principles of science, as well as in morality and religion. After his disappointment with regard to entering the navy, he devoted much of his time to the study of the mathematics; and in the practice of his profession as a surveyor he had an opportunity of acquiring that information respecting the value of vacant lands, which afterwards greatly contributed to the increase of his private fortune. At the age of 19, when the militia of Virginia were to be trained for actual service, he was appointed an adjutant general with the rank of major. It was for a very short time, that he discharged the duties of this office. In the year 1753 the plan, formed by France for connecting Canada with Louisiana by a line of posts, and thus of enclosing the British colonies and of establishing her influence over the numerous tribes of Indians on the frontiers, began to be developed. In the prosecution of this design possession had been taken of a tract of land, then believed to be within the province of Virginia. Mr. Dinwiddie, the lieutenant governor, being determined to remonstrate against the supposed encroachment, and violation of the treaties between the two countries, despatched major Washington through the wilderness to the Ohio to deliver a letter to the commanding officer of the French, and also to explore the country. This trust of danger and fatigue he executed with great ability. He left Williamsburg Oct. 31, 1753, the very day, on which he received his commission, and at the frontier settlement of the English engaged guides to conduct him over the Alleghany mountains. After passing them he pursued his route to the Monongahela, examining the country with a military eye,

and taking the most judicious means for securing the friendship of the Indians. He selected the forks of the Monongahela and Alleghany rivers as a position, which ought to be immediately possessed and fortified. At this place the French very soon erected fort du Quesne, which fell into the hands of the English in 1758 and was called by them fort Pitt. Pursuing his way up the Alleghany to French creek, he found at a fort upon this stream the commanding officer, to whom he delivered the letter from Mr. Dinwiddie. On his return he encountered great difficulties and dangers. As the snow was deep and the horses weak from fatigue, he left his attendants at the mouth of French creek, and set out on foot, with his papers and provisions in his pack, accompanied only by his pilot, Mr. Gist. At a place upon the Alleghany, called Murdering town, they fell in with a hostile Indian, who was one of a party then lying in wait, and who fired upon them not ten steps distant. They took him into custody and kept him until nine o'clock, and then let him go. To avoid the pursuit, which they presumed would be commenced in the morning, they travelled all night. On reaching the Monongahela, they had a hard day's work to make a raft with a hatchet. In attempting to cross the river to reach a trader's house, they were enclosed by masses of ice. In order to stop the raft major Washington put down his setting pole; but the ice came with such force against it, as to jerk him into the water. He saved himself by seizing one of the raft logs. With difficulty they landed on an island, where they passed the night. The cold was so severe, that the pilot's hands and feet were frozen. The next day they crossed the river upon the ice. Washington arrived at Williamsburg Jan. 16, 1754. His journal, which evinced the solidity of his judgment and his fortitude, was published.

As the French seemed disposed to remain upon the Ohio, it was determined to raise a regiment of three hundred men to maintain the claims of the British

crown. The command was given to Mr. Fry, and major Washington, who was appointed lieutenant colonel, marched with two companies early in April 1754 in advance of the other troops. A few miles west of the Great Meadows he surprised a French encampment in a dark, rainy night, and only one man escaped. Before the arrival of the two remaining companies Mr. Fry died, and the command devolved on colonel Washington. Being joined by two other companies of regular troops from South Carolina and New York, after erecting a small stockade at the Great Meadows, he proceeded towards fort du Quesne, which had been built but a short time, with the intention of dislodging the French. He had marched only thirteen miles to the westernmost foot of the Laurel hill, before he received information of the approach of the enemy with superior numbers, and was induced to return to his stockade. He began a ditch around it, and called it fort Necessity; but the next day, July the third, he was attacked by 1500 men. His own troops were about 400 in number. The action commenced at ten in the morning and lasted until dark. A part of the Americans fought within the fort, and a part in the ditch filled with mud and water. Colonel Washington was himself on the outside of the fort during the whole day. The enemy fought under cover of the trees and high grass. In the course of the night articles of capitulation were agreed upon. The garrison were allowed to retain their arms and baggage, and to march unmolested to the inhabited parts of Virginia. The loss of the Americans in killed and wounded was supposed to be about 100, & that of the enemy about 200. In a few months afterwards orders were received for settling the rank of the officers, and those, who were commissioned by the king, being directed to take rank of the provincial officers, colonel Washington indignantly resigned his commission. He now retired to Mount Vernon, that estate by the death of his brother having devolved upon him. But in the spring of

1755 he accepted an invitation from general Braddock to enter his family as a volunteer aid de camp in his expedition to the Ohio. He proceeded with him to Wills' creek, afterwards called fort Cumberland, in April. After the troops had marched a few miles from this place, he was seized with a raging fever; but refusing to remain behind he was conveyed in a covered waggon. By his advice twelve hundred men were detached in order by a rapid improvement to reach fort du Quesne before an expected reinforcement should be received at that place. These disencumbered troops were commanded by Braddock himself, and colonel Washington, though still extremely ill, insisted upon proceeding with them. After they arrived upon the Monongahela he advised the general to employ the ranging companies of Virginia to scour the woods and to prevent ambuscades; but his advice was not followed. July 9, when the army was within seven miles of fort du Quesne, the enemy commenced a sudden and furious attack, being concealed by the wood and high grass. In a short time colonel Washington was the only aid, that was un wounded, and on him devolved the whole duty of carrying the orders of the commander in chief. He was cool and fearless. Though he had two horses killed under him, and four balls through his coat, he escaped unhurt, while every other officer on horseback was either killed or wounded. Dr. Craik, the physician, who attended him in his last sickness, was present in this battle, and says, "I expected every moment to see him fall.—Nothing but the superintending care of Providence could have saved him from the fate of all around him." After an action of three hours the troops gave way in all directions, and col. Washington and two others brought off Braddock, who had been mortally wounded. He attempted to rally the retreating troops; but, as he says himself, it was like endeavoring "to stop the wild bears of the mountains." The conduct of the regular troops was most cowardly. The en-

emy were few in number and had no expectation of victory. In a sermon occasioned by this expedition Samuel Davies of Hanover county thus prophetically expressed himself; "as a remarkable instance of patriotism I may point out to the public that heroic youth, col. Washington, whom I cannot but hope, Providence has hitherto preserved in so signal a manner for some important service to his country." For this purpose he was indeed preserved, and at the end of twenty years he began to render to his country more important services, than the minister of Jesus could have anticipated. From 1755 to 1758 he commanded a regiment, which was raised for the protection of the frontiers, and during this period he was incessantly occupied in efforts to shield the exposed settlements from the incursions of the savages. His exertions were in a great degree ineffectual in consequence of the errors & the pride of government, and of the impossibility of guarding with a few troops an extended territory from an enemy, which was averse to open warfare. He in the most earnest manner recommended offensive measures as the only method of giving complete protection to the scattered settlements. In the year 1758 to his great joy it was determined to undertake another expedition against fort du Quesne, and he engaged in it with zeal. Early in July the troops were assembled at fort Cumberland; and here against all the remonstrances and arguments of col. Washington general Forbes resolved to open a new road to the Ohio instead of taking the old route. Such was the predicted delay, occasioned by this measure, that in Nov. it was resolved not to proceed further during that campaign. But intelligence of the weakness of the garrison induced an alteration of the plan of passing the winter in the wilderness. By slow marches the army was enabled on the 25th. of Nov. to reach fort du Quesne, of which peaceable possession was taken, as the enemy on the preceding night after setting it on fire had abandoned it, and pro-

ceeded down the Ohio. The works in this place were repaired, and its name was changed to that of fort Pitt. The success of the expedition was to be attributed to the British fleet, which intercepted re-enforcements, destined for Canada, and to events in the northern colonies. The great object, which he had been anxious to effect, being now accomplished and his health being enfeebled, col. Washington resigned his commission as commander in chief of all the troops raised in Virginia.

Soon after his resignation he was married to Martha, the widow of Mr. Custis, a young lady, to whom he had been for some time strongly attached, and who to a large fortune and a fine person added those amiable accomplishments, which fill with silent felicity the scenes of domestic life. His attention for several years was principally directed to the management of his estate, which had now become considerable. He had 9,000 acres under his own management. So great a part was cultivated, that in one year he raised 7,000 bushels of wheat, and 10,000 of Indian corn. His slaves and other persons, employed by him, amounted to near a thousand; and the woollen and linen cloth necessary for their use was chiefly manufactured on the estate. He was at this period a member of the legislature of Virginia, in which he took a decided part in opposition to the principle of taxation, asserted by the British parliament. He also acted as a judge of a county court. In 1774 he was elected a member of the first congress, and was placed on all those committees, whose duty it was to make arrangements for defence. In the following year after the battle of Lexington, when it was determined by congress to resort to arms, col. Washington was unanimously elected commander in chief of the army of the united colonies. All were satisfied as to his qualifications, and the delegates from New England were particularly pleased with his election, as it would tend to unite the southern colonies cordially in the war. He accepted the appointment with

diffidence, and expressed his intention of receiving no compensation for his services, and only a mere discharge of his expenses. He immediately repaired to Cambridge in the neighborhood of Boston, where he arrived on the second of July. He formed the army into three divisions in order the most effectually to enclose the enemy, intrusting the division at Roxbury to gen. Ward, the division on Prospect and Winter hills to gen. Lee, and commanding himself the centre at Cambridge. Here he had to struggle with great difficulties, with the want of ammunition, clothing, and magazines, defect of arms and discipline, and the evils of short enlistments; but instead of yielding to despondence he bent the whole force of his mind to overcome them. He soon made the alarming discovery, that there was only sufficient powder on hand to furnish the army with nine cartridges for each man. With the greatest caution to keep this fact a secret, the utmost exertions were employed to procure a supply. A vessel, which was despatched to Africa, obtained in exchange for N. England rum all the gunpowder in the British factories; and in the beginning of winter captain Manly captured an ordnance brig, which furnished the American army with the precise articles, of which it was in the greatest want. In Sept. general Washington despatched Arnold on an expedition against Quebec. In Feb. 1776 he proposed to a council of his officers to cross the ice and attack the enemy in Boston, but they unanimously disapproved of the daring measure. It was however soon resolved to take possession of the heights of Dorchester. This was done without discovery on the night of the fourth of March, and on the seventeenth the enemy found it necessary to evacuate the town. The recovery of Boston induced congress to pass a vote of thanks to general Washington and his brave army.

In the belief, that the efforts of the British would be directed towards the Hudson, he hastened the army to New York, where he himself arrived April

14th. He made every exertion to fortify the city, and attention was paid to the forts in the highlands. While he met the most embarrassing difficulties, a plan was formed to assist the enemy in seizing his person, and some of his own guards engaged in the conspiracy; but it was discovered, and some who were concerned in it, were executed. In the beginning of July Howe landed his troops at Staten Island. His brother, lord Howe, who commanded the fleet, soon arrived; and as both were commissioners for restoring peace to the colonies, the latter addressed a letter upon the subject to "George Washington, esquire;" but the general refused to receive it, as it did not acknowledge the public character, with which he was invested by congress, in which character only he could have any intercourse with his lordship. Another letter was sent to "George Washington, &c. &c. &c." This for the same reason was rejected. After the disastrous battle of Brooklyn on the 27th of Aug., in which Stirling and Sullivan were taken prisoners, and of which he was only a spectator, he withdrew the troops from L. Island, and in a few days he resolved to withdraw from N. York. At Kipp's bay, about three miles from the city, some works had been thrown up to oppose the enemy; but on their approach the American troops fled with precipitation. Washington rode towards the lines, and made every exertion to prevent the disgraceful flight. He drew his sword, and threatened to run the cowards through; he cocked and snapped his pistols, but it was all in vain. Such was the state of his mind at the moment, that he turned his horse towards the advancing enemy apparently with the intention of rushing upon death. His aids now seized the bridle of his horse and rescued him from destruction. N. York was on the same day, Sept. 15, evacuated. In Oct. he retreated to the White Plains, where Oct. 28, a considerable action took place, in which the Americans were overpowered. After the loss of forts Washington and Lee he passed into N. J. in Nov. and was pursued by a

triumphant & numerous enemy. His army did not amount to 3,000, and it was daily diminishing; his men, as the winter commenced, were barefooted and almost naked, destitute of tents & of utensils, with which to dress their scanty provisions; and every circumstance tended to fill the mind with despondence. But general Washington was undismayed and firm. He showed himself to his unencumbered army with a serene and unembarrassed countenance, and they were inspired with the resolution of their commander. Dec. 8, he was obliged to cross the Delaware; but he had the precaution to secure the boats for 70 miles upon the river. While the British were waiting for the ice to afford them a passage, as his own army had been re-enforced by several thousand men, he formed the resolution of carrying the cantonments of the enemy by surprise. On the night of Dec. 25, he crossed the river nine miles above Trenton, in a storm of snow mingled with hail and rain, with about 2,400 men. Two other detachments were unable to effect a passage. In the morning precisely at eight o'clock he surprised Trenton and took 1,000 Hessians prisoners, 1,000 stand of arms, and six field pieces. Twenty of the enemy were killed. Of the Americans two privates were killed, and two frozen to death; and one officer and three or four privates were wounded. On the same day he recrossed the Delaware with the fruits of his enterprise; but in two or three days passed again into N. Jersey, and concentrated his forces, amounting to 5,000 at Trenton. On the approach of a superior enemy under Cornwallis Jan. 2, 1777, he drew up his men behind Assumpinck creek. He expected an attack in the morning, which would probably result in a ruinous defeat. At this moment, when it was hazardous if not impracticable to return into Pennsylvania, he formed the resolution of getting into the rear of the enemy and thus stop them in their progress towards Philadelphia. In the night he silently decamped, taking a circuitous route through Allen's town

to Princeton. A sudden change of the weather to severe cold rendered the roads favorable for his march. About sunrise his van met a British detachment on its way to join Cornwallis, and was defeated by it; but as he came up he exposed himself to every danger and gained a victory. With 300 prisoners he then entered Princeton. During this march many of his soldiers were without shoes, and their feet left the marks of blood upon the frozen ground. This hardship and their want of repose induced him to lead his army to a place of security on the road to Morristown. Cornwallis in the morning broke up his camp and alarmed for his stores in Brunswick urged the pursuit. Thus the military genius of the American commander, under the blessing of divine Providence, rescued Philadelphia from the threatened danger, obliged the enemy, which had overspread New Jersey, to return to the neighborhood of New York, and revived the desponding spirit of his country. Having accomplished these objects, he retired to Morristown, where he caused his whole army to be inoculated with the small pox, and thus was freed from the apprehension of a calamity, which might impede his operations during the next campaign.

On the last of May he removed his army to Middlebrook, about ten miles from Brunswick, where he fortified himself very strongly. An ineffectual attempt was made by sir Wm. Howe to draw him from his position by marching towards Philadelphia; but after Howe's return to New York he moved towards the Hudson in order to defend the passes in the mountains in the expectation that a junction with Burgoyne, who was then upon the lakes, would be attempted. After the British general sailed from New York and entered the Chesapeak in Aug., general Washington marched immediately for the defence of Philadelphia. Sept. 11, he was defeated at Brandywine with the loss of 900 in killed and wounded. A few days afterward, as he was pursued, he turned upon the enemy, determined upon another engagement; but a heavy rain

so damaged the arms and ammunition, that he was under the absolute necessity of again retreating. Philadelphia was entered by Cornwallis Sept. 26.—Oct. 4, the American commander made a well planned attack upon the British camp at Germantown; but, in consequence of the darkness of the morning, and the imperfect discipline of his troops, it terminated in the loss of 1200 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. In Dec. he went into winter quarters at Valley Forge on the west side of the Schuylkill, between 20 and 30 miles from Philadelphia. Here his army was in the greatest distress for the want of provisions, and he was reduced to the necessity of sending out parties to seize what they could find. About the same time a combination, in which some members of congress were engaged, was formed to remove the commander in chief and to appoint in his place Gates, whose recent successes had given him a high reputation. But the name of Washington was too dear to the great body of Americans to admit of such a change. Notwithstanding the discordant materials, of which his army was composed, there was something in his character, which enabled him to attach both his officers and soldiers so strongly to him, that no distress could weaken their affection, or impair the veneration, in which he was generally held. Without this attachment to him the army must have been dissolved. General Conway, who was concerned in this faction, being wounded in a duel with general Cadwallader, and thinking his wound mortal, wrote to gen. Washington, "you are in my eyes, the great and good man." Feb. 1, 1778 there were about 4,000 men in camp unfit for duty for the want of clothes. Of these scarcely a man had a pair of shoes. The hospitals were also filled with the sick. At this time the enemy, if they had marched out of winter quarters, would easily have dispersed the American army. The apprehension of the approach of a French fleet inducing the British to concentrate their forces, when they evacuated Philadelphia June 17th, and marched

towards New York, general Washington followed them. Contrary to the advice of a council he engaged in the battle of Monmouth June 28, the result of which made an impression favorable to the cause of America. He slept in his cloak on the field of battle, intending to renew the attack the next morning, but at midnight the British marched off in such silence, as not to be discovered. Their loss in killed was about 300, and that of the Americans 69. As the campaign now closed in the middle states, the American army went into winter quarters in the neighborhood of the highlands upon the Hudson. Thus after the vicissitudes of two years both armies were brought back to the point, from which they set out. During the year 1779 general Washington remained in the neighborhood of New York. In Jan. 1780, in a winter memorable for its severity, his utmost exertions were necessary to save the army from dissolution. The soldiers in general submitted with heroic patience to the want of provisions and clothes. At one time they ate every kind of horse food but hay. Their sufferings at length were so great, that in March two of the Connecticut regiments mutinied, but the mutiny was suppressed & the ringleaders secured. In Sept. the treachery of Arnold was detected. In the winter of 1781 such were again the privations of the army, that a part of the Pennsylvania line revolted, and marched home. Such however was still their patriotism, that they delivered up some British emissaries to general Wayne, who hanged them as spies. Committing the defence of the posts on the Hudson to general Heath, general Washington in Aug. marched with count Rochambeau for the Chesapeak to co-operate with the French fleet there. The siege of Yorktown commenced Sept. 28th, and Oct. 19th, he reduced Cornwallis to the necessity of surrendering with upwards of 7,000 men to the combined armies of America and France. The day after the capitulation he ordered, that those, who were under arrest, should be pardoned, and that di-

vine service in acknowledgment of the interposition of Providence should be performed in all the brigades and divisions. This event filled America with joy and was the means of terminating the war.

Few events of importance occurred in 1782. In March 1783 he exhibited his characteristic firmness and decision in opposing an attempt to produce a mutiny by anonymous letters. His address to his officers on the occasion displays in a remarkable degree his prudence and the correctness of his judgment. When he began to read it he found himself in some degree embarrassed by the imperfection of his sight. Taking out his spectacles he said, "these eyes, my friends, have grown dim, and these locks white in the service of my country; yet I have never doubted her justice." He only could have repressed the spirit, which was breaking forth. April 19, a cessation of hostilities was proclaimed in the American camp. In June he addressed a letter to the governors of the several states, congratulating them on the result of the contest in the establishment of independence, and recommending an indissoluble union of the states under one federal head, a sacred regard to public justice, the adoption of a proper peace establishment, and the prevalence of a friendly disposition among the people of the several states. It was with keen distress, as well as with pride and admiration, that he saw his brave and veteran soldiers, who had suffered so much, and who had borne the heat and burden of the war, returning peaceably to their homes without a settlement of their accounts, or a farthing of money in their pockets. Nov. 25th New York was evacuated, and he entered it accompanied by governor Clinton and many respectable citizens. Dec. 4th he took his farewell of his brave comrades in arms. At noon the principal officers of the army assembled at Frances' tavern, and their beloved commander soon entered the room. His emotions were too strong to be concealed. Filling a glass with wine, he turned to

them and said, "with a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you ; I most devoutly wish, that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy, as your former ones have been glorious and honorable." Having drunk, he added, "I cannot come to each of you to take my leave, but shall be obliged to you, if each of you will come and take me by the hand." General Knox, being nearest, turned to him. Incapable of utterance, general Washington grasped his hand, and embraced him. In the same affectionate manner he took leave of each succeeding officer. In every eye was the tear of dignified sensibility, and not a word was articulated to interrupt the silence and the tenderness of the scene. Ye men, who delight in blood, slaves of ambition! When your work of carnage was finished, could ye thus part with your companions in crime? Leaving the room, general Washington passed through the corps of light infantry, and walked to White hall, where a barge waited to carry him to Powles' hook. The whole company followed in mute procession with dejected countenances. When he entered the barge, he turned to them, and waving his hat bade them a silent adieu, receiving from them the same last, affectionate compliment. On the twenty third of December he resigned his commission to congress, then assembled at Annapolis. He delivered a short address on the occasion, in which he said, "I considered it an indispensable duty to close this last solemn act of my official life by commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those, who have the superintendence of them, to his holy keeping." He then retired to Mount Vernon to enjoy again the pleasures of domestic life. Here the expressions of the gratitude of his countrymen in affectionate addresses poured in upon him, and he received every testimony of respect and veneration.

In his retirement however he could not overlook the public interests. He was desirous of opening by water carriage

a communication between the Atlantic and the western portions of our country in order to prevent the diversion of trade down the Mississippi, and to Canada, from which he predicted consequences injurious to the union. Through his influence two companies were formed for promoting inland navigation. The legislature of Virginia presented him with 150 shares in them, which he appropriated to public uses. In the year 1786 he was convinced, with other statesmen, of the necessity of substituting a more vigorous general government in the place of the impotent articles of confederation. Still he was aware of the danger of running from one extreme to another. He exclaims in a letter to Mr. Jay, "what astonishing changes a few years are capable of producing! I am told, that even respectable characters speak of a monarchical form of government without horror. From thinking proceeds speaking ; thence to acting is often but a single step. But how irrevocable, and tremendous! What a triumph for our enemies to verify their predictions! What a triumph for the advocates of despotism to find, that we are incapable of governing ourselves, and that systems, founded on the basis of equal liberty, are merely ideal and fallacious!" In the following year he was persuaded to take a seat in the convention, which formed the present constitution of the U. States, and he presided in that body. In 1789 he was unanimously elected the first president of the U. States. It was with great reluctance, that he accepted this office. His feelings, as he said himself, were like those of a culprit, going to the place of execution. But the voice of a whole continent, the pressing recommendation of his particular friends, & the apprehension, that he should otherwise be considered as unwilling to hazard his reputation in executing a system, which he had assisted in forming, determined him to accept the appointment. In April he left Mount Vernon to proceed to N. York, and to enter on the duties of his high office. He every where received testimonies of respect and love. At

Trenton the gentler sex rewarded him for his successful enterprise and the protection, which he afforded them, twelve years before. On the bridge over the creek, which passes through the town, was erected a triumphal arch, ornamented with laurels and flowers, and supported by thirteen pillars, each encircled with wreaths of evergreen. On the front of the arch was inscribed in large, gilt letters—

**THE DEFENDER OF THE MOTHERS
WILL BE THE
PROTECTOR OF THE DAUGHTERS.**

At this place he was met by a party of matrons, leading their daughters, who were dressed in white, and who with baskets in their hands sung with exquisite sweetness the following ode, written for the occasion.

Welcome, mighty chief, once more
Welcome to this grateful shore,
Now no mercenary foe
Aims again the fatal blow,
Aims at **THEE** the fatal blow.
Virginia fair and matrons grave,
Those, thy conquering arms did save,
Build for thee triumphal bowers;
Strew, ye fair, his way with flowers,
Strew your **HERO's** way with flowers.

At the last line the flowers were strewed before him. After receiving such proofs of affectionate attachment he arrived at New York, and was inaugurated first president of the United States April 30th. In making the necessary arrangements of his household he publicly announced, that neither visits of business nor of ceremony would be expected on Sunday, as he wished to reserve that day sacredly to himself. In Oct. and Nov. 1789 he visited N. England. At the close of his first term of four years he prepared a valedictory address to the American people, anxious to return again to the scenes of domestic life; but the earnest entreaties of his friends and the peculiar situation of his country induced him to be a candidate for a second election. During his administration of eight years the labor of establishing the different departments of

a new government was accomplished; and he exhibited the greatest firmness, wisdom, and independence. He was an American, and he chose not to involve his country in the contests of Europe. He accordingly with the unanimous advice of his cabinet, Messrs. Jefferson, Hamilton, Knox, and Randolph, issued a proclamation of neutrality April 22, 1793, a few days after he heard of the commencement of the war between England and France. This measure contributed in a great degree to the prosperity of America. Its adoption was the more honorable to the president, as the general sympathy was in favor of the sister republic, against whom it was said Great Britain had commenced the war for the sole purpose of imposing upon her a monarchical form of government. He preferred the peace and welfare of his country to the breath of popular applause. Another act, in which he proved himself to be less regardful of the public partialities and prejudices, than of what he conceived to be the public good, was the ratification of the British treaty. The English government had neglected to surrender the western posts, and by commercial restrictions and in other ways had evinced a hostile spirit towards this country. To avert the calamity of another war Mr. Jay was nominated as envoy extraordinary in April 1794. In June 1795 the treaty, which Mr. Jay had made, was submitted to the senate, and was ratified by that body on the condition, that one article should be altered. While the president was deliberating upon it, an incorrect copy of the instrument was made public by a senator, and the whole country was thrown into a state of extreme irritation. At this period, he in Aug. conditionally ratified it, and in Feb. 1796, when it was returned from his Britannic majesty with the proposed alteration, he declared it to be the law of the land. After this transaction the house of representatives requested him to lay before them the papers relating to the treaty, but he with great independence refused to comply with their re-

quest, as they could have no claim to an inspection of them except upon a vote of impeachment, and as a compliance would establish a dangerous precedent. He had before this shown a disposition to maintain the authority, vested in his office, by declining to affix his signature to a bill, which had passed both houses.

As the period for a new election of a president of the U. States approached, and after plain indications that the public voice would be in his favor, and when he probably would be chosen for the third time unanimously, he determined irrevocably to withdraw to the shades of private life. He published in Sept. 1796 his farewell address to the people of the United States, which ought to be engraved upon the hearts of his countrymen. In the most earnest and affectionate manner he called upon them to cherish an immovable attachment to the national union, to watch for its preservation with jealous anxiety, to discountenance even the suggestion, that it could in any event be abandoned, and indignantly to frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest. Overgrown military establishments he represented as particularly hostile to republican liberty. While he recommended the most implicit obedience to the acts of the established government, and reprobated all obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities; he wished also to guard against the spirit of innovation upon the principles of the constitution. Aware that the energy of the system might be enfeebled by alterations, he thought, that no change should be made without an evident necessity, and that in so extensive a country as much vigor, as is consistent with liberty, is indispensable. On the other hand he pointed out the danger of a real despotism by breaking down the partitions between the several departments of government, by destroying the recip-

rocal checks, and consolidating the different powers. Against the spirit of party, so peculiarly baneful in an elective government, he uttered his most solemn remonstrances, as well as against inveterate antipathies or passionate attachments in respect to foreign nations. While he thought, that the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly and impartially awake against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, he wished that good faith and justice should be observed towards all nations, and peace and harmony cultivated. In his opinion, honesty no less in public than in private affairs is always the best policy. Providence, he believed, had connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue. Other subjects, to which he alluded, were the importance of credit, of economy, of a reduction of the public debt, and of literary institutions; above all he recommended religion and morality as indispensably necessary to political prosperity. "In vain," says he, "would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens." Bequeathing these counsels to his countrymen he continued in office till the fourth of March 1797, when he attended the inauguration of his successor, Mr. Adams, and with complacency saw him invested with powers, which had for so long a time been exercised by himself. He then retired to Mount Vernon, giving to the world an example, most humiliating to its emperors and kings; the example of a man, voluntarily disrobing himself of the highest authority, and returning to private life with a character having upon it no stain of ambition, of covetousness, of profusion, of luxury, of oppression, or of injustice.

It was now, that the soldier, the statesman, and the patriot hoped to repose himself after the toils of so many years. But he had not been long in retirement before the outrages of republican France induced our government to raise an army, of which in July 1798 he was appointed commander in chief. Though he

accepted the appointment, his services were not demanded, & he himself did not believe, that an invasion would be made. Pacific overtures were soon made by the French directory, but he did not live to see the restoration of peace. On Friday, Dec. 13, 1799, while attending to some improvements upon his estate, he was exposed to a light rain, which wetted his neck and hair. Unapprehensive of danger he passed the afternoon in his usual manner; but at night he was seized with an inflammatory affection of the wind-pipe. The disease commenced with a violent ague, accompanied with some pain and a sense of stricture in the throat, a cough and a difficult deglutition, which were soon succeeded by fever and a quick and laborious respiration. About 12 or 14 ounces of blood were taken from him. In the morning his family physician, doctor Craik, was sent for; but the utmost exertions of medical skill were applied in vain. The appointed time of his death was near. Believing from the commencement of his complaint, that it would be mortal, a few hours before his departure, after repeated efforts to be understood, he succeeded in expressing a desire, that he might be permitted to die without being disquieted by unavailing attempts to rescue him from his fate. After it became impossible to get any thing down his throat, he undressed himself and went to bed, there to die. To his friend and physician, who sat on his bed, and took his head in his lap, he said with difficulty, "doctor, I am dying, and have been dying for a long time; but I am not afraid to die." Respiration became more and more contracted till half past eleven on Saturday night, when, retaining the full possession of his intellect, he expired without a struggle. Thus Dec. 14, 1799, in the 68th year of his age, died the father of our country, "the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow citizens." This event spread a gloom over the country, and the tears of America proclaimed the services and virtues of the hero and sage, and exhibited a people not insensible to his worth. The senate

of the U. States in an address to the president on this melancholy occasion indulged their patriotic pride, while they did not transgress the bounds of truth, in speaking of their WASHINGTON. "Ancient and modern names," said they, "are diminished before him. Greatness and guilt have too often been allied; but his fame is whiter than it is brilliant. The destroyers of nations stood abashed at the majesty of his virtues. It reproved the intemperance of their ambition, and darkened the splendor of victory. The scene is closed, and we are no longer anxious lest misfortune should sully his glory; he has travelled on to the end of his journey, and carried with him an increasing weight of honor; he has deposited it safely where misfortune cannot tarnish it, where malice cannot blast it." —Mary, his mother, died at Fredericksburg Aug. 25, 1789, aged 82. Martha, his widow, died May 22, 1802; in her sickness the Lord's supper was administered to her.

General Washington was rather above the common stature; his frame was robust, and his constitution vigorous. His exterior created in the beholder the idea of strength united with manly gracefulness. His eyes were of a gray color, and his complexion light. His manners were rather reserved than free. His person and whole deportment exhibited an unaffected and indescribable dignity, unmingled with haughtiness, of which all who approached him, were sensible. The attachment of those, who possessed his friendship, was ardent but always respectful. His temper was humane, benevolent, and conciliatory; but there was a quickness in his sensibility to any thing offensive, which experience had taught him to watch and correct. He made no pretensions to vivacity or wit. Judgment rather than genius constituted the most prominent feature of his character. As a military man he was brave, enterprising, and cautious. At the head of a multitude, whom it was sometimes impossible to reduce to proper discipline before the expiration of their time of ser-

vice, and having to struggle almost continually with the want of supplies, he yet was able to contend with an adversary superior in numbers, well disciplined, and completely equipped, and was the means of saving his country. The measure of his caution has by some been represented as too abundant; but he sometimes formed a plan, which his brave officers thought was too adventurous, and sometimes contrary to their advice he engaged in battle. If his name is not rendered illustrious by splendid achievements, it is not to be attributed to the want of military enterprise. He conducted the war with that consummate prudence and wisdom, which the situation of his country and the state of his army demanded. He also possessed a firmness of resolution, which neither dangers nor difficulties could shake. In his civil administration he exhibited repeated proofs of that practical good sense, of that sound judgment, which is a most valuable quality of the human mind. More than once he put his whole popularity to hazard in pursuing measures, which were dictated by a sense of duty, and which he thought would promote the welfare of his country. In speculation he was a real republican, sincerely attached to the constitution of the U. States, and to that system of equal, political rights, on which it is founded. Real liberty, he thought, was to be preserved only by preserving the authority of the laws, and maintaining the energy of government. Of incorruptible integrity, his ends were always upright, and the means, which he employed, were always pure. He was a politician, to whom wiles were absolutely unknown. When any measure of importance was proposed, he sought information and was ready to hear without prejudice whatever could be said in relation to the subject; he suspended his judgment till it was necessary to decide; but after his decision had been thus deliberately made, it was seldom shaken, and he was as active and persevering in executing, as he had been cool in forming it. He possessed an innate and unassuming modesty, which ad-

ulation would have offended, which the plaudits of millions could not betray into indiscretion, and which was blended with a high sense of personal dignity, and a just consciousness of the respect, which is due to station.

With regard to the religious character of general Washington there have been different opinions. In the extracts from some of his private letters, which have been published by the historian of his life, the name of the Supreme Being is once or twice introduced in a manner, which in common conversation is deemed irreverent. It is also understood, that in a few instances during the war, particularly when he met gen. Lee retreating in the battle of Monmouth, his language was unguarded in this respect. It may not be impossible, that a good man in a moment of extreme irritation should utter a profane expression; but perhaps it is less possible, that such a man, when his passion has passed away, and his sober recollections have returned, should not repent bitterly of his irreverence to the name of God. On the other hand, general Washington, when at the head of the army, issued public orders, calling upon his officers to discountenance the habit of profanity; he speaks in his writings of "the pure and benign light of revelation," and of the necessity of imitating "the charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind, which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion;" he gratefully acknowledged the interpositions of providence in favor of this country; his life was upright and virtuous; he principally supported an episcopal church in the neighborhood of Mount Vernon, where he constantly attended public worship; during the war he not unfrequently rode ten or twelve miles from camp for the benefit of the institutions of religion; and it is believed, that he every day had his hour of retirement from the world for the purpose of private devotion.

General Washington was blessed with abundant wealth, and he was not ignorant of the pleasure of employing it for gener-

ous purposes. His style of living was dignified, though he maintained the strictest economy. While he was in the army he wrote to the superintendent of his estate in the following terms: "Let the hospitality of the house be kept up with regard to the poor. Let no one go hungry away. If any of this sort of people should be in want of corn, supply their necessities, provided it does not encourage them in idleness. I have no objection to your giving my money in charity, when you think it is well bestowed; I mean, that it is my desire, that it should be done. You are to consider, that neither myself nor my wife are in the way to do these good offices." Thus was he beneficent, while at the same time he required an exact compliance with engagements. A pleasing proof of the generous spirit, which governed him, is exhibited in his conduct towards the son of his friend, the marquis de La Fayette. The marquis, after fighting in this country for American liberty, had returned to France; but in the convulsions of the French revolution he was exiled and imprisoned in Germany. General Washington gave evidence of sincere attachment to the unhappy nobleman not only by exerting all his influence to procure his release from confinement, but by extending his patronage to his son, who made his escape from France, and arrived with his tutor at Boston in 1795. As soon as he was informed of his arrival, he wrote to a friend, requesting him to visit the young gentleman and make him acquainted with the relations between this country and France, which would prevent the president of the U. States from publicly espousing his interest, but to assure him of his protection and support. He also directed this friend to draw upon him for monies to defray all the expenses, which young La Fayette might incur. Towards his slaves general Washington manifested the greatest care and kindness. Their servitude lay with weight upon his mind, and he directed in his will, that they should be emancipated on the decease of his wife. There were insuperable diffi-

culties in the way of their receiving freedom previously to this event. On the death of Mrs. Washington in 1802, his estate, as he had no children, was divided according to his will among his and her relations. It amounted by his own estimate to more than 500,000 dollars.

The public addresses and other productions of general Washington's pen are written in a style of dignified simplicity. Some have seen so much excellence in his writings, that they have been ready to transfer the honor to his secretaries; but nothing has appeared under his name, to which his own powers were inadequate. A volume of epistles, confidential and domestic, attributed to him, was published in 1777, and republished about the year 1796. Of these general Washington, in a letter to the secretary of state in 1797, declared the following to be forgeries; a letter to Lund Washington, dated June 12, 1776; a letter to John Parke Custis, dated June 18, 1776; letters to Lund Washington, dated July 8, July 16, July 15, and July 22, 1776; and a letter to Mrs. Washington, dated June 24, 1776. His official letters to the American congress, written during the war, were published in two volumes 8vo. 1795. Since his death his letters to Arthur Young and sir John Sinclair on agriculture and the rural economy of the U. States have been published.—*Marshall's life of Washington; His life by Ramsay, and Bancroft.*

WASHINGTON, William, colonel, a soldier of the revolution, a relative of George Washington, was born in Stafford county, Va. He served as a capt. under Mercer; he fought at the battle on Long Island, and distinguished himself in that of Trenton, in which he was wounded. He was afterwards major and lieutenant colonel. At the battle of the Cowpens he commanded the cavalry, and contributed much to the victory. For his good conduct he received a sword from congress. In the battle of Eutaw springs he was wounded and taken prisoner. After the war he resided at Sandy hill, S. C. In 1798 George Washington

selected him as one of his staff with the rank of brigadier general. He died March 6, 1840. His son, William, died at Charleston in March 1830, aged 45.

WASHINGTON, Bushrod, judge, first president of the American colonization society, the nephew of George Washington and heir of his books and papers, was born in 1759 and studied law with James Wilson. At the siege of York he was a private soldier under Mercer. In 1797 he was appointed by Mr. Adams a judge of the supreme court of the U. S., an office, which he retained till his death. At the first annual meeting of the colonization society he delivered an address, which expresses his devout confidence in the blessing of God upon the institution. He died at Philadelphia Nov. 26, 1829, aged 70. His widow, the daughter of Mr. Blackburne, died in a few days afterwards. His nephew, John Augustine W., (the son of Corbin W.), to whom he bequeathed the mansion at Mount Vernon, died June 14, 1832, aged 43. He was a man of integrity and simplicity of manners, devoted to the performance of his duties, a patriot, and a Christian. He published Reports in the court of appeals of Virginia, 2 vols. 1798-9.

WATERMAN, Elijah, minister of Bridgeport, Conn.; was graduated at Yale college in 1791; ordained at Windham in 1794; installed at Bridgeport in 1806; and died Oct. 11, 1825, aged 56. He published the noble convert, a sermon at the request of Pierpont Edwards; life of Calvin, 1809; catechism of Geneva.

WAYNE, Anthony, major general, was born in Chester county, Penns., in 1745. In 1773 he was appointed a representative to the general assembly, where in conjunction with Dickinson, Mifflin, Thomson, and other gentlemen he took an active part in opposition to the claims of Great Britain. In 1775 he quitted the councils of his country for the field. He entered the army as a colonel, and at the close of the year accompanied gen. Thomson to Canada. When this officer was defeated in his enterprise against the

Three Rivers in June 1776, and taken prisoner, he himself received a flesh wound in the leg. His exertions were useful in the retreat. At the close of the campaign he was made a brigadier general. In the campaign of 1777 in the middle states he took a very active part. In the battle of Brandywine he distinguished himself, though he was in a few days afterward surprised and defeated by major Grey. He fought also in the battle of Germantown, as well as in the battle of Monmouth in June 1778. In his most daring and successful assault upon Stony Point in July 1779, while he was rushing forward with his men under a tremendous fire of musketry and grape shot, determined to carry the works at the point of the bayonet, he was struck by a musket ball upon his head. He was for a moment stunned; but, as soon as he was able to rise so as to rest on one knee, believing that his wound was mortal, he cried to one of his aids, "carry me forward and let me die in the fort." When he entered it, he gave orders to stop the effusion of blood. In 1781 he was ordered to march with the Pennsylvania line from the northward, and form a junction with La Fayette in Virginia. July 6th, after receiving information, that the main body of the enemy under Cornwallis had crossed James' river, he pressed forward at the head of 800 men to attack the rear guard. But to his utter astonishment, when he reached the place, he found the whole British army, consisting of 4,000 men, drawn up ready to receive him. At this moment he conceived of but one way to escape. He rushed upon the enemy, and commenced a gallant attack, which he supported for a few minutes, and then retreated with the utmost expedition. The British general was confounded by this movement, and, apprehensive of an ambuscade from La Fayette, would not allow of a pursuit. After the capture of Cornwallis, he was sent to conduct the war in Georgia, where with equal success he contended with British soldiers, Indian savages, and American traitors. As a reward for his

services the legislature of Georgia presented to him a valuable farm. At the conclusion of the war he retired to private life. In 1787 he was a member of the Pennsylvania convention, which ratified the constitution of the U. S. In 1792 he succeeded St. Clair in the command of the army to be employed against the Indians. In the battle of the Miamis Aug. 20, 1794 he gained over them a complete victory and afterwards desolated their country. On the third of Aug. 1795 he concluded a treaty with the hostile Indians northwest of the Ohio. While in the service of his country he died Dec. 1796, in a hut at Presque Isle, aged about 51 years; and was buried on the shore of lake Erie.

WEARE, Meshech, president of the state of N. Hampshire, the son of Nathaniel W. of Hampton, was graduated at Harvard college in 1735. In 1754 he was appointed a commissioner to the congress at Albany, afterwards one of the justices of the superior court, and in 1777 chief justice. Chosen president of N. H. in 1776, he was invested at the same time with the highest offices, legislative, judicial, and executive, in which he was continued by annual elections during the whole war. When a new constitution was adopted, he was again in 1784 elected president; but he resigned before the close of the year. He died at Hampton Falls, worn out with public services, Jan. 15, 1786, aged 72. He "dared to love his country and be poor."

WEBB, John, minister in Boston, was graduated at Harvard college in 1708. He was ordained the first minister of the new north church in Boston Oct. 20, 1714. After surviving one colleague, Mr. Thacher, and enjoying the assistance of another, Dr. Eliot, for 8 years, he died in peace and joy April 16, 1750, aged 62. His colleague pronounced him "one of the best of Christians and one of the best of ministers." He published the following sermons; to a society of young men, 1718; on the advantages of early piety, 1721, before the general assembly, 1722; warning against bad com-

pany keeping, 1726; on the death of W. Waldron, 1727; the believer's redemption by the blood of Christ; on the payment of vows, 1728; directions to obtain salvation in 7 sermons, 1729; the great concern of N. England; at the ordination of a deacon, 1731; the duty of a degenerate people to pray for the reviving of God's work; a sermon to two malefactors, 1734; the government of Christ, an election sermon, 1738; on the death of P. Thacher, 1739; Christ's suit to the sinner while he stands and knocks at the door.

WEBBER, Samuel, D. D., president of Harvard college, was born in Byfield in 1759; was graduated in 1784; and in 1789 succeeded Dr. Williams as professor of mathematics. In 1796 he examined the boundary between the U. S. and New Brunswick. After the death of Dr. Willard he was elected president, and inducted into his office May 6, 1806. He died of the apoplexy July 17, 1810, aged 51. His daughter married professor Dana.—He published a system of mathematics, 2 vols. 8vo. 1801; an eulogy on president Willard, 1804.

WEBSTER, Samuel, D. D., minister of Salisbury Mass., was born in Bradford, in 1718; was graduated at Harvard college in 1737; and was ordained Aug. 12, 1741. After a ministry of near fifty five years, he died July 18, 1796 aged 77. At the time, when he entered the sacred office, his mind was so oppressed by the importance of the work, in which he was about to engage, that he was ready to abandon all thoughts of the calling. In his preaching he was remarkably clear and plain. There was an earnestness in his manner, which convinced his hearers, that he himself felt what he delivered. He did not preach the things, which he considered as of doubtful disputation. He possessed a happy talent in visiting his people, and could adapt himself to their circumstances, and in a pleasing manner give them instruction. The beauties of Christian virtue were exhibited in his whole life. He published a fast sermon, 1774; to two companies

of minute men, 1775; election sermon, 1777; two discourses on infant baptism, third ed. 1780.

WELCH, Samuel, the oldest native of N. Hampshire, was born at Kingston, Sept. 1, 1710 and died at Bow April 5, 1823, aged 112. He was always a man of temperance. At the age of 112 he retained his faculties, and conversed on the events of past days. When asked, if it seemed to him, that he had lived so long, he replied—"Oh no—but a little while." Weary of the burthen of life, he expressed a willingness to die.

WELDE, Thomas, first minister of Roxbury, Mass., a native of England, was a minister in Essex before he came to this country. Refusing to comply with the impositions of the established church, he determined to seek the quiet enjoyment of the rights of conscience in America. He arrived at Boston June 5, 1632, and in July was invested with the pastoral care of the church in Roxbury. In Nov. following he received J. Eliot as his colleague. In 1639 he assisted Mr. Mather and Mr. Eliot in making the tuneful N. England version of the Psalms. In 1641 he was sent with Hugh Peters to England as an agent for the province, and he never returned. He was settled at Gateshead, but was ejected in 1660 and died in the same year. He published a short story of the rise, reign, and ruin of the antinomians, familists, and libertines, that infected the churches of N. England, 4to. 1644; 2d. ed. 1692; an answer to W. R.'s narration of the opinions and practices of the N.E. churches, vindicating those godly and orthodox churches from more than 100 imputations, &c. 1644. With others he wrote the perfect pharisee under monkish holiness, against the quakers, 1654.

WELLES, Noah, D. D., minister of Stamford, Conn., was graduated at Yale college in 1741, and was ordained Dec. 31, 1746. He died about 1776. He was a theologian of great distinction, and he took an active part in the controversy respecting an American episcopate. He published a discourse in favor of the pres-

byterian ordination; a vindication of the validity and divine right of presbyterian ordination, as set forth in Mr. Chauncy's Dudleian lecture and Mr. Welles' discourse, in answer to the exceptions of J. Leaming, 1767; a funeral sermon on Mr. Hobart, 1773.

WELLS, John Doane, M. D., professor of anatomy and surgery in the medical school of Maine, was born in Boston March 6, 1799; graduated at Harvard college in 1817; and, having finished his medical education in Europe, succeeded Dr. Smith, and delivered his first course of lectures in the spring of 1823. In Sept. 1826 he was chosen professor in the medical school at Pittsfield, and lectured there four years. At the close of 1829 he repaired to Baltimore to deliver a course of lectures; and thence in March 1830 to his post at Brunswick, Maine. But, exhausted by his labors, he was able to lecture only one week. He died at Boston July 25, 1830, aged 31. As a lecturer on anatomy it has been thought, that no one in this country was superior to him. He was a member of the church in Boston, of which Dr. Lowell is pastor.

WENTWORTH, Benning, lieutenant-governor of N. Hampshire, the son of lieutenant-governor Wentworth, was graduated at Harvard college in 1715. After having been a member of the assembly and of the council, his mercantile business called him to London, where he solicited and obtained the commission of governor. He began his administration in 1741 and continued in this office near 20 years. He was superseded in 1767 by his nephew, John Wentworth, and died October 14, 1770 aged 74. He possessed strong passions and his resentments were lasting. Closely attached to the interest of the church of England, in his grants of lands, by which he enriched himself, he reserved a right in every township for the society for propagating the gospel, of which he was a member. Bennington in Vermont has its name from him, and he granted many other towns in that state. Though during his administration he declined giving a charter for a college in

N. Hampshire, unless it was put under the direction of the Bishop of London; yet he afterwards gave a lot of 500 acres of land to Dartmouth college, and on this land the college edifice was erected. He co-operated with the assembly in giving to Harvard college \$00l. towards repairing the library, which had been destroyed by fire. In his appointment of civil and military officers he was frequently governed by motives of favor; but his administration in other respects was beneficial. He was frequently visited by the gout, and from these visits he did not acquire much patience.

WENTWORTH, John, LL. D., governor of New Hampshire a descendant of W. Wentworth of Dover, and the son of Mark Hunting W., was the nephew of the preceding and born in 1736. He graduated at Harvard college in 1755. At the age of 81 he was appointed governor in 1767 as successor of B. Wentworth, and remained in office till the revolution in 1775. He gave the charter of Dartmouth college. He was a very acceptable and popular governor.

In 1792 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, but was succeeded by Prevost in 1808. He resided at Halifax, where he died April 8, 1820, aged 83. His wife, whom he married in 1760, was Miss Hilton. He was a man of large and liberal views, of sound judgment, and cultivated taste. He did much to encourage agriculture, cultivating a farm and building an elegant house at Wolfborough, on the border of lake Winipiseogee.

WEST, Samuel, D. D., minister of New Bedford, Mass., was born in Yarmouth March 4, 1730, and was early occupied in the labors of husbandry. Discovering traits of genius, a few intelligent and good men resolved to give him a liberal education. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1754, having gained a rank among the most distinguished of his class. About the year 1764 he was ordained at N. Bedford. The year 1765 awakened his attention to politics, and he became a whig partizan. He wrote many forcible pieces in the newspapers.

He decyphered the letter of Dr. Church. He was a member of the convention for forming the constitution of Massachusetts and of the U. S.; and was chosen honorary member of the academy of sciences at Philadelphia, and a member of the academy at Boston. In the latter part of his life his memory almost entirely failed him. He died at Tiverton, Sept. 24, 1807, aged 77 years, and was buried at New Bedford. He possessed an original mind of vigorous powers. During the last 30 years of his life he used no notes in preaching. It was his practice, when he was not in his own pulpit, to discourse upon any text, which was pointed out to him; and sometimes the most difficult passages would be given him for the purpose of trying his strength. He was not however a very popular preacher. There were defects in the tone and inflexion of his voice, and there was a singularity and uncouthness in his manner, for which the ingenuity and strength of his arguments could not compensate. His manners were unpolished; his figure & deportment were not very attracting; nor was his temper very mild and amiable. Notwithstanding his singularities no man could accuse him of the wilful violation of any principle of moral rectitude. He published a sermon at the ordination of S. West, 1764; election sermon. 1776; at the anniversary of the landing of the forefathers, 1777; at the ordination of J. Allyn, 1788; on infant baptism; essays on liberty and necessity, in which the arguments of president Edwards and others for necessity are considered, the first part in 1793, the second in 1795. To these essays Dr. Edwards, the son of the president, wrote an answer, and Dr. West left behind him a reply almost completed. He maintains, that volition is not an *effect*, for which a cause is to be sought in nature, or out of man, but, being the mind willing, is itself an efficient *cause*; that human volitions are not effects, unless divine volitions are effects; that divine prescience and a permissive decree do not imply the necessity of events; and that man has a self-determining power, or that

he himself determines, though acting with motives.

WEST, Samuel, D. D., minister in Boston, was born at Martha's Vineyard Nov. 19, 1738. His father, Thomas W. was the colleague of E. Mayhew, but afterwards removed to Rochester. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1771, and soon afterwards was appointed chaplain at fort Pownall in Penobscot, where he had a good opportunity for pursuing his theological studies. He was ordained minister of Needham April 25, 1764, and was installed pastor of the church in Hollis street, as successor of Mr. Wight, March 12, 1789. After a lingering illness of several years, he died April 10, 1808, aged 69. He was succeeded by Mr. Holley. Being of a mild disposition he was never disposed to intolerance, polemical discussion, or acrimonious censure of others. He could live in habits of friendship with men, whose opinions were opposite to his own. His sentiments in the latter periods of his life, it is represented, suffered considerable change. Having an excellent memory, he was in the practice of preaching without the use of notes, though his sermons were always the fruit of deep study and reflection. He published a sermon at the ordination of Jonathan Newell, 1774; at a funeral; two fast sermons, 1785; election sermon, 1786; at his own instalment, 1789; at the artillery election, 1794; at a thanksgiving, 1795; on the death of George Washington, 1800; essays in the Columbian centinel of "An Old Man," from Nov. 29, 1806 to Aug. 22, 1807.

WEST, Stephen, D. D., minister of Stockbridge, Mass., was born in Tolland, Conn., in 1736; was graduated at Yale college in 1755; and ordained June 13, 1759. He died May 13, 1819, aged 83. Ephr. G. Swift was his colleague for a few years. During his ministry of nearly 60 years 504 persons were admitted to the church, of whom 22 were Indians. His predecessor was Mr. Edwards. He is principally known for his Essay on moral agency, published in 1772, in which

his metaphysical doctrine is the antipode of that of Dr. Samuel West. He maintains, that volition in every case is an effect, the production of God's immediate agency; so that he represents man to be a passive instrument, a mere machine. Yet he speaks of moral agency and human liberty, and these as consisting in "voluntary exertion," not in the power of choice, but in actual willing;—not reflecting, than brutes have voluntary exertion as well as man. This doctrine, though he was himself eminently pious, is well calculated to destroy the sense of accountableness and to promote the opinions of the universalists. He published also a treatise on the atonement, 1785; life of Dr. Hopkins, 1805; and about 20 occasional sermons and tracts.

WESTERLO, Eliardus, D. D., minister in Albany, was a native of Holland. He had just finished his studies in the university of Groningen, when he was invited to the Dutch church in Albany. He came to America in 1760. In 1771 he readily imparted his aid in conjunction with Dr. Livingston & others towards effecting a union of the Dutch churches, then divided into parties, and he had the happiness of seeing this object completed in the following year. He was highly popular and useful as preacher, and died Dec. 6, 1790. He was a man of a strong mind, of eminent piety, and of great erudition in theology, and in oriental literature.

WETMORE, James, an episcopalian missionary, was graduated at the college in Saybrook, in 1714, ordained the first minister of North Haven in Nov. 1718; but in Sept. 1722 he announced his conversion to the episcopal persuasion. This was the time, at which Dr. Cutler changed his sentiments. After going to England for orders in 1723, Mr. W. was on his return established rector of the church at Rye in the province of N. York under the patronage of the society for propagating the gospel. In this place he continued till his death, May 14, 1760. His successor at North Haven, Isaac Stiles, died on the same day. Such was his zeal for episcopacy, that he once declared he

would rather join in worship with a Jewish synagogue, than with a presbyterian church. He published a letter against Dickinson in defence of Waterland's discourse on regeneration, about the year 1744; a vindication of the professors of the church of England in answer to Hobart's sermon in favor of presbyterian ordination, 1747; a rejoinder to Hobart's serious address; an appendix to Beach's vindication.

WHEATLEY, Phillis, a poet, was a native of Africa, and was brought to America in 1761, when she was between 7 and 8 years old. She soon acquired a knowledge of the English language, and made some progress in Latin. While she was a slave in the family of John Wheatley in Boston, she wrote a volume of poems. Africa may well boast, that one of her daughters, not 20 years of age, should produce the following lines. They are extracted from the poem on imagination.

“Though winter frowns, to fancy's raptur'd eyes
The fields may flourish, and gay scenes arise;
The frozen deeps may break their iron bands,
And bid their waters murmur o'er the sands;
Fair Flora may resume her fragrant reign,
And with her flowery riches deck the plain;
Sylvanus may diffuse his honors round
And all the forest may with leaves be crown'd;
Showers may descend, and dews their gems disclose,
And nectar sparkle on the blooming rose.”

She afterwards was married to Mr. Peters, and died at Boston Dec. 5, 1794, aged 31. She published, besides other separate pieces, poems on various subjects, religious and moral, 8vo. London, 1773.

WHEELOCK, Eleazar, D. D., first president and founder of Dartmouth college, was a descendant of Ralph W., a native of Shropshire, educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and an eminent preacher, who came to this country in 1637, and settled first at Dedham, and thence removed to Medfield, where he died in 1693, aged 83, leaving numerous descendants in various towns. His grandfather, Eleazar W. of Medfield, afterwards of

Mendon, distinguished not only as a Christian, but also as a soldier in the Indian wars, died in 1731. His father, Ralph W., a deacon of the church, died at Windham, Conn., in 1749, aged 66; his mother was Ruth Huntington, the daughter of Christopher H. of Norwich. He was an only son and was born in Windham in April 1711; was graduated at Yale college in 1733; and was ordained in 1735 the minister of the second society in Lebanon, where his labors were attended with a remarkable blessing. During the revival about 1740 he preached with great zeal and effect in many towns of N. E. Yet he successfully withstood the enthusiasm of the separatists. While he had under his care a few English youth, Samson Occom, a Mohegan Indian, solicited admission into his school in Dec. 1743, and was received and remained in his family 5 years. In consequence of the education of Occom Dr. Wheelock was induced to form the plan of an Indian missionary school. He conceived, that educated Indians would be more successful than whites as missionaries among the red men. The project was new, for the labors of Sergeant and the Brainerds, as well as those of Eliot and the Mayhews, were the labors of missionaries among the Indians, and not labors designed to form a band of Indian missionaries. Two Indian boys of the Delaware tribe entered the school in Dec. 1754, and others soon joined them. In 1762 Dr. W. had more than 20 youth under his care. For the maintenance of these Indians funds were obtained by subscription of benevolent individuals, from the legislatures of Connecticut and Mass., and from the commissioners in Boston of the Scotch society for propagating Christian knowledge. Joshua Moor, a farmer at Mansfield, having made a donation of a house and two acres of land in Lebanon, contiguous to Dr. Wheelock's house, the institution received the name of Moor's Indian Charity School. Of this school several gentlemen were associated with Dr. W. as trustees; but in 1764 the Scotch so-

ciety appointed a board of correspondents in Connecticut, who in 1765 sent out white missionaries and Indian school masters to the Indians in New York. For the enlargement of this school Mr. Whitaker, minister of Norwich, and Samson Occom were sent to Great Britain in 1766. The money, which they collected for Moor's school, was put into the hands of a board of trustees in England, of which the earl of Dartmouth was the head, and into the hands of the Scotch society. As the school increased Dr. W. determined to remove it to a more favorable location, nearer to the Indians, and to establish in connexion with it a college for instruction in all the branches of science. Efforts were made to induce Dr. W. to establish the college at Pittsfield, Stockbridge, and Albany; but larger tracts of land being offered in New Hampshire he concluded to transplant his school to Hanover, and there to found the college, of which a charter was given by gov. Wentworth in 1769. It was an error not to have located the college at Pittsfield or Albany, which had offered a subscription of about 10,000 dollars. In 1770 he procured a dismission from his people, of whom he had been the faithful minister about 35 years, and removed his school to the wilderness on the western border of New Hampshire, and there also laid the foundations of the college. The school was not merged in the college, as has been supposed, but it ever has been and is still distinct, with a separate incorporation, obtained at a subsequent period from New Hampshire. Of Moor's school the earl of Dartmouth was a benefactor, but not of Dartmouth college, to the establishment of which he and the other Trustees of the fund were opposed, as being a departure from the original design. It would be but an act of justice, were this college called Wheelock college, or even Wentworth college, or Phillips' college, rather than Dartmouth. The patriarch, and his family, pupils, and dependants, consisting of about 70 souls, resided at first in log houses; but the

frame of a small two story college was soon set up. The first commencement in the college was held in 1771, when four students graduated, one of whom still lives. At this period the number of his scholars, destined for missionaries, was 24, of whom 18 were whites and only 6 Indians. This alteration of his plan was the result of experience. He had found, that of 40 Indian youth, who had been under his care, 20 had returned to the vices of savage life. The celebrated Brant was one of his pupils. Among the missionaries, whom he employed, were Occom, C. J. Smith, T. Smith, T. Chamberlain, S. Kirkland, L. Frisbie, and D. McClure. The revolutionary war obstructed in a great degree the benevolent project, which had been commenced. After being at the head of the college about 9 years he died in Christian peace April 24, 1779, aged 68, and was succeeded in his office by his son, John Wheelock. Two of his daughters married professors Woodward and Ripley. His daughter, Ruth Patten, died at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 5, 1831, aged 91. His only surviving son is James Wheelock of Burlington, Vermont.

Dr. Wheelock was one of the most interesting, eloquent, and successful ministers in N. England. Dr. Trumbull describes him as "of a comely figure, of a mild and winning aspect; his voice smooth and harmonious, the best, by far, that I ever heard. He had the entire command of it. His gesture was natural but not redundant. His preaching and addresses were close and pungent, yet winning, beyond all comparison, so that his audience would be melted even into tears, before they were aware of it." Besides his constant labors in the ministry for about 45 years, he conducted his school in Lebanon about 30 years, and then at Hanover had the double care of the school and college for 9 years. Forest lands were to be cleared and cultivated, various buildings erected, distant missions established and directed, funds in the difficult period of the war were to be procured, and a multitude of English

and Indian youth were to be governed and taught. For enlarged views, and indomitable energy, and persevering and most arduous toils, and for the great results of his labors in the cause of religion and learning perhaps no man in America is more worthy of being held in honor, than Eleazar Wheelock. It was a noble Christian spirit, and not a selfish zeal, which governed him. Although some lands were at first given him, yet for his cares and labors at Hanover he received merely the means of subsistence for his family. His whole life was devoted to the good of mankind. He published a narrative of the Indian charity school at Lebanon, 1762; sermon at the ordination of Cha. J. Smith in 1763; narratives in several numbers from 1763 to 1771; continuation of the narrative, 1773, to which is added an abstract of a mission to the Delaware Indians west of the Ohio by McClure and Frisbie; a sermon on liberty of conscience, or no king but Christ in the church, 1775. His *Memoirs* by Drs. Mc Clure and Parish were published, 8vo., 1811, with extracts from his correspondence.

WHEELOCK, John, LL. D., second president of Dartmouth college, the son of the preceding, was born at Lebanon, Conn., Jan. 23, 1754. After being a member of Yale college he removed with his father to Hanover, and graduated in the first class of four persons at Dartmouth in 1771. Two of the others were Frisbie and Ripley. In 1772 he was appointed a tutor, and was devoted to the business of instruction until the beginning of the revolution. In 1775 he was a member of the assembly; in the spring of 1777 he was appointed a major in the service of New York, and in Nov. a lieutenant-colonel in the continental army, under col. Bedel. In 1778 he marched a detachment from Coos to Albany. By direction of Stark he conducted an expedition into the Indian country. At the request of gen. Gates he entered his family and continued with him, until he was recalled to Hanover in 1779 by the death of his father, whom he succeeded in the

office of president at the age of 25. His associates in the care of the college were professors Woodward, Ripley, and Smith. The trustees in 1782 resolved to send him to Europe in order to promote the interests of the college. With letters from gen. Washington, governors Trumbull and Livingston, and others he sailed from Boston Jan. 3, 1783, and visited France, Holland, and England, procuring considerable donations for the college in money, books, &c. On his return in the brigantine, Peace and Plenty, he left Halifax Dec. 29th, and in the morning of Jan. 2, 1784 was shipwrecked on the bar off the point of cape Cod, losing his strong box, containing his money and papers. Yet his voyage was in various respects advantageous to the college. His laborious duties were now resumed and continued for more than 30 years. Besides attending the daily recitations of the senior class, he for many years delivered two public lectures a week on theology, and history, evincing "the extent of his learning, the diversified powers of his intellect, and the irresistible force and pathos of his eloquence." His favorite subjects of investigation were intellectual philosophy, ethics, politics, and history. After faithfully serving the college 36 years he was removed from office by the Trustees in 1815. The cause of this event might be found, among other circumstances, in a local ecclesiastical controversy of long continuance. This event aroused a strong feeling of indignation, which induced the legislature to pass an act enlarging the board of Trustees and changing the title of the college; but the act was ultimately declared unconstitutional. By the new trustees he was restored to office in Feb. 1817. But his health was by this time effectually undermined, and he died April 4, 1817, aged 63. His wife, Maria, the daughter of gov. Suhm of St. Thomas, died Feb. 16, 1824, aged 56. His only child, Maria Malleville, wife of William Allen, died at Brunswick, Maine, June 3, 1828, aged 40. He bequeathed about half his estate, consisting of several houses, some

wild lands, & some hundred acres of leased lands in Hanover and Lebanon, to the Theological Seminary at Princeton. To his family he said, that "he had nothing of his own; all was the gift of God; and to Him he would devote it. Trust in Him and serve Him, and He will bless you." He died in perfect composure and peace, relying for salvation on the atoning blood of Jesus Christ. He prepared for the press a large historical work, proposals for the publication of which were once issued by a Boston bookseller; but the work is yet in manuscript. He published an eulogy on Dr. Smith, in 1809; Sketches of the history of Dartmouth college, 1816.

WHEELWRIGHT, John, the founder of Exeter, N. Hampshire, after being a minister in England, was induced in consequence of the impositions of the established church to come to Massachusetts soon after its first settlement. He was a brother in law to the famous Mrs. Hutchinson, and partook of her antinomian zeal. He preached in Boston on a fast day in 1636, and his sermon was filled with invectives against the magistrates and ministers. The court of magistrates in return adjudged him guilty of sedition. As all endeavors to convince him of his error were in vain, sentence of banishment was passed upon him in Nov. 1637. In the year 1638, accompanied by several persons from Braintree, where he had been a preacher, and which was a part of Boston, he went to N. Hampshire, and laid the foundation of the church and town of Exeter. The next year, thinking themselves out of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, they combined into a separate body politic; but in 1642, when Exeter was annexed to Essex county, Mr. Wheelwright, being still under the sentence of banishment, removed with a part of his church to Wells in the district of Maine. In 1644 he was restored to the freedom of the colony upon his making an acknowledgment. In 1647 he removed to Hampton, where he was minister for several years. In 1658 he was in England and

97

in favor with Cromwell. After the restoration he returned to America, and settled as successor of William Worcester at Salisbury, N. H., where he died Nov. 15, 1679, probably between 80 and 90 years of age. He was the oldest minister in the colony, and was a man of learning, piety, and zeal. An Indian deed, alleged to have been given to him in 1629, and which had a bearing on the claims of Mason and Allen, Mr. Savage in his edition of Winthrop has shown to be a forgery.

WHELPLEY, Samuel, a minister, was born in Berkshire county, Mass., in 1766. For many years he resided at Morristown, N. J., where he had the charge of an academy. About 1812 he removed to the city of New York, where he died July 15, 1817. He had acuteness and originality as a writer. He published the Triangle, in defence of the N. England doctrines, or against three points of old calvinism, 2d ed. 1831; Letters on capital punishment and war; compend of history; lectures on ancient history.

WHIPPLE, William, general, a patriot of the revolution, was born at Kittery, Maine, in 1730; his mother was the daughter of Robert Cutts, a ship builder. By several voyages to the West Indies he acquired a considerable fortune. From 1759 he was concerned in trade at Portsmouth. Being a member of congress in 1776, he signed the declaration of independence. In 1777 he was appointed with Stark a brigadier general. He fought at Saratoga; and was one of the officers, who conducted the prisoners to Cambridge. At the time of his death he was a judge of the superior court. He died Nov. 28, 1785, aged 54.

WHITE, Peregrine, the first Englishman, born in N. England, was born at Plymouth in Nov. 1620, and died at Marshfield July 22, 1704, aged 83.

WHITEFIELD, George, an eloquent itinerant preacher, was born in Gloucester, England, Dec. 16, 1714. After having made some progress in classical learning, he was obliged to assist his mother,

who kept an inn, in her business; but at the age of 18 he entered one of the colleges at Oxford. Here he became acquainted with John and Charles Wesley, whose piety was ardent and singular like his own. From the strict rules and methods of life, which these young men followed, they were called methodists, and they were the founders of the sect, thus denominated. His benevolent zeal led him to visit the poor and even to search out the miserable objects in the gaols, not only to diminish their wants, but that he might impart to them the consolations and hopes of the gospel. He took orders, being ordained by the bishop June 20, 1736, and preached his first sermon in the church at Gloucester. When a complaint was afterwards entered with the bishop, that by his sermon he drove 15 persons mad, the worthy prelate only expressed a wish, that the madness might not be forgotten before the next sunday. After preaching at various places he was induced by a letter from Mr. Wesley, who was in Georgia, to embark for America. He arrived at Savannah May 7, 1738. After laboring in this place with unwearied fidelity for several months to promote the interests of religion, he embarked for England Sept. 6th. He was ordained priest at Oxford by bishop Benson Jan. 14, 1739. In Nov. he again arrived in America, and he travelled through the middle and southern colonies, dispensing the gospel to immense multitudes. In Sept. 1740 he arrived at R. Island from Savannah, having been invited by the ministers of Boston, and he preached in different parts of N. England. At the end of Oct. he went to N. York, and he soon returned to Georgia. He was much occupied in the establishment of an orphan house near Savannah. In Jan. 1741 he sailed for England. He arrived again in America in Oct. 1744, and he now spent between three and four years in this country. In March 1748 he went to the Bermudas, and in July he reached London. Having crossed the Atlantic for the fourth time, he arrived at Savannah Oct. 27, 1751, and returned

to his native country in April 1752. In his fifth visit to the new world he remained here from May 1754 to March 1755. His sixth voyage brought him to Virginia in Aug. 1763, and he did not set sail again for G. Britain till June 1765. For the seventh and last time his zeal to do good induced him to brave the dangers of the ocean, and he landed upon the American shore Nov. 30, 1769, never again to leave it. After preaching in different parts of the country, he died suddenly at Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 30, 1770, aged 55. Few men since the days of the apostles have labored with such indefatigable zeal in preaching the gospel of salvation, as Mr. W. He was the means of imparting the pure principles and the elevated hopes of religion to thousands both in Great Britain and America. No preacher ever had such astonishing power over the passions of his auditory, or was attended by such multitudes, as he sometimes addressed in the fields. In the early periods of his life he was guilty in some instances of uncharitableness and indiscretion; but he afterwards had the magnanimity to confess his fault. He was in reality a man of a very liberal and catholic spirit, for he had little attachment to forms, and embraced all, who loved the Lord Jesus in sincerity. His life was spent in most disinterested and benevolent exertion. The following lines will show the opinion, which was formed of his character by the evangelical poet, Cowper.

“ He lov'd the world, that hated him; the tear,
That dropp'd upon his bible, was sincere;
Assail'd by scandal and the tongue of strife,
His only answer was a blameless life,
And he, that forg'd, and he, that threw the
dart,
Had each a brother's interest in his heart.
Paul's love of Christ and steadiness unbrib'd
Were copied close in him, and well transcrib'd;
He follow'd Paul, his zeal a kindred flame,
His apostolic charity the same,
Like him cross'd cheerfully tempestuous seas,
Forsaking country, kindred, friends, and ease;
Like him he labor'd, and like him, content
To bear it, suffer'd shame where'er he went.
Blush, calumny! and write upon his tomb,
If honest eulogy can spare thee room,

Thy deep repentance of thy thousand lies,
Which, aim'd at him, have pierc'd th' offend-
ed skies,
And say, blot out my sin, confess'd, deplor'd,
Against thine image in thy saint, O Lord!"

His letters, sermons, and controversial and other tracts with an account of his life, were published in seven volumes, 8vo. 1771.

WHITFIELD, Henry, first minister of Guilford, Conn., was born in England in 1597, and was settled in Surry before he came to this country in 1639. He continued at Guilford until 1650, when he returned to his native country, and finished his life in the ministry at Winchester. He was a good scholar, a distinguished divine, and an excellent preacher. He published the light appearing more & more &c., giving an account of the progress of the gospel among the Indians, 1651.—*Magnalia*, III, 217, 218.

WHITING, Samuel, first minister of Lynn, Mass., the son of John W., mayor of Boston, England, was born in 1597, and was educated at Cambridge. He arrived at Boston May 26, 1636. In about a month he went to Lynn, where a church was gathered Nov. 8th. Mr. Cobbet was his colleague for several years, and after his removal one of his own sons was his assistant. He died Dec. 11, 1679, aged 82. His son, Samuel, first minister of Billerica, died in 1713; Joseph, minister of Lynn and Southampton, died in 1723, aged 81; his daughter married Jer. Hobart. He possessed an accurate knowledge of Hebrew and wrote Latin with elegance. His disposition was peculiarly amiable, and the sanctity of his life impressed all men with respect for him. From his writings Norton's life of Cotton was partly composed. He published a treatise upon the last judgment, 1664; Abraham interceding for Sodom, a volume of sermons, 1666.—*Magnalia*, III, 156-161.

WHITTELYSEY, Samuel, minister of Wallingford, Conn., was graduated at Yale college in 1705, and was ordained as the colleague of Mr. Street in May 1710. He died April 15, 1752, aged 66. He

was one of the most distinguished preachers and faithful ministers of the colony, in which he lived. Such was the vigor and penetration of his mind, that he easily comprehended subjects, which presented great difficulties to others. His son, Chauncy W., an eminent scholar, was minister of N. Haven from 1758 till his death in 1787.—He published a sermon upon the death of John Hall, 1790; at the election; on the awful condition of impenitent souls in their separate state, 1731; at the ordination of his son, Samuel W., at Milford, 1737.

WHITNEY, Eli, inventor of the cotton gin, was born at Westborough, Mass., Dec. 8, 1765. His mechanical genius was early manifested. He graduated at Yale college in 1792. Proceeding to Georgia, and becoming acquainted with the widow of gen. Greene, she invited him to make her house his home, while he studied law. While at her house he invented the cotton gin, a machine for separating the seed from the cotton; an invention of vast importance to the States, which cultivate cotton. It has been worth to them 100 millions of dollars. His disappointments, difficulties, and toils in the vindication of his rights are described in a memoir of his life in Silliman's journal for Jan. 1832, which contains also a beautiful portrait. In 1798 he commenced the manufacture of fire arms for the U. S. His first contract amounted to 134,000 dollars for 10,000 stand of arms, which he made in 10 years. His next contract was for 15,000 stand of arms. After almost unequalled sufferings from his disease, he died Jan. 8, 1825, aged 59. His wife, whom he married in 1817, was Henrietta, daughter of Pierpont Edwards. Two daughters and a son survived him. He was highly beloved and respected in domestic life. For inventive power and a persevering spirit, which never relinquished an undertaking until it was accomplished, he had scarcely a parallel. His name will be ranked with the names of Fulton, Arkwright, and Watt. Of his monument, after the model of that of Scipio at Rome,

a print is in Silliman's journal. Similar monuments at N. Haven have been placed over the remains of Dr. N. Smith and Mr. Ashmun.

WHITTEMORE, Amos, inventor of the card machine, died at West Cambridge, Mass., in April 1828, aged 69. He was the inventor of the machine for sticking cards, which indicated a powerful mechanical genius and which was a most useful invention. Each machine in his manufactory occupied no more space, than a small table; the wire was reeled off, cut off the right length for teeth, bent, holes were pricked in the leather, the teeth were inserted, and this was continued till the card was completed, and all by the unassisted machine.

WIGGLESWORTH, Michael, a poet, was graduated at Harvard college in 1651, and was afterwards ordained minister of Malden, where he continued till his death, June 10, 1705, aged 73. He was useful not only as a minister but as a physician. During an illness, which occasionally interrupted his exertions as a preacher for several years, he still sought to do good by his labors as a poet. He published the day of doom, or a poetical description of the great and last judgment, with a short discourse about eternity, 6th ed. 1829; meat out of the eater, or a meditation concerning the necessity, end, and usefulness of afflictions unto God's children, 5th ed., 1718.

WIGGLESWORTH, Edward, D.D., first Hollis professor of divinity in Harvard college, the son of the preceding, was graduated at Harvard college in 1710. After he commenced preaching, his services were enjoyed in different places. So conspicuous were his talents, and so exemplary was he for every Christian virtue, that when the professorship of divinity in Harvard college was founded by T. Hollis, he was unanimously appointed first professor and was inducted into this office Oct. 24, 1722. He died, conscious of the failings of life, yet hoping for pardon through Jesus Christ, Jan. 16, 1765, aged 72. His son of the same name succeeded him in this year, and re-

mained in office till his resignation in 1791. The next professor was Dr. Tappan.—He published sober remarks, 1724; on the duration of future punishment, 1729; a trial of the spirits, 1735; on the death of Mr. Wadsworth, 1737, inquiry into the imputation of the guilt of Adam's sin to his posterity, 1738; a letter to Mr. Whitefield, 1745; on the inspiration of the old testament, 1753, two lectures on the ministers of Christ, 1754; Dudgeon lecture, 1757; doctrine of reprobation, 1763.

WILCOX, Carlos, a poet and minister of Hartford, Conn., was born at Newport, N. H., Oct. 22, 1794, but his parents soon removed to Orwell, Vermont. He graduated at Middlebury college in 1813; studied theology at Andover; and, after preaching in various places and spending two or three years in writing his poems, was ordained at Hartford in Dec. 1824. In consequence of ill health he was dismissed in May 1826. He died at Danbury of the consumption May 29, 1727, aged 32. His intimate friends, whom he commemorated in his poetry, were Allen, Larned, Fisher, Parsons, Fisk, and Andrus. He had the genius of a poet. His principal poems are the Age of benevolence & the Religion of taste, both of which were published in his Remains, 8vo. 1828.

WILKINSON, Jemima, an impostor, was born in Cumberland, R. Island, about 1753, and was educated a quaker. She was artful, bold, and zealous. About 1773, when she recovered from a fit of sickness, in which she had been apparently dead, she announced, that she had been raised from the dead, and had received a divine commission as a religious teacher. Having made a few proselytes, she removed with them to the state of N. York, and settled near Seneca & Crooked lakes, calling her village Jerusalem. In consequence of the dupery of her followers, she was enabled to live in a style of elegance, being waited upon by half a dozen handsome girls. She inculcated poverty; but was careful to be the owner of lands, purchased in the name of her companion, Ra-

chel Miller. When she preached, she stood in the door of her bed chamber, wearing a waistcoat, a stock, and a white silk cravat. In a short time her followers began to fall off. She died in 1819.

WILKINSON, James, general, a soldier of the revolution, was born in Maryland about 1757, and studied medicine. In 1775 he repaired to Cambridge as a volunteer. In 1776 he was a captain in a regiment, which proceeded to Canada. On the surrender of Burgoyne he carried the despatches to congress and received the brevet of brigadier general. After the peace he settled in commercial business in Kentucky. Again he entered the army and had the command on the Mississippi. In the late war he served in 1813 on the northern frontiers. Not long before his death he went to Mexico, where he was attacked with the diarrhoea, which is common among strangers. He died Dec. 23, 1825, aged 68. At the age of 56 he married Miss Trudeau, aged 26.

WILLARD, Samuel, minister in Boston and vice president of Harvard college, was the son of Simon W., who sustained some important offices in Massachusetts both civil and military, and was born at Concord Jan. 31, 1640. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1659. He was afterwards the minister of Groton about 1668; but the ravages of the Indian war drove him from that place about the year 1676. He was settled colleague with Mr. Thacher, the first minister of the old south church in Boston, April 10, 1678. In 1700 he received Mr. Pemberton as an assistant minister. After the resignation of president Mather, he as vice president took the superintendence of Harvard college Sept. 6, 1701, and presided over that seminary till his death Sept. 12, 1707, aged 68. President Leverett succeeded him. By two wives he had 20 children. Mr. W. possessed very superior powers of mind. His imagination was rich though not luxuriant, his perception was rapid and correct, and in argument he was profound and clear. His learning also was very considerable. In controversy he was a champion, de-

fending the cause of truth with courage, and with enlightened and affectionate zeal. All his talents and acquisitions were devoted to God, who had created him anew in Christ Jesus, and implanted in his heart all the pure, and humble, and lovely virtues of Christianity. In the time of the witchcraft delusion he distinguished himself by opposing the rash proceedings of the courts. He published a sermon to the second church after they had received the covenant; a discourse on the death of J. Leverett, 1679; of maj. Th. Savage, 1682; animadversions on the baptists, 1681; covenant keeping the way to blessedness; on the fiery trial; at a fast; election serm. 1682; the child's portion, 1684; on justification; heavenly merchandise, 1686; on laying hands on the bible in swearing, 1689; the barren fig tree's doom; against excessive sorrow; the danger of taking the name of God in vain; on promise keeping, 1691; on worshipping God; on discerning the times; on the doctrine of the covenant of redemption, 1693; at the election; at a fast; the law established by the gospel, 1694; spiritual desertions discovered and remedied, [1699; a remedy against despair; love's pedigree; the perils of the times displayed, the substance of several sermons; on the calling of the Jews, 1700; the Christian's exercises by satan's temptations; caution about swearing; on the death of W. Stoughton, 1701; at a fast; Israel's true safety, 1704; fountain opened, or blessings to be dispensed at the national conversion of the Jews, 1727; sacramental meditations. His largest work, and the first folio volume on divinity printed in this country, was published in 1726, entitled a body of divinity in 250 expository lectures on the assembly's shorter catechism. It is considered as a work of great merit.

WILLARD, Josiah, secretary of Mass., the son of the preceding, was graduated at Harvard college in 1698. In June 1717 the king appointed him secretary of his native province, and he was continued in that station 39 years till his

death. He was also a judge of the probate of wills and a member of the council. He died Dec. 6, 1756, aged 75. While he commanded the highest respect in the public offices, which he sustained, his heart was the abode of all the Christian virtues.

WILLARD, Joseph, D. D. L. L. D., president of Harvard college, was born at Biddeford Dec. 29, 1738, and was the son of Rev. Samuel W., grandson of vice president W. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1765; and was ordained Nov. 25, 1772, as colleague with Mr. Champney, minister of Beverly, where he continued in the high esteem of the people of his charge till he was elected president in the place of Dr. Langdon. Into this office he was inducted Dec. 19, 1781. During the last years of his life his usual health was unsettled. He died at New Bedford Sept. 25, 1804, aged 64. His widow died in March 1826. Mr. Webber succeeded him. He was distinguished for his acquaintance with classical literature and with mathematical and astronomical science. His attainments in Greek learning have been equalled by few in America. At the head of the university he mingled paternal tenderness with strict authority, and by his dignified person and deportment united with candor, generosity, and benevolence, he secured at the same time respect and affection. He published a thanksgiving sermon, 1783; at the ordination of J. McKeen, 1785; on the death of T. Hilliard, 1790; at the ordination of H. Packard, 1795; a Latin address on the death of Washington, prefixed to Tappan's discourse, 1800; and mathematical and astronomical communications in the memoirs of the American academy.

WILLET, Marinus, colonel, a soldier of the revolution, was in fort Stanwix Aug. 3, 1777, when it was invested by St. Leger. Aug. 6th he sallied from the fort and bravely attacked the enemy in order to favor the approach of Herkimer with aid; but H. had been defeated. In a few days he and one officer effected a march of 50 miles through the wilderness

to German flats in order to urge the sending of sufficient aid to the fort. July 10, 1791 he defeated a party of the enemy at Correy's town. He died at New York in Aug. 1830, aged 90.

WILLIAMS, Roger, the father of Providence plantation, was born in Wales in 1599 and was educated at Oxford. After having been a minister in the church of England, his nonconformity induced him to seek religious liberty in America. He arrived at Hull, Feb. 5, 1631. In April he was chosen an assistant to Mr. Skelton in the ministry at Salem. Such was his puritanic zeal, that he contended for a complete separation from the English church, and even refused to join in fellowship with his brethren in Boston, unless they would declare their repentance for having communed, before they came to this country, with the church of England. He was of opinion also, that the magistrate might not punish the breach of the sabbath, or any violation of the precepts of the first table. Before the close of the summer he was obliged to retire to Plymouth, where he preached as an assistant to Mr. Smith about two years. In 1633 he returned to Salem, and after the death of Mr. Skelton in 1634 was the sole minister of the church. His peculiar sentiments and conduct soon brought him before the court, where he was accused of asserting, that offences against the first table of the law ought not to be punished, unless they disturbed the public peace; that an oath ought not to be tendered to an unregenerate man; that a christian should not pray with the unregenerate; and that thanks ought not to be given after the sacrament, nor after meat. He asserted, that the Mass. patent was invalid and unjust, because a fair purchase had not been made of the Indians. He even refused to commune with the members of his own church, unless they would separate from the polluted and antichristian churches of N.E. As he could not be induced to retract any of his opinions, sentence of banishment was passed upon him in 1635. He obtained permission to

remain till spring ; but, as he persisted in preaching in his own house, orders were sent in Jan. 1636 to seize him and send him to England. He escaped, and went with four of his friends to Seekhonck, now Rehoboth, and crossing the river laid the foundation of a town, which in acknowledgment of God's goodness to him he called Providence. He purchased the land honestly of the Indians, and while he enjoyed liberty of conscience himself, he granted it to others. Having embraced the sentiments of the baptists, he was baptized in March 1639 by one of his brethren, and he then baptized about ten others. But he soon entertained doubts respecting the correctness of his principles ; the church, which he had formed, was dissolved ; and he came to the conclusion, that baptism ought not to be administered in any mode without a revelation from heaven. At this period he studied the Indian language and used his endeavors to impart to the savages the blessings of the gospel. In 1643 he went to England, as agent for the colonists to procure an act confirming their voluntary government. He obtained a charter, and returning with it, landed at Boston in Sept. 1644. Though he was still under sentence of banishment, a letter of recommendation from some of the principal members of parliament secured him from any interruption on his way to Providence. In 1651 he went again as an agent for the colony to England, and continued there till 1654. On his return he was chosen president of the government, in which station he was continued till 1657, when Benedict Arnold was appointed. Being zealous against the quakers, he in 1672 held a public dispute with three of their most eminent preachers, which occupied three days at Newport and one day at Providence. Of this dispute he afterwards published an account. He died in April 1683, aged 84. His memory is deserving of lasting honor for the correctness of his opinions respecting liberty of conscience, and for the generous toleration, which he established. So superior

was he to the meanness of revenge, and such was his magnanimity, that he exerted all his influence with the Indians in favor of Mass., and ever evinced the greatest friendship for the colony, from which he had been driven. For some of its principal men he preserved the highest affection, and maintained a correspondence with them. In his controversial writings, especially with Mr. Cotton respecting toleration, he shows himself a master of argument. His talents were of a superior order. In the religious doctrines, which he embraced, he seems to have been remarkably consistent. The scriptures he read in the originals. Though his writings and his conduct in the latter periods of his life evince, that he was under the influence of the Christian spirit ; yet his mind was so shrouded in doubt and uncertainty, that he lived in the neglect of the ordinances of the gospel. He did not contend, like the quakers, that they were superseded ; but found himself incapable of determining to what church it was his duty to unite himself. He would pray and preach with all, who would hear him, of whatever denomination. If his conscience had been enlightened, one would suppose, it must have reproved him for not partaking of the sacrament also with different sects. His first baptism he appears to have renounced, not so much because he was dissatisfied with the time or the mode of its administration, as because it was received in the church of England, which he deemed antichristian. He published a key to the language of America, or a help to the tongue of the N. England Indians, 8vo. 1643, which has been reprinted in the collections of the Mass., historical society ; an answer to Mr. Cotton's letter concerning the power of the magistrate in matters of religion ; the bloody tenet of persecution for the cause of conscience, 1644 ; the bloody tenet yet more bloody by Mr. Cotton's endeavor to wash it white in the blood of the Lamb, &c. to which is added a letter to Mr. Endicott, 4to. 1652 ; the hireling ministry none of

Christ's, or a discourse on the propagation of the gospel of Christ Jesus; experiments of spiritual life and health, and their preservatives, London, 1652; George Fox digged out of his burrows, 1676, which was written against Fox and Burrows, and gives an account of his dispute with the quakers. An answer to it was published in 1679 entitled, a New England fire brand quenched.

WILLIAMS, John, first minister of Deerfield, Mass., the son of deac. Samuel W., was born in Roxbury Dec. 10, 1664, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1683. In May 1686 he was ordained at Deerfield, a frontier town much exposed to the incursions of the savages. In the beginning of 1704 information was received from colonel Schuyler of Albany of the designs of the enemy against Deerfield, and the government at the solicitation of Mr. W. ordered twenty soldiers as a guard. In the night of Feb. 28th the watch patroled the streets, but before morning they went to sleep. Three hundred French and Indians, who had been hovering about the town, when they perceived all to be quiet, surprised the garrison house. A party of them then broke into the house of Mr. W., who, as soon as he was awakened, snatched his pistol from the tester, and put it to the breast of the first Indian, that approached, but it missed fire. The savages seized and bound him. Two of his children and a negro woman of his family were taken to the door and murdered. His wife, the only daughter of Mr. Mather of Northampton, and all his children, excepting his eldest son, with himself were compelled immediately to begin their march towards Canada. In wading a small river on the second day Mrs. W., who had scarcely recovered from a late confinement, fell down; and soon afterwards an Indian killed her with his hatchet. About twenty other prisoners were murdered, because their strength began to fail them. At length after witnessing the most agonizing scenes during a journey of 300 miles he arrived in Canada. Here new trials awaited him, for

every exertion was made to convert this heretic to popery. His Indian master, after seeing the inefficacy of other methods, lifted his hatchet over the head of his prisoner, and threatened to kill him, if he did not instantly cross himself and kiss a crucifix; but Mr. W. was governed by too elevated principles to be made to violate conscience from regard to his life. He was redeemed in 1706. One of his daughters he was unable to bring with him. She had become assimilated to the Indians, and afterwards married one of them and embraced the Roman catholic religion. Settling again in Deerfield he continued in that place till his death June 12, 1729, aged 64. He was succeeded by Mr. Ashley. His three eldest sons, Eleazar, Stephen, and Warham, were ministers of Mansfield, Springfield, and Watertown, and were highly respected and useful. He published a sermon at Boston lecture after his return from Canada; God in the camp, 1707; the redeemed captive, 12mo. which gives a minute account of his sufferings, and has passed through several editions; a serious word to the posterity of holy men, calling upon them to exalt their fathers' God, being the abstract of a number of sermons, 1729.

WILLIAMS, Stephen, D.D., first minister of Longmeadow, son of the preceding, was born at Deerfield, May 14, 1693, and Feb. 29, 1704 was carried captive by the Indians to Canada, whence he returned Nov. 21, 1705. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1713, and ordained over the 2d church of Springfield, now L. Meadow, Oct. 17, 1716. In 1745 he went to Louisbourg as a chaplain under Pepperell, and in 1755 he went to Lake Champlain in the same capacity under sir W. Johnson, and in 1756 under Winslow. By the officers and soldiers he was held in esteem and honor. He died June 10, 1782, aged 89, in the 66th year of his ministry. By his first wife, Abigail Davenport, the daughter of John D. of Stamford, he had 7 children, 3 of whom were ministers; all present at his funeral. Probably he was the principal means

of sending a missionary to the Houssattonoc Indians, for Sept. 9, 1734 he went to New Haven and engaged John Sergeant for that service. He published a sermon at the ordination of John Keep, Sheffield, 1772.

WILLIAMS, William, minister of Hatfield, Mass. the son of deacon Isaac W. of Newton, was graduated at Harvard college in 1683. After a ministry of considerable length he died at an advanced age very suddenly Aug. 31, 1741. He was a man of distinguished talents. His wife was the daughter of Mr. Stoddard. He published a sermon at the ordination of Stephen Williams, 1716; of Warham Williams, 1723; of Nehemiah Bull, 1726; the great salvation explained in several sermons, 1717; election sermon, 1719; convention sermon, 1726; on the death of S. Stoddard, 1729; the duty and interest of a Christian people to be steadfast; directions to obtain a true conversion, 1736.

WILLIAMS, William, minister of Weston, Mass., the son of Rev. W. W. of Hatfield, was graduated at Harvard college in 1705 & died in 1753, aged about 68. He published a sermon at the ordination of D. Hall, Sutton, 1729; at the artillery election, 1737; on the execution of P. Kennison for burglary, 1738; on saving faith; at the election, 1741; on the death of Caleb Lyman, 1742; of his wife, 1745.

WILLIAMS, Elisha, president of Yale college, the brother of the preceding, was graduated at Harvard college in 1711. He was afterwards the minister of Newington in Wethersfield, Conn. In 1726 he was inaugurated president in the place of Dr. Cutler; but his impaired health induced him in Oct. 1739 to resign his office, and Mr. Clap succeeded him. He now lived at Wethersfield and was soon made a justice of the superior court. In 1745 he went as chaplain in the expedition against Cape Breton. In the following year he was appointed colonel of a regiment on the proposed expedition against Canada. He afterwards went to England, where he married a lady of superior accomplishments. He died at

Wethersfield July 24, 1755, aged 60. Dr. Doddridge, who was intimately acquainted with him, represents him as uniting in his character "an ardent sense of religion, solid learning, consummate prudence, great candor and sweetness of temper, and a certain nobleness of soul, capable of contriving and acting the greatest things, without seeming to be conscious of his having done them." He presided at commencements with great dignity. He published a sermon on divine grace, 1727; on the death of T. Ruggles, 1728.

WILLIAMS, Eleazar, first minister of Mansfield, Conn., the eldest son of Rev. John W., was graduated at Harvard college in 1708; was ordained in 1710; and died Sept. 21, 1742, aged 53. He published the election sermon, 1723; sinners invited to Christ, 3 sermons, 1735.

WILLIAMS, Solomon, D. D., minister of Lebanon, Conn., the son of W. W. of Hatfield, was graduated at Harvard college in 1719. He was ordained Dec. 5, 1722, and died Feb. 29, 1776 in the 76th year of his age and the 54th of his ministry, having been one of the distinguished men of his day. He published a sermon at the ordination of Jacob Eliot, 1730; on the death of John Robinson, 1739; of Rev. Eleazar Williams, 1743; of Rev. J. Meacham, 1752; of Rev. Eben. Williams, 1753; on a day of prayer; election sermon, 1741; the more excellent way, against enthusiasm, 1742; Christ the king and witness of the truth, 1744; a vindication of the scripture doctrine of justifying faith, in answer to A. Crosswell, 1746; the true state of the question concerning the qualifications for communion, in answer to J. Edwards, 1751; for success in arms, 1759.

WILLIAMS, Eliphalet, D. D., minister of East Hartford, Conn., son of the preceding was born at Lebanon, Feb. 21, 1727; graduated at Yale college in 1743; and was ordained in March 1748. His predecessor, S. Woodbridge, was minister from 1705 to 1746; his successors were Yates, ordained in 1801, Fairchild, and Mead. He died June 29, 1803, aged

76. His wife was the daughter of Rev. Warham W. Two of his sons were ministers, Solomon W. of Northampton, and Elisha W. of Beverly. Few ministers live, as he lived, to preach a half century sermon from the time of ordination. He was an eminent minister and an exemplary Christian, and had an unblemished reputation. He published a sermon on account of the earthquake, 1755; at a thanksgiving, 1760; at the election, 1769; on the death of gov. Pitkin, 1769.

WILLIAMS, William, a patriot of the revolution, the brother of the preceding, was born at Lebanon April 8, 1731 and was graduated at Harvard college in 1751. In 1755 he belonged to the staff of col. Ephraim Williams, and was engaged in the battle of lake George. In 1776 and 1777 he was a member of congress and signed the declaration of independence. In his zealous patriotism he made great efforts and sacrifices for the liberties of his country. He died Aug. 2, 1811, aged 80. His wife was a daughter of gov. Trumbull. His surviving son lives in Lebanon.—His last days were devoted to reading, meditation, and prayer. From his youth till his death he was a deacon of the church and an exemplary Christian.—*Goodrich.*

WILLIAMS, Ephraim, colonel, founder of Williams college, born in 1715, was the son of E. W. of Newton, who was afterwards one of the first settlers of Stockbridge. In early life he made several voyages to Europe. Possessing uncommon military talents, in the war between England and France from 1740 to 1748 he found opportunity to exert them. The command of the line of the Mass. forts on the west side of Connecticut river was intrusted to him. At this period he resided chiefly at Hoosac fort, which stood on the bank of Hoosac river in Adams, and he also commanded a small fort at Williamstown, three or four miles distant. In 1755 he took the command of a regiment and joined general Johnson. Sept. 8th he was sent out at the head of 1,000 men with about 200 Indians to skirmish with the enemy near

lake George. He was ambuscaded, and in the action he was killed, aged 40. His party retreated to the main body, and in another engagement on the same day the enemy were repulsed, and baron Dieskau taken prisoner. He was a brave soldier, and was beloved by his troops. He was affable and facetious. His politeness and address gained him great influence in the general court. He bequeathed his property to the establishment of a free school in the township west of fort Mass., on the condition that the town should be called Williams-town. In 1785 trustees were appointed; in 1791 the school was opened; and in 1793 it was incorporated as a college, under the presidency of Dr. Fitch. It is now a flourishing seminary, which does honor to the munificence of its founder, and to the liberality of the general court, which has patronised it.

WILLIAMS, Nathan, D. D., minister of Tolland, Conn., graduated at Yale college in 1755; was ordained April 30, 1760; and died April 15, 1829, aged 93, having been in the ministry nearly 69 years. His wife, with whom he had lived 68 years, survived him. He published an inquiry concerning baptism and discipline, in a dialogue, 8vo. 2d. ed. 1792. It is designed to show, that children are subject to the discipline of the church.

WILLIAMS, Samuel, LL. D., an historian, was born at Waltham, Mass.; was graduated at Harvard college in 1761; and ordained the minister of Bradford Nov. 20, 1765. He was professor of mathematics at Harvard college from 1780 till 1788, when he resigned and removed to Rutland, Vermont. For some years he was the editor and proprietor of the Rutland Herald. He died in Jan. 1817, aged about 75. He published the natural and civil history of Vermont in 8vo. 1794; 2d. ed. in 2 vols. 1809; a masonic discourse, and several scientific papers.

WILLIAMS, Nehemiah, minister of Brimfield, Mass., the son of Chester Williams, minister of Hadley, was graduated at Harvard college in 1769. He was or-

dained Feb. 9, 1775, and died Nov. 26, 1796. As a preacher he was distinguished for the energy and pathos, with which his discourses were delivered. His life was most holy and benevolent, but on his dying bed he declared, that his hope of salvation rested wholly upon the free and sovereign mercy of God through Jesus Christ. At the moment of his departure he cried, "I have finished my course with joy," and clasping his hands as in devotion expired without a struggle. A posthumous volume of 24 sermons was published.

WILLIAMS, Otho Holland, colonel, a brave officer in the revolutionary war, held a command in the Maryland line, and was deputy adjutant general of the American army. In the retreat of Greene from S. Carolina to Virginia in the beginning of 1781 he was intrusted with the command of the light corps in the place of gen. Morgan, who was indisposed, and by his manoeuvres he greatly embarrassed Cornwallis in his pursuit. After the war he resided at Baltimore. He died while on a journey, July 15, 1794, aged 44. He was a firm and disinterested patriot, as well as a gallant soldier. In the relations of private life his conduct secured esteem.

WILLIAMS, Benjamin, governor of N. Carolina, a patriot of the revolution, was for some years a member of congress. He was governor from 1799 to 1802, and again in 1807, and died July 20, 1814.

WILLIAMS, David, with Paulding and Van Wart one of the captors of maj. Andre, died at Livingstonville, N. Y. in Aug. 1831, aged 78.

WILLIAMS, Jonathan, brigadier general, was born in Boston in 1752. For many years he was at the head of the engineer corps of the army. He was also a member of congress. He died at Philadelphia in May 1815, aged 63. He published a memoir on the use of the thermometer in navigation, 1799; Elements of fortification, transl., 1801; Kosciusko's manoeuvres for horse artillery, transl., 1808.

WILLIAMS, Samuel Porter, minister of Newburyport, a descendant of Rev. Sol. W., was born at Wethersfield, Conn., Feb. 22, 1779; graduated at Yale college in 1796; and, after being engaged in a mercantile employment, studied theology with Dr. Dwight, and was ordained at Mansfield Jan. 1, 1807. After being dismissed Sept. 7, 1817, he preached two years at Northampton, and then succeeded Dr. Dana at Newburyport Feb. 8, 1821. He died Dec. 23, 1826. A volume of sermons, with a print and a sketch of his life, was published in 8vo. 1827.

WILLIAMSON, Hugh, M. D., L. L. D., a physician, was born in West Nottingham, Penns., Decem. 5, 1735. From 1760 to 1763 he was professor of mathematics in the college of Philadelphia. He afterwards studied medicine at Edinburgh and Utrecht. On his return he practised successfully in Philadelphia. In order to procure subscriptions for an academy at Newark, Delaware, he sailed from Boston for London Dec. 22, 1773 and was examined before the Privy Council in Feb. 1774 on the subject of the destruction of the tea at Boston. Drs. Hosack and Thacher give a minute account of the manner, in which he at this period procured personally very adroitly and at great hazard from a public office in London the famous letters of Hutchinson and Oliver, which Franklin sent to Mass. The account is fortified by letters of bishop White, James Read, and John Adams. Mr. Read received the account from the lips of Dr. Williamson, and John W., a brother, confirmed the account to Dr. Hosack. All this is an extraordinary *mistake*; for those very letters were made public in Boston and acted upon by the legislature in June 1773, six months *before* Dr. Williamson set sail from Boston for London. After his return in 1776 he resided in N. Carolina. In 1780 he was surgeon in the militia under Caswell. After the peace he was for 5 or six years a member of congress; he also assisted in framing the constitution of the U. S. In

his last years he resided in N. York, where he died May 22, 1819, aged 93. He published a discourse on the benefit of civil history, 1810; Observations on the climate of America, 1811; History of N. Carolina, 2 vols. 8vo. 1812; and many medical and philosophical communications.—*Thacher.*

WILSON, John, first minister of Boston, was born at Windsor, England, in 1588, and was the son of Rev. Wm. W. He was educated at king's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship; but was deprived of it for his nonconformity to the English church. After studying law for three years at one of the Inns of court, he directed his attention to theology, and was a chaplain in several honorable families. He then settled in the ministry at Sudbury in Suffolk. In 1630 he came to this country in the same fleet with gov. Winthrop. Charlestown was fixed upon as a place of settlement, and Mr. Wilson and Mr. Phillips preached under a tree. A church was formed on Friday, July 30th, and Aug. 27th Mr. Wilson was ordained as teacher by the imposition of hands. This ceremony was performed by some of the brethren merely as a sign of his election to be their minister and not because he had renounced his former ordination. In a few months, when the greater part of his church removed across the river to Shawmut, or Boston, he accompanied them. In 1631 he returned to England for his wife, whom he had left behind, enjoining it upon governor Winthrop and some other brethren to "prophecy" or to impart instruction and give exhortations in the church during his absence. In Oct. 1632 33 members were dismissed to form a new church at Charlestown. They had Mr. James for their pastor, to whom Mr. Symmes was soon united as teacher. In Nov. Mr. Wilson was again ordained as pastor. In the following year he received Mr. Cotton as his colleague, and after his death Mr. Norton July 23, 1656. He survived them both. He died Aug. 7, 1667, aged 78. Mr. Davenport succeeded him. Mr. Wilson was one of

the most humble, pious, and benevolent men of the age, in which he lived. Kind affections and zeal were the prominent traits in his character. Such was his readiness to relieve the distressed, that his purse was often emptied into the hands of the needy. Every one loved him, and he was regarded as the father of the new plantation. He appears frequently to have possessed a particular faith in prayer. Events sometimes occurred according to his predictions. The blessings pronounced by him had been observed to be so prophetic, that on his death bed the most considerable persons brought their children to him to receive his benediction. Having a most wonderful talent at rhyming, he used to write pieces of poetry on all occasions and to send them to all persons. He was also a great anagrammatist. Dr. Mather thinks, that he made more anagrams, and made them more nimbly, than any man since the days of Adam. They generally conveyed some religious truth or advice. But it was not always the case, that the letters of his anagram corresponded with those of the name. It was perhaps in pleasant allusion to this discordance, as well as in reference to the hospitable temper of Mr. Wilson, that Mr. Ward, the witty author of the simple cobbler of Agawam, said that the anagram of John Wilson was, "I pray come in, you are heartily welcome." In the early periods of his life his discourses were very correct; but as he advanced in years his sermons consisted principally of exhortations, admonitions, and counsels without much connexion or method, but delivered with affectionate warmth. He partook of the common error of his times in calling upon the civil magistrate to punish those, who were deemed heretical in doctrine. His portrait is in the library of the historical society. He published in England some helps to faith, 12mo. In this country an extemporary sermon 1665 was taken down by a stenographer and afterwards published.

WILSON, John, minister of Medfield, Mass., the son of the preceding, gradua-

ted in the first class at Harvard college in 1642; was ordained as colleague with R. Mather at Dorchester in 1649; but after two years removed to Medfield, where he was minister 40 years. He died Aug. 23, 1691, aged about 68.

WILSON, James, judge, a patriot of the revolution, was born in Scotland about 1742. After being educated at Edinburgh he came to Philadelphia in 1766, and studied law with J. Dickinson. Being a member of congress from 1775 to 1777, he signed the declaration of independence. Being a member of the convention, which framed the constitution of the U. S., he was chairman of the committee, which reported it: he was also a member of the state convention, which ratified it. In 1789 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the U. S. He died at Edenton, N. C., while on a circuit, Aug. 28, 1798, aged 56. He was eminent as a lawyer and judge, and was professor of law in the university of Pennsylvania. His works, including his lectures, are in 3 vols. 8vo. 1804.

WILSON, James P., D. D., minister in Philadelphia, was first a distinguished lawyer and then was for many years the pastor of the first presbyterian church. He died at his residence in Bucks county Dec. 10, 1830. His general knowledge and talents and his usefulness and excellent character caused him to be regarded as one of the most distinguished men of this country. He published lectures on the parables and the historical parts of the N. T. 8vo. 1810.

WILSON, Matthew, D. D., a physician, and minister, was born in Chester county, Penns., in 1729. He studied medicine with Dr. Mc Dowell, a physician and minister, and himself sustained those offices 24 years; he also for years had the charge of an academy at Newark. He died in Lewis, Delaware, March 31, 1790, aged 61. He was a profound theologian and a good Hebrew and classical scholar; truly benevolent and pious; mild, affable, and courteous. In the time of the revolution his patriotic zeal was ardent. He resolved to drink no more

tea, and obliged his wife and children to deny themselves. He published a paper, proposing 17 plants as a substitute. But his wife's sister on a visit from Philadelphia infringed his domestic regulation; she brought tea with her, and as it was of the "old stock," which paid no duty, "tea she would drink." He published a history of a malignant fever, 1774; remarks on the cold winter of 1779—1780; an essay to prove that most diseases proceed from miasmata in the air, 1786.—*Thacher.*

WILSON, Samuel, M. D., a physician, was born at Charleston, S. C., Jan. 26, 1763, the son of Dr. Robert W., an eminent physician. At the age of 17 he fought under Marion in the revolutionary war. He went to Edinburgh in 1784 to pursue the study of medicine. In 1791 he was associated in business with Dr. Alexander Baron; in 1810 with his brother, Dr. Robert W.; and afterwards with his sons, Dr. Isaac and Samuel W. He died in April 1827, aged 64. Many young physicians were instructed by him. He was a respected physician; an amiable, benevolent man; an elder and communicant in the church for 30 years.

WILSON, Peter, LL. D., professor of Greek and Latin in Columbia college, N. Y., died at Hackensack, N. J. in Aug. 1826, aged 79. He was a distinguished scholar. He published a learned work on Greek prosody.

WILSON, Alexander, an ornithologist, and poet, was born at Paisley, Scotland, and came to this country in 1794. Becoming acquainted with Mr. Bartram of Philadelphia, he was induced to devote himself to the study of natural history. He commenced in 1803 the publication in 7 vols. 4to. of his most interesting and valuable work, the American ornithology, with colored plates. An 8vo. edition has since been published. He died in Philadelphia Aug. 23, 1813. Besides his Ornithology, he published the Foresters, a poem, in Port Folio, n. s. vol. 1.

WINCHELL, James, minister in Boston, the son of col. Martin E. W., was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1791;

was graduated at Brown university in 1812; and succeeded Mr. Clay in the first baptist church in Boston March 30, 1814. He died of the consumption Feb. 22, 1820, aged 28. He published Watts' hymns, arranged according to the subjects; 2 discourses, containing a history of his church, 1819.

WINCHESTER, Elhanan, an itinerant preacher of the doctrine of restoration, was born in Brookline, Mass., in 1751. Without an academical education he commenced preaching, and was the first minister of the baptist church in Newton. In 1778 he was a minister on Pedee river in S. Carolina, zealously teaching the Calvinistic doctrines, as explained by Dr. Gill. In the following year his labors were very useful among the negroes. In 1781 he became a preacher of universal salvation in Philadelphia, where he remained several years. He afterwards endeavored to propagate his sentiments in various parts of America and England. He died at Hartford, Conn., in April 1797, aged 45. His system is very similar to that of Dr. Chauncy. He published a volume of hymns, 1776; a plain political catechism for schools; a sermon on restoration, 1781; universal restoration in four dialogues, 1786; lectures on the prophecies, Amer. edit. 2 vols. 8vo. 1800.

WINDER, William H., general, was born in Somerset county, Maryland, in 1775, and practised law at Baltimore. In the war of 1812 he was first a colonel, then brigadier general. At the battle of Bladensburg he commanded the troops. On the return of peace he resumed his profession. He died May 24, 1824.

WINDER, Levin, governor of Maryland, was a soldier of the revolution. He was governor during the late war from 1812 to 1815. In 1816 he was a member of the Maryland senate; he was also a general of the militia. He died July 1, 1819, aged 63.

WINGATE, Joshua, colonel, the son of J. W., an early settler at Dover, N. H., was at the conquest of Louisburg in 1745, and died at Hampton, aged about

90. His son, Paine W., minister of Amesbury, Mass., died Feb. 19, 1786, aged 83; and his son, Paine W., a judge of the sup. court of N. H., & a senator of the U. S., is the oldest living graduate of Harvard college. He graduated in 1759. All the names before his in the catalogue, and all in several classes after him are *starred*. He stands like a solitary survivor on the field of battle.

WINSLOW, Edward, governor of Plymouth colony, the son of E. W., was born in Worcestershire in 1594. In his travels becoming acquainted with Mr. Robinson at Leyden, he joined his church, and accompanied the first settlers of N. E. in 1620. He was one of the party, which discovered the harbor of Plymouth. Possessing great activity and resolution, he was eminently useful in the establishment of the colony. When the first conference was held with Massasoit, he offered himself as a hostage. In June or July 1641 he visited the sachem, accompanied by S. Hopkins, with Tisquantum, or Squanto, an Indian, for a guide; on his way to Pakanokick, the Indians at Namaschet gave him the best entertainment in their power, supplying him with the spawn of shad and a kind of bread, called by them *Maizium*. On arriving at the residence of the king, he presented to him a horseman's laced coat of red cotton, and when arrayed with it the savage seemed wonderfully delighted. In 1622 he made a voyage to Monhegan island to procure a supply of bread from the fishing vessels. In March 1623, on hearing that Massasoit was sick, he made him a second visit, having, as he says, "one master John Hampden, a gentleman of London, who then wintered with us, and desired much to see the country, for my consort, and Hobbamoc for our guide." This was probably the celebrated Hampden, who had been two or three years a member of parliament. On arriving at Narragansett, the king was found extremely sick; but the skilful attendance of Mr. Winslow was the means of restoring him to health. In his gratitude Massasoit disclosed a plot of

the "Massachuseuks," which was suppressed by Standish. In the autumn of 1623 Mr. W. went to England as an agent for the colony, and returned in the following spring with a supply of necessaries and the first cattle, which were introduced into N. E. He went again to England in 1624 and returned in 1625. In 1633 he was chosen governor, Mr. Bradford being *importunate*, not to retain the office, but to have some one appointed in his place; he was again elected governor in 1636 and 1644. He frequently went to the Penobscot, Kennebec, and Connecticut rivers on trading voyages. Going to England as an agent in 1635 he was thrown into the fleet prison for 17 weeks on the complaint of T. Morton for teaching in the church at Plymouth and for performing the ceremony of marriage. He exerted his influence in England to form the society for propagating the gospel in N. England, which was incorporated in 1649 and of which he was an active member. In 1655 he was appointed one of the commissioners to superintend the expedition against the Spaniards in the West Indies. The troops were defeated by an inconsiderable number of the enemy near St. Domingo. In the passage between Hispaniola and Jamaica he died of a fever May 8, 1655, aged 60, and was buried in the ocean. His wife died March 24, 1621: his second wife, whom he married May 12, 1621, was Susanna, widow of Wm. White. This was the first marriage in N. England. He published good news from N. England, or a relation of things remarkable in that plantation, to which is annexed an account of the Indian natives, 1623. His account is republished in Belknap, and abridged in Purchas. He published also hypocrisy unmasked, relating to the communion of the independent with the reformed churches, 1646; & a narration of disturbances made in N. England by Samuel Gorton and his accomplices, 4to. 1649.—*Belknap's Amer. biog.* II.

WINSLOW, Josiah, governor of Plymouth, the son of the preceding, was

chosen governor in 1673 as successor of Mr. Prince, & was continued in this office till 1680. In Philip's war, being commander of the Plymouth forces, he evinced himself a brave soldier. He died at Marshfield Dec. 18, 1680, aged 51. His son, Isaac W., a councillor and general, died in 1738.

WINSLOW, John, major general in the British service, was the grandson of the preceding. He was a captain in the unfortunate expedition to Cuba in 1740, and afterwards major general in the several expeditions to Kennebec, Nova Scotia, and Crown Point in the French wars. He died at Hingham in April 1774, aged 71. His son, Dr. Isaac W., died at Marshfield in 1819, aged 80.

WINTHROP, John, first governor of Massachusetts, was born at Groton in Suffolk, Jan. 12, 1587, and was bred to the law. Having converted a fine estate of 6 or 700*l.* per annum into money, he embarked for America in the 43d year of his age as the leader of those persons, who settled the colony of Massachusetts, and with a commission as governor. He arrived at Salem June 12, 1630, and soon removed to Charlestown, and afterwards crossed the river to Shawmut or Boston. In the three following years he was re-chosen governor, for which office he was eminently qualified. His time, his exertions, his interest were all devoted to the infant plantation. In 1634 Mr. Dudley was chosen in his place, but he was re-elected in 1637, 1638, and 1639, & in 1642, 1643, 1646, 1647, and 1648. He died, worn out by toils and depressed by afflictions, March 26, 1649, aged 61. Mr. Endicott succeeded him. He was a most faithful and upright magistrate and exemplary Christian. He was at first very mild in the administration of justice; but he afterwards yielded to the opinions of others, who thought that severer discipline was necessary in a new plantation. Not having a high opinion of a pure democracy, when the people of Connecticut were forming a government, he wrote them a letter, in which he observed, "the best part of a community is always the

least, and of that least part the wiser are still less." In a speech to the general court he took occasion to express his sentiments concerning the power of the magistracy and the liberty of the people: "you have called us," said he, "to office; but being called, we have authority from God, it is the ordinance of God, and hath the image of God stamped upon it; and the contempt of it hath been vindicated by God with terrible examples of his vengeance.—There is a liberty of corrupt nature, which is inconsistent with authority, impatient of restraint, the enemy of truth and peace, and all the ordinances of God are bent against it. But there is a civil, moral, federal liberty, which consists in every one's enjoying his property, and having the benefit of the laws of his country, a liberty for that only, which is just and good; for this liberty you are to stand with your lives." In the course of his life he repeatedly experienced the versatility of the public opinion; but, when he was left out of office, he possessed perfect calmness of mind, and still exerted himself to serve his country. In severe trials his magnanimity, wisdom, and patience were conspicuous. He denied himself many of the elegances of life, that he might give an example of frugality and temperance, and might exercise liberality without impoverishing his family. He was condescending and benevolent. In a severe winter, when wood was scarce, he was told that a neighbor was wont to help himself from the pile at his door. "Does he?" said the governor in seeming anger; "call him to me, and I will take a course with him, that shall cure him of stealing." When the man appeared, he addressed him thus, "friend, it is a cold winter, and I hear you are meanly provided with wood; you are welcome to help yourself at my pile till the winter is over." He afterwards asked his informant, whether he had not put a stop to the poor man's stealing? "—Though he was rich when he came to this country, yet through his devotion to public business, while his estate was managed by unfaithful servants, he died

poor. He was so much of a theologian, that he sometimes gave the word of exhortation in the church. His zeal against those, who had embraced erroneous doctrines, diminished in his latter years. He was careful in his attendance upon the duties of public and of family worship. Governor's island in the harbor of Boston was granted to him, and still remains in the possession of his descendants. He procured a law against the heathenish practice of health drinking. From his picture it appears, that he wore a long beard. He kept an exact account of occurrences and transactions in the colony down to the year 1648, which was of great service to Hubbard, Mather, and Prince. It was not published till the year 1790, when it was printed in 8vo. A manuscript of the third volume of Winthrop's history was found in 1816 in the N. England library, kept in the tower of the old south church. Mr. James Savage transcribed it, and, adding notes to this and the work already printed, published a new edition in 2 vols. 8vo. 1825. Besides adding valuable notes he collated the former manuscripts with the edition of 1790 and corrected many errors and suggested amendments. As he invites free remarks upon his mistakes in return for his own freedom, a strange error, into which he has fallen, may be mentioned as illustrating the peril of conjectural emendation. In the following passage in the first edition,—“Board was at 9 and 10 s. the C; carpenters at 8s. the day,”—he finds great difficulty, supposing, that board means boarding, and that there is a reference to the expense for victuals, and therefore removes the word *Board* from the text and substitutes *Bread* in its place, as sold at 9 shillings the *hundred*; yet candidly states in a note, that “the manuscript looks very much like the reading of the former edition, which was ridiculous.” That it *was*, nevertheless, the true reading, I suppose he will himself readily allow, and will consider his metamorphosis of *board* into *bread* sufficiently laughable, when he shall just think of the primitive meaning of the

word *board*, viz. "a thin piece of wood," the material, on which *carpenters* usually work, and imagines the price of boards to be 9 or 10s. the C., which is the present price of some kinds of lumber. In this rare case it is easier to digest a board than bread. Yet this one error should not impair the confidence in the general accuracy of the diligent and learned editor of Winthrop's Journal.—*Mather's magnalia*, II. 8–15; *Belknap's biog.* II. 337–338.

WINTHROP, John, F. R. S., governor of Connecticut, was the son of the preceding, and his fine genius was improved by a liberal education in the universities of Cambridge and of Dublin, and by travel upon the continent. He arrived at Boston in Oct. 1635, with authority to make a settlement in Conn. and the next month despatched a number of persons to build a fort at Saybrook. He was chosen governor in 1657 and again in 1659, and from that period he was annually re-elected till his death. In 1661 he went to England and procured a charter, incorporating Connecticut and N. Haven into one colony. He died at Boston April 5, 1676, aged 70 years. His wife, Elizabeth, was a daughter of Hugh Peters. Among the descendants of his son, Waitstill, who died at Boston Sept. 7, 1717 aged 75, is Thomas Lindall W., the lieutenant governor of Massachusetts.—He possessed a rich variety of knowledge, and was particularly skilled in chemistry and physic. His valuable qualities as a gentleman, a Christian, a philosopher, and a magistrate secured to him universal respect. He published some valuable communications in the philosophical transactions.

WINTHROP, Fitz John, F. R. S., governor of Conn., the son of the preceding, was born March 14, 1639. In 1689 he was maj. gen. of the army, sent to operate against Canada. In 1694 he was agent of the colony to G. Britain, and rendered such service, that the legislature presented him with 500*l.* He was governor from 1698 till his death Nov. 27, 1707, aged 68. His son, John, a

graduate of Harvard college in 1700, and who died in England in 1747, was a learned man and a member of the royal society.

WINTHROP, John, LL. D., F. R. S., Hollis professor of mathematics & natural philosophy in Harvard college, was the son of Adam Winthrop, a member of the council, and a descendant of the gov. of Mass. He was graduated in 1732. In 1738 he was appointed professor in the place of Mr. Greenwood. He immediately entered upon the duties of this office and discharged them with fidelity and high reputation through life. In 1761 he sailed to St. John's in Newfoundland to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disk June 6th, agreeably to the recommendation of Mr. Halley. When the day arrived, he was favored with a fine, clear morning, and he enjoyed the inexpressible satisfaction of observing a phenomenon, which had never before been seen, excepting by Mr. Horrox in 1639, by any inhabitant of the earth. He died at Cambridge May 3, 1779, aged 64. He was distinguished for his very intimate acquaintance with mathematical science. His talents in investigating and communicating truth were very rare. In the variety and extent of his knowledge he has seldom been equalled. He had deeply studied the policies of different ages; he had read the principal fathers; and he was thoroughly acquainted with the controversy between Christians and deists. His firm faith in the Christian religion was founded upon an accurate examination of the evidences of its truth, and the virtues of his life added a lustre to his intellectual powers and scientific attainments. In his family he devoutly maintained the worship of the supreme Being. While he himself attended upon the positive institutions of the gospel, he could not conceive what reason any one, who called himself a Christian, could give for neglecting them. The day before his death he said,—“The hope, that is set before us in the New Testament, is the only thing, which will support a man in his dying hour. If

any man builds on any other foundation, in my apprehension his foundation will fail." His accurate observations of the transit of Mercury in 1740 were noticed by the royal society of London. He published a lecture on earthquakes, 1755; answer to Mr. Prince's letter upon earthquakes, 1756; two letters on comets, 1759; an account of several fiery meteors, 1765.

WINTHROP, James, L. L. D., judge, the son of the preceding, was graduated in 1769, and fought in the battle of Bunker hill. For some years he was chief justice of the court of common pleas, and register of probate. He died at Cambridge Sept. 26, 1821, aged 70. The valuable library, which he had collected, he bequeathed to Alleghany college, Penns. He published a translation of a part of the apocalypse, 1794, and various scientific papers.

WISE, John, minister of Ipswich, Mass., the son of Joseph W., was graduated at Harvard college in 1673, and was soon ordained at Chebacco in Ipswich. In 1688 he was imprisoned by Andros for remonstrating against the taxes as a grievance, because imposed without an assembly. After the revolution he brought an action against Mr. Dudley, the chief justice, for denying him the benefits of the habeas corpus act. Being a chaplain in the unhappy expedition against Canada in 1690, he distinguished himself not only by the pious discharge of the sacred office, but by his heroic spirit and martial skill. When several ministers signed proposals in 1705 for establishing associations, which should be intrusted with spiritual power, he exerted himself with effect to avert the danger, which threatened the congregational churches. In a book, which he wrote upon this occasion, entitled, the churches' quarrel espoused, he exhibited no small share of the wit and satire of a former minister of Ipswich, Mr. Ward. He contended, that each church contains in itself all ecclesiastical authority. In 1721, when the inoculation of the small pox was first introduced,

he was one of those ministers, who approved of it. Mr. Stoddard of Northampton was another. Mr. Wise died April 8, 1725, aged 73. He was enriched with the excellences of nature and of religion, uniting a graceful form and majestic aspect to a lively imagination and sound judgment, and to incorruptible integrity, unshaken fortitude, liberal charity, and fervent piety. His attachment to civil and religious liberty was zealous and firm. He was a learned scholar and eloquent orator. In his last sickness he expressed a deep sense of his own unworthiness in the sight of heaven, and a conviction, that he needed the divine mercy and was entirely dependent on the free grace of God in Christ Jesus. He published the Churches' quarrel espoused, 1710; and a vindication of the government of the N. England churches, about the year 1717 or 1718. It was reprinted in 1772. He contends that the ecclesiastical government, as established by Christ, and as existing in N. E., was a democracy, and was best calculated for the advantage of all.

WISE, Jeremiah, minister of Berwick, Me., was graduated at Harvard college in 1700, and was ordained as successor of John Wade Nov. 26, 1707. He died in 1756. He was a man of eminent piety and goodness. He published a sermon on the death of Charles Frost, 1725; election sermon, 1729; a sermon at the ordination of James Pike, 1730.

WISTAR, Caspar, M. D., a physician, was a grandson of Caspar W., who emigrated from Germany in 1717, and established a glass manufactory in N. Jersey. He was born in Philadelphia Sept. 13, 1761; his parents were quakers. In Oct. 1783 he went to England in order to complete his medical education. His father's death put him in possession of a fortune; yet was he not induced to relax in his industry. He returned to Philadelphia in Jan. 1787. In 1789 he was elected professor of chemistry in the college; & in 1808 he succeeded Shippen as professor of anatomy. As a lecturer he was fluent and eloquent, and he gave

most ample instruction. As a physician he was scrupulously attentive to his patients and eminently skillful. He died of a malignant fever Jan. 22, 1818, aged 56. Three children, by his second wife, Elizabeth Mifflin, niece of gov. M., survived him. He published a system of anatomy.—*Tilghman's eulogy*; *Thacher*.

WITHERSPOON, John, D. D., L. L. D., president of the college of N. Jersey, was born in Yester near Edinburgh, Feb. 5, 1722, and was lineally descended from John Knox. At the age of 14 he entered the university of Edinburgh, where he continued till he reached the age of 21, when he was licensed to preach the gospel. He was soon ordained at Beith, and thence was translated to Paisley. Here he lived in high reputation and great usefulness, until he was called to the presidency of Princeton college. So extensively was he known, that he was invited to Dundee, to Dublin, and Rotterdam. He arrived with his family at Princeton, N. Jersey, in Aug. 1769, and took the charge of a seminary, over which had presided Dickinson, Burr, Edwards, Davies, and Finley, men distinguished for genius, learning, and piety. His name brought a great accession of students to the college, and by his exertions its funds were much augmented. But the war of the American revolution prostrated every thing. While the academical shades were deserted, and his functions as president were suspended, he was introduced into a new field of labor. As he became at once an American on his landing in this country, the citizens of N. Jersey, who knew his distinguished abilities, appointed him a member of the convention, which formed the constitution of that state. Here he appeared as profound a civilian, as he had before been known to be a philosopher and divine. From the revolutionary committees and conventions of the state he was sent early in 1776 a representative to the congress. He was during 7 years a member of that illustrious body, and he was always collected,

firm, and wise amidst the embarrassing circumstances, in which congress was placed. His name is affixed to the declaration of independence. But, while he was thus engaged in political affairs, he did not lay aside his ministry. He gladly embraced every opportunity of preaching, for his character as a minister of the gospel he ever considered as his highest honor. As soon as the state of the country would permit, the college was re-established, and its instruction was recommenced under the immediate care of the vice president, Dr. Smith. After the termination of the struggle for American liberty, Dr. W. was induced from his attachment to the college to cross the ocean, that he might promote its benefit. After his return, he entered into that retirement, which was dear to him, and his attention was principally confined to the duties of his office as president, and as a minister of the gospel. For more than two years before his death he was afflicted with the loss of sight; but during his blindness he was frequently led into the pulpit, and he always acquitted himself with his usual accuracy and animation. At length he sunk under the pressure of his infirmities. He died Nov. 15, 1794, aged 72. He was succeeded by Dr. Smith.—He possessed a mass of information, well selected and thoroughly digested. Scarcely any man of the age had a more vigorous mind, or a more sound understanding. As president of the college he rendered literary inquiries more liberal, extensive, and profound, and was the means of producing an important revolution in the system of education. He extended the study of mathematical science, and it is believed he was the first man, who taught, in America the substance of those doctrines of the philosophy of the mind, which Dr. Reid afterwards developed with so much success. He was very distinguished as a preacher. He loved to dwell on the great doctrines of divine grace. Though he wrote his sermons, and committed them to memory, yet as he was governed by the desire of doing good and wished

to bring his discourses to the level of every understanding, he was not confined, when addressing his hearers, within the boundaries of what he had written. His life was upright and holy. Besides the daily intercourse with heaven, which he held in the closet, and occasional seasons of solemn recollection and devotion, he observed the last day of the year with his family as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer.

His works are various, for he wrote on political, moral, literary, and religious subjects. No one has more strikingly displayed the pernicious effects of the stage; and his treatises on the nature and necessity of regeneration, justification by free grace through Jesus Christ, the importance of truth in religion, or the connexion between sound principles and a holy practice are highly esteemed. Though a very serious writer, he yet possessed a fund of refined humor and delicate satire. In his ecclesiastical characteristics his wit was directed at certain corruptions in principle and practice, prevalent in the church of Scotland, and it is keen and cutting. He formed a union of those, who accorded with him, and became at length their leader. His works were published in 4 vols. with an account of his life by Dr. Rodgers, 8vo. 1802.

WOLCOTT, Roger, governor of Connecticut, a descendant of Henry W., was born at Windsor Jan. 4, 1679. His parents lived in a part of the country, which suffered much from the Indians, and in the town there was neither a schoolmaster nor minister, so that he was not a member of a common school for a single day in his life. When he was 12 years of age he was bound as an apprentice to a mechanic. At the age of 21, when the laws permitted him to enjoy the fruits of his labors, he established himself on the east side of Conn. river in the same town, in which he was born, where by the blessing of God upon his industry and frugality he acquired what was considered as a plentiful fortune. He is an eminent proof of the power of talents and integrity, in a free country, in raising one

to distinction, notwithstanding the disadvantages of education and of birth. He rose by degrees to the highest military and civil honors. In the expedition against Canada in 1711 he was commissary of the Connecticut forces, and at the capture of Louisbourg in 1745 he bore the commission of major general. He was successively a member of the assembly and of the council, judge of the county court, deputy governor, chief judge of the superior court, and from 1751 to 1754 governor. He died May 17, 1767, aged 88. In all his exaltation above his neighbors he exhibited no haughtiness of deportment, but was easy of access, free and affable, of ready wit and great humor. His literary attainments were such, that in conversation with the learned upon most subjects he secured respect. He was much attached to the peculiar doctrines of the gospel, and was for many years a member of a Christian church. From the year 1754, when his life was more retired, he devoted himself particularly to reading, meditation, and prayer. He was very careful in searching into himself, that he might perceive his own character, and know whether he was rescued from that depravity, to which previously to the renewing agency of the divine Spirit the human mind is subjected, and whether he was interested in the salvation of the gospel. In his last moments he was supported by the hopes of the Christian, and he entered into his rest. He published poetical meditations, with a preface by Mr. Bulkley of Colchester, 1725; a letter to Mr. Hobart in 1761, entitled, the new English congregational churches are and always have been consociated churches, and their liberties greater and better founded in their platform, agreed upon at Cambridge in 1648, than in the agreement at Saybrook in 1708. A long poem, written by gov. Wolcott, entitled, a brief account of the agency of J. Winthrop in the court of Charles II in 1662 in procuring the charter of Connecticut, is preserved in the collections of the historical society. It describes with considerable

minuteness the Pequot war.—*Hist. col.* iv. 262—297.

WOLCOTT, Erastus, a judge of the superior court of Connecticut, the son of the preceding, was born about the year 1723. In 1776 he commanded a regiment of militia, and assisted in the investment of Boston. He was appointed a brigadier general in 1777, and went on an expedition to Peek's kill. He was repeatedly a member of congress. Towards the close of his life he resigned his office of judge. He died Sept. 14, 1793, aged 70. Integrity and patriotism were united in his character with religion. He was a zealous friend to republican principles, an able advocate of the rights of his country. His last illness he bore with a cheerful serenity and submission to the will of God. A short religious tract, written by him, was annexed to Mc Clure's sermon on his death.

WOLCOTT, Oliver, LL. D., governor of Connecticut, the brother of the preceding, was born about the year 1727, and graduated at Yale college in 1747. He sustained a captain's commission in the war with the French. On retiring from military service he studied physic; but his attention was drawn from this profession by his appointment as high sheriff of the county of Litchfield, which office he sustained about 14 years. He was a member of the memorable congress, which agreed upon the declaration of independence in 1776, and he boldly advocated that measure. Barlow, in his *Vision of Columbus*, says,—

“Bold Wolcott urg'd the all important cause,
With steady hand the solemn sceue he draws;
Undaunted firmness with his wisdom join'd,
Nor kings nor worlds could warp his steadfast
mind.”

He was chosen governor in 1796, but died Dec. 1, 1797, aged 71. Mr. Trumbull succeeded him. His son, Oliver W., was secretary of the treasury, and governor from 1817 to 1827. Incorruptible integrity and unshaken firmness were conspicuous traits in his character. He was the friend of virtue and religion. In his last sickness he expressed a deep sense of his personal unworthiness and guilt.

WOLFE, James, a major general in the British army, was born in Westerham in Kent January 2, 1727. He entered young into the army, and soon distinguished himself as a brave and skilful officer. After his return from the expedition against Louisbourg in 1758, he was immediately appointed to the command of one of the expeditions, destined against Canada in 1759. He arrived at the island of Orleans in the neighborhood of Quebec late in June. On the last of July he attacked the French intrenchments at Montmorency on the left bank of the St. Charles, but his troops were thrown into disorder by the enemy's fire, and he was compelled to give orders for returning to the island. He now determined to effect a landing above the city, and by scaling a precipice to gain the heights back of the town, where it was but slightly fortified. He was fully aware of the temerity of the enterprise, but resolved to execute it. September thirteenth, an hour before day break, he landed with a strong detachment about a mile above cape Diamond. Ascending the precipice by the aid of the rugged projections of the rocks, and the branches of trees and plants, growing on the cliffs, the van gained the heights, and quickly dispersed a captain's guard, which had been intrusted with a four gun battery. The whole army was soon upon the heights of Abraham. Montcalm now perceived that a battle could no longer be avoided, and that the fate of Quebec depended on the issue. He immediately crossed the St. Charles, and marched to attack the English army. In the beginning of the action Wolfe received a ball in his wrist, but wrapping a handkerchief around his arm he continued to encourage his men. He soon received a shot in the groin, which he also concealed. He was advancing at the head of the grenadiers with charged bayonets, when a third bullet pierced his breast. Being conveyed into the rear, he still discovered, in the agonies of death, the most anxious solicitude concerning the fate of the day. Asking

an officer to support him, while he viewed the field, "tell me, sir," said he, "do the enemy give way there, tell me, for I cannot see." His sight was dimmed and confused, and almost extinguished forever. Being told, that the enemy was visibly broken, he reclined his head from extreme faintness on the officer's arm; but he was soon aroused by the cry of "they run, they run!" "Who run?" exclaimed the hero. The officer replied, "the French; they are beat, sir, they are flying before you." The general then said, "I am satisfied, my boys!" and almost instantly expired. This death of the illustrious Wolfe in the 33d year of his age combines every circumstance to gratify the thirst for military glory. If the creatures of God were allowed to seek their own honor, and, if men destined for immortality, would choose to place this honor in having their names repeated, and their heroism applauded by future and unknown generations; perhaps no instance of a death more to be envied could be found in the annals of history. The body of Wolfe was carried to England, and a monument was erected to his memory in Westminster abbey. He was formed by nature for military greatness. His apprehension was quick and clear, his judgment sound, his courage daring perhaps to an extreme. With a temper lively and almost impetuous he was not subject to passion, and with the greatest independence he was free from pride. He was manly, yet gentle, kind, and conciliating in his manners. He was not only just, but generous; and he searched out the objects of his charity and beneficence among his needy officers.

WOOD, William, author of the earliest printed account of Massachusetts, came to this country in 1629, and after a residence of about 4 years set sail for England Aug. 15, 1633. Nothing farther is known with certainty concerning him. He says, that in the town, in which he resided, there were in 3 years and a half only 3 deaths, and two of those were infants. Mr. Lewis supposes, that he lived in Lynn, and was the Wm. W.,

who was the representative in 1636, and in 1637 removed to Sandwich, where he was town clerk. He published "New England's Prospect, being a true, lively, and experimental description of that part of America, commonly called New England," London, 1634, 1635, and 1639; reprinted Boston, with an introductory essay, 1764. This work is well written and very amusing. It is surprising, that it has not been republished in the Mass. historical collections. The towns, which he describes, are Wichaguscusset, mount Wollestone, Dorchester, Roxbury, Boston, Charlestown, Medford, Newtown, Watertown, Mistick, Winnisimmet, Saugus, Salem, Marblehead, Agowamme, and Merrimack, although in the two last places there were "scarce any inhabitants." As to the peninsula of Boston, he says that "a little fencing will secure their cattle from *the wolves*:" at the south side, at one corner, was "a great broad hill," with a fort upon it; on the north side was an equal hill, having a windmill upon it; and to the north west a "high mountain, with three little rising hills on the top of it, wherefore it is called the *Tramount*." This word now appears in the form of Tremont. His specimen of the Massachusetts' Indian language is the earliest to be found; the following are a few of the words:— abamocho, the devil; aunum, a dog; cowims, sleeps; cossaquot, bow and arrows; cone, the sun; coepot, ice; eat chumnis, Indian corn; hoc, the body; hub hub hub, come come come; matchet, it is naught; mattamoi, to die; matta, no; mawcus sinnus, a pair of shoes; maw paw, it snows; matchet wequon, very blunt; nuncompees, a boy; nick-squaw, a maid; nippe, water; nasampe, pottage; netop, a friend; ottucke, a deer; occone, a deer skin; ottommaocke, tobacco; ontoquos, a wolf; pow wow, a conjurer; pappouse, a child; picke, a pipe; papowne, winter; pequas, a fox; pesisu, a little man; sagamore, a king; sachem, a king; sannup, a man; squaw, a woman; suckis snacke, a clam; sequan, the summer; tokucke, a hatchet; wam-

pompeage, Indian money; winnet, very good; wigwam, a house; wawpatucke, a goose; wompey, white; squi, red; as cos coi, green.

WOOD, James, governor of Virginia, was a distinguished general officer in the revolutionary army. He was chosen governor in 1796 and was succeeded by Mr. Monroe in 1799. He died in June 1813.

WOOD, John, a native of Scotland, in 1806, edited a paper, the *Western world*, in Ky., and in 1817 a paper, the *Atlantic world*, at Washington. In his last years he resided at Richmond, Va. and was employed in drawing maps of the counties. He died in May 1822. He published a history of Switzerland and of the Swiss revolution; history of the administration of J. Adams;—a statement of the sources &c. of the above, 1802; exposition of the Clintonian faction, 1802; a new theory of the diurnal motion of the earth, 1809.

WOODBIDGE, John, first minister of Andover, Mass., the son of Rev. John W., was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1613, and, after passing some time at Oxford pursued his studies in private. In 1634 he came to this country with his uncle, Mr. Parker. He was ordained at Andover Sept. 16, 1644; but upon the invitation of his friends in England he returned to them in 1647. Being ejected in 1662, he again sought a retreat in America, and became an assistant to Mr. Parker. After his dismissal on account of his views of church discipline, he was a magistrate of the colony. He died March 17, 1695, aged 81. His wife was a daughter of gov. T. Dudley. His son, Benjamin, minister of Bristol and in 1688 of Kittery, who died at Medford Jan. 15, 1710, wrote the ingenious lines for the tomb of Mr. Cotton, found in Mather's *Magnalia*, III. 31. His son, John, the minister of Wethersfield, died in 1690; and his descendants, ministers, were John of West Springfield, who died in 1718, and John of South Hadley, who died Sept. 10, 1783, aged 79. The grandson of the last, making the tenth John W.

the ministry of this family, is J. Woodbridge, D. D., of New York.—*Mather's mag.* II. 219.

WOODBIDGE, Benjamin, D. D., the first graduate of Harvard college, the brother of the preceding, was born in 1622, and graduated in 1642. On his return to England he succeeded Dr. Twiss at Newbury, where he gained a high reputation as a scholar, a preacher, a casuist, and a Christian. After he was ejected in 1662 he continued to preach privately. He died at Inglefield in Berks Nov. 1, 1684, aged 62. He published a sermon of justification by faith, 1653; the method of grace in the justification of sinners, church members set in joint, against lay preachers, 1656. He also published a work written by Mr. Noyes, entitled, *Moses and Aaron, or the rights of church and state*, containing two disputations, 1661.

WOODBIDGE, Timothy, minister of Hartford, Conn., son of Rev. John W. of Andover, was graduated at Harvard college in 1675, and was ordained Nov. 19, 1685. His predecessors were Hooker, Stone, and Haynes; his successors Wadsworth, Dorr, Strong, and Hawes. He introduced in Connecticut in 1696 the practice of baptizing the children of those, who owned the covenant without being received into full communion. He died April 30, 1732, aged nearly 80. He was tall and of a majestic aspect. For his useful labors, and Christian zeal, and exemplary virtues he was one of the most distinguished men of his day. He published an election sermon, 1727. He was no mean poet. To C. Mather, on his *Magnalia*, he wrote,—

“Great your attempt. No doubt some sacred spy,
That ligger in your sacred cell did lie,
Nurs'd your first thoughts with gentle beams of
light,
And taught your hands things past to bring to
sight:
Thus led by secret, sweetest influence,
You make returns to God's good providence;
Recording how that mighty hand was nigh
'To trace out paths, not known to mortal eye,
'To those brave men, that to this land came o'er,
And plac'd them safe on the Atlantic shore,—

And gave them room to spread, and bless'd their root,
Whence, hung with fruit, now many branches shoot."

WOODFORD, William, general, a soldier of the revolution, had the rank of colonel, when he repulsed an attack made on him by a party of royalists, near great bridge, Williamsburg, Virginia, Dec. 15, 1776. He was behind a breast-work; it was "a Bunker hill affair in miniature." He served in New Jersey in June 1778, having then the rank of general. He died in Virginia in 1792.

WOODHOUSE, James, M. D., professor of chemistry in the college of Philadelphia, the son of a bookseller, was born in Philadelphia Nov. 17, 1770. In 1791 he served as a surgeon in the army of St. Clair. In 1795 he was chosen professor. For his improvement in science he visited England and France in 1802. He died of the apoplexy June 4, 1809, aged 38. He published an inaugural dissertation on the chemical and medical properties of the persimmon tree, and the analysis of astringent vegetables, 1792; the young chemist's pocket companion, 1797; an answer to Dr. Priestley's considerations on the doctrine of phlogiston and the decomposition of water; an edition of Chaptal's chemistry with notes 2 vols. 8vo. 1807.

WOODWARD, Bezaleel, first professor of mathematics at Dartmouth college, was born at Lebanon, Conn., in 1745; graduated at Yale college in 1764; and after being a preacher, was appointed in 1782 professor, in which capacity he was highly respected. He died Aug. 25, 1804, aged 59. His wife was a daughter of Dr. E. Wheelock. His son, Wm. H. W., chief justice of the court of common pleas, died at Hanover Aug. 9, 1818, aged 44. His son, Henry W., is a missionary at Ceylon.

WOOLMAN, John, a writer against slavery, a descendant of J. W., a settler of Burlington, N. J., in 1680, was born in 1720. He was a preacher among the quakers and a co-adjutor of Anthony Benezet in his labors for the freedom of

the blacks. He was the grandson of Henry Burr of New Jersey, who at his death in 1742 bequeathed liberty to all his slaves,—supposed to be the first instance of emancipation: Peter White, the son in law to Burr, also bequeathed freedom to his slaves. These examples had their influence on Woolman, who visited Maryland about 1757 in order to discuss the affair of "slave keeping," and who wrote earnestly upon the subject. On a visit to England he died in 1772. He was a man of great industry, self denial and benevolence. His works were published, 1774; 5th ed. Phil. 1818.

WOOLSEY, Melancthon Lloyd, general a soldier of the revolution, was born on L. Island about 1757. He was a field officer at the age of 22, and rendered important services on the northern frontier. After the war he resided at Plattsburg. While on a journey to visit his son, commodore W. at Sackett's Harbor, he was taken sick, and died at Trenton, N. Y., June 29, 1819, aged 62.

WOOLWORTH, Aaron, D. D., minister of Bridgehampton, L. I., was graduated at Yale college in 1784; was ordained in 1786; and died April 2, 1821, aged 58. His wife was a daughter, of Rev. Dr. Buell, he left 5 children. He was a distinguished and useful minister.

WOOSTER, David, major general in the revolutionary war, was born at Stratford in 1711, and was graduated at Yale college in 1738. At the commencement of the war with Great Britain he was appointed to the chief command of the troops in the service of Connecticut, and made a brigadier general in the continental service; but this commission he afterwards resigned. In 1776 he was appointed the first major general of the militia of his native state. While opposing a detachment of British troops, whose object was to destroy the public stores at Danbury, he was mortally wounded at Ridgfield April 27, 1777, and died May 2d.

WORCESTER, Samuel, D. D., first Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for foreign missions, a de-

scendant of Thomas W., minister of Salisbury, N. H., in 1639, was born in Hollis, N. H., Nov. 1, 1771; was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1795; and ordained at Fitchburg, Mass., Sept. 27, 1797. April 20, 1803 he was installed the pastor of the tabernacle church in Salem. At the institution of the foreign mission society in 1810 he was chosen Recording secretary, and upon him devolved the chief care and labor of the society. In 1817, when Mr. Cornelius was settled as his colleague, he was allowed to devote three quarters of his time to the missionary cause. In 1820 in a state of feeble health he visited the missionary stations at the south. From New Orleans he proceeded to Mayhew, and thence May 25th to Brainerd, a missionary station among the Cherokees, dearer to him than any city or mansion on the earth, where he died June 7, 1821, aged 49. His son, Samuel M. W., is professor of rhetoric at Amherst college. His body rests in the territory of the Cherokees. The body of his nephew, Samuel A. Worcester, for preaching the gospel to the same Indians in disregard of the unconstitutional laws of Georgia, is now shut up among convicts in the prison house of the Georgians, and there held, in defiance of the supreme court of the U. S. Dr. W. was a bright example of pastoral faithfulness and of habitual, fervent piety. During his ministry in Salem 235 were added to the church. He attended more than 80 ecclesiastical councils. He was humble, benevolent, and disinterested. He died a poor man; but he left his family what is more valuable than riches,—the benefit of his eminently holy character and of his instructions and prayers. Multitudes in this world of selfishness toil only for themselves; he toiled incessantly for the good of others and for the kingdom of Jesus Christ. He was conspicuous for a cool, sound judgment; was distinguished as a writer; and enjoyed in a high degree the confidence of the churches. His wisdom and talents are seen in the 10 first annual reports of the Board, of which

he was the Secretary. Mr. Evarts was his first successor as secretary; and then for a short time Mr. Cornelius, his former colleague at Salem. He published sermons on future punishment, 1800; 2 discourses on the perpetuity of the covenant with Abraham, 8vo. 1805; letters to T. Baldwin, 1807; on the death of Eleanor Emerson, 1808; of R. Anderson, 1814; before the M. missionary society, 1809; God a rewarder; at the installation of E. D. Griffin, 1811; at the ordination of E. L. Parker, 1810; of the missionaries, Newell, Judson, Nott, Hall, and Rice, 1812; of 6 missionaries, 1815; of W. Cogswell, 1815; fast sermons on the war, 1812; before the foreign mission soc. of Salem, 1813; 3 separate letters to W. E. Channing, on unitarianism, 1815; Christian psalmody, 1815; before the A. education society, on true liberality, at the first anniversary, 1816; the Drunkard a destroyer, 1817; 10 Reports of the A. foreign mission society, from 1811 to 1820.

WORTHINGTON, John, L. L. D., an eminent lawyer, was graduated at Yale college in 1740. In 1774 he was a member of the legislature of Massachusetts, and opposed the measures of the friends of liberty. His name was in the same year included in the list of the mandamus councillors, but he declined the appointment. He died at Springfield in April 1800, aged 81. Mr. Ames married his daughter.

WORUMBO, or Waryumbee, sachem of the Ameriscoggan Indians, had a fort on the Ameriscoggan, or, as it is now called, Androsoggan river, which in his absence was captured by Church in 1690. About the 9th or 10th of Sept. major Church sailed from Portsmouth with 300 soldiers. In a few days he arrived at Maquonit, and proceeded to Pejepscott fort in Brunswick, and thence marched up the river about 40 miles, according to Mather, and Sunday, Sept. 14, captured the Indian fort, making prisoners of one man and the wives and children of Worumbo and Hawkins. The prisoners were afterwards released at Wells on the

appearance of the chiefs with a flag of truce and their engagement to live in peace, with the delivery of many prisoners. From Church's account of the expedition it is uncertain, whether the Indian fort was at Lewiston, Jay, or Rumford, at each of which places are falls, at the distances of 20, 45, and 60 miles from Pejepscoot. He says, that the Indians ran down from the fort to the river and ran in under the sheet of water at the falls. At Rumford upper falls, for there are three pitches, the water shoots over in a manner, which would allow of passing under it. The falls, three miles below Jay point, called Rockamecko, do not answer this description, nor do those at Lewiston. Yet the distance of 60 miles seems a long march with 300 men into the wilderness. With boats or canoes he could not have been supplied. July 7, 1684 Warrumbee, with 5 other sagamores, namely, Darumkine, Wihikermett, Wedon Domhegon, Nehonongassett, and Numbanewett, gave a deed of land to Richard Wharton of Boston, which was the foundation of the claim of the Pejepscoot proprietors. The contract was made at Pejepscoot or Pejepscook, as the Indians called the falls at Brunswick, & the territory granted was to extend from five miles above "the upper part of the Androscoggan uppermost falls" in a north east line to the Kennebec, and four miles westward of the falls and thence "down to Maquoit." The point of legal controversy was what was intended by the "uppermost falls" of Androscoggan. The court has settled, that it means Lewiston falls, 20 miles above Brunswick; yet from reading Warrumbee's deed, the first book of records of the Pejepscoot proprietors, and other papers it seems clear, that Brunswick upper falls were intended. A N. E. line from Lewiston would strike the Kennebec at Norridgewock or Waterville, and confer an immense territory, to which these Indians had no pretensions, and interfere with the Kennebec company. Besides, the falls at Lewiston are the middle falls of the river, and those at Rumford forty miles distant, are the up-

permost. In one place the deed speaks of "the uppermost part of Androscoggan falls," as though the falls extended some distance in the river, which is not the case with the the single fall at Lewiston, but which answers to the three falls of Brunswick, separated many rods from each other. This deed professes to confirm a previous grant of land, with the same western boundary, to Thomas Purchase, and his house is described as being near the centre of the territory; as he lived between Brunswick and Bath, his house would be far from the centre, if the line was 4 miles west of Lewiston. The deposition of Peripole, an Indian, in 1793, that the river at Brunswick and for some miles above was called by the Indians Pejepscook, and not Androscoggan, is confuted by a deed in 1639 of T. Purchase, whose land is described as lying "at Pejepscoot upon both sides of the river of Androscoggan," and by a deed of J. Blancy in 1683, whose lands are described as lying between "the river of Kennebec, *Ambroscoggan*, and Casco bay." The proprietors in 1715 describe Brunswick as on the Androscoggan river. Tho. Johnston's old map, founded on previous surveys and on a plan in 1719 made by Jos. Heath, a surveyor of the Pejepscoot company, five years only after their purchase, exhibits distinctly by a double line their western boundary 4 miles from Brunswick falls. On the whole it seems evident, that Warrumbee intended Brunswick falls as one of the boundaries in his deed. But even the poor remnant of his tribe have disappeared from Rockamecko point in Jay and from Pennicook in Rumford, and their whole territory has fallen into the hands of the whites. Is there not a debt of justice due to the few Indians, who yet remain in the United States?

WRAGG, William, a lawyer of S. Carolina, was born in 1714, and was educated and studied law in England. After his return to this country he was for many years a member of the assembly, and in 1753 a member of the council. He declined in 1769 the appointment of chief

justice for a most honorable reason, to prevent a suspicion, that his political course was influenced by the hope of office. In the revolution his sense of duty restrained him from espousing the cause of independence. Leaving his country he embarked for England, and was shipwrecked on the coast of Holland and lost in Sept. 1777; his infant son was saved. A monument to his memory in Westminster abbey exhibits the melancholy scene of his last moments. He was a man of talents, and eloquence, and many virtues. He published Reasons for not concurring in the non importation resolution, 1769.

WRIGHT, Nathaniel H., a poet, was born in Concord, Mass. in 1787, and educated as a printer in Boston, where he edited the Kaleidoscope, and died May 13, 1824, aged 37. He published the fall of Palmyra, a poem; Boston, or a touch at the times, a small pamphlet.

WYLLIS, George, governor of Connecticut in 1642, came from England to Hartford in 1638 and died in March 1644. He was eminently pious, and from regard to the purity of divine worship left a fine estate in the county of Warwick and encountered the hardships of a wilderness. His descendants are distinguished in the civil history of Connecticut. His son, Samuel, died May 30, 1709; the charter in the time of Andros was concealed in a hollow oak, standing in front of his house, called *charter-oak*. Hezekiah, the son of Samuel, was secretary, and died in 1794. George, the son of Hezekiah, died Apr. 24, 1796, aged 85, being annually chosen secretary 61 years till his death. Samuel, the son of George, died June 9, 1823, aged 55. He also was secretary from 1796 to 1809,—the family holding the office 98 successive years. He was besides, in the rank of colonel, a soldier of the revolution, and maj. gen. of the militia. Col. Hezekiah W. died in April 1827, aged 80.

WYNNE, J. H., published a General History of the British Empire in America, 2 vols. 8vo. 1770.

WYTHE, George, chancellor of Vir-

ginia, and a distinguished friend of his country, was born in the county of Elizabeth city in 1726. His father was a respectable farmer, and his mother was a woman of uncommon knowledge and strength of mind. She taught the Latin language, with which she was intimately acquainted, and which she spoke fluently, to her son; but his education was in other respects very much neglected. His parents having died before he attained the age of twenty one years, like many unthinking youths he commenced a career of dissipation and intemperance, and did not disengage himself from it before he reached the age of thirty. He then bitterly lamented the loss of those 9 years of his life, and of the learning, which during that period he might have acquired. But never did any man more effectually redeem his time. From the moment, when he resolved on reformation, he devoted himself most intensely to his studies. Without the assistance of any instructor he acquired an accurate knowledge of the Greek, and he read the best authors in that as well as in the Latin language. He made himself also a profound lawyer, becoming perfectly versed in the civil and common law, and in the statutes of Great Britain and Virginia. The wild and thoughtless youth was now converted into a sedate and prudent man, delighting entirely in literary pursuits. When the time arrived, which heaven had destined for the separation of the wide, confederated republic of America from the dominion of Great Britain, he was one of the instruments in the hand of providence for accomplishing that great work. He took a decided part in the very first movements of opposition. Not content merely to fall in with the wishes of his fellow citizens, he assisted in persuading them not to submit to British tyranny. With his pupil and friend Thomas Jefferson, he roused the people to resistance. As the controversy grew warm, his zeal became proportionably fervent. Before the war commenced, he was elected a member of the Virginia assembly. After having been for some

time speaker of the house of burgesses, he was sent by the members of that body as one of their delegates to the congress, which assembled May 18, 1775, and did not separate until it had declared the independence of America. In that most enlightened and patriotic assembly he possessed no small share of influence. He was one of those, who signed the memorable declaration, by which the heroic legislators of this country pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor" to maintain and defend its violated rights. By a resolution of the general assembly of Virginia, dated Nov. 5, 1776, he and Jefferson, Pendleton, Mason, and T. L. Lee were appointed a committee to revise the laws of the commonwealth. This was a work of very great labor and difficulty. The three first prosecuted their task with indefatigable activity and zeal, and June 18, 1779 made a report of 126 bills, which they had prepared. This report showed an intimate knowledge of the great principles of legislation, and reflected the highest honor upon those, who formed it. The people of Virginia are indebted to it for almost all the best parts of their present code of laws. Among the changes, then made in the monarchical system of jurisprudence, which had been in force, the most important were effected by the act abolishing the right of primogeniture, & directing the real estate of persons dying intestate to be equally divided among their children, or other relations; by the act for regulating conveyances, which converted all estates in tail into fees simple, and thus destroyed one of the supports of the proud and overbearing distinctions of particular families; and finally by the act for the establishment of religious freedom.

After finishing the task of new modeling the laws, he was employed to carry them into effect according to their true intent and spirit by being placed in the difficult office of judge of a court of equity. He was appointed one of the three judges of the high court of chancery, and afterwards sole chancellor of Virginia,

in which station he continued until the day of his death, during a period of more than twenty years. His extraordinary disinterestedness and patriotism were now most conspicuously displayed. Although the salary, allowed him by the commonwealth, was extremely scanty, yet he contentedly lived upon it even in the expensive city of Richmond, and devoted his whole time to the service of his country. With that contempt of wealth, which so remarkably distinguished him from other men, he made a present of one half of his land in Elizabeth city to his nephew, and the purchase money of the remainder, which he sold, was not paid him for many years. While he resided in Williamsburgh he accepted the professorship of law in the college of William and Mary, but resigned it when his duties as a chancellor required his removal to Richmond. His resources were therefore small; yet with his liberal and charitable disposition he continued, by means of that little, to do much good, and always to preserve his independence. This he accomplished by temperance and economy.

He was a member of the Virginia convention, which in June 1788 considered the proposed constitution of the United States. During the debates he acted for the most part as chairman. Being convinced, that the confederation was defective in the energy, necessary to preserve the union and liberty of America, this venerable patriot, then beginning to bow under the weight of years, rose in the convention, and exerted his voice, almost too feeble to be heard, in contending for a system, on the acceptance of which he conceived the happiness of his country to depend. He was ever attached to the constitution, on account of the principles of freedom and justice, which it contained; and in every change of affairs he was steady in supporting the rights of man. His political opinions were always firmly republican. Though in 1798 and 1799 he was opposed to the measures, which were adopted in the administration of president Adams, and reproached the alien and se-

dition laws, and the raising of the army ; yet he never yielded a moment to the rancor of party spirit, nor permitted the difference of opinion to interfere with his private friendships. He presided twice successively in the college of electors in Virginia, and twice voted for a president, whose political principles coincided with his own. After a short but very excruciating sickness he died June 8, 1806, aged 80. It was supposed, that he was poisoned ; but the person suspected was acquitted by a jury of his countrymen. By his last will and testament he bequeathed his valuable library and philosophical apparatus to his friend Mr. Jefferson, and distributed the remainder of his little property among the grand children of his sister, and the slaves, whom he had set free.

YALE, Elihu, the principal benefactor of Yale college, was born at New Haven in 1648, and at the age of ten years went to England, & about the year 1678 to the East Indies, where he acquired a large estate, was made gov. of fort St. George, and married an Indian lady of fortune. After his return to London he was chosen governor of the East India company, and made those donations to the college in his native town, which induced the trustees to bestow on it the name of Yale. He died in Wales July 8, 1721.

YATES, Robert, chief justice of N. York, was born at Schenectady in Jan. 1738, and became eminent as a lawyer in Albany. In 1776 and 1777 he was chairman of the committee for military operations. Under the constitution of the state, which he assisted in framing in 1777, he was appointed a judge of the supreme court. He was chief justice from 1790 till 1798. Of the convention, which formed the federal constitution, he was a member. He died Sept. 9, 1801. For his many virtues he was esteemed, and respected as an upright, learned judge, and an accomplished scholar.

YEATES, Jasper, judge, a patriot of the revolution, was a member of Lancaster county committee of correspondence, Penns., in 1774, and of the convention, which ratified the constitution of the

United States in 1788. He was a judge of the supreme court of Penns., from 1791 till his death at Lancaster, March 14, 1817. He was a man of sound judgment and great industry and faithfulness in his office. He published Reports of cases in the supreme court of Penns., 1817.

YOUNGMAN, John George, a Moravian missionary, was first employed among the Mohegans in Connecticut, and afterwards among the Delawares on the Susquehannah and in the western country. He died at Bethlehem in July 1808, aged 87.

YOUNGS, John, the first minister in Southhold, L. I., had been a minister in Hingham, England, but came to this country with a part of his church in 1640 and in Oct. commenced the settlement of S. He died in 1672, aged 73. His son, John, colonel and sheriff of the county, died in 1688, aged 74. His brother, Benjamin, and others of the name were judges of the common pleas.

ZEISBERGER, David, a Moravian missionary among the Indians of N. America, was a native of Moravia, in Germany, whence his parents emigrated to Hernhut in Upper Lusatia for the sake of religious liberty. He was born in 1721. In 1738 he came to Georgia, where some of his brethren had begun a settlement, that they might preach the gospel to the Creeks. Thence he removed to Pennsylvania, and assisted in the commencement of the settlements of Bethlehem and Nazareth. From 1746 he was for 62 years a missionary among the Indians. Perhaps no man ever preached the gospel so long among them, and amidst so many trials and hardships. He was one of the oldest white settlers in the state of Ohio. In the last 40 years of his life he only paid two visits to his friends in the Atlantic states. His last journey to Bethlehem was in 1791. He died at Goshen, on the river Muskingum, in Ohio, Nov. 17, 1809, aged 87. He was a man of small stature, with a cheerful countenance, of a cool, intrepid spirit, with a good understanding and sound

judgment. His portrait is prefixed to Heckewelder's Narrative. Amidst all his privations and dangers he was never known to complain, nor ever regretted, that he had engaged in the cause of the Redeemer. He would never consent to receive a salary, although he deemed it proper for some missionaries. He trusted in his Lord for the necessaries of life, and he looked to the future world for his reward. Free from selfishness, a spirit of universal love filled his bosom. A more perfect character has seldom been exhibited on the earth.

It is a melancholy fact, that he suffered more from white men, called Christians, by reason of their selfishness, and depravity, and hostility to the gospel, than from the Indians. In 1745, on his journey towards the five nations, he was arrested at Albany with Mr. Post, and after much abuse imprisoned 7 weeks in the city of New York. At last he was declared innocent of any treasonable views, and was liberated. At one time a plot was laid by one Girty, an English agent or trader at Sandusky, to procure his scalp, and nearly succeeded.

In March 1782 between 90 and 100 of the Christian Indians at Gnadenhutzen on the Muskingum were massacred by a party of whites from the settlements on the Ohio. The immediate cause of this massacre was the murder of a woman and child by some Sandusky warriors, in which however it is incredible, that the whites could have thought the Christian Indians were implicated. The party found the Indians at work in a corn field, and hailed them as friends, and offered to protect them from their enemies, and even called them "good Christians." When they were secured it was told them, that they must die. Begging for a short delay, that they might prepare for death, they fell on their knees, and prayed to their God and Savior and sang his praises, and then kissed each other with a flood of tears mingled with lofty Christian hope. Some of the party remonstrated against what was proposed, but it, being in vain, they withdrew to a distance, wringing

their hands, saying, they were innocent of the blood, which was to be shed. Then one of the white monsters began the work of death. Seizing a cooper's mallet, he knocked in the head 14 unresisting victims one after another, & then handed the instrument to a brother monster, saying, 'I think I have done pretty well!' More than 90 men, women, and children were killed and scalped, when the murderers, having set fire to the houses, and scalped their victims, went off shouting and yelling. Such a foul and horrible deed cannot be found in the page of history. The object was the plunder of 80 horses, of furs, and other property of these peaceable Indians. Of these victims 62 were grown persons, one third of whom were women; 34 were children. Two of them had been members of David Brainerd's church in New Jersey.—The leader of this horrible party had the name of *Williamson*. Two months afterwards he attacked the warrior Indians at Sandusky and was defeated. Col. Crawford was taken prisoner, and the savages, in retaliation, tied him to a stake and put him to death by various tortures; under which he was tauntingly asked, how he felt, and whether they did as well to him, as he had done to the believing Indians? They added, "we have to learn barbarities of you white people!"

Had the back settlers of our country participated in the benevolent spirit of the Moravians, the benefit to the Indians would have been incalculable. Amidst all obstacles the brethren, in the days of Mr. Zeisberger, instructed and baptized about 1500 of the Indians. The calm death of those, who were murdered at Muskingum, is a delightful proof of the influence of the gospel on men, concerning whom it is sometimes said, they cannot be made Christians.

In the evening of his days, as the faculties of Mr. Z. began to fail him, his desire to depart and to be with Christ continually increased. Yet was he patient and resigned. His last words were, "Lord Jesus, I pray thee come, and take my spirit to thyself."—"Thou hast never yet for-

saken me, in my trial: thou wilt not forsake me now."

He made himself acquainted with two languages, the Onondago (an idiom of the Six nations) and the Delaware. About 1768 he wrote two Grammars of the Onondago, in English and German, and a Dictionary, German and Indian, of more than 1700 pages. In the Lenape, or language of the Delaware, he published a Spelling book, first in 1776, and an enlarged edition in 1806; also Sermons to children, and an Hymn book of 360 pages, containing upwards of 500 hymns, translated partly from German and partly from English. He left in manuscript a grammar in German of the Delaware language, which has been translated by Mr. Du Ponceau; also a Harmony of the four gospels, translated into Delaware. It is believed, that the last has been published by the female Missionary society of Bethlehem.—*Amer. Reg. v. ; Heckewelder's narrative.*

ZENGER, John Peter, a printer in New York, came from Germany, and established a press in 1726. In 1733 he established the Weekly Journal. In consequence of some strictures in that paper on gov. Crosby and the council, he was imprisoned by a warrant from the governor and council in Dec. 1734 and kept in close confinement 35 weeks. Andrew Hamilton, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, though aged and infirm, repaired to N. York to defend him at his trial. Prosecuted for publishing a false libel on the governor, Mr. H. admitted the publication but insisted, that the writing was not false. The court would not allow the witnesses of the truth to be examined; would not allow the jury to judge of the law as well as of the fact; yet the jury, notwithstanding the direction of the bench, brought in a verdict of *not guilty*. Afterward in England Mr. Owen, prosecuted by desire of the commons, was in like manner acquitted. This precedent had its weight in the trials relating to the writings of Junius. It is to America and to Andrew Hamilton, that the principle may be traced, that the jury have a right

to examine the truth of the alleged libel and the motives of the writer. The common council of N. Y. presented Mr. H. the freedom of their corporation in a gold box. Zenger died in 1746; his widow, Catharine, and his son, John, continued the paper.—A narration of his trial was published at Boston; also at London, with the trial of Wm. Owen, 8vo. 1765.—*Holmes, ii. 5 ; Thomas, ii. 95.*

ZINZENDORF, Nicholas Louis, count, the founder of the sect of the Moravians, was born at Dresden in May, 1700. He studied at Halle and Utrecht. About the year 1721 he purchased the lordship of Bertholdsdorf in Lusatia. Some poor Christians, the followers of John Huss, obtained leave in 1722 to settle on his estate. They soon made converts. Such was the origin of the village of Hernhut. From this period count Z. devoted himself to the business of instructing his fellow men by his writings and by preaching. He travelled through Germany, and in Denmark became acquainted with the Danish missions in the East Indies and Greenland. About 1732 he engaged earnestly in the promotion of missions by his Moravian brethren, whose numbers at Hernhut were then about 500. So successful were these missions, that in a few years 4000 negroes were baptized in the W. Indies, and the converts in Greenland amounted to 784. In 1737 he visited London, and in 1741 came to America, and preached at Germantown and Bethlehem. Feb. 11, 1742 he ordained at Oly in Penns., the missionaries, Rauch and Buettner, and Rauch baptized 3 Indians from Shekomeco, east of the Hudson, "the firstlings of the Indians." He soon with his daughter, Benigna, and several brethren and sisters, visited various tribes of Indians. At Shekomeco he established the first Indian Moravian congregation in N. America. In 1743 he returned to Europe. He died at Hernhut in 1760, and his coffin was carried to the grave by 32 preachers and missionaries, whom he had reared,

and some of whom had toiled in Holland, England, Ireland, North America, and Greenland. What monarch was ever honored by a funeral like this? The sect, established by Z., boasts not of great orators and learned theologians; indeed it boasts of nothing; but no sect has been more deeply imbued with the meek and benevolent spirit of the gospel or manifested more of a noble missionary zeal.

ZUBLY, John Joachim, D. D., first minister of the presbyterian church in Savannah, came from St. Gall in Switzerland, and took the charge of this church in 1760. He preached to an English and German congregation, and sometimes also he preached in French. He was a member of the provincial congress in

1775, but, as he differed in opinion from his fellow citizens with respect to the independence of the U. S., he incurred their displeasure, and his subsequent days were embittered. He died at Savannah in July, 1781. He was a man of great learning, of a vigorous and penetrating mind, and of a heart moulded into the Christian spirit. He published a sermon on the value of that faith, without which it is impossible to please God, 1772; a sermon on the death of J. Osgood of Midway, 1773; the law of liberty, a sermon on American affairs at the opening of the provincial congress of Georgia, with an appendix, giving an account of the struggle of Switzerland to recover liberty, 1775.—*Georgia analyt. repos.* i. 49; *Gordon*, ii. 75.

ERRATA.

- Page 49 col. 1 line 30 for 5 or 6 years. read one year.
 96 - 1 -- 19 for tribes read bribes.
 155 - 2 -- 12 lines from bott. for 1757, read 1657.
 156 - 1 -- 8 for 1672, read 1662.
 203 - 1 -- 34 for 47, read 38.
 297 - 2 -- 22 erase the word bears.
 320 - 1 -- 23 for 1815 aged 81, read 1820 aged 85.
 349 - 2 -- 23 for 1776, read 1576.
 425 - 1 -- 25 for Graham, read Granger.
 473 - 1 - 4 for 1778, read 1758.
 485 - 2 -- 16 for Hall, read Jackson.
 496 - 1 -- 12 from bott. for 1682, read 1672.
 595 - 2 -- 19 for state, read treasury.
 603 - 2 - 26 for 1713, read 1813.
 773 Add to the account of James Wilkinson—He published
 "Memoirs of my own times, 3 vols. 8vo. 1816."

