

# Cornell University Library

The original of this book is in  
the Cornell University Library.

There are no known copyright restrictions in  
the United States on the use of the text.

<http://www.archive.org/details/cu31924092234321>

CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY



3 1924 092 234 321









ENCYCLOPÆDIA

OF

CONTEMPORARY BIOGRAPHY

OF

NEW YORK.

VOL. I.

---

ILLUSTRATED WITH PORTRAITS ON STEEL.

---

NEW YORK:  
ATLANTIC PUBLISHING AND ENGRAVING COMPANY.

1878.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1877, by  
THE ATLANTIC PUBLISHING AND ENGRAVING COMPANY,  
In the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

## P R E F A C E .

---

IN the preparation of this volume, the editors and publishers have aimed to assemble, in permanent and attractive form, correct life sketches of citizens of the State, who are, or have been, conspicuous in official or civil station, illustrated in many cases by reliable portraiture. The value of such a work will be readily recognized, when it is remembered that, apart from its high standard of literary and artistic excellence, it is intended to contain such a collection (comprising, perhaps, several volumes) of thorough and authentic sketches of Contemporary Biography, as will assure to the readers of the present and the future, a full treasury of reference and information.

The selection of subjects has been determined by the personal worthiness of the individual career, honestly adhering to the truth that success does not of itself make a life exemplary.

New York is very rich in the achievements of her sons, whether as Legislators, Jurists, Divines, Physicians, Financiers, Merchants, Manufacturers, or Engineers, and it is the purpose of this series to include such representative men, in whatever vocation, who have contributed to the establishment of a state polity, and an industrial, commercial and social development, unsurpassed in the world.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1878.



# CONTENTS.

PAGE.		PAGE.	
ADAMS, CHARLES H.....	208	COVERT, JAMES W.....	115
AGNEW, CORNELIUS R.....	362	COWEN, ESEK.....	153
ALVOED, THOMAS G.....	307	COXE, SAMUEL HANSON.....	247
ARMOR, SAMUEL G.....	299	CRANE, JAMES.....	278
ASTOE, WILLIAM B.....	401	CRISPELL, A.....	192
AYRES, DANIEL.....	297	CROWELL, STEPHEN.....	212
BAOON, WILLIAM J.....	247	CURTIS, GEORGE WILLIAM.....	402
BAKER, BENJAMIN N.....	174	CUYLER, THEODORE L.....	300
BALOH, LEWIS.....	302		
BARKER, FORDYOE.....	84	DAVY, JOHN M.....	263
BARNES, DEMAS.....	297	DEAN, HENRY WALTER.....	264
BARRON, JOHN C.....	321	DECKER, GEORGE H.....	190
BARRON, THOMAS.....	319	DEEMS, CHARLES F.....	318
BEACH, BLOOMFIELD J.....	251	DE GARMO, JAMES M.....	174
BEACH, EUGENE.....	202	DE PEYSTER, FREDERIC.....	393
BEADLE, EDWAED L.....	186	DE PEYSTER, JOHN WATTS.....	399
BEECHER, HENRY WARD.....	32	DE WITT, THOMAS.....	38
BIGELOW, JOHN.....	373	DEYO, NATHANIEL.....	182
BLISS, ARCHIBALD M.....	116	DIDAMA, HENRY D.....	259
BONNER, ROBERT.....	42	DIX, JOHN A.....	35
BONTECOU, REED B.....	235	DIX, MORGAN.....	51
BRIGGS, LANSINGH.....	249	DORRANCE, WILLIAM H.....	315
BROWN, CHARLES F.....	210	DORSHEIMER, WILLIAM.....	279
BROWN, HENRY KIRKE.....	180	DRAKE, CHARLES.....	189
BROWN, JOHN W.....	209	DRAPER, WILLIAM H.....	119
BRYANT, WILLIAM CULLEN.....	9	DUDLEY, WILLIAM H.....	173
BUCK, GURDON.....	47	DUNLAP, JOSEPH P.....	261
BUDD, CHARLES A.....	90	DURYEA, JOSEPH T.....	294
BUELL, DAVID, JR.....	171	DWIGHT, CHARLES C.....	249
BUELL, JAMES.....	58		
BUMSTEAD, FREEMAN J.....	71	EAGER, WILLIAM B.....	233
BUSHNELL, BENJAMIN E.....	233	EARL, ROBERT.....	236
BYRNE, JOHN.....	323	EDSON, FRANKLIN.....	138
		EGBERTS, EGBERT.....	273
CAMPBELL, SAMUEL.....	341	ELY, SMITH.....	180
CARE, JOSEPH B.....	268	ELY, WILLIAM W.....	262
CARROLL, J. HALSTED.....	265	EMMET, THOMAS ADDIS.....	79
CARTER, NORRIS M.....	186	EVARTS, WILLIAM M.....	31
CASSEDY, ABRAM S.....	184	EVERETT, HARVEY.....	190
CHAPMAN, EDWIN N.....	128		
CHURCH, SAMUEL P.....	267	FAXTON, THEODORE S.....	239
CHURCHILL, ALONZO.....	242	FISH, HAMILTON.....	37
CLYMER, MEREDITH.....	91	FLANDRAU, THOMAS M.....	257
COLLINS, ISAAC G.....	177	FLINT, AUSTIN.....	45
CONKLING, FREDERICK A.....	52	FLINT, AUSTIN, JR.....	73
CONKLING, JOHN T.....	129	FOSTER, HENRY A.....	250
CONKLING, ROSCOE.....	382	FOWLER, PHILEMON H.....	241
COREY, CHARLES.....	213	FRANCIS, JOHN M.....	154
CORNING, ERASTUS.....	107	FURSMAN, EDGAR L.....	154

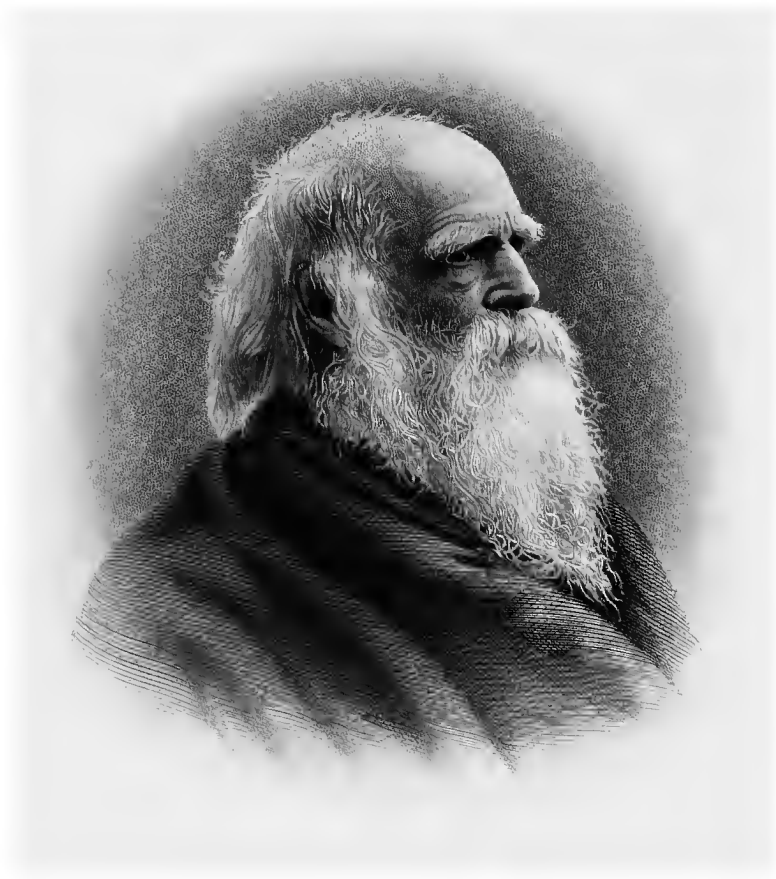


	PAGE.		PAGE.
GALE, E. THOMPSON.....	143	LANING, ALBERT P.....	281
GALLAUDET, THOMAS.....	303	LEAMING, JAMES R.....	334
GAY, CHARLES C. F.....	282	LEAVENWORTH, ELIAS W.....	270
GERARD, JAMES W.....	131	LEWI, JOSEPH.....	160
GERARD, JAMES W., JR.....	132	LINSON, JOHN J.....	175
GILLETTE, ABRAM D.....	210	LITTLE, THERON N.....	191
GILLETTE, WALTER R.....	212	LITTLEJOHN, A. N.....	41
GOULD, WILLIAM B.....	280	LOOMIS, ALFRED L.....	86
GRAHAM, JAMES G.....	181	LOOMIS, ARPHAXED.....	203
GRAVES, EZRA.....	237	LOW, A. A.....	141
GREELEY, HORACE.....	11	LOWELL, ROBERT T. S.....	194
GRISWOLD, JOHN A.....	231		
GUNNING, THOMAS B.....	164	MARCH, ALDEN.....	121
		MARTINDALE, JOHN H.....	339
HALE, MATTHEW.....	294	MASON, THEODORE L.....	170
HALL, BENJAMIN H.....	159	MAXON, GEORGE G.....	196
HALL, CHARLES H.....	326	MCALDER, MICHAEL.....	88
HALL, FITZEDWARD.....	157	MCCLOSKEY, JOHN.....	357
HALLETT, ARNOLD.....	160	MCCROSKERY, JOHN J. S.....	180
HARDIN, GEORGE A.....	305	MCNAUGHTON, JAMES.....	124
HARRIS, HAMILTON.....	149	MERCER, ALFRED.....	308
HARTLEY, ISAAC S.....	243	MERWIN, MILTON H.....	241
HARVEY, ALBERT B.....	188	MILLARD, NELSON.....	260
HAVEN, ERASTUS O.....	305	MILLIGAN, WILLIAM G.....	234
HAZARD, GEORGE S.....	283	MINER, JULIUS F.....	234
HEATH, S. PULVER.....	201	MITCHELL, CHAUNCEY L.....	132
HELM, JAMES I.....	178	MITCHELL, CORNELIUS B.....	315
HELM, WILLIAM H.....	179	MOORE, ABEL B.....	173
HEPWORTH, GEORGE H.....	376	MOORE, DAVID.....	185
HULETT, PIERSON B.....	265	MOORE, EDWARD M.....	264
HUN, EDWARD R.....	275	MOSHER, JACOB S.....	172
HUN, THOMAS.....	274	MURPHY, HENRY C.....	323
HUNT, JAMES G.....	244		
HUNT, WARD.....	381	NILES, WILLIAM W.....	291
HUNTER, JOHN W.....	85	NOTT, ELIPHALET.....	197
HUSTED, JAMES W.....	230	NOXON, JAMES.....	258
HUTOHISON, JOSEPH C.....	127		
		OAKLEY, HENRY A.....	79
JACKSON, SAMUEL W.....	198	ORMISTON, WILLIAM.....	327
JAY, JOHN.....	345	OTIS, FESSENDEN N.....	75
JENKINS, J. FOSTER.....	370		
JERVIS, JOHN B.....	254	PARKER, AMASA J.....	120
JOHNSON, ALEXANDER S.....	240	PARKER, WILLARD.....	375
JOHNSON, D. MINOR K.....	252	PARMENTER, ROSWELL A.....	235
JOHNSON, WILLIAM L.....	202	PAYNE, JOHN C.....	189
JOHNSTON, DAVID J.....	156	PEASE, ROGER W.....	258
JONES, ROBERT O.....	244	PEASLEE, EDMUND R.....	46
		PECK, DARIUS.....	270
KANE, JOHN GRENVILLE.....	316	PECKHAM, RUFUS W.....	139
KERNAN, FRANCIS.....	365	PIERREPONT, EDWARDS.....	69
KING, THOMAS.....	191	PLATT, WILLIAM B.....	175
KITTINGER, MARTIN S.....	280	PORTER, WILFRED W.....	260
KLINE, ADAM W.....	272	POST, ALFRED C.....	87
		POTTER, HORATIO.....	36

	PAGE.		PAGE.
POTTER, PLATT.....	195	SWINBURNE, JOHN.....	136
POWELL, THOMAS.....	372	TALMAGE, T. DEWITT.....	277
PRATT, CALVIN E.....	114	TAYLOR, ISAAC E.....	63
PRATT, DANIEL.....	308	TAYLOR, JAMES W.....	304
PRESCOOT, AMOS H.....	238	TAYLOR, MOSES.....	359
PRIME, S. IRENÆUS.....	41	TAYLOR, WILLIAM M.....	289
PRINCE, L. BRADFORD.....	125	TEN EYOK, JACOB H.....	374
PRUYN, JOHN V. L.....	135	THOMAS, T. GAILLARD.....	49
PUTNAM, ALFRED P.....	133	TIBBITS, WILLIAM B.....	215
RAMSDELL, HOMER.....	371	TILDEN, SAMUEL J.....	16
RAWSON, GEORGE W.....	262	TOWNSEND, HOWARD.....	109
REINFELDER, MAXIMILIAN J.....	179	TOWNSEND, MARTIN I.....	145
ROBERTSON, CHARLES A.....	301	TRACY, BENJAMIN F.....	379
ROBINSON, JOHN C.....	172	TREMAIN, LYMAN.....	293
ROBINSON, LUCIUS.....	34	TUTHILL, ROBERT K.....	187
ROCHESTER, THOMAS F.....	314	TYNG, STEPHEN H.....	94
ROOSA, DANIEL B. ST. JOHN.....	292	TYNG, STEPHEN H., JR.....	288
ROSS, CHARLES N.....	340	UPHAM, GEORGE B.....	176
RUGER, WILLIAM C.....	261	VAN BUREN, WILLIAM H.....	78
SANDERS, JOHN.....	197	VANDERBILT, CORNELIUS.....	403
SANDERS, WALTER T. L.....	198	VANDERPOEL, S. OAKLEY.....	275
SANDS, HENRY BERTON.....	57	VANDERVEER, ALBERT.....	301
SAYRE, LEWIS A.....	286	VAN DEUSEN, EDWIN M.....	247
SCHENCK, NOAH H.....	321	VANVORST, ABRAHAM A.....	192
SCHOONMAKER, AUGUSTUS.....	248	VEDDER, ALEXANDER M.....	193
SCRIBNER, JAMES W.....	177	WALCOTT, BENJAMIN S.....	73
SEYMOUR, DAVID L.....	110	WALLACE, WILLIAM J.....	253
SEYMOUR, HORATIO.....	244	WARD, PETER.....	181
SHAER, JOHN P.....	234	WARD, R. HALSTED.....	152
SHELDON, ALVANUS W.....	155	WARD, SAMUEL B.....	151
SKENE, ALEX J. C.....	299	WARNER, JARED E.....	248
SMITH, CYRUS P.....	161	WARNER, PETER R.....	162
SMITH, GEORGE CLARK.....	189	WARREN, JOSEPH M.....	214
SMITH, GEORGE K.....	325	WEBB, ALEXANDER S.....	344
SMITH, H. LYLE.....	176	WEBB, JAMES WATSON.....	343
SMITH, HENRY.....	150	WEED, SMITH M.....	367
SMITH, JOHN COTTON.....	285	WEIR, ROBERT F.....	148
SPAULDING, E. G.....	309	WEST, M. CALVIN.....	257
SPEIR, S. FLEET.....	130	WESTON, SULLIVAN H.....	317
SPINNER, FRANCIS E.....	342	WHALEY, ALEXANDER.....	252
SPOFFORD, PAUL.....	70	WHALEY, JAMES S.....	253
SPRAGUE, E. CARLETON.....	313	WILKIN, JOHN G.....	184
ST. JOHN, DANIEL B.....	113	WINSLOW, JOHN F.....	206
STEVENS, HALSEY R.....	182	WOLCOTT, SAMUEL G.....	242
STEWART, ALEXANDER T.....	39	WOOD, FERNANDO.....	361
STEWART JOHN.....	202	WOOD, JAMES R.....	329
STORRS, RICHARD S.....	92	WOOD, WALTER A.....	198
STOUGHTON, EDWIN W.....	95	WRIGHT, DANIEL G.....	188
STOUT, A. V.....	377	WRIGHT, JOEL W.....	148
STRANAHAN, J. S. T.....	295	WYCKOFF, CORNELIUS C.....	280
SYMONDS, HENRY CLAY.....	178		
SWIFT, CHARLES W.....	187		







*William Cullen Bryant*







ENCYCLOPÆDIA  
OF  
CONTEMPORARY BIOGRAPHY  
OF  
NEW YORK.

---

**B**RYANT, WILLIAM CULLEN, L.L.D., the distinguished subject of this sketch, was born in Cummington, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, November 3d, 1794. His father, a man of sterling character, extensive travel, and rare culture, was one of the most eminent physicians of Western Massachusetts, and was widely known and respected. Upon the education of his children he bestowed the most earnest care and attention, and, happily, with the very best results. Young Bryant gave early evidence of the great genius within him. Before completing his tenth year he had contributed verses to a country newspaper published at Northampton, which were remarkable for their beauty, as well as by reason of the tender age of the writer. Some excellent translations of his from the Latin poets were also published about the same time. When but thirteen years old, he wrote two poems of such merit that his friends had them published in book form, and so far in advance of what could possibly be expected of one so young were these poems, that in the second edition, published in 1809, it was found necessary to attest the fact of authorship by certificates. While still a boy, Bryant entered Williams College, and displayed remarkable ability in his studies, becoming especially proficient in language and literature. Upon leaving college, he began the study of law, entering the office of Judge Samuel Howe, at Worthington, Mass., and continuing his studies under the direction of the Hon. William Baylies, of West Bridgewater, in the same State. In 1815, he was admitted to the Bar at Plymouth, and commenced the practice of law in Plainfield, Mass., although he sub-

sequently removed to Great Barrington, in the same State, where he soon afterwards married. His legal attainments were of no mean order, for with little difficulty he advanced to the front rank in the local and State courts, and gave promise of a brilliant future. Despite this flattering success, Mr. Bryant's inclinations were for a literary career. In 1817, the *North American Review* published his "Thanatopsis," which he had written when but nineteen years of age. This poem attracted universal attention, and the flattering reception accorded it probably decided the youthful poet to abandon his legal career for one much more to his taste, in the field of letters. About this time, he formed the acquaintance of Richard H. Dana, who was one of the association which conducted the *Review*. The well-known poet Whittier, in his preface to "Three Centuries of Song," says, in speaking of the poetical literature of our country, that it really commenced with Bryant's 'Thanatopsis' and Dana's 'Buccaneers.' In "the grave philosophical tone, chaste simplicity of language, freedom of versification, and freshness and truth of illustration," which characterize the former production, lies the unmistakable evidence of the highest order of genius, and this poem is regarded as one of the most impressive ever written. Mr. Bryant's efforts were not, however, confined to the writing of verse; he contributed a number of prose articles to the *North American Review*, and in 1821, he delivered a didactic poem on "The Ages," before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard College. During this year, the publication of a volume of his poems obtained for him a universal as well as immediate

recognition as the possessor of a very high order of talent. In 1825, Mr. Bryant, who had removed to New York City, filled an engagement as an editor of the *New York Review*, and contributed to its columns both prose and verse. The following year he became connected with the *New York Evening Post* as associate editor. The political proclivities of this journal were federalistic, but through his efforts began to assume a republican character; upon his becoming managing editor a few years later, the paper became strongly democratic, and in its columns free trade found a warm advocacy, and class legislation a determined opposition. Aside from his journalistic duties, Mr. Bryant found time to contribute to the literature of the day, and for several years he edited, in conjunction with Robert C. Sands and Gulian C. Verplanck, a very popular and successful annual publication called *The Talisman*. The first complete edition of his poems was published in New York in 1832. A reprint of this edition was issued in England, through the aid of Washington Irving, who contributed to it a warmly eulogistic preface. A generous review of the volume, from the able pen of John Wilson, appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and Mr. Bryant's reputation was no longer confined to his own country. In 1834, leaving the *Evening Post* under the management of William Leggett, whom he had associated with himself as editor, Mr. Bryant sailed for Europe, accompanied by his family, and travelled through France, Italy, and Germany. In 1845 a second visit, and in 1849 a third, which was extended into Egypt and Syria, enabled him to increase largely his acquaintance with the language and literature of the countries visited, besides furnishing him with material for a series of letters to his journal, which were subsequently issued in book form, under the title of "Letters of a Traveller," and were deservedly popular. Unlike many Americans who travel abroad, Mr. Bryant paid particular attention to his own country, which he had visited from Canada to the Gulf; and not the least interesting portions of the book mentioned are the letters descriptive of his American experiences. A second volume of travels, entitled "Letters from Spain and other Countries," which had previously appeared in the *Evening Post*, was the result of a fourth visit to Europe, during the years 1857 and 1858. In 1855, a new and complete edition of his poems was published, and in 1863, a new volume of his verses was issued under the title of "Thirty Poems." Mr. Bryant gave several years' time to the work of translating the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" of Homer into English blank verse. The former appeared in 1870, and in 1871 was followed by the latter. These translations received the most unqualified approval from all quarters, and without doubt are the best English versions of the great epics. Notwith-

standing his extensive literary labors, Mr. Bryant finds time to take a part in the great political questions of this era; and at many of the public meetings of his fellow-citizens the venerable poet may be found, raising his voice in the cause of right and progress. Actuated alone by the purest motives, his earnest utterances carry with them a power which reaches the heart, while at the same time their honesty and clearness bring conviction to the mind. Through the columns of the *Evening Post*, which is still under his management, he exerts a far-reaching influence, his accuracy of research, wisdom, and unselfish patriotism recommending his utterances even to his most implacable political opponents. A vigorous prose writer as well as poet, it has been said of his productions that "they contain no superfluous word or empty phrase, but are marked throughout by a pure, manly, and straightforward English." His poems are models of purity and elegance in language, and evince exceeding "delicacy of fancy and elevation of thought," while breathing throughout "a genial, yet solemn and religious philosophy." As has been truly said of him, he is a national poet; thoroughly American in spirit and in earnest sympathy with mankind. In fidelity to nature, his poems are unsurpassed, while "no poet has sung in nobler song the greatness of the Creator." Mr. Bryant, has, on several occasions, been called upon to speak in public on the life and services of eminent Americans. He pronounced the funeral oration of Thomas Cole, the painter, who died in 1848. Four years later, he delivered a discourse on the life and writings of James Fenimore Cooper, the distinguished novelist, and in 1860 he paid a similar tribute to his friend Washington Irving. At the dedication of the Central Park statue to S. F. B. Morse, in 1871, Mr. Bryant made an address on the life and achievements of the distinguished inventor of telegraphy. The next year he made addresses on Shakespeare and Scott, on the occasion of the dedication of their statues in the same park. Being one of the original founders and trustees of the Century Club of New York, that association, of which he is still an active member, commemorated his entrance into his seventieth year by a festival, which was held on the evening of the 5th of November, at the club-house. There were present on this occasion many of the most distinguished poets, artists, and men of letters in the country, and from those unable to come the kindest regrets were received. Such an ovation from the most highly cultivated men of America has rarely fallen to the lot of any individual, and could certainly be no better deserved. Among the numerous testimonials received by Mr. Bryant on this occasion, may be mentioned that of the artists, of whom the Century numbers among its members many of the most celebrated, who united in presenting their

poet friend a magnificent portfolio of sketches. Mr. Bryant is connected with many of our most noble and philanthropic undertakings. He is also warmly interested in the cause of Art, and was one of the founders of the National Academy of Design, of which he is still a member. It may be interesting to state that he was a member of the original Sketch Club, and artists claim him as one of their number. Mr. Bryant is also one of the vice-presidents of the New York Historical Society, and is besides an officer in many other venerable and learned, as well as humane associations. Williams College, in Massachusetts, the *alma mater* of Mr. Bryant, and Union College, New York, have conferred upon him honorary degrees, the latter honoring itself while complimenting his genius, by bestowing the title of Doctor of Laws. His home, "an old-time mansion embowered in vines and flowers," is near the pretty village of Roslyn, on Long Island, and has been occupied by him ever since its purchase, more than thirty years ago. His editorial and managerial duties call for his daily presence in New York, and, thanks to his vigorous constitution and temperate life, he is still superior to age and labor. The poet *par excellence* of nature and freedom, may he be spared far into the second century of our national life, to witness the consummation of that for which he has so earnestly and valiantly striven, and to commemorate its achievement as he alone is capable of doing! Truly may we say, using the language of James Russell Lowell, "Who as poet has done so much for the honor of his country, and as editor so much for its salvation?"

---

**G**REELEY, HORACE, the distinguished American journalist, was born at Amherst, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, on the 3d of February, 1811, and died November 29th, 1872. He was the son of Zaccheus and Mary (Woodburn) Greeley, and his father was a plain, hardworking farmer, struggling to pay for land which he had bought at a high price, and Mr. Greeley's earliest years were passed in such farm labor as a mere boy was equal to—in riding horse to plow, in picking stones, and in watching the charcoal pits. He was a feeble, sickly child, often under medical treatment; but from the first he manifested signs of extraordinary intelligence. These his mother, a woman of uncommon intelligence and information, marked with affectionate interest. She was a great reader, and she naturally imparted to her child the same love of books which she herself entertained. It has been stated that so soon as he could form any resolution, he determined to be a printer. In his third winter he attended the district school of Londonderry, where his maternal grandfather resided. He was

early distinguished for his recitations and for the skill which he displayed in the spelling exercises. In his seventh year even the limited success which had attended his father's farming ceased, and ruin could be no longer postponed by unflinching hard work. When the child was ten the ruin was consummated, and his father was an exile and fugitive from his native State. He began the hard business of life again in the town of Westhaven, Rutland County, Vermont, where he was employed by a country gentleman of large estate. In 1826, young Greeley entered the office of *The Northern Spectator*, at East Poultney, Vt., as an apprentice to the art of printing. He was now at the college of which he was destined to be one of the most distinguished graduates. It need not be said that he went on acquiring, for it was nature with him to acquire. He had a plenty of newspapers to pore over, and a tolerable store of books. He joined the village Lyceum, which was also a Debating Society, of which he was "the real giant." His parents were away upon a new farm in Pennsylvania, but twice he visited them, walking a great part of the distance of 600 miles, and accomplishing the rest on a slow canal boat. At this early period he was already a teetotaler, and though the apprentice boarded at a tavern where the drinking was constant, he continued a rigorous abstinent. His fund of information was such that he came to be regarded as a sort of walking encyclopædia, and to him the disputes of the villagers were referred. As a printer he was reckoned the best workman in the office. But the newspaper made no money, and when Horace was in his 20th year its publication was discontinued. He immediately looked out for work elsewhere, after he had written his parents in Pennsylvania, and obtained employment as a journeyman in Jamestown and Lodi in New York, and Erie, Pa. In August, 1831, he came to the city of New York—poor in everything except good principles and indomitable energy. He found employment first as a compositor, after much difficulty. Subsequently in co-partnership with a Mr. Story he started the *Morning Post*, the first penny daily ever printed in the world, and which soon glided into bankruptcy. The printing office continued, obtaining some job work, and the concern was becoming comparatively prosperous when Story was drowned. Mr. Winchester came in, and *The New Yorker* was started. This was a literary newspaper which, though its publication was not long continued, won an excellent reputation. In Mr. Greeley's autobiography he gives a touching account of the difficulties which he encountered in this enterprise. The newspaper did a fairly good business, but it was not profitable to the proprietors, and the publication was stopped in 1841. All this time Mr. Greeley was eking out his slender income by other

labors. He supplied leading articles to *The Daily Whig*, and had previously, in 1838, edited *The Jeffersonian*, a political weekly campaign paper, published in Albany and New York. Everybody will remember *The Log Cabin*, the great Whig campaign newspaper, which Mr. Greeley edited in the stormy contests of 1840. The weekly issues of *The Log Cabin* ran up to 80,000, and with ample facilities for printing and mailing might have been increased to 100,000. Mr. Greeley afterward said that, with the machinery of distribution now existing, the circulation might have been swelled to a quarter of a million. On the 10th day of April, 1841, the first number of the *New York Tribune* was issued. It was a small sheet, retailed for a cent, Whig in its politics, but, to use Mr. Greeley's words, "a journal removed alike from servile partisanship on the one hand, and from gagged and mincing neutrality on the other." The editor went gallantly to his work. He was thirty years old, in full health and vigor, and worth about \$2,000, half of it in printing material. Mr. Greeley was his own editor. Mr. Henry J. Raymond, afterwards so celebrated in journalism, but then a lad fresh from college, was his first assistant—a post he continued to hold for nearly eight years. Mr. George M. Snow took charge of the Wall street, or financial department, and held it for more than twenty-one years. *The Tribune* was started with five hundred names of subscribers, and of the first number five thousand were either sold or given away. The current expenses of the first week were \$520; the receipts were \$92; but soon the income pretty nearly balanced the outgo. About six months after the commencement of *The Tribune*, and when it had reached a self-sustaining basis, Mr. Thomas McElrath, who had some capital, took charge of the business, leaving Mr. Greeley free to attend to the editorial department, and the famous firm of Greeley & McElrath was established. In Mr. Greeley's autobiography he pays this warm tribute to the business abilities of his partner: "He was so safe and judicious that the business never gave me any trouble, and scarcely required of me a thought, during that long era of all but unclouded prosperity." Of the subsequent career of *The Tribune* newspaper under Mr. Greeley, it is hardly necessary that we should speak. Not more in what he wrote for it, than in what others wrote for it, it bore the impress of his vigorous intellect and unswerving integrity; of his unceasing observation of public affairs, and of his indomitable industry. It was a Whig newspaper, but it was never blindly and indiscriminately the newspaper of any party. It was always the advocate of a liberal protection to American industry, but its editor constantly admonished the American workman that by assiduity and intelligence he must protect

himself. It boldly discussed social questions; it followed Fourier in his ideas of associated labor, without indorsing the errors of his social doctrine; it exposed the corruptions of New York politics, and when the leaders of the party threatened its destruction, it simply defied them, and went on with its valiant work; it fought for independence of criticism, and for the right to publish the news, in the libel suit which Mr. Cooper brought against it; it introduced a better style of literary work than was common in newspapers at that time, and employed the best writers who were to be obtained. It was not too busy with home affairs to forget the wrongs of Ireland; and it always rebuked without mercy the spirit of caste which would reduce persons of African descent to social degradation. Always, whatever it discussed, *The Tribune*, when Mr. Greeley had hardly anybody to help him in its management and conduct, was wide-awake, vigorous and entertaining. It never forgot those who were struggling for liberty in other lands—whether they were Irish, English, or French, Hungarians, or Poles. It was the newspaper of universal humanity. In 1848, Mr. Greeley was elected a Member of the House of Representatives, and served in that body from December 1st of that year to March 4th, 1849. His career as a national law-maker was a short one, but he made himself felt. He did not at all mince matters in writing to *The Tribune* his first impressions of the House. In the very beginning he brought in a bill to discourage speculation in public lands, and establish homesteads upon the same. The abuses of mileage he kept no terms with. Members did not relish the exposure of their dishonesty, but all their talking did not in the least disturb Mr. Greeley's equanimity. He opposed appropriations for furnishing members with libraries at the public expense. No member was ever more faithful to his duties, and no one ever received smaller reward. In 1851, he visited Europe, and in London acted as one of the jurors of the Great Exhibition. He also appeared before the Parliamentary Committee having under consideration the newspaper taxes, and gave important and useful information respecting the newspaper press of America. His letters, written during his absence, are among the most interesting productions of his pen. In 1855, he again visited Europe for the purpose mainly of attending the French Exhibition. In 1856, he spent much of the winter in Washington, commenting for *The Tribune* upon the proceedings of Congress; and it was at this time that he was brutally assaulted by Mr. Rust, a Member of Congress from Arkansas. In 1859, Mr. Greeley journeyed across the plains to California. In Utah he had his well-known interview with Brigham Young, by which he was more decidedly not convinced of the beauties of polygamy. At Sacra-

mento and San Francisco he had a cordial public reception. The National Convention of the Republican party met in Chicago, in May, 1860, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Greeley attended the Convention as a delegate for Oregon, by request of the Republicans of that State. The crisis was an important one, and the opinions of members in regard to the Presidential nomination were various. The choice of Mr. Greeley was Edward Bates, of St. Louis. "I believed," says Mr. Greeley, in his autobiography, "that he could poll votes in every slave State, and, if elected, rally all that was left of the Whig party therein to resist secession and rebellion. If not the only Republican whose election would not suffice as a pretext for civil war, he seemed to me that one most likely to repress the threatened insurrection, or, at the most, to crush it." The Convention having nominated Mr. Lincoln, with Mr. Hamlin for Vice-President, Mr. Greeley cheerfully acquiesced. The election of Mr. Lincoln, followed by a secession of several of the slave States, brought on the war. Mr. Greeley has left on record the course which at that dangerous and difficult moment he thought the most prudent and advisable to pursue. He took the ground that if it could be shown, upon a fair vote, that a majority of the citizens in the seceding States really desired such secession, then the remaining States should acquiesce in the rupture. "We disclaim," he said, "a union of force—a union held together by bayonets; let us be fairly heard; and if your people decide that they choose to break away from us, we will interpose no obstacle to their peaceful withdrawal from the Union." This doctrine, nakedly stated, exposed those who propounded it to no little misapprehension, and consequent obloquy. Mr. Greeley always thought to the end of his life, that if a fair vote could be taken, it would be found that the South was *not* for secession, and that all the efforts of the disunionists had alienated but a minority of the Southern States or people from the Federal Union. He even insisted that it was *because* of his certainty that a majority of the Southern people were not in favor of secession, that he urged the popular vote; and that the vote, wherever fairly taken, fully confirmed that view. He believed that the Confederate leaders had precipitated action because they feared that delay would be fatal to their schemes. When hostilities had actually commenced, he thought that the Government showed irresolution and delay. The result was "weary months of halting, timid, nerveless, yet costly warfare." In 1864, Mr. Greeley was engaged in another attempt at accommodation. In consequence of overtures made by Clement C. Clay, of Alabama; James P. Holcombe, of Virginia; and George N. Sanders, a plan of adjustment was sub-

mitted by Mr. Greeley to President Lincoln. This proposed the restoration and perpetuity of the Union; the abolition of slavery; amnesty for all political offences; the payment of \$400,000,000 five per cent. United States stock to the late slave States, to be apportioned, *pro rata*, according to their slave population; representation in the House on the basis of their total population; and a national convention to ratify the adjustment. Mr. Greeley believed a just peace to be attainable. He thought that even the offer of these terms, though they should be rejected, would be of immense advantage to the national cause, and might even prevent a Northern insurrection. The negotiations, it is a matter of history, utterly failed; but it would be difficult to show that they did any injury to the cause of the Union. In connection with the Richmond negotiation, which was simultaneous, they showed that "the war must go on until the Confederacy should be recognized as an independent power, or till it should be utterly, finally overthrown;" "and the knowledge of this fact," said Mr. Greeley afterwards, "was worth more than a victory to the national cause." The final victory of the Union arms was clouded by the assassination of President Lincoln. Mr. Greeley summed up his estimate of Mr. Lincoln's character by saying: "We have had chieftains who would have crushed out the rebellion in six months, and restored the Union as it was, but God gave us the one leader whose control secured not only the downfall of the rebellion, but the eternal overthrow of human slavery under the flag of the great Republic." In 1864, Mr. Greeley was a Presidential Elector for the State of New York, and a Delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention. The war finally over, and the Union restored, so far as operations in the field could restore it, Mr. Greeley's mind was at once turned to projects of real and substantial pacification. The armies of the short-lived Confederacy were scattered, and its great chief was a prisoner in the hands of the Federal authorities—an unwelcome embarrassment, since the Government could much better have connived at his escape from the country. He could have been tried for treason; but his conviction was by no means certain should he be brought to trial. Meanwhile his imprisonment was prolonged with what Mr. Greeley thought to be "aggravations of harsh and needless indignity." He could not be tried summarily by court-martial and shot; if tried by a civil court, he could not possibly be convicted at any point where he could legally be tried. The provisions of the Federal Constitution were explicit, that "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused should enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed." Mr. Greeley said frankly to the attorney for Davis,

that if his name was necessary upon a bail bond, it would not be withheld. When apprised that his name was needed, he went to Richmond, and, with Mr. Gerrit Smith and others, signed the bond in due form. The act has been grossly misrepresented, and used for partisan purposes in the unfairest way. It cost Mr. Greeley fair hopes of political preferment; it almost stopped the sale of his "History of the Rebellion;" and when he became a candidate for the Presidency, with Mr. Gerrit Smith himself among his most active opponents, the suretyship for a criminal whom the Government never tried, and never had intended to try, was constantly and bitterly urged against him. The unfairness of this will now be acknowledged by the most eager partisan of the Administration; then it was considered a sharp and clever electioneering expedient. In 1867, Mr. Greeley was a Delegate at Large to the New York State Convention for the revision of the Constitution, where he was prompt and efficient in the performance of his official duties. In 1861, his friends presented his name before the Republican Legislative Caucus at Albany for United States Senator. There were three Republican candidates before the caucus, viz.: Mr. Greeley, Ira Harris, and William M. Evarts. Mr. Greeley started out with a large support, and for several successive ballots gained largely upon his opponents, but was finally defeated in a nomination, which would have been equivalent to an election, by reason of the supporters of Mr. Evarts going over in a body to Mr. Harris, which secured his nomination, and of course his election. During that senatorial campaign, Mr. Greeley was at the West delivering lectures, and thence wrote to an intimate friend at Albany saying that he had heard it intimated that some of his supporters at the State capital were inclined to "fight fire with fire." To this he entered his earnest protest, saying that, while he should feel flattered with a seat in the United States Senate, if it should be the unbiased wish of the Legislature to send him there, he earnestly hoped that no friend of his would do any act to secure his election the publication of which would cause such friend to blush. Six years later, in 1867, Mr. Greeley's friends were again anxious to send him to the Senate, and before the meeting of the Legislature the almost unanimous expression of the leading Republicans of the State, as well as that of the principal journals of the party, favored his election. But immediately after the close of the civil war he had declared, as the basis for reuniting the Republic in the bonds of friendship and brotherhood, in favor of "universal amnesty and impartial suffrage." In this he was, as usual, in advance of his party, though they have since seen the wisdom of his suggestion, and have substantially adopted his plan of pacification. Against the judgment of his

friends, but in order that he should not be elected under any possible misapprehension as to his views on the pacification of the South, he reiterated them just before the meeting of the Legislative caucus, in a strong and vigorous article in *The Tribune*, over his own signature. This threw him out of line for the Senatorship, as he expected it would, and so said to his intimate friends, who vainly tried to induce him to suppress the article "till after the election." In 1869, in a forlorn hope, after two or three Republican candidates who had been nominated had declined to run for State Comptroller, he accepted the position, and though defeated in the contest, as every one expected he would be, ran ahead of the entire Republican State ticket, seven candidates in all, with the single exception of General Franz Sigel, who received a considerable German vote which was not cast for the other Republican nominees. In 1870, he ran for Congress in the Sixth District against the Hon. S. S. Cox, and, though too ill to make a single speech in the district, he reduced the Democratic majority there from about 2,700, two years before, to about 1,000, and ran 300 ahead of General Woodford, the Republican candidate for Governor in 1870. The political year of 1872 found the United States in a yet unsatisfactory and disunited condition. The States lately in revolution were yet abandoned almost entirely to anarchy, with the laws inefficiently enforced, with a great portion of the population uneasy and discontented, with the public treasuries depleted by systematic robbery, and a considerable portion of the inhabitants groaning under what they regarded as no better than despotism. This was of itself, to many honest and patriotic minds, a sufficient reason for opposing the re-election of General Grant; yet there were others almost equally weighty. The Civil Service, by general admission, was not what it should be. There were grave charges of Executive corruption, which were not then satisfactorily explained. There was at least an unpleasant suspicion of nepotism in the distribution of the public patronage, which demanded, but did not receive, investigation. There was a general desire for an honest Government. It was under these pressing circumstances that the Liberal Convention met at Cincinnati on May 1st. It was attended by a vast delegation from all parts of the Union. Mr. Carl Schurz, who presided, very ably and forcibly stated the reason and aim of the Convention. He alluded to the "jobbery and corruption stimulated to unusual audacity, by the opportunities of a protracted civil war invading the public service of the Government, as almost all movements of the social body"—to "a public opinion most deplorably lenient in its judgment of public and private dishonesty"—to "a Government indulging in wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and resorting to daring

assumptions of unconstitutional power"—to "the people, apparently at least, acquiescing with reckless levity in transgressions, threatening the very life of our free institutions." He thought the opportunity "grand and full of promise." Judge Matthews, of Ohio, subsequently spoke of the necessity of "emancipating the politics and business of the country from the domination of rings." The platform adopted by the Convention, with the accompanying resolutions, was conceived in a similar spirit. It arraigned the Administration for acting "as if the laws had binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern." It charged the President with "openly using the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of his personal ends"—with "keeping notoriously unworthy and corrupt men in places of responsibility, to the detriment of the public interest"—with "using the public service of the Government as a machinery for partisan and personal influence, and interfering with tyrannical arrogance in the political affairs of States and municipalities"—with "receiving valuable presents, and appointing to lucrative office those who gave them"—with resorting to arbitrary measures, and failing to appeal "to the better instincts and latent patriotism of the Southern people, by restoring to them those rights, the enjoyment of which is indispensable for a successful administration of their local affairs." The platform was in accordance with these views, calling for local self-government, for a reform of the Civil Service, for a speedy return to specie payments, for a removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the civil war, and pledging the Liberal party to maintain the Union, emancipation, and enfranchisement, and to oppose reopening of the questions settled by the XIIIth, XIVth, and XVth Amendments. Upon the sixth ballot, after various changes, Mr. Greeley received a clear majority of all the votes cast, and was declared the nominee of the Convention for the Presidency, and B. Gratz Brown was also nominated for the Vice-Presidency. After many demonstrations of the warmest enthusiasm, the Convention adjourned. Mr. Greeley, in accepting the nomination, took the ground that "all the political rights and franchises which have been acquired through our late bloody convulsion must and shall be guaranteed, maintained, enjoyed, respected evermore;" and that "all the political rights and franchises which have been lost through that convulsion should and must be promptly restored and re-established, so that there shall be henceforth no proscribed class, and no disfranchised caste within the limits of the Union, whose long-estranged people shall re-unite and fraternize upon the broad basis of Universal Amnesty with Impartial Suffrage." He also wrote strongly in favor of the maintenance of the equal rights of all citizens,

and of the policy of local self-government as contradistinguished from centralization. In July following, he received the nomination of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, and he was now fairly before the country as the Presidential candidate of two great parties. The canvass which followed developed a faculty in Mr. Greeley for which he had hardly received credit—even from his admirers. He spoke constantly, and in all parts of the country; and the test to which he thus voluntarily subjected himself was admitted by almost universal consent to have been nobly maintained. He discussed all the great questions before the country boldly, and without hesitation or concealment. He had, as a matter of course, upon his nomination, retired from the editorial charge of *The Tribune*, but he was still affectionately welcomed by his old readers, with the same cordiality, when he came to speak to them with the living voice. The result of the canvass is known to all. Our system of Presidential elections is such that a candidate may receive, as Mr. Greeley did, a large popular vote, and, at the same time, a very small one in the Electoral Colleges. He did not carry many States, but the results of the Liberal movement were at once felt in fresh promises from the incoming Administration; and in an assurance, at least semi-official, that the errors and mistakes of which the complaint had been so loud would not be repeated. Mr. Greeley came back cheerfully and philosophically to his old *Tribune* chair, and girt himself for the old work, which, alas, he was not to continue. The strong physical and mental constitution of the man was already broken by many cares, by enormous labors, and by the loss of a wife to whom he was devotedly attached, and who had been for so many years his helper and his cheerer. For *The Tribune* he wrote hardly at all, and at last he was obliged to give up visiting the office regularly. His sleeplessness was followed by inflammation of the brain, and under this he rapidly sank, dying Friday, Nov. 29th, 1872. The earthly life which had been so busy, so laborious, and so fruitful, was over. Such was the life and such the death of Horace Greeley. Our limits have compelled us to epitomize that which might have been—and, indeed, has already been—extended to volumes. But the American people are already familiar to a great extent with the career of one whose course they were accustomed to watch with interest, affection and respect. Few men were ever more generally respected—few ever died more generally regretted. He has passed from the busy scenes of earth, in which he was one of the most useful and busy; but as the self-cultivated man of letters, the philanthropist, the reformer, and the unsurpassed journalist, he will be honorably remembered so long as the history of the Republic shall survive.



**TILDEN, HON. SAMUEL J.**, Ex-Governor of the State of New York, and the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, in 1876, was born at New Lebanon, Columbia County, New York, in the year 1814. One of his ancestors, Nathaniel Tilden, was Mayor of the city of Tenterden, Kent, England, in 1623. He was succeeded in that office by his cousin John, as he had been preceded by his uncle John in 1585 and 1600. He removed with his family to Scituate, in the colony of Massachusetts, in 1634. His brother Joseph was one of the merchant adventurers of London who fitted out the *Mayflower*. This Nathaniel Tilden married Hannah Bourne, one of whose sisters married a brother of Governor Winslow and another a son of Governor Bradford. Among the associates of Joseph Tilden in fitting out the *Mayflower* was Timothy Hatherby, who afterwards married the widow of Nathaniel Tilden, and was a leading citizen of Scituate until expelled from public life for refusing to prosecute the Quakers. Governor Tilden's grandfather, John Tilden, settled in Columbia County, since then uninterruptedly the residence of this branch of the Tilden family. The Governor's mother was descended from William Jones, Lieutenant Governor of the colony of New Haven, who in all the history of Connecticut is represented to have been the son of Col. John Jones, one of the regicide judges of Charles the First, who is said to have married a sister of Oliver Cromwell and a cousin of John Hamden. The Governor's father, a farmer and merchant of New Lebanon, was a man of notable judgment and practical sense, and the accepted oracle of the county upon all matters of public concern, while his opinion was also eagerly sought and justly valued by all his neighbors, but by none more than by the late President Van Buren, who, till his death, was one of his most cherished and intimate personal friends. From his father Governor Tilden inherited a taste for political inquiries, and in his companionship enjoyed peculiar opportunities for acquiring an early familiarity with the bearings of the various questions which agitated our country in his youth. Young Tilden entered college in his eighteenth year, but not before he had achieved one of those early triumphs in politics which was calculated to forecast his destiny. The fall of 1832, when he was to enter college, was rendered memorable by the second election of General Jackson to the Presidency and Martin Van Buren to the Vice Presidency of the United States, and of William L. Marcy to the Governorship of the State of New York. In that contest an effort was made to effect a coalition between the National Republicans and the Anti-Masons. The success of the Democracy depended upon the defeat of that coalition. Samuel heard the subject discussed in the family, and was especially impressed by what

fell from the lips of an uncle who deplored his inability to "wreak his thoughts upon expression." Samuel disappeared for two or three days, and in the seclusion of his chamber proceeded to set down the views he had gathered upon the subject, and in due time brought the result to his father, at once the most appreciative and the least indulgent critic of his acquaintance. The father was so highly pleased with the paper that he took his son to see Mr. Van Buren, then at Lebanon Springs, to read it to him. They found so much merit in the performance that they decided it should be published with the signatures of a dozen or more leading Democrats, and it shortly after appeared in the *Albany Argus* as an address, occupying about half a page of that print, and from which it was copied into most of the Democratic papers of the State. The *Evening Journal* paid it the compliment of attributing it to the pen of Mr. Van Buren, and the *Albany Argus* paid it the greater compliment of stating "by authority" that Mr. Van Buren was not the author. In this incident originated an intimacy between young Tilden and the late President Van Buren of the most confidential character, and which lasted till his death. Mr. Tilden had not been long at Yale College before his health gave way, and obliged him to leave before completing his course. After some rest and suitable treatment, he was enabled to resume his studies, and in 1834 entered the University of New York, where he completed his academic education. He then entered the law office of the late John W. Edmunds, in the city of New York, where he enjoyed peculiar facilities for the prosecution of his favorite studies of law and politics. Judge Edmunds was also a native of Columbia County, a neighbor and friend of his parents, and a man of rare, though somewhat eccentric talents, and especially gifted in the art of communicating to others what he knew or felt. He was also during this time one of the pupils of the law school of the New York University, which then enrolled among its lecturers the honored names of President Van Buren, Attorney General Benjamin F. Butler, and of Judge William Kent. The accession of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency in 1837 was followed by the most trying financial revolution that had yet occurred in our history. During that summer appeared the Presidential message calling for a special session of Congress, and recommending the separation of the Government from the banks and the establishment of the independent treasury. This measure provoked voluminous and acrimonious debate throughout the country, even before it engaged the attention of Congress. In September of that year a series of papers appeared in the *Albany Argus*, over the signature of "Marshal," contesting the wisdom of the President's recommendation, and inviting resistance to their adoption. These articles proved after-







*Samuel J. Tilden*



wards to have been furnished to the *Argus* by a clerk of the late Samuel Beardsley, of Utica, and, doubtless, if not written, were inspired by him. Mr. Tilden, though still a student, sprang to the defense of the President's policy, and wrote a series of papers, marked by all the characteristics of his maturity, and advocating the proposed separation and the redeemability of the Government currency in specie. These articles were signed "Crino." Their author was but twenty-three years of age. The articles were for a long time attributed to the pen of Esek Cowen, then one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State. In the fall of 1838, Nathaniel P. Talmadge, a Senator of the United States from New York, who had separated from the Democratic party and joined the Whigs, in opposition to the financial policy of President Van Buren, was announced to speak on the issues of the day in Columbia County. A meeting had been arranged very quietly, at which it was hoped he might exert an influence upon the doubtful men and change the political complexion of the party. The Tildens heard of the proposed meeting about noon of the day upon which it was to be held. They promptly sent word to all the Democrats of the vicinity, and the result was one of the largest meetings ever known in that region. Talmadge, in the course of his remarks, took great pains to convince his audience that it was the Democrats that had changed their position, but that he and his friends were unchanged. At the close of his remarks one of the Whig leaders of the movement offered a resolution, which passed without opposition, inviting any Democrats in the assembly that might be so disposed to reply to the Senator. The young Democrats, who had mostly gathered in the rear of the hall, regarding this as a challenge to them, shouted for Tilden, who, yielding to the obvious sentiment of the meeting, came forward, and took the place just vacated by the Senator. After discussing the main question of the controversy, he adverted to the personal aspects of the Senator's speech, and especially to his statement that the Democrats had changed position, while he himself had remained consistent. By way of testing the truth of this declaration he turned to the Whigs on the platform, and, pointing to each of them in turn, asked if it was they or if it was the Senator, who had opposed them in the late contest for the Presidency, that had changed. Finally, fixing his eye upon the chairman, Mr. Gilbert, a venerable farmer and almost an octogenarian, he said, in a tone of mingled compliment and expostulation: "And you, sir, have you changed?" By this direct inquiry the honest old man was thrown off his guard and stoutly cried out, "No." Mr. Tilden skillfully availed himself of this declaration of his old neighbor and friend, and applied it to the Senator in a strain of masterly sar-

casms and irony. The effect was electric; it thrilled the assembly and completely destroyed the objects of the meeting. The removal of the deposits from the United States banks and the subsequent disaster and final failure of that institution revealed an unsoundness in the commercial condition of the country, which was the natural and inevitable, though not generally anticipated result of a long period of bank inflation. Of course the bursting of this bubble was followed by a great depression in prices and a general paralysis of business. The Whigs attempted to ascribe these disasters to the financial policy of the Administration, and especially to the sub-treasury system. Mr. Tilden, who had watched this financial revolution from the beginning, and knew its merits as thoroughly, perhaps, as any man of his time, undertook a defense of the President's scheme, and to overthrow the sophistries of his enemies, in a speech which he delivered in New Lebanon on the third day of October, 1840. No one can read this speech without marvelling that men like Webster and Nicholas Biddle, to whose arguments Mr. Tilden especially addressed himself, could ever have become champions of a system under which the revenues of the nation were made the basis of commercial discounts. In 1844, in anticipation and preparation for the election which resulted in making James K. Polk President, and Silas Wright Governor of the State of New York, Mr. Tilden, in connection with John L. O'Sullivan, founded the newspaper called the *Daily News*, by far the ablest morning journal that had up to that time been enlisted in the service of the Democratic party. Its success was immediate and complete, and to its efficiency was largely due the success of the Democratic ticket that year. As Mr. Tilden did not propose to enter into journalism as a career, and had embarked in this enterprise merely for its bearing upon the Presidential campaign of 1844, he retired from it soon after the election, presenting his entire interest in the property to his colleague. In the fall of 1845 he was sent to the Assembly from the city of New York, and while a member of that body was elected to the convention for the remodeling of the Constitution of the State, which was to commence its sessions a few weeks after the Legislature adjourned. In both of these bodies Mr. Tilden was a conspicuous authority, and left a permanent impression upon the legislation of the year, and especially upon all the new constitutional provisions affecting the finances of the State and the management of its system of canals. In this work he was associated by personal and political sympathy most intimately with Governor Wright, Michael Hoffman, and with Azariah C. Flagg, then the Comptroller of the State, who had all learned to value very highly his counsel and coöperation. The defeat of Mr. Wright in the fall of 1846, and the cool-

ness which had grown up between the friends of President Polk and the friends of the late President Van Buren, resulted fortunately for Mr. Tilden, if not for the country, in withdrawing his attention from politics and concentrating it upon his profession. He inherited no fortune, but depended upon his own exertions for a livelihood. Thus far his labor for the State, or in his profession, had not been lucrative, and, despite his strong tastes and pre-eminent qualifications for political life, he was able to discern at that early period the importance in this country, at least, of a pecuniary independence for the successful prosecution of a political career. With an assiduity and concentration of energy which has characterized all the transactions of his life, Mr. Tilden now gave himself up to his profession. It was not many years before he became as well known at the bar as he had before been known as a politician. His business developed rapidly, and though he continued to take more or less interest in political matters, they were not allowed, after 1857, to interfere with his professional duties. From that time until 1869, when he again concentrated all his personal and professional energies to the reform of the municipal government of New York city, a period of about twenty years, his was nearly or quite the largest and most lucrative practice in the country conducted by any single barrister. During what may be termed the professional parts of his career, he has associated his name with some of the most remarkable forensic struggles of our time; and no sketch of his life would be at all complete or adequate without an account of some of these cases in which his talents and fertility of resource appeared to the greatest advantage. At the New York municipal election held in November, 1855, a desperate attempt was made to defeat Azariah C. Flagg, one of the candidates for City Comptroller; Mr. Flagg was of the same school of politics as Mr. Tilden, and was renowned throughout the State, as well as in the city, for his fidelity to public trusts. The seekers after profitable jobs from the public had nominated as his opponent a popular mechanic of gentle manners by the name of Giles, whom they hoped to control by the usual persuasives in case of his election. He ran upon what was then known as the "Know-Nothing" or "Native American" ticket. The returns gave Mr. Flagg the office by a small plurality of 117—20,313 against 20,134 for Giles. His opponent was to prosecute a *quo warranto*, and Mr. Flagg's title to the office was tested at a Supreme Court held before Judge Ernott and a special jury. The return made from the first election district in the nineteenth ward, certified that Mr. Flagg had received 316 votes and his opponent 186. It was claimed by Giles' friends that this was a mistake; that a clerical error had been made and an accidental transposition to Flagg of 316 votes which should have

been assigned to Giles, and the 186 assigned to Giles which should have been assigned to Flagg. To maintain this theory the relators produced one of the Inspectors of the election, a reputable man, who swore positively to the result corresponding to the altered tally-sheets. They obtained some support from another Inspector, and introduced evidence to show that the third Inspector was intoxicated at the time the return was made up. They also produced one clerk of the poll who supported their case, and the other was not produced by either party. Some witnesses were also called, who stated that they were present at the canvass of the votes in that district, heard the result proclaimed, and made a memorandum of it in little pocket-books, which they produced. The claimants seemed to have monopolized all the proof attainable, and to have left little or nothing for the defense. Add to this, the original canvass had been made, as usual, upon distinct papers, commonly called tallies. The split tally comprised three foolscap sheets, which contained the original canvass of the split votes, and transfers from the tally of the regular vote and the aggregate result, showing the number of votes that each candidate had received. The tally of the regular votes had disappeared, at least could not be produced, and its loss was accounted for. The papers of split tallies, transfers and summaries that were produced corresponded with the oral testimony, and confirmed the relator's theory of the alleged error in the return. Such was apparently the desperate attitude of the Comptroller's case, when Mr. Tilden was called upon to open for the defense. The defense, if any could be made, had to be constructed upon the basis of the testimony offered by the relator, for other testimony there was none. The return showed, as the law required, the entire number of votes given in the district, and the regular varieties of what are called regular votes appeared from the prosecutor's own oral evidence. On this slight basis of actual testimony Mr. Tilden constructed an impregnable defense. He had devoted a part of the two previous nights in analyzing the transfers and summaries from the lost tallies, and in the process discovered the means of reconstructing those tallies. The governing principal was this, that there being twelve officers to vote for, wherever a candidate on a regular ticket had a vote, eleven other candidates must have received the same vote. Seizing this idea he went through all the combinations, eighty-four in number, which, or the results of which, appeared wholly or partially on the papers produced by the relator, and succeeded in a complete reproduction of the missing tallies. These results contradicted and completely disproved the pretended transposition of votes, and gave a mathematical demonstration that the relator's case was constructed upon a forgery. In his



opening, and after reviewing the weak points in the testimony of the relator which he was enabled to discover by the light of his midnight researches, he, for the first time, gives an intimation to his adversaries of the weapon he had improvised in a night for their destruction :

"If, by a violent blow," he said, "I should break out the corner of this table, split a piece off, the fractured and abraded fibres of the wood would be left in forms so peculiar that though all human ingenuity might be employed to fashion a piece that would fit in the place from which the fragment had been broken, it could not be done. These things that are the work of God are so much superior in texture to anything we can do, that when they are broken up, our ingenuity can not restore them.

"There is doubtless some difficulty, occasionally, in interpreting this sort of evidence, or rather in ascertaining enough of the associated facts to found your reasoning upon. And when you think you have to meet a fabricated testimony, what you have to do is to study all the other facts and all their relations to the particular facts in question, so that you can spread out a full map of the fabricated testimony in equal detail. If, after all this has been done, patiently and thoroughly, if the lie escape the ordeal, I shall believe that the God of justice and truth has not well constructed the work of His hands."

He then placed in the hands of the court and jury printed copies of his reconstructed tallies, and of all the regular tickets, and went over them step by step, by which process they were enabled to perceive and demonstrate each for himself the impossibility of the alleged transposition. Before Mr. Tilden took his seat the case was won, and Mr. Flagg's seat was assured. Within fifteen minutes after the case was submitted to the jury, they returned with a verdict in his favor. To appreciate fully the importance of this decision, it would be necessary to recall the grave issues pending at that election, the vast interests depending upon the retention of Mr. Flagg in office, and the defeat of the corrupt conspiracy by which it was intended to oust him. It would be necessary to know what amount of fraudulent bills which Mr. Flagg had refused to audit were awaiting the success of Mr. Giles, whose chief witnesses were more or less dependent upon the owners of these accounts. It is not, however, necessary to know anything of all this to appreciate the originality, the ingenuity and the boldness which were required to conceive and execute a system of defense which literally snatched victory from the jaws of despair. Mr. O'Connor, one of the associate counsel, has been heard to speak of Mr. Tilden's opening in this case as one of the most remarkable intellectual efforts he had ever witnessed. If anything could add to the value of such a compliment from such a source, it would be the fact, which it is but justice to Mr. Tilden to record here, that he rendered his services to Mr. Flagg in this case gratuitously. The notoriety

which this controversy had acquired, the multitude of the interests depending upon it, the ingenuity by which the counsel for the relator was surprised and disarmed, all conspired to place Mr. Tilden at once in the front rank of his profession. Two years later, Mr. Tilden achieved another and, in some respects, even a more signal professional triumph. On the first of February, 1857, Dr. Harvey Burdell was murdered in his own house. Mrs. Cunningham, a widow lady, and her daughters, to whom he had rented a portion of his dwelling, were suspected of the murder, tried and found "not guilty." Soon after her acquittal she applied to the Surrogate for letters of administration and a widow's third, on the ground of a private marriage shortly before Burdell's death. Mr. Tilden was retained by the heirs of Dr. Burdell to contest the fact of the alleged marriage. In this, as in the case of Mr. Flagg, his adversaries had all the affirmative testimony, the marriage certificate, the positive oath of the clergyman who solemnized the marriage, of the daughter, Augusta, the only witness of the alleged ceremony, and the subscribing witness to the marriage certificate, and of the two serving girls employed in the house. For the defense there was no affirmative testimony whatever. Its only resource was the evolution of sufficient internal and external evidence on the cross-examination to overthrow the compact and careful array of the testimony of the petitioners. Though satisfied in his own mind that Burdell had been murdered, and by Mrs. Cunningham, and never married, Mr. Tilden found himself unable to produce a single witness who, from personal knowledge, could testify as to any important fact about either the murder or the marriage. He had besides to contend with the indefatigable energy of the petitioners in producing "willing" witnesses ready to supply any defect in her case as fast as it was exposed. Mr. Tilden adopted a course which, though not entirely original in the profession, was probably never more skillfully and effectively put in practice. Proceeding upon the principle which guided him in his defense of Mr. Flagg, that the truth in regard to any particular fact was in harmony with every other fact in the world, and that a falsehood could only be even apparently harmonized with a limited number of facts, he determined to conduct his defense by a species of moral triangulation.\* He first allowed the witnesses to tell their stories as they had been taught to tell them, and then questioned them in regard to other facts holding certain inevitable relations to those elicited on the direct examination, but which possessed in themselves no particular importance; the object in fixing these points, in driving these stakes as it were, being to preclude the possibility of bringing witnesses to explain and alter the original statements without involving a contradiction with these collateral facts,

In this way he was enabled to take up the main witnesses, who were few in number, and gradually force them by rigorous cross-examination from one point to another until they would contradict some of these preliminary assertions. That accomplished, they were soon demoralized and broken down. The success with which this process was applied, especially to the Rev. Dr. Marvin, who thought he had performed the ceremony of marriage, and of the daughter Augusta, who swore to the room and bed of the bride and groom's cohabitation, was fearfully complete. Though they had at first sworn positively to every essential point in the case, before they left the stand they were not only completely discredited, but they did not leave a single presumption in favor of the marriage. He showed that the clergyman had innocently, perhaps, married another man, and not Burdell, and that on the night of the alleged marriage, instead of sleeping in the room adjoining the doctor's office, as Augusta had sworn, the widow in point of fact slept on the floor above. One hundred and fifty-two witnesses were examined in this case. Mr. Tilden began summing up at six in the evening, continued till ten, resumed on the following morning at ten and continued until two in the afternoon. It is scarcely necessary to say that the Surrogate did not confer letters of administration upon Mrs. Cunningham, or leave her any farther pretext for wearing the widow's crape. Mr. Tilden won these suits by the happy combination and exercise of qualities which are not the exclusive or peculiar property of any particular profession; he is a political economist; he is a logician; he is a politician; he is a man of the world. He is, besides, a great lawyer. In a trial, therefore, Mr. Tilden brings many resources which are far from common, even among the most eminent lawyers. It was this superiority and breadth of development which early in his professional career made his office the favorite resort of large numbers of the great railway corporations of the country, which, for some years immediately preceding the war were beset with the troubles consequent upon a management more or less corrupt or indiscreet. His success in all these great cases was due not so much to a knowledge and appreciation of the principles of law as to his familiarity with those broader principles of the science of government, legislation and finance, of which he is a master. He dealt with all such questions like a statesman rather than like a lawyer. In no case that specially engaged his attention did he fail to show originality in his treatment and a fertility of resource which rendered him measurably independent of precedents and authorities. We allow ourselves to cite one more illustration, taken from his professional experience, to show how much more than a lawyer he was even at the bar. The Delaware and

Hudson Canal Company had a contract with the Pennsylvania Coal Company by which, among other things, it was agreed in case of the enlargement of their canal the Coal Company should pay for the use of their canal extra toll equal to such portion of one-half the reduction in the expense of transportation as might result from such enlargement. In due time the Canal Company put in their claim for extra toll. The Coal Company denied that the cost of transportation had been reduced, or that they had derived any advantage whatever from the enlargement. After tedious and futile negotiations suit was instituted by the Canal Company and Mr. Tilden was retained for the defense. The case was tried before Judge Hogeboom, of the Supreme Court, sitting as referee. Seventy odd days were consumed in the hearing, and testimony offered by the plaintiff fills several large printed volumes. As in the Flagg case, the plan of the defense, as advised by Mr. Tilden, was a surprise both to court and counsel. By a sort of necromancy, of which he seems, when needed, to have the command, he smote all their testimony as with a blight, and rendered it utterly worthless. The question was, whether in point of fact the enlarged canal had furnished more economical transportation than the smaller canal had done; but there were an infinitude of facts which seemed to complicate the question and render it nearly incapable of an entirely satisfactory solution. The difference in size of the boats used, the difference in loads, the different periods of detention in loading and unloading, the difference in the length of seasons—these and many other questions rose to embarrass the problem and to multiply witnesses. In meeting this difficulty, Mr. Tilden's originality, courage and conscientiousness all appeared to great advantage. What he did we may as well quote in his own words in summing up the case:

“At quite a late stage, comparatively, in this case, when I intervened and undertook to ascertain the relative time of the trip, I did, as I always would, if possible, in such a case—I endeavored to simplify the controversy by applying a test which made all this part and many other parts of the discussion unnecessary. I took a simple integer with which to compare the time of the trip upon the old canal and the time of a trip upon the enlarged canal. The number of trips a boat would make during a season of navigation was subject to be varied by causes affecting the length of the seasons—by the question whether navigation was for 179 or 185, or any other number of days. It was also subject to be affected by the question, whether the boat was all the season in use upon the canal, or was part of the season running upon the river. It was subject to other elements of disturbance and irregularity. I discarded it and took a single trip as the integer, and made my computations, as later in the day I shall endeavor to show your honor, upon the time of the trip considered singly—causing to be examined and computed every trip made by the plaintiffs' boats in a period of four years upon the old

canal, and a period of four years upon the enlarged canal, every trip of which the books of the plaintiffs give a complete record—and from them deducted an average time which I computed as the time of a single trip and made my integer: I was therefore enabled to dismiss altogether from my investigation the question whether this particular canal-boat, No. 1, was upon the canal the whole season, or six months, or three months, or one month, or for how long a period it was upon the river. I got as my result what that boat did while and whenever it was actually upon the canal. It may have been unfortunate that this mode of treating the question did not receive earlier and more general attention; for the habit formed of talking about the small number of trips made by the boats on the enlarged canal as resulting from the employment of the boat for certain days, or certain parts of the season, upon the river and not upon the canal, has survived all necessity for the discussion of any such facts."

No lawyer less courageous or less conscientious than Mr. Tilden would have ventured upon such an expedient, for it involved an enormous expense of both money and time, which, if the plaintiffs' claim was well founded, would have effectually demonstrated that fact as it actually did demonstrate the reverse. The amount of labor required for the preparation of these tables and the argument that was based upon them is made to appear in the following paragraph of Mr. Tilden's closing argument:

"I advised our clients to tabulate and ascertain the time of the trips of all the boats during the entire period between the notification of the completion of the enlargement and the commencement of this suit, taking the navigation seasons in which these events happened as complete seasons, and having a fraction before and after these two dates, and to make a similar tabulation in respect to the boats on the small canal for an equal period. It certainly took all the influence I had—and pretty nearly exhausted it—to get this done; because it was a pretty large job. You have, sir, in these tables equal to, at least, twelve years of the labor of a single man. You can read and perceive results here in five minutes, which, if the whole thirty-two volumes of the plaintiffs' books were brought into court, and your honor should spend the next twelve years in examining them, you would scarcely discover. That was a laborious and costly process. Perhaps it might appear, now, to be unnecessary. It was intended to be decisive. It is, I think, decisive. I remember an anecdote which ex-President Van Buren once told me of John Randolph. Somebody was speaking to him in a complimentary vein in reference to a debate in the House of Representatives, and told him that a speech of his had not been answered. 'Answered, sir!' said he; 'it was not made to be answered.' And so, sir, these tables were not made to be confuted. They are made according to the best process of scientific analysis; proved step by step, from the records of the plaintiffs themselves, and are introduced here in strict conformity to the rules of evidence. They will establish and do establish the proposition they were intended to determine—when I did not know, and nobody knew, what the result of the investigation would be. Never, sir, anywhere, or on any other occasion was there such a body of evidence upon any such question involved in litigation."

The tables proved to a mathematical demonstration that the round trip on the enlarged canal took 40 per cent. more time than the small boats in the original canal, and that by diminishing the aggregate of the service during a given time the cost of transportation was proportionately enhanced. There was no possibility of escaping or resisting this conclusion, and a verdict was given accordingly in favor of Mr. Tilden's clients. The amount claimed was twenty cents a ton on an annual transportation of five or six hundred thousand tons a year for some ten years, besides a royalty of the same amount for an indefinite future. It was a crisis in the fortunes of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, through which it was successfully conducted by a device which only a great man would have the ability to invent, only a brave man would have the courage to suggest, and to which only a thoroughly conscientious man would be willing to trust. It is pleasant to observe that Mr. Tilden won this case, as he won all the cases with which his name has been prominently associated, through a faith in the absolute harmony of the divine laws, and the power of truth in all cases to assert its supremacy. Among the more important cases in which Mr. Tilden has been concerned, one in which his strictly professional abilities appeared to special advantage, was the case of the Cumberland Coal Company against its Directors, heard in the State of Maryland in the year 1858. In that case he applied for the first time to the Directors of corporations the familiar doctrine that a trustee cannot be a purchaser of property confided to him for sale, and he successfully illustrated and settled the equitable principle on which such sales to Directors are set aside, and also the conditions to give them validity. Mr. Tilden's success in rescuing corporations from unprofitable and embarrassing litigation, in reorganizing their administration, in re-establishing their credit and rendering their resources available, soon gave him an amount of business which was limited only by his physical ability to conduct it. Since the year 1855 it is safe to say that more than half of the great railway corporations north of the Ohio and between the Hudson and Missouri rivers were at some time his clients. The general misfortunes which overtook many of these roads between 1855 and 1860 called for some comprehensive plan of relief. It was here that his legal attainments, his unsurpassed skill as a financier, his unlimited capacity for concentrated labor, his constantly-increasing weight of character and personal influence found full activity, and resulted in the reorganization of the larger portion of that great net-work of railways, by which the rights of all parties were equitably protected, wasting litigation avoided, and a condition of great depression and despondency in railway property replaced by an unex-

amplified prosperity. His relations with these companies, his thorough comprehension of their history and requirements, and his practical energy and decision, have given him such a mastery over all the questions that arise in the organization, administration and financial management of canals, as well as railroads, that his influence more than that of any other man in the country seems inseparably associated with their prosperity and success, not only in his own country, but abroad. Of course Mr. Tilden's professional business was lucrative; for he was no pettifogger. He fought no battle in which there were not large interests at stake, and his victories were decisive. But the time was at hand when events conspired to draw him into a struggle both professional and political, tasking his resources to a far greater degree and involving far more serious results than anything in which he had as yet been engaged. He was about to brave, pursue, and overthrow a conspiracy to which, whether we consider the resources at its command, the desperation of its purposes, the numbers and influence of the parties to it, or the gravity of the interests at stake, the conspiracy of Catiline sinks into comparative insignificance, for no one needs to be told to-day that to Mr. Tilden more than to any other single man is due the overthrow of William M. Tweed and his confederates, who, for five long years, used the power of the whole State to compel the city of New York to pay them the freebooter's tribute. The "ring," as it is popularly termed, had its origin in an act passed by the Legislature of the State of New York in 1857, in connection with the charter of that year, which provided that but six persons should be voted for by each elector and twelve chosen. In other words, the nominees of the Republican and Democratic party caucuses should be elected. At the succeeding session of the Legislature their term of office was extended to six years. This gave a Board of Supervisors consisting of six Republicans and six Democrats, to change a majority of which it was necessary to have the control of the primary meetings of both of the great national and State parties for four years in succession, a series of coincidences which rarely happens in a generation. This was doubly a "ring." It was a "ring" between the six Republican and the six Democratic Supervisors. It soon grew to be a "ring" between the Republican majority in the Legislature and the half-and-half Supervisors and a few Democratic officials of the city. It embraced just enough influential men in the organization of each party to control the action of both party organizations—men who in public life pushed to extremes the abstract ideas of their respective parties, while secretly they joined hands in common schemes for personal power and property. The "ring" thus formed gradually transferred its seat of operations to Albany. The lucrative city offices—subordinate appointments, which each head of department could create at pleasure, with salaries in his discretion, distributed among the friends of the legislators—contracts—money contributed by city officials, assessed on their subordinates, raised by jobs under the departments, and sometimes taken from the city treasury, were the corrupting agencies which shaped and controlled all legislation. Year by year the system grew worse as a governmental institution—more powerful and more audacious. The executive department swallowed up all the local powers, which gradually became mere deputies of legislators at Albany, on whom alone they were dependent. The Mayor and Common Council ceased to have much local authority, and lost all practical influence. There was nobody to represent the people of the city; there was no discussion; there was no publicity. Cunning and deceptive provisions of law concocted in the secrecy of the departments, commissions and bureaus, agreed upon in the lobbies at Albany between the city officials and the legislators, or their go-betweens, appeared on the statute book after every session. In this manner all institutions of government, all taxation, all appropriations of money for more than four millions of people were made. For many years there was no time when a vote at a city election would in any particular degree or manner affect the city government. The "ring" became completely organized on the first of January, 1869, when A. Oakey Hall became Mayor. But its power was enormously extended by an act passed on the fifth of April in the following year, giving the power of local government to a few individuals of the "ring" for long periods, and freed from all accountability. This was what will ever be known in the history of the legislation of New York State as the Tweed charter, perhaps the most infamous bill, all things considered, that ever received the approval of a Governor of the State of New York. By this act William M. Tweed was made Commissioner of Public Works for four years. The power of removing him on charges was repealed, and all powers of removal taken from the city government. Impeachment was only possible if the Mayor preferred charges and a trial of it only in case every one of the six Judges of the Court of Common Pleas was present. Subject to the same conditions three of the five heads of the public parks, the office of Chamberlain, the departments of police, of health, of finance, and of law were conferred upon instruments of Tweed's selection. Thus by an act the concoction of less than a dozen conspirators, the city of New York, with all its wealth and power, was delivered over, bound hand and foot, to plunder. How such a law could have been passed, such a servitude incurred,

we will not now stop to inquire. It will be enough here to report that it was publicly stated upon the authority of Judge Noah Davis, who derived his information from a well-known member of the lobby, that the price paid to six leading Republican Senators was to each \$10,000 for the charter, \$5,000 for the kindred bills of the session, and \$5,000 for similar services the following year. Within a month after the passage of this Tweed charter the Board of Special Audit—one of the fruits of this Legislature—were making an order for the payment of over six millions of money, of which it is now known that scarcely ten per cent. in value was realized by the city. Tweed got twenty-four per cent., and his agent, Woodward, seven; the brother of Sweeney, ten; Watson, deputy collector, seven; thirty-three per cent. went to mechanics who furnished the bills, though their share had to suffer many abatements; and twenty went to other parties. Over \$250,000 were sent to Albany to be distributed among the members of the Legislature. The percentages of theft, comparatively moderate in 1869, reached sixty-six per cent. in 1870, and later, eighty-five per cent. The aggregate of fraudulent bills in 1870, audited after the passage of the Tweed charter, was about \$12,250,000; in 1871, \$3,400,000. Before the "ring" acquired an organized existence, the antagonism between its members and Mr. Tilden was sharply defined and notorious. It had its origin in no motive of a personal nature on Mr. Tilden's part, but in the essential incompatibility of his and their ideas of public duty. They knew enough of his character to know that he never could be one of them, and therefore must of necessity, sooner or later, be against them. As early as 1863 some of them became deeply embittered towards him in consequence of his advising Governor Seymour, who had requested his opinion, to veto the Broadway railway bill. Not long after the death of Dean Richmond, Mr. Tilden was invited to accept the Chairmanship of the Democratic State Committee, and with it the leadership of the party. He did it, as he himself publicly stated, with great reluctance and at great personal inconvenience, and only because he desired to save from degradation the great party whose principles and traditions were his by inheritance and conviction, and to make it an instrument of reaction in the community, which alone could save free government. "Holding wearily the end of a rope," he said, "I feared where it might go if I dropped it. I kept the State organization in absolute independence. I took no favor of any sort from these men, or from any man I distrusted. I had not much power in the Legislature on questions which interested private cupidity; but in a State convention, where the best men in society and business would go, because it was but for a day or two, those with whom I acted generally

had the majority." One of the first signs of the increasing power and growing ambition of the "ring" was to get rid of Tilden as Chairman of the State Committee, and get possession of the Democratic State organization. Tilden accepted the issue and triumphed. In December of the year 1869, Mr. Tilden united with a few leading members of the New York bar in a call for the meeting at which the Bar Association was formed. At that meeting a few decisive and defiant words quickened into life an Association which has proved an important ally in the cause of reform; and but for his timely intervention would have shared the fate of dozens of similar unsuccessful efforts to organize and combine for public purposes the varied talents of the bar of New York. The Senators who voted on the 6th of April, 1870, with but two dissenting voices, to deprive our great commercial metropolis, with its million of people, of all power of self-government, as if it were a conquered province, to confer upon Tweed, Connolly, Sweeney and Hall for a series of years the exclusive power of appropriating all moneys raised by taxes or by loans, and an indefinite power to borrow—who swayed all the institutions of local government, the local judiciary, and the whole machinery of elections—did not come again within reach of the people until the election of the 7th of November, 1871, when their successors were to be chosen. All hope of rescuing the city from the hands of the freebooters depended upon recovering the legislative power of the State, in securing a majority of the Senate and Assembly. To this end Mr. Tilden directed all his efforts. In a speech at the Cooper Union in New York, he stated Mr. Tweed's plan, which was to carry the Senatorial representation from that city, and then re-elect eight, and, if possible, twelve of the Republican Senators from the rural districts whom he had bought and paid for the previous year, and thus control all the legislation that might be presented there which involved his freebooting dynasty. "It was," said Mr. Tilden, "because I had some misgivings that this might be done that I thought it my duty personally to take the field and help you in this conflict." The "ring" felt and feared Mr. Tilden's influence. They tried to negotiate and compromise; they sought to alarm the country delegates and country politicians; they offered to surrender all part in the State Convention and the State organization, and weighty pressure was brought on Mr. Tilden from powerful men all over the State to accept their proposals and "save the party." Mr. Tilden uniformly asked: "Who is to have the five Senators and twenty-one Assemblymen from New York?" for he felt that any success which did not include the capture of these positions was a defeat. A party in power is naturally disposed to risk the continuance of abuses rather than hazard the extreme

remedy of "cutting them out by the roots." The executive power of the State and all its recently enlarged official patronage were exerted against the latter policy. And since the contest of 1869, the "ring" had studied to extend its influence in the rural districts, and had showered legislative favors as if they were ordinary patronage. But fortune favors the brave. Without an office or a dollars' worth of patronage in city or State to confer, Mr. Tilden planted himself on the traditions of the elders, on the moral sense and forces of Democracy, and upon the invincibility of truth and right. That undaunted faith in the harmony of truth and its irreconcilability with error, which we have found sustaining him at the bar and carrying him from victory to victory against more desperate odds, sustained him here. Exactly how, through what agencies, by what instrumentalities he was to succeed, he did not know; but he was sure to succeed, because he was sustained by that kind of courage that casts out fear and feels no misgivings. As always happens to those who battle for the right, Providence came to his aid. The thieves fell out, and one of their number betrayed them. A clerk in the Comptroller's office copied a series of entries—afterwards known as "secret accounts"—and handed them to the press for publication. They showed the dates and amounts of certain payments made by the Comptroller, the enormous amounts of which, compared with the times and purposes of the payments and the recurrence of the same names, awakened suspicions that they were the memorials of the grossest frauds. Mr. Tilden soon became satisfied of this, from the futility of the answers received from the city officers when questioned about them and from other sources, and reached the conclusion that the city had been the victim of frauds far transcending anything ever suspected. He immediately formed his plan, for the execution of which—as it involved the control of the approaching State convention—the co-operation of several leading Democrats was first secured. He accepted an arrangement by which he was to be sent to the convention from his native district, Columbia County, which had always during the "ring" ascendancy afforded him that opportunity of being heard. Early in September he issued a letter to some seventy-six thousand Democrats, reviewing the situation and calling upon them "to take a knife and cut the cancer out by the roots." But before the meeting of the convention, an event happened which could not have been foreseen, but which was pregnant with the most important consequences. What immediately followed we will give in Mr. Tilden's own words, as we find them printed in a communication published in 1873:

On the 14th of September Mr. Connolly applied to me, through a friend, for an interview. Without

knowing its object, I gave it on the morning of the 15th. The most artful members of the "ring" plotted to save themselves—to come in as parts of a new system, even as reformers, with added power—upon Connolly's ruin. In his distrust of them, and fears for himself he sought advice. I began by telling him that I could not be his counsel or assume any fiduciary relations toward him; that he and all the others must surrender all office and all local party leadership; and recognize the fact that their careers were ended. To this he assented, but still wanted my advice. I counseled him that he had no right to resign his office into the hands of his confederates; that such an act would be a new wrong against the public. To his inquiry whether if he remained he could get the money to carry on the government, I told him I would consult Mr. Havemeyer and we would meet him again that evening. Mr. Havemeyer came but Mr. Connolly did not. After consultation, Mr. Havemeyer went to Connolly's house; found him in bed sick; encouraged him, appointed a meeting at my house for the next morning at 10, and requested, as I had desired, that Connolly's counsel should come with him. Meantime I had examined the law and found a singular enactment, by which the Comptroller was authorized to appoint a deputy, and confer upon him for a definite period all his own official powers. Mr. Havemeyer must have been informed of this and consulted about the proposed action under it, before he went to Connolly's, for he had agreed to assume the responsibility of public advice to Connolly to stay in, as Mr. Green could only hold as his deputy. Besides Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Green, the only human being who had any intimation of the purpose was Judge Swayne, of the Supreme Court of the United States, who passed the evening with me, to whom I confided the matter, with whom I discussed the question of the right of the State to sue in such cases under the general rules of jurisprudence, and, in the intervals of conversation with whom, I prepared some of the papers. In the morning Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Connolly and his counsel came. I pressed Mr. Connolly to surrender the office into the hands of the reformers by deputing Mr. Green to exercise all its powers; that he had less to fear from the public than from his confederates; that if he threw himself upon the mercy of the public and evinced a desire to aid the right, the storm would pass him and beat upon the others. His counsel said it was a personal question. One of them stated the opposite view taken by some of Mr. Connolly's friends. It was, that, if he would resign, a man should be put in his place with character enough to assume the whole duty of investigation and would exclude the committee of which Mr. Booth was chairman, and that Mr. Connolly should be protected. It was disclosed that the counsel who presented this view had come fresh from an interview with Mr. Sweeney. At length Mr. Connolly consented, the papers were executed, Mr. Green sworn in, and they left my house only to go to the office of the Comptroller and put Mr. Green in possession. The possession of the Comptrollership by the reformers was a fatal embarrassment to the "ring." It involved a publicity of all the expenditures of the departments, and was a restraint on those expenditures. It engendered doubt and dismay among them. It was an obstacle to such modes of raising money as had brought the charter through in 1870, and to the hope of reimbursing advances for such purposes. It protected the records on which all civil

and criminal actions must be founded from such destruction as was attempted in the burning of the vouchers. Every investigation, including that of Mr. Booth's committee, were fruits of that possession. So also was the discovery of judicial proofs in the Broadway Bank, and the collection of such proofs which continued for eight months afterwards, with important results, which have not even yet become public. It divided the influence of the city government in the elections, and broke the prestige of the "ring."

To the honor of the Democratic party of the city and State on the issue thus made up by Mr. Tilden with the "ring," they gave him their cordial and irresistible support. The result was overwhelming, and not only changed the city representation in the legislative bodies of the State, but, in its moral effect, crushed the "ring." Mr. Tilden was one of the delegates chosen to represent the city in the next Legislature. In deference to the views of his principal coadjutors, Mr. Tilden devoted the six weeks' interval between his election and the meeting of the Legislature to the prosecution of its investigation in the city departments, and in preparing the vast mass of accurate information which was the basis of nearly all the judicial proofs that have since been employed successfully in bringing the members of the "ring" to justice or driving them into exile. Mr. Tilden gave his chief attention during the session of the Legislature to the promotion of those objects for which he consented to go there, the reform of the judiciary and the impeachment of the creatures who had acquired control of it under the Tweed dynasty. It came to his knowledge during the session that a large fund was raising for the corruption of the committee charged with the impeachment of the accused judges. If spent, it proved unsuccessful. The impeachment was carried, but even then an effort, which came near being successful, was made to defeat the ends of justice in the choice of managers. Here again the fortune of the day was saved by a proposition of Mr. Tilden, which was adopted, by which the selection of counsel for the prosecution was to be satisfactory to the Bar Association. The prosecution of these impeachments, the conduct of the suits which had been commenced on behalf of the city, the gathering of the fruits of the various investigations he had made or instituted, occupied him most of the ensuing summer. The results were the arrest, imprisonment or flight of all the parties who, only a few years before, seemed to hold the wealth and power of the Empire State in the hollow of their hands. For sixteen months he had been withdrawn entirely from his private business, and had consecrated all his energies and talents, and not a little money, to the public service. "The total surrender of my professional business during that period," he has said in one of his

published communications, "the nearly absolute withdrawal of attention from my private affairs, and from all enterprises in which I am interested, have cost me a loss of actual income, which, with expenditures and contributions the contest has required, would be a respectable endowment of a public charity. I do not speak of these things," he adds, "to regret them. In my opinion no instrumentality in human society is so potential in its influence on the well-being of mankind as the governmental machinery which administers justice and makes and executes laws. No benefaction of private benevolence could be so fruitful in benefits as the rescue of this machinery from the perversion which had made it a means of conspiracy, fraud and crime against the rights and the most sacred interests of a great community." When Mr. Tilden thus wrote, he had not then experienced nor probably foreseen the legal consummation of his labors in the condemnation of Tweed and several of his confederates to the striped jacket and cell of a felon, nor the recovery of verdicts which promise to restore into the city treasury many millions of his ill-gotten plunder, nor the political consummation of his labors in the triumph of his friends throughout the State in the fall of 1874 and 1876, in his own elevation to the Governorship of the State, nor his selection as their favorite candidate for the chief magistrate of the Union. In the summer of 1873, Mr. Tilden realized a long-cherished purpose of seeking a little much-needed recreation by a trip to Europe. For more than sixteen years, commencing in 1856, he had been completely absorbed by the labors of his profession. During that period he had rarely participated in political matters, never farther than by giving his advice when sought for, and by occasional speeches. Till the war came Governor Tilden made every effort to avert it. When his efforts, combined with those of other prominent patriots, had proved abortive, his convictions of duty were perfectly decided and clear. They were to maintain the integrity of our territory and the supremacy of the constitutional authorities. He had been educated in the school of Jackson, and had been a diligent student of the lessons taught by the nullification controversy of 1833. He had studied carefully and profoundly the relation of the Federal and State governments, and of the citizens of these governments. He had thus early formed perfectly clear and settled opinions, about which his mind never vacillated. They were the opinions of Jackson, of Van Buren, of Wright and of Marcy, with whom, during most of their public lives, he was living on terms of personal intimacy; they were the opinions of Edward Livingston and James Madison, whose teachings he had been educated to respect. During the winter of 1860-61, he attended a meeting of the leading men of both parties in the city of New York to



consider what measures were necessary and practicable to avert an armed collision between what were then termed the free and the slave States. To the North he urged reconciliation and forbearance, appreciating, as he did more clearly than most of those around him, the fearful and disastrous consequences of a civil war, whatever might prove its ultimate result. To the South he urged a deference to the will of the majority and a respect for the provisions of the Federal Constitution within which they would be sure of adequate protection for themselves and for their property; but he warned them that outside of the Constitution they could expect protection for neither. When the war did come, Mr. Tilden associated himself with and was the private adviser of Mr. Dean Richmond, then at the head of the Democratic party of this State, and who was accustomed on all important questions to visit Mr. Tilden in his retirement and seek his counsel. At a meeting held at the house of Gen. Dix, just after the first call of President Lincoln for 75,000 troops, Mr. Tilden was present and participated in the discussions which took place. He then and there expressed the opinion that they were on the eve of a great war, and maintained that instead of 75,000 troops, Mr. Lincoln should have called out at least 500,000, half for immediate service and the other half to be put in camps of instruction and trained for impending exigencies. To Secretary Chase and his friends, Mr. Tilden insisted that the war ought to be carried on under a system of sound finance, which he did not doubt the people would cheerfully sustain if the Government would have the courage to propose it. At a later period of the war he was invited by the Government at Washington to give his advice as to the best methods for its further conduct. He said to the Secretary of War:

"You have no right to expect a great military genius to come to your assistance. They only appear once in two or three centuries. You will probably have to depend upon the average military talent of the country. Under such circumstances your only course is to avail yourself of your numerical strength and your superior military resources resulting from your greater progress in industrial arts and your greater producing capacities. You must have reserves and concentrate your forces on decisive points, and overwhelm your adversaries by disproportionate numbers and reserves."

His advice was not taken, but he had the satisfaction, within a year after it was given, of hearing the Secretary of War acknowledge its wisdom and lament his inability to secure its adoption. Though Mr. Tilden found much, both in the financial and military conduct of the war, as every one else did, to censure, he criticised what he regarded as the errors of administration with great caution and forbearance, and with supreme regard to the possible effects which any adverse criticism might have upon the country in its then

emotional condition. Mr. Tilden had become so manifestly the Moses of our municipal deliverance that he was naturally looked to and depended upon to lead the army of reform through the wilderness of trial and temptation which it had to pass before it could reach the Canaan of its destiny. Prominent friends of reform in both the great political parties urged him to accept the nomination for Governor. They said he could be nominated without difficulty and elected triumphantly, and in his triumph the great cause of administrative reform would receive an impulse which would propagate it not only over the whole State, but over the Union. Mr. Tilden was long in bringing his mind to consent to a return to public life, or rather to official life. He has no vulgar taste for office and for the homage which is paid to mere official position. Mr. Van Buren said of him more than twenty years ago that he was the most unambitious man he had ever known. By some twenty years of severe and distinguished professional labor, he had acquired a pecuniary independence; had established a high reputation as a lawyer, as a statesman, and as a patriot. His advice was sought for in all important matters by the leading men of all parties. Every one respected him, and it was difficult for him to conceive any change in his position that could add to his happiness. To enter the arena of active politics was for a time, at least, to change all this. It was to become the target of a hostile partisan press, the object of envy to all rival competitors for the influence and honors which might gravitate towards him. It was to concentrate upon him the hostility of the large and powerful interests against which his election in the interest of reform would be necessarily a declaration of war. It was, in other words, to accept a life of war instead of a life of peace at an age when the honors of war give but little pleasure and the privileges of peace and repose begin to be, perhaps, unduly valued. Mr. Tilden ultimately consented to take the nomination for Governor, his objections to which were overcome by a single consideration. It was the only way in which he could satisfactorily demonstrate that a course of fearless and persistent resistance to wrong will be vindicated and sustained by the masses of the people; that honesty and courage are as serviceable qualities and as well rewarded in politics as in any other profession or pursuit in life. He was unwilling to leave it in the power of the enemies of reform to say that he dared not submit his conduct as a reformer to the judgment of the people; to say that his course had ruined his influence; that his name should be a warning to the rising politicians of the country against following his example. He felt that whatever might be the result of his administration, the moral effect of his election would be advantageous, not only in his own State but through-



out the country. But for these considerations, Mr. Tilden would have allowed himself to be made the candidate of the Democratic party for the Senate of the United States, a position more congenial to his tastes, and for which his personal preferences were well known. He was nominated and elected, and whatever lessons or eloquence could be expressed in big majorities were not wanting to lend their eclat to his triumph. Mr. Tilden's plurality over John A. Dix, the Republican candidate, was 53,315. Mr. Dix had been elected two years previously by a plurality of 53,451. When Mr. Tilden took the Governor's chair at Albany, the people were not long in discovering that, for the first time in many years, the chair was not only occupied, but filled. He proved himself from the start what the constitution and the law of New York require, but have not often secured, a chief magistrate in the full sense of that term. He brought to his position a measure of professional training, of political and financial experience, and practical acquaintance with men, whether in mass or detail, which, we venture to say, were never before combined in an equal degree in any chief magistrate of the Empire State. His life seemed to have been a preparation for the work which he was now called to undertake. In his youth he had learned from the struggles of the Democratic party with the United States bank the folly of a paper currency as the basis of industrial and commercial exchanges, and the demoralizing influence upon society, of the reckless system of credits to which it gives birth. During a period of more than forty years he had lived in constant and familiar intercourse with the ruling men of the country, and enjoyed opportunities of appreciating its varying political situations during that long period under every advantage, and of extracting from them all their lessons. Though during most of that period in a position which entitled him to his choice of the public honors of the country, he was never an officeholder, never accepted any position at the hands of a political patron. During his twenty years' hard service at the bar he acquired an experience and established a reputation in his chosen department of the profession to which it will not be undue praise to say no other man in the United States can make pretension. Though often deploring its measures, he has constantly adhered to the Democratic party, convinced that his power for usefulness to the country would be greater inside than outside of that organization. Mr. Tilden was too familiar with the vicissitudes of political life in America to overestimate its honors. From his youth he had scorned the expedients which might have insured his personal success at the expense of his party or of his country. The first message of Gov. Tilden revealed the fact that the men who represented the best sentiment and purpose of all parties in the State had found a captain in whose courage, capacity and discretion they could trust. It was commonly regarded by many as the most statesmanlike and able communication ever made to the Legislature of the State of New York. In it was foreshadowed with distinctness the controlling features of his administration. First—Reform in the administration. Second—The restoration of the financial principles and policy which triumphed in the election of Jackson and Van Buren, and which left the country without a dollar of indebtedness in the world and a credit abroad with which no other nation could then compete. In furtherance of his policy of administrative reform, he recommended a revision of the laws intended to provide criminal punishment and civil remedies for frauds by public officers and by persons acting in complicity with them. These recommendations, during the same session carefully wrought into the legislation of the State, bore especially upon those forms of administrative abuse which the exposure and arrest of William M. Tweed had recently revealed, and also upon another and kindred class of abuses in the management of our canals, with which the Governor was already acquainted, but of which the public as yet had only an imperfect realization. But the feature of the message which produced, perhaps, the most profound impression, not only upon his own immediate constituents, but upon the whole nation, was that which related to the financial policy of the Federal Government. Till then no prominent Democrat had ventured to revive the financial traditions imperishably associated with the historic triumphs of the Democratic party. Wild and silly notions of repairing the waste of war and restoring the depressed energies of industry and commerce by unlimited issues of irredeemable currency had infected large sections of the country. A generation had grown up who had never seen or used any other money than a printed promise of the Government, and it had become a widespread conviction among the aspiring politicians of both the great parties that the current public opinion in favor of an inflated and irredeemable currency would overwhelm and destroy any public man who would attempt to stem it. No convention of either party in any State of the Union had ventured the experiment; the active leaders of both had either avoided or yielded to the current. Mr. Tilden deemed it his duty to lose no time in taking advantage of his high position to restore to the Democratic party the authority of its most honorable traditions and to the country the only policy which ever had insured or can insure a substantial and enduring national prosperity. Some portions of this message constitute important features in the history of his opinions if not of his life. They possess an interest that is neither local nor transitory.

They concern all who are charged with the responsibility of government in other States as well as the people to whom it was addressed, and the next generation as well as the present. This message was presented to the Legislature the fifth day of January. On the 19th of March, and as soon as he had secured from the Legislature such additional remedies for official delinquencies as were requisite for his purpose, the Governor in a special message invited the attention of the Legislature to the mismanagement of the canals. He pointed out in this communication with considerable detail the fraudulent processes by which for an indefinite period of years the State had been plundered, its agents debauched, its politics demoralized, and its credit imperiled. The fulness, boldness and directness of his statements produced a profound impression, not only throughout the State, but throughout the country. It was the first time the numerous and powerful class who profit most by the expenditures upon the canals had been arraigned at the bar of public opinion by any chief magistrate, and it was regarded as a measure of political courage, or of audacity, the consequences of which could hardly be exaggerated. It was a declaration of war against a caste who claimed to hold the balance of power in both the great political parties. If he should prevail, his example would naturally spread in other States, and found a policy of administrative reform which would be fatal, politically at least, to a large proportion of those who control the political organizations of the country. If he should fail, it would be a failure in which only the wicked and stupid could triumph; it would discourage the patriot, arrest the progress and destroy the hope of reform; it would teach the young ambition of the country that for success they must make their alliances with the corrupt and selfish elements of their party. Of the many thousands who admired and commended this message, few appreciated the courage and faith required to make it. In a similar struggle with the baser elements of his party, Silas Wright, in the zenith of his fame and popularity, forty years ago, was struck down and exiled from public life. With the fate of such an illustrious victim before his eyes, Mr. Tilden did not hesitate to give the public enemy battle. He preferred to perish, like Icarus, in attempting great things, than to connive at the cancerous abuses which were gradually eating away at the vitals of our political system. He had unabated faith in the virtue of our people, in their capacities for self-government and their willingness to sustain any well-concerted and well-directed effort in the direction of administrative reform. He concluded his message by asking authority to name a commission of four to investigate the canal management of the preceding ten or more years. The Legislature, though containing in both branches

many of the most notorious canal-jobbers, and constituted largely in that interest, was obliged to yield to the irresistible public sentiment which the Governor's policy and message had awakened, and granted him the authority to name such a commission. The results of the investigation, communicated to him from time to time, during the summer of 1875, and to the succeeding Legislature of 1876, not only completely vindicated his course as a statesman, but as a politician. It also arrested completely the system of fraudulent expenditure on the canals, which he had denounced at the bar of public opinion. Through the adoption of various other financial measures upon his recommendation, and by the discreet but vigorous exercise of the veto power, the Governor succeeded in affecting a reduction of one-half in the taxes levied for the support of the State. More than three-quarters of this reduction were actual economies in expenditures in the public services, without impairing the efficiency or utility of those services. The savings in expenditures paid out of the funds of the State were larger than the twenty per cent. of the reduction in taxes, which resulted from diminished payments of the State debt. At the fall election of 1875, he had the satisfaction to find that his faith in the people had not been misplaced. The ticket for State officers identified with his policy was elected over a coalition of its adversaries by nearly twenty thousand majority. The moral of this triumph was the more remarkable as New York was the only State in which the Democratic party had made an issue on administrative reform in the election of 1875, and was also the only one in which the Democratic ticket had triumphed. The triumph of Mr. Tilden's friends at this election gave him a pre-eminence throughout the country enjoyed by no other man in his party. All eyes were immediately turned upon him as the natural, not to say inevitable, candidate of his party for the Presidency. He incarnated administrative reform, the great controlling pressing need of the country. To use the eloquent metaphor of Judge Blair, he seemed to be the only arrow in the Democratic quiver. He was not merely a passive friend of reform: he had successfully fought its fight; he had the baptism of fire and blood; he had behind him a State possessing an eighth of the population of the whole Union and more than half its wealth; a stainless reputation; unsurpassed experience as a statesman, the record of a life largely devoted to the unsalaried service of the public, compromised neither by greed of office nor abuse of power. It was to be expected, however, that the powerful enmities which he had aroused in his own party, would be deemed by many a fatal barrier to his nomination to the Presidency. All those who had been injured by, or who feared injury in the future from reformed

methods of administration; all those who were jealous of his rising power and fame; all the class of managing politicians who had become accustomed to the old order of things and who naturally dreaded any change which might weaken their influence in the party, joined in declaring that Mr. Tilden's nomination would be fatal to all hopes of success, and that, however strong he might be elsewhere, he could not hope to carry his own great State. There were many good but timid men, beside, who argued that in the presidential contest the Democrats would need all their votes, and could not afford to nominate a man, however exceptional his abilities or excellent his record, who had arrayed against himself such powerful animosities within his own party as had Mr. Tilden. But again, as in 1874, it appeared that the people were far ahead of the politicians. The New York Democratic State Convention to choose delegates to the National Convention met in April, at Utica, and *unanimously* instructed the delegates there chosen to present Mr. Tilden's name for the Presidency. This result seemed the more surprising since a great proportion of the former leaders of the party had been actively at work for weeks to capture the State Convention, or at the least, to make a formidable opposition. The National Convention met at St. Louis on the 27th day of June. As the delegates began to arrive from all parts of the country, it became apparent that the nomination of Mr. Tilden was a foregone conclusion, even under the two-thirds rule which required the nomination to be made by two-thirds of the delegates rather than by a bare majority. The balloting began on the 28th of June. On the first ballot Mr. Tilden received 403½ votes, lacking only 88½ of the necessary two-thirds. The second ballot presented a scene of indescribable enthusiasm. As State after State recorded its vote for Mr. Tilden, it was seen that his nomination was to be made unanimous on this ballot, and this result was announced as soon as the storm of applause of the vast assemblage had sufficiently subsided to enable the Chairman to be heard. The Democracy everywhere welcomed this nomination with great satisfaction. The canvass which followed was more than usually ardent and bitter, and it resulted in the polling of an unprecedented vote: two millions in excess of any before cast, and coming nearer to the full vote of the country than had ever been attained in previous elections. The total popular vote was 8,455,838, of which the Tilden electors received 4,315,801; the Hayes electors 4,049,096, the remaining vote (a little over ninety thousand) being divided between the Prohibition and Greenback candidates. Thus Mr. Tilden's vote exceeded that of Mr. Hayes by 266,705, while his majority over all was more than one hundred and seventy-five thousand. This was of the votes actually cast,

but even after the manipulations of the Returning Boards in Louisiana and Florida the result was changed only to the extent of about twelve thousand; so that, Mr. Tilden's uncontested plurality was over 254,000, and his majority over all about 163,000. It is not too much to say that Mr. Tilden was the central figure of this extraordinary canvass, and that the public mind was chiefly occupied with the consideration of his alleged merits and demerits. When the election was held, and it was found that New York had chosen the Tilden electors by a majority of more than thirty-three thousand, in spite of the confident assertions made by members of both parties that he could not carry his own State, there was, for a day or two, a very general acquiescence in his election. There is no instance in the experience of the country in which a candidate has received the majority of the popular vote without, at the same time, obtaining a majority of the electoral votes. It is claimed by the Democracy that the election of 1876 was not an exception. One hundred and eighty-five constituted a majority of all the electoral votes. Mr. Tilden received one hundred and eighty-four undisputed electoral votes. In addition to this, his party claim that twelve electors favorable to him were chosen,—eight by the people of Louisiana, and four by the people of Florida—making one hundred and ninety-six votes for Mr. Tilden, against one hundred and seventy-three for Mr. Hayes. This was the result when the polls closed on the night of the seventh of November, 1876. The procedure by which these twelve votes were counted adversely to him, is not the purpose of this paper to discuss. Mr. Tilden has maintained an attitude of dignity and forbearance. In two instances only has he alluded to the subject in any public utterance, and then he discarded every aspect of personal grievance, while maintaining in calm and philosophical language the rights of the people and the integrity of the electoral system against the effects of a fatal precedent. The last of these was on the occasion of the serenade two days after his arrival from a brief excursion to Europe. In addressing a large assembly in front of his residence, he alluded to this subject as follows:

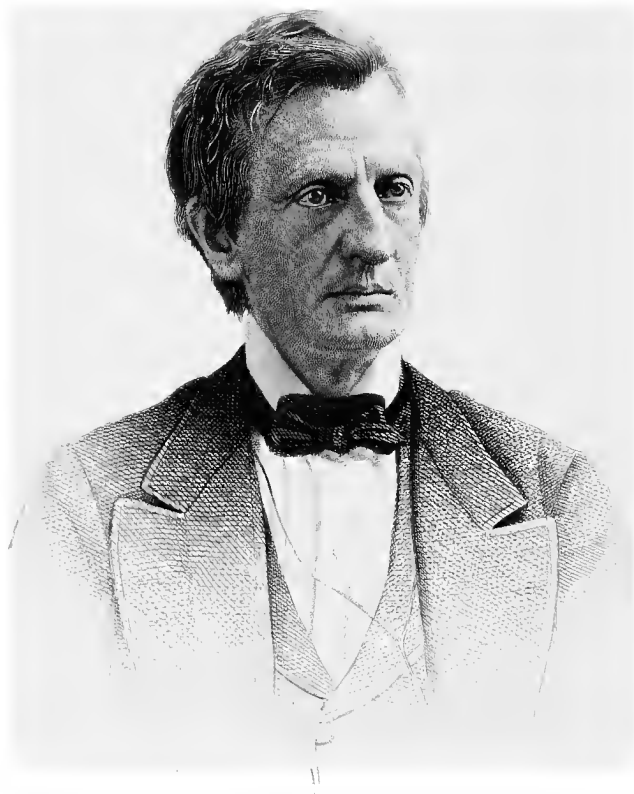
The election, although for State officers, has relations to national politics, to which I know you will expect me to allude. You are all quite aware of the results of the contest of 1876. I had, on one hand, a course of laborious service, in which health and even life might be imperilled; on the other hand, I had a period of relaxation here and abroad to recuperate from the exhaustion that in your service I had incurred, but to the people it was a robbery of the dearest rights of the American citizen. The condemnation by the people of the greatest political crime in our history, by which the result of the Presidential election of 1876 was set aside and reversed, is general and overwhelming. Her sister States might afford to

have the voice of New York frittered away or its expression deferred. It could not change history; it could not alter the universal judgment of the civilized world; it could not avert the moral retribution that is impending. But New York herself cannot afford to have her voice unheard. The Declaration of Independence, the Bills of Right, and the State Constitutions all contain assertions of the right of the people to govern themselves and to change their rulers at will. These declarations had ceased to have any meaning to the American mind. They seemed to be truisms which there was nobody to dispute. The contests known to us were contests between different portions of our people. To comprehend the significance of these declarations, it is necessary to carry ourselves back to the examples of human experience in view of which our ancestors acted. They had seen the governmental machine and a small governmental class, sometimes with the aid of the army, able to rule arbitrarily over millions of unorganized, isolated atoms of human society. In forming the Government of the United States they endeavored to take every precaution against the recurrence of such evils in this country. They kept down the standing army to a nominal amount. They intended to limit the functions of the Federal Government so as to prevent the growth, to dangerous dimensions, of an office-holding class and of corrupt influences. They preserved the State Governments as a counterpoise to act as centres of opinion and as organized means of resistance to revolutionary usurpation by the Federal Government. Jefferson, the leader of liberal opinion, in his first inaugural, recognized this theory. Hamilton, the representative of the extreme conservative sentiment, in the *Federalist*, expounded it with elaborate arguments. Madison, the father of the Constitution, enforced these conclusions. The increase of power in the Federal Government during the last twenty years, the creation of a vast office-holding class, with its numerous dependents, and the growth of the means of corrupt influence, have well nigh destroyed the balance of our complex system. It was my judgment in 1876 that public opinion, demanding a change of administration, needed to embrace two-thirds of the people at the beginning of the canvass, in order to cast a majority of votes at the election. If this tendency is not arrested, its inevitable result will be the practical destruction of our system. Let the Federal Government grasp power over the great corporations of our country and acquire the means of addressing their interests and their fears; let it take jurisdiction of riots, which it is the duty of the State to suppress; let it find pretexts for increasing the army, and soon those in possession of the Government will have a power with which no opposition can successfully compete. The experience of France under the Third Napoleon shows that, with elective forms and universal suffrage, despotism can be established and maintained. In the canvass of 1876 the Federal Government embarked in the contest with unscrupulous activity. A member of the Cabinet was the head of a partisan committee. Agents stood at the doors of the pay offices to exact contributions from official subordinates. The whole officeholding class were made to exhaust their power. Even the army, for the first time, to the disgust of the soldiers and many of the officers, was moved about the country as an electioneering instrument. All this was done under the eye of the beneficiary of it, who was making the air vocal with professions of civil service reform, to be begun after he had himself exhaust-

ed all the immoral advantages of civil service abuses. Public opinion in some States was overborne by corrupt influences and by fraud. But so strong was the desire for reform, that the Democratic candidates received 4,300,000 suffrages. This was a majority of the popular vote of about 300,000, and of 1,250,000 of the white citizens. It was a vote 700,000 larger than Gen. Grant received in 1872, and 1,300,000 larger than he received in 1868. The step from an extreme degree of corrupt abuses in the elections to the subversion of the elective system itself is natural. No sooner was the election over than the whole power of the office-holding class, led by a Cabinet Minister, was exerted to procure, and did procure, from the State canvassers of two States illegal and fraudulent certificates, which were made a pretext for a false count of the electoral votes. To enable these officers to exercise the immoral courage necessary to the parts assigned to them, and to relieve them from the timidity which God has implanted in the human bosom as a limit to criminal audacity, detachments of the army were sent to afford them shelter. The expedients by which the votes of the electors chosen by the people of these two States were rejected, and the votes of the electors having the illegal and fraudulent certificates were counted, and the menace of usurpation of the President of the Senate of dictatorial power over all the questions in controversy, and the menace of the enforcement of his pretended authority by the army and navy, the terrorism of the business classes, and the kindred measures by which the false count was consummated, are known. The result is the establishment of a precedent destructive of our whole elective system. The temptation of those in possession of the Government to perpetuate their own power by similar methods will always exist, and if the example shall be sanctioned by success, the succession of government in this country will come to be determined by fraud or force, as it has been in almost every other country; and the experience will be reproduced here which has led to the general adoption of the hereditary system in order to avoid confusion and civil war. The magnitude of a political crime must be measured by its natural and necessary consequences. Our great republic has been the only example in the world of a regular and orderly transfer of governmental succession by the elective system. To destroy the habit of traditional respect for the will of the people, as declared through the electoral forms, and to exhibit our institutions as a failure, is the greatest possible wrong to our own country. It is also a heavy blow to the hopes of patriots struggling to establish self-government in other countries. It is a greater crime against mankind than the usurpation of Dec. 2d, 1851, depicted by the illustrious pen of Victor Hugo. The American people will not condone it under any pretext or for any purpose."

Mr. Tilden's speech was received with equal enthusiasm. In the beginning of it he was interrupted with: "You have been robbed." Mr. Tilden responded in tones which will not be forgotten soon by those who heard him: "I have not been robbed. The American people have been robbed." For a moment there was silence, and then, when his full meaning was comprehended, an answer came from the crowd which was most earnest.





WILLIAM M. EVARTS.







**E**VARTS, HON. WILLIAM MAXWELL, Secretary of State of the United States, was born in Boston, Mass., February 6th, 1818; his father, Jeremiah Evarts, being a lawyer of fair practice and good ability. He entered Yale College at an early age and was graduated in 1837. He then studied for two years or more at the Harvard Law School, and in 1841 he came to New York city, where he at once entered upon the practice of his profession. Earnest application, industry and fidelity, combined with undisputed ability as an advocate, gained for him in a few years a large clientage, and before he attained his thirtieth year he held a high position at the bar. This position he has maintained with increasing honor and usefulness until in legal learning and ability he ranks to-day as one of the foremost in the profession, not only at the bar of New York but of the whole country. In 1851, Mr. Evarts was appointed United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and the same year he was one of the Commissioners of the Almshouse, now known as the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. After his retirement from the District Attorney's office, in 1853, was formed the law firm of Butler, Evarts and Southmayd, subsequently becoming Evarts, Southmayd and Choate, and it was as a member of this firm that he has gained his great reputation as a lawyer and a publicist. In 1861, his name was presented before the Republican Legislative caucus at Albany for United States Senator, his competitors being Horace Greeley and the Hon. Ira Harris, the latter of whom was made the compromise candidate and was accordingly chosen. Mr. Evarts was Attorney General of the United States from the 15th of July, 1868, until the close of President Johnson's administration, and in 1871 he was selected by President Grant as the leading counsel of the United States at the Geneva Arbitration. In 1876 he was prominently advocated for the Republican nomination for Governor of New York, but the same spirit of compromise which defeated him for the United States Senate in 1861 contributed to deprive him of the nomination. These are the only public positions which Mr. Evarts has ever held, or to which he was supposed to aspire, until he was called to the chief cabinet position under President Hayes. His most conspicuous and distinguished honors have been achieved, as before stated, at the bar. While he was United States District Attorney, his most prominent case was that which grew out of the Cuban or Cleopatra expedition. Early in 1851 an expedition was fitted out by John L. Sullivan, a well known journalist, which was to sail in the Cleopatra to aid in an insurrection to be begun in Cuba. Warrants of arrest were issued to prevent the sailing of the expedition, and were served when the Cleopatra had steam up ready to sail. The trial of the

filibusters lasted a month, but the jury failed to agree. Mr. Evarts' next famous case was the celebrated Lemmon slave case, in 1853. A vessel containing slaves belonging to Mr. Lemmon was driven by a storm into this harbor, and thereupon writs of habeas corpus were obtained to have cause shown why the slaves should not be released, being in a free State. Mr. Evarts appeared to represent the State of New York, and the case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, where he finally succeeded in obtaining a verdict against the claimant. He was counsel in the great Parish will case, in which an attempt was made to break the will of Henry Parish on the ground of the mental incapacity of the testator. A still later case in which Mr. Evarts was engaged was one in which the will of Mrs. Gardner, the mother of the widow of ex-President Tyler, was contested on the ground of undue influence on the part of Mrs. Tyler to obtain the making of the will. Although a Staten Island jury found against the will, Mr. Evarts finally gained his case before the Court of Appeals. When articles of impeachment were brought by the House of Representatives against the late President Johnson, Mr. Evarts was called to Washington as counsel for the defense, and his effort on that occasion was one of the great triumphs of his life. In the Tilton-Beecher case, in 1874, he likewise distinguished himself in a masterly and comprehensive effort. For his legal championship of President Johnson he was rewarded with a place in the Cabinet, as his recent championship of Hayes before the electoral tribunal gave him the first place in the Cabinet of the new President. Mr. Evarts is thus described by a well known publicist: "In person he is tall and slender; he is fragile almost to attenuation, and, so far from suggesting the idea of a vehement orator, he impresses one as a man of retired scholarly tastes, gentle manners and academic belongings. Tall, thin, angular, long headed, with a square and prominent forehead, dark haired and dark skinned, with a face perfectly smooth but thin, cadaverous, shrunken, deep-set gray eyes, a prominent nose, and a square, decisive, finely chiselled chin—such is William M. Evarts, the new Secretary of State. In none of his ways has he the magnetism of a great speaker. He has a clear, sharp, ringing voice, though it is not powerful or musical. His action is sparing, but effective. In making his points he is lucid, precise and cogent, seldom rhetorical or ornamental. He has an easy, colloquial way; he is never in haste and never hesitates. His style is classic in its correctness. His sentences are long and faultless, and freighted with words which show that profound thought is selecting felicitous vocabulary as it goes along. He has a fine humor, but it is the humor of cultivation, not the coarse fun of the vulgar. His appeals to the in-

telligence of juries are the highest in their tone, the broadest in their scope and the deepest in their power of any made in modern times. Webster was not more logical, Story was not a more thorough lawyer, Choate not a more brilliant verbalist, nor Sumner a firmer believer in pure moral power. His argument in behalf of the election of Hayes was the strongest in the late campaign, and to his subtlety of intellect, his strength of character and his firmness and rectitude of purpose the new Administration owes much of the success it has attained."

**BEECHER, REV. HENRY WARD**, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn, is the son of the late Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, and was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, June 24th, 1813. Dr. Lyman Beecher was one of the most distinguished Congregational clergymen and scholars of his day, and he reared a large family, all of whom have obtained distinction in some of the scholarly walks of life. Several of the sons are clergymen, and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and other works, is a distinguished daughter. Henry Ward was graduated at Amherst College, in 1834, and studied theology with his father at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati. In 1837, in his twenty-fourth year, he accepted his first charge as a Presbyterian minister at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where he remained two years. He next removed to Indianapolis, where he continued eight years, until 1847. He was a popular preacher in the west, having those powers—natural eloquence and fearless independent character—which are so highly valued by the people of that section. In 1847, he accepted a call to his present charge as pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn. He left the west with many regrets, scarcely believing that a city like Brooklyn was the proper field of labor for him. His peculiar style of preaching had never been heard there; and, in fact, it was so much of an innovation upon the kind which was in vogue, that its success might well be deemed doubtful. The congregation which called him was a new organization of orthodox Congregational believers. They had purchased the church property on Cranberry and Orange streets, formerly occupied by the Presbyterian congregation of the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Cox, and were chiefly New England people. The following is an interesting historical account of this congregation: "Plymouth church stands upon ground comprising seven lots, running through from Cranberry to Orange streets. It was purchased in 1823 of John and Jacob M. Hicks for the erection of an edifice for the use of 'The First Presbyterian Church.' The population of Brooklyn

was then less than 10,000. It was regarded by cautious men as a hazardous enterprise, for the church was built in what was then cultivated fields, and far out from the settled portion of the village, though now in the densest part of Brooklyn Heights. The pastors who labored on this ground were Rev. Joseph Sandford, from 1823 to 1829; Rev. Daniel L. Carroll, D. D., from 1829 to 1835; Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., from 1837 to 1847, when the Presbyterian society built their present house of worship upon Henry street. In 1846 John T. Howard, then a member of the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn, Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., pastor, learning that the premises were for sale, obtained the refusal of them from the trustees at the price of \$20,000, and consulted with David H. Hale, of the Tabernacle Church, New York, as to the expediency of establishing a new Congregational church at this location. Encouraged by the support of Mr. Hale, Mr. Howard completed the contract of purchase on June 11th, 1846. Possession was given on the 10th of May, 1847. The first meeting of those interested in the establishment of the new church was held at the house of Henry C. Bowen, on Saturday evening, May 8th, 1847. There were present David Hale, of New York; Ira Payne, John T. Howard, Charles Rowland, David Griffin, and Henry C. Bowen, of Brooklyn. It was there resolved, 'that religious services shall be commenced, by Divine permission, on Sunday, the 16th day of May;' and on that morning, in 1847, the meeting house in Cranberry street was opened for religious worship. Henry Ward Beecher, who was then pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Indianapolis, had visited New York at this time, at the request of the American Home Missionary Society, to make a public address at its anniversary. He was invited to preach at the opening of this church, and accordingly preached, both in the morning and evening, to audiences which crowded every part of the building. On Monday evening, June 14th, 1847, the church, by a unanimous vote, elected Henry Ward Beecher to be their pastor. On the 19th of August, Mr. Beecher wrote from Indianapolis accepting the pastorate. On Sunday, the 10th of October, 1847, he commenced his labors. In the morning the church was about three-fourths full, and entirely full in the evening. This continued to be the case for about four months, after which the building was generally crowded both morning and evening. From the year 1849 to 1866 there was a frequent recurrence of revivals at the church, and large accessions to the number of its members. With a few exceptions, consequent upon ill health, a visit to Europe and a lecturing tour in behalf of the abolition of slavery, Mr. Beecher has labored steadily at his post since 1847. He has a summer vacation every year, which

generally lasts upon an average about six weeks. On the 13th of January, 1849, Plymouth Church was seriously damaged by fire, and it was decided that the church should be entirely rebuilt. The corner-stone of this edifice was laid May 29th, 1849, and the building was completed so as to be occupied by the congregation on the first Sunday in January, 1850. The church is 105 feet long, 80 feet broad, and accommodates 2,800 people. Lecture and school rooms were also built. In 1869 the pew rents realized about \$53,000. The Bethel, in Hicks street, has been built by the church at a cost of about \$75,000. School services on Sunday evenings, lectures and a free reading room are a part of the agencies of this Bethel. It has done and is doing the greatest amount of good to the more neglected part of the population. A new Bethel has been erected in another part of the city. In view of all these facts, Plymouth Church may be said to be a church in earnest." In 1856, Mr. Beecher took an active part in the Presidential contest in favor of Fremont—not only with his pen, but by addressing mass meetings in different parts of the Northern States. As a popular lecturer he has appeared very generally before the Lyceums of the country. He was one of the founders of the religious weekly paper called the *Independent*, of New York, and was for some time its editor. Later he founded the *Christian Union*, and became its editor, and a large owner. He has published a volume of "Lectures to Young Men," a volume of "Star Papers," made up of his contributions to the *Independent*, and other volumes of popular literature. He edited the "Plymouth Collection of Hymns," which is one of the best and most diversified collections of sacred poetry in the English language, and is now in use in the Congregational and other churches. Six series of his sermons have been published in uniform volumes. Many of his occasional addresses have been published, and he has contributed much to the literary press. During the late war he went to England, where he addressed immense audiences in the principal cities in behalf of the cause of the Union. He produced a marked effect, particularly as the Confederate agents made an attempt to put him down; and probably accomplished more in influencing the English masses than any man who went abroad. There is a collection of handbills and posters, some of them printed in red ink, at the Brooklyn Historical Society, which were used to incite public feeling against him. In April, 1865, he went to Charleston, at the request of the Government, and delivered an oration on the occasion of the raising of the old flag over Fort Sumter. The foregoing facts and the following description we extract from "Lives of the Clergy of New York and Brooklyn (1874)." "Mr. Beecher is of medium height, solid sinewy figure, and has a large head,

with a rather florid complexion. His features are regular, and highly expressive of intellectuality, and a genial disposition. His step is quick, and he shows in every way that he is a thoroughgoing man, and as bold as he is generous. His eloquence is characterized by originality, logic, pathos and not a little humor. While his voice is not a pleasant one, it is full of feeling, distinct and strong. He has a great deal of gesticulation, and sometimes his voice rings out to the utmost power of his capacious lungs. At the close of some very fine congregational singing, Mr. Beecher rises to begin his sermon. He commences in a moderate tone of voice, and confines himself to a pretty close reading of his notes. As he proceeds he warms up in his subject, grows eloquent, and succeeds in fixing the deepest attention by the force of his arguments, and the original and often humorous similes which he constantly introduces. He shakes back his hair, draws a long breath to be sure that his lungs are in order, withdraws a step or two from the desk, and folds his arms across his breast, as if for bands to keep him from breaking his ribs in the coming effort. After all this preparation, instantaneously made, he at once soars to the highest efforts of oratory. At one moment tears are starting to almost every eye, and the next the congregation are in a broad smile, which sometimes ends in a loud laugh. He utters words of the keenest sarcasm, and then he melts away into thoughts of holiness and love. At another time he gesticulates most violently; he paces up and down the pulpit in great agitation; he runs to first one corner of the desk and then the other; pounds and shakes his fist, bends forward and backward; and, finally, in a whirlwind of excitement, and in a voice of thunder, pours forth a torrent of language which the want of breath only induces him to suspend. He makes your heart bound with emotion; he tempts the most solemn into smiles, and stands a wonder as an orator. That he is a mighty thinker, and one of the most powerful of living orators, cannot be denied. While he is speaking the old and young are held in wrapt attention, and there is no subject but what he discusses with singular originality and brilliancy. His sermons are very long, but never tiresome. The thoughts are profound and new, and they are demonstrated with ability and eloquence. His learning, ingenious arguments, and interweavings of pathos and humor make the whole discourse most effective. He is a man of genial disposition, and of warm attachments; and he has secured idolizing friends. His sympathies are with all works of education and philanthropy, and he is altogether without sectarian prejudices. In truth, he is one who for many noble qualities of character, joined with extraordinary gifts as a preacher, has secured as wide a public and private esteem as any man of his day."

**R**OBINSON, HON. LUCIUS, Governor of the State of New York, is a lineal descendant of the Rev. John Robinson, an eminent Puritan divine, who was in charge of the little band of North of England Dissenters, which fled to Amsterdam and Leyden, in 1608, to escape persecution at home. When, in 1617, this band of Puritans contemplated removing to America, the worthy pastor entered into the project with enthusiasm, but it was not decreed that he should extend his mission and labors to the New World. He was dissuaded from accompanying the first small party which set sail in the *Speedwell* and *Mayflower*, by the English merchants who had charge of the enterprise, and, although he intended to accompany the main body at a later period, he died before obtaining permission to do so. His widow and children, however, departed from Holland with the rest of the congregation, and, arriving in America, settled in New England. Lucius Robinson, a descendant of this family, was an honest farmer in Greene County, New York, early in the present century, and fought in the war of 1812. His son, the subject of this sketch, was born in Windham, in the above county, on the 4th of November, 1810, and received his early education in the Delaware Academy at Delhi, paying the expenses of his tuition by teaching school a few months in each year. Having decided on the study of law, he entered the office of Judge Amasa J. Parker, then a practising lawyer in Delhi. Upon being admitted to the bar, in 1832, he opened an office in Catskill, and in 1837 was elected District Attorney for Greene County. In 1840, he removed to New York city, and three years subsequently was appointed Commissioner of Chancery by Governor Bouck, and was reappointed by Governor Wright. This office he held until 1846, when it was abolished under the new constitution. Owing to ill health, he removed from New York city, and settled in Chemung County. At the time the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was proposed, Mr. Robinson, although a warm Democrat, strongly opposed the proposition, otherwise remaining true to his party. On this issue, he was nominated for the Assembly, and was elected over the regular candidate, notwithstanding that the county was a strongly Democratic one. His course in the Assembly during this term gained him an extended reputation, and the following term he was re-elected. During the early part of this second term, and before the inauguration of President Lincoln in 1861, Mr. Robinson drew up and presented in the Assembly a series of compromise resolutions, the object of which was to bring about a peaceable settlement of the difficulties between the North and South. This action was strongly disapproved by the party leaders, and among the Republicans, Thurlow Weed alone supported Mr. Robinson. In the summer of 1861, the

Union Mass Convention held at Syracuse nominated Mr. Robinson for Comptroller. The entire ticket was subsequently adopted by the Republican State Convention, and triumphantly elected, Mr. Robinson's majority being 108,201, the largest ever received by any candidate in the State. In 1863, his name was brought forward in the Republican State Convention for re-nomination, but was opposed on the ground of his Democratic sympathies. At first he declined to permit his name to be placed on the ticket, but at the urgent solicitation of the State Committee, who waited upon him in a body, and in deference to the demands for his re-nomination, which poured in from all parts of the State, he finally decided to accept. The Democratic candidate was Sanford E. Church, over whom Mr. Robinson was elected by a majority of 29,637. At the close of the civil war, Mr. Robinson, who felt that the mission of the Republican party was accomplished, joined the Democrats and accepted from them a re-nomination to the office of Comptroller. In this canvass, he was defeated by Thomas Hillhouse, the Republican nominee. He was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the twenty-ninth district in 1870, but was defeated. He, however, reduced the Republican majority by 2,500. In 1871, Governor Hoffman nominated him a member of the State Constitutional Commission, the nomination being confirmed by the Republican Senate. While acting in this capacity, he strongly advocated the principles in regard to taxation, canals, debts, and sinking funds which had marked his previous career in office, and was instrumental in framing many of the excellent financial provisions contained in the amendments which were adopted soon afterwards. He heartily sympathized with and supported the Liberal movement of 1872. He received the Democratic nomination for Comptroller in 1875, and was elected by a plurality of 13,549. At the second Democratic State Convention held at Saratoga in September, 1876, he was nominated Governor in place of Hon. Horatio Seymour—who had declined the nomination conferred by the first convention in the preceding month—and was elected by a majority of about 40,000. For many years, Mr. Robinson has served on the Board of Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He was also First Vice-President of the Erie Railway Company under President Watson, and during the absence in Europe of that gentleman, he acted as President of the corporation. In all his official transactions, both public and private, he has shown the highest personal integrity, and is generally considered well qualified by ability and experience for the high position which he now fills. Advocating a wise and just policy in public affairs, he is a partisan only when his party is right, and his administration has abundantly justified the expectations of his constituency.

**D**IX, GENERAL JOHN ADAMS, a citizen and soldier of New York, who enjoys a national reputation, was born in Boscawen, N. H., on the 24th of July, 1798, and is the son of Lieut. Col. Timothy Dix, an influential and respected citizen of that place. His early education was received in the academies at Salisbury and Exeter in his native State, after leaving which he entered a French college in Montreal, where he remained about a year. In his fourteenth year he was appointed a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, but gave up the appointment to take part in the war of 1812-15, having in 1813 received a commission as Ensign in the Fourteenth United States Infantry, with which he saw service on the frontier. Within a year he was promoted to be Third Lieutenant, and transferred to the Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry. In the spring of 1814 he became Second Lieutenant, and in the fall of the same year he was transferred to the Artillery. In 1815 he was Adjutant, and in 1818 First Lieutenant. The following year he was appointed Aide-de-camp to Major General Jacob Brown, a distinguished soldier, who was then Commander-in-chief of the army, and spent much time in Washington, where he enjoyed the acquaintance of Calhoun, Clay, Van Buren, and other prominent party leaders of the time. Early in 1821 he was transferred to the Third Artillery. He was promoted to a captaincy in 1825, and served in that rank till the close of 1828, when he resigned his commission, having passed sixteen years in the military service of the nation. Much of the young officer's leisure had been given to the study of law, and upon his return from abroad, whither he had gone for an extensive course of travel after leaving the army, he settled at Cooperstown, N. Y., and entered the legal profession. Espousing the Democratic cause, he soon became prominent in political circles, and was a zealous partisan of Andrew Jackson. In 1831 Governor Throop appointed him Adjutant-General of the State of New York, and in 1833 he was elected Secretary of State, becoming *ex officio* also the Superintendent of Common Schools, a member of the Canal Board, and one of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund. In this high position—one of great trust at any time, but of unusual responsibility at that period—he particularly distinguished himself, especially in what he accomplished for the schools of the State. At the expiration of his term of office General Dix again resumed the practice of law, to which he devoted his exclusive attention, until, in 1842, he was elected to represent Albany County in the Assembly. Shortly after this term he paid a second visit to Europe, and upon his return was chosen by the Legislature to fill the place in the United States Senate made vacant by the election, in 1845, of Silas Wright to be Governor of New York. During the four years that General Dix served in the Senate the people of the nation were agitated by questions of vast moment, prominent among which were the annexation of Texas, the war with Mexico, the joint occupation and disputed boundary of Oregon, and the power of Congress over slaves in the territories. In all the discussions on these subjects he took a prominent part, and exhibited in general a broad and statesmanlike comprehension of public affairs. He acted as chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and was an energetic and efficient member of the Committee on Military Affairs. In 1848 he ran on the "Free-Soil" ticket for Governor, but was defeated by Hamilton Fish. On the election of Franklin Pierce to the Presidency he declined an appointment as Secretary of State, tendered him partly in recognition of his important services in the canvass. In 1853 he was appointed Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New York City. This position he resigned after a short time, devoting himself exclusively to the profession of law. In 1860 he was appointed Postmaster of New York City. At the earnest solicitation of prominent merchants of New York he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury under Buchanan, at a crisis in national affairs which called for the presence in this important position of a man of the highest ability and firmness. He entered the cabinet on the 11th of January, 1861, and although he remained scarcely two months—as he resigned at the close of Buchanan's term—his services were of great value to the Union cause. It was while holding this official position that he wrote the famous telegram to W. H. Jones, a special agent of the Treasury Department then at New Orleans, which, after ordering the arrest of Captain Breshwood, of the revenue cutter McClelland, concluded with the memorable words, "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." At the great mass-meeting held in Union Square, New York City, in 1861, General Dix presided and made a stirring speech. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Major-General of Volunteers, and in August of the same year relieved General Banks of the command of the Department of Maryland. He was subsequently placed in command of Fortress Monroe, and in July, 1863, the Department of North Carolina having been added to that of Virginia, he was placed in command of both. At a later period he was transferred to the command of the Department of the East. His distinguished military services were rewarded by an appointment to the rank of Major-General in the regular army. At the conclusion of hostilities he resigned his position in the army and returned to civil life. On the organization of the Pacific Railroad Company he was elected its President. He was Chairman of the Convention of the National Union party, held at Philadelphia in 1866. The same year he was appoint-

ed Minister to the Netherlands by President Johnson, but saw fit to decline. A few weeks later he was appointed Naval Officer for the Port of New York, which position he occupied but a short time, resigning to accept the mission to France, tendered him soon afterward, entering upon the duties of this important office in January, 1867. In 1872 the State Republican Convention at Utica persisted in placing his name on the State ticket, and he was elected by a large majority, his vote in the entire State running ahead of that cast for General Grant, the Presidential candidate. In 1874 he was renominated for Governor, but was defeated by Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate. He was also nominated for Mayor of the City of New York, late in the canvass of 1876, the Democratic nominee being Smith Ely, Jr., who won the election. General Dix is a man of large ability in public affairs, a fact recognized by men of all parties. He is, besides, an elegant classical scholar, and has published some translations which take rank among the best. His speeches and addresses which have been published fill two large volumes, and he has also written a book of travels entitled "A Winter in Madeira and a Summer in Spain and Florence." In 1820 Brown University conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1845 Geneva College created him Doctor of Laws.

---

**P**OTTER, RIGHT REV. DR. HORATIO, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, was born at Beekman, (now La Grange), Dutchess County, New York, February 9th, 1802. His early education was received at an academy at Poughkeepsie. He was graduated at Union College in 1826, and was ordained a deacon of the Episcopal Church, July, 1827, and priest in the following year. During the same year he was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Washington (now Trinity) College, Hartford, where he remained five years. In the interval he declined an invitation from Bishop Moore to become assistant minister of the Monumental church, Richmond, Virginia. In 1833, he accepted the rectorship of St. Peter's church, Albany, and declined the presidency of Trinity College in 1837, after an election to that position. On the death of Bishop Wainwright, in 1854, he was elected provisional bishop of the diocese of New York, and consecrated November 22d, 1854, and on the decease of Bishop B. T. Onderdonk, who was under suspension, April 30th, 1861, he became bishop. It may be mentioned as a singular coincidence, that a brother of Bishop Potter was bishop of Pennsylvania, and that each of them succeeded one of the brothers Onderdonk. During a visit to England, Bishop

Potter was entertained with marked honors by the English bishops. The western portion of the State of New York has long been a separate diocese, and more recently both Long Island and Central New York have been erected into a third and fourth see. The increase of Episcopal churches in the city of New York has been greater than in any of the other denominations, and the increase has been large in other parts of the State. Bishop Potter resides in the city of New York, in an episcopal residence (provided), and enjoys a large salary, which is paid out of a fund created for the purpose. He is expected to visit each church in his diocese once in each year, when candidates for confirmation are presented. The following personal description we take from "Lives of the Clergy of New York and Brooklyn, (1874):" "Bishop Potter is tall and thin, with narrow shoulders, erect carriage, and active step. His head is of the long kind, with thin visage, and deep-set eyes. His hair is of a silver gray, and he has a round, full brow. His manners are always dignified. He has an absorbing, ever-apparent conviction of the exaltation and sacred character of his episcopal office. If men are born for bishops he is one of them. He exhibits to the fullest extent that solemnity of demeanor, that strictness of life, and that superiority of talent required in one called to such functions. The atmosphere about him seems laden with influences awing to the sensibilities, all his daily steps are in the path of conscientious duty, and his grandeur of intellect makes his authority more imposing. \* \* \* \* \*

\* \* \* Bishop Potter is an agreeable speaker. He has a voice which is of sufficient volume, though not by any means powerful. His utterances are calm and dignified, and evidently the offspring of a gentle Christian spirit. His arguments are in the plainest language, and they are urged with the earnestness of one fully appreciating his responsibility as a religious teacher, and personally interested in the welfare of every human soul. As a scholar, he ranks with the ablest in his denomination. He has found no models in superficial men. He abhors anything like charlatan-ism, and has won his own way by steps of severe application, and obtained honors which are only the proper reward of honorable success and a conscientious ambition. In the sterling parts of character, in all the practices of a pure and godly life, and in a dignified and proper sense of his episcopal functions, Bishop Potter stands a pre-eminent example to the world. He is a good and valuable man, in the fullest meaning of the term. Universally popular in his denomination among both clergy and laity, exerting his eminent talents and diligent labors with the greatest success in one of the most wealthy and intelligent dioceses of the American Episcopal Church, he occupies a position alike honorable to himself and beneficial to the cause of religion."





HAMILTON FISH







**F**ISH, HON. HAMILTON, LL.D., Secretary of State of the United States during the eight years of President Grant's administration, was born in New York city, August 3d, 1808. His father, Colonel Nicholas Fish, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary army, also a native of New York, was born on the 28th of August, 1758. Having finished his classical course at Princeton, he began the study of law, but on the breaking out of the Revolutionary struggle, abandoned his studies and took up arms in defence of the Colonies. He served throughout the war; participated in both battles of Saratoga; commanded a corps of light infantry at the battle of Monmouth; served with General Sullivan in the expedition against the Indians in 1779; was with the light infantry under Lafayette in 1780; and in the following year was active with his regiment in the operations which resulted in the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. He was Adjutant General of the State of New York from 1786 until 1789, and in 1794 was appointed by Washington to the office of Supervisor of Revenue. Active also in municipal affairs, he served as Alderman of New York city from 1806 to 1817. He was a prominent member of the Society of the Cincinnati, an organization composed of officers of the Continental army and their male descendants, and in 1797 was elected President of the New York branch of the society. He was active in religious and charitable affairs, and a member of many local societies, literary, religious and beneficent. Hamilton Fish enjoyed the best educational advantages during his early years, and was graduated from Columbia College in 1827, being then just nineteen years of age. He commenced the study of law, and, after due preparation, was admitted to the bar in 1830. He, early in life, took an active interest in politics, and, as a Whig, was repeatedly nominated by his party as a candidate for the State Legislature, but was defeated, owing to the Democratic majority of his district. He was elected, in 1842, a Representative in Congress from the Sixth Congressional District, New York city. In 1846 he was the Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with the Hon. John Young for Governor. Mr. Young was elected Governor, but Mr. Fish was defeated for the second office, owing to the opposition of the Anti-Renters, whose hostility he had incurred on account of his earnest and uncompromising denunciations of their principles. Addison Gardner, his successful opponent, a Democrat, and who had received the support of the Anti-Renters, subsequently became Judge of the Court of Appeals, and, on resigning the office of Lieutenant Governor to take his seat on the bench, Mr. Fish was elected in his place. He was elected Governor of New York in 1848 by about 30,000 majority, and, in 1851, he was chosen United States Senator, to succeed

the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson. As a member of the United States Senate he opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and acted with the Republican party from its formation until the close of his term in 1857, in which year he went, with his family, to Europe, and remained abroad until a short time before the commencement of the civil war. His earnest sympathies and efforts were, of course, in favor of the preservation of the Union, and he also contributed liberally in money for the support of the Government. He was, in 1862, appointed by Secretary of War Stanton, in conjunction with Bishop Ames, a Commissioner to visit the Union soldiers imprisoned at Richmond and elsewhere, with a view to relieving their necessities and providing for their comfort. The Confederate Government, for some reason, declined to receive the Commissioners within its lines, but expressed a willingness and readiness at the same time to enter into negotiations for a general exchange of prisoners. This suggestion was encouraged by the Commissioners, and, on its approval by the authorities at Washington, an equal exchange was eventually agreed upon, and the terms of the agreement were carried out substantially to the termination of the war. In March, 1869, Mr. Fish was called to the chief office in the Cabinet of President Grant. This high position he filled with great acceptance to the President and people, and, on the commencement of the second term of President Grant, in March, 1869, he was re-appointed Secretary, and served until the inauguration of President Hayes, in 1877. To him is due the credit of suggesting the formation of the Joint High Commission between the United States and Great Britain, for the settlement of the various difficulties between the two nations, (including the "Alabama Claims"), a proceeding which possibly averted war; and on the 9th of February, 1871, he was appointed by President Grant one of the Commissioners on the part of the United States to negotiate the treaty of Washington, which was signed by him on the 8th of May of that year. He also, in November, 1873, negotiated with Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister at Washington, the settlement of the Virginius question. Mr. Fish, as Secretary of State, conducted the affairs of that department during one of the most difficult and critical periods in the history of our foreign relations, in a manner which reflected honor upon himself and upon the nation. Seldom in the history of our country has the Department of State assumed such importance as during the years of his office, and, in his administration of it, Mr. Fish made a record of which any statesman might be proud. Mr. Fish is a man of large attainments; and is specially well versed in foreign affairs and international law. In all of the numerous

capacities in which he has, at different periods of his life, served the country, he has always, whether his duties were legislative, executive, or diplomatic, displayed a high order of statesmanship, and the most unquestionable probity and patriotism. In 1872 he became President of the Order of the Cincinnati; he is a leading member of the New York Historical Society and of various other learned bodies, and is prominently connected with the principal literary, social, and benevolent organizations of the city and State. His son, Hamilton Fish, Jr., inherits in a large degree the abilities of his father, and is now an esteemed and valued member of the State Legislature.

**D**EWITT, REV. THOMAS, D.D., late senior pastor, and one of the most distinguished clergymen of the Collegiate Reformed Church of New York, was born at Kingston, Ulster County, on the 13th of September, 1791, and died in New York city, May 18th, 1874, in his eighty-third year. He was graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in July, 1808. He studied theology at the Theological Seminary of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, New Brunswick, N.J., and was graduated at that institution in the year 1812. He was licensed to preach the gospel by the Classis of New Brunswick in June of the same year; was ordained to the holy ministry in November, 1812, and installed minister of the united congregations of Hope-well and New Hackensack, in Dutchess County, N. Y. He was called to the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church in the city of New York, and installed as one of the ministers of that church in September, 1827, which position he held up to the time of his death. The length of the ministry of this venerable pastor was, therefore, over sixty-one years—all of it in active service, and the duration of his last pastorate was nearly forty-seven years. The ministry of the Reformed (Dutch) Church is Presbyterian in order, and there is, therefore, in it no official pre-eminence. But the seniority among the pastors of the Church of New York has always been regarded with honor, and that position was held by Dr. Dewitt. Moreover, the true pre-eminence resulting from an unusually long and faithful ministry, from high Christian cultivation, and from the beauty of symmetrical Christian character, belonged to him. His earlier and more vigorous days are remembered for the fervent eloquence that used to carry his audiences before it with the force of a torrent; and that, indifferent to grace of gesture, or restrictions of rhetoric, used to send them away "with their hearts quivering like the strings of a harp swept by the hands of a master." For more than half a century he stood in the very front rank of the ministers of the great me-

ropolis of the nation, the object of universal respect and confidence. In his own denomination he was regarded with reverent affection. His name stands at the head of the roll of the graduates of the Theological Seminary of the Church. The Reformed Church of the Netherlands planted missions and churches in this country at a very early date. The Island of Manhattan was discovered by Hudson in 1609. The first traders came from Holland in 1612. At once religious services were established, and a church was organized in 1619. For more than a century, the Reformed (Dutch) Churches in this country continued in immediate dependence on the Church in Holland. No ministers were educated here; none were ordained. After vehement controversy, the right to ordain was conceded by the Mother Church, and the complete independent existence of the Reformed Church in this country was secured over a century ago—viz., in 1771. But the right to educate and ordain her own ministry had scarcely come into her hands, when the war of the Revolution threw everything into utter confusion. After the war, a Professor of Theology was chosen, the venerable John Henry Livingston, to whose efforts mainly the independent organization of the church, in 1771, was due. This office he held along with his pastorate of the church at New York. Eventually, he retired from the pastorate and retained the professorship. In October, 1810, he formally opened the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., with five students, of whom Dr. Dewitt was the last survivor. This fact had a peculiar interest to the ministry and people of the Reformed Church. Dr. Dewitt was the living link between them and the fathers whom they hold in veneration. His name was associated, moreover, with the beginning of the latter advance and prosperity of the church. In every effort, for more than half a century, to further that prosperity, he bore a distinguished part. After the decease, in 1818, of Dr. John Schureman, who had shared with Dr. Livingston the charge of the Theological Seminary of the Church at New Brunswick, the Professorship of Oriental Literature and Ecclesiastical History in that institution was proffered to Dr. Dewitt. This honorable and influential appointment he felt constrained to decline. But in the Board of Superintendents of the Seminary he did good and faithful service. For more than thirty years he was a trustee of Rutgers College. He was likewise a Trustee of Columbia College, New York; and from its early history was a member of the Council of the University of the City of New York. His name is recorded among the founders of the Board of Education of the Reformed (Dutch) Church; and a scholarship founded by his munificent gift bears the name, and perpetuates the memory, of a beloved son. Of the Board of Pub-





ALEXANDER T. STEWART.







lication of the Church, he was not only one of the earliest and most steadfast friends, but was for years, prior to his death, its honored President. In the missionary efforts of the Church he rendered eminent service. The Reformed (Dutch) Church has always cherished a missionary spirit. As early as the year 1643 its ministers undertook missionary labors among the Indians. They anticipated in this good work the labors of the apostolic Eliot. The Rev. Mr. Freeman, minister of the church in Schenectady, about 1700, translated into Indian the morning and evening prayers of the Reformed (Dutch) Liturgy, a considerable part both of the Old and of the New Testament, the Ten Commandments, and the Apostles' Creed. These translations were printed in New York about the year 1713. In the latter part of the same century, the Reformed (Dutch) Church united with other evangelical bodies in forming the New York Missionary Society; and in the northern part of the State co-operated in the formation of the Northern Missionary Society. In the year 1816, the Presbyterian, Associate Reformed, and Reformed (Dutch) Churches united in the formation of the United Missionary Society. Ten years afterward, this society was merged in the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. In January, 1822, the Missionary Society of the Reformed (Dutch) Church was organized. Its specific department was Domestic Missions. In 1832 the General Synod constituted the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed (Dutch) Church. Of this Board Dr. Dewitt was for many years the Corresponding Secretary; and, with unabated interest, wise in counsel, and efficient in service, he remained in membership of it, and became its revered President. Probably no minister of the Reformed (Dutch) Church was more familiar with its history and literature than Dr. Dewitt. His mastery of the Dutch language made the treasures of its historic records accessible to him. No branch of the Reformed Church has a nobler history. Motley, in his magnificent "History of the Dutch Republic," has opened to the admiration of the world the record of the grand struggle for civil and religious freedom, of which Grattan and Schiller had furnished glimpses. And Brodhead, in his interesting "Annals of the Colonial Period of New York," has recorded the thrifty growth of the descendants of these heroes and martyrs of freedom. The religious life of the people interpenetrated so completely their civil struggles and achievements, that it is impossible to give the outline of the latter without recording the development of the former. With the history of the Church, both in the Netherlands and in this country, Dr. Dewitt was thoroughly familiar; and to his pen are due many interesting sketches of that history. Dr. Dewitt was long one of the most prominent members and offi-

cers of the New York Historical Society. No man was, by descent, and culture, and position, more truly representative of his ancestral Church; and no man in more hearty sympathy with every interest of evangelical religion.

---

STEWART, ALEXANDER T., the great merchant, was born in 1803, in the suburbs of Lisburn, an extensive manufacturing town about six miles from Belfast, Ireland. Before he was eight years old his parents and elder sister died, and he was left with only one near relative—his grandfather—who in his old age cherished the hope that he would live to hear his grandson preach from a Methodist pulpit. The boy had natural ability and methodical habits, and easily led his classes, finally taking a degree at Trinity College. His grandfather died, however, before the course of study was completed, and the young student was left without a relative. The grandfather had a worthy successor in a pious Quaker, who was appointed the young man's guardian. Under his guardian's advice he finished his course at the University, one of his tutors being the famous Sheridan Knowles. He was not one of the boisterous revelers of the University whose portraits Charles Lever has drawn with a bold hand. With a frame not robust, but lithe and active, he was a serious, painstaking student, who was always to be found reading in his room while his fellows were entertaining roysterers in their chambers. He had been graduated with honors, and was about twenty years of age, when he decided to emigrate to America. His guardian strongly advised this step, and gave him letters of introduction to prominent merchants in New York. He landed at the Battery in 1823, and was cordially admitted into the circle of Quakers to which his guardian had introduced him. He had some ability as a linguist, and easily found employment. His first earnings in New York were from a situation in a public school in Roosevelt street, near Pearl street, then one of the fashionable centres of the city. A trivial circumstance at the turning point of his life made him a merchant. A young man with whom he had become intimate applied to him for money wherewith to open a small dry goods store. He advanced the greater part of the small patrimony which he had brought to America, a small store was rented and stocked, but through an unforeseen circumstance his friend, after all the preparations had been made, was unable to begin business. The pluck and energy which were the heritage of his Scotch-Irish ancestry came to the surface. In order that the money which he had already invested might not be lost, he resolved to carry on the business himself. He

went back to Ireland, converted into money the moderate fortune which his father had left him, bought a stock of Belfast laces and returned to New York to open his store. The capital invested amounted to about \$3,000, and in the *Daily Advertiser* of Sept. 2, 1825, appeared a modest advertisement announcing that A. T. Stewart offered for sale at No. 283 Broadway, "a general assortment of fresh and seasonable dry goods." He had rented one-half of a store, with a frontage of twenty-five feet, exactly opposite the northern entrance of the present wholesale store of the firm, then the site of Washington Hall. In the rear of his shop, the rental of which was very low, the young merchant had a sleeping room. Under these humble conditions was formed the germ of the most extensive dry goods business in the world. At the outset his progress was not brilliant, but it was the product of discretion, watchfulness, and persistent labor. In 1826 he removed to a larger store at No. 262 Broadway, and not long afterward he again transferred his stock to No. 257 Broadway. His tireless energy and commercial sagacity soon put him at the head of the dry goods business of the country. He had great delicacy of touch and taste; his judgment of colors and textures was excellent; and he had the rare faculty of taking courage when others were disheartened, and of apprehending danger when others were sanguine and foolhardy. He foresaw a storm months before the clouds gathered on the business horizon. He would put his goods before the public with adroitness and promptness, and thus be enabled to tide over the panic, while his rivals were carried under the current. In 1848 he had accumulated so much capital that he was enabled to build the large marble store at Broadway and Chambers street, on the site of the Washington Hotel, which was then the lounging place of the young bloods of the city. The new store was a tremendous advertisement. People stopped talking about the Astor House; the new store was the marvel of the day. He was now called the "merchant prince," and his business grew rapidly. The profits were reinvested in the same department in which they had been made. He had a genius for organization. The right man was always put in the right place, and all the elements of a complicated mercantile business, through perfection of discipline and system, were brought into harmonious relations. As his business was mainly transacted, not upon credit, but upon actual capital, he enjoyed great advantages in his purchases abroad. Fourteen years after the Chambers street building had been erected, his business had outgrown those spacious quarters. He resolved to anticipate the up-town movement by buying part of the old Randall farm, bounded by Ninth and Tenth streets, Broadway and Fourth avenue. On

these lots he erected the six story iron building which is now used as the retail store. The cost of the land and structure was not far from \$2,750,000. It is the largest retail store in the world. On the eight floors about 2,000 persons are employed, and the running expenses of the establishment are estimated at over \$1,000,000 a year. The two stores which Mr. Stewart built are among the proudest monuments of commercial enterprise in this country. The trade transacted in them is almost fabulous. The sales in the two establishments are said to have amounted to \$203,000,000 in three years, and the income of Mr. Stewart has been the largest in the mercantile world—in 1864, \$4,000,000; in 1865, \$1,600,000; in 1866, \$600,000; an average of about \$2,000,000 a year. When he was nominated for Secretary of the Treasury, he estimated his annual income at \$1,000,000. The business of the house is world wide. A foreign bureau has been established at Manchester, where English goods are collected, examined and packed. At Belfast the firm has a factory where linens are bleached. At Glasgow the firm have a house for Scotch goods. In a *magazin* at Paris are collected East India, French, and German goods. The woolen-house is in Berlin and the silk warehouses are at Lyons. Payments are made at the Paris bureau, and all the continental business centers there. Then there are mills in Europe and the United States which manufacture goods exclusively for this firm, and there are buyers and agents who are constantly traveling from Hong Kong to Paris, from Thibet to Peru. Mr. Stewart was Chairman of the Honorary Commission sent by the United States to the Paris Exposition, in 1867. President Grant appointed him, in March, 1869, Secretary of the Treasury, but owing to an old law which excludes from that office all who are interested in the importation of merchandise, his confirmation was prevented. The President, in a message to the Senate, asked that the law be repealed to enable Mr. Stewart to become eligible to the office, and the great merchant proposed to transfer his immense business to trustees, and to devote all the profits accruing during his term of office to benevolent purposes. The law, however, was not repealed, and the matter was dropped after considerable deliberation. Appleton's *Annual Cyclopædia* says of Mr. Stewart: His acts of charity were numerous and liberal. During the famine in Ireland, in 1846, he sent a shipload of provisions to that country. After the Franco-German war he sent to France a vessel laden with flour for the relief of the sufferers; and in 1871 he gave \$50,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire. He was also one of the largest contributors to the sum of \$100,000 presented by the merchants of New York to General Grant as an acknowledgment of his services during the war. At the time of his

death he was pushing to completion, at a cost of more than \$1,000,000, the magnificent structure on Fourth avenue and Thirty-second street, New York, intended as a home for working girls. He was also building, at Hempstead Plains, L. I., the town of Garden City, the object of which was to afford comfortable homes at a moderate cost. At the time of his decease Mr. Stewart's wealth was estimated at about \$50,000,000. His real estate in New York City was assessed at \$5,450,000, which did not include property valued at more than \$500,000 on which the taxes were paid by the tenants. He had no blood relatives, and by his will the bulk of his estate was given to his wife. He bequeathed \$1,000,000 to Judge Henry Hilton, who had long been his confidential and legal adviser, and who was made one of the executors of the will, and appointed to wind up Mr. Stewart's business affairs. Several bequests were made to persons in Mr. Stewart's employ, and to other parties. Mr. Stewart left a letter dated March 29, 1873, and addressed to Mrs. Stewart, saying that it had been his intention to make provision for various public charities, and that he depended on her to carry out his plans in case he should fail to complete them. After his death his mercantile interests were transferred by Mrs. Stewart to Mr. Hilton, who, with Mr. William Libbey, the surviving partner of the firm, continued the business under the firm name of A. T. Stewart & Co. A short time prior to his death Mr. Stewart had completed, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, a marble edifice, which is one of the handsomest private residences in the United States. His art gallery was one of the most valuable in the country. He died April 10th, 1876.

---

**LITTLEJOHN, RIGHT REV. A. N., D.D.,** Bishop of the diocese of Long Island, was born in Montgomery county, New York, December 13th, 1824. He was graduated at Union College in 1845, and was ordained a deacon of the Episcopal Church March 18th, 1848. He officiated at St. Ann's Church, Amsterdam, New York, and at St. Andrew's Church, Meriden, Connecticut, for a period of nearly two years, and was ordained to the priesthood in November, 1850, soon after entering upon the rectorship of Christ Church, Springfield, Massachusetts. After a ministry there of little more than one year, he was called to St. Paul's Church, New Haven; and thence, after a service of nine years, to the rectorship of the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague streets, Brooklyn. This is one of the largest and most important parishes of that city. Through the efforts of Dr. Littlejohn, a large amount of money

was raised toward paying the debt of the Church. The contributions during the year 1863 were nearly twenty-seven thousand dollars. In January of the same year over twenty thousand dollars were laid upon the altar at one time for the reduction of the debt. After a highly popular ministry of about eight years in this parish, Dr. Littlejohn was elected Bishop of the newly created diocese of Long Island. His consecration took place at the Church of the Holy Trinity, January 27th, 1869. He is recognized as most efficient in the discharge of his duties and is justly admired and beloved throughout his diocese. The Episcopalians of Long Island diocese report sixty-five resident ministers, eighty-two churches, 10,519 communicants, and 1,502 Sunday-school teachers and 7,000 scholars. In 1854, Dr. Littlejohn delivered, in Philadelphia, the first of a series of discourses by various bishops and clergymen on the "Evidences of Christianity." The series was subsequently published, with an able introduction by Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania. Dr. Littlejohn's sermon was recognized as pre-eminently powerful in thought and logic, and obtained for him the degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1856. For several years he performed the duties of lecturer on "Pastoral Theology" at the Berkely Divinity School, Middletown, Conn. He is prominently connected with the management of the Home Missions of the Episcopal Church. During his last rectorship he became a director of the "Society for the Increase of the Ministry," a member of the Executive Committee of the "Sunday School Union and Church Book Society," and president of the "Home of the Aged and Orphans on the Church Charity Foundation." He was for many years a contributor to the *American Quarterly Church Review*. Among the articles most favorably known to the public are reviews of Sir James Stephens' "Lectures on the History of France," Cousin's "History of Modern Philosophy," the "Character and Writings of Coleridge," the "Poems of George Herbert," and Miss Beecher's "Bible and the People." He has likewise published many sermons.

---

**PRIME, REV. SAMUEL IRENÆUS, D.D.,** editor of the *New York Observer*, was born at Ballston, Saratoga County, New York, November 4th, 1812. He is an elder brother of the well-known author, William C. Prime. At the age of thirteen years he entered Williams College, and was graduated in 1829. Having concluded a course at the Princeton Theological Seminary, he became a member of the Presbyterian Church; but, in 1840, from ill-health, was obliged to abandon regular preaching. He then became associated in the editorial charge of the *New York Observer*,

one of the chief organs of the Presbyterian denomination. For more than thirty years his able pen has been employed editorially, and as a literary contributor and traveling correspondent in this paper. His contributions, under the signature of "Irenæus," have had great popularity, and under his management the *Observer* has taken the rank of one of the leading religious journals, and been also noted for its conservative political views. In 1855, he published "Travels in Europe and the East," in two volumes, and a work on Switzerland. These works were the results of an extended journey in Europe and Asia, in 1853. He is also the author of several volumes of a religious character, including "Thoughts on the Death of Little Children," and "The Power of Prayer." The last named is a sketch of the Fulton street Prayer Meeting, in New York, and has been translated into several European languages. More recently he has traveled extensively in other directions, and written another fascinating volume, entitled "The Alhambra and the Kremlin—The South and the North of Europe." Another recent book is called "Under the Trees." He was chairman of the committee having charge of the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in New York, in 1873, and much of the success of that great Christian gathering was due to his efforts. In May, 1874, he was elected one of the Vice Presidents of the American Tract Society in the place of the Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring, deceased. During all the years of his retirement from the active ministry, Dr. Prime has occasionally preached, sometimes, indeed, supplying the pulpits of absent ministers for a considerable period. His learning and literary gifts make his sermons highly attractive, and his services have been eagerly sought for in the manner stated. But his chief popularity has arisen from his writings in the *Observer*, and his books. In the first his style is clear and vigorous, with the introduction of an exquisite humor in some of his lighter articles; and in the second he writes with most brilliant descriptive powers, making every scene and object as vivid as apt and graceful language can depict it, and treating all moral and social questions with a deep, philosophical reflectiveness. His manners are unassuming and polite, and he is of an unusually cheerful, genial disposition. He is fond of social life, especially with high-bred and Christian people, and on such occasions is the life of the circle. The country and flowers, and children, and everything that is beautiful and pure, attract and delight him. His far-off travels, his rambles at home, his association with the high and learned of almost all lands, his scholarly attainments, and his literary talents, are all matters which serve to give a charm and influence to his society. Those who know him, esteem and love him, while by the public he is regarded as one of the strong men for all good works.

**B**ONNER, ROBERT, editor and proprietor of the *New York Ledger*, was born within twelve miles of the city of Londonderry, Ireland, on the 28th day of April, 1824. When he was fifteen years of age, a letter reached his family from an uncle in Hartford, Connecticut, inviting Mr. Bonner's older brother to come to America. The transit across the ocean in those days was slow and wearisome; a dread of the sea was general, and when anybody contemplated a voyage to America, it was heralded far and near, and was a nine days' wonder. Preparations were made for weeks previous; relations and friends were visited; and, amidst sobs and tears, a last adieu was exchanged, and prayers were offered and benedictions given. The invitation to come to America was looked upon very soberly by Mr. Bonner's brother, and he half declined. Some member of the family said jocosely, "Let the old man go with him." The "old man" (as Robert was then called in his father's family) was a stripling of fifteen, with a big head and two flashing hazel eyes looking out from under a great, solid white dome of a forehead. Nothing more was said. The "old man" turned the joke to sober earnest, and in 1839 Robert Bonner arrived in Hartford, Connecticut, where he found his uncle a prosperous farmer, and the owner of much land in the city limits. Soon after taking up his residence in that city, young Bonner entered the printing office of the *Hartford Courant* as an apprentice to the printer's trade. His engagement with the proprietors was, that he should have his board and washing and twenty-five dollars the first year, and ten dollars increase each year afterward. The rule of the *Courant* establishment was to take a new apprentice every year, and promote in gradation of time and not by merit. After his second year in the office, young Bonner saw that he set type much faster and more correctly than the older apprentices. Entering the office one morning, one of the journeymen ordered Robert to go and draw some water. As that work devolved on the youngest apprentice, and Robert was justified in declining, he showed at once what constantly occupied his mind, by saying: "I shall bring the water if you teach me how to feed the press." The journeyman consented, and in a few months from that time the ambitious apprentice had a good knowledge of presswork. As soon as young Bonner acquired the knack of feeding the press, he would come down early to the office, put the latest news in print, send the paper to press, and go to work at feeding. For this he received extra pay. It was very small, yet it was an incentive, and he worked the harder. One week his overwork reached the amount of three dollars. Small as this sum appears, it was more, he has been heard to say, to Mr. Bonner than three thousand dollars are to-day. One of the apprentices







*Robert Bonner.*





at once grew jealous, and appealed to the proprietors for the young man's position, and, in consideration of seniority, succeeded. He held the place only a short time, however. The editor entered the office one morning in a very perturbed state of mind. He was angry, and wished to know who was the novice who made so many blunders in the "latest news." On learning who he was, the editor gave instructions to have Mr. Bonner reinstated immediately. Mr. Bonner made up the columns of the paper, worked at ease, and gained a thorough knowledge of presswork. In 1844 he left the *Courant* office, and came direct to New York, where he has resided ever since. After Mr. Bonner had been in the city some time he was employed on the *Evening Mirror*, which was edited by the poets, N. P. Willis and George P. Morris. He had his evenings to himself, and he turned them to account by dotting down the cream of the city's news, and sending it to the *Hartford Courant*. He wrote under the *nom de plume* of "Threads," suiting the name to the subject matter. After the *Courant* had published the fourth of his letters, he was agreeably surprised by the receipt of ten dollars. The letter which contained the ten dollars for Mr. Bonner contained also a request that the correspondent reveal his true name. This was a poser. He entertained the very natural idea that as soon as the proprietors of the *Courant* learned that their crispy, chatty New York correspondent was none other than one of their late apprentices, he would lose his prestige, and his letters would be lightly and critically treated. With many misgivings he sent his name as requested, giving his reasons for previously withholding it. They wrote him back that their knowledge of him enhanced the value of his correspondence, as it was a guaranty of the truth of his statements. His confidence was now established, and he soon became the New York correspondent of papers in Albany, Washington, and Boston. While in the *Daily Mirror* office, Mr. Bonner displayed great skill in setting advertisements. His method was very much appreciated by advertisers, and it was of marked advantage to the paper. An advertising clerk in the office with Mr. Bonner left the *Mirror* to take charge of the advertising in the *Merchants' Ledger*. During a conversation with Mr. Pratt, the proprietor, about the display of advertisements, his clerk told him that there was a young man in the *Mirror* office who had excellent taste and judgment in this line. Mr. Pratt requested that he should be sent for. Mr. Bonner went to the *Ledger* office, but the wages first offered were declined. The clerk communicated the fact to Mr. Pratt, and he increased the weekly amount, in order that he might secure Mr. Bonner's services. An advertisement would come into the office, to be inserted a month, with orders to send a

proof before it should appear in the paper. Mr. Bonner would go to work, and, with masterly ingenuity, give it such a striking display and form such an appositeness between the letters of the different lines, that when the advertiser would see the handicraft, he would often change his mind, and, instead of one month, would order the advertisement to be published in the paper three or six months. After a short time in the office, he hired the type of the *Ledger*, and not only printed that paper for the proprietor, but two other weeklies. Mr. Bonner contributed spicy articles and brilliant sketches to the *Merchants' Ledger*. While in a humorous vein, he inserted, one day, in a corner of the paper, a few brief, ringing sentences on some subject before the people, and accredited to Dr. Chalmers. He enjoyed the amusement of seeing his short article copied and praised all over the country. Mr. Pratt took it into his head one day to sell out the *Merchants' Ledger*. Mr. Bonner entered into negotiation with him, and after a little delay succeeded in closing a bargain for its purchase. He had made it an invariable rule to limit his expense inside of his income, and had already accumulated a small capital. Soon after Mr. Bonner became proprietor of the *Ledger*, being a man of literary tastes, he formed a purpose to graft the *Ledger* on a literary basis. Fanny Fern was then at the zenith of her fame. Her "Ruth Hall" was the conversation and excitement of all literary circles, and its author's name was famous though the land. Mr. Bonner was bending his efforts to make his paper a literary success. He addressed a letter to Fanny Fern, offering her twenty-five dollars a column, for ten columns of the *Ledger*. This she refused. He then offered her fifty dollars. She declined, stating she had made up her mind not to write anything more for newspapers. Nothing daunted, he proposed seventy-five dollars, but with the same result. He then offered one hundred dollars. Here was pluck that she admired, and her resolution was somewhat staggered. She was pleased with Mr. Bonner's appreciation of her talents. After a consultation with her publishers, Mason & Co., at her request a gentleman from that establishment was sent to Mr. Bonner's office, bearing a letter from her to the effect that she would accede to Mr. Bonner's proposition to write a story of ten columns for the *Ledger*, for one thousand dollars. Mr. Bonner accepted the offer, and soon afterward received the manuscript of "Fanny Ford." The news flashed abroad that Mr. Bonner was paying the celebrated Fanny Fern a hundred dollars a column for writing for the *New York Ledger*. After that, an arrangement was entered into with Fanny Fern to write regularly for the *Ledger*. His rapid and wonderful success, and his bold ventures in advertising surprised everybody. He often took his last dollar from the bank and invested it in advertis-

ing. Twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars was not unfrequently a weekly appropriation to advertise the *Ledger* all over the country. Many a village newspaper looked on Mr. Bonner's favors as a godsend, and many a poor printer received his back pay when the *Ledger* advertisement appeared in the country paper. He was asked one day why he persisted in repeating, in column after column of the *Herald*, the words, "Fanny Fern writes only for the *Ledger*?" "To attract your attention. You would not have asked the question had I inserted it but once," answered Mr. Bonner. He never advertised twice alike. The *Ledger* has numbered among its contributors many of the leading men of this country and of the world. Everett, Bancroft, Bryant, Beecher—the Rev. Drs. Tyng, John Hall, McClintock, and a host of other celebrities have been in the ranks of its original writers at different times. Gen. Grant's father wrote a biographical sketch of his son, ex-President of the United States, for its columns; Charles Dickens wrote his only story ever written exclusively for an American publication, for the *Ledger*. It has been asserted by one conversant with the facts, and fully competent to judge, that "the purest literature that ever entered a household is the *New York Ledger*, and its teachings have done a world of good. Everything in the paper is healthy, pure, chastening and elevating, and Mr. Bonner is a benefactor to his race for the good morals he inculcates, and the cheerful evenings he gives to millions of readers." Mr. Bonner's principal, and almost his sole amusement, is in driving very fine horses. His ambition is to own the best in the world; and in this he has been successful. Such another stable of trotters as his was never possessed by any one. He is one of the best horsemen in the country. He always drives his own horses. His stables on Fifty-fifth street are worth a visit. Outside of the stables is a track on which the horses are daily exercised. Three men are constantly employed to take care of them. Mr. Bonner gives his personal attention to them daily, and takes good care that nothing goes wrong. The sums he has invested in these horses are very large. But while Mr. Bonner devotes so much of time and money to fast horses, he never bets. He is reported to have once made a wager—the only one ever made in his life. In composition he was extraordinarily rapid, and long before he was twenty, he could beat any printer in Hartford setting type. When he came to New York he soon acquired fame with the printers for his swift composition. There was one man—a Canadian named Hand—in the city, who could beat him setting type; but that man denied it; but Mr. Bonner believes that this was out of generous consideration for his youth. The feat of setting twenty-four thousand ems of type in twenty-four consecutive hours had been often tried by

printers everywhere, and always failed. While at work one day in the *Mirror* office, somebody suggested the trial to Mr. Bonner—some jealous printer, who wished to badger him; and a wager of ten dollars was offered to Mr. Bonner. He accepted, and a day was appointed. When the day came Mr. Bonner was indisposed, but he thought if he asked for a postponement, it would create the impression that he was afraid to risk it. He went to work, and set up twenty-five thousand five hundred ems of solid type in twenty hours and twenty-eight minutes. We believe there is nothing on record among printers that approaches this for rapidity and endurance. The reader can form some idea of this feat when we say that eight thousand ems a day is more than a printer's average. All he ate or drank during this herculean task was two-thirds of a lemon pie and two cups of coffee. As we stated, he was sick and could not eat. He won the ten dollars, but, when tendered him, he refused to take it. So, in reality, he never made a bet in his life. Mr. Bonner is five feet seven and a half inches in height, and weighs one hundred and seventy-five pounds. He is broad-shouldered, broad-chested, with great respiratory powers. His build is straight, firm and well proportioned. He has a resolute, determined step, and he walks with an air of decision. He has a most remarkably large head. His forehead is massive, and is in shape the very counterpart of that of the late Stephen A. Douglas. Brilliant hazel eyes, well set, sparkle with every word he utters. His hair is dark brown, of a fine quality. His full beard is sandy, darkly shaded. His skin is fair. The nose is keen and pointed. The mouth is small, with two rows of as fine white and evenly set teeth as were ever seen. His manner is cheerful, frank and open, and his address is free and courteous. He is a man of set principles, and does everything by rule. The *Ledger* is a transcript of his character. He is positive and earnest, temperate and moral. He gives his personal attention to all his business. Friday is his busy day. It is the day the *Ledger* goes to press, and Mr. Bonner confines himself to his office. If anything in his press-room goes wrong, he can instruct the pressman how to make it right. He is master of the situation in all departments. Yet, while he devotes his time to hard work, there is no man so liberal of his means. It will be remembered by many of our readers that on Mr. Bonner's visit, some time ago, to Princeton College, he took such a hearty liking to the students that he proposed to bear one-half the cost of building a gymnasium for the use of the students. His proposition was accepted. The whole cost fixed upon was twenty thousand dollars, and Mr. Bonner gave his check for half that amount. But instead of twenty thousand, the gymnasium has cost thirty-eight thousand dollars, and Mr. Bonner paid over, in all, nineteen thousand

dollars for that gymnasium—a fact which we doubt few people are aware of. A more recent instance of Mr. Bonner's well-directed benevolence was his contribution of ten thousand dollars to the sufferers by the Chicago fire, to be distributed among those connected with the newspaper business. Mr. Bonner has been especially open-handed in his support of churches; and he has given many thousands of dollars in charities, the particulars of which are only known to the private recipients of his bounties. Mr. Bonner is a warm and faithful friend, and a square and bold opponent. His rule is to give no man just cause of offence, and in turn, he does not wish that any man should give just cause to him. He is a striking and original character—a man of mark—as both his friends and enemies soon come very well to understand. Mr. Everett, in the last number of "The Mount Vernon Papers," referred to Mr. Bonner and the *Ledger* as follows: "It may be mentioned as the most extraordinary, the most creditable, and, as an example to others, the most salutary feature of Mr. Bonner's course, that, in the entire progress of this great enterprise, and in its present management, he has never signed nor endorsed a note of hand, nor borrowed a dollar; and that in every part of his immense establishment, SUNDAY IS A DAY OF REST."

**F**LINT, AUSTIN, M.D., eminent both as a practitioner and author, was born in Petersham, Mass., October 20th, 1812. Having prosecuted his collegiate course at Amherst and Harvard, he entered the medical department of the latter institution, from which he was graduated in 1833. After receiving his diploma, he pursued the desultory practice of his profession, in Boston and Northampton, until the year 1836, when he moved to Buffalo in this State, where he established himself permanently as a physician. In 1844 Dr. Flint was elected Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine in the Rush Medical College at Chicago, still continuing his residence at Buffalo. Resigning the Chicago professorship after a twelve months' occupation, in 1846, he started the *Buffalo Medical Journal*, which he edited for ten years. In connection with Professors White and Hamilton, he founded, in 1847, the Buffalo Medical College, being an original member of the faculty and for six years Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine. Dr. Flint continued his residence and practice in Buffalo till 1859, during which period, in addition to a very important and large private professional business, he was for four years [from 1852 to 1856] Professor of Theory and Practice in the University of Louisville, Kentucky,

and contributed to the literature of the profession "Clinical Reports on Continued Fever," in a volume of 390 pages, together with other papers of contemporary interest, still cited as authorities on the subjects treated. Two essays, "On the Variation of Pitch in Percussion and Respiratory Sounds," and "On the Clinical Study of the Heart Sounds in Health and Disease," which severally received first prizes from the American Medical Association in 1852 and 1859, are especially noteworthy as suggesting and demonstrating the advanced views that now obtain on these topics. A translation of the former essay and of Dr. Flint's "Clinical Reports" was issued in Paris in 1854. From 1858 to 1861 Dr. Flint passed the winters in New Orleans, filling a Clinical Professorship in the School of Medicine and acting as Physician to the Charity Hospital. In 1861, two years after locating himself in New York, he was appointed Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Bellevue Medical College, having previously been appointed Professor of Pathology and Practice in the Long Island College Hospital, at the same time performing the duties of Visiting Physician at Bellevue Hospital. In 1872 he was elected President of the New York Academy of Medicine. As an author upon diseases and affections of the chest, Dr. Flint has for years been conspicuous both in Europe and America. His "Practical Treatise on the Diagnosis, Pathology and Treatment of Diseases of the Heart" (Phila. 1859), and his preceding work upon "The Physical Exploration of the Chest and the Diagnosis of Diseases Affecting the Respiratory Organs" (Phila., 1856), have been published in enlarged and revised editions, and are used as text books in several institutions. Two more recent works from his pen on these cognate themes: "A Manual of Percussion and Auscultation of the Physical Diagnosis of Diseases of the Lungs and Heart, and of Thoracic Aneurism," and "Phthisis; its Morbid Anatomy, Etiology, Symptomatic Events and Complications, Fatality and Prognosis, Treatment and Physical Diagnosis," embodying the observations of a life-long special study of this department of human physics, are standard authorities in the office and library. Besides the foregoing treatises upon his favorite subjects, Dr. Flint has written learnedly upon the theory and practice of his profession. "Essays on Conservative Medicine and Kindred Topics," recently issued, is an interesting compilation of minor contributions to professional literature. His most important work, which has elicited praise from the Sir Harcourts of the British medical press, who compare it favorably with the similar work of Sir Thomas Watson, their own best authority, is "A Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Medicine," originally published in 1866. Of this thorough and admirable compendium of medical

science, the fourth edition, making a volume of 1,100 pages, has been issued. The *London Practitioner*, in a thoughtful review of the edition of 1873, thus truly characterized the merits of both author and book. "It is given to very few men to tread in the steps of Austin Flint, whose single volume on medicine, though here and there defective, is a master-piece of lucid condensation and of general grasp of an enormously wide subject."

**P**EALEE, EDMUND RANDOLPH, A.M., M.D., L.L.D., especially eminent as a gynæcologist, was born in Newton, Rockingham County, N. H., January 22d, 1814. His father, Hon. James Peaslee, was a man of large local reputation, representing his district in the State Senate, and filling other public offices; and his mother, likewise a native of Newton, was a daughter of Daniel Chase, a soldier in the revolution, who held a place upon the staff of Gen. Washington. Dr. Peaslee was fitted for college at the Newhampton Institution and Atkinson Academy, in his native State. He entered Dartmouth College in 1832, and graduated at the head of his class in 1836. He passed the year succeeding his graduation as preceptor of the Academy at Lebanon, N. H., and was then elected tutor by his alma mater. This office he held for two years, during which he also pursued the study of medicine with Dr. Noah Worcester, a resident physician of Hanover, N. H. In 1839, he received the degree of A.M., and attended his first course of lectures in the medical department of Dartmouth College. Then becoming a pupil of Dr. Jonathan Knight, Professor of Surgery in Yale College, he completed his medical studies at New Haven, receiving there the degree of M.D. in January, 1840. Most of the remainder of that year he assisted in his practice Dr. Dixi Crosby, at Hanover, then Professor of Surgery in the medical college there. In the fall of 1840 he sailed for Europe with the intention of passing two years in the schools and hospitals of Great Britain and the continent. But, before the first year had elapsed, the Professorship of Anatomy and Physiology in Dartmouth was offered to him, and he entered upon its duties in August, 1841. In the previous month he was married to Miss Martha T. Kendrick, of Lebanon, N. H. He has two children—a daughter and a son; the latter also a physician. Dr. Peaslee resided at Hanover as a physician and surgeon until 1859, when he removed to the city of New York; and where he has since been engaged in a very laborious and successful practice, and more especially as a gynæcologist. Though originally of a delicate constitution, he has never, since the commencement of his professional career, been obliged to lose more than a day or two at a time from illness,

NOTE.—Dr. Peaslee died January 21, 1878, after a short illness.

with the exception of a single sickness of three weeks' duration. He however retained his original professorship at Dartmouth College till 1871, when, at the end of thirty years, he resigned, and was elected Professor of Gynæcology, which office he still holds. This was the first professorship with that designation in this country. In 1843 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the Medical School of Maine, which position he held for seventeen years, or till 1860. Eight years before his permanent location in New York (in 1851) he was elected Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the New York Medical College, which was subsequently exchanged for the departments of Physiology and General Pathology, and then for Obstetrics and Diseases of Women. He resigned this last professorship in 1860. In 1872 to 1874 he lectured on diseases of women in the Albany Medical College. Since 1874 he has been Professor of Gynæcology in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York. He has probably performed a greater amount and variety of professorial labor than any other physician in this country, having now (1877) given sixty-nine courses of public lectures in the several departments before named to as many public classes of medical students. In addition to these labors and his private practice he was, during the war of the rebellion, one of the surgeons of the N. E. Hospital established in New York City for wounded soldiers, and had the same connection with the New York State Hospital organized for the same purpose in Howard street. He was also for seven years (1858-65) Physician to the Demilt Dispensary, in the department of the diseases of women; and he has been a Surgeon of the Women's Hospital in New York since its re-organization in 1872. Without aspiration for office, he has by his confrères been elected to many, of which the following may be mentioned: He was President of the New Hampshire State Medical Society while still a resident of that State. Since his residence in the metropolis, he has been President of the New York Pathological Society; of the New York County Society; the New York Obstetrical Society; the New York Academy of Medicine; and the New York Medical Journal Association. He is also President-elect of the American Gynæcological Society. Dr. Peaslee received the honorary degree of L.L.D. from his alma mater in 1859, and has been one of its trustees since 1870. He has also been honored with the fellowship of various medical societies at home and abroad, the latter including the Corresponding Fellowship of the Obstetrical Society of Berlin, and the Honorary Fellowship of the London Obstetrical Society. His contributions to medical journals as special papers, monographs, and reports of cases, have been numerous, and include a great variety of subjects. Only those papers are here mentioned which pertain to gynæcology. "On







*E. R. Peaslee, M. D.*





Uterine Displacements;" eight lectures.—*Am. Med. Monthly*; Apr. to Nov. 1860. "Ovarian Tumors and their Treatment except by Ovariectomy;" read before the N. Y. Acad. of Medicine; March, 1864. "Ovariectomy;" read before the N. Y. Acad. of Medicine; June, 1864. "Statistics of 150 Cases of Ovariectomy."—*Am. Jour. of Med. Sciences*; Jan., 1865. "Retroflexion of the Unimpregnated Uterus;" trans. of N. Y. State Med. Society, 1865. "Ovariectomy, When and How to Perform it and its After-Treatment."—*N. Y. Medical Gazette*; May, 1867. "History of Ovariectomy, and the Life and Labors of Dr. Ephraim McDowell;" read before the N. Y. Med. Journal Association; June, 1870. "Intra-Uterine Medication."—*N. Y. Med. Journal*; July, 1870. "Intra-Peritoneal Injections."—*Am. Journal of Obstetrics*; Aug., 1870. "The Inflammations and the Congestions of the Non-Gravid Uterus;" preliminary lectures.—*Med. Record*; Jan., 1876. "Incision and Dissection of the Cervix Uteri."—*American Journal of Obstetrics*; Aug., 1876. As a medical author, also, Dr. Peaslee has achieved a high reputation. His style is logical, perspicuous, and never redundant. His work on Human Histology, a volume in 616 pages, and profusely illustrated, was published in 1857, and it was the first systematic treatise on the subject in the English language. It aimed (1) "to give a connected view of the simple chemical elements, of the immediate principles, the simple structural elements, and the proper tissues entering into the composition of the fluids and the solids of the human body; (2) to associate with the structural elements and the tissues, their function while in health, and the changes they undergo in disease." It was highly commended by the principal medical journals in this country. But his most important work is that published in 1872 (551 pages), on "Ovarian Tumors—their Pathology, Diagnosis and Treatment, especially by Ovariectomy," the only complete monograph on this subject which has yet appeared in any language. This work is divided into two parts—the first treating of the normal anatomy of the ovary, and the pathological anatomy, pathology, diagnosis, and the treatment of ovarian tumors excepting by ovariectomy; the second treats of ovariectomy alone, including its history, statistics, practical details and after-treatment. The author's experience in this special field of surgery—extending over a period of twenty-five years—has enabled him to produce a treatise on this subject which is in the highest degree interesting, instructive, and explicit. No point is left untouched, and each chapter completely exhausts the topic under consideration. Over one hundred pages are devoted to the history of ovariectomy alone, this portion of the work making one of the most interesting contributions to medical literature ever written. A chapter on statistics is remarkably full and

especially worthy of attention. The author freely discusses the objections to the operation, as well as the considerations in its favor, dealing with the matter in a masterly as well as impartial manner. He refutes the generally received ideas regarding the effects of the operation upon the physical organization of the female sex, showing that as a rule disagreeable consequences are not witnessed. He also forms the conclusion, basing it on an extended practice as well as careful study, that ovariectomy is a no more serious surgical operation than many others which pass unchallenged. The credit of originating the operation is given to Dr. Ephraim McDowell, of Kentucky, who is styled the "father of ovariectomy." The book is written in a clear, flowing style, is admirably arranged, and is particularly distinguished for its thoroughness. The medical press at home and abroad have spoken of it in the very highest terms, and the profession generally regard it as an exceedingly valuable contribution to the medical literature of America and a credit to its painstaking and learned author. It establishes forever the claim of Dr. McDowell to priority, and vindicates his high standing and thorough education as a physician and surgeon. Dr. McDowell first performed ovariectomy in December, 1809; while it was not performed in Germany till 1819 (two years after he had reported his cases), in England not till 1826, and in France in 1844. It is the greatest contribution ever made by any country to gynecology, it having, as shown by Dr. Peaslee, during the last thirty years, contributed more than thirty thousand years of active life to woman in the United States and Great Britain alone, all of which would have been lost had the operation not been performed. Dr. Peaslee is an active member of all the medical societies of New York above named, and of several others. He is also a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, the American Geographical Society, and other scientific associations; and of the Century and Union League Clubs.

---

**B**UCK, GURDON, M. D., was born in Fulton street, New York, on the 4th of May, 1807, in a house which is still standing. He was a son of Mr. Gurdon Buck, a prominent New York merchant in his day, who married Miss Susannah Manwaring, of Connecticut. Both were grand-children of Gov. Gurdon Saltonstall of the last named State. Dr. Buck was fitted for college in the Nelson Classical School, New York, and afterward went into a commercial house with the intention of becoming a merchant. He remained in this business only a short time, however, and finally determined to study medicine. With this in view he entered the office of the late Dr. Thomas Cock of New York. In

1830 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York. After passing the regular term on the medical side of the New York Hospital, he went to Europe, and continued his studies in the hospitals of Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, for a period of about two years and a half. In 1833 he returned to his native city, and began the practice of his profession, and entered upon the long career of usefulness which was only ended by his death. In 1836 he made a second visit to Europe, and in Geneva, Switzerland, married Miss Henrietta E. Wolff, of that city. In 1837, after his return to New York, he was appointed a visiting surgeon of the New York Hospital, and held the position up to the day he died. He was also appointed a visiting surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, and the Presbyterian Hospital, at the time of the organization of those institutions, and was a visiting surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, from 1852 to 1862. He was a Fellow of the Academy of Medicine, from its organization, and served as its Vice President for one term; a member of the New York Pathological Society, serving one term as President, and member of the State and County Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association. He was also connected as trustee for varying periods during the last thirty years, with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, the New York Dispensary, the New York Ophthalmic and Aurial Institute, and the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. For a year or more prior to his death, his health had been perceptibly failing, and grave symptoms appeared, which were for the most part, referred to kidney trouble. Finally the symptoms of uraemic poisoning became more and more marked, until he sank into coma, in which state he quietly passed away, on the morning of March 6th, 1877. He was faithfully and devotedly attended to the last by his trusted medical friends and advisers, Drs. James R. Leaming and Alonzo Clark. As a surgeon, Dr. Buck was remarkable for boldness in operating, and for thoroughness of detail in after-treatment. His patient study of his cases was one of his peculiar traits. To cases of fractures he was particularly attentive, and in the wards of the New York Hospital he not unfrequently devoted the greater part of the day to dressing them. As a result of such painstaking he was enabled to revolutionize the prevailing system of treatment. To his personal study and exertions were due, more perhaps than to anything else, the enviable reputation which this hospital so long maintained for the brilliant results in the treatment of this class of injuries. The improvements which he made in the then existing apparatus are matters of surgical history. His method of treating fractures of the thigh by the weight and

pulley was at once recognized by surgeons throughout the civilized world, as the establishment of an original principle of the utmost value. Dr. Buck exhibited in an eminent degree that characteristic of every great surgeon, which consists in basing the practice of surgery on a profound knowledge of anatomy. We have merely to instance his investigations with regard to the pelvic fascia, to be found in the first volume of the *Transactions of the American Medical Association*, and his several papers on "Perityphilitic Abscess in the Iliocolic Region," "Migration of Purulent Matter," and "Post-Fascial Abscesses originating in the Iliac Fossa," which were finally collected in a pamphlet, (1876), under the title of "Abscesses in the Lower Abdominal Cavity." The importance of these subjects in surgical therapeutics, as indicating the course that is taken by purulent collections in the pelvic region and its neighborhood, and as to the means to be adopted for their removal, cannot be overestimated. Dr. Buck was not only a bold but an original operator. The various capital operations which are described in the periodical medical literature of the past thirty-five years, abundantly prove the latter statement. Among these, what is known as Buck's operation for oedema of the glottis, holds a deservedly high rank. But in no department did he gain more laurels than in autoplasmic surgery. His devotion to this branch, during the latter part of his life, amounted to a passion, and his marvellous successes roused in him an enthusiasm which mocked the increasing infirmities of his age and his rapidly declining health. His work on "Contributions to Reparative Surgery," issued only within the last year, fully embodies his remarkable experience, and may be looked upon as the crowning effort of a most notable and distinguished career. As a man, Dr. Buck was noted for his sterling integrity of character, his high sense of professional honor, his consistent Christianity, his charity to the poor, and his quiet devotion to his family. He left a widow and five children, three sons and two daughters. One of the daughters is the wife of a physician of Waterbury, Conn.; the other is unmarried. Two of the sons are physicians, and the other is a lawyer, all residing in New York city. The following list comprises all or nearly all the different papers contributed by Dr. Buck to medical literature: "Researches on Hernia Cerebri, following injuries of the head."—*N. Y. Journal of Medicine and Surgery*; Vol. II.; 1840. "Excision of the Elbow Joint, in a case of Suppuration and Caries of the Bones;" "A case of Anchylosis of the Knee Joint, &c."—*N. Y. Journal of Medicine and Surgery*; Vol. IV.; 1841. "The Knee Joint Anchylosed at a right angle; restored nearly to a straight position, after the excision of a wedged-shaped portion of bone, consisting of the patella, condyles, and articular surface of the tibia."





Allen & Co. engraving Boston

Photo L. V. Smith N.Y.

*J. Gallaudet Howard*





—*American Journal of the Medical Sciences*; 1845. "Œdematous Laryngitis" (with plates showing instruments and operation); "On the Anatomical structure of the Genito-Urinary Organs."—*Transactions of American Medical Association*; Vol. I.; 1848. "Six additional cases of Œdematous Laryngitis, successfully treated by Scarification of the Epiglottis."—*Transactions of American Medical Association*; Vol. IV.; 1851. "A case of Croup: Tracheotomy successfully performed."—*Transactions of Academy of Medicine of New York*; Vol. 1; 1851. "Surgical treatment of Morbid Growths within the Larynx."—*Transactions of American Medical Association*; Vol. VI; 1853. "Badly-united Fractures of the Thigh; cases illustrating treatment" [Refraction].—*Transactions of Academy of Medicine of New York*; 1855. "A case of Deep Wound of the Parotid Region, in which a ligature was simultaneously applied to the common and internal carotid arteries."—*New York Medical Times*; November, 1855. "Post-fascial Abscess, originating in the Iliac Fossa, with a new method of treatment."—*New York Journal of Medicine*; 1857. "Case of Aneurism of the Femoral Artery, for which ligatures were successfully applied to the femoral, profunda, external and common iliacs, occurring in the N. Y. Hospital."—*New York Journal of Medicine*; 1858. "Tracheotomy performed for Œdema of the Larynx."—*New York Journal of Medicine*; 1859. "Improved Method of Treating Fractures of the Thigh;" [Illustrated; also table of statistics].—*Transactions of Academy of Medicine of New York*; 1861. "The operation for Strangulated Hernia, without opening the sac."—*Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine*; February, 1863. "Strangulated Inguinal Interstitial Hernia; Testicle retained in Inguinal Canal—operation, death."—*Medical Record*; July, 1869. "Lithotomy and Lithotrity."—*Transactions of State Medical Society of New York*; 1869. "A Contribution to the Surgical Therapeutics of the Air Passages."—*Transactions N. Y. Academy of Medicine*; 1870. "Femoral Aneurism in the Groin, successfully treated by flexion of the limb, after a relapse following a previous apparent cure by compression."—*American Journal of Medical Sciences*; January, 1870. "A case of Œdema Glottidis in which a patient was resuscitated by the operation of Tracheotomy after respiration had ceased."—*Medical Record*; October, 1870. "A case of Strangulated Hernia of the Tunica Vaginalis of rare variety, operation; gangrene, death."—*American Journal of Medical Sciences*; 1871. "A Biographical sketch of the late Dr. Thomas Cock."—*Transactions of Medical Society of State of New York*; 1871. "On Abscesses originating in the right Iliac Fossa, with table of statistics."—*Transactions of the Academy of Medicine of New York*; 1876. "Peri-typhlitic Abscess in the Pleo-

cæal Region."—*New York Medical Record*; 1876. "Migration of Pus."—*Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal*; March, 1876.

THOMAS, THEODORE GAILLARD, M.D., an American physician and specialist, and Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, was born on Edisto Island, South Carolina, November 21st, 1831. His father, also a native of South Carolina, was the Reverend Edward Thomas, a prominent clergyman of the Episcopal Church in that State. On the maternal side he is descended from the well known Gaillard family, of South Carolina, which has given many distinguished men to the State and nation; his mother, Jane Gaillard Thomas, being a daughter of Judge Theodore Gaillard, of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, and a niece of the Hon. John Gaillard, United States Senator from the same State. He received an excellent education in the Charleston Literary College, and afterwards entered the Medical College of Charleston, where he pursued the full course of three years, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine on the 1st of March, 1852. After graduation, he came north and took up his abode in New York, securing an appointment as House Physician to Bellevue Hospital, and also to the Ward's Island Hospitals, and spending about two years in these institutions. In 1854 he went abroad and walked the hospitals of London, Dublin and Paris, where he enjoyed the instruction of the most learned professors of medical science. The winter of '54-'55 he passed as resident pupil in the Dublin Lying-in Hospital. After an absence of eighteen months abroad, he returned to America, and established himself in New York as a general practitioner. In 1855 he was appointed Lecturer on Obstetrics in the Medical Department of the New York University, where he remained until 1863, when he was chosen Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, a position which he has ably filled to the present time. For a period of over thirteen years he was one of the visiting physicians to Bellevue Hospital. On the reorganization of the Woman's Hospital in 1872, he was appointed one of the attending physicians, and still remains on the staff of that excellent institution. He was for some time consulting surgeon to the St. Mary's Hospital for Women, in Brooklyn. During the existence of the Stranger's Hospital, in New York city, he was on its staff of surgeons, and was also formerly attending physician to the St. Luke's and Roosevelt Hospitals. The studies and labors of Dr. Thomas, have, from a

very early period, been specially directed to a mastery of the department of Gynæcology and Obstetrics, branches of medical science in which American physicians have won so much distinction, and accomplished such grand results within the last half century. In these specialties he has attained a wonderful degree of skill, and enjoys a well-deserved reputation, both at home and abroad. As a teacher of Gynæcology and Obstetrics, both didactic and clinical, he occupies a leading place, probably having no superior. As a lecturer his style is clear and strong, and his language invariably well selected. In dealing with his subjects he avoids wearying detail and useless minutiae, while ever keeping the essential and practical before his hearers. He is, indeed, one of the most popular as he is one of the most learned of American medical professors. As a diligent pains-taking student he has few superiors, and besides his researches and experiments, finds a congenial pursuit in enriching the literature of the special branches to which he has devoted the labor of a life-time. As an author, Dr. Thomas has been unusually successful. He is classical without being pedantic, and explicit without being wearisome. Holding the attention of the reader by the interesting manner in which he treats his theme, he also charms by the purity and simplicity of his language, which is often elegant and always well selected. In conjunction with Drs. Edward H. Clark and Henry J. Bigelow of Harvard University, Dr. Samuel D. Gross of Jefferson Medical College, and Dr. J. S. Billings of the War Department, Dr. Thomas prepared and edited a centennial volume entitled "A Century of Practical Medicine," published in 1876, as a medical contribution to the memorial literature of the Centennial year. His essay on "Obstetrics and Gynæcology," in this volume, is a remarkably interesting and valuable review of the growth of these departments, and shows in a brief, dispassioned, and convincing manner, how large and important a share American medical men have had in their development. His references to the labors of contemporaries, while they evidence the just pride the author feels in the achievements of his countrymen, are thoroughly impartial and strictly honest. The essay, though a brief one, is really a condensed history of the progress of two most important branches of medical science, and as such and for the fund of information to be found therein, which will effectively confute the fallacious idea that the healing art is at a stand-still in America, merits being read—as indeed does the entire volume—by every intelligent person in the country. Dr. Thomas' most valuable contribution to medical literature is his "Practical treatise on the Diseases of Women," of which a fourth edition—thoroughly revised and with large additions—has recently appeared. The

work, an octavo volume of 800 pages, illustrated by 191 wood engravings, has been thoroughly revised by the author. It is now one of the most complete treatises on the subject extant, and has won the highest encomiums from the best authorities both at home and abroad. Translations of it have already appeared in the French, Italian, Spanish, and German languages, it being the only American work that has thus been honored by the savans of the latter country. As embodying the experience of one of the ablest of living gynæcologists, and as comprising clearly, concisely, and completely, all the essentials of the science, it is unquestionably the best work for the student and of the highest value to the general practitioner. The medical press concur in regarding it as a work in all respects worthy of confidence, and justifying the high regard in which its distinguished author is held by the profession. The *Cincinnati Clinic* of Nov. 7, 1874, in speaking of this work, says, "Thomas' Diseases of Women is one of the few books regarded by American physicians with feelings of national pride. Few works in the English language equal it, none surpass it, as a text-book for students or a reference book for practitioners. No medical book ever published in this country has a wider European reputation." The *British Medical Journal*, in its review of the book published Oct. 31st, 1874, considers it a standard and classical work which well deserves its popularity. The following is a list of Dr. Thomas' monographs and minor contributions to medical literature: "The Hymen;" an essay delivered (by appointment) before the New York Medical Union. "Fatal Cases of Convulsions and Coma, dependent upon Renal Disease whose existence was not suspected during life."—*N. Y. Medical Times*; Dec., 1855. "Lectures on the Accidents which may occur subsequent to Parturition;" a series delivered in the University Medical College, New York. "The History of Two Cases of Pelvic Presentation, with remarks."—*American Medical Monthly*; Jan., 1860. "Introductory Address," delivered at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1864. "The History of Nine Cases of Ovariectomy," from Bellevue and Charity Hospital Reports; N. Y., 1869. "The History of Four Cases of Chronic Inversion of the Uterus;" reprinted from the *Amer. Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*, Nov., 1869; [N. Y., 1869]. "The Induction of Premature Delivery as a Prophylactic Resource in Midwifery;" reprinted from the *N. Y. Medical Journal*, Feb., 1870; [N. Y., 1870]. "Vaginal Ovariectomy;" extracted from the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, April, 1870. "On Malignant Disease of the Ovaries;" a clinical contribution to its diagnosis; read before the N. Y. Academy of Medicine, and published in the *American Journal of Obstetrics*, May, 1871. "Three



Cases of Double Ovariectomy;" reprinted from the *American Practitioner* for July, 1872; [Louisville, 1872]. "A Clinical Contribution to the Treatment of Tubal Pregnancy;" reprinted from the *N. Y. Medical Journal*, June, 1875; [N. Y., 1875]. "Remarks on Chronic Dysentery, with the history of a case of five years' standing cured within five weeks by topical treatment;" reprinted from the *N. Y. Medical Journal*, Jan., 1876; [N. Y., 1876]. "Double Ovariectomy, performed for the removal of solid ovarian tumors; Transfusion of milk four days after operation;" reprinted from the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, for January, 1876; [Philadelphia, 1876]. "Remarks upon the Enuclation of Uterine Fibroids, with illustrative cases;" reprinted from the *Archives of Clinical Surgery*, July, 1876; [N. Y., 1876.] For some years Dr. Thomas has been connected with the Medical Board of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and in 1875 was elected President of the Board. He is a member of the Obstetrical Societies of Philadelphia and Louisville, Ky., and of a large number of other American medical organizations, in some of which he has held important offices. His high professional attainments have also won the recognition of several distinguished foreign medical bodies. He has been elected a Corresponding member of the Medical Society of Lima, Peru, and of the Obstetrical Society of Berlin. He has also been elected an Honorary Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of London, this last honor having been conferred upon only four Americans, viz: Drs. Walter Channing, J. Marion Sims, B. Fordyce Barker, and T. Gaillard Thomas. Dr. Thomas has been twice married. His first wife, who died in 1855, two years after being wedded, was Miss Mary Gaillard, a member of a highly respectable family of South Carolina. His second wife, to whom he was married in 1862, is Mary Willard, daughter of John H. Willard, a worthy and esteemed citizen of Troy, New York.

---

**D**IX, REV. MORGAN, S.T.D., Rector of Trinity Parish, New York, is the son of Major-General John A. Dix, and was born in the city of New York in 1827. He was graduated at Columbia College in the class of 1848, and at the General Theological Seminary in the class of 1852. He was ordained deacon in St. John's Chapel, New York, in September, 1862, by the Bishop of New Hampshire, and priest in St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, in 1854, by Bishop Alonzo Potter, of Pennsylvania. His first position was as assistant to Rev. Dr. Wilmer, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia. In 1855, he became one of the assistant ministers of Trinity parish, New York;

1858, assistant rector; and November, 1862, rector, having succeeded Rev. Dr. William Berrian. He received from Columbia College the degree of A.B., in 1848; A.M., in 1851; and S.T.D., in 1863. He has published several devotional manuals, numerous sermons, an essay on Christian art, a commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, and other writings. Trinity parish is the oldest church organization of New York, with the single exception of the Reformed Dutch Collegiate Church; the last came of the early Dutch settlers, and the other came of the English conquerors. About 1664, the first meetings were held for public worship, in a chapel within a fort on the Battery. On the 6th of February, 1697, divine service was first performed in an edifice which had been erected on the present site of Trinity Church, on Broadway, at the head of Wall street. The rector was Rev. M. Vesey, who went to England and was married. He officiated ably and faithfully for the long period of fifty years. In 1715, Queen Anne made a grant to the corporation of Trinity Church, of certain land known as the "Queen's Farm," lying on the west side of Manhattan Island, and extending from St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, northerly, along the river, to Skinner's road, now Christopher street. This property is now the heart of the business portion of the city of New York, and is of course of great value. Some of it has been sold by the church, and much of it is under long leases at merely nominal rents. The leases of a large number of lots held by Wm. B. Astor, worth millions, and only yielding a rental of some seventy dollars per year, expired in 1866. St. John's park property, an entire square opposite St. John's Chapel, belonging to the corporation, and the property fronting it, was sold to the Hudson River Railroad Company for a depot, at the handsome price of one million of dollars. The value of the property still owned by the church amounts to many millions. The corporation has had its title to this property assailed before the Legislature and in the courts, by persons who claim to be heirs of a certain Dutch woman named Anneke Jans, but it is not probable that they can ever be dispossessed. Grace Church congregation was much assisted in building their former church edifice on the corner of Broadway and Rector street, by the Trinity corporation. From 1745 to 1847, the loans, grants, &c., made by the corporation at the then value of land, exceeded two millions of dollars, which was more than two-thirds of the value of all that remained. Of this, one-half was leased at merely nominal rents, amounting to only four hundred dollars per annum; and there was a debt of four hundred and forty thousand dollars. The amount received from ground rents, pews, and other sources for many years never rose higher than \$57,932.37, leaving a net income of only \$33,130 to meet the

ordinary expenses of the parish, the annual allowance to most of the Episcopal churches of the city, and many throughout the State. Trinity Church was enlarged in 1737, destroyed by fire in 1776, rebuilt in 1788, then taken down, and in 1846 the present building was completed at a cost of \$358,633.34. The church is entirely of brown stone and is one of the most magnificent in the country. St. George's Chapel in Beekman street was erected in 1752. St. Paul's Chapel, on Broadway and Fulton and Vesey streets, was completed in 1766. Its centennial anniversary was celebrated by the re-delivery, by Dr. Vinton, of the sermon preached at its consecration. It was built in the middle of a wheat-field, and its front was placed facing the Hudson river, as it then stood on its bank, though now several blocks distant from it. St. John's Chapel, in Varick street, was completed in 1807, and at a more recent period Trinity Chapel was erected in Twenty-fifth street. All the churches erected by the corporation, with the exception of St. George's Chapel, are still connected with the parish. There are, beside the rector, seven assistant ministers in charge of the different churches. Dr. Dix is a courteous, affable, high-toned gentleman, and altogether free from that affected dignity and superciliousness of which successful young clergymen are so often guilty. Born the inheritor of an honored name, ambitious to attain eminence in his profession, singularly fortunate in this advancement, yet he seems to have thoroughly schooled himself in humility rather than at all in arrogance. His professional and official associations are mostly with men much his seniors in life, but they find him their equal in ability, and award him their admiration for his long-matured virtues. He is regarded as one of the most promising of the Episcopal clergy. He has already made himself a reputation as a thinker and speaker, among both ministers and people. His sermons are highly original productions, written in pure, beautiful, readable English. The words have force, harmony, and fascinating eloquence, and throughout the thought is profound. There is no slipshod, frothy declamation, but every page has received the impress of scholarly, manly, Christian reflection. He is likewise an agreeable, graceful speaker. There is something of a harshness about his full, strong voice when he commences, but this gradually disappears, and the ear is captivated by those careful modulations which show the finished orator. His gestures are few and simple, while always expressive and impressive. Such, in brief terms, is a description of the talented rector of Trinity parish. Already clothed with functions of commanding importance and influence, esteemed and honored in all relations of his social and professional life, he may well lay claim, in his future career, to the proudest honors which the Church can bestow.

CONKLING, COL. FREDERICK A., of the City of New York, is the son of the Hon. Alfred Conkling, who was for many years a prominent lawyer, and at one time District Attorney of Montgomery County. He was also a representative of that district in the Seventeenth Congress. At the close of his congressional term he was appointed by the President, John Quincy Adams, Justice of the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York, which position he retained till his nomination by President Fillmore as Minister to the Mexican Republic. The mother of Col. Conkling was Miss Eliza Frey, a native of Montgomery County, and the daughter of an eminent civil engineer, an emigrant from Edinburgh in Scotland. Her grandfather, Col. Hendrick Frey, the founder of Freyburgh, was a German gentleman of distinction and an extensive landholder. He filled several important offices under the British crown and represented Tryon County, as the region was then called, in the Colonial Legislature. Such was the immediate parentage of the subject of this sketch. Frederick Augustus, the eldest son of Judge Conkling, was born at Canajoharie, August 22d, 1816. His father removing to Albany, in 1824, he attended school at the Albany Academy until his tenth year. He was noted for his proficiency in the Latin and Greek classics, with which he still keeps up his acquaintance. He now entered a dry goods store and remained three years. At the age of nineteen he repaired to the City of New York, and procured employment in the warehouse of J. W. and R. Leavitt, continuing there until he went into business on his own account. For three years he was a partner in the firm of Mygatt & Conkling at No. 190 Pearl street. He displayed rare sagacity both as a man of business and as a publicist. In 1847, during the Mexican war, he wrote a series of papers, entitled "The Public Debt," in which he proposed a new financial policy to provide for liquidating the national obligations. Instead of making them a burden upon the business, trade and commerce of the country, he recommended a method of direct taxation. The papers were reprinted in different parts of the country and awakened a deep interest at Washington and elsewhere among our public men. He was also active in the advocacy of measures to further the prosperity of New York. The canal policy always had his cordial and earnest support. He also proposed the establishment of a line of steamers between this port and the cities of Norfolk and Richmond, supporting his views in the public newspapers and in private and business circles till the project was carried into successful operation. About this time he married Miss Eleonora Ronalds, the daughter of the late Thomas A. Ronalds, a prominent stationery merchant, and granddaughter of Peter Lorillard. Withdrawing from the







*A. A. Conkling*



firm with which he had been connected he became, in 1848, the head of the importing and jobbing house of Conkling, Barnes & Shepherd, at the corner of John and William streets, remaining in that capacity for ten years. He was the European purchaser, and visited Europe twice a year on the business of the firm, which was a very prosperous one. In 1853, Mr. Conkling received the Whig nomination for Member of Assembly for the Seventh District of the County of New York. He was successful and speedily became an influential member of the House. On the 28th of February, 1854, he delivered a set speech in that body upon the bill entitled "An Act for the Promotion of Medical Science." The purpose of the measure was to authorize the procurement of human bodies for dissection, which was only possible before by incurring the risk of heavy penalties. All surgeons and physicians were liable also to severe punishment for malpractice, and yet were absolutely precluded from obtaining the necessary knowledge by a statute making the disinterment, purchase or receiving of a dead body a criminal offense. "I trust," said Col. Conkling, on that occasion, "that we shall have the wisdom to affirm by our votes the principles of this bill, to wit: the sacrifice of the instinctive tendencies which we feel for the relics of mortality, to a profound conviction of what is due to the welfare and security of the living. \* \* To understand the precise nature of the numerous ills that flesh is heir to, and the best means of prevention and cure, the physician must possess a familiar acquaintance—to be acquired only by dissection—with the position and relations of all the tissues of the body; with their condition in health and in disease; and with the particular nature of the changes produced by the various maladies to which they are subject, in all their diversified forms. It is due, therefore, to the people of this State, and to ourselves among the number, to provide the facilities for the acquisition of knowledge which are afforded by this bill." The year 1854 was memorable for the beginning of the Republican organization, and Mr. Conkling speedily became identified with the new party. Four years later he was again returned to the Assembly, and was made Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, a position for which he was admirably fitted by his financial acumen and experience. He was also the acknowledged leader of the majority in debate and became especially distinguished by his resolute opposition to the jobbing measures by which the legislation of that period was characterized. He was reëlected in 1859, and stood shoulder to shoulder with the Hon. Lucius Robinson, then a Republican member from Chemung County, in opposition to the New York city railroad bills and to other schemes possessing a kindred evil notoriety. The ensuing autumn Col. Conkling re-

ceived the nomination for Congress. At the time the Sixth District of New York, comprising the 11th, 15th and 17th wards, had an enormous Democratic majority. But the party had two candidates in the field—Gen. John Cochrane, the sitting member, and the Hon. John Winthrop Chanler. The canvass was one of the most active and exciting, if not the most bitter, ever prosecuted in the State. It resulted in the election of Col. Conkling by a plurality of 179 in a vote of nearly twenty thousand. The administration of the Federal Government had now fallen into the hands of the Republicans, and at the same time the country was threatened with civil war. Col. Conkling was diligent to perform what he regarded as the duty of a patriot. He was foremost in urging the appointment of the Hon. Salmon P. Chase as Secretary of the Treasury, but he early dissented from the financial policy which that gentleman adopted. He was placed by Speaker Grow on the Standing Committee on Naval Affairs, and honored the position by manful though unsuccessful opposition to the purchase of League Island in the Delaware river for a navy yard. He also opposed the extraordinary and enormous grants of land to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, believing, as has been subsequently demonstrated, that it was more a scheme of unscrupulous plunder than a measure for the public good. Mr. Conkling was a candidate for reëlection in 1862. The boundaries of the district had been changed, but the running of an independent ticket resulted in his defeat. A defection in the ranks of the Republicans in the State that year occasioned the election of the Peace party candidates and came near losing to the Federal Administration the support of Congress. The Confederate Government sagaciously presumed that the suitable time had come for the invasion of the Northern States. General Lee, it was said, confidently boasted that he would "water the horses of his cavalry in the Delaware river." In June, 1863, he defeated Gen. Hooker at Chancellorsville, and, crossing into Maryland, he marched upon the capital of the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Conkling, with his characteristic energy and promptitude, organized at his own expense the 84th Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New York, and was immediately ordered by Gov. Seymour to proceed to Baltimore. He arrived there with his command July 4th, and reported for duty to Gen. E. B. Tyler, then in command of that city. The regiment was immediately mustered into the service of the United States and was detailed to take charge of the prisoners captured at Gettysburg, and also to act as provost guard for the City of Baltimore. The commanding general took occasion, when relieving them from duty, to signify his approbation of their conduct, adding: "Should your regiment again take the field I hope it

may be my good fortune to have them attached to my command." A year later, President Lincoln again made requisition for troops for one hundred days' service. Gov. Seymour called upon the 84th. Col. Conkling summoned his regiment on the morning of the 11th of July, and on the afternoon of the ensuing day seven hundred young men, of the better class of the population of the city, marched under his command down Broadway, on their way to the seat of war. On the 15th they arrived at Washington, and were immediately ordered into Virginia. The duties imposed upon them were of the most arduous character. They suffered terribly from disease, more than one-third of their number being prostrated at one time. Their commander on this occasion displayed the peculiar characteristics for which he has always been remarked. He exacted a strict performance of duty and a rigid enforcement of discipline, while at the same time he "showed himself the Christian gentleman as well as soldier by attending in person at the bedside of his sick and dying officers and men." On the 23d of September the regiment was transferred from the Great Falls of the Potomac to the Valley of the Shenandoah, where it remained till the 20th of October. It was then relieved from duty and ordered home. General Yates on this occasion gave the highest testimony to the regiment and commanding officer for their fidelity, efficiency and superior military qualities. It had been the ambition of Col. Conkling, and he had freely bestowed his energies and private fortune, to have one of the finest regiments of the National Guard. At the time that it was disbanded by Gov. Tilden, in 1875, it had attained a state of discipline placing it in the foremost rank. In 1865, Col. Conkling was elected President of the *Ætna* Fire Insurance Company of New York. Under his supervision it soon became one of the most prosperous and trustworthy organizations of that character in the State. Three years later the West Side Savings Bank was incorporated by the Legislature and he became its President. Although the position is without salary or emolument, he bestows upon it the same careful attention as if his private fortune was at stake. The disasters of the last few years have compelled similar institutions to close their doors, but the modest banking house on the Sixth avenue continues its daily service for the provident poor, giving them every reason for encouragement and confidence. "If," said Col. Conkling, in a recent speech, "any trust has a peculiar sanctity and should be exercised with more than ordinary vigilance, it is that of such an institution. \* \* \* These deposits, which to our wealthier population look so insignificant, are to their owners as so much life-blood. They represent wasting toil and privation of which, perhaps, only a mother's love is capable. Can a baser crime be imagined than

for men of high position to betray the confidence of the class whom I have described, and to appropriate to their own use, or otherwise to misapply the funds committed to their charge? Is it to be wondered at that the curse of the widow and the orphan, or that the vengeance of a just God, pursues such men to the grave? It is, perhaps, worthy of remark, that I have never known an instance where the fruit of such acquisitions did not turn to dust." In 1868, Col. Conkling became the Republican candidate for Mayor. The election of that year has been made notorious from the charges of ballot-box stuffing, and the majority against the Republicans was unusually large. A. Oakey Hall, the Democratic candidate, was chosen. In the autumn of 1871, the Republicans, who had become disaffected with the course of the leading men of the party, resolved to separate from the organization. This action had been forestalled by the State Convention, which had encouraged the formation of a rival faction in the city, and finally disfellowshipped the regular general committee by arbitrary action. Col. Conkling, although his brother, the Senator, had been particularly conspicuous in that proceeding, hesitated not to cast his own lot with the proscribed organization. After the nomination of Mr. Greeley for President, in 1872, and the establishment of the Liberal Republicans as a distinct political party, he became immediately prominent in its ranks. He presided at the State Convention in Elmira, in 1873, and his speech on that occasion was the key-note of the campaign. It was pronounced by competent critics one of the most eloquent and convincing productions ever uttered on a political platform. The opposition had been disheartened under the overwhelming defeat of the previous year. A rally was now made, and the election triumphantly carried. In 1874, the Liberal Republicans of the State again united with the Democrats. Col. Conkling took the platform, and his memorable review of the "Credit Mobilier," arraigning the Republican leaders and candidates, was largely circulated, contributing, not to say actually assuring, the success of the Democratic candidates. The State of New York, which, only two years before had given Gen. Dix a majority of 55,000, now elected Samuel J. Tilden by more than fifty thousand majority. The revolution was complete, and it was now considered practicable, as it had never been before for twenty years, to elect a Democratic candidate to the Presidency. Perhaps to no one man was this more signally due than to Frederick A. Conkling. Since this period Col. Conkling has continued to act with the Democratic party. He maintained its doctrines in the canvass of 1875, and was one of the first to urge the nomination of Gov. Tilden for President. He took an active part in the contest in New York, New Jersey,



Pennsylvania and Ohio. His services were acknowledged to be of great value in all of these States. He had known Gov. Tilden from early life and was competent to speak concerning his fitness for the Presidential office. Having also been allied in turn with the "wooly-heads," or anti-slavery Whigs, and the Republican organization, it was morally certain that he would support no person or party to the detriment of the enfranchised population. He had raised a regiment and done service in the war. He could sustain no man or measures that might possibly restore the former status. His speech explaining the catastrophe of the Freedmen's Savings Bank was an indignant denunciation of one of the most wicked crimes ever perpetrated by corrupt men against the colored population. It was several times reprinted, and circulated widely North and South. His exposition of the internal improvement policy of the State of New York gave the people in concise form a general view of the endeavors to cheapen transportation between the Western States and the Atlantic seaboard; and it also showed that the Democratic candidate for the Presidency had been, for more than a third of a century, among the foremost advocates of the canal policy and cheap freights. In every one of his addresses, Col. Conkling was careful to state the precise points of difference between the parties and the grounds for his preference of the Democrats. Perhaps no speaker on the platform was more influential or desirable, in commending the candidates to the favor of the intelligent classes of the population. His speeches were printed and widely circulated, and constitute valuable contributions to the political literature of the famous campaign of 1876. Notwithstanding his political enthusiasm, the civic career of Col. Conkling far surpasses that of the partisan. He has always displayed a rare public spirit, devotion to science and zeal in philanthropic enterprise. He has been for many years at the head of the Association, formed in his district, for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. The object was not merely to relieve the immediate wants of the suffering, but to elevate them personally and socially, by assisting them in honorable endeavors to help themselves. The same diligence characterized Col. Conkling in this enterprise as elsewhere; and he always, officially and otherwise, has labored with indefatigable zeal to befriend the deserving. He has held for many years the position of First Vice President of the American Geographical and Statistical Society. His papers submitted and read to that Association were of the deepest interest. They were characterized by intimate familiarity with every topic which he treated, a precise accuracy of statement, great care in their preparation, and the thoroughness with which their topics were considered. Perhaps no article com-

ing from his pen attracted more attention than his pamphlet, read before the Society, March 16th, 1865, entitled, "On the Production of Cotton." It was a masterly effort, and left little to be desired in the way of statistical and economical information. The time was also opportune. The civil war had cut off the southern product, and cotton bore a fabulous price in all markets. Every eye was looking toward the prospects for rehabilitating this department of industry. Col. Conkling's pamphlet was welcomed everywhere. The Society published a large edition for general circulation, and translations were made in France and Germany, for general perusal in Europe. For more than twenty years he has served as Governor of the Society of the New York Hospital, and also as a Trustee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. His speech in the Legislature in favor of legalizing dissections for legitimate purposes, indicates his advanced views. In scientific matters he was no partisan. Several of the Governors having procured the appointment of a committee and the preparation of an elaborate report in favor of the founding of "a Village of Cottage Hospitals," he took the occasion to address the Society at much length in opposition to the project, which afterward met with little favor. The address was afterward published, and its arguments appear to be unanswerable. "The hospital," said he, "constitutes for the sick, what the hotel does for the sojourner. \* \* I do not affirm that a better place cannot be found for a hospital than the city of New York; but I do insist that a hospital for the inhabitants of New York must be provided within the city, or it will certainly, in a great measure, fail of meeting their wants. By that fact we must be governed." In regard to the heavy mortality from pyæmia, 34 per cent., which had been pleaded by the committee, Col. Conkling declared that it had already been combatted successfully, under the present system. The Norwich and Norfolk Hospital, in England, had been cited as hopelessly infected. He quoted Mr. Cadge, the surgeon in charge, who testified that greater care in relation to cleanliness and overcrowding, had, in a single year, entirely done away with pyæmia and traumatic erysipelas. Numerous other cases were cited to show that changes analogous to the proposed Cottage Hospital, had failed to obviate unfortunate results. But the discovery of antiseptic surgery has enabled the successful treatment of wounds in large hospitals, however uncleanly or overcrowded. Hence the change is unnecessary, so far as relates to the reasons urged. Col. Conkling followed up the advantage by demonstrating that the projected system would involve evils and difficulties, which would, if not absolutely insuperable, be at least very embarrassing. Water and drainage would be matters of much perplexity; the country abounds with

unwholesome exhalations and the spores of contagion; domestics would be hard to procure or retain, and an adequate discipline would be hard to maintain. So many objections exist that "the most important considerations of public policy—good faith, economy of resources, and the welfare of patients—are opposed to this scheme. The evils which exist in connection with city hospitals, admit of remedy without resort to the proposed system, which would be no less than a revolution." Col. Conkling has also been for many years a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. Reports and other papers prepared by him, figure conspicuously in different volumes of the Transactions. His paper on Canals was a thorough and exhaustive exposition of the whole subject of water transportation and its advantages in commerce. Upon the organization of the Cheap Transportation Association, he became a member; and now holds the position of First Vice President. He repeatedly visited Albany during the sessions of the Legislature to urge the enactment of measures to facilitate the efforts of the people to free our inland commerce from exorbitant charges by railway companies. Several of his addresses to the Committees of the Senate and Assembly, have been published, and display a breadth of view and statesmanlike conception of superior character. "It is the province of the Government," he argued, "to regulate the acts of these corporations as common carriers. If they are suffered to impose their charges at will, upon the transportation of commodities, they may at any time, destroy utterly the value of any article thus conveyed over their lines. It is idle to appeal to the laws of trade. Experience has already shown that the trunk lines, by their combinations, may entirely change the legitimate operation of these laws. Commerce may be diverted at caprice, from one port to another. Coal has been repeatedly raised to an enormous price for the consumer, while Indian corn, at the same time, was burned for fuel upon the Illinois prairie. It is the right of the people to require, and the duty of the Legislature to give adequate statutory protection. When a man or a corporation undertakes to do work for the public, it is just and proper, and entirely lawful, for the public to regulate and direct the rates of compensation to which such work is entitled. The time is at hand when the people will make their voice heard in the halls of legislation upon this subject; and when they will elect representatives who will enact what they require for their protection." Col. Conkling reminded his auditors that he had, while he was a member of the Assembly, been regarded as a champion of the railway companies. He desired their prosperity. This is essential to their usefulness. He would not consent that they should be oppressed, or suffer

any injustice. But he denied their right to combine to impose exorbitant rates for fare or transportation. These combinations are of the nature of conspiracy against trade. Nor did he concede the right of a company to increase the amount of its stock, as had repeatedly been done, for the purpose of taxing commerce for the spurious increase. Only the money actually expended for construction and operating the road is justly entitled to a profit. The people have been always generous and liberal to railway companies. They have only imposed upon them such restrictions as were conjectured to be necessary for protection. These restrictions have been generally removed. The sovereign right of eminent domain has been from the first extended to them, without holding them to the conditions which accompany that right, namely: those of a public corporation. Yet these powers still exist; and the railroads, as public highways, are subject to police and governmental regulation. The time for exercising these powers with a severe impartiality, he predicted, was at hand. Col. Conkling has been a frequent contributor to the daily newspaper press. Many an editorial article, remarkable for its terseness and forcible style, has appeared from his pen in the *Tribune* and other journals. He was associated with Mr. Charles A. Dana in the purchase of the *Sun*, and held the position for several years, of Treasurer of the concern. He afterward, however, disposed of his property in the establishment. He became a member, several years ago, of the Manhattan Club, a well known political and social association in the city of New York, which has a powerful influence in shaping the action of the party organization. But notwithstanding his positive views on public questions, Col. Conkling has never been unmindful of the claims of science. Besides his warm interest in medical matters, he is a careful student of history, both sacred and profane; and literary men are among the most welcome guests at his residence. In the Legislature of the State he took a warm interest in the promotion of the Geological Society of the State and the preservation of its results. Whatever tends to enlarge the scope of thought, to increase our knowledge of the world, its inhabitants and natural resources, always arouses his liveliest interest. Versatile in his tastes, though always giving to his business the closest and most earnest attention, he never suffers it to divert him from the pursuit of any subject which will add to his stock of information, or enable him to perform some kind office to another. Though often abrupt in manner and not altogether patient of contradiction, his actual sympathy and kindness of heart toward others, are seldom equalled. He is a lover of justice, and zealous to uphold the rights of the most poor and weak, in distinction to the claims of the rich and powerful. Whatever





*H. B. Sand*





eminence and position he has attained, have always been his own achievement; birth and social rank have assured to him the benefits of culture, but his fortune has been won by his personal exertion.

**SANDS, HENRY BERTON, M.D.**, an eminent surgeon of New York, was born in that city on the 27th of September, 1830. He received his preliminary education at the private high school of the late Mr. Isaac T. Bragg, and commenced the study of medicine in his twentieth year. In 1851, he was matriculated as a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, an institution in which, in after life, he was destined to become distinguished as a public teacher. While pursuing the regular course of instruction in this college, from which he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1854, he enjoyed the advantage of private tuition with Dr. B. W. McCready, subsequently Professor of *Materia Medica* in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and with the eminent physiologist, Professor John C. Dalton. After graduating in medicine, he entered the Bellevue Hospital, where he resided for nearly two years, serving a double term of office, first as house physician, and afterwards as house surgeon. While there, he enjoyed ample opportunities for becoming practically familiar with both medical and surgical disease, and laid the foundation of his subsequent success as a practitioner. Early in 1856, he went to Europe, where he remained eight months, diligently pursuing the study of his profession in the hospitals and medical schools of London and Paris. Immediately after his return to New York, he entered into general practice, and was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. This office he held during the following ten years; and, upon the death of Professor Robert Watts, who had filled the chair of anatomy for more than twenty years, he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in 1867, and still continues to hold this position. In 1860 he formed with Dr. Willard Parker a partnership in business, which lasted for a period of ten years. Between 1861 and 1863 he served as attending surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital; and since 1869 has held the rank of consulting surgeon. In 1863 he was appointed one of the attending surgeons to the New York Hospital; and, in the same year, became connected with the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, where he served successively as assistant surgeon and surgeon, until his resignation in 1868. He was also, during a period of ten years, one of the attending surgeons to the Bellevue Hospital, resigning his office in 1876. He has been one of the attending surgeons of the Roosevelt Hospital since the opening of that institution in

1871. In 1866, he was elected President of the New York Pathological Society, and in 1874, President of the New York County Medical Society. To the numerous charitable institutions with which he has been connected, he has given his services gratuitously, and has at all times manifested the warmest interest in their welfare. Dr. Sands has made numerous contributions to medical literature, embracing a wide range of topics, and consisting mainly of his recorded experience in the more important and interesting departments of surgery. Among the principal cases, essays, and addresses referred to, are the following: "A Case of Cancer of the Larynx, successfully removed by Laryngotomy; with an analysis of fifty cases of Tumors of the Larynx treated by operation."—*N. Y. Medical Journal*; I; 110. "On the Use of Plaster of Paris Bandage in the treatment of fracture, especially fracture of the Femur."—*N. Y. Medical Journal*; XIII; 697. "A Case of Bony Ankylosis of the Hip-joint, successfully treated by subcutaneous division of the neck of the Femur."—*N. Y. Medical Journal*; XVIII; 609. "On Esmarch's Method of Bloodless Operations."—*N. Y. Medical Journal*; XXI; 1; and *N. Y. Medical Record*, Dec., 1, 1874. "A case of Sudden Monocular Amaurosis, presenting unusual difficulties in diagnosis;" read before the American Ophthalmological Society, June, 1866; [N. Y., 1866]. "On the Distal Operation for the Cure of Aneurism of the Innominate Artery, with the report of a case treated by the successful ligature of the Carotid and Sub clavian arteries."—*N. Y. Medical Record*, Jan. 15, 1869. "Aneurism of the Sub clavian Artery, treated by Galvano-puncture."—*N. Y. Medical Record*, Aug. 16th, 1869. "On the Ligation of the Sub clavian and Carotid Arteries for the relief of Aneurism."—*N. Y. Medical Record*, Dec. 1st, 1869. "On Acute Spontaneous Osteo Myelitis of the Femur."—*N. Y. Medical Record*, May 15th, 1871. "Report on an Operation for the Removal of an Axillary Tumor."—*N. Y. Medical Record*, Jan. 15th, 1872. "A case of Traumatic Brachial Neuralgia, treated by excision of the cords which go to form the Brachial Plexus;" reported in conjunction with Dr. E. C. Seguin."—*Archives of Scientific and Practical Medicine*, Jan., 1863. "On Colotomy."—*N. Y. Medical Record*, June 1, 1874. "On Perityphlitis."—*N. Y. Medical Record*, June 10, 1874. "A Clinical Lecture on the Treatment of Popliteal Aneurism according to the methods of flexion and compression."—*N. Y. Medical Record*, Oct., 15th, 1874. "Inaugural Address," delivered before the Medical Society of the County of New York, Nov. 23, 1874; [N. Y., 1874]. "On Naso-Pharyngeal Polypi."—*Archives of Scientific and Practical Medicine*, June, 1874. "On the causes of Gleet, and on the Calibre of the Male Urethra."—*N. Y. Medical Journal*, March, 1876. "On Tracheo-

tomy and Laryngotomy;" being No. VII of Vol. 2, of A Series of American Clinical Lectures edited by Dr. E. C. Seguin; [N. Y., 1876]. "On the Treatment of Intussusception by Abdominal Section, with the report of a case in which the operation proved successful."—*N. Y. Medical Journal*, June, 1877.

**B**UELL, JAMES, President of the Importers and Traders National Bank of New York, and also of the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, was born at Glenn's Falls, Warren County, March 23d, 1820. The Buell family is one of the original New England stock, its founder, William Buell, having come from Wales in 1630, and, after a short sojourn in the ancient town of Dorchester, Mass., found his way through the wilderness to Windsor, Conn., where he married and took up his permanent abode. His eldest son, Samuel, born in 1641, after reaching man's estate moved still farther down the Connecticut River and was one of the founders of the beautiful old town embalmed in Longfellow's lyric. He was an extensive landholder owning large estates "amid the pleasant farms of Killingworth," filled many responsible public offices, and was a gentleman of great influence as well as of generous means. He had twelve children, seven of them sons, who, with one exception, married and reared large families. One of these sons, Major David Buell, was a prominent military man in his day, and the ancestor on the maternal side, as his brother William was on the paternal, of General Don Carlos Buell, one of the division commanders during the late war. From Benjamin, the youngest son, also a conspicuous citizen, was descended the late Rev. Dr. William Buell Sprague of Albany. A grandson of Samuel Buell, named Daniel, who lived from 1698 to 1782, was a lieutenant in the army; he also took an active part in religious affairs, held the office of deacon in the church which he attended, and was a large land owner. Gordon Buell, born in 1752, grandson of the foregoing, served in the Continental Army nearly four years during the struggle for independence. In the Northern campaign, which resulted in the defeat and surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, he held the rank of ensign and served under General Gates with great credit. Through the excessive privations and hardships to which the patriot army was subjected, his health finally gave way, but not until it was entirely broken down could he be persuaded to relinquish his duty in the field. By a family arrangement, deemed advantageous to all concerned, he gave up the homestead of his father, to which, as eldest son, he was entitled, to his brother Asa, and received instead a large tract of land at Newport, New Hampshire.

This settlement was made only a short time previous to the close of the revolutionary war. In 1788 he married Miss Martha Whittlesey of Saybrook, Connecticut, by whom he had four children. The entire latter period of his life was one of confinement, as he never recovered from the exposure and suffering incurred while fighting the battles of freedom, and he died on the 24th of March, 1819, having, despite his shattered health, lived to witness a second triumph of his country over her powerful antagonist. Of his children the third was a daughter, still living, Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, who, at the age of ninety, preserves her mental faculties to a degree rarely recorded in the history of her sex. Mrs. Hale was born October 21st, 1788, upon the old homestead in New Hampshire. Of a fine natural intellectuality, cultivated through an ardent application of the best educational advantages then attainable, she, in her youth and the early years of her married life, developed considerable literary power, her compositions both in verse and prose attracting general admiration. About 1825, a prize, offered by a leading literary journal of Boston for the most finished poem of domestic authorship, was awarded to her successful effort, and shortly thereafter "Northwood," a work of fiction from her pen, was published, and secured encouraging encomiums from the critics. In 1827, Mrs. Hale, who had been left a widow with five young children dependent upon little else than the industrious development of her literary faculties, accepted an urgent proffer of the editorship of a new ladies' magazine to be issued in Boston. She assumed her new charge with a firm faith in the Providence that called her away from her rural home and her little family, and for nine years conducted the enterprise with universal acclaim from a large and growing patronage. The publication was essentially an organ and advocate of domestic improvement, and, as the first serial issued in this country especially for the perusal of the mothers and daughters of the land, will retain its place in the tradition of American culture. In 1837 it was united with a somewhat cognate enterprise inaugurated seven years before in Philadelphia by Mr. Louis A. Godey, and Mrs. Hale, after careful consideration took up her permanent residence in that city, assuming the editorial conduct of the new consolidation—*The Lady's Book and Magazine*. Within the present month (November, 1877,) the veteran authoress has laid down her editorial pen, after a career of exactly half a century, a period of useful and beneficent labor unexampled in its field of effort. Under Mrs. Hale's charge *The Lady's Book* has sustained an exceptional reputation for the invariable excellence of its literary standard, no single page of its ninety-five volumes dealing with themes or conveying sentiments ungenial to the most delicate refinement of the cultured



home. Her valedictory, written with the trembling hand of ninety years, shows no suggestion of intellectual decadence or even a want of the sententious brilliancy that has distinguished the best emanations of a brain always at work in the cause of morality and improvement. Ranking with Austin for literary and imaginative elegance, Barbauld and Somerville for breadth and culture, Edgeworth for philanthropy, and Hemans for affluence of poetic inspiration, Mrs. Hale is surpassed by neither in the period of her labor or the excellence of its results. The second son of Gordon Buell, whom he named Horatio Gates, after his old commander, was born in New Hampshire on the 13th of January, about 1790. Horatio, after receiving a careful education, entered Dartmouth University, from which in due time he was graduated. He subsequently studied law, rose to a high position in the legal profession, and was for many years a judge at Glenn's Falls, where he settled after marriage. His wife was Eliza (beth) Mac Gregor, a native of New York, of Scotch descent, by whom he had four children—the eldest, James Buell, being the subject of the present sketch. At the early age of four years, James Buell lost his mother, and when but fourteen years old he was left fatherless. Up to this latter period he had attended the district schools, and having made good use of his time, and being, besides, an apt, intelligent boy, had secured an excellent foundation upon which to build in later years. The interval from his fourteenth to his eighteenth year he spent on the farm of his grandfather, but, having no taste for a rural life, abandoned it to enter a dry goods store in Troy. After a thorough experience as clerk, at twenty-four he entered business for himself in the same city, and for eight years was a successful merchant, acquiring a high reputation for honesty and fair dealing and sagacious enterprise. At the expiration of this time he was offered and accepted the position of cashier of the Central Bank of Troy. In this new field of duty his special talent for finance was for the first time afforded proper scope for exercise and development. His connection with the provincial institution lasted five years, when he received an invitation to come to the metropolis and fill a similar position in the Importers and Traders Bank. He accepted the flattering invitation, and in 1857 entered upon his duties, succeeding Mr. George R. Conover. In this enlarged sphere Mr. Buell displayed a profound knowledge of monetary processes and a keen insight of commercial affairs. He labored zealously and diligently to promote the interests of the bank, and in 1865, at the end of eight years' unremitting exertion, was unanimously elected President in place of Lucius Hopkins, who had then just resigned, after filling the position since the organization of the bank. The Importers and Traders Bank commenced business in 1855 at No. 245 Broadway. Occupying the premises until the spring of 1861, a short move was made to the property No. 247 Broadway, on the south-west corner of Broadway and Murray street, which cost, including the site, about \$200,000. The first President of the institution was Lucius Hopkins, who held the office ten years. Mr. Buell became the next President, and under his management the bank entered upon an era of prosperity almost unexampled. At the time of Mr. Buell's election the bank possessed a surplus of \$150,000, and the market value of its shares was about eight per cent. above par. During the twelve years of his chief management the surplus has been augmented gradually till it now reaches the grand total of \$1,608,000. During the same period the market value of the stock has nearly doubled, while for nearly five years past an annual dividend of fourteen per cent. has been paid to the stockholders. The capital stock of the bank amounts to \$1,500,000, and its note circulation under the national bank act to about \$1,100,000. A distinctive feature of the institution is its allowance of interest on accounts of banks and bankers, the management adhering to this policy as just and beneficial to the commercial public, and considering it, also, as being conducive to the best interests of the bank. Under this wise system the deposits have reached the enormous aggregate of eighteen and a half millions of dollars, an amount greatly in excess of that held by any other bank in the United States. "One of the plainest lessons that my business life has taught me," observes Mr. Buell in a recent report, "is that a public institution, to be self-regulating and prosperous, must be managed with rigorous system, and, if possible, even greater economy than one's private business." This observation strikingly indicates the character and proclivities of the subject of this biography, a mental process singularly direct, clear and well balanced, a business method thorough while yet simple, broad enough to conduct and control the most extensive series of transactions, yet exacting the utmost economy in details. Combining such mental and executive powers with an experience which has made him master of the theory and practice of banking and finance, it is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Buell's management of the Importers and Traders National Bank has been essentially that of a careful, long-headed business man, conducting successfully his own individual interests. In the institution under his charge not only is an enormous daily volume of transactions subjected to a model system, assuring precision, ease and safety, but, unlike most other banking establishments, the entire force and influence of the direction are constantly subsidized for the advantage of the bank. Instead of resting the burden of responsibility upon one or two of

the officers, the active co-operation of each and every one of the directors is required, and the President, being in accord with the Board, is left untrammelled in the exercise of his duties as executive. The Board of Directors is composed of leading members of the various branches of trade, and paper offered to the bank for discount is submitted to those of the Directors whose business experience in the same line specially fits them to pronounce on its worth. In this manner the best exercise of responsibility is secured on the part of men who have acquired, in life-long experience and study in their several lines of business, illustrated by their own successful careers, the knowledge which, though not infallible, reduces the risk by error of judgment to its minimum. This service, invaluable to the bank, is secured at a mere nominal expense, and taxes in no great degree either the time or the brain of those who perform the work. Nothing more admirable either in plan or results has ever been put in practice, and this, in common with many of the other improvements which render the Importers and Traders National Bank both reliable and successful, is attributable primarily and chiefly to the wisdom and sagacity of its able President. No more marked attestation of Mr. Buell's ability as financier and executive need be adduced than the high degree of prosperity upon which the bank entered immediately after he assumed its management, a strong proof of the economy with which its affairs have been conducted, existing in the fact that upwards of twenty millions of dollars are kept on loan at a cost for supervision, scrutiny and selection, which if computed would be found not to exceed one-fortieth of one per cent. of the aggregate of current transactions. Probably no one of the many very able financiers at the head of New York banking institutions enjoys a larger reputation throughout the country than Mr. Buell. While in a measure this circumstance is due to the exceptionally good results of his management as a bank President, and to the liberal and extended nature of the relations fostered by him between his own bank and provincial institutions, the high estimation in which he is held at all the money centres is, in a still greater degree, a recognition of his earnest efforts to harmonize and systematize the banking institutions of the Union, and to establish the national finance upon a permanent and secure policy. In the furtherance of his well-considered scheme of gradual and safe redemption, Mr. Buell's public addresses and written papers upon the subject of currency have added largely to the literature of banking, winning for him on this side of the water a professional credit hardly less pronounced than that awarded to the more pretentious treatises of Gilbert and Goschen in England. In 1874, when the demoralized condition of the national currency called imperatively for special legislation, the Committee on Bank-

ing and Currency of Congress invited Mr. Buell to visit Washington and unfold his views of a proper remedial policy before that body. While several plans for placing the national finance upon a fixed and permanent basis had been suggested, nearly all of them lacked a plausible assurance of practicability, either inherent or guaranteed by the experience of their authors. Mr. Buell's acknowledged success as a bank President, and the logical strength of his views already published and familiar to members of the Committee, gave a weight to his expressions before that body unequalled, perhaps, by those of any other person. His examination (Feb. 9th, 1874,) was long and exceedingly thorough, Mr. Merriam, M. C. from New York, himself the author of a currency measure, and other members of the Committee, investigating him as an expert upon all possible phases of the financial present and future. In answer to the series of questions addressed to him, the New York banker propounded at length his theory of national credit and currency. Presenting his views in a singularly clear style of business rhetoric, his plan evolving order out of chaos in the most simple manner, impressed not only the Committee but the public with convincing force, and may be said to have palpably affected succeeding legislation. The ablest political economists of the country, and notably David A. Wells and Professor Perry of Williams College, emphatically endorsed the policy advocated by Mr. Buell, and spoke in the most flattering terms of its soundness and feasibility, while business men and professional financiers saw in the plan a safe method out of the difficulty into which the monetary affairs of the country were plunged through ignorant and excessive legislation, and the press from North to South aided in diffusing a knowledge of it and creating a public sentiment in its favor. In *The Financier* of April 8, 1874, a review of Mr. Buell's suggestions appeared from the pen of Professor Perry, which so concisely and effectively sets forth the details of that gentleman's financial scheme that we copy it in full :

"It may be said to differ in its essential feature from any other as yet prominently presented. It is not a funding scheme at all. \* \* \* \* \* Neither is it a scheme for the direct contraction of the volume of the currency, as are most of the others, although the plan, if it could be put into execution, would work an automatic, and in some seasons of the year a very large, contraction of the volume: but it starts with things just as they are, and would only enact that, as the volume of bank note circulation increases, either under the existing law, or under a free banking law providing for both a centre and counter redemption, the legal-tender circulation should be *pro tanto* diminished and cancelled. This would call in legal-tenders no faster than national notes were ready to take their place, and would not, therefore, at first contract the currency at all; but it would have this certain effect, to enhance the value of the remaining legal-tenders relatively to

the national notes then increasing in volume, both absolutely and also relatively to the legal-tenders. The greenbacks would soon bear a slight premium over the other notes, which would be an immediate and constant motive to the holders of the notes to present them for redemption. The notes would thus be gathered up at the centres for the sake of the premium, redeemed there, and then sent back to their issuers; or, if the premium became local as well as central, the notes would be sometimes presented for redemption at the counters of the banks.

"The central point of the plan is thus to create a motive for the redemption of the bank notes in greenbacks, whenever the notes are not required for purposes of actual business. Mr. Buell thinks that if the greenback should bear a premium over the notes of from one-quarter to one-half per cent., practical redemption of the notes would take place. The advantages of this plan may be enumerated as follows: 1.—The greenbacks would appreciate in value towards specie, and thus prepare the way for general specie payments. The appreciation would follow from the diminution of their volume, and also from the practical as well as legal necessity that every banker would be under, to have at all times on hand at his centre and behind his counter the greenbacks with which to redeem his notes. As the note circulation increased, the greenbacks would be sure to approach specie in value, which would enable the government, in the meantime preparing to do so, to offer to redeem its greenbacks in specie. So soon as this is brought about, there is a virtual resumption of specie payments all over the country. So soon as government redeems, the bank can redeem of course, and the long agony will be over. We have seen no plan of resumption at once so simple, so certain, and so easy as this. 2.—The plan keeps the currency distributed all over the country. The local banks will have their notes sent home to them at intervals for redemption; and especially will this happen during the slack season at the centres, which is not always the slack season at the outlying places; so that, instead of a plethora of money at the centres, at times when it is not wanted there for legitimate business, it will be distributed in accordance with a natural law, coming into the local markets in such a way as to stimulate local business, and tend to equalize the rates of interest over the country. The insane cry for more currency, which has brought the country to the very verge of financial ruin, has had at least this to justify it, that the whole tendency of the present system is to keep up money at the great centres, where it can only find vent in speculative uses, and to keep the local money markets, at least at some seasons of the year, ill supplied. The ability of the country bankers to count "bank balances" as a part of their reserve, and at the same time draw interest on them from the centres, and the complete exemption of these banks from any call to redeem their own notes in any way, have caused an unnatural distribution of the currency, and have given some color to what would otherwise be the transparent folly of the day. A practical redemption of notes in greenbacks, brought about in Mr. Buell's way, would largely, and perhaps wholly, cure all this. 3.—This discipline would be excellent for the banks as preparatory to a full return to specie. It would put them in the way to get ready and to keep ready for a system of sound banking."

About the close of 1874 Mr. Buell received the very

courteous note, which follows, from Hon. Horace Maynard, Chairman of the Committee on Banking & Currency:

COMMITTEE ON BANKING & CURRENCY,)
   
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
   
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14th, 1874.)

SIR:

Permit me to express to you the thanks of the Committee on Banking & Currency of the House of Representatives, for your valuable suggestions and advice on financial questions expressed before them last winter. The Committee has had these views printed, and has ordered a copy sent to your address.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HORACE MAYNARD,

Chairman Com. on Banking & Currency.

JAMES BUELL, Esq.,
   
New York.

In 1875 the correctness of Mr. Buell's financial plan received the substantial endorsement of incorporation in the currency measure prepared by the senior Senator from Ohio—the present Secretary of the Treasury—and known as the Sherman bill. While a distinctive feature of this act, and one which has probably given it a larger popular notoriety than any other, is the clause ordering specie resumption on and after Jan. 1, 1879, the actual operative part is that authorizing an ultimate reduction of United States legal tender issue to the amount of \$300,000,000, and the virtual adoption of Mr. Buell's plan for the increase of national bank circulation. The vital part of the so-called "Sherman bill" is subjoined:

"SEC. 2. That section 5,777 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, limiting the aggregate amount of the circulating notes of National banking associations, be and is hereby repealed, and each existing banking association may increase its circulating notes in accordance with the existing law, without respect to said aggregate limit, and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with the existing law, without respect to said aggregate limit, and the provisions of the law for the withdrawal and re-distribution of National bank currency among the several States and Territories are hereby repealed, and whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such bank association, so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal-tender United States notes in excess only of \$300,000,000 to the amount of 80 per centum of the sum of National bank notes so issued to any such banking association, as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued, until there shall be outstanding the sum of \$300,000,000 of such legal-tender United States notes, and no more. And on and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums of not less than \$50. And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized and required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues

from time to time in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled 'An act to authorize the refunding of the National debt,' with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions, to the extent necessary to carry this act into effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid. And all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

In the formation of the general union of public and individual banking interests, which has taken the shape and title of the American Bankers' Association, Mr. Buell's energy and acquaintance with the directors of capital throughout the country, were largely instrumental. The work preliminary to the first assemblage at Saratoga, on the 20th, 21st and 22d of July, 1875, was chiefly one of correspondence, yet so thoroughly performed that thirty-two States were represented and nearly three hundred gentlemen gathered in convention. The prominent agency of Mr. Buell in the enterprise was recognized at once by placing him at the head of the Committee on Resolutions, and the terse, crispy expressions of policy evolved by this Committee furnished the key-notes of the ensuing discussion. The first resolution, "That in the opinion of this Convention, it should be the effort of every good citizen, to hasten the day when every promise of our Government to pay a dollar shall be honestly redeemed in coin," was received with unanimous approval, and in response to an immediate call its mover made an address of considerable length. In the course of his remarks, which were embodied in full in the published record of the Convention, Mr. Buell reiterated his previous views upon the financial policy of the nation, strongly emphasizing the practicability of redemption through the medium of the greenback, and illustrating in an impressive manner the regulating principle of a Government issue limited to an amount in just proportion to the circulation of the banks. Happily the so-called Sherman act, of Jan. 14, 1875, had been some months in operation, and its distinctive effects were already apparent, the gradual withdrawal of legal-tenders, in its results bearing out the views of the practised banker and financier to whose suggestions that particular provision may not invidiously be credited. The following particular references to the effect of the Senate bill of the previous January, are interesting in this connection:

"It may be asked, what is the use of desiring the redemption of one paper dollar by another paper dollar? I reply, much every way. It will raise the value of the legal-tender note. It will approximate it more nearly to coin, into which we all desire it convertible at the earliest moment practicable. It is now slowly being retired, and as it becomes more scarce it will become more valuable, and when worth more than national bank notes, self-interest will induce holders of the latter to want to exchange their national bank

notes for the former. Resumption of specie payments I apprehend to be a great bug-bear. When it shall be a fact accomplished, we shall all wonder at our present fear of it. Now it hangs like a pall upon commerce, paralyzing everything. Were the volume of greenbacks such, that the Government could redeem them in coin, and it should commence to do so to-morrow, the banks could then also redeem theirs, and all would move on as if nothing had happened, in a week after resumption had taken place. When the Government can resume, the banker can resume. As soon as resumption shall take place, then all the coin in the country at once becomes currency, and inflates its volume to that extent, whether there be in it one hundred millions of coin or three times that amount. This will produce the right kind of inflation, and to a greater degree in a given time than the most enthusiastic devotee of that persuasion has dared to ask. Hence, neither the public nor the banks have reason to fear the future, if the legislation of the country shall be wise and enhance the value of the legal-tender until it reaches coin, moving in harmony with commercial wants and the public demand for a convertible elastic currency, which can only be had by a prompt and efficient redemption at the business centres. Redemption is a condition-*precedent* to resumption of specie payments. It will clear the track like the snow-plow in front of a locomotive. The sooner we get our currency on a specie basis, the sooner we shall have peace with it. Let every good citizen hasten the day. 'Let us have peace.'"

Previously to the adjournment of the Convention, with a view to the continuance of the Association, its subsequent meetings, general action, etc., a "Committee of Permanent Organization" was named with Mr. Buell as chairman, and he was afterward made President of the Executive Council, which has its headquarters in New York, for the ensuing year. In 1876, the Association held its second meeting in Philadelphia, on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of October. At this largely attended convention, Mr. Buell, prefacing his work by an address pertinent to the subject and purposes of the Association, presented a draft of the constitution and by-laws which were subsequently adopted for that body. Mr. Buell's connection with the Association has continued to the present time, he being the present Secretary of the Executive Council. As one of its representatives, on the 7th of February, during the present year, he appeared before the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, at Washington, and delivered a strong argument in favor of repealing the tax upon the capital and deposits of banks, accompanying his address with a carefully prepared exhibit of the condition of financial institutions, and their relation to the Government, State, and National. The subjoined extracts, indicating the points of his argument, are valuable premises for the financial economist:

"*First.* They are war taxes, and as the exigency is past for which they were imposed, and as nearly all the war taxes have been removed from other interests, it is fair and equitable that these burdens should also





Isaac E. Taylor







be taken off from the commercial interests. *Second.* The bank taxes are mischievous, and at this critical period in our national finances, they will, if continued, be productive of much more serious evils in the future than in the past. *Third.* The Treasury can spare the amount of revenue which will be given up by the repeal of these taxes on the banking business. *Fourth.* The nation will gain by the repeal of these taxes much more than the Treasury will lose."

In addition to his Presidency of the Importers and Traders National Bank, Mr. Buell is also a Director of the Fifth Avenue Bank. During the latter part of the year 1875, in the midst of his complicated and responsible relations to these two institutions, he received a unanimous call from the Board of Directors of the United States Life Insurance Company, to accept the executive chair of that corporation, which had just been vacated by Mr. DeWitt, who, although a young man, had managed the affairs of the Company with a marked degree of ability, and had resigned the Presidency of the "United States Life" to accept a similar position in the "Union Mutual Life," of Maine. With the beginning of Mr. Buell's Presidency, the Company entered upon the second quarter century of its career. Since its incorporation it had been favored in Directors of a very high order of financial ability. Upon assuming the duties of his office, Mr. Buell set to work with characteristic energy and wisdom. During the first year of his administration the expenses of the Company were greatly reduced, and the volume of business correspondingly increased. The continued prosperity of the institution, during a period exceptionally marked by general commercial depression, and a popular sentiment aroused by many discovered abuses in life assurance organizations, is a constant and emphatic endorsement of Mr. Buell's wise control of its affairs.

**T**AYLOR, ISAAC E., M.D., President of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in the city of New York, is a native of Pennsylvania, and of English origin. His parents were William and Mary Taylor, natives of Cambridge, England, who came to this country in 1797, and settled in Philadelphia, where Mr. Taylor engaged in mercantile pursuits, at one time being the owner of a considerable fortune. Of the eight children of Mr. Taylor, three were sons, all of whom entered professional life. The eldest, Benjamin C. Taylor, D.D., a highly esteemed clergyman of the Reformed Dutch Church, in Bergen, (Jersey City), New Jersey, is now retired from ministerial duty. The second, Othniel H. Taylor, M.D., was a leading practitioner in Camden, New Jersey; while the third, a sketch of whose life is here presented, is Professor Isaac E. Taylor, one of the foremost of American

physicians and teachers. Dr. Isaac E. Taylor was born in Philadelphia, on the 25th of April, 1812, in a mansion, which, during the Revolution, had for a time been the residence of General Washington. In his early years he attended a boarding school in the vicinity of Philadelphia, where he received a thorough primary education. He was next placed under private tutors at home, and prepared for college. In 1826 he entered Rutgers College, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and after the customary period of study, was graduated Bachelor of Arts. During his college term, while at home, "having been temporarily suspended for playing billiards," he not only studied diligently to keep up with his class, but devoted much of his leisure time to the study of medicine, for which at this early period he had already acquired a fondness, and attended a course of lectures on Anatomy, Chemistry, and Midwifery, given by the late Dr. P. S. Physick, and Dr. James, Professor of Obstetrics. Immediately upon graduation, he began the study of law, with Hon. Samuel L. Southard, Trenton, N. J., and for a period of two years devoted himself to that subject. He then took up the study of medicine, and entered the office of his brother, Dr. Othniel H. Taylor, at that time practising in Philadelphia. He also attended the regular course in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and, in 1834, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on him by that institution, his graduating thesis being on Hemoptysis. In 1832, during the prevalence of cholera in Philadelphia, he ably assisted his brother, who was Physician-in-chief to one of the ten epidemic hospitals in that city. In 1835, he married Miss Eliza Mary, daughter of Stuart Mollen, a prominent merchant of New York city, and became associated with his father-in-law—whose mercantile transactions were very extensive—in connection with branch houses in five of the largest Southern cities, the prospects for realizing a comfortable fortune in a short time being very promising. Business pursuits did not, however, prove congenial to his tastes, and against the strongly expressed disapprobation of his relatives and friends, he abandoned mercantile life in 1839, and returned to the labor of his choice, remarking in reply to the remonstrances of his family, "I would rather make ten dollars in my profession than thousands in business." Having settled his business affairs, he commenced the practice of medicine in New York, and became connected with the City and Eastern Dispensaries. The following year he went to Europe, traveled quite extensively and visited all the points of interest to the voyager and professional tourist, paying special attention to the hospitals of Paris and Dublin. Upon his return to America, in 1841, he became re-associated with the City and Eastern Dispensaries, and also connected with

the Northern and Demilt Dispensaries, as Attending Physician, having charge in each, of the Department of Diseases of Women. During his connection with the dispensaries, he instituted a system of clinical instruction in his special department, being the first American physician to take this important step; and, although at the time his private classes of four were a decided innovation, they speedily became popular, and demonstrating the value of this method of teaching, paved the way to its more general adoption, thereby rendering an almost incalculable service to medical progress. Dr. Taylor was among the first, possibly himself the very first, to employ the speculum in diseases of women, in America. His paper "On the Diseases of Females, and Nervous Diseases treated in the City Dispensary," read by him in November, 1840, before the New York Medical and Surgical Society, was among the first in which mention was made of this instrument and its employment advocated. This paper awakened no small degree of interest at the time, and at the request of Dr. Alex. H. Stevens, was subsequently published in the *N. Y. Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, for 1841. During the seven years he was connected with the dispensaries, his professional associates were such eminent physicians as Drs. Swelt, Buckley, Buel, Parker, McCreedy, Watson and others. In addition to his dispensary practice, Dr. Taylor served two years on the visiting staff of the Colored Orphan Asylum. During the early part of his medical career, Dr. Taylor enjoyed the advantages of study under such eminent teachers as Drs. Chapman, Hodge, and Gibson, and Professors J. Randolph and Meigs. He was also a student through one winter term, at the Jefferson Medical School, being indebted for this last named advantage to the courtesy of Dr. G. S. Patterson—one of the professors in that school—who extended him a complimentary ticket, as he had been the instructor of his brother, O. H. Taylor. In 1851, Dr. Taylor, whose appointment had been favorably entertained by the Board of Aldermen at a previous period, was elected Physician to Bellevue Hospital by the "Board of Governors," a body which at that time administered the charities of New York. The Bellevue Hospital was originally the Almshouse Hospital, and included a large number of charity patients, such as abound in every metropolis. Its medical affairs were in charge of a resident physician, appointed from time to time by the municipal authorities, and the advantages of the rich field of study afforded by its wards, were lost to the great body of medical students, being accessible only to the favored few, whose connection with the hospital in various capacities, enabled them to enjoy its privileges. In the fall of 1847, a change was effected by the organization of a Medical Board, to whom the management of the hospital was

entrusted. This Board consisted of physicians and surgeons who were to hold their positions permanently and visit the wards in alternation. The beneficial effects of this change were speedily apparent. On the 2d of March, 1849, scarcely fifteen months after it took place, an amphitheatre was formally opened, and announcement made that clinical lectures would be delivered by members of the hospital staff, every week. Thus was inaugurated the system of clinical instruction for which Bellevue has since become world famous. The energy and zeal of Dr. James R. Wood, in founding the Pathological Museum, which was dedicated Oct. 25th, 1857, gave an additional impetus to the cause of medical education, and exerted a marked influence in making the hospital a centre of medical instruction. In April, 1860, the "Board of Governors" previously referred to, was superseded by the "Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction." This Board was composed of Simeon Draper, President; Moses H. Grinnell, Isaac Bell, and James B. Nicholson, four gentlemen of worth and energy, whose conscientious efforts for the benefit of the entire community, merit the warmest praise. At the request of these Commissioners, a committee from the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital was appointed to examine and report upon the various institutions situated upon the islands, and under the control of the Commission. This committee consisted of Dr. Isaac E. Taylor, Chairman, and Dr. James R. Wood. For some time previous, Dr. Taylor had been strongly impressed by the unsurpassed opportunities for clinical instruction afforded by the Bellevue and Blackwell's Island Hospitals, and cherished the idea of establishing in connection therewith, a college of medicine, which he saw must inevitably assume the leadership in medical instruction in the United States. The report submitted by him as Chairman of the above committee, contained the first suggestions of a distinct school of medicine in connection with these institutions. To him, therefore, must be ascribed the credit of first formally proposing and officially urging the foundation of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. The following paragraph, taken from the report in question, contains his suggestions on the subject:

"In view of the great advantages accruing from the addition of such a large field of practice, presented to us by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and, after the patients are established in the new Island Hospital, and the assignment of the different wards to the various classes of diseases—medical, surgical, uterine and obstetrical—and the transfer of any acute or sub-acute cases to Bellevue Hospital of the patients, and without any advantage to the attending physician or surgeon in attendance on the island, thus enlarging the field for clinical instruction, and the extensive opportunities for advancing the cause of medical science, therefore attracting to an institu-

tion in the city of New York a large number of medical students, does it not, with even this cursory view of the subject, become an important question whether, ere many days elapse, Bellevue Hospital should not, nay, ought to have connected with it and established a college for the education of young men, independent of a mere hospital for clinical teaching, and thus make it one of the largest hospitals, and, it may be, schools in the United States—nay, Europe? The committee think the subject is one worthy of consideration, and that when the institutions on the island and Bellevue Hospital are carefully regulated and in good working order, some plan might be suggested to carry it into effect. There are many reasons why it should be, and every exertion ought to be attempted to accomplish it, and the Commissioners will come up to the work when the proper time arrives for its consummation, as it is now at their suggestion and request. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ISAAC E. TAYLOR, *Chairman of Committee.*

JAMES R. WOOD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1860."

The report was submitted to the Medical Board, and that part referring to the establishment of a Medical College, was referred back to the committee, who were directed to confer with the Commissioners upon the subject, and report. The Commissioners, to their lasting credit be it spoken, encouraged the project from its inception. With an intelligent appreciation of the benefits to be derived from pursuing the course suggested, and glad of an opportunity to extend the beneficent influence of the institutions under their charge, as well as to serve the cause of medical education, they gave the undertaking their warm approval, and Mr. Draper advised that a charter be prepared. In accordance with this suggestion, Dr. Taylor drew up the charter on the 1st of January, 1861, and at a meeting of the Commissioners and the Committee of Inspection—appointed the preceding April, and consisting of Drs. Taylor, A. B. Mott, and Sayre—it was read, and the trustees named. The charter was then given to Senator Andrus, to be presented in due form to the Legislature. The names of the medical gentlemen first associated with this great enterprise, are found in the following extract from the minutes of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, for 1861:

"An Act to incorporate the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of the city of New York. The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: John W. Francis, M.D., Isaac Wood, M.D., Alonzo Clark, M.D., Benjamin W. McCready, M.D., Isaac E. Taylor, M.D., George T. Elliot, M.D., B. Fordyce Barker, M.D., Alfred L. Loomis, M.D., John W. Green, M.D., Theodore G. Thomas, M.D., Valentine Mott, M.D., Alexander H. Stevens, M.D., James R. Wood, M.D., Lewis A. Sayre, M.D., John J. Crane, M.D., Stephen Smith, M.D., Willard Parker, M.D., Alexander B. Mott, M.D., Carl Theo. Meier, M.D., John W. S. Gouley, M.D., William H. Church, M.D., and their associates, are hereby constituted a

body corporate, by the name of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of the city of New York, of the State of New York, for the purposes of instruction in the various departments of medical science, professed and taught by said College."

The following gentlemen constituted the Board of Trustees: Hon. Simeon Draper, Hon. James B. Nicholson, Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, Hon. Isaac Bell, Jr., Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction; Hon. Robert T. Haws, Comptroller of New York; Hon. James T. Brady, Most Reverend Archbishop Hughes, Rev. Samuel D. Cook, D.D., Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D., John Jacob Astor, Moses Taylor, William B. Crosby, John Ward, George F. Talman, Edward Minturn, J. P. Giraud Foster, Anthony L. Robertson, Richard M. Blatchford, Robert S. Hone, Watts Sherman, Matthew Morgan, Esquires. Affairs now began to assume a practical shape. On the 30th of March, the Commissioners accorded to the Medical Board permission to erect a college building upon the hospital grounds. At the meeting at which this permission was received, several members of the Board signified their willingness to join the enterprise, and on the following day the faculty was organized, by the election of Dr. Taylor as President and Treasurer, and Dr. B. W. McCready as Secretary. Ten members of the Medical Board having announced their willingness to become members of the Faculty, they were assigned to chairs as follows: Dr. S. Smith, Principles and Practice of Surgery; Dr. F. H. Hamilton, Surgery of Bones and Accidents; Dr. James R. Wood, Operative Surgery and Surgical Pathology; Dr. Alex. B. Mott, Surgical Anatomy; Dr. L. A. Sayre, Orthopedic Surgery; Drs. I. E. Taylor, Fordyce Barker, and G. T. Elliot, Jr., Obstetrics; Dr. B. W. McCready, *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*; Dr. J. W. S. Gouley, *Anatomy*. During the month of April, the original Faculty was completed by the following appointments: Dr. A. Flint, Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine; Dr. A. Flint, Jr., Professor of Physiology; Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology. A number of these gentlemen had already held chairs of their respective branches in other colleges, and the remainder had been clinical lecturers at the hospital and elsewhere for a long time, therefore, although the college was a new one, the professors were by no means inexperienced; in fact, so many elements of success attended the enterprise that it could scarcely be looked upon as an experiment. At the suggestion of Dr. Taylor, it was agreed upon at the start, from motives of economy, to alter some of the hospital buildings and adapt them to the use of the college. The first exercises of the newly formed school, were given during the months of April and May, 1861, by Professors Wood and Hamilton, and consisted of short courses upon points connected with military sur-

gery, a subject which the recently inaugurated civil war rendered of prime importance. No less than two hundred practitioners of medicine and students attended these courses. During the ensuing summer months, the first college building was erected, and preparations were made for opening. The first regular session of the new school was inaugurated by an excursion to the institutions on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands, the present charity hospital on the former, then recently constructed to replace the old hospital destroyed by fire, being one of the special objects of interest on this occasion, it having been placed under the medical direction of the staff of Bellevue Hospital. On the return of the excursionists in the afternoon, an address was made by Professor B. W. McCready, of the College, Dr. Taylor, President of the Faculty, following with some especially happy words of advice and encouragement, to the young gentlemen who were about dedicating their lives to the humane profession of medicine. The immense advantages which Dr. Taylor had foreseen would attend the foundation of this school, were immediately apparent, and speedily attracted the attention of those seeking a medical education. Before the close of the first session, it became evident that a much larger building was necessary. In May, 1863, Dr. Taylor, in behalf of the Faculty of the College, proposed the establishing of an Out-door Department, partly from a desire to extend the usefulness of the College, but principally as a means of settling the differences which had arisen with the other schools. Dr. S. Francis, in his "Biographical Sketches of New York Physicians," says: "The permanency of Bellevue Hospital College would not have continued an established fact, had not the Out-door Department been suggested, for this, in not a few points, reconciled opposing elements and opened a field to the interested." Dr. Taylor's suggestion was carried into effect in July, 1863, the Commissioners establishing the Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief for Out-door Poor, as it now exists, and saves 8,000 to 10,000 dollars a year to the city, as the Commissioners admit, by a large number of patients not going into the hospital. In the winter of 1865-'66, a large building was erected and arranged so as to serve the purpose both of the College and of the Out-door Bureau. A dispensary was established on the lower floor, and the upper portion of the building was leased December 2d, 1865, to the Faculty for the use of the College, and has since been occupied for school purposes. The old College building—which having been bought by the Commissioners, was used in common with the new structure held on lease—was altered, the former auditorium becoming the museum, and the lower floor being appropriated by the dead-house, the autopsy rooms, inquest room, and the morgue. In 1871,

the Commissioners still further improved the facilities, by erecting a more convenient and capacious amphitheatre than the one previously used for clinical purposes, the latter having been found to afford insufficient accommodation to the great number of students who of late years have crowded to this unequalled fountain of medical instruction. In April, 1867, Dr. Taylor tendered his resignation, as the practice of his profession required his attention more than he had been able to give to it, consequent on the deep interest he felt in establishing the College. But the Faculty, unwilling to lose so valued a member, declined to accept his resignation, but lightened his duties by electing him Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. This appointment he still holds, as also that of President of the Faculty, to which he was elected at the organization of the College. The office of Treasurer, to which he was elected at the same period, he resigned on the 2d of May, 1861, being succeeded by Dr. R. O. Doremus, who, a year later, was succeeded by Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., at present holding both the office of Secretary and Treasurer to the College. To the wise forethought and constant supervision of the eminent physicians who thus successfully emulated the best European schools, and particularly to the suggestions and untiring efforts of Dr. Taylor, who was chiefly instrumental in the work, the people of New York, yes, of the whole country, are immeasurably indebted for the progress of medical education. To quote from Dr. Yale's brief but excellent history of the College, on which we have largely drawn for many of the facts in this sketch: "The first great benefit (resulting from the founding of this medical school) is an improvement in the education of medical students. Formerly, anything like a practical knowledge of the duties and resources of his profession was rare indeed in the recent graduate of an American medical school. The establishment of the Bellevue school has placed it in the power of every student to enter the profession, competent to intelligently meet any emergency. This effect is not confined to those who are enrolled as her pupils. Other schools have been incited to greater exertions and to similar methods of teaching, until, to-day, the influence of Bellevue is felt, not only in neighboring schools, but in all throughout the country. The reform she inaugurated was so greatly needed, and was so patent a want, that it was perforce adopted wherever possible. It was this hope, this assurance, indeed, of making more thorough students, better qualified medical men, and through them, of rendering a permanent, extended, and more valuable service to the living, that induced the Commissioners to give their aid and countenance to the formation of a school in such close connection with their hospitals. And, if the benefits of the school had ceased here, they would have

been enough; but the school has also been of material service to the institutions themselves and to their inmates." In speaking of this college during an address delivered by him at the commencement exercises held at the Academy of Music, in 1866, Mr. Moses H. Grinnell, one of the Commissioners and a member of the Board of Trustees, after stating that the college was established four years previously by the Commissioners of Public Charities at the suggestion of Professor Taylor, remarked, that great good had been accomplished through its instrumentality, and that he believed it to be unequalled by any in the country, and deserving of the cordial support of the citizens of New York. As the prime originator, mover and chief worker in this beneficial enterprise, Dr. Taylor cannot but regard its brilliant success as the grandest achievement of his professional life. Dr. Taylor has not, however, restricted his energies and usefulness to this one particular field, but in various ways has shown himself worthy to be called "a good, wise, and learned physician." From page 72 of the *N. Y. Medical Register* for 1866, we learn that the New York Medical Journal Association, which has grown to be a most useful enterprise, held its first meeting at his house, where Dr. Stephen Smith and himself first proposed its organization. For a number of years he has scientifically investigated the claims of the various new *systems* of medicine, without, however, being rewarded by the discovery that they contained many kernels of truth. His attention during his long professional career has been chiefly devoted to midwifery and diseases of women, and as an obstetrician and gynecologist he occupies a foremost place among American practitioners. As a lecturer his style is easy and flowing, and evinces a profound knowledge of the subject, which is usually in one or the other of his specialties. He is especially fond of detail and minutæ, but is always interesting, and invariably succeeds in conveying his precise meaning to the listener. It has been said of him by a biographical writer, himself a physician, and a friend of Dr. Taylor, "that his peculiarly prominent characteristics are punctuality and earnestness, a warm love for his position, diffidence and marked courtesy to those with whom he comes in contact." Dr. Taylor is a diligent student and possesses a valuable medical library, particularly full in works by American and English authors, but rich also in the best productions of French and German writers. Notwithstanding his earnest devotion to the cause of medicine, and his active professional life, Dr. Taylor has by no means limited his attention to medical subjects, as his fine culture and well known conversational ability abundantly testify. His generous kindness of heart and warm sympathy with the intelligent and aspiring student are matters equally beyond dispute, and many

medical gentlemen now occupying high positions in private and official life, owe to the unpretending assistance, encouragement and consideration extended them by Dr. Taylor, no small share of their professional success. Among his private correspondence, and cherished by him with a pardonable pride, are many letters from those who have experienced in their early professional life, favors at his hands which have laid the foundation of their subsequent useful and honorable careers. These letters invariably breathe a warm spirit of respect, gratitude and affection, which is one of the best proofs of the high esteem in which the writers hold their benefactor, and a most gratifying endorsement of his kind and disinterested efforts in their behalf. Aside from the esteem in which Dr. Taylor is held by the medical profession, by reason of his high scientific attainments, he is universally regarded as a gentleman whose excellent qualities of heart fittingly complement those of his mind. On several occasions the leading members of the medical profession have united to testify in an appropriate manner their appreciation of his worth, and the respect and affection they feel towards him. On one of these occasions, the eve of his departure on a visit to Europe, in the fall of 1872, the *elite* of the profession extended him a complimentary dinner. The affair took place at Delmonico's, on the 18th of October, in that year, and is memorable as being one of the most brilliant gatherings of medical celebrities ever held in this city. Among the distinguished persons present, were Drs. Alonzo Clark, Austin Flint, E. R. Peaslee, Fordyce Barker, James R. Wood, Willard Parker, W. A. Hammond, Wm. H. Van Buren, L. A. Sayre, H. D. Noyes, C. R. Agnew, M. H. Henry, E. Delafield, Austin Flint, Jr., Wm. T. Lusk, T. Addis Emmett, Detmold, Loring, Linsley, Crane, Peters, Vanderpoel, and a number of others equally well known in the profession. Among the guests were the Commissioners of Public Charities and several distinguished members of the clerical and legal professions. On the return of Dr. Taylor from his European trip, toward the close of 1873, a similar compliment was paid to him by the Faculty of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of which he was President. In the course of his professional career, Dr. Taylor has made a number of valuable discoveries, many of which have exercised a most important influence on the progress of medical science. He was the first to introduce the subject of obstetrical auscultation, according to the statement of Dr. S. Francis, to the American profession. By a reference to the work on Hypodermic Medication, by Dr. Bartholow, it will be seen that to Dr. Taylor is ascribed the credit of introducing as early as 1839 the use of hypodermic injections of morphia in the treatment of neuralgia, etc.

"Not only was the hypodermic method, as taught by Wood, early naturalized in the United States, but we have data for asserting that it was practised in New York before Wood made public his discovery, or before the earliest date assigned by Mr. Hynd, of Dublin, for his use in this way of remedial agents. Dr. Isaac E. Taylor, in a communication to the *New York Medical Gazette*, April 23d, 1870, shows that Dr. James Washington and he used practically the same method in the New York City Dispensary, as long ago as 1839. The idea was suggested to them by the results of Lafarque's method of inoculation. Instead, however, of inserting the solid medicament by means of a grooved needle, as was Lafarque's practice, these gentlemen punctured the skin with a lancet, or bistoury, and by means of an Anel's syringe threw a solution of the medicine under the skin. This mode of operating was the same, practically, as that suggested and used by Wood in 1855. When the first edition of this work was published, in 1869, I was not then aware of the above facts in regard to the introduction of the hypodermic method in this country. It affords me sincere pleasure to attribute to my own countrymen the credit to which they are justly entitled."

In 1843, he edited an American edition of a work on Auscultation, by Dr. Evory Kennedy, in an appendix unfolding the views entertained by Cazeaux and Stoltz. In 1852, however, it was reserved for him to prove the non-shortening of the cervix-uteri during gestation up to the time of labor, and thus to overthrow the opinions held on this subject for centuries, by the oldest and ablest physicians, as well as to successfully controvert the views entertained by the distinguished obstetricians just named. In "Addison's Disease," an affection of the supra renal capsules, Dr. Taylor's experience has been very extensive, and he has been urged to publish for the benefit of the profession a work on this interesting subject. His opinions on all matters connected with the profession of medicine, are highly esteemed and eagerly sought by members of that profession, and invariably prove worthy of the high reputation for learning and research which the Professor everywhere sustains. Dr. Taylor has enriched the literature of his profession by a number of valuable monographs on medical subjects, which embody the results of a long and interesting experience. Reference should be made to his important monograph on "Facts in Relation to Placenta Previa," 1865, and the one on "Amputation of the Cervix-uteri in certain forms of Procidencia-uteri," 1869. In the essay on Placenta Previa, he controverts the anatomical opinions and the physiological views of the mechanism of placenta previa, as entertained by the older and more recent authorities, and particularly those as advocated lately by Dr. Barnes, of London, and his treatment. In the monograph on Procidencia-uteri, he demonstrates the pathological seat of the disease as located in the *intermediate part* of the uterus; hence its lengthening when procidencia, and its return after amputation of the infra vaginal part to its natural size—this lengthening illustrating the

*ductility* of the uterus. The mechanism of complete eversion and inversion of the cervix is amply referred to. His views and opinions on both of these essential pathological changes are the sequence of his views and opinions on the non-shortening of the cervix uteri during the whole time of gestation, as far back as 1852. His essay is replete with facts bearing on these points, as well as his articles on spontaneous active uterine inversion of the uterus, (1872), thus antedating the more recent authorities on ductility and eversion of the cervix-uteri. The greater part of his medical writings bear upon the specialties of obstetrics and gynecology, in which he is esteemed a high authority, and have exerted a marked influence upon the practice of the profession in those important departments. As an author his style is clear, simple, and instructive, particularly full in detail, and as interesting as learned. The following are the titles of the more important of his works: "Remarks on the use of Liquor Hidriodate of Arsenic in Cutaneous and Uterine Diseases," published in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, April, 1843. "Reports on cases of Aponia and Syphilitic Ulceration of the Larynx, treated by the sponge probang, with solution of the nitrate of silver;" read before the N. Y. Med. and Surg. Society, in April, 1845, and published in the *N. Y. Jour. of Collateral Sciences*, in May, 1845. "A Paper on Protusion of the Eye, resulting from Rheumatic Inflammation of the Tunica Vaginalis Oculi," in the *N. Y. Medical Times*, June, 1845. "An article on Protusion of the Eye, or Exophthalmus, and Enlargement of the Thyroid Gland, as a sequence of Anæmia."—*N. Y. Times*, Dec., 1852. "A Monograph on the Sunburnt Appearance of the skin, as an early diagnostic sign of the Supra Renal Capsule Disease;" published, with illustrations, in the *N. Y. Journal of Medicine*, Sept., 1856. "Case of Labor with Anteversion of the Uterus in that state."—*N. Y. Med. Times*, Sept., 1856. "Two Successful Cases of Recto-Vaginal Fistula, cured by a new operation."—*N. Y. Medical Times*, 1856. "Remarks on a Case of Regurgitation of the Stomach, successfully treated by the inhalation of chloroform."—*N. Y. Journal of Medicine*, Nov. 1856. "Observations on the Non-shortening of the Supra and Infra Vaginal portion of the Cervix Uteri to the full term of gestation;" read before the Academy of Medicine, and subsequently published in the *Amer. Med. Times*, June, 1862. "Procidencia-Uteri of Fifteen Years' Standing, successfully treated by being replaced, showing the error of the so-called hypertrophies of the cervix uteri, which is only an eversion of the cervix;" read before the County Medical Society, New York, and published in the *N. Y. State Medical Transactions*, 1864. "Facts in Relation to Placenta Previa, with a review of the various opinions respecting its Anatomy,





Yours very truly  
Edwards Pierpont







Physiology, Pathology, and Treatment;" printed in the *Trans. of the N. Y. State Medical Society*, and reprinted in pamphlet form. "Recto-Vaginal and Recto-Labial Fistula, a new method of operating for their cure."—*Trans. of the N. Y. State Med. Society*, 1866. "On the Spontaneous and Artificial Delivery of the Child in Face Presentations, with the chin posteriorly;" read before the *N. Y. Medical Journal Association*, June 18th, 1869. "On Rheumatism of the Uterus and the Ovaria;" read before the Pathological Society of New York, March 12th, 1845, and published in the *Journal of Medical Sciences*, July, 1845. "On Syphilitic Mucous Tubercles, Secondary Syphilitic Affections of the Os Uteri, and Hereditary Transmission;" read before the N. Y. Society of Medical Enquiry. "A Monograph on Amputation of the Cervix Uteri in certain forms of Procidencia, and on Complete Eversion of the Cervix Uteri;" published in the *Bellevue and Charity Hospital Report*, 1869, and re-published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. "A Monograph on the Mechanism of Spontaneous Active Uterine Inversion, and the reduction of a case of complete eversion, by the combined rectal and vaginal taxis;" read before the Academy of Medicine, April 4, 1872, printed in the *N. Y. Medical Journal*, May, 1872, and re-published in pamphlet form the same year by D. Appleton & Co., New York. "A Paper on the Physiological Lengthening of the Cervix Uteri, before, during, and after labor;" read before the *Medical Journal Association*, February, 1874. "What is the Best Treatment in Contracted Pelves, ranging from two and a half to four inches?" read before the Academy of Medicine, Sept. 15, 1875. "Is Craniotomy, Cephalotripsy, or Cranioclastm preferable to the Cæsarean section in Pelves, ranging from one and a half to two and a half inches?" read before the Academy of Medicine, May 2, 1876. Appended is a list of the medical societies and institutions with which Dr. Taylor is, or has been connected: Permanent member American Medical Association; permanent member of the New York State Medical Society for 1865; President New York County Society, 1864, Vice President 1868 and 1877; President *New York Medical Journal Association*, 1869 and 1870; President Obstetrical Section of the New York Academy of Medicine, 1856, 1876 and 1877; Vice President of the Academy, 1867 and 1868; Trustee, 1872 to 1882; Vice President Widows and Orphans Society of Medical Men, 1874 to 1877; President Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief to Bellevue Hospital of the Consulting Board for 1866; President Bellevue Hospital Medical College for 1861; Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, for 1868; Attending Physician (obstetrical) to Bellevue Hospital, from 1852 to 1876; President Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, from

1868 to 1876; Consulting Physician to same, 1876; Attending Obstetrical Physician to the Charity Hospital, from 1861 to 1874, and President of the Medical Board from 1860 to 1862; Consulting Physician to same for 1872; President Consulting Board of Infants Hospital, Randall's Island, from 1871 to 1876; Obstetrical Physician to the Maternity, (B. J.), 1876; Corresponding member of the Obstetrical Societies of Berlin, Boston, Knoxville, Tenn., and Philadelphia; Honorary member of the Medical Society of Christiana, Norway; Member and Vice President of the American Gynæcological Society.

PIERREPONT, HON. EDWARDS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, at the Court of St. James, is a direct descendant of the Rev. James Pierrepont, of New Haven, and was born in 1817. He graduated at Yale College, in the class of 1837, with very high honors, having been prepared in the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven, under the charge of Rev. Noah Porter, now the President of Yale College. Chief Justice Waite, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Mr. Evarts, Secretary of State, were classmates with Mr. Pierrepont. After completing his legal studies, at the New Haven Law School, under Judge Daggett and Judge Hitchcock, he commenced the practice of his profession at Columbus, Ohio, in 1840, continuing there until January, 1846, when he removed to New York, where he now resides. He was married in 1846, to the daughter of Samuel A. Willoughby; of Brooklyn. In 1857 he was elected a Judge of the Superior Court of the city of New York, in place of Chief Justice Oakley, removed by death. His first public speech which attracted attention was delivered on the death of Theodore Sedgwick, about a year and a half before the fall of Fort Sumter, in which Judge Pierrepont foreshadowed the war. The following extract from that speech, as published in the *Herald*, Dec. 15, 1859, is given as a prediction worthy of note and reflection. After a review of the dissatisfied relations between North and South at that time, he said: "Sure as the punishment of sin, great troubles are coming in the distance which we shall be called on to meet. I have said this much, Mr. President, being well aware that I speak in advance of the times; but I leave the times to overtake these fleeting words, and leave the wisdom or the folly of what I have said to be determined by the years which shall come in our lifetime." When he resigned his seat upon the Bench, in October, 1860, and returned to the practice of his profession and public affairs, he wrote a letter to the Governor upon the approaching corruptions in the

Government, which attracted great attention. From this letter we extract the following :

"The more intelligent portion of our citizens give the subject of their government no united attention ; they are intent on wealth ; madly hastening to be rich ; leaving justice, order, and government to take care of themselves, or to be cared for by those who will trample them in the dust. If the wise, the wealthy, the honest, and the intelligent will not combine for good government, the wicked, the idle, and the dishonest will combine for bad government ; and they will govern ; and through the forms of law, in the shape of taxation and other legalized jobbery, they will strip the children of the industrious rich of their carefully conserved estates, leaving them in poverty the more hopeless from the very wealth in which their childhood was pampered. Government will be administered by somebody, that may be relied upon. If the wise and good will not attend to it, fools and knaves will. If our rich, intelligent, and honest citizens think these things of no moment, they will let them alone, as they have heretofore done ; but they may rely upon it, these things will not let *them* alone."

In 1862 he was appointed by the President of the United States to act as a Commissioner (in connection with Major General Dix), to try the prisoners of State then confined in the various forts of the United States. In 1864 he was one of the most active in organizing the War Democrats in favor of the reelection of Abraham Lincoln. In April, 1867, he was elected a member of the Convention for forming a new Constitution for the State of New York, and one of the Judiciary Committee. In the spring of 1867, he was employed by the Attorney General, Hon. Henry Stanbury, and the Secretary of State, Hon. Wm. H. Seward, to conduct the prosecution, on the part of the Government, against John H. Surratt, indicted for aiding in the murder of President Lincoln. This celebrated trial commenced before the United States District Court in the city of Washington, on the 6th day of June, and lasted until the 10th day of August, 1867. He has been engaged as counsel in the trial and arguments of very many celebrated causes, and was much employed by railroad and other corporations. In the Presidential contests of 1868 and 1872, Judge Pierrepont was an ardent supporter of Gen. Grant, making numerous speeches upon the Republican side, many of which have been published. Upon his accession to the Presidency, in 1869, General Grant appointed Judge Pierrepont, Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New York, which office he resigned in July, 1870. In the autumn of 1870, he was one of the most active of the "Committee of Seventy," against the "RING FRAUDS," of New York. During the contest between Gen. Grant and Mr. Greeley, in 1872, Judge Pierrepont was particularly active, making many speeches, both in New York and Pennsylvania, in support of Gen. Grant. Judge Pierrepont received the honorary degree of L.L.D., June, 1871,

from Columbian College, Washington, D. C., (having in that year delivered the oration before the graduating class of the Law School of that institution), and also in 1873, the same degree from Yale College. In May, 1873, Judge Pierrepont was appointed American Minister at the Russian Court, an honor which he declined. In June, 1874, he delivered a remarkable oration in the Center Church of New Haven, before the Alumni of Yale College, which was published. In April, 1875, he was appointed Attorney General of the United States, and remained in the Cabinet of President Grant until May, 1876, when he was appointed Envoy and Minister of the United States at the Court of St. James, which office he now (1877) holds. A well known writer, in speaking of Judge Pierrepont's forensic triumphs, says :

"Judge Pierrepont has unrivalled skill in the cross-examination of witnesses, and in arranging his facts so that one seems to grow out of the other in such logical sequence, that when the statement is made the argument is concluded. His remarkable power in the lucid statement of facts and of adhering to them under every difficulty and counter influence, constitute the charm and force of his advocacy. To an unprejudiced mind he generally conveys his own convictions, because they are convictions founded on truth. And all this he has secured, simply by following his own maxim that, 'no man without an upright mind, and no man who has not preserved his integrity, has ever died leaving the reputation of a great lawyer.'"

Perhaps the secret of his fearless course, and cool and even temper which nothing disturbs, was unconsciously revealed by Judge Pierrepont in the closing paragraph of the address to the law-students at Washington already mentioned :

"A few words more and I have done. To those who can receive them, they are more important than all that I have said or can say. They will tell you the best way through the perplexing affairs of this life ; give a calmness to the judgment, a cheerfulness to the spirit, and an even temper ; a courage, serenely lifted above all passions, and which nothing can damt ; they will help to lighten every disappointment, render duty pleasant, and make you satisfied with your lot ; and year by year, you may grow stronger, wiser, and more happy. This may come, this *will* come, to him who with an earnest wish, seeks only the right, and in every trouble, in every joy, in every important undertaking in life, and every day, with honest heart and willing mind, asks enlightenment and guidance from the Great Lawgiver, our Father in Heaven."

---

**SPOFFORD, PAUL**, prominent merchant of New York city, son of Joseph Spofford and Mary (Chaplin) Spofford, was born in 1792, in Massachusetts, in Rowley, on a farm which had descended to his father from John Spofford, who came to this country in 1688, and who was a son of the Rev. John Spofford,





*J. J. Bamstead, M. D.*







of Yorkshire, England. Until the age of about twenty, he assisted his father in carrying on his farm. Then an opportunity opening of a clerkship in a country store, in New Hampshire, he availed of it. In a short time he had acquired sufficient knowledge to embark in business for himself, in Haverhill, Massachusetts. There, though successful, he began to feel that he could employ his talents and his small capital to better advantage in a larger field, and he proposed to his friend, Thomas Tileston, then editor of the *Haverhill Gazette*, to join him in forming a commission house in Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York. They left Haverhill, not knowing which it should be, but on arrival in New York, they decided in its favor, and established there the firm of Spofford & Tileston, in 1818. They made large sales to Havana, and as they could thus control considerable freight, they commenced, in 1819, the chartering and ownership of vessels in the Cuban trade, receiving their remittances in sugar, coffee, &c., and soon extending their business to Buenos Ayres, they became large importers of hides and seal skins. Their fast sailing packet ships Havana, Cristobal Colon, Adelaide, &c., Captains Covicja, Lane, Smith, Adams, Ellis, and others, bore a high reputation. The large business his firm had followed for many years with our Southern States, led Mr. Spofford to think that steam could be profitably employed therein, and his partner concurring, they decided to build an ocean steamship for the Charleston trade. By most of the old merchants, especially those engaged in shipping, the enterprise was considered hazardous and almost certain to entail a heavy loss. There had been sporadic attempts at steam upon our coast, and all had proven failures. Mr. Spofford saw that one great error had been made in attempting to navigate the ocean with light-built steamers that were not safe in stormy weather. Therefore, to give it a fair trial, he determined it should be with an ocean steamship built in the best and strongest manner. Mr. William H. Brown was selected to build the hull, the Novelty Iron Works for the machinery, and, as commander, Capt. Michael Berry, a careful captain of long experience in the Charleston trade. The trial trip of this steamship, the *Southerner*, in 1846, was quite an event in New York. Very many of the distinguished men then present have passed away, but the venerable Thurlow Weed still survives, with mind as bright as ever. Collins, Vanderbilt, Law, Aspinwall, Morgan, and others, since so prominent in the steam annals of the country, were there. The following two or three voyages, during which severe storms were encountered, proved that American mechanics could build marine engines. Other merchants followed, and if our Government had extended to E. K. Collins the same fostering care that was bestowed by the British Govern-

ment upon the Cunard line, we would now have a large and powerful steam marine, in general foreign trade, instead of a few steamers merely to Cuba and Mexico. The *Southerner* proved so profitable, that his firm soon contracted for the *Northerner*, a large steamship commanded by Capt. Budd. From time to time, others, each larger than its predecessor, were added to their fleet. In 1848, they bought the Liverpool packets Roscius, Siddons, Garrick, &c., and afterwards built the *Orient*, Webster, Ellen Austin, Calhoun, &c., some of the best and largest sailing ships that this country has launched, commanded by French, Hill, Lawrence, Caulkins, and other able captains. On the acquisition of California, his firm's were amongst the first ships that visited San Francisco. Indeed, there are few seas that have not seen the flag with the yellow field and blue cross that flew from the masthead of his vessels. Mr. Spofford's active business career ceased only at his death, in 1869. For more than fifty years he was actively and successfully engaged in shipping, commission, and banking, but he never lost his simple tastes and habits, and nothing delighted him more, after leaving his counting house, than to go into the fields at Elmwood, his pleasant country seat on Long Island Sound, and direct his men as to getting in the hay, the care of the cattle, and other farm details which seemed to bring back his boyhood's days. He never held political office, but he was strong in his love of country, and was a firm supporter of the Union during the rebellion, contributing liberally in money, time, and counsel, and to him it was granted to see a reunited country, a gratification that was denied to his partner, Mr. Tileston, who died in 1864. He was very quick and active in all his movements, very witty, rather slow of speech, retiring and modest in demeanor, of very deep and sensitive feelings, and of great courage, coolness, and nerve. He was twice married. His first wife was a niece and ward of the Hon. Jeremiah Nelson, of Newburyport; his last wife was a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring, of New York. He left one daughter and five sons.

---

**B**UMSTEAD, FREEMAN J., M.D., an eminent American specialist, and recently Professor of Venereal Diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, is descended from the old Massachusetts family of that name, the founder of which came over from England about the year 1650, and settled in Boston, where the family has since continued to reside, many of the members rising to distinction in professional and commercial life. Dr. Bumstead was born in the city of Boston, on the 21st of April, 1826. His father, Josiah Freeman Bumstead, was a prominent

merchant of Massachusetts, and his mother, Lucy Douglass Willis, of a refined and cultivated family, was a sister of the well known journalist, author, and poet, Nathaniel P. Willis, and of "Fanny Fern," equally well known in the field of literature. After receiving a course of primary instruction at the Chauncey Hall School—probably the most famous private school in New England—he entered the English High and Latin schools in his native city, where he pursued the entire course. In 1843, he entered Williams College, from which he was graduated in 1847, standing among the first in his class. Upon leaving college, he engaged in teaching school in Roxbury, Mass., but devoted his leisure time to the study of medicine, attending lectures and dissections at the Tremont Medical School. In 1849, he entered the medical department of Harvard University. The following year he made a voyage to Liverpool, acting as surgeon to an emigrant vessel, and while abroad, where he remained several months, spent his time in the study of disease in the celebrated hospitals of London and Paris. Upon returning to America, in the autumn, he was appointed house surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and in 1851 received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Harvard University. Mindful of the advantages of foreign observation and study—which at that time presented superior attractions by reason of the limited opportunities enjoyed at home—he made a second visit to Europe, where he passed a twelve-month in travel and in visiting the medical schools and hospitals. In 1852, he settled in New York, and commenced the general practice of medicine, making a specialty, however, of diseases of the genito-urinary organs and venereal diseases. The following year he was appointed Surgeon to the Northwestern Dispensary, which position he resigned in 1855. In 1857, he was appointed on the staff of surgeons to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, remaining connected with this institution for upwards of five years. He married, in 1861, Miss Mary Josephine White, daughter of Ferdinand E. White, an esteemed citizen of Boston. For a number of years, Dr. Bumstead was connected with St. Luke's Hospital, and also with the venereal department of the institutions on Blackwell's Island. From 1868 to 1871, he was Professor of Venereal Diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, resigning in the latter year, when he went abroad for the third time, accompanied by his family, and spent two years in extensive travel, visiting the hospitals and medical schools in all the large cities of Great Britain and Continental Europe. Dr. Bumstead has achieved a world-wide reputation in the field of venereal diseases. His valuable contributions to the literature of this department of medical science, have placed him in the front rank of specialists. In 1857, he translated into English and edited an

American edition of the Hunter-Ricord Treatise on Venereal Disease, rendering a very important service to the profession, not merely by placing the work within reach of the English-speaking members, but by adding many elaborate notes, embodying the result of his extended observation and experience, which greatly enhanced the value of the original treatise. In 1861, this important service to the English-speaking branch of the profession was fittingly supplemented by the appearance of an exhaustive treatise, from Dr. Bumstead's own pen, on "The Pathology and Treatment of Venereal Diseases, including the results of recent investigations upon the subject." This work, which the *British American Journal of Medicine* declared to be "the best, completest, fullest monograph on this subject in our language," proved the author's abilities to be of the highest character. All that is of any value to the profession on venereal, is found in this work, which has been aptly termed by the *London Lancet* "a regular storehouse of information." It has not only been warmly welcomed as filling a need in English medical literature, but is accepted as an authority on these diseases, wherever the English language is spoken. A decided feature of the work is the clearness with which the most recent discoveries are expounded and explained. No less admirable is the perspicuity and abundance of the directions and details of treatment and management. It especially commends itself as being strictly impartial and also carefully written, and eminently sustains the reputation of the author. The entire medical press of Great Britain and America have spoken of the work in terms of the highest praise, and from its methodical arrangement and clearness of language, it has been adopted in many medical schools and colleges as a text book, and is consulted not merely by students but also by practitioners as a standard authority. In 1864, a second edition was called for, and a third edition was demanded in 1870. The work has achieved a high reputation in Europe, and a translation has already appeared in Italian. In 1869, Dr. Bumstead translated and edited the valuable "Atlas of Venereal Diseases," by A. Cullerier, of the Hôpital du Midi, one of the highest French authorities in this department of medical science. This task, no slight one in view of the extended practice and other professional duties of the translator, as well as the importance of the volume, was admirably performed, and won the most unqualified praise from the medical public. The American edition, an imperial 4to. of between three and four hundred pages, magnificently illustrated, was enthusiastically received by the profession, both here and in England, and by reason of the incidental notes and observations of the translator, has been deemed even more valuable than the French original. As a syphilo-





*W. M. W. W.*





grapher, Dr. Bumstead is probably at the head of the profession in America, and by diligent study, careful experimenting, and close observation during a long and varied practice, has acquired a degree of thoroughness on the subject, which places him on a level with the leading European specialists. Besides the above mentioned treatises, a large number of articles from his pen have appeared in the current literature of the profession, several of which, of especial merit, have been republished in pamphlet form.

---

**F**LINT, AUSTIN, JR., M.D., was born in Northampton, Mass., on the 28th of March, 1836. He entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1854, and two years afterward, removing to Philadelphia, continued his studies in the Jefferson Medical College, whence he obtained his degree in 1857. He next took up his residence in Buffalo, and soon after became editor of the *Medical Journal*, and was appointed attending surgeon to the City Hospital; he was also appointed to the chair of Physiology and Microscopical Anatomy in the University of Buffalo and delivered the course of lectures for the term of 1859-60. In the latter year he removed with his father to New York city, and upon his arrival was appointed Professor of Physiology in the New York Medical College. The same year he accepted the Professorship of Physiology in the New Orleans School of Medicine. In the early part of 1861, he paid a short visit to Europe, during which he had the advantage of pursuing his advanced studies under the direction and instruction of the celebrated professors, Charles Robin and Claude Bernard. On his return to America, the same year, he was appointed Professor of Physiology and Microscopical Anatomy in the Bellevue Medical College, which had just been organized, and still fills that position. He was also for several years Professor of Physiology in the Long Island College Hospital at Brooklyn. Dr. Flint has devoted a large portion of his time and labor to authorship. One of his earliest productions, an essay on "A New Excretory Function of the Liver," first published in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* for October, 1862, attracted much attention, and being subsequently translated into French, received the high honor of an award of 1,500 francs from the Committee of the French Academy of Sciences on the Monthyon prize of Medicine and Surgery, in 1869. Besides the above, he has written many other essays on important medical subjects, which have appeared from time to time in the leading medical journals. His especial province is the department of physiology, of which he has not only thoroughly mastered the literature, but has enriched his

knowledge by a series of critical observations and experiments, conducted for a number of years under unusually favorable circumstances. His most important production is "The Physiology of Man," a magnificent work, in five volumes, to the preparation of which he devoted the greater part of the labor of eleven years. In this publication the plan is adopted of making each volume a complete and distinct treatise on the subjects named, while together they exhaust this branch of medical science. The first volume of this work, treating on "The Blood, Circulation and Respiration," was issued in New York in 1866; the second volume, entitled "Alimentation, Digestion, Absorption, Lymph and Chyle," appeared the following year. In 1870, the third volume, on "Secretion, Excretion, Ductless Glands, Nutrition, Animal Heat, Movements, Voice and Speech," was presented, and in 1872, the fourth volume, on the "Nervous System," followed it. The work was completed in 1874, by the issue of the fifth volume, treating on the "Special Senses and Generation." Among the other publications of Dr. Flint, are a "Manual of Chemical Examination of the Urine in Disease," issued in 1870, which reached a third edition in 1872, and a work "On the Physiological Effects of Severe and Protracted Muscular Exercise," printed in 1871. Dr. Flint, at this time (1877), fills the chair of Physiology and Physiological Anatomy in the Bellevue Hospital College. He is also Physician to the Bellevue Hospital, and Consulting Physician for the Class of Nervous Diseases to the Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief for Out-door Poor, in the same institution. He is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, member of the New York Society of Neurology and Electrology, and a member and honorary member of many other medical associations.

---

**W**ALCOTT, BENJAMIN STUART, President of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, was born at Whitestown, Oneida County, August 31st, 1829. The family name is of very old date in England, its derivation from Weald-cote (a habitation in a wooded country), indicating its Saxon origin. Walcott, the old family seat, according to *Burke's General Armory*, Ed. 1842, was situated in the parish of Lydbury, Salopshire, Rev. Charles Walcott, of Bitterly Court, being at that date the representative of the name. Burke adds further, that the first Walcott recorded, was Sir John de Walcott, of the reign of Richard II.; third in descent from the knight was a John Walcott, of whom tradition asserts "that while playing at the chesse with Henry V., king of England, he gave him the checkmate with the rouke, whereupon

the kinge changed his coat-of-arms, which was the cross with flower de luces, and gave him the rouke for a remembrance." Burke speaks of several others bearing the name, notably William de Walcott, Archbishop of the East Riding, in 1352; Sir Walter Walcott, who married Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Egremont, in 1356; Sir John Walcott, Lord Mayor of London, in 1402; George Walcott, who married the daughter of Thomas Irby, Lord Boston, 1586; John Walcott, Prebendary of Lincoln, 1618; Charles Walcott, of Walcott, whose daughter Beatrice was married to Lord Wyndham, Earl of Egremont; another Charles Walcott, of Walcott, who married Anna, daughter of John Dryden, Duke of Chambers, 1704, and John Walcott, of Shropshire, who married Mary, daughter of Dashwood, Lord de Spencer. The arms of the family are thus described: Quarterly, first and fourth ar. a chevron between three chess rooks, ermine; second and third ar. on a cross fleury sa. five fleurs de lis, or; Crest, out of a ducal coronet ar. a buffalo's head erased, ar, armed, ducally gorged, lined and winged of the first. It is probable that representatives of the Walcott family came to America about 1650. The records of Salem, Massachusetts, have occasional references to Captain Jonathan Walcott, who resided in that old town from 1665 to 1669, and was conspicuous as a commander of the local military during the colonial times. William Walcott, son of the foregoing, in 1720, moved from Salem to Cumberland, R. I., where he died in 1777, aged 88. His eighth son was Benjamin Stuart, who died Jan. 2d, 1781, aged 52, leaving a son, Benjamin Stuart, who died in Pawtucket, R. I. His son, also Benjamin Stuart, and father of the subject of this biography, moved from Rhode Island to the State of New York, in 1807-8, and settled in Oneida county, near the present city of Utica. His father had been a cotton manufacturer in Rhode Island, and he, himself, while residing in Pawtucket, had become acquainted with the new Arkwright machinery set up and operated by Samuel Slater, in that place. In 1809, he erected a small mill near the site of the present New York Mills, and filling it with the improved machinery, commenced the manufacture of cotton cloth, being thus the introducer of the first "perpetual spinning"—as the English system was termed—in the State of New York. From this beginning in the diminutive Oneida factory, has grown up one of the most successful manufacturing enterprises in the Union. In 1824, Mr. Walcott, having secured the co-operation of Benjamin Marshall, of Troy, put up the first structure of the New York Mills. As agent and treasurer, he operated the mills with constant success for twenty-two years, and in 1847-8 became principal proprietor of the establishment. The *Utica Daily Herald*, of Jan. 13th, 1862, published the fol-

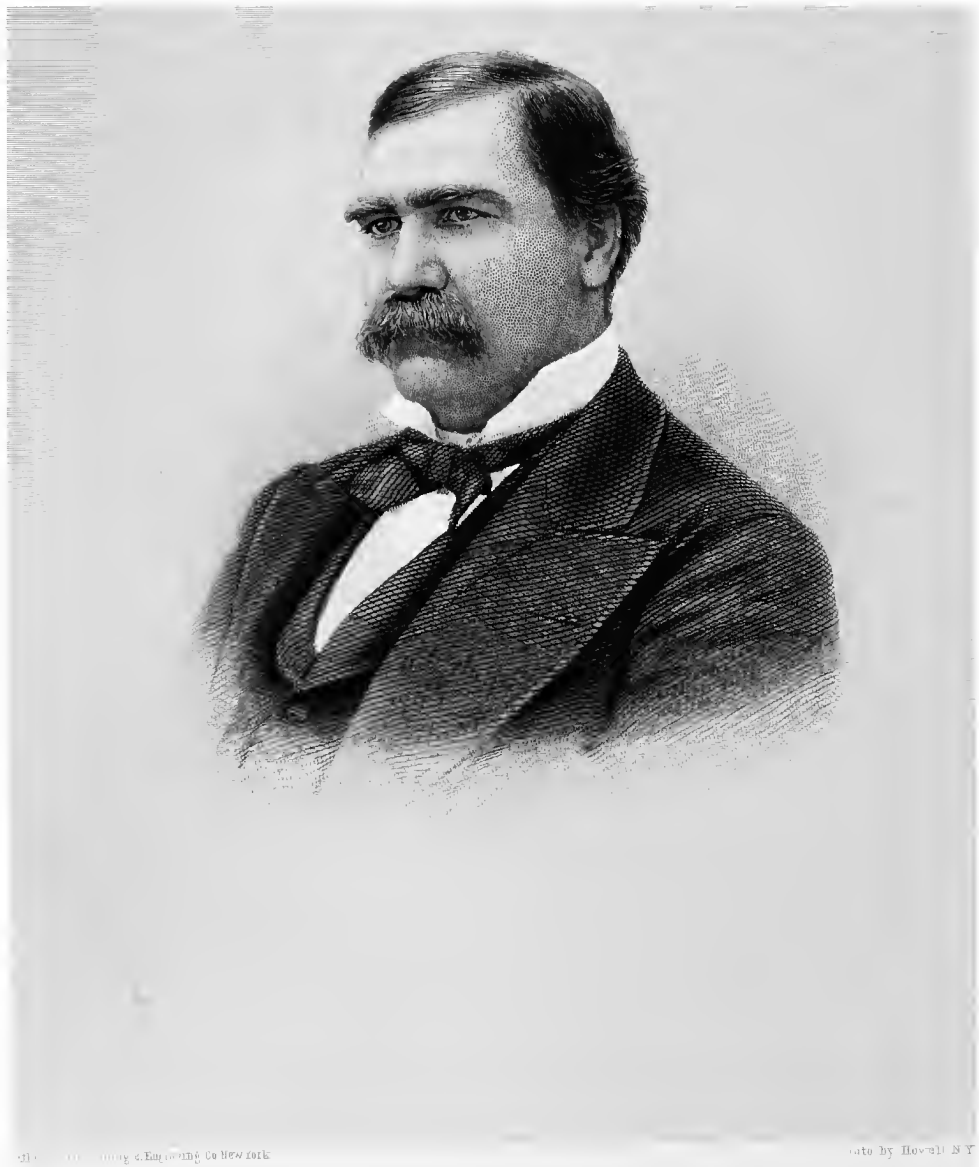
lowing remarks, inspired by the decease of this conspicuous citizen of Oneida county:

"Mr. Walcott was born in Cumberland, R. I., September 29, 1786. His father was a manufacturer, and he inherited the tact and skill which have crowned his long life with abundant success. The capacity and industry which built up so extensive a factory, are to be commended; but the qualities for which the deceased would prefer to be remembered are, the thorough conscientiousness which pervaded all his business relations, and led him to care like a father for the operatives who gathered around him; the deep moral sentiments which gave tone to his whole life, and made him active in religious enterprise, and the judicious and liberal patron of education. If a heathen poet, pointing to his verses, could boast, 'I have reared a monument more perennial than brass,' how much more could the deceased point to this thriving manufacturing town, bearing an industrial and moral character not surpassed, and deem it the monument which shall carry down his excellencies to the regard of future generations; for New York Mills is his work—in its neat and well arranged factories, in its thrifty habits, and its attention to all movements which can elevate humanity, and in the moral worth which his example and teachings developed and have perpetuated. Mr. Walcott has been a laborious man, but his intelligence was broad, and his intellectual and literary tastes high. These led him, a little more than ten years ago, to seek to restore his impaired health by a visit to Egypt and the Holy Land. Among his traveling companions were Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson and Professor Upham. His tour furnished him with many pleasant experiences, some of which were recorded in his private letters, published in these columns, and others may be gathered from Dr. Thompson's volume, which is dedicated to the deceased. His return was the occasion of a reception, by the operatives and villagers at his home, which proved at once how he was beloved, and how well his example and habits of kindness and courtesy had been learned by those who had lived within the sphere of his influence. Mr. Walcott made a practice of unostentatious liberality, the record of which will never find its way into types. His munificent donation to Hamilton College, to found a Walcott Professorship of the Evidences of Christianity, shows at once his generosity and his religious sentiment."

Mr. Walcott died on the 12th of January, 1862. About five years previous to his death, he had retired from active business. His son, William D. Walcott, has succeeded him in the management. The subject of this biography is the fourth in direct succession bearing the honorable name of Benjamin Stuart Walcott. In 1845, at the age of sixteen, having acquired the base work of a thorough commercial education, he was placed by his father in the large dry goods commission house of Fisher, Howe & Hamilton, of this city, which had been for years the metropolitan agency for the New York Mills. In 1850, however, his close attention to the interests of the establishment began to show their effects upon a frame not yet matured, and in deference to the demands of his health and the urgent counsel of friends, he accepted the position of Vice Consul offered him by J. Hosford Smith, U. S.







*Fessenden N. Otis*





Consul-General for Syria and Palestine, and went abroad. The duties of his subordinate office were in a degree nominal, and admitted of large vacation time, which he employed in traveling through Egypt and the Holy Land. After two years' sojourn in the East, Mr. Walcott returned to America, recuperated physically by his disengagement from business pursuits, and mentally fresh for a new adventure. In 1852, he became a member of the commission firm of Anthony, Lawrence & Co. In 1859, he concluded to give up a mercantile career, accepting the proffer, urgently made, of the Secretaryship of the Company of which he is now the President. The Hanover Fire Insurance Company was organized and chartered in 1852, with a capital of \$150,000, five years subsequently increased to \$200,000. The originators of the Hanover were financiers and merchants of an ultra-conservative type, and looked simply to a local business for their Company, which consequently confined itself to metropolitan and near-by risks, and dispensed altogether with out-of-town agencies. The Company was therefore known as a safe organization, carefully managed, but had no outside reputation and gave no promise of larger success. In 1859, when it had been seven years in operation, its assets were only \$241,493—of which \$200,000 were the regular paid-in capital—and its income from all sources \$57,760. At Mr. Walcott's advent, the then Secretary, Mr. D. L. Stone, was promoted to the Presidency, two changes in the administration of the Company which resulted in a marked alteration of its business policy. In 1863, it was decided by the officers to extend the field of operations and compete with the largest, strongest and most active companies for patronage. With a view to this enlargement of business, the amount of capital was increased to \$400,000. The succeeding twelvemonth witnessed still another advance in the formation of a league, comprising the Hanover, the Germania, the Niagara, and the Republic Companies, known as the Underwriters' Agency. Through this combination of interests, a strong association of agencies was organized, and the Companies entering it were represented at all desirable points by active and intelligent men. The result was eminently satisfactory, the income of the Hanover in 1864 advancing to \$152,497 from the previous year's showing of \$89,208, while its assets accumulated to \$536,381. In the following year its income was more than doubled, and it continued to grow larger and stronger, and to increase in popularity year after year, as the result of a wisely conservative and rigidly just course of dealing with its agents and customers. This combination of Companies continued until 1874, when it was dissolved by limitation, and the Hanover and Germania formed a similar organization, which is still in successful operation under the management of Mr.

Alexander Stoddard, who was the manager of the first combination from its organization, in 1864, to its dissolution, in 1874. In 1872, the year of the Boston fire, the capital of the Hanover was reduced to \$250,000, in consequence of that great conflagration, but in the year following was again increased to \$400,000, and in 1875 further increased to \$500,000, at the end of which year it reported an income of \$1,044,779, and total assets of \$1,592,775, with liabilities, exclusive of capital stock, of \$700,016; certainly a very satisfactory showing for a Company which, in 1859, had only \$241,493 of assets. During these years, the Company has paid to fire policy holders \$3,429,544, and to marine policy holders \$329,548, making a total paid for losses of \$3,759,092. The instrumentality of Mr. Walcott, in reorganizing the policy of the Hanover, and promoting the advanced system of insurance operation, was most active and resultant. In 1866, upon the retirement of Mr. Stone, he was elected to the Presidency, attaining this representative position at the early age of 37, though after a busy and exhaustive experience, which has broadened the scope and confirmed the exactness of a mind naturally comprehensive and yet precise.

---

OTIS, FESSENDEN NOTT, A.M., M.D., a physician and surgeon of New York city, was born at Ballston Springs, N. Y., May 6th, 1825. The family from which he is descended settled in New York prior to the Revolution, and is a branch of the Otis family of New England, which was founded towards the close of the seventeenth century, by an Englishman who settled at Hingham, Massachusetts. The father of Dr. Otis, Oran Gray Otis, Esq., who died in 1836, was a prominent lawyer of northern New York, and one of the early graduates of Union College. He was greatly distinguished as a speaker, and on the one hundredth anniversary of the birth-day of Washington, was selected to deliver the oration before the joint legislative body of the State. On the maternal side, Dr. Otis is descended from another well-known New England family, his father having married Lucy, daughter of David Kingman, a citizen and leading shipping merchant of Bridgewater, Mass. Until he reached the age of ten years, his education was conducted by Dr. Deodatus Babcock, in his native town. He was then placed in the Episcopal School at Little Falls, over which Rev. Dr. Thomas Towell presided. After pursuing his studies for some time in this institution, he came under the tuition of his friend, Mr. David Cruttenden, of Amsterdam, N. Y., preparing for the junior class of Union College; however, his failing health did not permit him to complete the

full course. From a very early age he had devoted much time to drawing, for which he possessed a natural taste, and had attained proficiency. Upon resigning his intention to enter college, he became a teacher of drawing and perspective, and officiated as instructor and lecturer on these branches in several colleges and academies. Finding the supply of works on drawing and perspective both meagre and faulty, he wrote two valuable books on these subjects, which were published by the firm of Appleton & Co., New York city, and found a large sale. These works possessed far more than ordinary merit, and the fact that they are still in use, speaks highly for their excellence. His marked proficiency in art studies and as a teacher, lecturer and author, was acknowledged by the Faculty of Union College, which, in 1849, conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. At this time he was also elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. In 1846, while still engaged in his art labors, he began the study of medicine, and in 1848 came to the city of New York and entered the medical department of the University of New York, and studied as a private pupil under Professor John Whittaker. After two years, he left the University, with Prof. Whittaker, who had received an appointment to the chair of anatomy in the New York Medical College. He received his medical degree from this latter institution, and carried off the graduation prize—which consisted of a gold medal—in the year 1851. He also took special prizes in the departments of Practice and Physiology. Immediately after his graduation, he was appointed one of the resident physicians and surgeons to the hospitals on Blackwell's Island. After nearly two years' service in this position, he received an appointment as surgeon to the U. S. Mail Steamship Company, and after an active service of eight years, was subsequently transferred to the Pacific Mail service. In 1856, Dr. Otis made a trip to England as an officer of the barque *Resolute*. The peculiar circumstances which gave rise to this trip, as well as its national character, merit a brief reference in this place, more especially as Dr. Otis became the historian of the event. The *Resolute*, a barque of 450 tons, was originally one of the squadron of Arctic explorers sent in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions, by the British Government, in 1853. When in latitude 69° north, the vessel became embedded in a sea of ice, and Capt. Kellett, her commander, acting under the direction of Sir Edward Belcher, the commander of the squadron, gave orders to abandon her, which was accordingly done, the officers and crew, in company with those of the barque *Intrepid*, which had likewise been abandoned under similar circumstances, traveling over the ice to Lively, from which place they were furnished transportation to England. Although severely criticised in some

quarters, this action on the part of Sir Edward was well warranted by the exigencies of the case, and a court of investigation held by the Lords of the Admiralty resulted in an entire approval of his course. Eighteen months after the abandonment just mentioned, the American whale-ship *George and Henry*, cruising in the same latitude, came in the vicinity of the *Resolute*, which was discovered at some distance imbedded in an immense floe of ice. Captain Buddington, who commanded the whaler, took possession of the deserted vessel, and after an almost incredible amount of labor, brought the prize safely out of the ice sea and finally safely into the port of New London, Conn., in the month of March, 1855. The Government of Great Britain being informed of the recovery of the vessel, generously waived all claim to her in favor of her intrepid salvors. The Congress of the United States, by a joint resolution, approved on the 26th of August, 1856, purchased the *Resolute* and ordered her to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where she was thoroughly overhauled, repaired, and refitted. She was then placed under command of Commander Henry J. Hartstene, U. S. N., who with a select number of officers and a picked crew, took the vessel over to London, where, in the name of the people of the United States, she was presented to the Queen of England, on the 15th of December, 1856. The officers selected to assist Commander Hartstene on this voyage, were Lieutenants Clark H. Wells, E. Stone, and H. Davidson; Passed Assistant Surgeon Robt. T. Maccoun, and Dr. Fessenden N. Otis—the subject of this sketch—who, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Navy, was appointed by Commander Hartstene, Secretary to the expedition. This act of courtesy on the part of the Government of the United States called forth at the time the warmest praise and heartiest thanks from the people of England, and was the occasion of developing a new era of friendship and good feeling between the two nations. The officers of the *Resolute* were everywhere received with distinguished honor, the most learned and noble vieing with each other in extending to them both courtesies and hospitality. In 1859, Dr. Otis married Miss Frances H. Cooke, daughter of Apollos Cooke, a prominent merchant and large landowner, residing at Catskill, N. Y. Quitting his ocean career, he now took up his residence in Catskill, where for a few months he devoted his attention mainly to the preparation of his history of the "Isthmus of Panama and its Commercial Connections," an octavo vol. of over 300 pages, which was subsequently published by Harper & Brothers, in 1865, and a second edition in 1867. In 1861, he returned to New York city and established himself as a general practitioner. On the 3d of June, the same year, he was appointed surgeon to the police force of

the city, and remained connected with the department for several years, during two of which he was President of the Board of Surgeons. In 1862 he was appointed attending physician to the Demilt Dispensary, occupying the chair of Dermatology, a position which he held for eight years, when he resigned. Having paid special attention to affections of the genito-urinary organs, he was also appointed, in 1862, lecturer on those diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1866, upon recommendation of Mr. Allan McLane, the President, the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company appointed him Resident Superintending Surgeon to the Company. Under his management, a regular hospital system of reports was established, and many changes and reforms instituted, which contributed alike to the best interests of the Company, its employes, and patrons, besides proving of advantage to medical science. Dr. Otis was connected with the Strangers' Hospital during its brief existence, and in 1871 was President of its Medical Board. On the resignation of Dr. Bumstead, in Nov., 1871, he was appointed Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Otis is an active member of a large number of medical and learned societies, and of several other associations and clubs. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, of the American Dermatological Society, of which he was elected President in May, 1872; of the New York Pathological Society, of the County Medical Society, of the Medical and Surgical Society, and of the British Medical Association. He is also a member of the N. Y. Academy of Sciences and of the Artists' Fund Society, in 1873 being appointed Honorary Advisory Physician to the latter, and still fills that office. In 1874, he was appointed on the Medical Board of Charity Hospital. Dr. Otis has recently promulgated some new views on the subject of syphilitic infection. They were first read by him before the New York County Medical Society, in 1870, and received the support of many eminent authorities. Dr. Otis has gained much reputation, both at home and abroad, by his ingenious inventions bearing upon the treatment of stricture of the urethra. Among the instruments invented or perfected by him for this affection, are the urethra-meter, the bulbous sound, the bulb-pointed bistoury or meatotome, the bulbous urethrotome, endoscopic tube, and dilating urethrotomes and catheter. He has also written a number of monographs on stricture and other affections of the urethra, which constitute a valuable addition to medical literature. The following list comprises the principal of his contributions to medical literature: "On the Physiology of Syphilitic Infection;" reprinted from the *N. Y. Medical Gazette* for June and July, 1872; [N. Y., 1872].

"Remarks on Strictures of the Urethra of Extreme Calibre, with cases and a description of new instruments for their treatment;" reprinted from *N. Y. Medical Journal* for Feb., 1872; [N. Y., 1872]. "On Strictures of the Urethra; results of operation with the dilating urethrotome, with cases;" reprinted from *N. Y. Medical Journal* for March, 1873; [N. Y., 1873]. "On the Influence of Strictures of the Urethra of Large Calibre, at or near the Meatus, in producing reflex irritations throughout the genito-urinary tract;" reprinted from the *Archives of Scientific and Practical Medicine*, for Feb., 1873; [N. Y., 1873]. "On Reflex Irritations throughout the urinary tract, resulting from contraction of the Urethra at or near the Meatus Urinarius, congenital or acquired;" read before the N. Y. Academy of Medicine, Feb. 19th, 1874; [N. Y., 1875]. "Urethrotomy, external and internal combined, in cases of multiple and difficult stricture; with remarks on the urethral calibre;" reprinted from the *N. Y. Medical Journal*, for April, 1874; [N. Y., 1874]. "A Case of Reflex Neuralgia, associated with Urethral Contractions and a rare form of Urinary Sinus, with a description of the cold water coil;" reprinted from the *N. Y. Medical Journal*, for February, 1875; [N. Y., 1875]. "On Spasmodic Urethral Stricture;" reprinted from the *Archives of Dermatology*, Vol. 1; No. 3; [N. Y., 1875]. "A Description of the Instruments and Apparatus of the author, with directions for their use, in operations on the genito-urinary organs;" [N. Y., 1875]. "On Stricture of the Male Urethra; its radical cure;" [N. Y., 1875]. "Remarks on Urethral Strictures;" delivered before the British Medical Association, Aug. 5, 1875; reprinted from the *British Medical Journal*, Feb. 26th, 1876; [London, 1876.] "On Stricture as Initial Cause of Gleet, etc.; being a reply to a paper on the subject written by Prof. H. B. Sands, M.D.;" reprinted from the *N. Y. Medical Journal* for April, 1876; [N. Y., 1876]. "Report of a Case of Spasmodic Urethral Stricture of seventeen years' duration, simulating organic stricture;" reprinted from the *Archives of Clinical Surgery*, for December, 1876; [N. Y., 1876]. "A Brochure on the Precautionary Management of Communicable Diseases;" [N. Y., 1876]. Besides his numerous medical essays, Dr. Otis has published several other works. In 1867, Harper & Brothers issued his valuable and instructive work entitled "Isthmus of Panama and its Commercial Connections," containing a "History of the Panama Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company." This work, a neat volume of over 300 pages, was fully illustrated by the author, and was alike interesting and useful. Dr. Otis also published a brochure on "Land Reclamation in California," which was issued in pamphlet form, in New York, in 1873. The able and exhaustive article on

"Syphilis," in Johnson's Encyclopædia, recently issued, also that on "Syphilization," and the elaborate one on "Chancroid, or the Venereal Ulcer," are also from his pen. Dr. Otis has the reputation of being an independent thinker and an industrious worker, and those qualities have placed him in frequent antagonism with various members of his profession, and have involved him in sharp public discussions, at home and abroad, on matters of great practical importance. It is perhaps too soon to express an opinion in regard to all his claims and positions, but it may be safely said that he has succeeded in establishing a new school of urethral surgery, which already counts numerous adherents in Europe as well as in America, and which threatens to revolutionize practice in this department throughout the world.

---

VAN BUREN, WILLIAM H., M.D., is a native of Pennsylvania; his father, a member of the well-known Knickerbocker family, having moved to that State from New Jersey, and engaged in important mercantile affairs in Philadelphia. The subject of this sketch was born in that city, in the year 1819. Receiving his preparatory education in the schools of his native city, young Van Buren entered Yale College in the class of 1836. Upon leaving college, deciding to adopt a professional career rather than embark in his father's business, he elected to pursue the art of medicine, of which his grandfather and great-grandfather had been eminent representatives. With this purpose, in the year 1836, he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1840, during the intervals of the course visiting Europe and attending the lectures and demonstrations of the great masters of London and Paris. Dr. Van Buren's first medical service was performed in the U. S. army, he having been commissioned Assistant-Surgeon in June, 1840. He passed five years in this official capacity; the last three in the office of the Surgeon-General at Washington. During this period, in 1842, he was married to a daughter of Prof. Valentine Mott, who at that time was at the head of the American school of surgery. Upon leaving the army, Dr. Van Buren's family associations led him to locate permanently in the metropolis. He practiced for some years as a physician, securing very soon a large and important constituency. Preferring his specialty as a surgeon, he was engaged in difficult operations, either as operator or consulting professor. During this time, he was appointed surgeon at Bellevue, and subsequently, to the New York Hospital, and the smaller foundation up town, known as St. Vincent's. In 1852, Dr. Van Buren's connection commenced with the University Medical College, an

institution of which Dr. Mott was President of the Faculty and Professor of Operative Surgery. Dr. Van Buren was appointed to the chair of Anatomy, succeeding the distinguished lecturer and demonstrator, Granville Sharp Pattison. Following so able a professor and teacher, the position was by no means an easy one; but the thorough learning of Dr. Van Buren, and his clear incisive method of imparting knowledge, soon made him a successful as well as popular instructor. Of his career as Professor at the University School, Dr. Samuel W. Francis, in his "Biographical Sketches of Distinguished Living New York Surgeons," speaks in the following words:

"The profound respect with which the students in my day ever spoke of Dr. Van Buren, was no slight index of his power over willing intellects."

The same writer bears testimony to his skill in the following language:

"As an operator, Dr. Van Buren is among the first. His thorough knowledge of relative anatomy; his past experience in the dissecting room, and his many successful surgical cases, have eminently qualified him to become *alter primus*. [Prof. Valentine Mott having been previously referred to as *Facile princeps*.] \* \* \* Prof. Van Buren has sought to improve upon the modern style of treatment, bandages, incisions, flaps, etc., rather than to originate any new doctrine, or alter the human body for the purpose of making novel discoveries. \* \* \* There is not one of the great operations of an heroic character, that he has not performed, often with success; invariably with relief. He has amputated three times at the hip joint, removed quantities of foreign bodies from the trachea, and tied the primitive iliac, external iliac, and sub clavian arteries."

During the past fifteen years he has given particular attention to the study and treatment of diseases of the genito-urinary organs, his long experience qualifying him to undertake this important specialty. In the management of these intricate and troublesome affections, which invariably call for the exercise of the highest skill, he has achieved a remarkable degree of success, and taken rank among the leading specialists of the day. During the late civil war, the labors of Dr. Van Buren on the United States Sanitary Commission, in the founding and management of which he so ably assisted the Rev. Dr. Bellows, were exceedingly effective and valuable. History will never forget the noble service rendered by this Commission to the cause of the nation, while the names of the earnest, patriotic, and humane founders will for ever occupy a proud place in the annals of humanity. For some years Dr. Van Buren was one of the faculty of the University Medical College, but in 1872, upon the death of Dr. Mott, resigned this position, and accepted the chair of Surgery in the Medical School of Bellevue Hospital, where his high talents as a lecturer, and ability as a surgeon were afforded the most flattering scope. Not-









ATLANTIC PUBLISHING & ENGRAVING CO. NEW YORK.

*Anna van Buren m.d.*



withstanding his extensive private practice, and the large demands upon his time, resulting from a prominent connection with the schools of medicine, hospitals, and medical societies, he has found time to write and edit several valuable medical works, and to contribute many interesting papers to the current literature of his profession. Among his publications may be mentioned a volume entitled "Contributions to Practical Surgery," issued in 1865, by Lippincott & Co., and a "Treatise on Diseases of the Rectum," issued by the Appletons, N. Y., in 1872, and a volume on Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs and Syphilis, in conjunction with his pupil, Dr. E. L. Keyes, which has had large success as a text-book. All of these are of exceeding practical value, and have been warmly commended by the critics of the medical press. That on Diseases of the Rectum has been translated into the Danish language. At the present writing, Dr. Van Buren holds an appointment as consulting surgeon to the New York Hospital, and is besides President of the Medical Board of that institution, consulting surgeon of the Bellevue Hospital, and other institutions, and Professor of Surgery in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

---

**E**MMET, THOMAS ADDIS, M.D., was born in 1828, in Charlotte, the seat of the University of Virginia, his father, John P. Emmet, being then Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in that institution. His paternal grandfather, Thomas S. Emmet, was in his time, a prominent member of the New York bar. His mother, Mary (Tucker) Emmet, was the niece of Professor George Tucker, also connected with the University of Virginia, and well known as the author of the *Life of Jefferson*. Dr. Emmet laid the foundation of his education in the noted school at Flushing, Long Island, then in charge of the Rev. Dr. Hanks, since the Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana. When he had finished the course of study prescribed in that school, he entered the University of New York, and, afterwards going to Philadelphia, he began his medical studies in that city. He matriculated at Jefferson Medical College, and after attending the usual course of lectures, etc., he was graduated in 1850. He immediately accepted an appointment as surgeon on a ship bound for Chili. After a long sea voyage, with its varied medical and other experiences, Dr. Emmet returned to Philadelphia, and soon became resident physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and afterwards visiting surgeon to that institution. At the expiration of the term for which he was elected, he removed to New York. There he became a prominent agent in the formation of the Women's Hospital. In 1862, he was associated with the celebrated Dr.

J. Marion Sims, in the management of this institution. During the absence of Dr. Sims in Europe, Dr. Emmet served as surgeon-in-chief. This enterprise, then in its infancy, occupied a building in Madison avenue, totally inadequate to its important character and growing necessities. Through the instrumentality of Dr. Emmet, in connection with other philanthropic men, funds were raised sufficient for the erection of the present structure, on the corner of 49th street and 4th avenue. Dr. Emmet continued his duties as chief surgeon till 1872, at which time the Medical Board was re-organized, and three other physicians were associated with him. He is at present one of the visiting physicians of the hospital. Entering upon the practice of his profession, Dr. Emmet assumed the duties of a general practitioner, but since 1862 he has devoted his attention exclusively to the consideration of the diseases of women and children. Dr. Emmet is a member of the New York County Medical Society; also of the New York State Medical Society. He is also connected with many of the important medical Associations at home and abroad. Dr. Emmet's connection with the Women's Hospital has been of prime importance to him, in a professional point of view. Here grouped together, are patients of different ages and varying physical and social conditions, who, suffering from the maladies peculiar to their organization, are placed in circumstances the most favorable to their needs, and afford opportunities of observation and practice not often found elsewhere. His experience in this relation has well fitted him to rank with the leading specialists of the day.

---

**O**AKLEY, HENRY AUGUSTUS, Vice President of the Howard Insurance Company, was born in this city, Sept. 20th, 1827. Four generations of the family, of English origin, have been resident in New York city. The old Oakley mansion, erected toward the close of the seventeenth century, in the suburb known as Bloomingdale, stood till 1858 near the Eighth avenue entrance of the Central Park, and within its walls the father and grandfather of the present representative of the name were born. Mr. Oakley's father, Richard Oakley, was conspicuous in the commercial and financial world of his day, he having been for many years a leading merchant in the tobacco and tea trade, and during the latter part of his life, President of the Brevoort Insurance Company. He was also a promoter of the Public School Society, as well as other educational and philanthropic movements. He died in 1862. One of his brothers, the Rev. Jesse Oakley, also deceased, was a prominent clergyman of the Methodist Church. On the maternal side, Mr.

Oakley is likewise descended from a commercial stock, his mother, Augusta Caséy, being the daughter of James Casey, a well known merchant of New York. Henry A. Oakley was educated at the classical institute for boys, so largely patronized by the preceding generation of New Yorkers, kept for many years by the noted preceptors Forrest and Mulligan. Finishing his full course in 1841, and preferring an active life at once to further tuition, he declined to avail himself of the free scholarship at Columbia College, which was the award of the Institute to the head of the graduating class, and entered a banker's office in Wall street. This position, however, he did not retain more than a few months, being offered a clerkship in the Howard Insurance Company, which, as it promised a professional career more congenial to his tastes, he concluded to accept. He took his place among the clerks of the Howard on the 28th of January, 1842, and from that day to the present has been associated with the Company, serving in nearly every capacity of trust and responsibility. In his original subordinate position, he was so faithful and thorough in his service, that he attracted the favorable attention of the officers, and was speedily promoted. When the second "great fire" which has devastated the metropolis, occurring July 19th, 1845, struck a blow at the Insurance Companies that for a time staggered the strongest of them, through the illness of his next superior, an extra labor devolved upon him. The Howard, with assets of \$360,706.65, including its capital of \$300,000, was called upon to pay a loss of \$214,268.93; at the same time, a series of disasters by fire was reported from nearly all the large cities. Through the eighteen months of very largely increased business, involving such a large and intricate mass of settlements, and the negotiation of corresponding new risks, which followed upon the great conflagration, Oakley developed not only great fidelity to the interests of the Company, but a rare intelligence in insurance matters. In August, in the midst of his severest labors, he was appointed Assistant Secretary. In this position he remained seven years, and during that period, owing to the advanced age and illness of his superior officer, he had almost sole charge of the business, until, in December, 1853, he was promoted to the Secretaryship. In July, 1866, Mr. Oakley was elected Vice President, and has since served the Company in that most active and responsible charge. During this period he has repeatedly been elected to positions of trust and of a higher grade in other offices, which he declined, preferring to remain with his old Company. The ultimate relation of the subject of this biography to the Howard Insurance Company, demands a succinct historical sketch of that old and wealthy Fire Association in this connection. In 1825, during which year

this organization was formed, the list of Fire Insurance Companies was very small, and of all then existing, the Eagle, United States, Jefferson, and New York Equitable alone remain. The Howard was started through the instrumentality of Mr. Rensselaer Havens, a well known shipping merchant and prominent Presbyterian, who, retired from active business, had given his leisure hours to a study of insurance matters, and appreciated the need of a much larger and more generous system for the growing city. Visiting the State capital, Mr. Havens made a successful application to the Legislature, and on the 9th of March, 1825, an Act was passed, granting the charter, which was signed by the Governor the succeeding week. On the 28th, the persons named in the bill as corporators, met, at Mr. Havens' call, at No. 48 (old number) Wall street, and organized with Zachariah Lewis as Chairman and John S. Crary, Secretary. The charter was accepted with but one dissenting vote, Mr. Havens unanimously chosen President, and a committee of nine appointed to obtain subscriptions to the capital stock of \$300,000. This committee comprised Jonathan W. Coddington, William W. Todd, John S. Crary, Benjamin Hustace, Rufus L. Lord, J. Phillips Phoenix, Edward M. Greenway, George W. Strong, and Rensselaer Havens. Ninety-two conspicuous business men, among them a considerable representation of the associates of the President in the Brick Church Society, composed the Board of Directors. Among those who took an active interest in the Company during the first two years of its existence, the following are notable: Thomas S. Townsend, John G. Warren, Archibald Watt, Robert Carter, William Whitlock, Jr., Daniel Lord, Jr., Frederick Sheldon, Dr. Jno. C. Cheeseman, John T. Irving, Robert Kelly, William Adees, Joseph Lawrence, and Peter Schermerhorn, Jr. On the 11th of April, the organization was completed. Mr. Lewis Phillips, member of a late silk importing house, was chosen Secretary; George W. Strong, Counsel; and John Heath, Surveyor. A code of by-laws was adopted, and the salaries fixed at figures which would not be considered suggestive of legislative investigation at the present day, viz: President, (in consideration of his services in promoting the enterprise), \$2,000 per annum; Secretary, \$800, and Surveyor, \$300. By the 19th of April, the capital was all paid in and business commenced; one of the first acts being to contract with Zachariah Lewis for a ten years' lease of a building to be erected on the lot No. 60 (old number) Wall street, at a rental of \$2,800 per annum. The progressive policy of the new organization was demonstrated within a few weeks, the Directors, on the 21st of May, accepting without dissent the report of a special committee, which recommended the formation of a system of agencies throughout the country. This









*Henry W. Conway*



is claimed to be the first instance of a New York Company attempting to extend its business through agents, and it is, moreover, noticeable that these agents were bona fide representatives of the institution, authorized "to fill up the policies according to the best of their judgment in conformity to the instructions given, and to issue them to the assured." This radical deviation from previous custom, entered upon with much careful mapping out of the insurance field, and a very exacting discrimination as to the persons employed, has been consistently pursued. The first appointments under the resolution were George C. Thomas, at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and Jacob Bigelow, Montreal, Canada; soon followed, among others, by Erastus Perkins, at Oxford, N. Y., and Solomon V. Frost, Poughkeepsie. In the last two instances, the agencies have descended from fathers to sons, a circumstance, however, not singular in the list of the earlier agencies, there being one case of the same family representing the Company for three generations. The agency at Chicago, "then a mere hamlet," was established in 1834, Hubbard & Co. receiving the appointment. Jan. 9th, 1826, the Board instructed its officers to join the Board of Underwriters, then just established. The first dividend, four per cent., was declared Dec. 29th, 1826. During its first two years, affairs seemed to go adversely, the losses being severe, as the first policy was to carry much larger lines of insurance than are now undertaken. Heavy losses were made in cotton cargoes, and in 1827, nearly a total loss of \$50,000 was caused by the burning of the Exchange Buildings, owned by Rufus L. Lord, one of the Directors. In 1827, the unwieldy body of Directors was reduced from ninety two to nineteen, the following gentlemen forming the new Board: Majah Taylor, Thomas S. Townsend, Cornelius W. Lawrence, Dennis McCarthy, William W. T. Todd, J. Phillips Phoenix, Hubert Van Wagenen, Brittain L. Wooley, Micah Baldwin, Rensselaer Havens, John Morrison, Rufus L. Lord, Herman Averill, Joseph Otis, Edward Crary, Myndert Van Schaick, Joseph B. Varnum, David Lee, and Caleb O. Halstead. Succeeding the two years of adversity, the Company entered upon a career of moderate prosperity; semi-annual dividends of four per cent. being made till July, 1832, when they were increased to four and a-half per cent. April 9th, 1828, the Board, after careful consideration, through its officers proposed to the other Companies in the city, to agree upon an increase of rates of thirty-three and one-third per cent., and at the same time reduced the maximum line of risk upon one property to \$10,000, in exceptional cases admitting of \$20,000 as a mercantile, while \$5,000 was the limit of a manufacturing risk. In November, 1832, a number of gentlemen, members of the Board, purchased and held till the fall, the premises, now No. 66 Wall street, for \$38,500, turning the property over to the Company at the time and thus securing the permanent home which it has since occupied. On the 16th of December, 1835, occurred the first "great fire" of New York, inflicting not only a terrible blow upon the business of the city for the time being, but involving several of the Insurance Companies to a degree from which there was no recovery. The Howard risks in the burnt district amounted to \$900,000, with but \$61,000 re-insurance in English Companies. This amount largely exceeding the assets, the Board ceased taking new risks, but did not cancel or re-insure those outstanding unless requested, the premiums returned on such policies being, as the books show, less than \$17,000. In the general exigency, the Legislature, then in session, passed an Act designed to facilitate the adjustment of liabilities due to the great conflagration, and another authorizing Companies to continue by renewing their capital, which should not be liable for past losses. Such a law was absolutely requisite for the continued existence of the principal and most active organizations, whose assets were entirely wiped out by the disaster, while, singularly enough, a few companies, doing an exclusive business in the upper and resident part of the city, did not lose a dollar in the destruction of more than twenty-one blocks "down town." On the 17th of February succeeding the fire, the Board of Directors decided to avail themselves of the new provision, and by resolution transferred the total assets to Messrs. Havens, Phoenix, and Wooley, as receivers, with instructions to turn the same into cash. The next day, it was decided to accept the privileges of the second Act, and to renew the capital. The entire amount of \$300,000, was subscribed before the 7th of March, and the officers directed to resume business on the 14th. All the unexpired risks, on which no loss had occurred, were continued. The first act of the Company was to repurchase from the receivers, at public sale, its building at 66 Wall street, paying \$61,000—a very handsome advance upon the original cost, though it is worthy of notice, that the first purchase was made during the depressing weight of the terrible cholera scourge of 1832—while repossession was secured in the midst of a general excitement of awakened enterprise. This virtual resuscitation of the Howard was in no personal sense a reorganization. No new election of officers attended it, and the Company's representatives throughout the country went on with their agency business without a thought of new commissions. There was indeed no lapse in the charter or organization of the Company consequent upon the fire. On the 14th of March, the receivers re-transferred all the assets in their hands, their term of office extending but twenty-five days, and the Board, by a resolution,

declared all the surplus of the Company, on the 16th of December, 1835, beyond its capital (about which there seems to have been some doubt) part of the assets, thus making it liable for the fire of that date. The amount realized from the original capital and surplus, aggregated \$535,991.87; the proved claims to \$848,519.42, on which was paid by the Company \$475,376.90, being fifty-seven and one-half per cent. Owing to *his pendants* in the matter of the damages sought against the city for the destruction of buildings by gunpowder to check the progress of the conflagration, the accounts in the final settlement of the Company's estate were not closed till 1843; yet the entire expenses of the receivership and general adjustment, *including legal fees*, were but \$15,128.66—a suggestion of the old system of doing business which probably will not be accepted as an example for present action in similar cases. In December, 1836, a year succeeding the great calamity, the Howard made its first dividend on its new capital, of fifteen per cent. From that date till July, 1845, the stockholders received altogether one hundred and twelve per cent., the only bad years being the summer of 1840 and the winter of 1841, when large losses were suffered by the disastrous fires which destroyed valued blocks in Water St., Burling Slip, and Pearl St. near Wall. July 19th, 1845, not quite a decade having passed since the first great disaster to the city by fire, came the second terror which has swept the lower wards of New York. Some allusion has already been made to this fire. Although the Howard did not suffer so severely on this occasion as on that of the catastrophe of 1835, the shock was yet a very serious one. The liabilities amounted to nearly two-thirds of the assets of the Company, and after paying its net losses, less than \$150,000 remained of the capital and surplus, at a time repeated casualties had wrought a general distrust of investment in insurance stocks. So discouraging to recuperative effort was this temporary antagonism of the public mind, that the officers of the Company, for eighteen months, did not attempt to renew by assessment the original figure of its capital; but in Feb., 1847, by resolution reduced its face to \$250,000. The assets having shrunk through the train of adverse circumstances succeeding the fire, to \$120,000, it was consequently necessary to raise an additional sum of \$130,000. The response of the stockholders was far from favorable—only \$50,000 being taken by them, the balance, \$80,000, was by strenuous effort made up through new subscriptions, Gabriel Wisner, Esq., a leading Director, securing the larger proportion among his personal friends. The whole amount was not completed till June 22d, 1847, from which date till 1864, the Howard's capital stood at \$250,000. In 1864 the Company's charter was extended for thirty

years, and it came by this Act under the general Act of 1853, governing the organization of insurance companies. The same year the capital was increased to \$300,000, and in 1866, to its present amount, \$500,000. By the Portland fire, occurring in 1866, a loss was sustained of \$39,580.47, which was paid out of the earning of the twelve-month. Since 1847, when the fortunes of the Company began to recover, regular semi-annual dividends had been paid. In 1871, the year of the greatest prosperity, in addition to a cash allowance from the profits, a scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent was rendered to the stockholders. Shortly following this very pleasant circumstance, however, came a disaster of the most serious character in the great Chicago fire of October 9th. It has already been stated that an agency had been established in Chicago as early as 1834, and so admirable had been its management, that the Company held a very large amount of risks in that city upon the finest business and resident property. Fortunately, at the beginning of the year the conservative spirit governing the agency refused to concede the low rates of premium demanded on large warehouse policies, so that it was relieved of nearly \$600,000 of risks previously carried. As it was, the loss of the Howard in Chicago, under 156 policies, amounted to a liability of \$596,783.33, on which was paid \$569,600.57. The impairment of capital was found by the examining State official to be \$350,000, which was made good by the stockholders before the end of the year; the Board within three days of the disaster resolved upon an assessment forthwith for that purpose, and in the meantime taking measures to personally guarantee the financial integrity of the Company. It is notable that all claims were adjusted and nearly all settled before the beginning of 1872, the Vice-President, Mr. Oakley, spending nearly two months in Chicago, and conducting the complicated business in a manner so satisfactory to all parties that no resort to litigation was had even in a single instance. Hardly more than a twelve-month succeeding, came the great Boston fire in November, 1872. By this disaster the Howard was not affected, the singularly wise provision of its officers having closed, in 1866, the Boston office, (which had been established forty years before) and refused to take risks in that city from a strong conviction of the extreme danger involved. The history of the Howard Insurance Company is exemplary in many respects. While associations of a later origin, larger capital and more pretentious general exhibit, claim a superior degree of that popularity which attaches to great, though, perhaps, slightly indiscriminate enterprise and daring, the Howard is known to be eminently a safe Company. Its conservatism and the cautious prevision of danger that have distinguished its management may be characterized as timidity and "old fogyism," but it

should not be forgotten that this same Company, more than any other, organized the agency feature, was largely instrumental in the establishment of the Boards of Underwriters, both local and national, and has exercised a distinctive influence in every advance made in the system of insurance. Its capital once entirely wiped out, and twice seriously impaired, it has each time refused to entertain the thought of even temporary suspension, but at once leaped again into life from its crippled condition. Moreover, in the foregoing sketch twice has its safety from a very great certain loss been demonstrated, a direct result of the sound and sagacious judgment, which—be it conservatism or timidity—has inspired its direction. If safety is the boon we seek in all insurance organization, surely this provident and careful Company, offspring of the economy and integrity of the past generation, started, fostered, and reared by the sterling citizens, merchants, bankers and manufacturers, to whom New York owes her mature development, offers the best guarantees that the want will be satisfied. Mr. Oakley's more responsible connection with the Howard, commencing with his promotion to the Secretaryship in 1854, and confirmed by his choice as Vice President in 1866, has lasted to the present time. Entering the office of the Company in 1842, he has thus been actively identified with its interests nearly thirty-six years, with one exception, that of P. R. Warner, Esq., President of the North River Insurance Company, the longest continuous service as an underwriter in the New York Association. Mr. Oakley's service has not been merely perfunctory or ministerial. His introduction to the business, and the peculiarly arduous and responsible nature of his duties in the two years following the disaster of 1845, enforced an exceptional tuition upon a mind singularly open to the lessons of experience, and well equipped with the inductive faculties. Insurance has been to him not only a life pursuit, but a science which he has studied, elaborated, and shaped, with the zest and insight of a professor. While the principal director of the affairs of his Company, and fostering its growing relations with all the minute care of a thorough business man, he has never lost sight of his objective—the perfected development of the great interest in which it is a part, but has been identified either as pioneer or promoter with each distinctive advance that has been made. In the organization and elaboration of the underwriters' unions, his zeal and activity have been marked. President of the National Board from 1870 to 1876 inclusive, and of the New York Board from 1869 to 1871, when the former, originally started after the great Portland fire of 1866, during a succeeding period of unusual exemption from disasters threatened to die of inanition, the energy and earnestness of its chief officer, in 1872, resuscitated its suspended faculties, and effected the reorganization

which has been so fruitful of advantage to the general insurance polity. The large intelligence and progressive spirit of Mr. Oakley have inspired his pen in frequent discussions upon his favorite theme, both in the columns of the press and the more permanent form of occasional treatises and addresses. Of the latter, delivered at meetings of underwriters' associations, the following list is appended for the student's reference, as in the various papers is embodied an amount of information regarding insurance rarely found in any other shape. The address at the decennial meeting of the National Board is a most valuable monograph, presenting, in a singularly concise, yet specific style of treatment, a thorough exposition of the system of fire prevention throughout the Union: Address at the Fifth Annual meeting of the National Board in New York, April 19, 1871; Address at the Sixth Annual meeting of the National Board in New York, April 17, 1872; Address before the Association of General and Adjusting Fire Insurance Agents of the Northwest at Chicago, September 18, 1872; Address at the Special meeting of the National Board in New York, November 21, 1872; Address at the Seventh Annual meeting of the National Board in New York, April 23, 1873; Address at the Eighth Annual meeting of the National Board in New York, April 23, 1874; Address at a banquet given to Cornelius Walford, Esq., of London, in New York, October 22, 1874; Address at the Ninth Annual meeting of the National Board in New York, April 22, 1875; Address at the Decennial meeting of the National Board in New York, April 26, 1876. Notwithstanding Mr. Oakley's exceptional devotion to the interests of the Howard, his industrious spirit has constantly demonstrated itself in other directions. His pen when not contributing to the special literature of his pursuit, is always finding work to do, and doing it well. During his earlier years in the insurance business he wrote many miscellaneous articles for the journals of the city, and especially for Norton's Literary Gazette, a serial publication issued in the interest of the book trade and libraries, preparing with great care and honesty, criticisms of new works. While yet a youth, he was a member of the Mercantile Library Association, at different times filling the offices of Recording and Corresponding Secretary. He was President of the Association during the years 1850 and '51, and, in addition to his other labors, prepared a course of reading for the members, which has been found of permanent value. Since 1869, Mr. Oakley has been one of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, having been previously a Director and President of the New York Bible Society. He is naturally interested in the various humanitarian enterprises of the city, and has been for many years, one of the trustees of St. Luke's Hospital, and of that

admirable institution, the New York Infant Asylum. He was also for many years Treasurer of the Prison Association of New York. His literary and artistic proclivities lead him to an association with artists and men of culture, and since 1851 he has been a member of the Century Club, and of the New York Historical Society. Descended from an original Knickerbocker family, he is a member of the St. Nicholas Club and of the St. Nicholas Society. He was one of the organizers of the 22d Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G. During the late interne-cine strife, Mr. Oakley joined the ranks of that fine corps, serving for some years as second lieutenant of Company G. When the regiment was detailed for Government service, enlisting for ninety days, he went with it to the field, serving five months, from May to October, 1862, mostly on staff duty at Baltimore and Harper's Ferry. In 1875, obliged to seek relaxation from the pressure of continued business absorption, Mr. Oakley went to Europe, remaining away about six months. During this vacation—the first in his long professional career—he visited France, Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Italy, and, although traveling as a private citizen, was received with cordial demonstrations as a representative of the insurance interest of the United States by the underwriters of the old world. Mr. Oakley is an Episcopalian, and has for many years been identified with the leading interests of that church, and a prominent member of its Conventions, and of its many missionary and benevolent institutions.

---

**B**ARKER, FORDYCE, M.D., Clinical Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and a leading American practitioner and teacher, was born on the 2d of May, 1819, in Wilton, Maine, in which place his father, Dr. John Barker, who subsequently resided in New York—where he died in 1858—was a prominent physician, esteemed alike for his high character and eminent professional attainments. The subject of this sketch graduated at Bowdoin College in his eighteenth year. Choosing the profession of medicine, he went to Boston and placed himself under the instruction of Drs. Bowditch and Perry; he also entered the Harvard Medical School, attending during two full courses of lectures. While in Boston, besides the advantages just mentioned, he was a private pupil of Dr. Stedman, a very able physician of that day, and under his special instruction acquired a valuable experience, particularly through repeated visits to the Chelsea Marine Hospital. Having thus carefully prepared himself, he returned home and entered the Medical School of Maine, from which, in 1841, he received the degree of Doctor of

Medicine. His thesis at graduation was on *Phthisis Pulmonalis*, a disease which specially drew his attention, from the fact of its having occasioned the death of his mother a short time previous. Desirous of perfecting himself to the utmost before entering upon the practice of his profession, Dr. Barker next visited Europe. After devoting considerable time to study in the great hospitals in London and Edinburgh, he went to Paris, where he remained two years, prosecuting his studies under the ablest teachers, and imbibing, from the very fountain head, the advanced theories of the French school of medicine. In 1843, he married Miss Elizabeth Lee Dwight, of Springfield, Mass., an educated and accomplished lady of high family connection, by whom he had one son. In 1844, having obtained his foreign diploma, he returned to America and established himself in Norwich, Conn., where he remained in active practice for nearly seven years, during one of which he filled the chair of Obstetrics in the Medical School of Maine, a position his large and increasing practice did not permit him to occupy for a longer period. In 1850 he was called to the chair of Obstetrics in the New York Medical College, and giving up a lucrative practice in Norwich, he accepted the appointment, and established himself in New York, where he has since resided. In 1855 he was elected physician to Bellevue Hospital, and, in 1860, was appointed Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Woman and Children in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In 1857 he was elected Vice President of the New York Academy of Medicine, and, in 1859, President of the New York State Medical Society. At the meeting of the American Medical Association in New York city, in 1864, he was elected chairman of the section of Practical Medicine and Obstetrics. For a number of years he has been obstetrical physician to Bellevue Hospital, and consulting physician to the New York State Woman's Hospital. He is also connected, in a professional capacity, with a number of worthy charitable institutions. Dr. Barker's writings, until within recent years, have consisted chiefly of contributions to the American medical journals. Owing to his superior ability and large experience, his literary efforts, however slight, have all been warmly welcomed and carefully preserved by the profession. The following are the titles of a few which have been republished in pamphlet form to meet the demand for them in the profession: "The Treatment of Croup," reprinted from the *American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*, Vol. III., No. 1, [May, 1870]; "Some Clinical Observations on the Malignant Diseases of the Uterus," reprinted from the *Transactions of the New York Academy of Medicine*, Vol. III., Part IX.; "The Relation of Puerperal Fever to the Infective Diseases and Pyæmia," an address delivered before the Obstetrical Society of









W. H. B. & Co. Engravers, N. York.

George Barker



London, July 7th, 1875, [Louisville, 1875]; "Blood-letting as a Therapeutic Resource in Obstetric Medicine," reprinted from the *New York Med. Journal*, January, 1871. He has also written a small work "On Sea-Sickness; A Popular Treatise for Travellers and the General Reader," and a "Treatise on Chemistry." His great reputation as an author, however, rests on his recent publication, entitled "The Puerperal Diseases," [N. Y., D. Appleton & Co.] This work, a large 8vo volume of about 600 pages, has attracted almost universal attention, and is esteemed one of the most valuable contributions to gynecology ever written. The learned author's vast experience, covering, it is said, upwards of eight thousand cases of midwifery, rendered him peculiarly fitted for the production of a volume on these important affections, and the fact that the work is already in its third edition, and that translations have appeared, or are soon to appear, in the German, French, and Italian languages, at Berlin, Paris and Milan, testify abundantly to the high estimation in which the author is held both at home and abroad. The style of the work is clinical and graphic, it comes from a conscientious and careful observer of rare experience, is free from dogmatism, and is clearly and charmingly written. As an eminently practical book it has been rarely equalled in medical literature, and has elicited from the highest native and foreign medical journals the most unqualified praise. The *Revue Medicale*, a leading French journal, speaks of the author as follows: "These lessons on the puerperal diseases will place Fordyce Barker in the rank of the great clinical teachers, Chomel, Andral, Trousseau, Graves of Dublin, and Hughes Bennet of Edinburgh." Dr. Barker is a man of extensive travel, and by frequent visits to Europe, keeps fully abreast of the most advanced theories in his profession. His education is broad, his disposition refined and winning, his experience extended, and his acquirements solid. He is a man of fine personal appearance and genial manners. He enjoys an enviable reputation abroad, and in addition to the honors and offices enumerated above, he is an Honorary Fellow of the Obstetrical Societies of London and Edinburgh, and of the Royal Medical Society of Athens, Greece.

---

**H**UNTER, HON. JOHN W., a prominent citizen and ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, was born within what is now the limits of the city, in 1807. On the maternal side he is descended from a family of the earliest settlers of Long Island, from Holland. Mr. Hunter's education was received at the best schools of the neighborhood, and his life has been mainly passed in the city of his birth, and has been characterized by

a generous aid and countenance to every good work. Every project tending to the progress and advancement of his city and people, has received his hearty approval and enlisted his earnest support, while at the same time he has always shown an uncompromising detestation of all shams and pretenders who sought their own aggrandizement and advancement at the public expense. Unobtrusive of self, his life has been mainly occupied, and his exceptional reputation as a citizen been secured, in a faithful career of public service. As early as 1835, still a very young man, he became ardently interested in the advancement of the school system of Brooklyn. In 1838, associated with Seth Low as Trustee of the public school now known as No. 1, he succeeded in procuring the erection of the present edifice, on the corner of Adams and Concord streets, overcoming a strong opposition on the part of a portion of the community indifferent or antagonistic to educational progress. He was a member of the Board of Education for more than thirty years, all parties and sects respecting his earnestness and intelligent partizanship of improved public schools, and retaining him in office against personal or factious antagonism. Mr. Hunter was appointed and served for a long period as Assistant Auditor in the New York Custom House. In the year 1864, while he was still filling this office with entire acceptance to the Government, a charge was made against him which developed into one of the most remarkable trials of modern American annals. At that time, anticipating the establishment of Government disbursing agencies, it was customary to pay heavy demands upon the National Treasury through drafts upon the Collector of Customs, at New York. These drafts were answered by checks upon the Sub-Treasury, where the Custom House income was regularly deposited. Mr. John J. Cisco, the Sub-Treasurer, discovered that a number of checks, involving many thousand dollars, were fraudulently issued, and, as they purported to be signed by the Assistant Auditor, a charge of embezzlement was at once brought against Mr. Hunter. Mr. Cisco's action was inspired by a desire to save himself, as, having paid the checks, he was responsible for the amounts involved; but his charge that Mr. Hunter had committed a crime, necessitated the absurd hypothesis of the latter forging his own signature. An examination was forthwith prosecuted before Hon. Kenneth G. White, U. S. Commissioner, the record of which fills a printed pamphlet of 264 pages. Hon. Edwards Pierpont, as one of Mr. Hunter's counsel, during the case, very adroitly illustrated the slight difficulty of assimilating an autograph, by referring Mr. Cisco to instances of his own signature which, written in advance by an expert, he claimed to be his own handwriting. The issue of the examination was a decided acquittal

of Mr. Hunter—not in the tenor of a Scotch verdict, “not proven,” but distinctly asserting the unimpeachable integrity of that gentleman. This verdict, however, so far from surprising the public, simply emphasized the unanimous expression of business men and officials, one of the latter, the highly esteemed Treasurer of the United States, Hon. F. E. Spinner, saying in advance of the trial, “I will answer for John W. Hunter’s integrity with my life.” It should be added, that Mr. Cisco, regretting deeply his ill-advised action, added his own sentiment of Mr. Hunter’s innocence, and was compelled to pay the expenses incurred by the defense. This vindication from a serious charge of official malfeasance, was followed by the most grateful recognition of his integrity possible, the unsolicited nomination by his fellow citizens of the Third Congressional District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. James Humphrey. Mr. Hunter naturally prizing this most opportune endorsement, accepted the nomination, and, notwithstanding the district was Republican and himself a Democrat, was elected over an opponent of great respectability, the Hon. S. B. Chittenden, by a very handsome majority. Upon the expiration of his Congressional term, in 1868, Mr. Hunter was nominated to the Legislature from the Fifth Assembly District. His competitor received the certificate of election, but the majority of ninety votes was so questionable, that a contest, had Mr. Hunter chosen to have instituted one, would probably have unseated him. In November, 1873, Mr. Hunter was again placed before the people as a candidate. The exigency which again called him into the political field, was less political than popular. He was nominated by the Democratic party for Mayor of Brooklyn, but his candidacy was essentially a protest against the corruption and machinery of rings and factions, and he was elected by a majority comprising the respectable suffrages of Brooklyn without regard to party. His term of two years as Mayor, is a consecutive record of self-assertion in opposition to partisan debasement, and will be remembered as the commencement of that better government which his native city so sadly needed. He proclaimed uncompromising hostility to the prevailing system of State Commissions for the government of the city—and also to the further increase of the *bonded debt*—and during his administration these pernicious doctrines and practices were held severely in check. Mr. Hunter’s association with the established institutions of Brooklyn, has been intimate through all his life. A member of the Episcopal Church from his youth, he has been for many years a delegate to the New York Diocesan Convention, and represented the diocese of Long Island at the General Convention in Baltimore, in 1871, and in New York in 1874, and in Boston in 1877. As Trus-

tee, Secretary, and Treasurer, he has been connected with the Dime Savings Bank since 1859. Called to this institution on account of his exemplary integrity and thoroughness as a business man, his energy, intelligence and unremitting devotion to its interests have materially aided to establish it upon its exceptionally strong basis. Upon the expiration of his term of office as Mayor, he was again appointed as a member of the Board of Education, where he is now serving this great and best interest of the city. In 1876, Mr. Hunter was again nominated for Congress, but previous business engagements prevented his acceptance of this honor.

---

**L**OOMIS, ALFRED L., M.D., Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine in the University of New York, was born in Bennington, Vermont, Oct. 16, 1831. His father, Daniel Loomis, was a cotton manufacturer and merchant in that place. His mother, Eliza Loomis, whose maiden name was Beach, was a native of Vermont and a member of one of the most respectable families in the State. Dr. Loomis was educated, primarily, in private schools at Hoosick Falls and Rochester. In 1847, he entered the sophomore class in Union College, where he graduated with honors in 1850. At a subsequent period his *Alma Mater* conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. During the last year of his college course, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. M. Vedder, and immediately after graduation, came to New York city and entered the office of Dr. Willard Parker. The same year he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1852 received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after graduating, he entered the hospitals on Ward’s and Blackwell’s Islands, where he served as assistant physician for two years. Preferring a metropolitan career, he settled in New York city and commenced the general practice of medicine, in which he soon won an enviable reputation. In 1858, he married Sarah J. Patterson, daughter of Henry Patterson, a prominent cotton manufacturer of Hoosick Falls. In 1863, Dr. Loomis was appointed Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and filled this position three years. In 1866, he accepted the Adjunct Professorship of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, in the University of New York, and two years later became Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine in the same institution, which chair he fills at the present time. In 1859, he was appointed visiting physician to Bellevue Hospital, and subsequently visiting physician to the Charity Hospital on Blackwell’s Island. This latter position he







Atlantic Publishing & Engraving Co New York.

Photo by Kirtz. N.Y.

*Alfred W. Loomis*  
" "





resigned in 1872. In 1874, he was appointed visiting physician to the Mt. Sinai Hospital. Although engaged in the active duties of a very extensive general practice, Dr. Loomis has made a special study of diseases of the heart, lungs, and kidneys, in the diagnosis and treatment of which he enjoys a high reputation. As a lecturer, Dr. Loomis possesses an easy and clear style, and conveys instruction in an interesting and practical manner on the difficult specialties of which he is a master as well as a teacher. That which has been borne out by the test of time and experience, he presents in forcible language. At the same time he illustrates his teachings by the most recent views of acknowledged authorities and the results of his own clinical observations. Aiming to lay before the student fundamental and leading facts, alone, he properly leaves the consideration of doubtful and disputed points to those who have mastered the essential details. The reports of Dr. Loomis' lectures, which have from time to time appeared in the columns of the leading medical journals, form peculiarly instructive reading to both practitioners and students. Indeed, so great has been the demand for them, that series have already been printed in book form and widely circulated, proving of exceeding value to the profession, and in the highest degree creditable to the author. Dr. Loomis is the author of a valuable treatise on "Physical Diagnosis," which was published in New York in 1873. This work, a volume of 350 pages, appropriately illustrated, has recently reached a third edition. As revised and enlarged by the author, it effectively supplies a want which has long existed among medical students and practitioners. Its rapid and extensive sale sufficiently attests the high estimation in which the author's views are held. In 1876 appeared a large volume on "Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, Heart, and Kidneys," which, besides being remarkable for thoroughness, clearness, and accuracy, is especially valuable by reason of the careful and extended research of the author in these departments. It has been pronounced by competent medical authority, one of the best works for students and young practitioners ever written. Among his contributions to current medical literature, may be mentioned a series of lectures on Fever, which appeared in the *Medical Record* for 1876; and a very valuable essay on Peritonitis, contributed to the interesting series of American Clinical Lectures edited by Dr. E. C. Seguin. Dr. Loomis is deeply interested in all that pertains to medical science, and is an active member of the prominent medical societies of the city and State. He is highly respected in professional and private life, and for one so young in years, has achieved an enviable degree of prominence and success, due wholly to his intrinsic qualities as a physician, a teacher, an author, and a gentleman.

POST, ALFRED CHARLES, M.D., is a native of the city of New York, where he was born on the 13th of January, 1806. The Post family originally came from Amsterdam, Holland, in the early part of the 18th century, and settled on Long Island, near Hempstead. A number of the members of this family have already risen to eminence in professional and political life, among whom may be mentioned Dr. Wright Post, "a surgeon of great note in his day," who was Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College of New York in 1792; and the Hon. Jotham Post, who, in 1820, was a Member of Congress, representing the Park Place district of the city of New York. The father of the subject of this sketch was Joel Post, a well known drug merchant, of this city, who married Miss Elizabeth Browne, like himself a native of New York, but of English descent. The early education of Alfred Post was received in a private school at Basking Ridge, N. J. At a later period he was prepared for college in Nelson's Classical School, New York city, entering Columbia College in 1818, and graduating in 1822. Upon finishing his studies, he entered the establishment of his father, but before the expiration of a year, having concluded to adopt the profession of medicine, he abandoned business pursuits and entered the office of his uncle, Dr. Wright Post, of New York, one of the leading surgeons of America, who at that time filled the chair of Anatomy in the old College of Physicians and Surgeons in Barclay street. Young Post attended this institution and passed through the entire course of study, receiving his diploma in 1827, being then but twenty-one years of age. The next two years he spent in foreign travel, for the purpose of enlarging his acquaintance with matters pertaining to his profession, devoting a great portion of his time to the study of disease in the famous hospitals of London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, besides attending the lectures of the most celebrated European professors. Within six months after his return home he became house surgeon to the New York Hospital. In 1831 he married Miss Harriet Beers, of New York, a lady of Welsh extraction, and established himself as a general practitioner in the city. In 1836 he was appointed attending surgeon to the New York Hospital, and held this position till 1852, when he became consulting surgeon to the same institution, an office which he has held till the present day. From 1831 till 1835 he filled the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and during 1833 and 1834 was also surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. In 1843 he was elected Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery in the Medical School of Castleton, Vermont, but retained this position only during one term, being forced to resign by reason of the growing demands of his city practice. He subsequently, however, accepted for a

short time the chair of Surgery in the same institution. In 1851 he was appointed Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, and after ably filling this chair for nearly a quarter of a century, was, in 1875, elected Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery. At a time during the recent rebellion, when the services of surgeons were in especial demand at the seat of war, Dr. Post, although then nearly three score years of age, volunteered his assistance, and for a short time had charge of the Chesapeake Hospital, in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe. Dr. Post was for six years, from 1863 to '69, Vice President of the Academy of Medicine, and in 1870 was elected President, being honored by re-election the following year. Since the foundation of St. Luke's Hospital he has been one of its consulting surgeons, and during the past four years has been visiting surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital; he is also consulting surgeon to the New York Hospital. He is connected with a large number of medical societies, and is an Honorary Member of the Gynecological Society of Boston, and of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of Berlin. The special forte of the members of the Post family who enter the medical profession, is surgery; the high reputation of the late Dr. Wright Post being ably sustained by his nephew and pupil, who is equally distinguished in his generation. A son of Dr. Post, George E. Post, who, although educated for the profession of medicine, chose to enter the field of missionary enterprise in the east, became so celebrated in Syria through his skill as a physician, which he humanely exercised whenever occasion required, that he was called to be Professor of Surgery in the Syrian Protestant College, at Beirout, (an institution sustained by a Board of Trustees in New York) and has since become quite celebrated both in Europe and America for the large number of successful operations for stone in the bladder, which he has performed, amounting to more than a hundred cases. Dr. Post made his first essay as an author in 1840, when he published a small volume on "Squinting and Stammering." He has not, however, devoted much time to authorship, although many of his valuable lectures, and reports of his operations have been published in the current medical periodicals, and a number have been republished in pamphlet form. Notwithstanding that he has passed the period allotted to man, he is still actively engaged in his useful career, and takes a warm interest in all that relates to his beloved profession and to humanity. He has devoted special attention to deformities arising from cicatricial contractions, and has published several papers on this subject. These essays are highly valued by the profession, as the deductions of a physician of large experience and singularly correct observation, while their perspicuity of style makes them interesting to unprofessional readers.

**M**CALEER, REV. MICHAEL, now the oldest secular priest in the diocese of New York, is a native of Ireland, having been born in the County of Tyrone, in the year 1811. The "old sod" can, however, claim only the simple credit of having furnished a birth-place, as but the first few years of his infancy were passed upon it, and all of the educational and professional experiences that have won for him a love and esteem altogether unlimited by sect, have been the fruit of a long life in the new world. While he was yet quite a little child his parents emigrated to the United States, making a new home at Frederick city, in Maryland. Young McAleer, a bright, clever lad, was sent to the local schools, and, with an ambition to pursue a professional career, prosecuted his studies under such advantages as were offered with assiduous and interested application. At the proper age to enter college, he passed the regular examination with great credit to his preparatory tuition, and in 1828 became a student of Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmetsburgh. This institution has always possessed a well-deserved reputation for the thorough and judiciously comprehensive character of its educational training, and to the curriculum presided over by the scholastic Purcell, (afterward Bishop of Cincinnati), very many of the most brilliant Catholic divines in the Union owe the foundation of their subsequent triumphs. Among the fellow students of McAleer at Emmetsburgh, were several who have won high places in the sacred profession, notably the learned and accomplished McCloskey, who, after filling the offices of Bishop and Archbishop, is the first appointed Cardinal of his church in America; Bishop Loughlin, of the diocese of Brooklyn; Quarter, first Bishop of Chicago; Young, first Bishop of Erie; Gartland, first Bishop of Savannah; Conroy, of Albany, and Elder, of Natchez. Of such a galaxy, to apply the Latinism, *primus inter pares*, to our personal subject, would probably not have been considered invidious in their under-graduate days, since he was no less exemplary for his proficiency as a scholar than for his genial and simple excellence as a man. That he has not scaled the lofty heights of the church, *pari passu*, with the conspicuous instances suggested, is due to no want of merit in himself or of appreciation by his fellows, but to the fact that his mission has been in a different direction, one of hard work and intense earnestness, and, for more than ten years of his ministration, through the by-paths rather than on the highways of duty. To have borne the cross through the wilderness, where the pioneer's axe had but just secured a space for settlement, following the path bravely trodden by La Salle, Marquette, and those pious Frenchmen whose names are embalmed in the early history of the Northwest, may after all be an honor equal to the highest.







*Yours faithfully,  
Michl M<sup>c</sup> Aleer*



Having prosecuted a full course of philosophy and theology, graduating with a distinction the more pronounced for the advanced standard of learning of his class, young McAleer was ordained in the year 1837, in Cincinnati, by his old teacher and friend, Purcell, now the Archbishop of Cincinnati. He was at once appointed to the charge of Canton, in the same diocese; an important parish, with its outlying mission, demanding all the spiritual and physical energy of its pastor. His sojourn in Ohio was, however, not to be a long one. In the spring of 1840, a strong effort was being made to extend the ministrations of the church throughout the west and southwest, and the Bishop of Nashville, as a partisan of the crusade, was visiting the metropolitan centres of faith, seeking coöperation and material assistance. In an assemblage of the clergy of Cincinnati, the Bishop graphically set forth the claims of his new state, and with great eloquence of appeal begged for laborers in his vineyard. Vineyard would have been probably a misnomer in those days, since the new field was little, if any, better than a wilderness. There were tears in the good Bishop's voice, but no dissimulation. He depicted, with exact truth, the hardships and trials to be encountered in an unreclaimed country—the stern battles daily to be fought, not so much with humanity as with nature itself and savage barbarism. Among his listeners was the young priest from Maryland. The scene recalled an episode of the Crusades, and there were not wanting self-sacrificing spirits who answered to the call for soldiers of the church militant. Most conspicuous of these was McAleer. Resigning his first mission, which had become so endeared to him, throwing aside whatever aspirations may have been growing up in his student's soul, and bidding farewell to relatives and friends, he stood out, ready for the wilderness, only asking the permission of his friend and Bishop. It was hard for the kindly Purcell to part with the youthful missionary whom he had known so long, and through whom he had hoped so much. The permission was, however, granted. The labors of Father McAleer were essentially those of a missionary, and mostly in west Tennessee. For a limited period, the Rev. Dr. Spaulding, at a much later day Archbishop of Baltimore, was his companion. Together they travelled through the forests and over the mountains, and addressed a large number of meetings in company. But for years Father McAleer wandered and toiled on alone. His journeying was almost unremitted, and his daily life—always full enough of venture—did not lack an occasional savor of the ludicrous. For five years he was his own cook and housekeeper—the latter office obviously a sinecure a great part of the time—until he was relieved of such domestic duties by an assistant priest, who is now the worthy Archbishop of

San Francisco. It was a genuine religious canvass, to borrow from worldly vocabulary a term to express the most single-hearted of Christian work. All sects have had their evangelists, and no sect would have an existence in the southwest but for their self-sacrificing labors. Father McAleer was the Catholic evangelist of the Tennessees, the first priest who erected a church in the region west of the Cumberland. The work demanded not only physical endurance and earnest faith, but a great fund of theological knowledge and facility of expression among a people used to the ready, quick-witted expressiveness of sectarian evangelism and political stump oratory. The success of the Catholic missionary was most satisfactory to those who sympathized with his labors, and the present advanced position of his church in Tennessee is essentially due to the fervor and intelligent ability of his early efforts. Not only the Bishop of Nashville, but other Bishops throughout the country, uttered earnest encomiums of his work, and *The Advocate*, of Louisville, in glowing language referred to it, at its inception, in 1840, as the development of a new crusade. Father McAleer's connection with missionary effort in the diocese of Nashville continued about six years. During this time the great respect entertained for his theological strength was evidenced by his being invited to be one of the theologians at the very important Council of the church at Baltimore, in May, 1846. In 1846, having established the work he had so thoroughly advanced in the west, the subject of our sketch came east, and was appointed to the pastorate of the Church of St. Columba, in New York city. The society thus became his new charge, was but one year old, and having been organized in a temporarily depressed quarter of the metropolis, was burdened with a large debt, a condition which certainly called for all the demonstration of an exceptionally hopeful and energetic nature. With characteristic vigor the new pastor, grasping at once the necessity of the situation, proceeded to clear off the material incumbrance. His efforts soon successful in this direction, he next essayed an improvement of the church edifice, extending its seating capacity by the erection of galleries, providing new pews in the nave, building a fine altar, adding suitable apartments for the vestry, and in a word, almost reconstructing the sanctuary. A succeeding year he erected the pastor's residence. So large improvements having again brought the parish in debt, he did not rest till this second incumbrance was removed. The wise prevision of his original enlargement of the sacred edifice is shown by the prosperity of the congregation that has followed. For some six years this earnest pastor, notwithstanding a constant and substantial growth of his congregation, found no occasion of a similar character to divert his attention from his immediate spiritual charge. In

1854, however, recognizing not only the importance but the necessity of education under moral and religious training, he made a successful effort in the erection of the large parish schools, and two years after organized, in St. Angela's Academy, the advanced system for girls, which, under the conduct of the Sisters of Charity, has won a well-deserved reputation among educational institutions of its class. Father McAleer has now passed his third decade at the head of his present charge. When he came to the pastorate, his parish, extending from river to river, and from Fourteenth street to Forty-second street, was the largest in area in the city, and yet one of the poorest numerically and materially. Within the thirty years of his stewardship his congregation has increased very considerably in numbers, and more proportionally in social and material prosperity, while the organization from time to time of new parishes within its original limits, has cut down its superficial boundaries to a small relative area. It need hardly be suggested that to the earnest, self-sacrificing, intelligent shepherd is due the well-being, so pronounced and conspicuous, of this particular flock. The organizations of various character connected with St. Columba's—the literary and temperance societies—originated by this faithful pastor, have grown and prospered under his fostering care; and the same is true of the purely religious and charitable associations of the parish. In 1849, when the cholera came down upon the city, the essential nature of Father McAleer found its best development. During the reign of the scourge-king, night and day were one to him. The noontide sun and the midnight stars were alike silent witnesses of his devotion. For weeks his only repose was upon a sofa in his parlor, while his horse and vehicle were kept constantly at the door, ready to bear him to the bed of sickness or of death. This was most trying to his constitution, but the most heroic zeal and the loftiest inspiration of Christian sympathy, as in the wilds of Tennessee, sustained him through an ordeal than which none could be more trying physically or mentally. Personally, Father McAleer is one of the popular members of his profession. His genial, kindly nature attracts to him the affection, and his large-hearted, comprehensive character secures the esteem of all. A ripe scholar as a student in college days, he has not allowed his mind to grow rusty or lost a particle of his cloister lore, though for years a restless worker in the parish and the world. An exceptionally deep theologian and devoted to his church, his views are yet broad and liberal, and his brain and heart too large to admit of the "*odium theologium*" affecting his relations to any who are Christian in practice and belief, qualities that have secured for him singular popularity with the masses and a large esteem among the leading citizens.

**B**UDD, CHARLES A., M.D., was born in the city of New York, Jan. 16th, 1831, and represents the fourth generation in his family that has embraced the profession of medicine and surgery. His father, Bern W. Budd, M.D., was a native of New Jersey, who, having settled in New York, acquired an extensive practice, and rose to distinction in the profession. His mother, Caroline Reynolds Budd, was also a native of New Jersey. The early education of Charles was received at the Columbia (College) Grammar School. In 1846, he entered Columbia College, from which he was graduated in 1850, Chancellor Freylinghausen being then at the head of the institution. Upon graduation he began the study of medicine under his father's direction, and subsequently studied with Dr. William Darling, then Professor of Anatomy in the University of New York. He attended the regular course of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of New York, and received his diploma from that institution in 1852. About the same year Trinity College, of Hartford, Connecticut, conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He immediately engaged in private practice, but on the breaking out of the cholera, in 1854, was appointed Physician to the Franklin Street Cholera Hospital, remaining faithfully at his post during the prevalence of the epidemic, and rendering the most important services, not merely by a devoted attendance on the cases which were placed under his care, but also by his valuable suggestions in relation to the control and suppression of the disease. In 1856 he went to Europe, where he passed upwards of a year in study, visiting the great hospitals of the various capitals, but spending the principal portion of his time in the Maternité of Paris, and the Rotunda of Dublin. Upon his return to America he commenced practice with his father, and remained associated with him till his death. In 1860, upon the resignation of the chair of Midwifery in the New York Medical College by Professor Fordyce Barker, Dr. Budd was appointed to succeed that eminent obstetrician. In 1863 he was called to succeed the learned and distinguished Dr. Bedford as Professor of Obstetrics. This position he filled with remarkable ability till 1876, when by reason of failing health he was obliged to resign. The high appreciation in which Professor Budd was held, found expression in a beautiful testimonial presented to him on his resignation by the members of the faculty. This testimonial—an elegant and costly album of artistic design, manufactured by Tiffany & Co., of New York, especially for the purpose—contained an engrossed series of resolutions warmly thanking Professor Budd for the deep interest he had manifested in the cause of science, and for his heroic self-denial in remaining at his post despite the severest bodily suffering. In further acknowledgment of his distinguished ser-









*Charles A. Buedd.*



ices he was elected by the faculty Emeritus Professor of Midwifery. For a period of more than six years Dr. Budd was attending physician to Mount Sinai Hospital, and for a number of years held a similar appointment to the Department of Diseases of Women and Children at the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island. During his professional career he was for ten years consulting physician to the New York State Hospital, and for five years physician to Bellevue Hospital, of which he was afterwards consulting physician. He was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, of the County Medical Society, and of the Obstetrical Society. He was one of the founders of this latter body, and in 1873 was elected its President. In 1861 Dr. Budd was married to Miss Mary E. Pennell, daughter of Richard Pennell, a well known citizen of New York. Dr. Budd has contributed a number of monographs on medical subjects to the literature of his profession. The most important of these relate to the department of Obstetrics, and form interesting and instructive reading both for students and practitioners. Dr. Budd died at his residence in West 23d street, New York city, on the 17th May, 1877, after a protracted illness.

CLYMER, MEREDITH, M.D., was born in Philadelphia in the year 1817, and is the grandson of George Clymer, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and also one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States. After a careful training in the private schools of his native city he entered the Collegiate Department of the University of Pennsylvania, being then in his fifteenth year. Passing two years in this institution, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Thomas Harris, of Philadelphia, at one time Surgeon-General of the United States Navy, attending lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1837. He immediately entered into the practice of his profession, and the two succeeding years were devoted to availing himself of all the facilities for perfecting his knowledge of medicine afforded by the numerous public and private hospitals and charitable institutions of Philadelphia, which at that time was the most advanced city in medical matters in the United States. In conjunction with Dr. J. B. Biddle, he founded, in January, 1838, *The Medical Examiner*, a semi-monthly journal "devoted to medicine, surgery, and the collateral sciences," and continued his connection with it until the beginning of 1844. In the early part of 1839, he went abroad, and studied in the schools and hospitals of London, Paris and Dublin, remaining there until the autumn of 1841.

In 1842, having returned to America, he was appointed physician to the Institution for the Blind in Philadelphia, which position he held for several years. In April, 1843, he was also appointed lecturer on the Institutes of Medicine in the Philadelphia Medical Institute, among the faculty being such eminent physicians as Chapman, Jackson, Horner, Harris, and Hodge. About this period he became attending physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. In 1843 he was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. In the winters of 1843 and 1844 he shared the labors of Professor Gibson in delivering a course of clinical lectures on Surgery in the Philadelphia Hospital, and in 1845 became Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Franklin Medical College, an institution which, however, remained in existence but a few years. In 1848, the health of his wife demanding a change to a southern climate, he accepted an invitation to deliver a course of lectures on the Practice of Medicine in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, Va. Returning home in March, he again became connected with the Medical Institute as lecturer on the Institutes and Practice of Medicine. In August, 1849, a terrible outbreak of cholera happened in the Philadelphia Alms House and the County Lunatic Asylum. Dr. Clymer, at that time consulting physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, organized several field hospitals, and with a large staff of volunteer physicians took charge of them. His health having become impaired, he sailed for Europe in September of that year, and remained abroad until his appointment as Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine in the University of New York, in May, 1851. The opening of the civil war found Dr. Clymer again in Philadelphia, where his talent for organization was afforded ample scope in the establishing of a military hospital in the winter of 1861-62. On the 25th of December, 1861, he was commissioned surgeon, in the United States army with the rank of Major. From April, 1862, till near the close of 1863 he officiated as President of the Army Medical Board for the examination of candidates for appointment on the medical staff, which held its sessions at Washington. During this period he acted also as surgeon-in-charge of the sick and wounded officers of the army in that city. In appreciation of his high executive ability and professional skill, he was next appointed Medical Director of the department of the South, with headquarters at Hilton Head. This important position he retained till the close of the war, when he was mustered out of the United States service at his own request. A noteworthy instance of the eminent fitness of Dr. Clymer for this highly responsible position was afforded by his prompt action in sending medical supplies to Sherman's army in the march to the sea, which met it

on its arrival at the coast. In 1866 Dr. Clymer was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel by President Johnson. Dr. Clymer's services to the nation did not, however, terminate with his army experience. At the conclusion of the war the well-grounded fears of an outbreak of some epidemic in the long-neglected Southern cities awakened considerable anxiety and alarm, and the Government felt called upon to take some measures towards remedying the condition of affairs which rendered such a calamity possible. At this juncture, the services of Dr. Clymer, whose especial fitness for this important task had been abundantly demonstrated, while acting as Medical Director of the department of the South, were again placed in requisition for the purpose of improving the sanitary of the threatened cities, and as far as possible, eradicating the causes as well as correcting the circumstances favorable to the development of pestilence and disease. The duties of this responsible charge were executed by Dr. Clymer with a promptness, vigor, and just appreciation of the necessities of the situation, which were productive of the very best results, and won for him the well-deserved praise of the imperilled communities and the thanks of the general Government. In 1866 Dr. Clymer settled permanently in New York city, where he has since resided, practicing as a consulting physician, and largely devoting himself to the investigation and treatment of diseases of the nervous system and of the mind, subjects which had always occupied a large share of his professional studies. In the winters of 1871, '72, '73, and '74 he delivered lectures on these subjects in the Medical Department of Union University. In 1874 he was elected President of the New York Society of Neurology, and was honored by a re-election the following year. Dr. Clymer has been for some time regarded a high authority in the jurisprudence of insanity, and has been engaged in all of the chief civil and criminal cases of late years in New York, particularly in the famous Bonnard case, and in those of Train and Walworth. In 1874 he was elected Vice President of the Association of the Alumni of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in March, 1876, delivered the annual oration before that distinguished body, selecting as a subject the life and services of Dr. Benjamin Rush. From a very early period in his professional career Dr. Clymer has devoted himself largely to the writing and editing of standard works on medical subjects, bringing to his literary labors a well-trained mind, a facile pen, and an experience of the most diversified and instructive character. His first effort in this direction was made in 1843, in which year he edited the American edition of Dr. Wm. B. Carpenter's "Principles of Human Physiology," published in Philadelphia, greatly increasing its value by a careful revision and the addition

of much new matter. In 1844 he edited the American edition of "Principles of Medicine," by Chas. J. B. Williams, M.D., F.R.S.; and the following year, "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Respiratory Organs," by the same author, likewise republished in this country. To both of these works he made large additions, and appended many valuable notes. In 1846 he prepared and edited a work entitled "Fevers; their Diagnosis, Pathology, and Treatment," which he compiled in part from the essays on the subject in "Tweedie's Library of Practical Medicine," enhancing its value to the American practitioner by the addition of much information, bearing especially on the fevers of this country. The next, and perhaps the most important labor of Dr. Clymer in the field of literature, was in editing the American reprint from the fourth London edition of the excellent treatise on the "Science and Practice of Medicine," by Dr. Wm. Aitken, of Edinburgh. This work was not only thoroughly revised by the American editor—large additions being made to the original matter—but many new chapters were added upon subjects not treated in the English edition. In addition to the foregoing, Dr. Clymer has also been a large contributor to the medical periodical literature. The following being among the more important of his papers, have all been republished in pamphlet form: "Notes on the Physiology and Pathology of the Nervous System with reference to Clinical Medicine;" [*New York Medical Journal*, May, 1870]: "Hereditary Genius: an Analytical Review;" [*Journal of Psychological Medicine*, April, 1870]: "The Dramatic Disorders of the Nervous System;" [N. Y., 1870, Appleton & Co.]: "Lectures on the Palsies and Kindred Disorders of the Nervous System;" [*Medical Record*, 18—]: "Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis: with an Appendix on some points on the Causes of Disease as shown by the History of the Present Epidemic in New York City;" [Phila., 1872]: "The Legitimate Influence of Epilepsy upon Criminal Responsibility;" reprinted from the proceedings of the Medico-Legal Society of New York, and read by invitation before the Society, May 11th, 1871: [N. Y., 1874].

---

STORRS, REV. RICHARD S., D.D., pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, was born at Braintree, Massachusetts, August 21st, 1821. He was graduated at Amherst College, in 1839, and completed his studies at Andover Theological Seminary in 1845. At the outset of his career, he gave brilliant promise of his future greatness. His mind, and indeed his whole character, were of a stamp which proved him to be a man who was to make his mark in the intellectual world. In 1845, he accepted a call to









Very truly yours  
R. S. Storrs



the Harvard Congregational Church at Brookline, Massachusetts, but in the year following was called to the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, New York. This church was the pioneer of the Congregational churches of Brooklyn. The natives of New England, who sought that place in such large numbers, brought Congregationalism with them, and soon gave complexion to the moral and religious character of the beautiful city in which they took up their residence. The first evidence of their religious zeal was the erection on the Heights of an imposing stone church edifice, exceeding at the time every other structure of the kind in Brooklyn. In the front wall of the church may be seen a piece of the veritable Plymouth Rock. Dr. Storrs was called, and the New Englanders found not only an altar affording their own popular form of worship, but a pastor of the most commanding talents. He drew about him a large, wealthy, and intelligent congregation, and has now been their accepted pastor for over thirty years. A few years since, the interior of the church was magnificently improved, making it a rare specimen of artistic taste and beauty. Dr. Storrs is not without reputation in the walks of literature. When the *Independent* was started, in 1848, he became one of the associate editors, and his articles were characterized by a polish of diction and comprehensiveness of expression which are peculiarities of his style. He has also published a number of sermons, orations, and addresses, a very elaborate report of the revision of the English version of the Bible, undertaken by the American Bible Society, and a volume of "Graham's Lectures on the Wisdom, Power, and Goodness of God, as Manifested in the Constitution of the Human Soul," etc. His mind is one of large comprehension, and his studies are diligent, so that he becomes a thorough master of every subject with which he deals. He writes with evident care, and in the well-selected terms of a highly cultivated literary taste. He has been successful as an editor, and discusses the occurring religious and secular topics with readiness and skill. In his sermons he is scholarly and eloquent. As compositions they are replete with merit, and many of them should be classed as magnificent orations. The historical and other facts are introduced in a most pleasing and interesting form, and where he indulges in fancy it is not only truly poetic, but both original and sensible. He has always taken a great interest in the educational movements of Brooklyn. He took an active part in the establishment and success of the Brooklyn Female Academy, now the Packer Institute, and in the school established by the late Rev. Dr. Alonzo Gray, on the Heights. Patten, in "Lives of the Clergy of New York and Brooklyn," says: "As a preacher, Dr. Storrs has some striking peculiarities. Of late, most of his ser-

mons are extemporaneously delivered, though the preparation is always studious and thorough. His appearance is most dignified and solemn, and his delivery is slow, emphatic, and impressive. In every attitude and in every tone, he is the impersonation of not only the man of intellectual power, but the man of God. He rivets the eye and he appeals to the sensibilities in the same instant. The magnetic influence which goes out from the great intelligence and the pure character of one man to the minds and hearts of other men, is instantly felt by those who come into the presence of this admired preacher. His voice is strong but beautifully modulated, and highly sensitive to the emotions. Decided and emphatic in all utterances of fact and opinion, showing a most thorough scholarship in both theology and literature, these sermons are also most touching expressions of Christian sentiment. If the hearer desires to listen to the most polished diction, to original and great thoughts of a scholarly as well as practical mind, he will be fully gratified; but in no case, should he be seeking the way of eternal life, will he fail to be told the path to it. Thus, while scholarship and oratory are attractive features of the ministrations of Dr. Storrs, it is all made subservient to his greater aim of the regeneration of his fellow men. While you shall go away from the service pleased and instructed, you will likewise feel stronger in virtue and faith, for the temptations and sorrows of the world. Dr. Storrs is of large, tall, stately person, and in the prime and vigor of manhood. There is a resolute expression about his mouth, and his glance, though mild, is very searching. Still, his face is very interesting from its characteristics of intelligence and goodness. In all intercourse he is dignified and studiously polite. His disposition, manners, and habits, have all been formed and schooled in the inflexible purpose, the stern dignity, and the rigid method of Puritanism. The forefathers of New England are his models of all excellence, as well in personal deportment as in morals and religious sentiment. Looking at individual character in this land, and in the many he has visited, he seems to turn with satisfaction to the Puritan type as the one best sustaining the true nobility in man's nature. Without belonging exactly to the sensational preachers of the day, Dr. Storrs by no means keeps aloof from the agitation of secular topics in the pulpit. As a war man, an abolitionist and emancipationist, and a moral reformer, he has been among the boldest, ablest, and most earnest. With the zeal and resolution in upholding what he believes to be the right in-born in him from his ancestry, he is a champion who generally bears the banner of victory. His varied learning eminently fits him for all the departments in which he energetically exerts himself. As a clergyman, scholar, teacher, and citizen, he has secured a

exalted reputation, which is increased by his successful labors in every new field of duty. A representative of the most advanced culture of the American pulpit, he is equally an example of the stern and higher virtues, which are at once the strength and safety of society."

**TYNG, REV. STEPHEN H., D.D.**, rector of St. George's Church, New York, was born at Newburyport, Mass., March 1st, 1800. At the age of seventeen he was graduated at Harvard College, and for two years was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He began the study of theology under Bishop Griswold, in 1819, and was ordained a deacon of the Episcopal Church, at Bristol, Rhode Island, March 4th, 1821. He labored for two years at Georgetown, D. C., and for six in Queen Anne's parish, Prince George's county, Maryland. In May, 1829, he removed to Philadelphia, and became rector of St. Paul's Church. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Jefferson College in 1832, and by Harvard in 1851. In 1833, he was called to the Church of the Epiphany, in Philadelphia. The death of the venerable and learned Dr. Milnor having created a vacancy in St. George's parish, New York, Dr. Tyng succeeded him in 1845, and still remains in the same extended field of duty. After a few years a magnificent church was constructed on the corner of Rutherford Place and East Sixteenth street. Dr. Tyng has a number of published works, the variety of which may be judged by the following titles: "Lectures on the Law and Gospels," "Recollections of England," "Family Commentary on the Four Gospels," "History of Ruth, the Moabitess," "Esther, the Queen of Persia," "The Child of Prayer," (a memorial to his son, Rev. Dudley A. Tyng), "Forty Years' Experience in Sunday Schools," &c. During twenty-one years of the existence of St. George's Sunday school in this city, under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Tyng, that organization raised and disbursed \$63,985, including the building of two churches in Africa—one in Monrovia, of stone, and one in Caldwell, of brick, \$12,000; building and furnishing the Chapel of Free Grace in East Nineteenth street, \$18,000; building and furnishing the German chapel in Fourteenth street, together with the purchase of the lot on which it stands, \$12,000; building two school-houses in Africa, one at Monrovia and one at Caldwell, \$1,500; annual support of the parish missions of St. George's Church, including the Mission Schools' contributions to anniversaries, always returned to them, \$7,500; all the chancel furniture of St. George's Church, when it was rebuilt, including the pulpit, desk and font, and partly the clock, \$9,000;

domestic missions in the United States, through the American Church Missionary Society, \$1,500; The Shepherd's Fold, an institution for poor infant children, in Eighty-sixth street and Second avenue, \$1,300; education of young men for the ministry, \$500; incidentals, \$1,185. The parish embraces a congregation large, wealthy, and influential. Dr. Tyng is one of the most learned and eloquent men in the Episcopal Church. His mind, of such ripeness in mere youth, has constantly expanded under the twin benefits of research and experience. While he has sought to sip the sweets of popularity, he has made learning, piety, and zeal the foundation of his renown; consequently his studies have been most diligent throughout his career, and his gladness is to know that they can never be completed in the period of a human life. As with other scholars, the exploration of one mine of lore only opens the path to other treasures beyond. Dr. Tyng has not been satisfied with theological studies alone, and is a man of varied learning. The theories of government and the history of empires have greatly commanded his attention, and to such a degree that he is of the few Episcopal clergymen who have mingled in the political discussions of the day. In this matter, as in all others, he is firm, earnest, and conscientious. Convinced in his own mind of the propriety, wisdom, and importance of any line of action, it requires overpowering reasons to alter his purpose. He is borne on a tide of enthusiasm. New reasons to sustain him come every day like favoring winds, and his eye is ever watching for the haven which his convictions have promised him. He is slow to launch himself upon any untried sea of opinion; but, once afloat, he will courageously breast the wildest storm. But the love and heartiest enthusiasm of Dr. Tyng is of course for his particular faith. He is in no measure a bigot, but is joyous beyond expression that he stands a believer, a member, and a preacher within the pale of the Episcopal Church. Her doctrines are his sure anchor, her example is his boast, her history is the record of God's own work, and her glory is the brightness of the earth. With Dr. Tyng, the delivery of a sermon is an effective, eloquent reading, rather than anything which might be considered an oratorical display. He has great dignity of bearing, a smooth but decided voice, polished periods, and sterling thought; but there is none of that lightning of the tongue which flashes from perception to perception, or of that thunder which startles down into the very soul. He follows the more sedate pulpit style usual and popular in the Episcopal Church. His chaste words, urged with sincerity, devotedness, and piety, fall rich fruit to the inquirer, the devout, and the intellectual. To the first, they make light from darkness; to the second, they invigorate with strengthened hope; and to the third,





*E. W. Stoughton*







they are the luscious product of the tree of scholarship. But when Dr. Tyng puts aside his gown, and steps out on the platform for secular speech-making, he is a new man. He is not walled about by church discipline or Episcopalian propriety, and he is not tied tongue and hands by forms and customs. All enterprises of his church—those of charity, philanthropy, and education—have in him a zealous friend. The Sunday school is another delight. He was greatly enrapt in a talented son, who, although young, was prominent in the ministry, and who came to his death by a heart-rending accident. His memory is embalmed in the affecting and eloquent memorial of his father, to whom his decease was an almost overpowering blow. The son was a model of manly and Christian graces, acquired by a close study of the example of his father; and the shadow which fell upon the life of the last is even now only removed by the monuments which remain of the young minister's faith and works, and more especially by his brilliant flight from earth. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. is a distinguished living son. Looking to the coming and final hour in his own destiny, Dr. Tyng has but one purpose in all his efforts, which is, so to guide his steps that his end may be peaceful and triumphant.

---

**STOUGHTON, HON. EDWIN W.**, an eminent lawyer, and present Minister of the United States to the Court of Russia, is descended from a very early New England stock, his paternal ancestry tracing directly back to the elder brother of William Stoughton, Lieutenant Governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony, before whom, as first Chief Justice of the Province under the last Royal Charter, the Salem trials of witchcraft were held in special assizes. Thomas P. Stoughton, his father, was a resident of Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont. His mother, a Bradley, belonged likewise to an old New England family. Edwin W. Stoughton was born in Springfield, May 1st, 1818. His education was the simple tuition of the local schools of his native town, finished by a few terms at a neighboring academy. At the age of eighteen, indisposed to the routine of a rural life, and ambitious to secure a higher and broader future than the small field of a Vermont village could promise, he left his home and came to New York. In May, 1837, the year of the financial panic, he commenced the study of law—the profession most congenial to his hopes and abilities—in the office of Hon. Philo T. Ruggles. His tuition under that eminent lawyer lasted, however, but a few weeks, the means at his command not admitting of an unproductive life solely devoted to study and destitute of income. Yielding

to the necessity of combining his readings with such a degree of clerical labor as would help eke out his support, he left Mr. Ruggles' office and entered that of Messrs. Seeley & Glover, where, in return for service as clerk, he was permitted the use of the library and paid the minimum salary upon which, with sums received for contributions to a leading magazine, he could live with the most rigid economy. He passed between three and four years in the office of Seeley & Glover, during which time he gave all his spare hours to thorough absorption in his readings, and mastered as much of the lore of the profession probably as ever was mastered in an equal period. In addition to his knowledge of the common and statute law derived from books, his frequent employment by his principals in the drafting as well as copying of papers, and his attendance in court during the last year of his service, gave him a very correct acquaintance with the system and details of practice. What with his exceptional diligence in the acquirement of legal science, and a natural acuteness specially fitting him for professional success, in the fall of 1840 he was admitted to practice in the Superior Court of the State and in the Federal Courts, and, in the succeeding May, in the Supreme Court, passing his examination with no less credit for his scholarship than admiration among the older barristers for the richness and availability of his natural faculties. Stoughton immediately entered upon practice, electing wisely to pursue his career in the metropolis. His success at the start was very much the usual fortune of young practitioners, whose social connection or relationship to some leading firm does not happen to be such as to command at once the shower of business that wisely waits on assiduity and demonstrated talent. Not by any means, however, a briefless lawyer, cases came to him in fair number, a respectable share of office work and a good deal of attorney's service, put in his way by shrewd counsel who had observed his cleverness of resource; so that, indeed, his present was at least self-supporting and his future more than hopeful. His early professional career was, moreover, aided by faculties possessed by very few young lawyers in the same degree—a large capacity for general information, a quick grasp of commercial and mercantile details, and that curious sympathy with human emotion and ratiocination which constitutes the very rare mental feature termed knowledge of human nature. To no profession is this last intuitive faculty more valuable than to the legal. The lawyer who can, with his keen observation, read the inner consciousness of client, jurymen, or antagonist, as the physician forms his diagnosis of the physical interior with thumb or stethoscope, in the degree of his special faculty possesses an advantage over all competitors. The combination of the characteristics

above indicated, made young Stoughton, in its best sense, a man of the world, or *homme d'affaires*, possibly a more suggestive term. Added to this largeness of nature, he had, during his academic days and the later period of his professional novitiate, studiously cultivated an inherent literary faculty, which was of great aid to his success. In 1839, he was in the regular habit of contributing articles on various subjects to *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, then in its first and palmy days, receiving a moderate remuneration, very opportune during the hard times of his struggle as a student. These essays of his brain and pen, occasionally on intricate business or financial themes, attracted admiring attention, and were frequently given a general circulation in the contemporary press. In 1843, during the court-martial of Captain (afterward Commodore) Mackenzie, for the hanging of three mutineers of the U. S. Brig of War Somers, one of whom was Passed Midshipman Spencer, son of John C. Spencer, ex-Secretary of War, young Stoughton wrote a review of it fourteen columns in length, which was published in the *New World*—edited by the brilliant Park Benjamin—a weekly literary and critical paper of the highest character at that day. This article, dealing with a question which universally agitated the popular mind, by its forcible, perspicuous logic, its copious citation of law and precedent, and its dignified though aggressive tone of expression, had an instant and pronounced effect. The authenticity of the article was even questioned by not a few, who, unwilling to accord the credit to so young a writer, claimed to find in its nervous, impressive style the brain-work of the best publicists in America. A grateful recognition of the sentiment enforced was soon after received by Mr. Freeman Hunt, from Hon. John C. Spencer, with a request that it be transmitted to the author, who “deserved the thanks of the country for his able treatment of the question involved.” Literary reputation does not, as a rule, favorably affect the fortunes of a business aspirant. Yet the character of Stoughton's efforts with the pen was so substantial and persuasive, as to be fully consistent with a high order of professional ability. As a consequence his legal business increased with his growing celebrity as a writer, and important cases were entrusted to his care. From that period his practice has been not only large, but has comprised the most weighty and important law questions and material interests. In Patent causes particularly, for the last twenty years, he has been a leading counsel. This class of causes has involved an inquiry into the most difficult and intricate questions arising in mechanism, natural philosophy and chemistry, and he has tried lengthy and decisive issues in nearly all the principal cities of the Union, and attended every session of the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington. Six

years after his admission to the bar, his connection commenced, as associate counsel, with the defence, which included a large representation of the machine manufacturers of the United States, in the celebrated Woodworth Planing Machine cases. Gov. William H. Seward was for the patentee, the plaintiff. In 1849, Mr. Stoughton, then senior counsel, argued the case against Mr. Seward in Philadelphia, and won a victory over his very able and veteran opponent. In the equally renowned Rubber Suits, involving rights under the original Goodyear Patent, he was likewise a leading counsel. In a suit brought by Horace H. Day against Judson and others, in 1856, to define his relation to the patent, he was for the plaintiff, against an extraordinary array of professional ability, including Charles O'Connor, James T. Brady, and J. W. Gerard. The trial continued, before U. S. District Judge Betts and a jury, for forty-one days, when the defense took advantage of a vacancy by death in the panel, and refused to proceed before eleven remaining jurymen, the cause being consequently suspended indeterminate. During the same year, Mr. Stoughton secured a verdict in a partnership issue tried in the Supreme Court of New Jersey, before Judge (afterwards Governor) Haines and a jury. The trial lasted sixteen days, and the verdict awarded an amount of \$72,000, the largest sum ever recovered in that State. In 1860, Mr. Stoughton was retained by the Erie R. R. Company, defendant against Ross Winans, the Baltimore millionaire inventor and machinist. The cause, involving the eight-wheel car patent, was tried before District Judge Hall and a jury, in Buffalo. After a trial consuming five weeks, the judge ordered a verdict for the defence, a decision which was confirmed on appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court. Winans' recovery, had he been successful, would have been over one million of dollars. The trial cost \$40,000. In 1868, Mr. Stoughton was again counsel for the Company, in the notorious Receiver cases, tried in the U. S. Courts. With the late Reverdy Johnson, he was in 1861 employed by the Hoffman Coal Company, in an action, brought in the Maryland Supreme Court, to rescind a contract with the Cumberland Coal Company, alleged to have been made by the Directors of the former without legal responsibility. The amount involved was \$750,000. A verdict, secured by the defendant, was on appeal reversed. In the long litigation between Wheeler & Wilson, on one side, and Slote and other infringers of sewing machine patents on the other, he was counsel for the patentee. He was also retained by George H. Corliss, the eminent steam engineer, to defend his patent for the “cut-off,” invented in 1849, and adopted by all the great industrial establishments throughout the world, against a legion of fraudulent imitations, and, after four jury trials in

Rhode Island, resulting in disagreements, secured a judgment in equity before the Court, which was subsequently affirmed by the supreme tribunal at Washington. Mr. Stoughton's successful conduct of Horace H. Day's interests in 1856, commenced a professional connection with a long series of causes growing out of the Goodyear Rubber patent, he being employed by Goodyear's executors to assert their rights to an extension. A preliminary verdict obtained in Rhode Island against the Providence Rubber Company, recovering the largest amount ever awarded by any court in a patent cause, was appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court, where, associated with William M. Evarts, Stoughton won a final triumph for his clients over such eminent lawyers as Caleb Cushing and Jeremiah S. Black. The printed papers used in the appeal extended to 1,400 pages of letter press, and the arguments consumed several days. As counsel, a few years since, for the bondholders of a railroad Company in Vermont, Mr. Stoughton argued the claim before a full bench of the State judiciary, and gained a verdict—the amount involved being half a million. While the larger proportion of his causes have been issues growing out of patent disputes, or extensive contracts, he has occasionally been retained in the prosecution or defense of persons charged with fraud or criminal misdemeanor. The U. S. Government employed him in the trial and conviction of Callicott, inducted for malfeasance in the collection of the Internal Revenue; and, in 1871, in a very important case relating to the validity and effect of the laws regulating the national banks. In 1868, he was counsel for the defence in the Rosenburgh fraudulent naturalization trials, which implicated a large number of lawyers, judges and clerks of the New York State Court. After trial in the Circuit Court of the district, Mr. Stoughton argued the case on appeal before the United States Supreme Court and secured a practical acquittal for his client through the plea of non-jurisdiction. In 1871 a very discriminating sketch of Mr. Stoughton's professional career appeared in a leading magazine which had for a considerable period been publishing brief biographies of contemporary celebrities. The following paragraphs, embodying in addition to a very clever appreciation of his legal ability and relative standing among great lawyers, certain fragments of personal history that are of immediate interest, have an appropriate place in this connection:

"Though he is not regarded as a sensational jury lawyer, there is no man who can more successfully manage a cause before a modern court or jury than Mr. Stoughton. He never deceives any person, nor is he petulant or captious. He never censures any person unless they deserve it. All his energies are directed to the true issues in the cause. He takes the facts and circumstances as they are, and makes the best use of

them possible. It may be said of him in trying a cause as Dr. Johnson said of Burke, 'he winds himself into it like a great serpent.' He does not take a single view of it, nor become discouraged when it begins to fail. He throws himself into all its windings, and struggles in it while it has life. He proceeds in a calm, yet earnest and respectful manner, without bustle, and in all that is said or done has one object in view—success. No unnecessary words are used, and nothing is done for outside effect, but any person can see and feel he is in earnest. His arguments before the courts are clear, terse, logical, and convincing, without being unnecessarily long, though often continuing many days, and he never unnecessarily multiplies labor, or the appearance of labor, for the purpose of making a client pay for it. Mr. Stoughton's mode of trying and arguing causes is very much like that of Lord Erskine, the most eminent of English barristers, as described by Lord Talfourd, who said that he was the most consummate advocate of whom there was any trace. Mr. Stoughton is unquestionably the Erskine of the American bar, and is so regarded by those most competent to judge. He is *distingue* in appearance, being a strong, powerfully-built man, beyond the medium size, and as 'straight as an arrow.' He has a very large head, covered with thick, white curling hair, which resembles the 'judicial wig' often seen in old portraits. His face is a finely-cut specimen of the Grecian type, is smoothly shaven, and of a florid complexion. His voice is clear, distinct, and impressive. In his walk he takes long strides, and plants his foot firmly down; and though graceful in all his movements, they indicate great energy and force of character. There is no waste material or false motion about him, and his whole make shows him capable of great mental and physical power. If once seen he is never forgotten. In his manners he is frank, cordial, kind-hearted, and generous to a fault. He is temperate in eating and drinking, uses no tobacco, is an early riser, and keeps up the equilibrium between mind and body by much physical exercise. He may be often seen riding on horseback in Central Park before breakfast, and he always walks from his house to his office (about three miles), and again in returning, in all kinds of weather. Mr. Stoughton has taken no active part in politics, never attending meetings of that kind, though often invited to preside or to speak. He was married at the age of thirty-seven. His home hospitality is notorious among his associates of the bench and bar, among whom he seeks to introduce a warmer spirit of cordial sociality. In the summer of 1867 he visited Europe, and made the usual tour on the continent, and again in 1869; and while last there visited the studio of Powers, in Florence, and purchased from him, at a large sum, the 'Greek Slave,' (lately on exhibition at the Academy of Design) being one of the few which the artist has made, the others in this country being in the hands of W. W. Corcoran, Esq., the Washington banker, and A. T. Stewart, Esq., respectively. He has a large library of English and American law books, and many miscellaneous books. Besides his residence on Fifth avenue, he has a country seat at Windsor, Vt., and entertains largely, giving princely dinners to the Judges of our highest State and National courts, and other prominent persons, and often entertains distinguished foreigners who visit this country. The dinner and reception given by him to Prince Arthur was one of the few which the Prince accepted while in this country."

As suggested in the foregoing quotation, Mr. Stoughton has not been a politician, nor hardly a partisan. Thoroughly in love with his profession, during an exceptionally industrious career, up to a very recent date, he would entertain no proposition, however grateful to the self-consciousness of a patriotic citizen, that could separate him from it. Throughout the five long years of the civil war, he was conspicuous among the leaders of Union sentiment, contributing generously by act and word to the support of the National cause. After the war was over, so far as it consisted in deeds of violence and armed occupation of territory, he fully appreciated the difficulties that must arise in the settlement of affairs, and his exhaustive acquaintance with historic precedents foreshadowed the many dangers yet to be encountered in the nation's pathway to a perfect pacification. With the careful, painstaking deliberation of a life-long student of constitutional law, "to whom," using Froude's characterization of the English statesmen of 1528, "the gloom of the future appeared thronged with phantoms of possible contingencies," before President Grant's second term was half completed, he had anticipated, and counselled a remedial policy for the evil condition of domestic affairs that has since seriously threatened the stability of our political system. Mr. Stoughton was a personal friend of the late President, powerfully advocating the distinctive features of his administration. In the National canvass of 1876 he likewise gave a warm support to the Republican candidates. After the canvass was concluded, and while its issue in certain Southern States was involved in a mass of antagonistic falsification on both sides, each claiming the result in a spirit of animosity daily growing more rancorous and threatening civil disturbance, he was requested by General Grant to become one of an impromptu commission of leading Republicans who should visit Louisiana, and, together with a similar commission of prominent Democrats, examine and report upon the situation in that State. The action of these two bodies of gentlemen is matter of history. Mr. Stoughton remained in New Orleans during the entire procedure of the canvass of votes by the Returning Board, and it is not unfair to assume that his extraordinary experience as a lawyer enabled him to form, more directly and intelligently than the lay members of the commissions, a thorough and correct observation of the true state of things. The succeeding February, as, with dissentient Houses at Washington, and an increasing rancor of divided opinion throughout the nation upon the question of counting the electoral votes, no solution of the difficulty seemed likely under ordinary circumstances, a body of National officials, composed of five members of the U. S. Supreme Court, five of the Senate, and five of the House of Representatives, met at the Capitol, in accordance with a con-

current resolution of Congress, "to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decisions of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877." The Democratic claimant was represented by a powerful array of counsel before this high tribunal, including such eminent lawyers as Charles O'Connor, Jeremiah S. Black, — Merrick, Lyman Trumbull, ex-Senator from Illinois, and — Carpenter, ex-Senator from Wisconsin. Opposed to this remarkable array of advocates the Republican cause was represented by William M. Evarts, the present Secretary of State, Edwin W. Stoughton, Hon. Stanley Matthews, since elected Senator from Ohio, and Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, from the same State. Mr. Stoughton addressed the Commission at great length on two occasions; on the 3d of February sustaining with great power the position assumed by his side, and affirmed by the issue of the debate, that it was not within the jurisdiction of the body of fifteen to receive testimony as to electoral results, other than the certificates transmitted to the President of the Senate, and opened in the presence of the two Houses; and on the 15th of the month in general advocacy of the inviolable character of the Returning Board of Louisiana and of its action. Of these signal efforts of this veteran lawyer and publicist, both models of vehement and incisive argument, the latter, which is much the longest, was the most exhaustive view of the general question, not only evolving constitutional theories, but illustrating the political system of the South, that was presented during the entire debate. The orator's citation of precedents— notably an embarrassing quotation from the report of a Senate Committee, to which Mr. Trumbull gave his adhesion as a member, showed a thorough knowledge of legislative records, while the results of his observations in New Orleans were used to advantage in his delineation of the political management of that State. The address of the 3d of February delivered during the consideration of the Florida certificates, will, however, probably be regarded as the more finished production. More compact in its construction, simply perfect in logic, and throughout admirable in its style of expression, it is an example of forensic argument. It was said of the vocabulary of Charles James Fox, that every word he used was the best one afforded by the English language for the time and place, an encomium which may well be repeated in this connection. We reproduce here the two speeches mentioned. The speech on the Florida question delivered on February 3d was as follows :

"Mr. STOUGHTON. Mr. President and gentlemen of the Commission, although my brother Evarts and myself propose to divide between us the remainder of our time, I shall occupy, I think, but a very small portion

of it. The question which the court, or rather this tribunal, has directed us to argue, as I understand it, is whether any, and if any, what testimony can be received in this case of any nature, independent of the documents which were transmitted to the President of the Senate, and opened in the presence of the two Houses. In the first place, it seems to me appropriate to ask what is the jurisdiction of this tribunal, and what are its powers? Upon it is devolved by legislation of Congress such power, if any, to count the electoral vote, in the special cases referred to it, as is possessed by the two Houses of Congress acting separately or together. The jurisdiction as conferred is, therefore, an unknown quantity until it shall be ascertained what are the powers of the two Houses acting separately or together; and the purpose of this Commission is—assuming the power of the two Houses, or of either to be, to count the electoral vote—to ascertain what duties, what powers are involved in the exercise of that function. The purpose to be attained is the count of the electoral vote. The power devolved upon this tribunal is to count that vote in special cases. It is to count the electoral vote, and not to count the votes by which the electors were elected. That is a discrimination which I think hardly need be enforced by argument. The electoral vote is to be counted, and this tribunal has no power, it has no duty to count the vote by which the electors were elected. If it has, it will be compelled to descend into an unfathomable depth, and to grope its way in paths hitherto untrodden by judicial feet, and amid voting-polls and places whence it cannot emerge in many days. Now, what is proposed by the testimony in question? The general inquiry which counsel are to answer is, what, if any, testimony is admissible in this case; and, for the purpose of ascertaining this, it is well to learn precisely what this case is, and what is the purpose of the testimony proposed. There are some facts of which this tribunal can take judicial notice. One is the laws of the State of Florida. What are they in reference to this subject, and what was done in pursuance of them, and what is proposed to be done by testimony—as it is called—for the purpose of overthrowing what was done in pursuance of the laws of that State? In the first place, its statute by a clause, a part of which I will take the liberty of reading, for the creation of an ultimate Returning Board, having capacity to certify the number of votes cast for electors, and who were elected; and, if that Board performed its duty, however mistaken, however crowded with error, however, if you please, tainted by fraud, if that Board discharged the duty cast upon it by law, and did ascertain and did declare how many votes for particular sets of electors were cast, and did certify and declare who were the persons elected electors, that ends all inquiry here, assuming that you may go behind the Governor's certificate, unless, indeed, you may retreat behind the action of the Returning Board, the final tribunal for that purpose created by the laws of the State, and ascertain whether it did or did not, according to your judgment, faithfully return the votes cast, and faithfully declare who were the persons elected. I read as to the constitution of the Returning Board, may it please this tribunal, from the fourth section of the act of 1872, which will be found on page 2 of the report made by Mr. Sargent of the Senate. It provides that:

"On the thirty-fifth day after the holding of any general or special election for any State officer, member of the Legislature, or Representative in Congress,

or sooner, if the returns shall have been received from the several counties wherein elections shall have been held, the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and the Comptroller of Public Accounts, or any two of them, together with any other member of the cabinet who may be designated by them, shall meet at the office of the Secretary of State, pursuant to notice to be given by the Secretary of State, and form a board of State canvassers, and proceed to canvass the returns of said election"—Will your honors mark the language—"and determine and declare who shall have been elected to any such office, or as such member, as shown by such returns. If any such returns shall be shown, or shall appear to be so irregular, false, or fraudulent, that the Board shall be unable to determine the true vote for any such officer or member, they shall so certify, and shall not include such return in their determination and declaration."

There was committed to this Board by that statute a capacity to determine and decide—finally and conclusively—how many lawful votes were cast, and who were elected electors. A majority of that Board were authorized to perform that duty; and it appears here, before this tribunal, that in the discharge of that duty, a majority of its members—omitting the Attorney-General—did, in the exercise of the discretion thus confided to them, certify and declare that the Hayes electors, so called, were duly elected by the lawful voters of that State. If we go behind that finding we disregard the determination of a tribunal which the State of Florida has declared by her Legislature to be empowered to determine what persons she has constituted to declare her will in the electoral college; for it is her will as a sovereign State—wise or foolish—which is to be thus expressed. Now, it seems to me that if this Commission shall go behind the finding of that Board it will go behind it upon the theory that it may exercise its will, irrespective of judicial power, upon some theory that it has the capacity of both Houses or of either House to do as it pleases, not in subjection to the Constitution of the country, but in obedience to an unlicensed will and purpose; and I expect, as my brother Black did, a conclusion which will rescue this tribunal from falling into so fatal an error as that of undertaking to interfere with the final declaration of the tribunal which the Legislature of a State has declared shall finally, and at last certify, who may deposit the expression of its will in the national ballot-box, as it has been called. I suppose it will not be denied—I presume no one will deny—that a State of this Union, by its Legislature may, in any mode it pleases, declare who shall be its instrument for selecting electors. I suppose that, if the State of Florida had declared that one of its Sheriffs should select the electors, that would be final when done. Peradventure some theorist, upon the notion that you should go to the people as the source of power to elect Judges as well as all other officers, might say such a mode of selection and appointment would hardly be in harmony with republican institutions; but I think he who would venture to go behind the expressed will of the State as to the method in which the electors should be appointed would find himself engaged in an effort to invade its sovereignty and interfere with the supremacy of a State. I am perfectly aware that, if this tribunal were empowered to appoint committees by which it could through them proceed to different States, and irrespective of the rules of evidence or law, gather together testimony, and then if it had the capacity

upon that to do as it should please, it might go behind and upset any final lawful declaration of any Returning Board in any State in the country. But Congress, while it conferred in the shape of an unknown quantity a jurisdiction upon this tribunal—declaring it should possess the powers, *if any*, possessed by the two Houses, or either, for the purpose of performing the duty of counting the vote—took care not to permit it to found its conclusion upon testimony inadmissible in a court of justice. The distinction between the uncertainty of language which conferred jurisdiction and the certainty and precision of language which conferred power to receive testimony is marked and apparent and I will, with your honors' permission, refer to it.

"All such certificates, votes, and papers so objected to, and all papers accompanying the same, together with such objections, shall be forthwith submitted to said Commission, which shall proceed to consider the same with the same powers, if any, now possessed for that purpose by the two Houses acting separately or together, and by a majority of votes, decide whether any, and what votes from such State are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and how many and what persons were duly appointed electors in such State, and may therein take into view such petitions, depositions, and other papers, if any; as shall, by the Constitution and now existing law, be competent and pertinent in such consideration."

"Competent and pertinent" in view of what? In view of the action of Congress through its committees? I mean no disrespect when I say that such mode permits the breath of calumny to be blown in a way which, thank God, courts of justice take care to prevent; and your honors being endowed with power to hear depositions, papers, and petitions, competent and pertinent within the meaning of the Constitution and existing laws—it being not expressed precisely what they are—will look at those rules of law which guide in administering justice upon the bench, and will determine what are the depositions and papers which you may thus receive. Turning over the pages of the law, you find, printed in characters unmistakable, your utter incapacity to receive other proof than that which the common law has sanctified by usage and through the lips of its judges as fit to be employed to affect the rights of men, to say nothing of the rights of States and nations. Here we have a tribunal of special and limited jurisdiction, incapable of moving out of the narrow orbit in which it is placed, proceeding for a particular purpose, liable in the language of the act, theoretically but not practically, to have its decision overturned by a concurrent order of the two Houses acting finally, and therefore a tribunal thus created exerts no powers not specially conferred, and can receive no testimony not in harmony with principles of law long since settled. Then, may it please your honors, your jurisdiction is to count the electoral votes; your power is in counting to resort to such proof, if any, as the Constitution and laws permit. You are dealing with a delicate subject when the question of jurisdiction is reached. You are dealing with the supremacy of a State when you undertake to touch its final tribunal for the purpose of overhauling and upsetting its action. Now I have in a general way, perhaps very imperfectly, presented my view of the jurisdiction and the power and the purpose of this tribunal. I propose to say a very few words in addition. I have said that

the purpose of the testimony offered is to go behind, not merely the Governor's certificate—for that undoubtedly, upon questions of forgery, upon questions of mistake, upon many questions this tribunal can deal with—but, designing to get behind that, the purpose is to get behind the action of that tribunal which the State has set up, and to cancel its finding, or else the testimony offered is senseless and worthless. What is specially offered? To maintain the right to have the votes counted for Mr. Tilden, we have before us the certificate of the Attorney-General of Florida, who dissented from the majority of the Returning Board, stating in that certificate—with frankness, as he does—that there is no method of authenticating their title beyond his mere certificate, by obtaining the certificate of the Governor, because it would be in violation of the laws of Florida for him to certify to the election of electors who had been returned as such by but a minority of the Board empowered to perform that duty. What next do we find? We find a statute of the State of Florida thrust upon us, passed on the 17th of January—long after these electors had voted, authorizing a new canvass—of what? In harmony with the authority to canvass previously authorized? No, but a canvass of the votes—precisely indicating them—then in the office of the Secretary of State; and we find under that act a Board of Canvassers meeting; a canvass made and certified, stating the Tilden electors to have been found by that Board on the 25th of January, to have been elected in the November previous. That is the authority for going behind the certification of the electors by the lawful Returning Board. Coupled with this is a proceeding by *quo warranto*, ultimating in a judgment on the 25th of January, declaring that these persons who performed all their duties on the 6th of December were not then electors, but that all their acts were illegal and invalid; and the learned gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Tucker) who yesterday addressed this tribunal, said that decision swept away all prior acts of these officers *de facto*; but for this he gave us no authority. My memory immediately carried me to case after case in which it had been held that where an officer *de facto* is ousted by such a proceeding, all his prior acts are necessarily considered as valid and binding. Society could not exist without the application of such a rule. Judges go upon the bench, property passes under their decrees, men are hung by their judgments, and finally some one after a litigation of years obtains possession of the office. Is the virtue of that decree to sweep away the past, restore to life, yield back property? No. So here the act of the electors lawfully appointed, declared to be such in the mode prescribed by the Legislature of Florida, doing what they were commanded to perform, is valid and irreversible. Not content with this effort to succeed by *quo warranto* through the aid of an active and willing court, or with the finding of the new Returning Board, the Legislature passed another act declaring the canvass of the latter Board valid and binding, and the Tilden electors by it declared elected to be duly qualified electors of the State. These judicial and statutory contrivances are unavailing and cannot disturb the electoral votes duly cast. The alleged fault of the lawful Returning Board was not fraud—at which my friends are so shocked—but mistake. After electors are thus appointed lawfully, but possibly by a mistaken view of the law by the Board declaring their election, its conclusion must for ever stand. The electors, who by virtue of such an appointment, have cast their



votes, are not to allow the day prescribed by Federal law to cast the vote of the State to pass, and the vote of the State to be lost, upon the theory that possibly their work may be undone by subsequent judicial action, or *ex post facto* legislation. It seems to me, may it please your honors, in view of the jurisdiction and capacity of this tribunal, in view of its powers to take testimony, in view of the purpose of introducing this testimony, which I have undertaken to state, that the application to introduce testimony should be overruled."

The speech on the Louisiana case was as follows:

"Mr. STOUGHTON. Mr. President and gentlemen, I have heard in the course of to-day some objections made which I think may well be disposed of first and briefly. We are somewhat surprised to hear it objected that the certificate of Governor Kellogg is inoperative for the purpose of certifying to this tribunal the electoral vote. I think it will be remembered that when the vote of Connecticut was counted, her Governor, Ingersoll, was an elector at large. I think his certificate was received without objection. Such objections are hardly suitable to the dignity of the occasion. It has been objected this morning, and argued with much zeal, that Governor Kellogg is not the Governor of Louisiana. It has been said that Louisiana is governed by a military despotism, by which I suppose is meant that military force which, on application sent by Governor Kellogg to the President, he ordered to Louisiana, for the purpose of suppressing insurrection. I think the learned counsel was right in saying that without such aid the government of which Governor Kellogg is the head, would have been overturned; but is the gentleman aware that the very fact that Governor Kellogg made such an application, the very fact that it was granted, is decisive evidence here that he was, until his term expired, Governor of the State of Louisiana? Need I tell the learned counsel that? I beg leave to refer this Commission for one moment to the case of Luther *vs.* Borden, where this question was decided, and where it was held that the very fact that the President of the United States had recognized the then Governor and government of Rhode Island, although he had not sent a military force for the purpose of suppressing the Dorr insurrection, was evidence conclusive of who was the Governor of that State and what was its government. Has my learned friend forgotten that case?"

Mr. TRUMBELL. Did the court say that was conclusive?"

Mr. STOUGHTON. I mean to say conclusive until the Congress of the United States in its capacity as such should determine otherwise.

Mr. TRUMBELL. Could not either House contradict it?"

Mr. STOUGHTON. No. I am amazed at some of the doctrines which I have heard announced here, and this is one of them, and I pass from it, for this tribunal is entirely familiar with the doctrine decided in the case referred to, binding upon every department of the Government, decided by a court—perhaps the counsel did not entertain the same opinion of it then that he does now—presided over by a judge eminent for his learning and for his integrity, and I may add for the greatness of his abilities, Chief-Justice Taney. Now let me state briefly and generally what the question is that counsel here are expected to argue. I think I may say it comprehends substantially the whole case; and

yet it comes up upon an offer to do what? It comes up upon an offer to prove by a search and scrutiny of many, if not all, the polls of Louisiana, what in fact was the vote of that State for electors last November. Many other facts are superadded. It comes up upon an offer to prove facts upon which it is insisted that this tribunal may overrule, disregard, go behind the action of the final returning officers of that State and hold for naught their conclusions. They acted under a statute to which I will call the attention of the tribunal for a moment; and in the course of what I shall have to say I shall satisfy this tribunal beyond all question that that Board as constituted had the power delegated to it by the State of Louisiana, as a little patience, a little intelligence will demonstrate, to determine the number of votes cast for electors, and power to certify finally, so far as the authority of that State is concerned, who they were. Confusion rather than clearness has resulted relative to these statutes; owing somewhat, I conceive, to their arrangement. I shall take some pains, for the purpose of showing that the Board was a final tribunal empowered by the State to determine who had been chosen electors; to call attention to the different statutes, after a careful examination of which it will be clear that the Board, and that only, and not the Governor of the State, as has been suggested, was the authorized power for the purpose named; and I shall satisfy the Commission, moreover, that the objection raised yesterday by the learned counsel, (Mr. Carpenter) that if there should happen to be a vacancy in the electoral college it must be filled by a popular election, and could not be filled by the electoral college itself, has no foundation whatever. It seems to me that the decision of this tribunal in the Florida case determines the entire question here raised as to the right to go behind the Returning Board; and I beg leave, in order that we may move with chart in hand, to read what this tribunal did in that case decide and determine:

"The ground of this decision, stated briefly, as required by said act, is as follows: That it is not competent under the Constitution and the law, as it existed at the date of the passage of said act, to go into evidence *abundant* on the papers opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two Houses, to prove that other persons than those regularly certified to by the Governor of the State of Florida, in and according to the determination and declaration of their appointment by the Board of State Canvassers of said State prior to the time required for the performance of their duties, had been appointed electors, or by counter-proof to show that they had not, and that all proceedings of the courts or acts of the Legislature, or of the Executive of Florida, subsequent to the casting of the votes of the electors on the prescribed day are inadmissible for any such purpose."

I am unable to perceive from that determination that any question, much less the main question here directed to be argued, is open for argument. The manifest justice of that conclusion, if support can be obtained from such a source—I speak with great respect—is to be found in the report of the committee of the Senate of the United States, of which the learned counsel, Mr. Trumbull, was a member, from the portion of which report that I shall read he not only did not dissent, but by expressly dissenting from other portions he did assent to this; so that we have, before his conversion to a different doctrine, his adhesion to

the opinion announced by this Commission, and that conclusion thus stated is as follows:

"The committee are of the opinion that neither the Senate of the United States, nor both Houses jointly, have the power under the Constitution to canvass the returns of an election and count the votes to determine who have been elected presidential electors, but that the mode and manner of choosing electors are left exclusively to the States. And if by the law of the State they are to be elected by the people, the method of counting the vote and ascertaining the result can only be regulated by the law of the State. Whether it is competent for the two Houses, under the twenty-second joint rule, (in regard to the constitutionality of which the committee here give no opinion), to go behind the certificate of the Governor of the State, to inquire whether the votes for electors have ever been counted by the legal Returning Board created by the law of the State, or whether, in making such count, the Board had before them the official returns, the committee offer no objections, but present only a statement of the facts as they understand them."

So careful was that committee that it doubted its power to go far enough behind the certificate of the Governor to learn whether the votes for electors had been counted by the proper Returning Board. To go so far we here make no objection; but when the purpose is to go further, to violate the rule laid down by this Commission, to violate the principle asserted in this report, to violate the fundamental law of the Union, the Federal Constitution, which provides that electors shall be appointed in such manner as the Legislature of the State may direct; when this tribunal is asked to go thus far and by inquiry ascertain not only what occurred at every poll throughout the State of Louisiana, but to purge the polls, and not merely to do that, but to ascertain for the purpose of enforcing the law of Louisiana whether violence and outrage and intimidation have been in fact perpetrated, and bring on a trial of the entire case involving every parish and every poll of Louisiana within the circumference of Federal jurisdiction, I say the objection to such testimony, to such a course, instead of being technical, becomes substantial in the last degree, and is asserted, not on behalf of ten thousand, (for whom my learned brother Carpenter said he appeared), but on behalf of forty odd millions of people, every one deeply interested to preserve the independence of the State from the aggressions of Congress and the Federal power. What is the theory on which this power is supposed to rest? We are referred to the bill organizing this Commission, which has been read as though the tribunal had been appointed to ascertain what electors were duly appointed—not in the sense of the Constitution; but in another and aggressive sense—as though this tribunal had been appointed to explore and ascertain, step by step, from the time the first voter presented himself at the ballot box until the time when the election was over, what had been its course and what had been the votes, how many and for whom. The law under which this Commission was created is an extraordinary exhibition of subtlety and of care. It had a subject to deal with not easy of solution. We know all the surrounding circumstances; we know the causes which led to the framing of this bill; and we know why its language was couched so inexpressively of power delegated here. We know that conflicting opinions were to be harmonized not by uniting upon lan-

guage which had meaning, but by using that which for certain purposes conveyed none—I mean none as the expression of an opinion of Congress. And to this tribunal was delegated the powers to do what? To exercise such powers, if any, as the two Houses or either of them had. For what purpose? For the purpose of counting the electoral votes. Now, will the tribunal permit me, little entitled as I am to attempt to instruct any one, much less a member of this body, to suggest that there has been a great confusion of ideas presented upon this subject. My learned brother, Mr. Carpenter, yesterday said this tribunal had no judicial power; I suppose he was right; it had no legislative power; I suppose he was right; but had a parliamentary authority to investigate and take testimony by any means it pleased. What is a parliamentary power? It is the power of parliament. And what is the power of parliament? To legislate. And what is the purpose of taking testimony? It is that legislative bodies may be better informed as to how they should legislate upon all subjects; and when a legislative body takes testimony it takes it to inform itself, and hence its mode of taking testimony is loose, confined by no rule, guarded by no objection, often overturning the safeguards, if not of society, certainly of reputation—carefully protected always in courts of justice. So, with a wide, unlicensed discretion, and as wide, unlicensed power, it takes testimony where and when it pleases; but, if it discharges only its duties as a legislative body, always for the purpose of legislation only, unless for one other purpose, and that is to inquire into the qualifications of its own members, in accordance with that clause in the Constitution which permits that 'each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members,' a very familiar clause. But is each House judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of presidential electors? Has either House that power? Are not the learned counsel here seeking to induce this body to exercise exactly that power? Is there any question that they are? I ask every gentleman upon this Commission, are you not seeking by this course, if you concur in the views of the counsel, to ascertain by inquiry and testimony whether these electors have been properly elected, returned and qualified? Let every man pause who undertakes to advance toward that result. I repeat, no member of the Commission can discriminate, assuming the evidence offered to be competent, between the power of the House to investigate as to the election, return, and qualification of its members, and the power here asserted. Again, what happens if this testimony shall be admitted? Is it to be assumed that it will not be controverted by counter-proof? Certainly not. Then you are to undertake to execute the laws of Louisiana by determining as matter of fact whether there has been intimidation, violence, armed disturbance, and therefore whether this Board has properly performed its duty? Is that a function which can be exercised by this tribunal? It must be if you enter upon the inquiry suggested. Is it not as well to leave that administration of State laws to the States? The power to count transferred to this tribunal is the power of the two Houses or either of them. That power if it exists is subject to other constitutional provisions; and one is that the electors of the several States are to be appointed in such a manner as the Legislatures thereof may direct. How has the Legislature of Louisiana directed its electors to be ap-



pointed? By a majority of votes lawfully cast. This to be ascertained and the appointment of electors finally determined and declared, by the State officers appointed by its Legislature, such officers having exclusive authority so to do. The national power to count, the power to do what may be needful in counting, is subject to that power of each State to appoint. Where does that power of appointment by the State end? Where does the power to count begin? Does the power of the State end until it fully reaches the appointment by the final authority delegated by the State as the appointing power? The State of Louisiana has but one mode of expressing its will upon this subject; that is, by the Returning Board. It may not have been the best way; but it is its mode of expressing its will, and cannot be here overthrown. I am glad to have my argument on this point confirmed by an eminent jurist and honest judge, and I was about to say a spotless politician, but perhaps that would be going too far, though I think not. I allude to a letter written by the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, who says:

*"I have always expressed the opinion that the authentication of the election of presidential electors, according to the laws of each State, is final and conclusive, and that there exists no power to go behind them."*

This opinion thus concurs with this tribunal and with the eminent gentlemen who made the report in the Senate in 1873.

Mr. Commissioner MORTON. I would inquire of the counsel when that was written?

Mr. STOUGHTON. It appears to have been dated on the 10th of February, 1877.

Mr. Commissioner BAYARD. A letter by Judge Church?

Mr. STOUGHTON. It purports to be signed by him, and doubtless was written as a more correct expression of his opinion than was given by an interviewer, that class of gentlemen not being always absolutely accurate although I believe very generally so.

Mr. Commissioner ABBOTT. Do you understand that to express the opinion that it cannot be shown that fraud, that corruption, that bribery existed in obtaining that authentication? I do not so understand it.

Mr. STOUGHTON. I understand it in this way, and there is no difficulty in understanding it if one will only place his mind toward the subject and in the right road: The State having power to appoint is responsible for its tribunals and they are responsible to it; but the circumference of the power of Congress is limited, and that of the power to count very much circumscribed, being neither judicial, as gentlemen say, nor legislative, although legislative powers are claimed for the purpose of taking testimony, and the broadest judicial powers in the nature of a *quo warranto* for the purpose of going behind the final returns of the Returning Board. The State corrects the frauds of its officers. It does not appeal to Congress, and Congress will best perform its duty by discharging it within its authority, leaving those occasional frauds which are sometimes assumed and sometimes offered to be proven, to be taken care of by the tribunals having jurisdiction over them. I think some of my learned friends within the hearing of my voice, who have been much engaged in contested suits, have had their trials somewhat added to by being compelled to object to testimony offered in presence of a jury (and the American people are the jury to-day) to prove frauds of the most infamous

character, when peradventure the practice and performance would not come up to the proclamation! But it is the duty of counsel to make objection to the introduction of testimony beyond the function of the tribunal he is before, to receive; and we make it here. And now I proceed to look at some of the questions in this case, assuming that this was a lawful and final Returning Board of the State of Louisiana, having the final powers attributed to it, not merely by this body in the decision in the Florida case, not merely in the Senate by the report which I have read, not merely by the aid of the opinion contained in the letter of the learned Chief Justice of New York, but having also the sanction of the highest courts of the State of Louisiana. I believe that if there is one principle settled in our jurisprudence, it is that on a question of local law, on the powers of a tribunal of a local character within a State, the highest judicial tribunal of the State acting seasonably is a final authority. That is pretty well settled. I therefore cite the decision of the highest court of Louisiana on the subject of the powers of the Returning Board, not in one case only, but in several; in 25 Louisiana Annual Reports for 1873, page 268, declaring the legality of the Lynch Returning Board, which did not have before it in 1872 the electoral or other returns, but undertook to canvass and did canvass the vote in favor of the Grant electors without having the returns before it. It was therefore said, if I am not mistaken, by the committee of Congress, that inasmuch as the right Board did not have the returns, and therefore had not the material for action, and the wrong Board did have the returns, they could not count the votes of either set of electors. The court in Louisiana in the case to which I have referred declares:

*"No statute conferring upon the courts the power to try cases of contested elections or title to office authorizes them to revise the action of the Returning Board. If we were to assume that prerogative we should have to go still further, and revise the returns of the supervisors of elections, examine the right of voters to vote, and, in short, the courts would become in regard to such cases mere offices for counting, compiling, and reporting election returns. The Legislature has seen proper to lodge the power to decide who has or has not been elected in the Returning Board. It might have conferred that power upon the courts, but it did not. Whether the law be good or bad, it is our duty to obey its provisions, and not to legislate. \* \* Having no power to revise the action of the Board of returning officers, we have nothing to do with the reasons or grounds upon which they arrived at their conclusions."*

There are one or two other cases in this same book to the same effect; and when it was sought under the so-called intrusion act to eject a person who had been returned and commissioned by the force of this Returning Board, the court held that the commission was conclusive, and that the court could not go behind it. There was no judicial power resting in the court to go behind it except as conferred specially by legislative authority. Some courts have given very good reasons for thus maintaining the inviolability of the highest and final Returning Board of a State, and I beg leave here to introduce two or three such decisions.

Mr. Commissioner THURMAN. What is the name of the case you just read from?

Mr. STOUGHTON. I beg pardon for not mentioning

it. It was the case of *Bonner vs. Lynch*, and I read from page 268. It was decided in 1873, and it passed upon the power of the Returning Board organized under the act of 1870, repealed by the act of 1872, the only difference between the two acts being in this, that the act of 1872 now in force requires that the returning officers shall be appointed by the Senate, while the act of 1870 designates the persons to act as the Board as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, I think, and two persons, naming them. That, I believe, is the only substantial difference between the two; and therefore when the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana held that it had no power to review or reverse or revise the action of the Returning Board then existing, it said the same thing as to the Returning Board now existing, and this tribunal will not disregard the highest judicial authority of a State upon a purely local question.

Mr. Commissioner GARFIELD. Were the duties of that Board substantially the same as the duties of this?

Mr. STOUGHTON. Precisely, almost. There is hardly the variation of a line. That act was transcribed for the purpose of making it the act of 1872. Now, I refer to 47 Illinois, 169, where a statute had expressly authorized a Circuit Court consisting of a single Judge to pass upon a contested election case on appeal from Justices, and the Constitution giving judicial power to the Supreme Court of the State conferred it in certain cases, "and in all other cases;" and when the Supreme Court on appeal in this case was asked to revise the decision of the Circuit Court, it said:

"This is not a case within the meaning of the Constitution, but a statutory proceeding to recanvass votes cast at an election, in which illegal votes may be rejected and legal votes may be counted and the result ascertained, and that result is not a judgment. It is neither a suit at law nor in chancery."

Why have sensible courts adopted views like that? For the purpose of keeping these inflammatory cases as far as possible outside of the reach of judicial authority. As was well said in a Kentucky case which I will refer to, courts of justice have always held in dealing with these questions, that unless the legislative power expressly delegates authority to do it, courts have no power to touch election contests. But yet here, under a power to count electoral votes, this tribunal is expected to count the popular votes given for the electors, and to purge the polls from the beginning to the end of the election, upon the theory that it has the power by implication and by a stretch, an enforced stretch, an outrage upon language, which courts of justice take care never to commit. I refer now to 51 Illinois, 177, where the Court said that—

"The proceeding was purely statutory; that without the aid of an act of the Legislature the contest could not have been brought to the Circuit Court, and that jurisdiction can be exercised only subject to the limitations of the act."

And then in the Kentucky case, 1 Metcalfe's Kentucky Reports, 538, the court say:

"This was a Board to determine questions upon an election. A Board is to be constituted to examine the poll-books and issue certificates of election. Another is to be organized in the case of contested elections for determining contests between claimants. Upon this the law devolves the duty and confers the power of deciding who is entitled to the office. The courts have no right to adjudicate upon these questions or to

decide such contests. Decisions of the contesting Board are final and conclusive; and this is so to accomplish a two-fold purpose; a speedy and summary mode of deciding cases of contested elections, and determining finally and conclusively which one of the claimants is entitled; and another equally important was to withdraw these contests from the jurisdiction of courts, and as was said in *Newcombe vs. Kirkley*, (13 B. Monroe, 517,) to prevent the ordinary tribunals of justice from being harassed and, indeed, overwhelmed with the investigation and involved in the excitements to which these cases may be expected to give rise."

If there ever was an illustration of the solidity and policy of such a view it is to be found here before us where this great tribunal is asked to go into an inquiry, endless in detail, harassing by its very nature, involving the examination of hundreds of witnesses, and leading to that excitement, to be tenfold increased by such a performance, which we already perceive gathering about this tribunal. Here we have offers of testimony inflamed to the last degree by their mode of statement, involving inquiries of the most extraordinary and painful character, leading to answers, leading to testimony in reply, leading to testimony in justification of the Returning Board, endless, difficult of procurement; and all for what? To enable this tribunal to violate the supremacy of the State, to determine how many votes were cast in the State of Louisiana for electors; and all that the public may be satisfied that we have here a tribunal anxious to calm and allay excitement and prevent, as the learned counsel who opened the case yesterday [Mr. Carpenter] said, a judicial proceeding to vex the nation for years, that it may thereby be determined who is elected President. I have heard more than one threat couched under shields of language so that it might not quite reach in plain terms its destination, but I have understood those threats, and they are unworthy of the circumstances under which this tribunal was formed, and equally unworthy of those who want its justice and its decision. Now, may it please your honors, I desire to say a few words on the subject of these statutes. My learned brother [Mr. Carpenter] yesterday insisted that this Returning Board, as it has been called, had no power under the laws of Louisiana to ascertain the votes cast for electors or who had been elected. He said if that power existed anywhere, it existed in the Governor of the State under the act of 1868, incorporated afterward into the revised laws of the State of Louisiana, and that proposition was presented as though the laws of Louisiana had at one time discriminated between the officer or tribunal to count votes for electors and the officer or tribunal authorized to count votes for other State officers. That is a misconception of that law, and I call attention to what the statute law on that subject is. But if it were not, if the Governor had the power under the section referred to to count the vote, this tribunal would be bound under the certificate to consider that power as having been properly exercised, the Governor having certified that—

"Pursuant to the laws of the United States, at a general election held in accordance with law, the following-named persons were duly chosen and appointed electors."

If, therefore, there was only that clause, this certificate would be ample evidence of the election of these electors. That section is:

"Immediately after the receipt of a return from

each parish, or on the fourth Monday of November, if the returns should not sooner arrive, the Governor, in the presence of the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General, a District Judge of the district in which the seat of government may be established, or any two of them, shall examine the returns and ascertain therefrom the persons who have been duly elected electors."

All who have examined the statute with care know that that provision has been repealed, and I will show, in an orderly way I trust, under what circumstances it was repealed, and will also show that instead of that section isolated and making a distinction between the officer authorized to count the votes for electors and those authorized to count the votes for other officers, it was a part of the scheme of the act of 1868, by which the Governor, in conjunction with the District Judge of the parish, counted the votes, the Governor counting, subject in certain cases to a prior determination of the District Judge as to whether there had not been violence, tumult, intimidation, &c., sufficient to justify the throwing out of the polls, and, if the District Judge came to that conclusion, the Governor being inhibited by the statute from counting the vote. The Governor on receiving the Judge's decision, if it was to reject the poll or any number of polls, was authorized to do so and count the remainder; but he could not count the contested parish as having voted until after receiving the decision of the District Judge. That was the scheme of 1868, never really to any extent put into practice; a scheme of a Returning Board very imperfect, quite inadequate, and still a part of a general scheme in which the Governor participated, not merely by ascertaining the votes for electors, but by ascertaining and certifying as to all votes. Another objection was raised, and I will dispose of that before proceeding further. That other objection made by the learned counsel, Mr. Carpenter, and very much relied upon, was this: That if a vacancy should occur in the electoral college he did not care how this tribunal determined the question as to which statute was in force, and of which he still had enough left for his purpose, he could still cast out two electoral votes, which seemed to be somewhat strange; his purpose being, as he told us at the outset, to appear not for Mr. Tilden, whose future supremacy he deplored, as one of the great disasters that might befall this country, but for the ten thousand persons who had been deprived of their votes in Louisiana. But he said that a rejection by this tribunal of two electoral votes would answer his purpose, which seemed to have been to bring upon us the calamity he so much deplored. I think he will be disappointed. Let us look at this objection. Assuming, as the learned counsel assumed, for the purpose of inquiring into this objection, that the act of 1872 is in force, let us learn whether vacancies in the electoral college are to be filled by a popular election. He referred us as authority for that to section 24, page 104 of the covered book.

"That all elections to be held in this State to fill any vacancies shall be conducted and managed, and returns thereof shall be made, in the same manner as is provided for general elections."

Now, says the learned counsel, that covers the case of an election to fill a vacancy in the electoral college. But the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they give their votes, "which day shall be the same throughout

the United States." By an act of Congress, section 133 of the revised statutes, each State is authorized to provide by law for the filling of any vacancy which may occur in its college of electors when such college meets to give its electoral vote. Then the Louisiana law provides—

"If any one or more of the electors chosen by the people shall fall from any cause whatever to attend at the appointed place at the hour of four p. m. of the day prescribed for their meeting, it shall be the duty of the other electors immediately to proceed by ballot to supply such vacancy or vacancies."

Mr. Commissioner HUNTON. But is not that the law of 1868?

Mr. STOUGHTON. It is a law passed in 1868, an old law.

Mr. Commissioner HUNTON. Did not the act of 1872 repeal that?

Mr. STOUGHTON. O, no; it did not touch it.

Mr. Commissioner HUNTON. This was also in the act of 1870, the revised statutes.

Mr. STOUGHTON. It does not touch this at all. It would be an absurdity to hold that the express purpose in the Constitution carried out by Federal legislation, supplemented by State legislation, could be defeated by giving a violent construction to the clause, section 24, when it has abundance to feed upon in the sections that I will refer to in one moment. Look at the vacancies provided for in section 24, to be found in sections 28, 30, and 31.

Mr. Commissioner HUNTON. The section that I referred to as repealing the section you have mentioned will be found in section 71 of the act of 1872. It says that "all other acts on the subject of election law be, and the same are hereby, repealed."

Mr. STOUGHTON. Yes, that means all other acts on the subject of election laws, for the purpose of carrying on the machinery of legislation within the State.

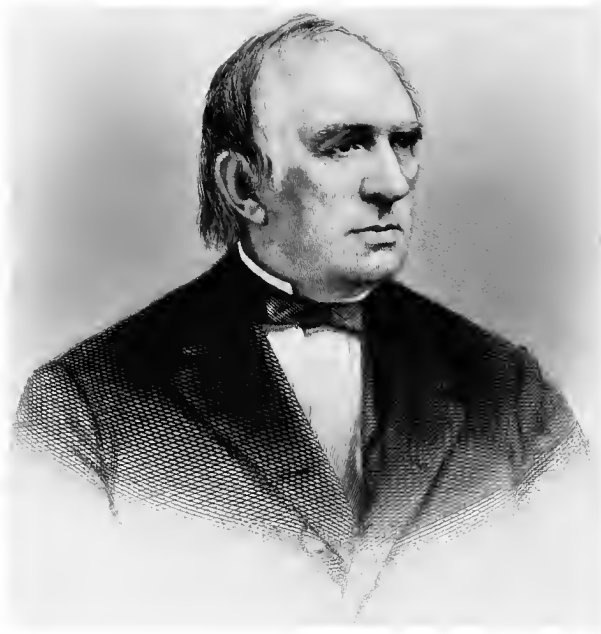
Mr. Commissioner HOAR. Mr. Stoughton, I do not wish to interfere with the course of your argument, but I will venture to ask you if you think it is worth while to spend much time in the endeavor to satisfy the Commission that section 24 refers to vacancies to be filled by popular election, and can refer to nothing else?

Mr. STOUGHTON. I do not propose to spend a moment only to refer to the three sections which are referred to by section 24, and which relate to vacancies which may occur, and those three sections you will find to be sections 28, 30, and 31, on page 106 of the covered book. In the revised statutes of the State which were adopted on the 14th of March, 1870, will be found the act of 1868, originally passed in that year, containing the scheme that I have mentioned, and the scheme under which the Governor was to count the electoral vote, as he was in substance all other votes. That act of 1868 in entering into the revised statutes was very much divided in space; the section authorizing the District Judge to act being found at page 274, section 1386. Upon a statement made by a Commissioner he was to make a duplicate, transmit one to the Judge and one to the Governor. If the Governor thought the statement of riot and tumult was of such a character that the vote ought to be thrown out, he directed the District Judge to investigate it. During the investigation the Governor was prohibited from counting the vote of that poll or parish. When the District Judge decided, he certified his decision to the

Governor; the Governor could then proceed to count, and he did; but he acted always in subjection to the mandate of the statute, which was that he must not count until the decision of the district court should be presented; that is he must not count that parish. That was found to be inefficient and the act of 1870 was passed. It was passed on the 16th of March, 1870. A question is raised that inasmuch as the act of 1870 incorporated in the revised statutes, was not to go into operation until the 1st of April, that might by its own operation repeal or stand in place of the act adopted on the 16th of March to go into operation immediately. The answer is this: The act of the 14th of March repealed all prior acts on the subject of these election laws providing for elections within the State and the mode of returning votes, but repealed nothing else. It did not repeal those clauses of the act which had always stood in substance authorizing the election of electors, only changing the mode by which their election should be ascertained after the vote of the State had been cast. Then the act of 1872 was passed, I think approved on the 20th of November, 1872, and that provided for the present Returning Board, adopting substantially the prior act of 1870, adopting it in all respects with the exception of the composition of the Returning Board. I have not troubled the Commission as fully as I had marked upon my notes with the different sections of these laws. I only desire to say that it will appear by looking at page 101 of the covered book that the act of 1872 provided in a general way for the election of electors, and the Returning Board having been abolished and with it the functions of the Governor for the purpose of counting the votes, the Returning Board provided for by the act of 1872, took their place, the act of 1872 declaring in terms that "five persons to be elected by the Senate from all political parties, shall be the returning officers for all elections of the State, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum, and have power to make the returns of all elections." And then we have at the close of the act that it "shall take effect from and after its passage, and that all others on the subject of election laws be, and the same are hereby, repealed." Will any one seriously contend that the operation of that was to blot out from the statute-book the power to elect electors when their election was provided for in a previous part of the act in a general way? Will any one pretend that section 24, which has ample means to give effect to it in other sections of the act, was intended to declare that that needful authority given to the college of electors to elect on the day they assemble, if need be, was blotted out, and that the State must lose its electoral vote because it could not possibly then go through on that day with another election? Such objections are sometimes made somewhere; they have never been made here before; and I think are entitled to but very little force. It has been said that this Board to be appointed by the Senate should consist of five persons. Originally that number were appointed. Having ceased to be five and having become four only by the resignation of one, it is said it had no power to act by means of these four. The gentlemen who urged the objection say that although it had no power to act, there being but four, if there were five it could act by three alone, "a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum and have power to make returns of all elections." Is it to be said that with the power expressly conferred upon three to act alone, they could only act alone when there were five

and could not when there were four? Then it is said that the political complexion of this Board was not of the right color; there should have been a Democratic infusion; and there has been read an application for the admission of a Democratic member. I suppose, upon that theory, if after the election of these five, two being Democrats and three Depublicans, the two Democrats (not an improbable supposition) should have changed their faith, the Board would cease to exist by that operation! This clause is directory merely. The failure to observe it in no manner interferes with the capacity or jurisdiction of the Board. I suppose that it is entirely proper and respectful to this tribunal to argue the leading questions involved here without assailing the reputation of any one, and I shall follow no example of that kind. I have heard the members of this Board stigmatized by the speech of counsel in a way I have been somewhat sorry to hear. Personally they are unknown here, personally they were perhaps unknown to counsel who spoke of them. They are to be respected as officials when acting as such and that determination is to be respected and followed. An example of that kind was set in a very celebrated case where the question arose, in 1792, as to whether George Clinton or Mr. John Jay was elected Governor of the State of New York. There, as the members of this tribunal may remember, there was a clear majority deposited in the ballot-boxes of the State of New York for Mr. Jay. The Sheriff appointed to carry the votes of one county, giving a majority of some four hundred for Mr. Jay, was an officer whose term of office had expired for a few days, no one having been appointed to succeed him. Mr. King, an eminent lawyer, advised that he was a proper messenger to carry the votes, being Sheriff *de facto*. Aaron Burr advised that he was not. The lineal ancestors of the Democratic party of to-day adopted the views of Aaron Burr, threw out the county vote, and defeated Mr. Jay; and inasmuch as the Canvassing Board had final and absolute power to determine who was elected, although an effort was made by the friends of Mr. Jay to induce him to rebel against the decision, to vex the State of New York for years perhaps with the judicial question of who was elected, he declined to do it. Considering that this tribunal had final and absolute power to determine the question, he cheerfully submitted to its exercise; and moreover, he added that no man, no set of men, did wrong who did right under the law, holding to the precept that justice is the law executed, and not that wild and unlicensed thing which we sometimes call justice. It is the law executed, whatever the law may be; and whoever executes the law, if he be empowered by it to do so, is entitled to respect, and if his determination is final, it must stand unresisted. You can no more invade the domain of State jurisdiction than you can direct your Marshal to enter my house and take my property or my person. And he who invites any departure from this respect for loyalty to the law and its officers is not performing his duty as a minister of justice, and he who denounces a Judge who has discharged his duty because it does not suit the prejudice or political views of another, is unworthy to speak his name or to come into his presence. Such was the teaching of Mr. Jay. I have heard it said that the law authorizing what the learned counsel calls the disfranchisement of these voters is unconstitutional. Is it? Will the Commission indulge me for a moment while I refer to the doctrine of one of the ablest, one of the purest, and one of the most dis-





Erastus Comings







tinguished men belonging to the Democratic party at this day? I find this doctrine in a report written by him—I allude to Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky—founded upon authority so solid that nothing can shake the views he presents. If it be unconstitutional to pass laws for the purpose of protecting men from violence and outrage at the polls, then we have been under a delusion for many generations. I refer for this purpose to reports of committees of the House of Representatives, second session, Thirty-sixth Congress, volume 1, 1860-'61. He is considering the question of the effect of intimidation and violence at an election where the sitting member received 10,068 votes and the contestant 2,796; and I allude to it upon the general question that such legislation as we have in Louisiana is right in all States and countries, but especially right in that State where in 1868 a lesson was taught which led to the legislation now before you; a lesson written in blood, as was said by the learned Senator [Mr. Howe] who addressed you yesterday; a lesson taught us by the death by violence, as reported authentically by committees of Congress, of two thousand people, where whole parishes were disfranchised on one side. No horror has been expressed at outrages like that. Great horror is expressed for fraud, perjury; none for violence and murder. While Louisiana was teaching the lesson that led the Legislature to pass this act, the State of New York was teaching a lesson in its chief city which led the Congress of this country to pass the law to take care of elections for members of Congress, because in 1868 25,000 votes were manufactured—we all know it; it is a matter of authentic history—in the city of New York. They were needed to carry the State; they carried it by 10,000 majority. A Governor was elected by them; a President was hoped to be. Sitting over and managing the scene was an individual as chairman of the State Committee whose name I will not mention, and his instruments in the city of New York who actually manufactured the votes that led to the legislation we all know. Such legislation in cases of fraud and violence and murder and outrage had become necessary. In the report of Senator Stevenson it was said "that illegal voting was a trifling wrong—altogether a venial offence—in comparison with the overshadowing outrage of intimidation and violence upon which the burden of his evidence bears."

Mr. Commissioner MORTON. In what case was that report made?

Mr. STOUTENTON. I read from the report made by Mr. Stevenson from the committee on the Henry Winter Davis election case, in which report he cites for his propositions authorities the most eminent we have in common law; and he says:

"Indeed, there is no conflict of authority, nowhere a hint of an opposite doctrine, no intimation of a doubt that elections must be free, or they cease to have any legal validity whatever. \* \* \* The very word *election* implies choice, the declaration of the preference, of those who have the right to make a choice, \* \* \* but if bribery be found to have corrupted the well, if violence prevented access to the poll, or reasonable fear deterred electors from a determined effort to exercise the elective franchise, there is no question made as to the number of votes affected by this bribery, violence, or intimidation."

In Louisiana under the statute it is said that 10,000 votes were thrown out by the Returning Board, and my

learned brother yesterday said he appeared for those here. I will state the problem; I think after what has been said I may state the problem that was solved in Louisiana by those who managed the elections there. In forty parishes there were 6,097 Republican majority. In the remaining seventeen parishes there were 20,323 colored voters registered and 16,253 registered white voters. What do you suppose the problem to be solved was? How to get a majority to overcome the 6,000 Republican majority in the forty parishes. That was the problem. Out of what material? Sixteen thousand white votes registered to 20,000 colored. Was the problem solved? Yes. How? Does any man in this court-room believe that the problem could have been peacefully solved by 12,000 majority with 20,000 colored voters to 16,000 white voters? What became of the 20,000 colored voters in the seventeen parishes? I appear for them, in imitation of my learned friend. Were they disfranchised? How? Again, five of these parishes had 13,244 registered colored voters, 5,134 white. The problem was what? To get a Democratic majority of 4,495 by means of 5,000 white voters to 13,000 colored. Was it solved? Yes. How? Let the record of the five parishes answer. Solved by bloody hands. Talk to me here now about fraud, disfranchisement of voters! There are two sides to this question, and if you sit here to go back and canvass votes, you sit here to administer the laws of Louisiana, and you will administer them by learning who have been disfranchised and what was the lawful vote of that State, in harmony with her laws, and not in harmony with the will of any party. I will not trouble the Commission further except to say, as to the objection made to some of the electors because they held offices under the State Government when elected electors, that I conceive there is here no disqualification whatever. The Constitutional provision inhibiting the holding and the exercise of two offices, refers only to offices under the State Constitution, to offices mentioned in the State Constitution; and on that subject I desire to call attention to a case to be found in 25 Louisiana Annual Reports, page 138. I now leave it to my learned brothers to make such observations upon the questions presented as they may see fit.

In October, 1877, the appointment by the President of Mr. Stoughton as Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, was received with approval by the country. In this selection of a gentleman singularly intelligent in the commercial, political, and economical relations of the United States to the European world, the great interests of the country have been wisely regarded, and the Administration has done itself honor through the character and culture of its representative.

**C**ORNING, HON. ERASTUS, a distinguished citizen of New York, who was largely interested in railroad and other enterprises, and for some years of his life prominent in local, State and National politics, was born at Norwich, Conn., on the 14th of December, 1794, and died at Albany, April 9th, 1872. He came from original Puritan stock, the ancestor of the family

to which he belonged being Samuel Corning—sometimes known as “Ensign Corning”—who was among the very first settlers of Massachusetts, and whose name appears on the records of the town of Beverly, in that State, as early as the year 1641. That this ancestor was a person of ability, means, and good repute, is evident from the frequent mention of his name in the same records at subsequent periods during the century, in connection with the government of the town and church affairs. The father of Erastus Corning was Bliss Corning, a native of Preston, Conn., and a lineal descendant of “Ensign Corning.” He was born in 1763, and served in the Continental army during the latter part of the Revolutionary war, being then still a youth. His services were acknowledged by a pension which was received by him up to the time of his death. He married his townswoman, Miss Lucinda Smith, born May 6, 1765, whose father and two of whose brothers served during several campaigns in the patriot army. After marriage he settled in Norwich, Conn., where the subject of the present sketch—the fourth of a family of eleven children—was born. When Erastus was thirteen years of age, his father removed to Chatham, Columbia County, New York, where he established himself as a farmer. The education of Erastus had been obtained in the common schools of the district where he was reared; his last teacher in the district school in Norwich was Pelatiah Perit, subsequently a member of the firm of Goodhue & Co., New York City, and at the time of his death, which occurred a few years since, President of the Chamber of Commerce. Shortly after his father settled in Chatham, Erastus, whose inclinations led him to mercantile pursuits, secured a clerkship in the hardware and iron store of Hart & Smith, in Troy, his uncle, Benjamin Smith, being a member of the firm. Mr. Smith was a strong Jefferson Democrat and held some important local offices in Troy. Under his influence and guidance the young lad passed the next five years of his life, and acquired many of those sterling business qualities as well as the strong political bias for which he was afterward distinguished. Upon the breaking out of the war of 1812, the firm of Hart & Smith was dissolved, and young Corning entered the employment of Mr. Hart, with whom he remained till 1814, when, seeking a larger field of operations and greater scope for his abilities, he removed to Albany and entered the iron and hardware store of John Spencer & Co. After serving two years as clerk he was admitted to the firm, and in 1824, upon the death of Mr. Spencer, conducted the business for some time on his own account. He remained in the hardware and iron business for nearly half a century, and had during that period several partners. With his first associate, Mr. John T. Norton, he purchased the

rolling mill at Troy known as the Albany Iron Works. At the expiration of four years Mr. Norton retired from the firm; the succeeding partners of Mr. Corning were James Horner, Gilbert C. Davidson, John F. Winslow, and his son Erastus Corning, Jr., who, on the death of his father, succeeded to the business which he still continues. The transactions of the house of Corning & Co. were more extensive than that of any other iron house in the country and were under the supervision of Mr. Corning, although the details were attended to by his partners and clerks. Mr. Corning found a congenial scope for his abilities in a number of important enterprises in different parts of the country. In the early days of railroads he embarked largely in their construction and management, and up to the time of his death was a stockholder and director in a number of the leading lines of the country. He was one of the projectors of the Mohawk and Hudson road, which was completed in 1833. He was also one of the Commissioners for organizing the Utica and Schenectady road, finished three years later, and was President of the Company from the outset until the consolidation in 1854. This consolidation of the roads between Albany and Buffalo, which was the subject of so much adverse criticism at the time, was an absolute business necessity. When the Erie Railroad was completed to Lake Erie, and the Pennsylvania Central had finished its track, it was apparent that the several Companies which now compose the New York Central, and which at that time were running under distinct organizations, could not successfully compete with those great lines unless they were consolidated and operated by one controlling mind. This was accordingly effected, and Mr. Corning remained President of the consolidation, which took the name of New York Central, until 1865, when he resigned the office. Mr. Corning was President of the Company to whom the contract was awarded for the construction of the Ste. Marie Ship Canal, to connect the waters of Lake Superior with the great chain of lakes terminating with Ontario. Associated with him in the enterprise was Mr. J. W. Brooks, then Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, and one of the ablest railroad men in the country. The work, which involved the construction of a canal around the falls of the River St. Mary, was rapidly pushed to a successful completion and proved an important auxiliary to the commerce of the lakes, aiding largely in the development of the Lake Superior region. It was to the ample resources and penetrating mind of Mr. Corning that the early completion of the Michigan Central Railroad was principally due. This road, one of the most important links in the great line of railways that connect the Atlantic with the Pacific, was undertaken by the State of Michigan, but when completed as far as Kalamazoo was brought to a stand-

still through lack of means. At this juncture Mr. Corning, in connection with Mr. D. D. Williamson, of the Farmers' Trust and Loan Company, and his former associate, Mr. J. W. Brooks, took a transfer of the road and completed it through to Lake Michigan without any unnecessary delay. Mr. Corning became a large stockholder in this road and also one of the Directors of the Company. He was also a Director of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, of which he was one of the originators. Mr. Corning's entry into public life was made in the year 1828, when his fellow citizens, appreciating his integrity and ability, elected him a member of the Board of Aldermen, and continued him in this office for four consecutive terms. He was then chosen to the Mayoralty by the Common Council, and for four subsequent terms filled this responsible office, resigning when his party went out of power in local politics. In 1833 he was elected one of the Regents of the University and was subsequently Vice Chancellor of the Board of Regents. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions held at Baltimore in 1848 and 1852, at the latter being President of the New York delegation. In 1841 he was elected a member of the State Senate, and in 1857 was sent to represent his district in the 35th Congress of the United States. During this term he rendered important service as a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs. In 1861 he was again returned to Congress, and was re-elected the following term, thus serving in the 37th and 38th or War Congresses, and, although a life-long Democrat, earnestly supported the war measures of the Republican administration. The intelligent zeal displayed by him in the Union cause during this eventful period was eminently serviceable, and was frequently acknowledged in the warmest and most grateful manner by President Lincoln. Mr. Corning was a delegate from the State of New York to the Peace Convention held in Washington in February, 1861, and acted with Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Guthrie, and other gentlemen in favor of making honorable concessions to the South. Other counsels prevailing, Mr. Corning gave the whole weight of his influence to the task of preserving his imperilled country. While the war was in progress he served on the important Congressional Committee of Ways and Means. The great problem before the country at this epoch, the solution of which devolved upon this committee, was to provide a circulating medium equal to the financial necessities of the country. Mr. Corning's experience in monetary affairs had not only been extensive but intimate. In 1833 he was elected Vice President of the New York State Bank, but retired from this position the following year to accept the presidency of the Albany City Bank, which he retained through life. He was, therefore, well acquainted with

finance, and brought to the deliberations of the Ways and Means Committee a mature judgment and a soundness of views which largely aided in the solution of the difficulties presented. Mr. Corning resigned his seat in the House at the opening of the second session of the 38th Congress, determined to withdraw from public life. He was induced, however, to serve the people in the Constitutional Convention, called for the purpose of framing a new Constitution for the State, his legislative experience and tried wisdom rendering him one of the most valuable members of that body. Mr. Corning was a man of vigorous constitution, indomitable will, and untiring energy. Whatever he undertook he accomplished, not so much by reason of the power conferred by his great wealth as by the manliness of his character, his patient, industrious disposition, and undeviating honesty. His influence was wide-spread, and to his own State and the great Northwest he may be said to have been a benefactor in the truest and largest sense of the word. He began life without extraordinary advantages, and his prosperous career and vast wealth were achieved by his own unaided exertions. He was as noted for his philanthropy and benevolence as for his remarkable success in business.

---

**T**OWNSEND, HOWARD, M.D., late Professor of Materia Medica and Physiology in the Albany Medical College, was born in Albany, on the 22d of November, 1823. His early studies were prosecuted at the Albany Academy and at Poughkeepsie, where he was noted for his thirst for knowledge and the rapidity of his progress. Having completed his preparatory course, he entered Union College, Schenectady, remaining the full term and graduating with honor. In 1845, he entered the Albany Medical College, of which the late Dr. Alden March—the founder—was President and Professor, and after studying two terms in this institution went to Philadelphia, at that time the great medical centre of the United States, to finish his studies and obtain his diploma, as was the custom in those days. He received his degree from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1847, and during the same year sailed for Europe, where he spent several years. While abroad he prosecuted his medical studies with the utmost diligence, availing himself of the rare advantages presented by the hospitals and medical schools of Paris, his perfect acquaintance with the French language aiding him greatly in his labors. Upon returning to his native city, he opened an office in State street, and practised successfully for several years. In 1852, having been appointed Professor in the Albany Medical College, and having a

short time previously accepted an appointment as physician to the Albany Hospital, he abandoned his regular practice, which he never again resumed. On the death of his colleague, Dr. Beck, he was appointed Professor of *Materia Medica* and Physiology in the same institution, and held this chair till his decease. Thoroughly versed in medical science, he succeeded in imparting an interest to whatever subject he discoursed upon, and in awakening an enthusiasm among his pupils which he successfully maintained. His pure character and ennobling influence were also not without marked effect upon the young men who sat under his instruction, and whose love and esteem he won by persistent acts of kindness and consideration. His pecuniary circumstances enabled him to assist the deserving, and many young men struggling with insufficient means to master their profession, were frequently aided by the large-hearted and generous-handed Professor. In 1866, twenty years after his early connection as a student with the Albany Medical College, he requested a diploma from that institution. His request was granted, a diploma, dated back to the period when he was a student, was issued to him, and his name enrolled on the list of graduates. As has been stated, Dr. Townsend, after assuming the duties of a teacher of medical science, quitted regular practice, but was ever ready to afford medical advice and assistance gratuitously, and alleviate the suffering and distress among the poor. He possessed an exalted view of his calling, and sought to be in the truest sense of the word, a Christian physician. In a knowledge of the science of medicine and of general literature, Dr. Townsend had few superiors. He was well versed in the ancient and modern languages, and extended his investigations into almost every department of literature. In his own profession he possessed the broadest culture and devoted much attention to general science. He was, besides, warmly interested in educational matters, and for some time previous to his decease was an active member of the Albany Board of Education, and one of the Publishing Committee of the State Society. For a number of years he was a Trustee of the State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, being appointed to the office by the Governor, who thus expressed, unsolicited, his high estimation of Dr. Townsend's worth. He was also a Trustee of the Boys' Academy at Albany, and at the time of his death Vice President of the Albany Institute. Besides the foregoing, he was a member of the Albany Medical Society, and of several other medical societies as well as of a number of scientific and literary associations. At different times, he filled various official positions, among others that of Surgeon-General of the State. He was active in religious affairs, and connected with several church and benevolent societies.

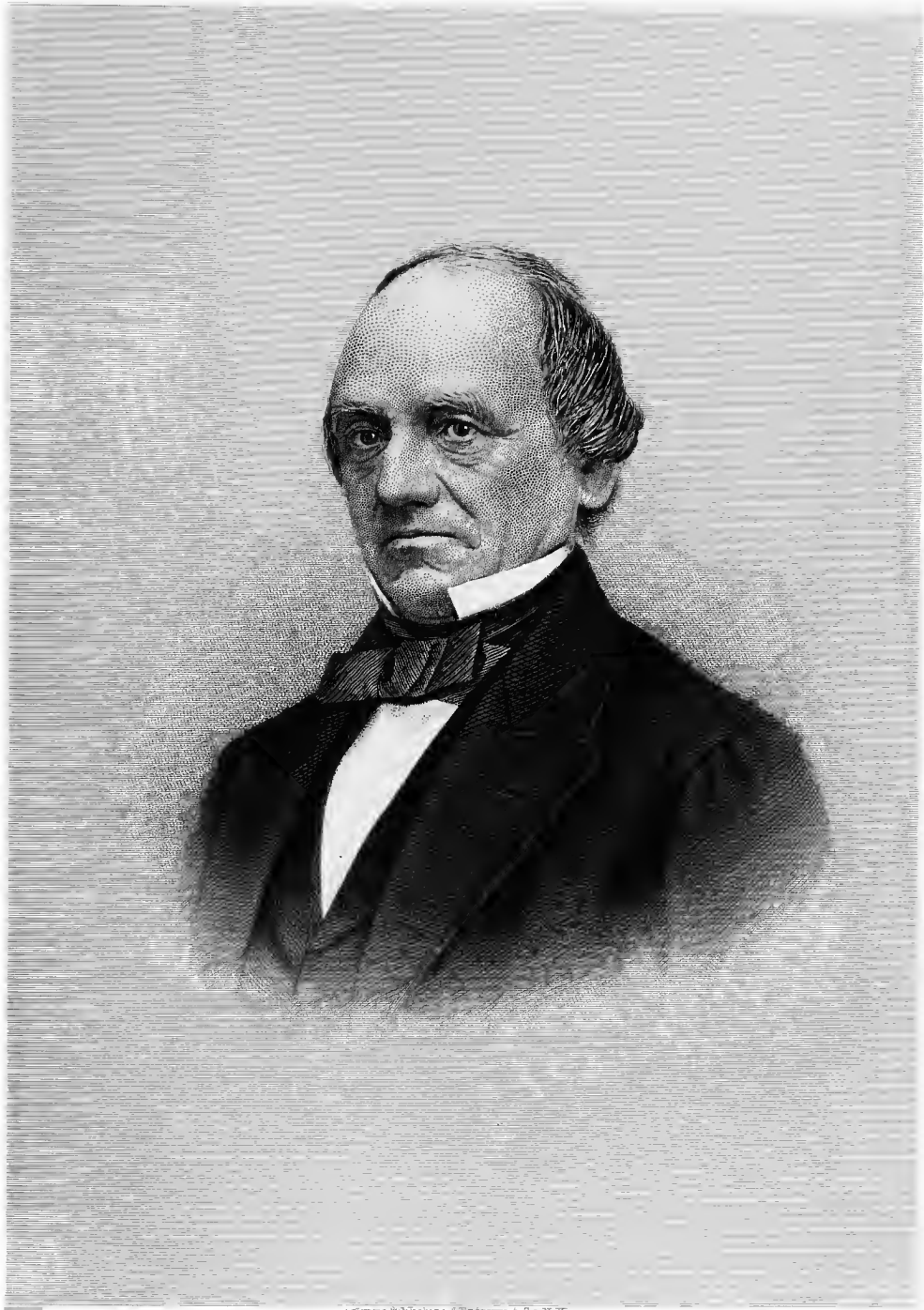
Himself a man of good family, rare culture and easy fortune, he was connected by marriage with one of the oldest and best families in America, his wife being a daughter of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany. His death took place after a short illness, in the city of Albany, on the 16th day of January, 1867.

---

SEYMOUR, DAVID LOWREY, an eminent lawyer of Rensselaer County, and conspicuous during the last generation in State and National politics, was born in Wethersfield, Conn., December 2d, 1803. His parents, Ashbel Seymour and Mary Lowrey, were descendants of families identified with the settlement and growth of the commonwealth. The original ancestor of the Seymours, Richard Seymour of Essexshire, came to Hartford from the Bay Colony in 1635, and was a prominent coöperator with the pious and earnest Hooker in the settlement of the three towns, Hartford, Wethersfield and Windsor, which for a period constituted a little State. From this Richard are descended nearly all bearing the name in the United States, a progeny including several Governors and members of Congress, and a very large number of representatives distinguished in the various fields of theology, law or medicine. David Lowrey Seymour, after a careful preparation in the local schools, entered Yale College. His powers of application were exceptional, and his mental faculties well developed even as a boy. One of his fellow collegians, still living, in the session of the State Constitutional Convention of 1867, during the proceedings suggested by the death of Mr. Seymour, alluded as follows to the youthful promise of the deceased: "It was well understood that so far as David L. Seymour was concerned, in his class he stood pre-eminent as a mathematician, and equal in all other respects in learning with his associates. It was then predicted of him, and talked of among the faculty and students that life and health being spared to him, his mark would be undoubtedly made in the world." At the graduation of the class in 1826, the prediction of Professors and classmates was already vindicated in anticipation, Seymour being given the Salutatory, the second honor at Commencement. For a considerable period antecedent to graduation in his academic course, young Seymour had selected the legal profession for his life's pursuit. Very soon after receiving his degree he entered upon his new studies as a member of the Yale Law School, which then, under the principal direction of Hons. David Daggett and Samuel J. Hitchcock, two of the most eminent jurists of New England in that day, enjoyed a high reputation throughout the country. In 1828, while still pursuing his professional course, he was honored by an appoint-







*David Seymour*





ment as tutor from his *alma mater*, which he accepted, performing its duties for two collegiate years, besides attending the lectures and joining in the forensic exercises of the Law School. In 1830, having finished the law course and received the most cordial commendation of his instructors, he was admitted to the bar after an exceptionally satisfactory examination, and prepared to enter upon an active practice. At that time the comparatively fresh fields for New England enterprise and talent, in Northern and Central New York, were attracting general attention, many families having gone from the Connecticut river towns to the larger and richer territories of the Hudson and Mohawk. The rising village of Troy, then promising to control the head waters of the former river and monopolize the trade of the whole region as far as the St. Lawrence and the lakes, was especially favored in the regard of adventurous spirits, several of its conspicuous citizens—and notably the Gales and Buells—having originally come from Killingworth and other old towns in the Connecticut valley. Seymour, carefully weighing the reports from various parts of the country, determined to commence his professional career in Troy. In June, 1830, he found himself started in business, entering the office of the Hon. John P. Cushman, one of the most able and popular counsel of that day in the State. The first two years of his experience, though not altogether desolate so far as patronage was concerned, were especially valuable in the familiarity with the rules and modes of practice they taught, and the strength they imparted, under association so favorable to a well-poised and equipped intellectual temperament. At the end of this period, Mr. Cushman, justly appreciating the honest aspirations and fine parts of the young lawyer, and requiring a junior, offered him a partnership. So flattering and advantageous a proffer was gladly accepted, and the firm of Cushman & Seymour was formed. From this date Seymour's professional success was assured. The firm, as originally constituted, lasted for many years, until the death of the senior partner, in fact. The local bar at this time comprised a large number of excellent lawyers, including such memorable names as David Buell, Jr., Isaac McConihe, Hiram P. Hunt, Daniel Hall, Thomas Clowes, and Archibald Bull. In this brilliant coterie Seymour at once was accorded a rank unprecedented for so youthful an advocate. His thorough knowledge of the old English law, of which he was an ardent and devoted lover, found him great favor with the scholars of the profession, while his cultivated oratory, and clear, incisive rhetoric secured for him an unusual popularity on the rostrum, or before a jury. During the earlier years of their partnership, the senior partner was charged with the presentation of all cases of intrinsic

importance, but very soon after their association that experienced advocate had made the discovery that for the preparation of a cause he could fully rely upon the excellent judgment, exact method, and ripe erudition of his younger brother. This was true to the degree that, after a short experience of his associate's thoroughness in all respects, Mr. Cushman, the leader of the Rensselaer bar, and surpassed by but few in the ranks of jurisprudence of the State, rarely looked at a cause before going into Court, trusting fearlessly to its perfect preparation at the hands of his faithful and indefatigable junior. Besides, and notwithstanding his devotion to his profession, Mr. Seymour was greatly interested in the politics of the day. The breadth and largeness of his philosophy naturally predisposed him to a study of public questions, whether involving political or social economy. In sympathy his conservative tone of mind allied him with the Democratic party of the period. Soon after his establishment in Troy, his persuasive and logical eloquence, in occasional addresses at public meetings, enlisted the favor of the local politicians, and in 1835 he was urged to accept a nomination to the Assembly. His candidacy was successful, and his service both on the floor and in committee was so satisfactory to his constituents that a re-nomination was proffered the succeeding year. Declining a second election, he accepted the office of Master in Chancery thereupon proffered by the Governor, and performed its duties for several years. In 1842 he was persuaded to re-enter the political field. The Democratic party of the district desiring to pit its most popular representative against a very strong candidate of the opposition, tendered to him the nomination for Congress. This nomination was, after careful consideration, accepted by Mr. Seymour, and he went into the canvass. After a contest of unusual warmth, he was handsomely returned. In December, 1843, at the age of forty, he took his seat as a member of the 28th Congress. The tariff question was at that date the principal topic of agitation, and Mr. Seymour's position as a prominent member of the Committee of Ways and Means, to which the bill was referred, made imperative his declaration of policy. In this instance his essential integrity of sentiment and strong individuality was demonstrated in a marked manner. Not satisfied with the views of his associates of either party on the committee, and unwilling to endorse the free trade *dicta* of the Democracy, or the protective and almost prohibitory theories of the Whigs, he made a distinct and independent report, embodying his own views in favor of a discriminating system, that would have encouraged industrial, while not crushing out the commercial interests. During this session the annexation of Texas was likewise a theme of grave discussion. Mr. Seymour developed a kindred indi-

viduality in his treatment of this question, opposing the measures contemplated by the joint resolution of Congress as infringing upon constitutional reservations, but finally voting in favor of the amended bill as it came from the Senate. Mr. Seymour was chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, and the author of the bill of January, 1844, extending the scope of the pension laws in a manner to embrace many meritorious cases previously unprovided for. In the fall of 1844, at the expiration of his first term, he was again the candidate of his party, but, through the action of the Anti-rent faction, which threw its suffrages for his opponent, was defeated. A third nomination, however, in 1850, was successful, the agrarian agitation having been extinguished, and the district again returning him by a handsome majority. In this canvass, not a few of his Whig friends and neighbors forgot their allegiance to their own party, giving their votes to Mr. Seymour in generous recognition of his support in Congress of the industrial progress of the country. In the 32d Congress, Mr. Seymour's influence was greatly felt on many questions of national importance. The majority of the House of Representatives acknowledged him as one of its wisest and most reliable leaders, and many measures of legislation lost their extreme partisan purpose through his essentially patriotic and constitutional prevision. The position of Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, a body numbering among its members Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson, and William Aiken, was a universally approved endorsement of his varied knowledge of affairs and broad statesmanship. During the first session, he again demonstrated his independence of party dogmatism, by reporting a bill appropriating several millions of dollars for the improvement of rivers and harbors, which was signed by the President, thus adopting the liberal and fostering policy of the Whigs rather than the ultra restrictiveness of the Democrats. In the second session, in response to a general demand from State Legislatures and Boards of Trade, for a reciprocal system of free duties between the United States and British Provinces, his committee framed the original report which served as a basis for a subsequent treaty and laws for reciprocal trade. He was also mainly instrumental in securing the passage of the first enactment requiring a rigid inspection of steam boilers, and providing the guarantees of safety on ship-board, since elaborated under the title of "navigation laws" into a thorough system of protection against the dangers of travel upon water. Retiring from the active political field after his second term at Washington, he returned with increased zest to the pursuit of his much loved profession. His partnership with Mr. Cushman having some time previously expired, he formed a new connection with

Hon. George Van Santvoord, with whom he was associated until 1860. Mr. Van Santvoord at this time became the recipient of official honors which interfered with the devotion of his entire time to the business of the partnership, and the firm was dissolved. Judge Ingalls was next associated with him in his law office, under the firm name of Seymour & Ingalls, a connection which lasted until the junior member was called to the bench, after which Mr. Seymour continued with a younger member of the bar, Mr. Charles E. Patterson, a partnership that lasted until his death. The law offices of which he was the head after his retirement from Congress, were among the first in northern New York for the aggregate of their business and the importance of their causes, and under the tuition of the accomplished lawyers thus associated were developed many of the ablest members of the profession now practising in Rensselaer and Albany Counties. Mr. Seymour's professional career was a success beyond that of most men, and he was often called upon to contend with the best and most powerful minds in the State, while many of the weighty causes in which he was engaged were of that superior prominence which will make them always stand as established precedents in the reports of his State. Among the noted causes in which he was engaged, stands prominent a suit involving rights under a patented invention, and known to all the bar of northern New York as the "Spike case." For nearly thirty years this case has occupied the attention of the courts, and for the last twenty years of his life did he, as their leading counsel, so well guard the interests in that case, of his clients, Messrs. Corning, Winslow & Homer, that it is regarded among the profession that by his efforts they were saved from what seemed inevitable disaster and the payment of ruinous damages. In 1866, Mr. Seymour received the degree of L.L.D., from Hamilton College. In April, 1867, he was nominated as a delegate at large by the Democratic State Convention, to the Convention called to revise the State Constitution, and was elected in the canvass which followed a month after. His participation in the labors of the Convention was marked by the same integrity of purpose, and unpartisan spirit, that had distinguished his professional and legislative career. His very last public effort was an exhaustive argument upon a question affecting the State canal system, in which he dissented from the majority report of his committee. In the latter part of September, he went to his country seat at Lanesboro, Mass., proposing a few days' freedom from official and other efforts which had perceptibly worn down his general vitality. Shortly after his arrival, he was prostrated by a severe attack of a disease from which he had previously suffered. His illness lasted for sixteen days, at the end





*I Am Truly Yours*  
*D. B. De. Stone*





of which period, having endured prolonged and extreme agonies in a spirit of calm and trusting resignation, relief came in that mortal slumber, which to the Christian sufferer is the prelude to immortal joys. Mr. Seymour's death was the occasion of universal gloom in the city of which he had been for so many years a most honored and useful resident. The bar, the press, the community, without regard to party, sincerely mourned the loss of a citizen whose talent, integrity, unselfishness, and public spirit had alike been unimpeachable. At a formal meeting of the legal profession, eloquent addresses from the lips of his surviving brothers in jurisprudence, commemorated in tearful encomium the virtues and the ability of the deceased. He was buried on the 15th of October, from St. Paul's Church. On the 12th of November, the Constitutional Convention reassembling after its recess, Hon. Martin I. Townsend announced the death of his colleague from Troy in an elaborate oration, and was followed by Hons. Amasa J. Parker, Henry C. Murphy, James Brooks, Thomas J. Alvord, John M. Francis, and other prominent members of that body. This sketch cannot be better concluded than in the words uttered on that occasion by the Hon. Erastus Brooks :

"I can say, and all who knew him will bear witness to the truth of what I say, that he was in all respects a true Christian gentleman, and not only a member of the church, but an ornament of the church which he represented and of which he was a member. He has left that behind him which is better than all the wealth which he left, and that is the reputation of an honest man and a faithful public servant. In the largest and highest sense, he was what may be called a statesman, because he comprehended the necessities of the country and that the duties of a public man are not merely to the constituents which he immediately represented, but to the State at large. He was a patriot, too, in its largest sense, as has been said, because he not only loved his country with sincerity, but served it with the highest devotion. He recalls to me those lines of Pope, in uttering which I will conclude the brief remarks I have to make :

'Statesman, yet friend to truth ; of soul sincere :  
In action faithful, and in honor clear ;  
Who broke no promise, served no private end,  
Who gained no title, and who lost no friend.'

**S**T. JOHN, HON. DANIEL B., of Newburgh, N. Y., State Senator, the Representative of the 10th Senatorial District, consisting of the counties of Orange and Sullivan, was born in Sharon, Litchfield County, Connecticut, October 8, 1808. His ancestors were from Norwalk, Connecticut; his great grandfather, Timothy St. John, removed from Norwalk and settled in Sharon in the year 1756, and died there in 1806. His grandfather, Daniel St. John, and his

father, Russell St. John, removed from their native town, Sharon, to Hartford in 1818, with their families, the subject of this sketch being at that time about ten years of age. Daniel St. John in his time held various important offices, was for many years a magistrate, and representative of his native town in the Legislature. He also held the office of county surveyor of Hartford County for many years. He died at Hartford in 1846, at the ripe age of 85 years. Russell St. John, the father of Daniel B., was a prominent farmer and agriculturalist in his time. He received from the Hartford County Agricultural Society, in 1825, a silver cup as a premium for the best cultivated farm in Hartford County. This cup is now owned and in the possession of Senator St. John, being greatly prized by him. Mr. St. John acquired a substantial education in the district and grammar schools at Hartford, and for the last two years of his school life he resided with his uncle, Milo L. Bennett, of Manchester, Vermont, then a practicing attorney, and afterwards for many years Judge of the Supreme Court of that State. In the year 1824 Mr. St. John emigrated to Monticello, Sullivan County, New York, and commenced his mercantile education as a clerk with his maternal uncle, Hiram Bennett, and continued with him in that capacity until 1831, when he became a partner in the business and soon after succeeded to the business. He continued actively engaged as a merchant and dealer in real estate until 1848, when he retired from mercantile pursuits. His public career commenced in 1840, being elected to the Legislature from Sullivan County for that year. He was a member of the committee in relation to the difficulties between the landlord and tenants of the Manor of Rensselaerwick, at that time an important committee in consequence of the ancient troubles, and also a member of the committee then annually appointed by the Legislature to examine the accounts of the Treasurer, Canal, and Bank Departments, &c. He was elected Supervisor of the town of Thompson, Sullivan County, for the years 1843, 1844, 1845, and 1846, and in 1846 was elected Representative to the 30th Congress—1847 to 1849; was a member of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and served on that committee with Abraham Lincoln, who was his personal friend. At the close of the session of Congress in March, 1849, Mr. St. John was invited to take charge of the Bank Department at Albany, then under the supervision of the Comptroller of the State. He accepted the position of Chief Register, at the solicitation of the then Comptroller—afterwards Governor, Washington Hunt—and occupied that position until 1851, when, by act of the Legislature, the Bank Department was made a separate and independent department. He was immediately appointed Superintendent, and organized the

department as a separate and distinct service, and continued to discharge the duties of Superintendent until the year 1855. In 1856 Mr. St. John decided to retire from active business pursuits, having by industry and economy accumulated a property sufficient, in his judgment, to enable him to do so; and, having a long cherished desire to engage in rural pursuits and enjoy country life, he purchased about twelve acres of land on the banks of the Hudson, in the town of Newburgh, which he improved by the erection of suitable and convenient buildings, cultivating the ground, planting fruit and ornamental trees, and where he still makes his home. In 1858 he was elected President of the Newburgh Savings Bank, when the total deposits amounted to only \$28,000. These have since increased to nearly \$3,000,000. He still holds that position. In 1860 he was elected a delegate to the National Union Convention, at Baltimore, which nominated John Bell for President, and Edward Everett for Vice President. He was also nominated as a Presidential Elector on that ticket, and for Representative in Congress the same year. In 1863 he received the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State. In 1875 he was nominated and elected State Senator by a majority of 996 over Morgan Shmit. In 1876 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, held at St. Louis. In 1877 he was re-elected to the Senate by a majority of 1,442, over John A. Clements. In politics he was formerly a Henry Clay Whig, and acted with that party until its dissolution. Mr. St. John has been a resident of his district since he first settled in Monticello, Sullivan County, in 1824, except when absent on public duty. The various important public positions of trust and honor which have been conferred upon him by his fellow citizens fully attest the estimation in which he is held by his friends and constituents.

---

**P**RATT, CALVIN E., Justice of the Supreme Court for the Second District, was born in the town of Princeton, Worcester County, Mass., in January, 1828. His grandfather, Joseph, and his father, Edward A. Pratt, were considerable farmers, owning fine lands near the base of the beautiful Wachusett. On the maternal side he is descended likewise from a New England stock, his mother, Mariamne Pratt, being the daughter of Deacon Samuel Stratton, representing an old Massachusetts family. Judge Pratt's early education was received at the popular and highly reputed academic institutions at Wilbraham and Worcester. Graduating from the latter academy with flattering encomiums from his instructors, he decided to adopt the legal profession, and, after a short interval of

vacation, demanded by the physical weakness resulting from excessive application to his studies, he commenced reading and clerical practice in the offices of a prominent law firm of Worcester. The gentleman under whom he commenced his studies, Hon. Henry Chapin, now Judge of Probate of Worcester, was at the period of young Pratt's tuition one of the most successful practitioners in the county, holding a high rank at a bar which is certainly not surpassed for the learning or the ability of its members in the whole Union. Distinguished as much for his modest and unpretentious spirit as for his large professional acquirements and experience, and gifted with oratorical powers and personal bearing essentially attractive, Judge Chapin's career would long since have been a national property, had his ambition for place or honor in any degree equalled his sterling qualities of brain and heart. Enjoying the great advantages of study and practice under a lawyer so thoroughly devoted to his profession, Pratt rapidly gained a preliminary knowledge of the law, and, at the early age of twenty-four years, was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts, in May, 1852. He located himself in Worcester, where he remained till 1859. During this period he held several minor official positions—Justice of the Peace, Clerk of the Police Court, member of the Common Council, etc. A Democrat by family association, he took an earnest interest in the local politics, and was, notwithstanding his youth, a prominent and influential member of the Democratic State Committee. At this time likewise his martial proclivities were of a strong character, and he joined the ranks of the city military, being shortly afterward chosen Lieutenant of the Worcester Light Infantry, and subsequently Major of the Tenth Regiment. In 1859, induced by the promise of a larger professional field and desirous to enter upon a metropolitan career, Pratt transferred his residence to this city, forming a partnership with L. A. Fuller, Esq., and occupying a suite of offices in Wall street. The firm soon secured a handsome business and its prospects were encouraging. The breaking out of the civil war, however, intervened, the soldierly sympathies of the senior partner being re-awakened by the clash of martial preparation. Though as a conservative politician, opposed to the radicalism of Massachusetts partisanship, he was an intense Unionist in his ideas, and a champion of national integrity under any and all conditions. With all the energy and fervor of an impulsive nature, he threw himself into the cause, and, receiving authority to raise a corps for active service, in a very few weeks, commencing in April, 1861, enlisted a full regiment, the 51st New York, at the head of which he took the field in June. Colonel Pratt was engaged with his command in the battle of Bull Run and several smaller affairs during the same year. In



1862 his brilliant record attracted the attention of Gen. McClellan, who secured his transfer to the army with which he was investing the Peninsula. At the battle of West Point, May 7th, 1862, his command was in the hottest of the fight and held the field many times against serious odds. On the 27th of June, in the very serious engagement of Gaines' Mills, it was again exposed to the severest carnage of the day, and while leading the assault its gallant commander fell before the fierce musketry fire of the enemy and was borne from the field. Colonel Pratt was ordered home by the surgeons, and came north as soon as his very serious wound would permit. By the latter part of August, however, sufficiently recuperated to endure the open air and slight exercise, he returned to the field. During the interval of his retirement, the scene of the campaign had been transferred from the soil of Virginia to that of Maryland, and McClellan, temporarily replaced by Pope, after the wretched catastrophe of the second Bull Run, had again been made the head of the army of the east. Pratt rejoined his old commander, and under his victorious colors fought in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, ordering a brigade during both affairs. On the 10th of September his bravery received the late recognition of a commission, he being made Brigadier General and assigned a command in the 6th Corps. In this new rank he took part in the first battle of Fredericksburg, after which he was assigned to the command of the light division of the 6th Corps—a body of troops organized and equipped expressly for speedy movement and sharp dashes—a position for which he was particularly chosen by the General of the army on account of his characteristic readiness and activity. Pratt's services with the light division, though of large immediate value to the Union cause, were, however, to last but a brief period. During the early part of 1863 the pressing nature of his private affairs obliged General Pratt to consider seriously the necessity of a return to civil pursuits, and, finally, in view of the utter sacrifice of his professional business without his own personal attention to its management, he decided to resign. He received his discharge in May, 1863, thus abruptly closing a military career full of credit to himself and value to the Union cause. It was an open secret at the time of his leaving the service that the War Department's design to promote him to the rank of Major General had been deferred, only through temporary concession to the partisan prejudice of a New England Senator. Returning to Brooklyn (where he has resided since his marriage, on November 8th, 1860, to Miss Susan T. Ruggles, daughter of James Ruggles, Esq., of Plymouth Co., Mass.,) Pratt at once resumed his professional pursuit, forming a partnership, which, however, was terminated within two years, with the late Grenville T.

Jenks, one of the most able and brilliant members of the State bar. Until 1869, he gave exclusive attention to his large and always growing practice, having as business associates at different times, James Emott, Joshua M. Van Cott, E. P. Jenks, P. S. Croke and John G. Bergen. For a considerable period he performed the duties of U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue in the Third District. In 1869 he was solicited to accept the nomination for the vacant Judgeship of the Supreme Court of the Second District, a candidacy, which, as it was pressed upon him by the profession and proffered by both political parties, he accepted. His recent re-election to a position in which extensive legal learning, unquestioned integrity, and a well-balanced, robust intellect, are most requisite and valuable, is the best possible endorsement of his judicial career.

COVERT HON. JAMES W., lawyer and member of Congress from the First Congressional District of New York, was born September 2d, 1842, at Oyster Bay, Queens County, Long Island. His parents were Thomas and Ruth (Seman) Covert, also natives of Queens County. After finishing the course of study usual in the schools of his district, Mr. Covert decided to fit himself for the legal profession, and with a view to this end, he began to study law, in 1863, under the direction of the Hon. James Maurice, of New York city, and Benjamin W. Downing, Esq., of Flushing. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, and locating himself in Flushing, began the practice of his profession, which he still continues in that city. During the years 1867, '68 and '69, he served as Assistant District Attorney for Queens County, and was at the same time county School Commissioner. In 1870 he was elected Surrogate of the county, serving one term. In 1874, Mr. Covert received the nomination for Congress from his fellow citizens, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1876, he was again nominated for member of Congress on the Democratic ticket, and was elected to represent the First Congressional District, comprising the counties of Suffolk and Richmond, as well as Queens County. His majority over his opponent, the Hon. John A. King, was 5,033 votes. He is a member of the Committee on Agriculture. Mr. Covert's ability as an apt and learned interpreter of legal science attracted the attention of his fellow citizens at the beginning of his professional career, and marked him as eminently fitted for a successful public man. His course in the latter sphere of action has given the utmost satisfaction to his constituents, and also raised him to a high place in their estimation.

BLISS, HON. ARCHIBALD M., a Representative of the Fourth District of New York, in the Congress, (the Forty-fifth) of the United States, was born in the city of New York, on the 25th day of January, 1836, and is consequently now in the prime of his faculties and powers. Historical New England and Long Island families unite their blood and their best qualities in our subject. His father, the late distinguished Neziah Bliss, Esq., was a native of Connecticut, and the thoroughly American representative of a sturdy, self-sustaining, aggressive New England stock, which, coeval with the settlement of Connecticut as a colony, impressed and partook of the independent traits which enter into the structure of the life of that State. Coming in 1810 to the metropolis, Neziah Bliss, from that time forward, became a marked man in the industries and development of the localities—then in their incipiency of life and without the possibilities of their future being visible—which have since grown to be the most flourishing and solvent suburbs of the one common commercial city of New York and Brooklyn. There are few enterprises, and there are fewer institutions of Williamsburgh, and there are none of Greenpoint, with which as an inventor, a counsellor and an upbuilder, the name and services of the late Neziah Bliss, the companion of Robert Fulton and the friend of the earlier Astors and Clintons, are not monumentally identified. As fortunate in his attachments as he was in his far-reaching undertakings and in his faith in the nascent greatness of New York and its vicinity, Neziah Bliss formed a marriage of great affection, congeniality and wisdom, with Mary A. Meserole, a representative of one of the most sterling and influential families of Hollandic descent which have laid broad and deep and lasting the foundations of so much of the prosperity and character of the society and interests of Long Island. The founders of Connecticut were represented in the father of our subject. The founders of Kings and Queens Counties in New York State, were represented in his honored mother. This mingled influence of energy and carefulness, is evident in the career and nature of the gentleman we are considering. This excellence of fibre, and this marked individual independence into which he inherited, soon exhibited themselves in Archibald M. Bliss. Presented with a choice of pursuits, after the purposes of his parents had been realized in his equipment and a thorough scholastic and academic education, young Bliss chose for himself an active rather than a sedentary course in life, and resolved to serve that probation in the learning of the rules, ways and conditions of business which would have, otherwise, been devoted to preparation for a profession. In this resolve, the discipline and culture which as a student he had undergone at the then

celebrated institutions at Jamaica and Flushing, which latter also numbers among its *alumni* Thomas Francis Bayard, of Delaware, stood Mr. Bliss in excellent advantage. The lad who had learned to study and obey, and who, in the class-room and on the play-ground, had acquired the lessons of manliness as well as of books, was admirably calculated for the acquisition of the practical facts of life and for the competitions of affairs. A position as a beginner in business was secured for young Bliss, at the age of eighteen, in the hardware house of Messrs. P. & T. Hayden, an honored and representative firm, the senior partner of which still conducts its affairs and continues its respected name. Of this establishment, the manufacturing headquarters were in Massachusetts, and the warehouse and sales depot were at 219 Pearl street, in New York. The transactions were large, and the system was so exact that a situation with the firm was equivalent to what Mr. Bliss desired, and for two years made it, a thorough business matriculation. Throughout that period, he discovered in himself and demonstrated to others, a capacity for the management of enterprises and for the conduct of works of magnitude. In this regard, he was approving himself to be no unworthy student of the example of his honored father. By natural promotion, Mr. Bliss, just before he attained his majority, leaving the Messrs. Hayden, with their best wishes and commendation, became identified with Messrs. Russ & Read, conductors of great public works, and at that time engaged in the original contract for the noble Broadway pavement which has passed into history, in the name of the senior partner. This connection was Mr. Bliss' release from mere detail clerical work. It was his introduction to the observation, and in part to the oversight, of interests in the large, confidential and executive duties which were required of him. From the start, he proved easily equal to and increasingly effective in them. His previous position had been an excellent educator. His industry and judgment were tested and vindicated in numerous ways, and observation and study of municipal government, were unconsciously fitting him for responsible trusts at the hands of his fellow citizens, at a maturer period of his life. With Messrs. Russ & Read, Mr. Bliss remained nearly two years. The firm and himself derived a reciprocal advantage. They had the benefit of his singular tact and directness in managing interests and men on a vast scale. He expanded his knowledge of affairs and of large business facts and methods, and at the conclusion of the period, he embarked in business with one of his early instructors. It was not long though, before he had to assume the entire control and responsibility, and he did so with decided success. In a short time, however, a circumstance occurred which placed







*Amplif*

Atlantic Publishing & Engraving Co. New York



a duty of affection in advance of any claim of interest or activity. In 1857, the health of his wife, Maria E. Bliss, to whom he was devotedly attached, having become impaired, Mr. Bliss was constrained to dispose of his interest in affairs, and subordinate every other consideration to a regard to the restoration of that lady to strength, through the influences of a more clement climate. The change, however, failed to bring more than temporary relief, and she survived only until 1863. A woman of uncommon excellence and beauty of character, her loss was deeply felt by a large circle of loving and devoted friends. She left one child—a daughter, Eleanor R.—who is in the midst of her studies at one of the best institutions of the country. A mingled residence in and journey through the south resulted, and in this way a year memorable for its close observation of southern society and institutions, and big with the events to issue in the civil convulsions not long afterward, was happily spent. In this manner Mr. Bliss became more intimately cognizant of the traits, resources, and characteristics of that section of our country, than he could have done by any other process. On his return, the increasing and complex business interests of his family, required his constant personal supervision. They also obliged him to continue to live in the eastern district of Brooklyn—an event with much in it that shaped his future public career. His prior activity in business, and the manifold and responsible channels through which it had been exercised, enabled Mr. Bliss carefully to manage and augment the trusts which came to him as a duty and a privilege. His enterprise of spirit led him to identify the public interest with his own. The fruit of this spirit through successive years, was manifested in his virtual re-creation of the system of inter-urban travel local to his home and estate. He set the Williamsburgh street railroad system on a new career of prosperity, by bringing it up to public needs and expectation. Of the route running to Bushwick, he took chief charge, and as its President since 1868, tided it to a steady and lasting prosperity. The New York and Long Island Bridge Company felt his active influence as one of its Directors. Fiduciary honors and responsible representative business trusts flowed to him, the banks of savings and discount, and not a few corporations of like character, demanding his name and especially his active wisdom and the influence of his vast clientels of personal and business acquaintance, in their managing boards. Coincident with this business career of Mr. Bliss, was his novitiate in political affairs. A man of vigorous opinions and approved capacity for influencing those of like faith, as a leader, planner, and executive guide, Mr. Bliss was at that time constrained to act with the Republican party, it having taken that view of the moral ques-

tions then in process of agitation and solution, which comported with his sense of the duty and destiny of the American nation: For six consecutive years, he represented his fellow citizens, in sympathy with his opinions, in the General Committee of the organization through which they acted, in Kings County. From 1864 to 1868, he was also the representative of his ward, the 17th, for two terms in the Board of Aldermen, and on his last term he was made President of the Common Council, and *ex-officio*, the second officer in the government of the city. When, in 1866, he was re-elected, his popularity had so increased, that his majority alone was greater than all the votes cast for his opponent. The Presidency of the Municipal Legislature developed not a few and not commonplace qualities of independence and vigor of character. His introduction through this office to the observation and confidence of the people of the entire city, was complete. The reward of it has been attested in not a few instances since. In 1864 and in 1868, Mr. Bliss represented the county in the National Conventions of the Republican party at Baltimore and in Chicago respectively, which resulted in the successful re-nomination of President Lincoln and in the first nomination of General Grant. By this time, he was recognized as a politician in the highest sense and of manifest influence, by the national leaders of the organization throughout the United States. When but 30 years of age, our subject was nominated for the highly honorable office of Mayor of the third city in the Union, in the confident belief, first, that his great personal popularity would insure him a large vote from the adverse party, enough to justify the hope that he might overcome that party's stupendous majority, and, secondly, with the assurance that in the barely possible event of his success, the office would revert to a signally able and public-spirited citizen. Mayoral canvasses in Brooklyn are, by immemorial rule, personal canvasses. A prostrating sickness precluded Mr. Bliss from taking any part in the one in which he contested against a man of the vigor and popularity of the late Martin Kalbfleisch. The illness of Mr. Bliss at one time threatened a fatal result to his life, and any effort at a personal canvass was abandoned of necessity. He was, however, accounted elected at first, and was finally found to lack only a few hundred votes of success, in a race from which he was, in a sense, handicapped to his bed, but in which he ran some 15,000 votes ahead of the general ticket of his party. In 1871 Mr. Bliss was selected as one of the Board of Water Commissioners of Brooklyn. In this office of great responsibility his knowledge of public works enabled him to be of conspicuous advantage to the taxpayers, in forwarding their interests and in harmonizing the necessary improvements of a metropoli-

tanizing city with due economy and requisite expedition. We now come to the period in the history of the United States when the homogeneity of institutions and the settlement of vexed questions presented, in the opinion of many, an opportunity and duty for the nationalization of the policies of both parties, when Republicanism could well cease to be sectional and Democracy could well begin to be aggressive and progressive. Mr. Bliss had been long prior to 1872 potential, if not chief, in the management, and throughout the State was the recognized leader of Republicanism in Kings County. While always loyal to his party and true as steel to his associates, Mr. Bliss was made aware that the Republicanism with which he had acted was becoming subjected to arrogant influences and narrowing policies. It was, in his judgment, becoming un-Republican in matters more important than that name which it continued to retain. As thoroughly for reconciliation as he had been for freedom, as thoroughly for trust and pacification as he had been for the Union, the accomplishment of union and freedom both, left in Mr. Bliss' mind no animosities, suspicion, or desires of vengeance, least of all any theory of politics that party ascendancy should be sought through the prolongation of sectional hate and by governments not based on the consent of the people. Mr. Bliss, therefore, took part in that protest against such a reduction and perversion of Republicanism, as he cherished it, which assumed the form of the nomination of Horace Greeley as a Liberal Republican candidate for President. The Democratic party having, by a supreme act of progress, ratified the platform and candidate of Cincinnati, and having abolished between itself and Liberalism all but its venerable name, Mr. Bliss and his associate leaders formed themselves *en rapport* with the great organization which had come to their side. He has ever since been of and acted with the party which identified itself with a new mission and function at the time when he deliberately declined to follow a backward course toward issues which, as he believed, had been settled when the compliance of the south matched even the war demands of the north. Of Mr. Greeley, in those movements to knit the Republican organization to its best elements and purposes, which the philosopher's nomination attested, Mr. Bliss had long been the personal friend and associate. He accepted "the Cincinnati Convention and its consequences" to the full and for all the future. Mr. Bliss' course made a large displacement in Kings County politics. He was cordially welcomed by the Democrats. His departure was signally deplored by the Republicans. As a result of his cordial prosecution of the duty of impressing his views on his fellow citizens, Mr. Bliss was honored, in 1874, by the Liberal and Democratic nomination for Congress in the Fourth

District, which he still represents. His opponent was Mr. George C. Bennett, then the editor of the Brooklyn *Daily Times*, which had a very large circulation in the district. The amenities neither of journalism nor of politics were observed by Mr. Bliss' opponent, despite the fact that he had long been Mr. Bliss' personal friend and the recipient of not a few needed favors from him. The prostitution of the journal in this canvass was resented by the voters, although the district theretofore had been strongly Republican. Mr. Bliss easily defeated Bennett by 4,577 majority. His success was so great that his opponent ended his career in Federal politics before he had begun it. In the two sessions of the Forty-fourth Congress Mr. Bliss overcame easily the obstacles which a "new member" finds in the accomplishment of practical results. His mingled knowledge of politics, affairs, business and the legitimate influencing of men, came into excellent play. Soliciting no more recognition than a "new member" is traditionally assumed to be entitled to on the committees, Mr. Bliss was assigned to those on Invalid Pensions, and to the special one organized to investigate the Freedman's National Bank. To the business of those committees he gave close attention, and especially in the Freedmen's Bank Committee were his superior practical abilities found excellent. At the same time Mr. Bliss secured the passage of an act directing a Government survey, under the auspices of the Coast Survey Department and by the Corps of Engineers, of the harbors of Canarsie, Sheepshead and Jamaica Bays—waters essential to the coastwise commerce of that part of Long Island most fertile and nearest to New York. This survey was meant, and accepted to be, the basis of further improvements yet to come, by which the commercial edgewater and the direct trade of the country affected will be greatly increased. Moreover, Mr. Bliss secured the passage of an act, and its approbation by President Grant, directing the appointment of a commission to value and dispose of to Brooklyn the lands comprehended in the naval reserve of the New York Yard—as it is called—and denominated the Wallabout Lands. This very important measure contemplated, and will secure, the return to Brooklyn of some twenty-five acres of territory, on which her growth has long entrenched and at which, perforce, it has had to come to a sudden and unnatural halt. The lands, so far as the Government was concerned, had fallen into desuetude. The Navy Department, however, manifested and still manifests a strenuous opposition to parting with them, out of the operation of the purely selfish policy of relinquishing nothing to municipalities, whether it is useless to the Government or not. Persistent effort had long failed to secure a favorable consideration by Congress and the President of the needs and rights of Brooklyn in the







Atlantic Publishing & Engraving Co New York

*W. H. Draper, M.D.*





premises. Mr. Bliss' success in securing this measure was accepted as the most gratifying Congress incident for which Brooklyn ever had especial reason to be grateful. As a natural railroad and market centre, the Wallabout Lands have been appreciated and sought for for years. The President appointed as a Commission of Appraisal, ex-Mayor Hunter and ex-Senator Coe, of Brooklyn, and Commodore Schufelt, U. S. N., and the work of the Commission is still under way. Additional to these measures, Mr. Bliss contributed constantly to the work of economy which was the feature of the Forty-fourth Congress, and to the general course of legislation for which its very protracted and arduous sessions have become memorable. As a consequence of this effective record the re-nomination and re-election of Mr. Bliss, in 1876, were accepted as a matter of course. Although Mr. Solomon Spitzer, a German leader of influence, was pitted against him, in the not unreasonable hope of drawing largely on the numerous vote of that nationality resident in the district, Mr. Bliss, despite the increased registry and opposition of an exciting Presidential year, was re-elected by the vastly increased majority of 7,014 votes. In the Forty-fifth Congress he was at once placed on the important committees of Commerce and of Public Grounds and Buildings, as a recognition not only of his influential services in the former House, but also of his prescient sagacity and untiring earnestness in promoting among his colleagues the choice of the present principal officers of the House, his persuasion of the claims and fitness of Speaker Randall being controlling not only in his own action, but in that of the cases of not a few other members. As a speaker, Mr. Bliss is direct, convincing, and colloquial in his style, being terse but clear and happy in his choice of words, and contenting himself with a plain, straightforward, convincing statement, and not affecting or relishing flights of oratory or the use of language to conceal thought. He, in this regard, follows his talents and tastes as a cultivated business gentleman, caring more for the precise declaration and understanding of a question than for its involution in verbiage, or its triggling out in ornament. He is, however, an admiring listener to refined or vigorous oratory, and is as excellent as a critic of the literature of politics as he is as a student of men and practical interests. His manners are genial, simple, suave, and his friends are inferior in number and attachment to those of no other public man of our time. The characteristic qualities of Mr. Bliss are directness, quickness, and thoroughness of perception, a sound and instant judgment, and a coolness, moderation, and breadth of view which all mate with the very notable executive qualities which he has in eminent measure. Accepting rather than seeking political duties, his success in such large measure, at

so early a period of his active life, argues the expanding career in public trusts of honor to himself and by usefulness to his country.

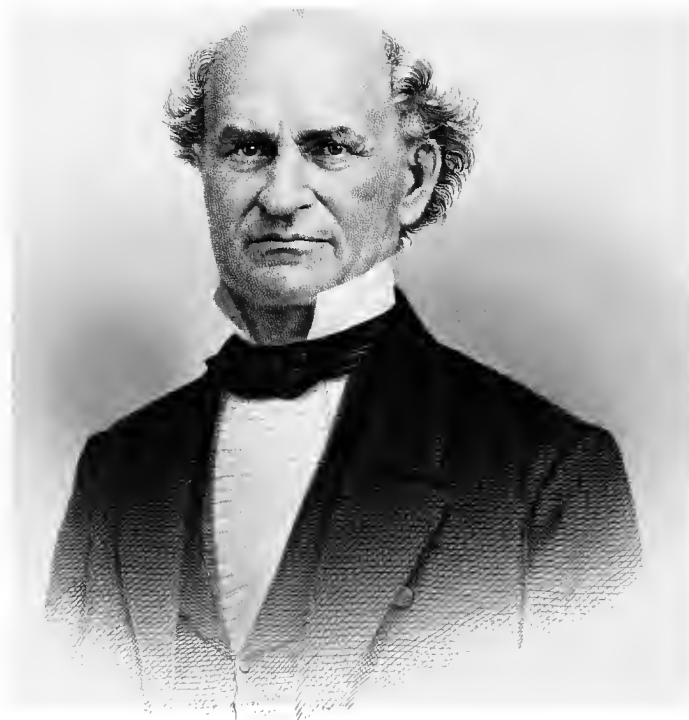
**D**RAPER, WILLIAM HENRY, M.D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Skin in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and a practitioner of medicine in the city of New York, was born in Brattleboro', Vermont, on the 14th of October, 1830. He is the son of George and Lucy Draper. His parents came to New York in 1834, and for upwards of thirty years his father was engaged in mercantile pursuits. Dr. Draper graduated at Columbia College in the class of 1851. Immediately after graduation he began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Willard Parker. He took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the spring of 1855. About the middle of the preceding year he was appointed a member of the house staff of Bellevue Hospital, and served in that institution, in both the medical and surgical departments, for nearly two years. After leaving Bellevue Hospital he passed a year in Europe, spending most of his time in London and Paris in special studies. On his return to New York in the summer of 1857, he began the practice of medicine. In the early years of his professional labors he was attached to the Demilt and Northern Dispensaries in the departments of Diseases of the Skin, and of the Heart and Lungs. In 1859, on the opening of St. Luke's Hospital, he was appointed a member of the visiting staff, and served in that capacity for nine years. In 1862 he was appointed visiting physician of the New York Hospital, and still holds the appointment. He was also a member of the medical staff of the Strangers' Hospital during the brief career of that charity. In 1871 he was appointed a member of the medical staff of the newly-organized Roosevelt Hospital. In addition to the above, Dr. Draper is at present one of the consulting physicians of St. Luke's Hospital, of the North-western and Orthopædic Dispensaries, of the Home for Incurables, the House of Mercy, and the Trinity Infirmary. Among Dr. Draper's contributions to medical literature are his inaugural thesis "On Fatty Degeneration;" a dissertation on "Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, and an account of an Epidemic of that Disease at Carbondale," read before the Academy of Medicine in April, 1864; a paper on the "Treatment of Typhus Fever," read before the Academy of Medicine in March, 1865; a dissertation on "Pneumonia as an Essential Fever rather than a Local Phlegmasia," read before the Academy of Medicine in November, 1865; a paper on the "Pathology of Pulmonary Phthisis," read before the Academy of Medicine in

November, 1870; and a paper on "Diabetes Mellitus," read before the same body in February, 1871. He has also contributed a clinical lecture "On the Nature and Manifestation of the Gouty Vice," to the first series of Seguin's *American Clinical Lectures*, and is the author of a large number of interesting communications to the several medical societies.

**P**ARKER, AMASA JUNIUS, LL.D., of Albany, N. Y., was born June 2, 1807, at Sharon, in the State of Connecticut. He is descended from Puritan stock, his father being a Congregational minister whose ancestors were among the earliest emigrants from England. During his boyhood he removed with his parents to the State of New York, and under paternal care, aided by the best teachers, he received a thorough English and classical education, and was graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1825, having just completed his eighteenth year. Before that time, however, at the age of sixteen, and too early for graduation, he took charge of the Hudson Academy, at Hudson, New York, an institution under the care of the Regents of the University of the State, and continued as its Principal four years, during which time it enjoyed a high reputation and ranked amongst the most successful academies in the State. At the age of twenty, having received his degree from Union College, *ad interim*, he resigned his position as Principal, and leaving Hudson, where he had been pursuing the study of law for over a year, under the direction of John W. Edmonds, he removed to Delhi, Delaware County, to complete his professional studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1828, and from that time continued the pursuit of his profession in Delhi till his appointment to the bench in 1844, when he located at Albany. His practice became, in a short time, very extensive, and for several years prior to his removal to the capital, he was much occupied in the higher walks of his profession at the neighboring circuits, and at the terms of the Supreme Court and the Court of Chancery. Situated as he was at that time, it was hardly possible that he should not be more or less interested in politics, and he was not unfrequently called into the public service. He served in the State Legislature as member of the Assembly from Delaware County in 1834. The next year, being then only twenty-seven years of age, he was elected by that body a Regent of the University of the State of New York. In 1836 he was elected to represent the district composed of the counties of Delaware and Broome in Congress, during the three sessions of the Twenty-fifth Congress. He was nominated for the State Senate in the autumn of 1839, but was defeated, though by merely a nominal majority. In

public sentiment an undeviating Democrat, he was nominated in 1844 by Governor Bouck, and confirmed by the Senate, to the office of Circuit Judge and Vice Chancellor for the Third Circuit. Returning immediately to Albany as the more convenient place for the discharge of his official duties, he has since continued to reside there. After a service of more than three years his term was cut off by the adoption of the new State Constitution, and in the summer of 1847 he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State for the Third Judicial District, in which office he continued till the close of his term on the 31st day of December, 1855, having been, during the last year but one, a member of the Court of Appeals. He was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by the nominee of the American or "Know Nothing" party, which swept over the State that year like a hurricane, carrying everything with it. It is, however, but just to Judge Parker to state that in his judicial district he ran several thousand votes ahead of the State candidates on the Democratic ticket. He immediately resumed his practice at Albany, and has continued the uninterrupted pursuit of his duties in that relation up to the present time, having declined, when the appointments offered, to return to the Supreme Court bench, or to take a seat in the Court of Appeals. During his service upon the bench in 1845, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Geneva College. For many years he was a Professor in the Albany Law School, which, with John A. Harris and Amos Dean, he took part in establishing; he, however, resigned that position a few years ago, being unable to perform the duties incident thereto, owing to his other professional engagements. In 1856 Judge Parker was nominated by the Democratic party as its candidate for the office of Governor of the State of New York; but, though running nearly ten thousand votes ahead of the Democratic candidate for President at that election, he was defeated by his opponent, the Hon. John A. King, the Republican candidate. In 1858 he was re-nominated for the gubernatorial office, but was defeated by Edwin D. Morgan. Judge Parker has never been an office-seeker, preferring the independence of professional practice and the seclusion of his library. He has always retained his love for classical study, cultivating it in connection with his general literary and professional pursuits. When appointed to the bench he resigned as a Regent of the University, but has never lost his interest in educational matters, and is now one of the Trustees of Cornell University, President of the Board of Trustees of Albany Medical College, and holds the same relation to the Albany Female College. More than once the recipient of offers of civil honor by President Buchanan, he invariably declined. Nominated by him to the office of United States District Attorney





Eng<sup>d</sup> by A. H. Ritchie

*Alden March*







for the Southern District of New York, his nomination was not favorably received by the Senate, though it was confirmed without reference; he, however, did not qualify, and declined the appointment. The only political office in which he has served since his retirement from the bench, was as one of the delegates from Albany County to the State Constitutional Convention of 1867, when the judicial system now in force in the State was framed. A man of large culture, general and classical, and of uncommon reach of mind, Judge Parker's connection with the educational institutions of the State has always been a potential agent for the promotion of their high standing and general efficiency. The extensive and superior character of his professional practice, the result of his keen mental penetration, and his fine legal talent and acquirements, have distinguished him among the members of the bar. For eight years a Justice of the supreme bench of the State, his able and impartial rulings were received with public satisfaction. Wise and conservative in his political views, his services in Congress were productive of much personal popularity; and, while never seeking political preferment, and only accepting nomination when he believed it would subserve some public interest, Judge Parker has occupied many high official positions, and has declined many offers of political trust and honor. He was married in 1834 to Miss Harriet Langdon Roberts, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. A son, who bears his father's name, is associated with him in professional business.

---

**M**ARCH, ALDEN, M.D., LL.D., one of the most distinguished of American surgeons, was born in Sutton, Worcester County, Mass., in 1795, and died in Albany on the 17th of June, 1869. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and the early education of Alden was obtained in the common schools of the neighborhood, which he attended during the winter months, his services being in requisition on the farm during the remainder of the year. He was one of these, however, who work or play with equal spirit, and whatever his hand found to do, that he did with all his might and mind. The rural life he led was not distasteful to him as it frequently is to boys of active brain-power; on the contrary, till the latest year of his life he repeatedly visited a small farm of which he was the owner, located near Albany, and might have been seen on many occasions working cheerfully with hoe or pruning-hook. As he approached manhood he managed to greatly improve his stock of knowledge by attending an academy for two terms, and at a later period became a teacher in the public schools. About the time he attained his majority, he

determined to become a physician, and began the study of medicine under the direction of his elder brother, who had been a surgeon in the United States army during the war of 1812, but was now a resident practitioner of his native State. After receiving a thorough grounding in the rudiments of a medical education at the hands of his brother, he went to Boston, where he attended medical lectures for the greater part of one year. The following year he went to Providence, R.I., and attended medical lectures at Brown University, to which, at that time, a medical department was attached. From this university he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1820, soon after graduation, he took up his residence in Albany, where he spent the remainder of his useful life. Upon first reaching the city he obtained a position in the office of Dr. Elias Willard, an old and respected practitioner, with whom he continued about a year. From his earliest introduction to medical studies he took a deep interest in anatomy, and was distinguished for the zeal and industry he displayed in that science, which was not as easily pursued in those days as at present. After residing in Albany a short time he resolved to deliver lectures on his favorite branch of study, and in the winter of 1821, having dissolved his connection with Dr. Willard and opened a medical office for himself, he secured the upper story of an old building in Montgomery street in that city and began a course of dissections and demonstrations in anatomy. The prejudice of the time made it unsafe to procure the necessary material for these dissections in Albany, then a small city of 15,000 inhabitants, but nothing daunted, the young lecturer made a journey to Boston with horse and wagon—for it must be remembered this was before the era of railroads—and in the latter city, aided by his former experience, he secured the necessary material and at great personal risk carried it overland to Albany. Although his practice was not encouragingly remunerative at this epoch, great popularity and success attended his lectures, and in 1825 he was called to the chair of Anatomy and Physiology, in the Academy of Medicine at Castleton, Vermont. His duties in this position occupied his attention chiefly in the autumn, and he still found ample time to attend to his Albany patients, whose number increased with his reputation, and also to continue his medical lectures, the interest in which was constantly increasing, and attracting students from all parts of the country. At the time Dr. March established himself in Albany there was neither hospital nor medical college in that city, and but one of the former and two of the latter in the entire State. With the enterprise and activity which have characterized his whole life, he at once conceived the idea of founding both a college and hospital in that city, and this project he kept constantly in view and

eventually saw accomplished. As early as the year 1828 he delivered a public lecture "On the Propriety of Establishing a Medical College and Hospital in the City of Albany." In 1835 he resigned his Professorship in the Castleton Medical School, and was succeeded by his brother-in-law Dr. Armsby, who, in 1831, had become his pupil, and in whom he afterwards secured a warm friend and able supporter and colleague. By this time Dr. March had become well known and was in the enjoyment of a good practice. His desire to found a medical college remained unabated, and petitions for a charter were yearly circulated among the citizens for signatures. Dr. March was enthusiastically supported in the scheme by Dr. Armsby, who had risen rapidly to an honorable place in the profession, and was untiring in his efforts to secure its success. At length a charter was secured, Dr. March being named President, and the opening lecture was given on the 3d of January, 1839. The session of the following year opened with a full corps of experienced Professors, and a gratifying number of students. During its infancy the college was liberally endowed by the State, and the funds thus acquired were judiciously expended in purchasing books, chemical and philosophical apparatus and other appliances, including a museum, necessary for thorough instruction in the different branches of a medical education. The citizens of Albany generously supported the institution, some of them being very liberal in their contributions. This was all the more necessary at this stage of its existence, as a strong opposition to it came from rival institutions in that part of the State. Thus, after persistent effort for a period of twenty years, brilliant success crowned his labors. However, another achievement was determined on by the indefatigable scientist. As the college increased in prosperity the need of a hospital was deeply felt. Dr. March was obliged to resort to college clinics held every Saturday, and much credit is due him for being the first to institute such clinics. They did not, however, satisfy his desires, and with the aid of Dr. Armsby the attempt to found a hospital was renewed. In 1849 the articles of incorporation were obtained, and a hospital was established, which in time grew in importance and rendered the greatest service to the medical college. The present hospital, a fine edifice in the immediate vicinity of the college, is one of the best conducted in the State, and clinical instructions in medicine and surgery are now regularly given within its walls. The college has also grown in importance, and at this day ranks among the most flourishing in the interior of the United States. For much of the reputation which the Albany Medical School has acquired, it is indebted to the labors and liberality of Dr. March. The regard which he cherished for these

institutions was shown not only by his long and faithful services to both, but by a liberal donation to each at the time of his death, from a fortune, which he was too great a lover of science, and too kind-hearted and useful a member of society to permit to attain the magnificent proportions which his prolonged and successful career warranted. For thirty years he presided over the college, and more than three thousand pupils have sat under his instruction. As a lecturer and demonstrator he was considered unsurpassed, while as a sure, dexterous and consummate operator he stood, by common consent, at the head of the profession. The valuable system of surgical clinics now in use in all our medical institutions owes its origin to Dr. March, and his name is honorably connected with many other important improvements in medical instruction. His valuable surgical museum, of which he began the formation while a student in Boston, and which he enriched and enlarged to a remarkable degree during his long professional career, was bequeathed by him to the college, and it constitutes, in connection with the collection already formed in that institution, the most extensive in the United States. Few men were better calculated to give instruction on such a practical subject as surgery, and it is said that those who sat under his instruction were generally distinguished for their skill in this branch of the healing art. His style as a lecturer was eminently practical, clear, and forcible, and as impressive as learned. His career as a teacher was continued uninterruptedly for nearly half a century, during which he delivered seventeen private courses of lectures on anatomy, physiology, and operative surgery, in Albany, ten courses on anatomy and physiology, in the Vermont Academy of Medicine, and thirty-six courses on surgery, in the Albany Medical College. From a record of his surgical experience, which, however, embraces but forty years of the half century through which his practice extended, is ascertained that he operated the astonishing number of seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four times. The following synopsis of the operations of Dr. March, extracted from an address on his life and labors, delivered November 9th, 1869, before the Albany County Medical Society, by Dr. Jas. L. Babcock, President of that body, a report of which was published in the Transactions of the New York State Medical Society, is appended as showing the range and extent of his practice: "He amputated three hundred and thirteen times, of which sixty-five were through the thigh; thirty-six through the leg; seven through the tarsus; twenty-five through the arm; eighteen through the fore-arm; and two through the wrist. He reduced three hundred and nine dislocations, many of them of an unusual character; of which, seven were of the inferior maxillary,

or lower jaw; one hundred and thirty-six of the shoulder; seventy-five of the elbow; twenty of the wrist; seventeen of the hip-joint; four of the knee; one of the patella; ten of the ankle; and twelve of the astragalus and tarsus. His cases of fractures number ten hundred and fourteen, many of which were uncommon, indeed to such he was constantly called. Of these, nineteen were of the cranium; six of the scapula; one hundred and eleven of the arm; eighty-three of the fore-arm, both bones; two hundred and nine of the radius; twenty-two of the ulna; eleven of the olecranon process; nine of the ribs; one of the sternum; one hundred and thirty-three of the femur; sixteen of the patella; one hundred and thirty-three, both bones of the leg; and nineteen of the fibula. He operated for non-union of bones twenty-six times; for resection, fifteen times, of which eleven were of the lower jaw; for ankylosis of joints, five times. He extirpated sixteen hundred and sixty-two tumors, of every diversity of character and situation; of this number, twenty-eight were osseous; two, cartilaginous; one, muscular; twenty-one, bursal; four hundred and ninety-one, malignant; four hundred and ninety-two, encysted. He operated for strangulated hernia, one hundred and four times; direct and oblique inguinal hernia, fifty-three times; femoral hernia, forty-six times. He performed the operation of lithotomy, forty-seven times; ovariectomy, seven times; neurotomy, seventeen times; hydrocele, for temporary relief, three hundred and forty-seven times; for radical cure, one hundred and eighteen times; for paracentesis cranii, three times; thoracis, eleven times; abdominis, seventy-seven times; hydrops articuli, twelve times; fistulæ, in various situations, one hundred and seventy-nine times. Removed polypi, in various localities, one hundred and forty-five times. He operated for hare-lip, one hundred and twenty-five times; of which, about fifty cases were double, with double cleft in jaw; staphyloraphy, nine times; talicotian, or rhinoplastic operation, twelve times; autoplasmic, six times; excision of the tonsils and uvulæ, five hundred and forty-nine times; for goitre, once; laryngotomy and tracheotomy, seven times. Removed foreign bodies from the air passages, fifty-three times; extirpation of the eye, ten times; strabismus, two hundred and forty-nine times; pterygium, eighteen times; myotomy and tenotomy, two hundred and eighty-eight times; ligated arteries, forty-three times; of which, the profunda, external iliac, and common carotid were included; aneurism of the larger arteries, seven times; spina bifida, five times; spina ventosa, three times. He performed anomalous operations for the cure of deformities, fifty times." His first case occurred in 1820, the subject being a child upon whom he operated successfully for hare-lip, making for him-

self many of the appliances used, and overcoming several exceedingly untoward and disagreeable attending circumstances. His inventive genius led him afterwards to originate an improved forceps, which greatly aided the operation and was regarded very highly by the profession. He also invented instruments for the removal of dead bone; and in 1867, employed a new method for removing urinary calculi. In 1832 and 1833, he was President of the Albany County Medical Society; in 1857, President of the New York State Medical Society; in 1864, President of the American Medical Association, of which he was one of the founders. He was also honorary member of the Massachusetts State Medical Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Connecticut State Medical Society, and the Rhode Island State Medical Society. In 1861, he was Chairman of the Commission appointed to examine candidates for the volunteer service of the State of New York. In 1862 and 1863, he was a member of the Auxiliary Corps of Volunteer Surgeons of the State. He was also connected with many religious and educational institutions, and a corresponding member of the National Institution for the Promotion of Science, at Washington, D. C., and honorary member of the *Institut des Archivistes de France*. He was a Trustee of the Dudley Observatory, Albany University, Albany Rural Cemetery, and Albany Medical College. President of the Albany City Tract and Missionary Society, President of the Board of Trustees, First Presbyterian Church of Albany, and a member of various other societies and associations, in all of which he took a deep interest, and whose honors were freely conferred without being solicited. In 1868, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Williams College. Dr. March paid several visits to Europe, and was everywhere received with the most distinguished consideration. His examinations of the foreign pathological collections, and his indefatigable study and research while abroad, resulted in some of the most important discoveries which have been made in surgery during the last quarter of a century. Although weighted heavily with a large practice and an extraordinary number of duties, he found time to write many valuable essays and reports, and to deliver a large number of addresses. As the originator of a system of clinical instruction he added a feature of incalculable value to the machinery of professional education, thus identifying his name with one of the most important advances of American medical science. He died at Albany on the 17th of June, 1869, after a short illness, passing away in the midst of his labors and successes, having achieved in his memorable life, the highest reputation as a professional man and Christian gentleman.

**M**CNAUGHTON, JAMES, M.D., late Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Albany Medical College, and at the time of his death one of the oldest and most respected physicians in the State, was born on the 10th of December, 1796, at Kenmore, among the Grampian Hills, Perthshire, Scotland, where his father, a prosperous farmer, and, for the time and place, a somewhat extensive manufacturer, literally "fed his flock." James was one of several brothers, and early manifested a fondness for intellectual pursuits. His education was obtained in the excellent parish school of his native place, where the youth of the neighborhood were fitted for college. He made rapid progress in his studies, and, in his sixteenth year, having received a thorough grounding in the English branches, and having besides acquired a good knowledge of the Latin language—the literature of which, through life, afforded him a decided pleasure—was qualified to enter the Royal College of Surgeons of the University of Edinburgh. His determination to adopt the medical profession was largely owing to the fact that a great demand for surgeons existed, growing out of the wars in which Great Britain was engaged, and from the farther fact that an elder brother held the position of surgeon to an English frigate, which, at that time and during the war of 1812-15, was stationed at Halifax. He pursued his medical studies with diligence, and in 1816 was graduated from the university. The termination of the war with the United States and the decisive battle of Waterloo, opening an era of peace which was destined to last almost unbroken for about half a century, threw a damper on his prospects in the navy, but afforded him a longer time to master his profession. Accordingly he devoted another year to medical studies. During his term in the university he attended three courses of lectures in the Livingston Hospital, Edinburgh, and two courses in the Royal Infirmary in the same place. Dr. McNaughton was particularly fortunate in the time and place of pursuing his professional studies, and enjoyed the advantages of instruction under the most celebrated teachers of medical science then living, including the Bells, the Munros, Wishart, Gregory, Abercrombie and Hamilton. Upon quitting the university the young physician, feeling too inexperienced to settle in Scotland, and having, besides, a strong desire to see the world, was about to avail himself of some letters of commendation to his countryman and friend, Sir George McGregor, then an Admiral in the Columbian service, when he was pressed by a large body of emigrants from his native parish and vicinity to go with them to America. The owners of the vessel on which they were to take passage offered him the appointment of surgeon and also the privilege of returning in her to Scotland. Having absolutely nothing to do at home, and having relatives in America whom he desired to see, he accepted the appointment, and on the 28th of May, 1817, set sail from Greenock for America, which he reached after a stormy and even dangerous passage, landing in Quebec on the 16th of June, 1817. Some time being to elapse ere the vessel would be ready to return to Scotland, the young doctor made a journey to Albany to visit his relative, the Hon. Archibald McIntyre. Through the persuasion of Mr. McIntyre he was induced to make Albany his permanent home, and to give up the idea of returning to Scotland. Accordingly he opened an office in that city a few months after his arrival, and established himself as a general practitioner of medicine. The leading physicians of Albany at this time were Drs. Treat, Willard, Eights, Townsend, Bay, Wendell and others, some advanced in age and none of them particularly desirous of cultivating surgery. Dr. McNaughton, coming from the then most celebrated medical institution in the world, was soon established as the leading practicing surgeon in a wide region of country. The friendly feeling of the Scotch element—which was both respectable and influential—for their young countryman, also contributed somewhat to his early success. The turning-point of his life, as he himself considered, was, however, an incident which occurred about this period of his history. In that early day the material for dissection was far from abundant and almost always obtained with difficulty. The body of a criminal who had been executed for murder, was surrendered by the authorities to the medical men of the city for dissection. At a meeting of physicians it was decided that the dissections should be public, and that six of the leading medical men of Albany should in turn conduct the demonstrations. Dr. McNaughton, a new-comer, fresh from the University of Edinburgh, was invited to commence the dissections. His pleasing address, impressive manner, and evident familiarity with the subject of anatomy, commanded the admiration of all, and it was decided by his associates that he should continue daily with the dissections until they were completed. This fortunate introduction to public notice gave Dr. McNaughton a high rank at once among the young physicians of the city, and won for him the confidence of the community. Consequent upon his success in the public effort just mentioned, he was appointed lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology in the then popular and extensive College of Physicians and Surgeons at Fairfield, an obscure town in Herkimer County, seventy-five miles west of Albany. This medical college was established in 1812, and before many years ranked next to the University of Pennsylvania in the number of pupils. It was one of the six medical institutions in the country, the other five being located in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Dartmouth, and Baltimore.









Eng'd by A.H. Ritchie

*James Wrighton*



In 1821 Dr. McNaughton was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Fairfield College, the classes at the time numbering about one hundred students. This Professorship he held for nineteen years, and also filled the chair of Surgery one year. During his twenty years connection with the institution the number of pupils had increased to two hundred and seventeen. Notwithstanding this great success, however, the Fairfield school was discontinued, owing to the establishment of two rival schools, one at Albany and the other at Geneva, in the former of which—founded through the labors of the late Dr. Alden March—Dr. McNaughton and another of the Fairfield Professors accepted chairs. This institution—the Albany Medical College—Dr. McNaughton now supported with all the earnestness he had before accorded to the Fairfield school. He remained connected with it up to the time of his death, succeeding to the Presidency upon the demise of the founder, Dr. March. Shortly after establishing himself in Albany Dr. McNaughton married Miss McIntyre, the daughter of his distant relative and warm friend, the Hon. Archibald McIntyre, a leading citizen of Albany and one of the founders of the Albany St. Andrew's Society, who was also at one time Comptroller of New York. In 1824 Dr. McNaughton visited Europe for the first time, travelling quite extensively on the continent and visiting nearly all the principal hospital establishments and medical schools. In London he made the acquaintance of many distinguished persons, including Sir James McIntosh and Sir Astley Cooper. With a desire to benefit the American institution with which he was connected, he studied every improvement and sought information in every quarter. He visited the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons and received from Mr. Cliff, the Curator, much instruction and many kind attentions. He had also an opportunity of inspecting the fine museum of Sir Charles Bell, and during his stay in London met the most celebrated medical men of the metropolis. He also heard the famous Dr. Shaw lecture on the brain. In 1832, when Albany was invaded for the first time by Asiatic cholera, Dr. McNaughton was made President of the city Board of Health, and took an active part in the organization of hospitals for the reception of the sick. He was unwearied in his attendance upon the suffering, devoting his whole time to the discharge of those duties which devolved upon him during the fearful ravages of this dreadful pestilence. He also wrote a paper on the disease which embodied his views concerning treatment, etc. This paper was published and largely circulated, and was regarded as an authority upon the subject of which it treated. In 1852 he paid a second visit to Europe, this time devoting his attention in a particular manner to the continent.

While in Paris he met with the leading professors and surgeons, including Andrae, Cruveilhier, Velpeau, Boyer, and Rostan. He extended his trip to Lyons, where he visited the great hospital, the largest in France. After passing through Italy, Switzerland, and Holland, he returned to Great Britain. While in Glasgow he chanced to take up a newspaper and from it learned that the cholera had again appeared in the northern part of the State of New York. This determined him to return immediately to his post of duty in America. In 1874, being then in his seventy-eighth year, he made a third visit to Europe, accompanied by his wife and several of his children. When about leaving Paris for Geneva he was attacked with faintness in the railroad depot, and, being conveyed to his hotel, died after a few hours' illness from heart disease. During his life Dr. McNaughton held many positions of honor and trust. He was twice elected President of the Medical Society of the State of New York, was President of the County Medical Society, and President of the Albany Medical College, and of the staff of the Albany Hospital. He was associated with Drs. March and Arnsby in the founding of this hospital, was one of the Governors of Union University, and was also, for a time, Surgeon-General of the State. He took a deep interest in the city of his adoption, and served in the municipality; was President of the Exchange, and was connected as Trustee or Director with many monetary and charitable institutions. He was one of the Trustees of the Albany Female Academy, and a great friend to education. He was President, and life-long Director, of the St. Andrew's Society, of Albany, and a warm friend to his countrymen in America. As physician, philanthropist and friend, citizen, patriot, and Christian, Dr. McNaughton, judged by the highest standard, stood in the first rank.

---

PRINCE, HON. L. BRADFORD, was born in the town of Flushing, Long Island (N. Y.), on the 3d of July, 1840. He is a lineal descendant of Governor William Bradford, of Plymouth, one of the "men of the Mayflower," and had for great grandfather and grandfather, on the maternal side, Governors Bradford (also U. S. Senator) and Collins, of Rhode Island. The branch of the Prince family of which he is a member, has been long and favorably known in connection with the science of horticulture, which it largely aided in attaining its present stage of perfection. Owing to the delicate health of Mr. Prince much of his early life was passed in the south. As he grew to manhood he engaged in horticultural pursuits at his father's place in Flushing, but after a short experience quitted this line of employment to study law.

Entering Columbia College Law School, he passed through the course with honor, and upon graduation received the \$200 prize in Political Science. Very early in life he developed an extraordinary aptitude for political matters, and the activity he displayed in his district during the Fremont campaign won for him a vote of thanks from the town club, of which his age—he was then but a lad of sixteen—prevented his becoming a member. In the canvass of 1860, though still a minor, he was an officer in the local political organization, and worked enthusiastically for the success of the Lincoln ticket. In 1861 he was chosen a member of the Republican Committee of Queen's County, on which he has served almost ever since, for several years having been its presiding officer. He was elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention held at Chicago in 1868, and the following year became a member of the State Republican Committee. The political labors of Mr. Prince at this period were all the more honorable from the fact, that they were pursued purely as a matter of principle, and without the least expectation of personal advancement, the district in which he resided being strongly Democratic. His qualifications for filling a responsible position were, however, too apparent to be neglected, and in 1870 he was elected to the Assembly, receiving a majority of 1,415 votes, members of all parties joining in his support. In 1871 he was re-elected to the Assembly by a large majority, although his opponent was the strongest Democrat in the district, and an experienced legislator who had already served both in the Assembly and in the Senate. The following year he received the extraordinary compliment of a request for his continuance in office, signed by more than two thousand voters irrespective of party; and having been nominated by acclamation was re-elected without opposition. In 1873, having declined a nomination to the Senate, he was again returned to the Assembly, almost without an opposing vote. In the fall of 1874 the Democrats made a determined effort to redeem the district, which now for four years had been lost to their party, and placed the Hon. Solomon Townsend, who had served three terms in the Legislature and in the Constitutional Conventions of 1846 and 1867, in opposition to Mr. Prince. The canvass was an exciting one, but resulted in a victory for Mr. Prince, who secured a majority of 771 votes. There is believed to be no other instance on record of a person being elected five successive times in a district politically opposed to him. In the canvass of 1875 Mr. Prince received the Republican nomination for the Senate, and although the Democrats were successful on the State ticket by nearly 2,700 majority, he won the election by a majority of 904, running 3,594 ahead of his ticket. The legislative career of Mr. Prince was

an exceedingly useful and highly honorable one. In 1872, 1873 and 1874, he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, performing his multifarious and arduous duties in the most creditable manner, and rendering valuable service to the State. While filling this position over eleven hundred bills came into his hands for reports—a larger number than were ever submitted to any other committee, either State or national, in a similar length of time. During the winter of 1872 it became his duty to conduct the investigation into the official conduct of Judges Barnard, Cardozo, and McCunn. This investigation extended from the middle of February to about the middle of April, during which time two hundred and thirty-nine witnesses were examined, and over two thousand four hundred pages of evidence taken. The thoroughness and fairness with which the investigation was conducted, won the approval of fair-minded persons of all shades of political belief, and its results form one of the brightest pages in the history of the recent "Reform Legislation." The reports of the committee in favor of impeaching two of the Judges and removing the other met with general public acquiescence, and were adopted by the House, and Mr. Prince was chosen one of the managers to conduct the impeachment trial, receiving 110 out of 113 votes cast on the ballot in the Assembly. He was also appointed to proceed to the bar of the Senate and formally impeach Judge Barnard of high crimes and misdemeanors. He was active in the matter till the close of the trial, and it has been said of him, that to no one man is the judiciary of the State more indebted for being relieved of the disgrace that would have attended the retention of Barnard and Cardozo on the bench. The recent amendments to the Constitution of the State received from Mr. Prince special attention. In 1872 he introduced, and succeeded in getting passed, the bill for the Constitutional Commission. In both the sessions of 1873 and 1874 he had charge of the proposed amendments, both in committee and in the Assembly, and the task of explaining and defending them fell almost exclusively to his share. Just previous to these amendments being submitted to the people for ratification—in the fall of 1874—Mr. Prince, at the request of the Council of Political Reform, wrote a pamphlet on the subject, which was widely circulated as a campaign document, and tended largely to their success at the polls. In the session of 1875 he prepared and introduced nearly all the bills required to carry the new Constitutional system into effect, that work being assigned to him by general consent, although the Assembly was Democratic. The reformation in the system of legislation in New York has occurred wholly during Mr. Prince's terms, and its history is worthy of record, if only to show the results of persistent effort. During his first







*Atlantic Engraving & Engraving Co. N York*

*Yours truly*  
*L. Bradford Prince*





month in Albany Mr. Prince introduced two resolutions, one in relation to the organization of cities under general laws, and the other including the whole question of special legislation. On this latter he made a careful speech in Feb. 1871, but the proposition to do away with special legislation was met with opposition, and almost derision by all the old and leading members. In no way discouraged, Mr. Prince renewed the fight next year, made a striking speech on the "Evils of Hasty Legislation" in February, and later, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, presented a report on "Reform in the Methods of Legislation," which has been the foundation of all action on the subject since. At the same time he introduced the bill for a Constitutional Commission to report the necessary amendments. The next winter he succeeded in getting the Commission to report in favor of his propositions to prohibit special legislation; and as we have before seen, championed these amendments for two years in the Assembly, and then before the people. In November, 1874, he had the pleasure of seeing all the reforms, which he had first proposed in January, 1871, placed in the organic law of the State—the fruit of nearly four years steady and untiring effort. For several years past Mr. Prince has given special attention to the canal system of the State, and the question of transportation from the west to the seaboard. He has made several speeches on this subject in the Legislature, as well as at the organization of the Cheap Transportation Association at the Cooper Institute in 1874, and at the great Produce Exchange meeting in 1875. The N. Y. Chamber of Commerce has twice acknowledged these services to the mercantile community by votes of thanks. In 1874 he was Chairman of the Assembly Committee to conduct the U. S. Senate Committee on Transportation Routes through the State. In May, 1876, Mr. Prince was a member of the National Republican Convention which nominated Hayes and Wheeler. In 1877, though tendered a unanimous re-nomination to the Senate, he declined to serve again on the ground that he could not afford longer to neglect his private business. Mr. Prince's reputation is not, however, confined to the field of politics. As a lawyer, he occupies a high position, his clear, incisive reasoning power and rare ability as an advocate, rendering him eminently successful. In 1868 he was chosen orator of the Alumni Association of the Columbia College Law School, and for two years was President of the Association. In 1876, having again been chosen alumni orator, he delivered an oration in the Academy of Music on "The Duties of Citizenship," enforcing the idea that men of character and education should take the lead in political affairs. Mr. Prince is well known also as a thoughtful writer and lecturer on various topics, among which, those re-

lating to legislative and governmental reform have attracted wide attention. A work from his pen entitled "E Pluribus Unum, or American Nationality," a comparison between the Constitution and the Articles of Confederation, passed through several editions and received the warmest commendations from statesmen and political scientists. He is also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having been District Deputy Grand Master of Queens and Suffolk Counties for the years 1868, '69 and '70, and again in 1876. In 1877 he was appointed on the Grand Master's staff as Grand Standard Bearer. Mr. Prince takes a lively interest in all that pertains to the best interests of the farming community, and has delivered a number of addresses before various agricultural societies throughout the State, notably those of Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Tioga, Orleans, Suffolk and Cattaraugus Counties. For ten years he was Superintendent or Director of the Queens County Agricultural Society. He is also a life member of the Long Island Historical Society, and for the past thirteen years has been an officer in that learned body. In religious affairs Mr. Prince is likewise prominent. He is a leading member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he is a licensed lay-reader under Bishop Littlejohn. He has been a member of several diocesan Conventions on Long Island, and was a deputy from that diocese to the Triennial General Convention at Boston in 1877. He is one of the corporation of the Cathedral of the Incarnation on Long Island, and at the laying of the corner-stone thereof in June, 1877, made the address on behalf of the laity of the diocese.

---

**H**UTCHISON, JOSEPH C., M.D., a prominent surgeon of Brooklyn, is a native of Missouri, born in the town of Old Franklin, Howard County, Feb. 23d, 1827. Dr. Hutchison's ancestry were Scotch-Irish, his father, likewise a member of the medical profession and practising for many years in Missouri, having come to this country from the north of Ireland. His mother, Mary Chrisman, was a native of Virginia. Dr. Hutchison's medical training was full and thorough. In 1844, after the completion of his academic studies, he entered the University of Missouri, at Columbia, where he remained through junior year, when he registered in his father's office as a student of medicine. In a few months he entered Jefferson Medical College, and subsequently the University of Pennsylvania, pursuing the advance curriculum of that institution under the private instruction particularly of two distinguished physicians of Philadelphia, W. W. Gerhard and Edward Peace. Concluding his studies, and receiving his diploma from

the last named institution, in 1848, Dr. Hutchison settled as a practitioner in the town of Arrow Rock, in his native State. After three years' practice at this place, he removed to Marshall, where he remained till 1853. Preferring, however, the professional association and pursuits of the more thickly populated east, during 1853 he left Missouri and established himself in Brooklyn, where he has since resided. Though Dr. Hutchison, in locating himself in Brooklyn, had elected to pursue the general practice of his profession, he was, shortly after his accession to the ranks of the local faculty, invited to participate in the course of lectures of the University of the City of New York, and during the summer sessions of 1854, '55, and '56, was the popular lecturer upon Diseases of Women in the medical department of that institution. During the first of the above named years, marked by a distressing prevalence of the Asiatic Cholera, he also had charge of the Brooklyn Cholera Hospital. In 1857, he was elected to the position he still occupies, of surgeon at the Brooklyn City Hospital, and from 1860 to 1867, inclusive, acted as Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery at the Long Island College Hospital. In 1864, was chosen President of the Kings County Medical Society. In 1867, he was elected Vice President of the State Medical Society, and the following year its President. Dr. Hutchison has been similarly complimented by other local and foreign professional organizations, having been Vice President of the N. Y. Pathological Society, in 1870, and President in 1871; Vice President of the N. Y. Academy of Medicine in 1869, '70, and '71; honorary member of Connecticut State Medical Society; corresponding member of the Gynæcological Society of Boston; a delegate from the American Medical Association, to the International Medical Congress in Paris, in 1867; to the recent meeting of the Congress in Philadelphia, in 1876, and to the British Medical Association at Edinburgh, in 1875, &c. He is at present surgeon to the Brooklyn City Hospital, and surgeon-in-chief to the Brooklyn Orthopædic Infirmary, consulting surgeon to Kings County Hospital, St. John's Hospital, St. Peter's Hospital and Brooklyn Central Dispensary. During the years 1873 to 1875, inclusive, he was one of the Health Commissioners of the city. In 1853, an article from his pen upon the "Use of Common Salt in the Treatment of Intermittent Fever," published in the *N. Y. Journal of Medicine*, attracted deserved attention.

---

**C**HAPMAN, EDWIN N., M.D., of Brooklyn, was born February 26, 1819. His father, Colonel Phineas Chapman, was one in a long line of descent from Robert Chapman, who, coming from Eng-

land, settled at Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1635. It is recorded of him that he was deputy to the General Court forty-three times, and assistant nine times. Colonel Chapman married Betsey Abbott. Both were natives of Redding, Connecticut, and Dr. Chapman is the oldest son of this marriage. He graduated at Yale College in 1842 with the degree of A. B., receiving that of A.M. in the usual order. He pursued his professional studies at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, then, as now, a famous centre of medical learning, and was graduated in 1845. Choosing Brooklyn as his future residence, he immediately entered upon the practice of medicine in that city, and on the organization of the Long Island College Hospital he was appointed a member of its medical staff, and Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and Clinical Midwifery. Having served in that chair for three years, he was appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. As a part of the results of his labors and inquiries in this relation he has given to the fraternity a large volume styled "Hysterology; a treatise on the Diseases and Displacements of the Uterus," a monograph at once clinical and systematic, and which constitutes a valuable contribution to the knowledge of this most important subject. The views maintained in this work, as also in the several articles mentioned below on the same subject, are presented in the proceedings of the Kings County Medical Society by Dr. J. R. Vanderveer, as follows: "Dr. E. N. Chapman considers the erectile organs of the uterus and appendages to be physiologically excited in menstruation, the erotic state, and during utero-gestation; and this natural erectile congestion, prolonged beyond the physiological limit, he classes as not only abnormal, but as leading to a pathological condition of the uterus; and Dr. Peaslee has lately adopted substantially the same view. Dr. Chapman states; 'The substratum, the remote causation, the germ of uterine disease is perversion of function. The results of this perversion, physiological laws broken and thrown into disorder, are the only morbid conditions found in any case; in other words, the pathology is comprised in the confusion and aberration of normal operations.' The author then proceeds to speak of a physiological function being converted into 'a congestion, pathological and continuous.' This, in my humble opinion, is sound doctrine." Dr. Chapman's devotion to his profession has led him "to be instant, in season and out of season," in the pursuit of all knowledge that by its intrinsic nature or its relative bearing can furnish any element of power to the medical practitioner. A lecture delivered to the students in Long Island College Hospital, published in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, for 1861, and subsequently reprinted in pamphlet form, on "Ergot; its Natural History and uses as a Thera-

pentent Agent," is a learned and practical discussion of that valuable remedy. Similar in character is a communication to the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* on the "Pyrophosphate of Iron." In the interests of his general practice Dr. Chapman has made many critical observations and records. His views and experience in regard to "Infant Diet," published in a series of papers in the *Sanitarian* for 1875, form a treatise on the prophylactic and remedial treatment of the ailments of infant humanity that is not only profitable to physicians, but is a cause of gratitude to every mother in the community. In the pursuit of the duties of his clinical relations with Long Island College Hospital, as well as in his private practice in the early part of the last decade, Dr. Chapman treated a great number of cases of diphtheria. At that time the true nature of this disease, which had but recently appeared in this country, was little understood. Dr. Chapman, however, soon abandoned the lowering remedies and applications then in vogue, and was one of the first to recognize the urgent necessity of a "tonic sustaining" course of medication, which he employed with the most happy results. His experience of this much dreaded disease was communicated to the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* for February, 1863. This paper, though exciting much attention at the time, was soon forgotten in the rush after new theories and new remedies. The past year he published a second article on this subject in the *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal*, and also read a paper on "Alcohol and Diphtheria," before the Kings County Medical Society. He shows by clinical facts that "alcohol is as antagonistic to diphtheria as belladonna is to opium, or quinine to malaria," and concludes the histories of his cases with this startling statement, as shown by the records of the Health Department: "Thus it appears that in a period of three and a half years eighty-five cases of diphtheria have been treated successfully, without a failure." In addition to the articles already named may be added the following: "The True Uterine Mucous Membrane; its Structure, Function, and Morbid States," a pamphlet reprinted from the pages of the *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal* for May, 1875; also, "Congestion the 'One Idea' in Uterine Therapeutics;" "Congestion of the Internal Genitalia and Hypertrophy and Anteversion of the Uterus;" "The Menstruant Female; her Nervous, Moral and Mental Perversions," a series of papers contributed to the *Detroit Review of Medicine*; "Flexure of the Uterus," etc. These, though forming important contributions to medical literature, constitute but a small part of his labors in the higher interests of his profession. Dr. Chapman's monographs, essays and reports evince a comprehensive grasp of his subject, and originality and force in the treatment of it.

Viewing all things with a well-trained, scientific eye, yet regarding "clinical facts as the only reliable foundation, and reason as the only safe guide in a sound medical practice," he accepts known results rather than mere scientific data. A resident of Brooklyn for the last thirty-two years, he has been wholly devoted to the practice of his chosen calling, upon which his influence, abiding in its nature and extensive in its character, has always been a potential agent. He was married in 1846 to Miss Mary A. Read, of New Haven, Connecticut. She dying in 1856, he was married, in 1865, to Miss Maria B. Duvol, of Brooklyn.

CONKLING, JOHN T., M.D., was born on Long Island, March 25, 1825. His father, Henry Conkling, was a prominent business man of Smithtown, L. I. His mother, Mary Terry, and her brother, Colonel Terry, were descendants of one of the oldest families on Long Island. In his boyhood Dr. Conkling attended the schools of his district and laid then the basis of his education. He subsequently entered upon a higher course of study at the State Normal School, at Albany, and was graduated from that institution in 1847. In common with many other professional men of this country he adopted for a time the vocation of teaching, and entered immediately after leaving the Normal School upon the duties of Principal of a public school in the City of Brooklyn. Holding this position for seven years, and in the meantime pursuing his medical studies and fitting himself for his life-work, he at length matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and was awarded his degree in 1854. He immediately located himself in Brooklyn and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1860 he became an associate of the late Dr. Dewitt C. Enis, an eminent surgeon of his time, and continued thus connected for seven years. From 1866 to '68 inclusive, Dr. Conkling was Sanitary Superintendent of Brooklyn under the authority of the Metropolitan Health Board. In 1873, having been appointed a member of the newly formed Board of Health of Brooklyn, he was in 1874 elected President of that body, and continued to occupy that position as long as the Board exercised its functions. Dr. Conkling has also been actively interested in the educational interests of his city, having been for many years a member of the Board of Education of Brooklyn. His excellent native and acquired abilities, as well as his medical skill and experience, have qualified him to fill with honor and acceptance the various official positions to which he has been called. During a period of more than twenty-five years he has been unremitting

in his labors to relieve suffering humanity, and his unwearied devotion to his profession has obtained for him that reward which always waits on noble effort.

**SPEIR, S. FLEET, M.D.**, of Brooklyn, was born in that city April 9, 1838. His father, Robert Speir, was the son of Robert Speir, a native of Glasgow. His father and grandfather were for many years engaged in the pursuits of mercantile life in New York, from which they retired after amassing considerable wealth. His mother, Hannah S., was the daughter of Samuel Fleet, of Brooklyn. The name is an abbreviation of the ancestral patronymic, Fleetwood, the family having descended from the Admiral of that name, who came, during the stormy times of Charles I. and the English Parliament, to a part of Long Island called Northport, near Huntington. Here he purchased a large tract of land, since known as Fleet's Hold. From there, in 1819, his descendant, Samuel Fleet, removed to Brooklyn, and becoming a large landholder, built a homestead, the Fleet mansion, at what was subsequently the junction of Fulton and Gold streets, and now the site of the Fleet Buildings. Dr. Speir's education was begun in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and having finished the course of study prescribed in that institution, he continued his pursuit of the higher branches, classics, etc., under the direction of a private tutor, thus combining the benefits to be derived from intellectual contact with youth of his own age with the advantages of individual instruction. In 1857 he began the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. Leonard C. McPhail, an eminent physician of Brooklyn. During the same year he entered the medical department of the University of New York, and was graduated in 1860 with the highest honors; the Mott Gold Medal and the "Van Buren Prize" having been awarded him. He also took the "Wood Prize" of Bellevue Hospital. In the further pursuit of his medical studies Dr. Speir went to Europe and spent a year and a half accumulating experience in its hospitals. During this visit abroad the use of plaster of paris splints was brought to his notice. The advantages claimed for this appliance is that by its use the removal of wounded men may be accomplished with much less inconvenience and risk than formerly attended such operations. Our civil war was then in progress. Dr. Speir saw at once the peculiar adaptation of this splint to the case of our soldiers wounded on the battle-field, who, beside suffering intense agony during removal, not unfrequently died before reaching the hospital. Hastening home in the latter part of 1862, he was solicited by the United States Sanitary Commission to visit the army

in Virginia, with a view to superintending the application of these splints. He remained with the corps several months, rendering valuable and efficient service, especially during the battle of Seven Pines. Having accomplished the object of his mission, he returned to his native city and established himself as a medical practitioner. During the year 1863, having favorable opportunities for examining critically a number of cases of jaundice in its different forms, he reached conclusions differing from the generally accepted views, and appearing to throw new light upon this difficult subject. As the result of this experience he prepared an essay upon the "Pathology of Jaundice," to which the American Medical Association awarded the gold medal for 1864. In that year he again visited Europe, and while there paid especial attention to diseases of the eye and ear. Having this fact in view, the Trustees of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Infirmary soon secured his services as surgeon to that institution. In 1871 he introduced to the notice of the profession a "new method of arresting surgical hemorrhage by the artery constrictor, designed for the instantaneous and hermetic closure of arteries, without the use of ligature or other foreign substance to be left in the wound." The principal methods at present in use for the arrest of arterial hemorrhage are three in number, viz. ligature, acupressure, and torsion. Based upon the same principles as the other procedures, the method employed by Dr. Speir includes more of the combined advantages claimed for them than any other procedure alone, and has proven efficient where neither of the former modes of closing arteries could be equally well applied. The New York State Medical Society awarded the "Merritt H. Cash Prize" to the essay upon this subject. Professors Hamilton, Gross, and Bryant, of Guy's Hospital, London, have also embodied it in their works on surgery. Dr. Speir is highly appreciated by his fellow citizens generally, as well as by the members of the medical fraternity, and has been chosen to fill numerous positions of responsibility and honor. He has been surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, also physician, Curator, and Microscopist to the Brooklyn City Hospital, of which institution he is now surgeon. He has been Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Long Island College Hospital, and physician and surgeon to the tumor and cancer department of the Brooklyn City Dispensary. He is also connected with the prominent medical associations of the day. He is a permanent member of the American Medical Association, and of the New York State Medical Society. He is connected with the New York Pathological Society, the Kings County Medical Society, and the *New York Medical Journal Association*. He is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and was a member, by invita-







Atlantic Publishing & Engraving Co. New York.

*A. G. West Specie M. D.*





tion, of the International Medical College, held in Philadelphia in 1876. Notwithstanding the many demands upon his time incidental to the performance of a large circle of professional duties, Dr. Speir's contributions to medical literature have been frequent and valuable. In a learned and exhaustive dissertation, communicated by a series of papers to the *Medical Gazette* of New York, and published in 1871, he discusses the "Use of the Microscope in the Differential Diagnosis of Morbid Growths, with a new method for determining the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of tumors and cancers." Dr. Speir's essays, vigorous and logical in style, are characterized by breadth of view, patient research, and a mathematical clearness in stating and elucidating his propositions, which, together with a careful arrangement of details, mark the scientific man; while his career thus far shows that he possesses that keen perception of the adaptation of means to ends which pre-eminently fits him for the practice of the "most noble art and science of medicine." Dr. Speir was married in 1869 to Miss Frances S. Hegeman, daughter of Peter Hegeman, an old and well known resident of New York.

**GERARD, HON. JAMES W.**, a distinguished lawyer and citizen, was born in New York city. His ancestors were Scotch, of French extraction, the records of the family showing that the earlier members of it came to Scotland in the seventeenth century, fleeing from the persecutions in France after the impolitic act which particularly disgraced the latter part of the reign of Louis XIV.—the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. William Gerard, the father of James, was a native of Scotland, and came to this country previous to 1780 and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He married Christina Glass, also a native of Scotland, daughter of John Glass of Tain, in Sutherlandshire, and of Ann (McKay) Glass, grandniece of Sir Thomas Hector Munro, Governor of the East Indies, and a niece of Dr. Alexander Munro, one of the founders of the University of Edinburgh. Mrs. Glass, the mother of Christina Gerard, came to this country during the exciting period anterior to the revolutionary war. James W. Gerard, the subject of this notice, received his early education at private schools in New York city, and was graduated at Columbia College, in 1811. Soon after his leaving college, there came a period of great national excitement, and the community was agitated on the question of the impending difficulties with England which finally culminated in the war of 1812. The youth of the city enrolled themselves for the national defence, and Mr. Gerard became a member of the "Iron Greys," one of

the city companies of militia, of which Samuel Swartout was Captain, and which contained on its rolls, among other old New York names, those of Philip Rhinelander and Lindley M. Hoffman. On taking his degree at Columbia College, Mr. Gerard entered the office of George Griffin, then in the zenith of his fame, and then and for many years afterward considered one of the leaders and intellectual giants of the New York bar. In 1816, Mr. Gerard took his master's degree at Columbia College, and about that time was admitted to the full practice of his profession. He married, on the 3d of October, 1820, Eliza, daughter of Hon. Increase Sumner, who was successively Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Governor of Massachusetts. Mr. Gerard adopted the profession of the law from an ardent love of it, and in the practice of that profession, in which he was engaged for a period of over forty-five years in New York city, he was successful and prominent. He brought to it industry, zeal, and perseverance, and in him was a decided gift and talent as an advocate. His nature was an active one, and his industry, when great effort was called for, was untiring. Labor, however great, was relieved by an elasticity of spirit which never left him throughout his long life, and which could turn from grave to gay with a happy adaptation that made him a desired companion by both old and young. His success in the active practice of his profession was due as much to a genial and sympathetic nature as to intellectual power or study. A brightness and quickness of manner, an elasticity of temperament that was never depressed or discomfited, a geniality and humor that kept interest alive when others would have fatigued, great presence of mind and readiness of retort, a delivery generally bright, cheerful and voluble, embellished with rhetorical illustration and glowing with a ready and sparkling wit, thrown in by a mind that made science and nature tributary to its requirements—these were the princial features of Mr. Gerard's professional oratory, and which gave him, particularly as a jury lawyer, remarkable success. Mr. Gerard's nature had in it a large philanthropic element, which was practically developed in early manhood, and which characterized his life. Soon after his marriage he became a member of the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism, and, observing the ill effects of the incarceration of youthful delinquents with the older and hardened in crime, he advocated the separation of such offenders, in a report to the above Society, which resulted in the establishment of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, of which he was one of the founders. That society was incorporated on the 29th of March, 1824. What the House of Refuge is to-day need not be told. Its reformatory influence is most salutary. Thousands of young offenders,

who, if brought in contact with persons hardened in crime, would themselves become confirmed criminals, are here educated for future usefulness in life by being taught trades, and thence go forth into the world thoroughly reformed and prepared to become good citizens. It is now one of the most useful institutions in the country, and has been adopted in nearly every State in the Union. After his retirement from the bar, in 1869, Mr. Gerard devoted himself for the remaining years of his life, to the cause of public education in his native city, and at various times filled the offices of Inspector and Trustee of common schools. The public school system of the State found in him a zealous officer and an earnest advocate. Politically, Mr. Gerard was not an active partisan. He was a strong "Union" man, in the full sense of the word; and although no politician, and always refusing political office, when called upon on public occasions, would freely and boldly express his sentiments. He took prominent part in the campaign which elected Harrison and Taylor in opposition to the extreme war policy of Cass. He strenuously opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and in October, 1860, he delivered an address at a great meeting at Cooper Institute, held to protest against the radical and subversive tendencies of certain politicians of the day, which were supposed to tend to produce a civil war. At the Convention in Baltimore, just previous to the late civil war, he also denounced extreme measures, and advocated a rational and peaceful settlement of existing difficulties. The last public speech Mr. Gerard made was in 1868, at the Cooper Institute, when he denounced, in a forcible and energetic address, the attempt at impeachment of President Andrew Johnson, instigated, as it was supposed to be, from mere party motives. Mr. Gerard died February 7th, 1874, in the city of New York. The church where the funeral services were held was crowded with those of all conditions, from the little child of the public schools to the public dignitary who came to pay respect to one whose life, although that of a private citizen without official position or notable event, claimed the regard of good men, and in whose departure the community felt a common loss.

---

**G**ERARD, HON. JAMES W., (2d) son of the eminent citizen noticed in the preceding biography, was born in the city of New York. Prosecuting his preparatory studies at various private institutions of the metropolis, he entered Columbia College and graduated in 1843, taking as valedictorian of his class the highest honors at the annual commencement. After leaving college he passed two years in an ex-

tended tour of Europe. Upon his return to the United States he determined to pursue a professional career, and after a thorough course of reading was admitted to the bar, and at once associated in the law business of his father. As a lawyer Mr. Gerard has given special attention to real estate and property cases, winning an exceptional reputation for his thorough acquaintance with local titles and the laws of tenure. The depth and breadth of his learning have made him a recognized authority both as to the laws and the annals of property. He has contributed several treatises to the literature of the profession, one of the more recent, "Titles to Real Estate in the City of New York," a work of great erudition and patient research, having been adopted generally by the State bar as an authority and guide in its department of legal lore and practice. Inheriting the Whig principles of his father, Mr. Gerard was an active adherent of that great party till its dissolution and general absorption in the Republican movement. Since that time his political association has been with the Democratic party. In the fall of 1875, pressed upon the political managers by the urgent manifestations of the various reform and tax-payers' bodies, he was offered the Democratic nomination for the State Senate from the Seventh District. Deferring more to the wishes of the reform community than to his personal aspiration or the demands of party, he entered the canvass against two opposing candidates, and was elected by a plurality of 4,022 votes over William Laimbeer, and of 6,100 over J. A. Monheimer, severally the Republican and Anti-Tammany nominees. As a member of the Senate, upon his retirement at the expiration of his term, he left the impress of an honest, public-spirited and sagacious legislator. He was conspicuous for his industry and intelligence in the committees on Canals and Literature; as a member of the former, being prominent in framing and carrying through the Legislature the bill to dispose of or do away with the lateral canals, which had become sources of large and unproductive State expenditure. Mr. Gerard has succeeded to much of his father's reputation as a sound and thorough lawyer, and has likewise developed a constant interest in the cause of popular education, having filled for several terms the positions of Trustee and Inspector of Public Schools. He married in 1866 Miss Jenny Angel, daughter of Hon. B. F. Angel, of Geneseo, formerly U. S. Minister to Sweden.

---

**M**ITCHELL, CHAUNCEY L., A.M., M.D., one of the oldest and most conspicuous physicians of Brooklyn, is a native of New England, and of Puritan ancestry, his family dating their residence in







C. L. Mitchell



this country from the summer of 1835. He was born in Connecticut, November 20th, 1813. His father, Minott Mitchell, Esq., was an eminent lawyer, resident in Westchester County, in this State, and his mother, Eliza Leeds Silliman, was also of a Connecticut family distinguished in the scientific and literary world. Young Mitchell, after a thorough academic tuition, in the village of New Canaan, Connecticut, entered Union College, Schenectady, as a junior, in 1831. Graduating in 1833, and having decided upon pursuing medical studies, he was at once matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New York. Prosecuting the three years' course at this institution, under the tuition of Professor Joseph M. Smith, he received his medical degree in 1836. The succeeding year, after a full term of service as walker and resident physician at the New York Hospital, Dr. Mitchell sailed for Europe with the purpose of finishing his professional curriculum under the teachings of English and Continental professors, and witnessing the practice of the hospitals of London and Paris. Spending two years profitably abroad, the larger part of the time in Paris, he returned to the United States in 1839, and commenced practice in the city of New York. He was at this time connected with the Northern Dispensary, associated with the late Dr. Cammann in the department of Diseases of the Heart and Lungs. Shortly after locating himself in the metropolis he was invited to the Professorship of Obstetrics in the medical college then established at Castleton, Vermont. As this position was not only an honorable one, but afforded an opportunity to farther pursue the course of scientific study which had especially engaged his attention in Europe, he accepted it and filled its chair with creditable ability till 1845. While thus officially associated he was married, in 1843, to Caroline L., daughter of Hon. B. F. Langdon, of Castleton. In 1844, Dr. Mitchell, who had still continued the practice of his profession in New York, transferred his field of service to Brooklyn, where he has since resided. Notwithstanding a very large and important practice he has, during the whole of a long and industrious career, been actively engaged in the advancement of medical science and identified with the local institutions. From an early period a member of Kings County Medical Society, he has for three terms served as its President. He was connected with the Brooklyn City Hospital as one of the original board of visiting physicians and surgeons, was one of the founders of the Brooklyn Dispensary, and also of the Long Island College Hospital. With the latter institution he still retains his connection as a member of the Council. Dr. Mitchell's skill and experience as a practitioner have secured him a most enviable and creditable character among his professional associates and fellow citizens.

**P**UTNAM, REV. ALFRED P., D. D., of Brooklyn, is of an old historic family, and was born in Danvers, Mass., January 10, 1827. His father was the Hon. Elias Putnam, a prominent and influential man in Essex County, who married Eunice Ross, of Ipswich. He is a descendant of John Putnam, who came to this country about 1634, and settled in that part of Salem called Salem Village, now Danvers. The parents of Elias Putnam were Israel and Anna (Endicott) Putnam, the latter being a lineal descendant of John Endicott, the old Puritan Governor of Massachusetts. Dr. Putnam is one of a family of eleven children. An elder brother, Israel Alden Putnam, was a student of the Theological School at Cambridge, and died soon after graduating. A younger brother is Arthur A. Putnam, a member of the legal profession and Judge of one of the new Circuit Courts of the State, residing at Uxbridge. The doctor obtained his earlier education at the common schools, and at fifteen years of age he entered upon the duties of clerk in the bank in his native town, of which his honored father was President. He afterwards took the position of book-keeper for the firm of Allen & Minot, Boston. Subsequently, he matriculated at Dartmouth College, having pursued his preparatory studies at Pembroke, New Hampshire; at Andover, Massachusetts; and at Springfield and Thetford, Vermont. After leaving Dartmouth College, he attended Brown University for two years, and was graduated therefrom in 1852. Having received his degree he assumed the charge of a private school for young ladies and gentlemen at Wenham, Mass., for a short time, and then entered the Divinity School at Harvard, from which institution he received a diploma in 1855, having been licensed to preach the previous winter by the Boston Association of Ministers. Immediately after graduating he received calls to settle from the congregations at Watertown, Bridgewater, Sterling and Roxbury. Choosing the last, he assumed the pastorate of the Mount Pleasant Congregational Unitarian church in 1855, being ordained Dec. 19th of that year. He was married in 1856 to Miss Louisa Preston, daughter of Samuel Preston, Esq., of Danvers, who died in 1860, leaving no issue. He entered into a second marriage in 1865 with Miss Eliza King Buttrick, daughter of the late Ephraim Buttrick, Esq., of Cambridge, formerly a prominent member of the Middlesex bar. Dr. Putnam has had five children born to him from this union. Ill health necessitating a change of scene and climate, he went abroad in May, 1862. After an extended tour in Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land he returned to Boston in September, 1863, having been absent nearly sixteen months. His travels have furnished subjects for various lectures, as well as articles for papers and magazines. One course of lectures

delivered by Dr. Putnam after his return was upon "The History and Ruins of Egypt," another on his "Travels in the Desert and in Palestine;" and a third course was on "The Religious Aspects of Europe." On the 28th of September, 1864, he was installed as pastor of the Church of the Saviour in Brooklyn, to which he had been called as the successor of the Rev. Frederick A. Farley, D.D. The society is large, and one of the wealthiest in the city. During the present pastorate this society has founded a third Unitarian church in Brooklyn, and has been the principal support of the Union for Christian Work, which it helped to organize. It has also built a chapel for the use of its Sunday school, for social worship and benevolent work, and has established a mission, for which it has recently erected a commodious and tasteful place of worship in Willow Place. Added to all this, it has engaged in various other religious enterprises or humane movements to promote the general welfare. Dr. Putnam is one of the Board of Directors of the Union for Christian Work, and member of the Finance Committee of the Brooklyn Theatre Fire Relief Association. He is also a member of the Art Association, and a Director of the Long Island Historical Association, of whose Executive Committee he is Chairman. During the period of his residence in Massachusetts, Dr. Putnam was a frequent contributor to the *Monthly Religious Magazine*, and to various local papers. Many political and anti-slavery articles from his pen appeared in the *Roxbury Journal*, and in the *Christian Inquirer*, published in New York. He was much interested in the anti-slavery cause, and in political reform, and he has always been accustomed to speak freely upon such matters from the pulpit, as occasion has required. Dr. Putnam has also, during his ministry in Brooklyn, written for the *Unitarian Review*, the *Liberal Christian*, and various other magazines. He has lately contributed to the *Danvers Mirror* a long series of articles on the history of that town. His ever-busy pen has prepared lectures and addresses in great number and variety of subject, which have been delivered before schools, lyceums, and literary associations. Among the topics treated of are "The North American Indians;" "Greece and the Revolution of 1843;" "History of the Art of Printing;" "The Education of Women;" "America seen at a Distance;" "The Nile;" "The World's Debt to Egypt;" "The Poet Cowper;" and "Agassiz and Sumner." In 1862, at a dinner given by Americans in London to celebrate our national birthday, Dr. Putnam responded most eloquently to the toast, "The Constitution of the United States." During the winter of 1867-8 he gave to his people and the public a course of lectures on the "Religions of Antiquity"—of Egypt, Greece, Rome, Persia, China, Arabia, and India; and in 1872-8 he

delivered a course on "Sacred Songs and Singers." Both of these courses were afterwards given in successive summers before the Meadville (Pa.) Theological School. In 1875 he gave to the press his "Singers and Songs of the Liberal Faith," which grew out of his studies of hymnology, and which is a good size volume of upwards of 500 pages, presenting carefully prepared biographical sketches of eighty or ninety American hymn-writers of the liberal schools, with choicest specimens of the sacred poetry of each. He has also published numerous sermons, addresses, or papers in pamphlet form, among which are the following: "On the Death of the Rev. George Bradford;" "A Happy New Year;" "On the Death of Edward Everett;" "Freedom and Largeness of the Christian Faith;" "Unitarianism in Brooklyn;" "The Unitarian Denomination in America—Past and Present;" "Tribute to the Memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Franklin Andree;" "Broken Pillars;" a lecture on "The Life to Come;" a controversial tract entitled "Can Two Walk Together except they be Agreed?" "Christianity the Law of the Land;" "Christ our Life;" and "Tributes to Mrs. J. H. Frothingham." These, and indeed all his productions have a wide circle of admirers, owing not less to their brilliancy of style and beauty of finish than to the erudition and research which they evince. The following extract taken from his sermon on "The Unitarian Denomination in America—Past and Present," combining, as it does, vigor of sentiment and beauty of expression, with an intense earnestness of purpose, marks him, not only the profound thinker, the scholarly man, but also the sincere exponent of the gospel he preaches:

"My last word to you, friends, is this: Keep near to Him, who is the Way, the Truth, and the Life. We will not dogmatize and refine. Only realize that your own highest safety and joy, and the supreme good and felicity of those who are nearest and dearest to you are to be found in a vital, personal allegiance to Jesus Christ as His faithful friends and followers. That is the simple, unchanging gospel of the centuries. Keep, indeed, a bright outlook upon life around you, and an active interest in all that concerns the world of humanity. But be not deceived by the vain sophistries, the startling theories, and the ingenious speculations which have their day and perish. Do not think that all which seems new is truth, or all that is old is error. Remember that while we are all under obligations to march on in the line of progress, there is much which calls itself progress that is only a movement backward. Indulge not for a moment in the thought that Christianity is still on trial, and that it has possibly had its day. Let no fear possess you that the science, the materialism, or the free religion that arrays itself against it, will sooner or later come to supersede it. In every Christian age the gospel has encountered, in some form or other, just such enemies, and has outlived them all, and still kept on in its irresistible career. These foes of Christ and His religion have no procreative power. Christianity is fed from inexhaustible



springs, and perpetually renews its life. Opinions may change, systems of philosophy may appear and pass away, sects and denominations may come and go, mysterious may seem the evolutions of history, and the marches and countermarches of the race, but the Church of Christ will live and grow with unabated and ever strengthening vigor, and He who is its Master and its Lord will continue to call into its peaceful fold an endlessly increasing number of the sons and daughters of men. Christianity is to be the inheritance of humanity—the religion of the world. You who would fain share its final victories and glories, keep close to the Guide.”

Dr. Putnam received the degree of D.D. from his *alma mater*, Brown University, in 1871. He has lately declined an urgent call to settle over the First Church of Quincy, Mass., as in previous years he has declined similar invitations to become the pastor of Unitarian churches in Salem, Boston, Chicago, etc. Dr. Putnam's ministrations are highly esteemed in the city of his adoption. He is an able expounder of the Channing school of Unitarianism, and is therefore valued and sought after by those of his own denomination, while his deep and varied learning, and his numerous contributions to the best kind of literature, together with his active benevolence and catholic spirit, make him very popular with other classes of the community.

**P**RUYN, HON. JOHN V. L., a distinguished citizen of Albany, N. Y., and late Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, etc., etc., was born in Albany about sixty years ago. He was of Holland extraction, counting his descent from one of the oldest families in the State, his ancestors having been prominent among the first settlers. His education was obtained chiefly at the private schools of his native place, though he subsequently received the degree of A.M. from Rutgers College, New Jersey, and that of LL.D. from the University of Rochester. Upon the completion of his preliminary studies, he turned his attention to the law, pursuing his legal researches with great diligence in the office of the late James King. He was admitted to the bar in 1832, and was ever afterwards, up to the time of his death, more or less actively engaged in the duties of his practice. Though not exclusively devoted to practice of late years, he acquired a prominent place in the legal profession. In 1835 Mr. Pruyn was elected Director and counsel of the old Mohawk and Hudson Railroad Company. Upon the organization of the New York Central Railroad Company he was appointed general Treasurer and acting counsel for that body, conducting special proceedings requisite for the amalgamation of the several Companies forming the line into one, preparing also the consolidation agreement, doubtless

the most important business instrument which, up to that time, had been executed in the State of New York. Mr. Pruyn was Master in Chancery, by appointment of Gov. Marcy, and Injunction Master of the Third Circuit. In 1844 he was elected member of the Board of Regents, and in January, 1862, he was appointed Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, proving himself in that capacity an invaluable public servant. Mr. Pruyn, as one of the Regents of the University, became ex-officio, a Trustee of the State Library, and was for many years Chairman of the Library Committee. The State collection of literary works was the object of careful attention and oversight on the part of the committee, especially of Mr. Pruyn, whose cultivated tastes and habits of thought fitted him pre-eminently for the task. Under his wise supervision the library attained to a size the largest in the Union, while its collections in American history and American law are of the most important character. Having always been a friend to the educational interests of the State, his connection with the University afforded him continuous opportunity for the gratification of his tastes and desires in this direction. Mr. Pruyn was actively engaged in the interest of the State Board of Charities, a commission which, formed at his suggestion, has accomplished, since its inception in 1866, a vast amount of good. He was the able President of the Board of Survey, recently organized by the Legislature. It may be mentioned in this connection that for his multitudinous labors as a public man he accepted no compensation, nor has the State ever defrayed his traveling expenses in all the numerous and extensive transactions in which he engaged in its behalf. In addition to the many public offices held by Mr. Pruyn up to the date of his decease, he was also connected with the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, being senior in official order of the Board of Trustees of that corporation, the largest of its kind in the world. Mr. Pruyn was one of the first persons interested in the new Capitol building, being a member of the commission appointed for its erection. On the 7th of July, 1869, the cornerstone was laid by him, after the delivery of an address appropriate to the occasion, in the presence of a large assemblage of people. Mr. Pruyn, in the years 1864, '65, '68 and '69 was a member of the United States Congress, and, though belonging to the minority, he was assigned a leading position on several important committees, including the old Committee of Ways and Means (before its division), also the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Joint Library Committee. He was the Democratic Teller of the House on the first election of General Grant, and proposed such legislation as would have remedied the difficulties at that time existing relative to counting the presidential

vote, but the House refused to entertain the proposition. In conjunction with Senator Morton and Representative Wilson, Mr. Pruyn constituted a committee to inform General Grant of his election. His remarks upon that occasion referring chiefly to those holding office under government, were warmly endorsed by his political friends. During his Congressional term he served as one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute on the part of the House of Representatives. We should add that he was for many years President of the Albany Institute, one of the oldest scientific associations in the State. He was also for a long period, and until his recent resignation, one of the Executive Committee of the State Normal School at Albany, an institution which now ranks first of its class. Mr. Pruyn was long connected with the Episcopal Church, and since the organization of St. Stephen's (Training) College, at Annandale, held the office of President of the Board of Trustees of that institution. Few men in the community have been longer or more successfully connected with various corporate bodies, both State and national, than Mr. Pruyn. His executive ability and eminent legal skill in the performance of his special functions in these relations were not only creditable to himself, but highly satisfactory to those interested. Acting politically with the Democrats of the old school, he never was a politician or an aspirant for office, and when nominated for Congress by his friends of the Democratic party, he accepted the nomination only on condition that no mercenary considerations whatever should be allowed to influence his election. His course, as a legislator, whether in the councils of the State, or in the more important councils of the nation, was eminently wise, consistent and patriotic. His forensic eloquence and power of debate made him a prominent member of the legislative bodies with which he was connected, while his legal acumen, persistent energy and habits of industry made him a chosen worker in special departments of legislative labor. Mr. Pruyn was possessed of varied attainments and culture which, deepened and broadened by intercourse with men of large and cultivated minds at home and abroad, was an active agent in fostering the literary and scientific institutions, not of his own State only, but of his whole country. Mr. Pruyn's eminent qualities were not intellectual only. It is a well known fact that at the close of the two sessions of the Legislature, of which he was a member, he gave his salary as Senator to the beneficial institutions of the State capital. His generosity took also a higher form than mere almsgiving donations to charitable purposes, etc. He was always busied with some philanthropical work, his only compensation being the pleasure he found in executing his generous designs. Mr. Pruyn was a skillful lawyer, a judicious legislator, an upright

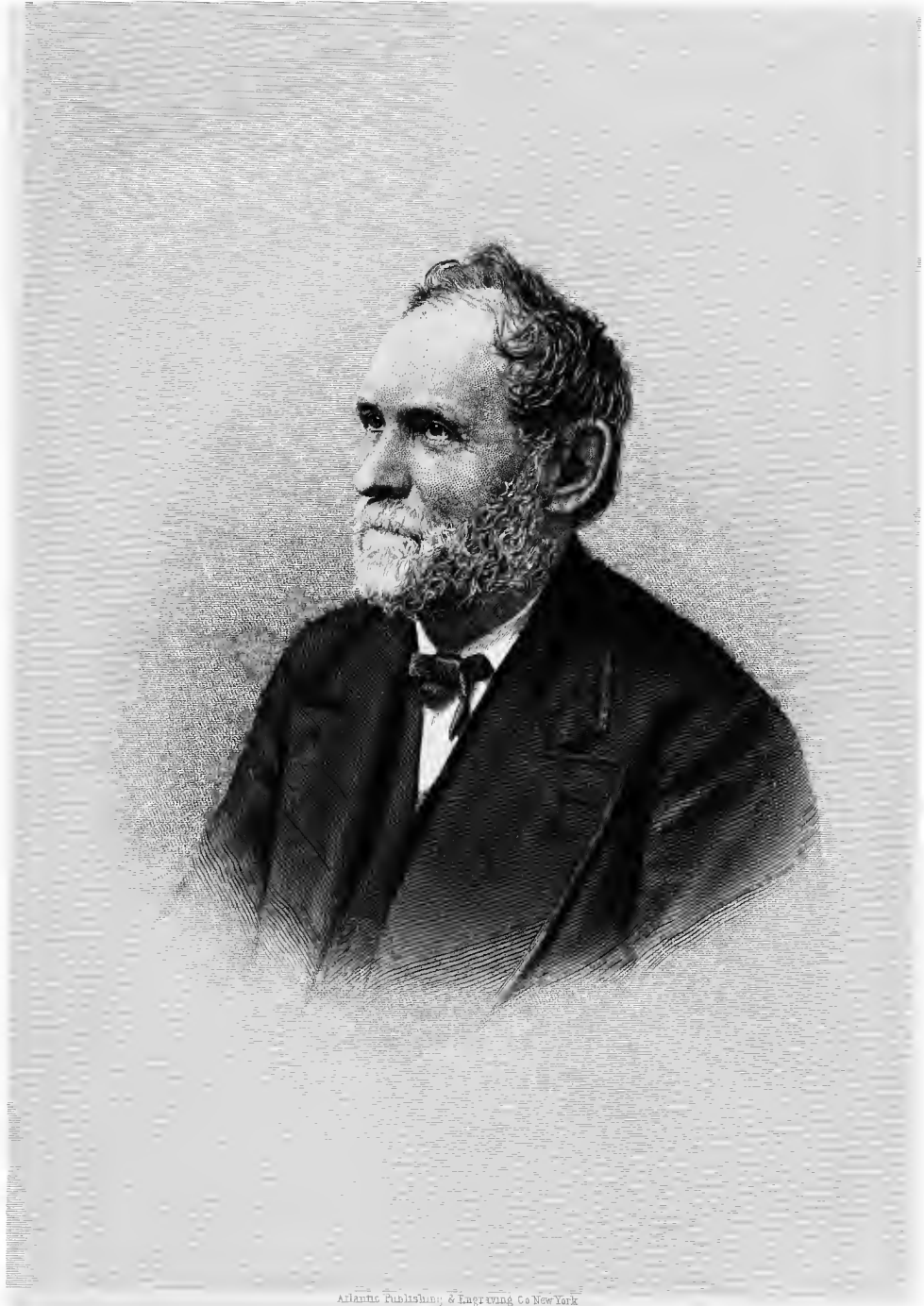
official, and a benevolent and cultivated man. His incorruptible patriotism, and his unswerving adherence to his convictions of duty gave him a high vantage-ground, which was well maintained by his noble disinterestedness and his genuine philanthropy. He died in November, 1877.

---

SWINBURNE, JOHN, M.D., was born to Peter Swinburne and Artemesia Griswold, his wife, at their homestead on the Black River, Lewis County, the 30th day of May, 1820. His father, a native of Ireland, was a farmer, and also largely engaged in business. Dying while Dr. Swinburne was a mere child, his early years were spent under the care of his mother, a woman of rare mental activity and great force of character. She was born in Connecticut, and after the death of Mr. Swinburne took entire charge of the family. To her careful training, the Doctor ascribes much of his after success in life. His early education was gained in the common schools of the neighborhood, and in the academies of Lowville and Denmark in Lewis County, and that of Fairfield in Herkimer County. Having passed his early years at his birthplace, at times teaching school, at the age of twenty-one he determined upon the study of medicine for his profession, and began reading at twenty-three, when he entered the Albany Medical College, registering as a student in the office of the late Dr. James H. Armsby, of Albany. Graduating in 1846, with the degree of Doctor in Medicine, Dr. Swinburne decided to make Albany his home, and opened an office for the practice of his profession. In 1847, he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Albany Medical College, and continued to teach that branch of medicine for several years after. In 1851, he received his first public appointment, being made almshouse physician at a time when what is known as "ship fever" was raging as an epidemic, treating during his term of office over 800 cases, finally being taken ill with it himself. From this period up to the breaking out of the rebellion, the Doctor devoted his time to his private practice, which was constantly enlarging. In 1861, he was again called upon to give his services to the public, and was put in charge of the sick at the recruiting depot in Albany, serving as chief medical officer on the staff of Gen. John A. Rathbone. Up to the spring of 1862, he remained at his post, 1,470 sick passing under his care, out of which large number but 12 died. April 7th, 1862, Dr. Swinburne was appointed one of the auxiliary corps of volunteer surgeons who went from this State to the war, serving without pay. The Doctor proceeded to Fortress Monroe, and shortly after his arrival received orders to report for duty to







John Swinburne



Dr. Tripler, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac. In company with Drs. Willard, Cogswell, and Lansing, of Albany, he set out for the White House, the head of navigation on the Pamunkey River, where Dr. Tripler had his headquarters, reaching there the 18th of May. It being decided upon to establish a hospital at this point, to which the wounded could be sent from the front, Dr. Swinburne and his companions were requested to found the same, and take charge. After rendering valuable services at this station, the Doctor, early in June, returned to Albany, and on the 12th of that month (1862) received a commission from Gov. Morgan as Medical Superintendent of the New York State troops, and was sent to Washington with a letter from the Governor to the Secretary of War. Upon the Secretary's endorsement, Surgeon General Hammond entered into a contract with Dr. Swinburne for "medical and surgical services to be rendered with the Army of the Potomac," and he accordingly again reported to Medical Director Tripler. In Sec. 9, Spec. Ord., War Department, appears—

"Acting Assistant Surgeon John Swinburne will report to Surgeon J. J. Milhau, U.S.A., Medical Director Third Army Corps, for special duty at Savage's Station. By Command

Major Gen. McCLELLAN.

with which order he immediately complied, receiving further orders to establish a general hospital at Savage Station, Virginia, of which he was to take charge, being told to make requisitions for the necessary material and stores. With his accustomed energy, the Doctor set about the work given him to do, but unforeseen difficulties arose greatly delaying the construction of the hospital. On the 26th of June, when not more than half prepared, owing to the non-fulfilment of his requisitions, wounded men began to pour in and the Doctor's medical labors commenced. On the 28th he was informed by Dr. Tripler that it would be necessary for him to remain at the hospital, the army being about to change its base of operations, which would put the enemy in possession of Savage Station in a few hours, at the same time giving him a letter from Gen. McClellan to the commander of the Confederate forces, detailing his (Dr. Swinburne's) position. After the action of Sunday evening, the 29th, the hospital with all it contained was in the hands of the Confederates. From this time up to the 26th of July, Dr. Swinburne remained with his charge, struggling with his assistants through increasing hardships and privations, day by day having less of the necessaries for the proper management of the sick, buying food for hospital with his own funds, until at last, after many and repeated communications with the authorities in Richmond, on the 26th of July orders came allowing the removal of the sick and wounded with their at-

tendants to City Point. Reaching this latter place on the 27th, the Doctor turned over his command to the proper officers and returned to Albany on sick-leave, suffering from a chronic dysentery brought on by exposure and improper food. In the winter of 1862-'63, Dr. Willard and himself were appointed by the State Medical Society a committee to confer with the Legislature, upon the subject of the further relief of the wounded, the result of such conference being the unanimous passage of a bill granting \$200,000, to be applied to the care of the sick and wounded of the State of New York, and the Doctor was once more sent to the front. Returning again in 1864, he was appointed by Governor Seymour Health Officer of the port of New York, and had the satisfaction of having his nomination unanimously confirmed by the Senate. At this time the provisions for a quarantine station were very inadequate, and the Legislature, acting upon the suggestions of the Doctor, began the construction of the two islands in the lower bay now used for that purpose. The idea of building an island in nine feet of water, exposed to the force of storms and tides, was deemed almost impossible, but the Doctor demonstrated it could be done, and to his energy and perseverance New York is indebted for one of the best planned quarantine stations in the world. In recognition of this distinguished service, the Legislature, by an Act, named the one first constructed "Swinburne Island." Up to 1870, Dr. Swinburne remained at quarantine. He then went abroad with his family, being desirous of rest and recreation. But he was not a man who could "take his ease at his inn." The Franco-Prussian war had broken out, Sept. 6th, 1870. Dr. Swinburne being in London at the time, received an earnest request from Minister Washburne and the American Sanitary Commission to come to Paris and take charge of the American Ambulance in that city. Laying aside his personal comfort, he acceded to the request, and losing no time by the way, reached Paris shortly after having received the invitation. There he remained as Surgeon-in-Chief of the American Ambulance until March, 1871, leaving as the Commune was coming into power. How highly his labors were appreciated by the American International Sanitary Committee, we will leave Dr. Thomas Evans, President of that Committee, to say. In his report of the doings of the American Ambulance, the Doctor says: "In securing the services of Dr. John Swinburne as surgeon-in-chief of the Ambulance, the Committee was particularly fortunate. Dr. Swinburne was a surgeon *par excellence*. He had had an extensive professional experience, and had obtained a justly acquired and widely known home reputation. Thoroughly acquainted with military medicine and the constitution and management of army hospitals, an earnest advocate of con-

servative surgery, an enthusiast even as regards the conservative treatment of compound fractures, a skillful operator whenever operations were required, he possessed a rare and highly valuable quality—a knowledge of the way how to deal with men; in a word, he knew how to manage both his patients and his assistants; and not unfrequently was he called upon to exercise this special knowledge. Associated as he was constantly with a body of forty or fifty persons, all volunteers, holding a certain social position, uncontrolled by the restraints of a military discipline, all naturally ambitious to excel, and perhaps occasionally even over jealous of the successes of their fellows, Dr. Swinburne knew how to direct these energetic elements, obtain from them the largest amount of labor and maintain in every department of his service his own personal ascendancy." (See "Sanitary Associations during the Franco-German War," Vol. I, 1870-'71). In recognition of his services, Dr. Swinburne had the rare distinction conferred upon him by the French Government, of being made a Knight of the Legion of Honor; also receiving the Red Cross of Geneva. Having finished his labors in the Ambulance, he resumed his travels, spending the time in different parts of Europe until the fall of 1871, when he returned to his home in Albany. The main work of his life has been conservative surgery, especially in the treatment of fractures. Shortly after graduating in medicine, he directed his attention to treating fractures upon other principles than those in vogue at that date, and in 1848 he discarded the use of such splints, bandages, and apparatus as were generally employed, relying upon extension alone to obtain the sought-for result. Such a departure was a bold procedure, and after having fully tested and proved his method of treatment, in both private and hospital practice, in 1859 he published in the State Medical Society Transactions for that year, an article on the treatment of these injuries by extension. During this year he also reported a case of death by the entrance of air into the uterine sinuses, (caused by an abortionist), which at the time was almost the only one of the kind on record; (*Phila. Medical and Surgical Reporter*, 1859). In 1861, appeared another paper on the treatment of fractures by simple extension and counter extension; (*Trans. Medical Society State N. Y.*, 1861). In the next year, a review of the case of the people against Rev. Henry Budge, indicted for the murder of his wife; tried at Oneida, N. Y., Aug.-Sept., 1861, in which Dr. Swinburne forcibly criticised the medical testimony of the defence, and combated the ground assumed by them by numerous experiments; (*Trans. Med. Soc. State N. Y.* 1862). In the same year, he also published in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* of Philadelphia, a synopsis of the trial of Hendrickson, who poisoned his wife by aconite. This trial

also caused much discussion in the medical world, and although the Doctor was severely handled by other professional men for his views as expressed when on the witness stand, he proved his position to have been perfectly correct. In 1863, he published his report to Surgeon General Hammond, with his experiences in the Peninsular campaign, resection of joints and conservative surgery; (*Trans. Med. Society State N. Y.*, 1863.) In 1864, two more papers, in the same journal, one upon "Compound-comminuted Gun-shot Fractures of the Thigh; the means for their transportation and treatment;" and the other the "Report of the Committee appointed by the Society to confer with the Governor and Legislature relative to the additional relief of the sick and wounded soldiers from the State of New York." The Doctor also proposed and advocated, for the transportation of those suffering from fractures of the leg or thigh, a stretcher so arranged that extension and counter extension could be maintained without pain or discomfort to the patient or any material alteration of the stretcher; (*Lessons in Hygiene and Surgery* by, Dr. Gordon, C.B.; *Trans. State Medical Society*, for 1864). He also strongly advocated the resection of joints instead of amputation, and many are the grateful letters since received from those whose limbs he saved to them. Dr. Swinburne was married in 1847, to Miss Harriett Judson, of Albany, by whom he has had four children, one only now living. In 1863, he was elected a permanent member of the State Medical Society, and in November, 1872, he was chosen President of the Medical Society of the County of Albany, serving one year. At present, he is Professor of Fractures and Dislocations and Clinical Surgery, in the Albany Medical College, consulting surgeon to the Albany Hospital, (with which institution he has been connected almost all the time since its foundation); to St. Peter's Hospital, and to the Child's Hospital.

---

**EDSON, FRANKLIN**, merchant, of New York city, is a lineal descendent of Deacon Samuel Edson, one of the early Puritans who resided in Salem, Mass., prior to 1639, and removed to Bridgewater about 1650. Deacon Edson was appointed by the court a member of the Council of War in 1666 and continued in that office to the end of Philip's war in 1676. He represented the town in the General Court at Plymouth in 1676. In November, 1672, he, with others, received a deed of conveyance from the Chief Pomonoho of the Titicut Purchase, and in 1686 was one of the agents of the town who received a confirmatory deed from the chief Wampatuck of all the lands of the town of Bridgewater previously conveyed by Massa-







*R. M. Peckham*





soit on the 3d of March, 1649. Several important trusts in addition were confided to him during his residence in Bridgewater, which indicated the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. He was one of the first deacons of the town from 1664 to the end of his life. Susanna Orcutt, whom he married in 1637, was fully worthy of him and the age in which they lived. It is related of her that she exhibited a majestic figure, and possessed a countenance combining graceful dignity and cheerful benignity, and her descendants point to their maternal ancestor with sentiments of respect and reverence. Colonel Josiah Edson, one of the descendants of this family, was noted for the decided stand that he took for the crown during the revolutionary war. A loyalist from principle and habit, and having taken repeatedly the oath of allegiance to the British government, he believed that he could not be released from its obligations by any hostile measures on the part of the colonies. He was Colonel of a full regiment of the militia, and there is no doubt that had he espoused the cause of the colonies he would have been among the foremost in military rank during the Revolution. As it was, he incurred such political enmity that he felt compelled for his personal security to seek the protection of the British army in Boston. His large estate in Bridgewater was confiscated, and he became an exile from home. Opher Edson was born in Grafton, Windham County, Vermont, and early in life he moved to the town of Chester, where he became a farmer and married Soviah Williams, a descendant of Roger Williams, of Rhode Island. His son Franklin, the subject of this sketch, was born in Chester, Windsor County, Vermont, April 5th, 1832. The early portion of his life was passed upon his father's farm, attending school during the winters, until fourteen years of age. Subsequent to that time and until seventeen years old, the fall months were spent at the Chester Academy, which at that period was one of the prominent educational institutions of the State of Vermont, while during the winter months he taught the district school, still continuing to work upon the farm during the summer. In February, 1852, he went to Albany, N. Y., to join his brother Cyrus, who was already established there in business. Up to that period he had exhibited a saving disposition, and as the results of his teaching he was enabled to start in the world with a capital of \$60.00. After a three years' clerkship he was admitted by his brother to a copartnership, which was, however, of but short duration, Cyrus being one month afterwards killed by the explosion of a boiler at his distillery. The firm was thus dissolved by this calamity, and the business prospects of Franklin seemed blasted. Soon after, however, he made an arrangement with Mr. David Orr, of Albany, whereby the

establishment of his deceased brother was leased from the executors of the estate, and the business was conducted prosperously for fifteen years. During this period he held many positions of honor and trust. He was a Director in the New York State Bank, Albany, Vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and President of the Young Men's Association. Previous to his election a split occurred on the question of the admission of blacks to the meetings of the association. The side to which Mr. Edson belonged was opposed to any discrimination as regards color, and, being the stronger, reorganized, electing him as the President. In 1866 he sold out his interest in the distillery business in Albany, and, moving to New York, he embarked in the produce commission business. For several years he was a member of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange. In 187- he was elected the President, and two years thereafter was unanimously re-elected, a distinction seldom accorded. He now holds a prominent place in the Exchange, on the walls of which is hung his portrait, executed by Baker. Mr. Edson is at the present time Director in the Bank of New York, Trustee of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, and Trustee of Common Schools in the 24th Ward (Westchester). He takes the greatest interest in the advancement of education among the masses, believing that upon the intelligence of the people depends the safety of our institutions. In political proclivities Mr. Edson is a Democrat, but although repeatedly urged to accept positions in the gift of the people, he has declined the proffered honor. He married in 1856 Fanny C. Wood, daughter of Benjamin Wood, and granddaughter of Jethro Wood, the inventor of the cast-iron plough.

---

**P**ECKHAM, JUDGE RUFUS W., was born in Rensselaerville, Albany County, December 30th, 1809. Soon after, his father removed to Otsego County, establishing himself on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna, a mile or two below Cooperstown, and there amid beautiful scenery, and in a region rendered classic by the pen of Cooper, the youth of young Peckham was spent. At an early age he was placed in the excellent Hartwick Seminary in the same county, at whose head was the learned Rev. Dr. Hazellius, where he received a thorough preliminary education, being especially well trained in the classics. He remained at this seminary till 1825, when he entered Union College, being then in his sixteenth year. The celebrated Dr. Nott was at this time the President of the institution, and around him had gathered students from all sections of the country. Young Peckham, who had acquired marked profi-

ciency in the classics, took advanced standing upon entering college, and joined the class which graduated in 1827, and "which was remarkable for the large proportion of its numbers who afterwards attained distinction in the various walks of professional and public life." While in college he displayed a degree of natural quickness and talent which enabled him easily to maintain a high rank in a class distinguished for scholarship. He early manifested a taste for military pursuits, and while in college devoted a portion of his time to the study of military tactics; his proficiency in which secured for him the rank of Captain in the celebrated battalion of Union College Cadets, one of the most highly creditable organizations in point of soldierly bearing and discipline, in the entire State. Throughout life he exhibited the bearing and many of the characteristics of the trained soldier, and was possessed in an eminent degree of the qualities of moral and physical courage which remained distinguishing traits down to the last moment of his life. At the age of eighteen he was graduated from Union College and went to live in Utica, where he had an elder brother who was a prominent physician. Here he commenced the study of law, entering for the purpose the office of Bronson & Beardsley. These two gentlemen, association with whom exerted such a marked effect upon the future life of the young law student, were at that time in the front rank of the legal profession. Greene C. Bronson and Samuel Beardsley each subsequently held the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, and the history and jurisprudence of the State were strongly affected by their eminent wisdom and learning. Under the guidance of these distinguished men, who through life entertained for him a warm friendship—which in the case of Chief Justice Beardsley ripened into the affectionate regard an elder brother bears towards his junior—he prosecuted his studies and acquired many of the characteristics of his instructors. Upon attaining his majority in 1830 he was admitted to the bar, and at once repaired to Albany, where another of his brothers, his senior by some years, then resided. This brother, George W. Peckham, had but a short time previously opened a law office in that city, and upon the arrival of Rufus, a partnership was entered into, and ere long the firm was doing a very large business. Soon afterward the junior member was admitted as a counsellor, and then the main part of the practice in the courts, and business and arguments at the bar fell to his share. His vigorous method, terse style and excellent address contributed largely to his success, and he rose with rapidity to the front rank at the Albany bar, where at that time many of the leading spirits of the legal profession of the State were in the zenith of their fame. In the leading cases

tried in his circuit, he was almost always retained as counsel, and maintained this position even with such competitors as Marcus T. Reynolds, Samuel Stevens and H. G. Wheaton, and others equally able. His talents were at length deservedly recognized by Governor Marcy, who, in 1839, appointed him to the office of District Attorney for the city and county of Albany. Although he entered upon the duties of this responsible position at the early age of twenty-nine years, he discharged them with a degree of fidelity, impartiality, and ability, which won for him the highest respect and commendation. He filled the office of District Attorney till 1841, when a political change took place, and he was succeeded by Henry G. Wheaton, upon whom the office was bestowed by Governor Seward. In 1845 Mr. Peckham was a candidate before the State Legislature for the office of Attorney General, which at that time was in its gift, his opponent being John Van Buren, who secured the office by a single vote after a sharp contest. In the fall of 1852 he was elected to represent the city and county of Albany in the Thirty-third Congress, taking his seat the following year. He served his term during the administration of President Pierce, and although a life-long Democrat, and elected by a Democratic constituency, refused to be bound by party ties when the interests of the nation were at stake, and exercised an independence as wise and honorable as it was fearless. He opposed the passage of the Nebraska bill, by voice and vote, his thorough grasp of the political problems of the day enabling him to discern the effect which that measure would be likely to produce; an effect which he foretold with wonderful accuracy. On the expiration of his Congressional term, he returned to Albany and resumed the practice of law. His former partners, George W. Peckham, his brother, and Joseph S. Colt, his brother-in-law, were now settled in Milwaukee, whither they had removed upon his election to Congress, and Mr. Peckham had associated with himself Lyman Tremain, a promising young lawyer of that day, who has since become renowned in his profession. In 1859 he visited Europe, his companion on the journey being his old professional instructor and friend, Chief Justice Samuel Beardsley. In the fall of the same year, having returned to America, he was nominated and elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, having a decided majority over his able and popular opponent. At the close of his first judicial term of eight years he was re-elected without opposition, no candidate being named against him. Before the close of his second term he was elected a member of the Court of Appeals. On the 15th of November, 1873, Judge Peckham and his wife sailed for Europe in the ill-fated steamer, "Ville du Havre," of the French line, commanded by Captain

Surmont, which, on the 23d of the same month, when in mid-ocean, collided with the British iron ship, "Lock Earn," and went down in the darkness of the night, carrying two hundred and twenty-six souls into eternity. This terrible calamity made too deep an impression on the general public, and its details are too well-known to the hundreds of bereaved ones on both sides of the Atlantic, to render further mention in these pages, either necessary or advisable. Suffice it to say that among those who perished were Judge Peckham and his affectionate wife. Even the awful nature of the impending calamity served but to bring out with increasing luster, those noble qualities of heart and soul for which he had through life been distinguished. In this supreme hour of peril his tall, manly form took its place among the helpless and abandoned ones. Claspng his loving wife by the hand, he endeavored to sustain and cheer those around him, and uttering those memorable words, which borne to us by a survivor, have sent a thrill of admiration over two continents: "If we must go down, let us die bravely!" sank into the deep waters of the Atlantic. Judge Peckham was twice married. His first wife, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lacy, formerly rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, was the mother of his two sons, Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York, and Rufus W. Peckham, jr., of Albany, both well-known and distinguished members of the legal profession. As a lawyer, Judge Peckham stood in the very foremost rank. In his high judicial position, and by his manly character he had endeared himself to many friends, and his heroic and untimely death produced a profound sensation throughout the country. The profession of which he was a shining light testified to his worth and learning, through its most eminent members, who, at the meetings of the various bench and bar associations, called for the purpose of taking action in relation to his death, vied with each other in their tributes of praise, respect and admiration. Memorial services in honor of Judge Peckham were held at St. Peter's Church, Albany, December 14th, 1873, and were attended by a vast number of friends and sympathizers. The Judges of the Court of Appeals attended in a body, wearing mourning badges on their left arms. The following passage selected from the sermon preached on that occasion by the Rev. William A. Snively, rector of the church, is deemed a fitting conclusion to this brief biographical sketch.

"Beneath the courtly dignity of his manner, and the almost austere aspect of his outward bearing, there was a heart of almost feminine tenderness; a truly reverent spirit; and an amiability and a patience which no contradiction could exhaust. His integrity was not an official assumption—it was a personal fact. The rectitude of his judicial character expressed itself in the daily relations of life; in the amenities of social intercourse, and in the intimacies and refinements of

his own generous hospitality. Even in the freedom of recreation from professional toil, there was no lowering of his personal dignity and his courtly bearing; and in the sacredness of his home and the intimate relations of personal friendship, that dignity was sweetened by a tenderness, a simplicity and an affection, which in such a combination are as beautiful as they are rare. And the closing hour of his earthly life blended both of these characteristics, as with the same breath he cheered and sustained the hearts around him that were paralyzed by fear, and spoke his last recorded words which show that even in that supreme moment, he was his own grand and heroic self."

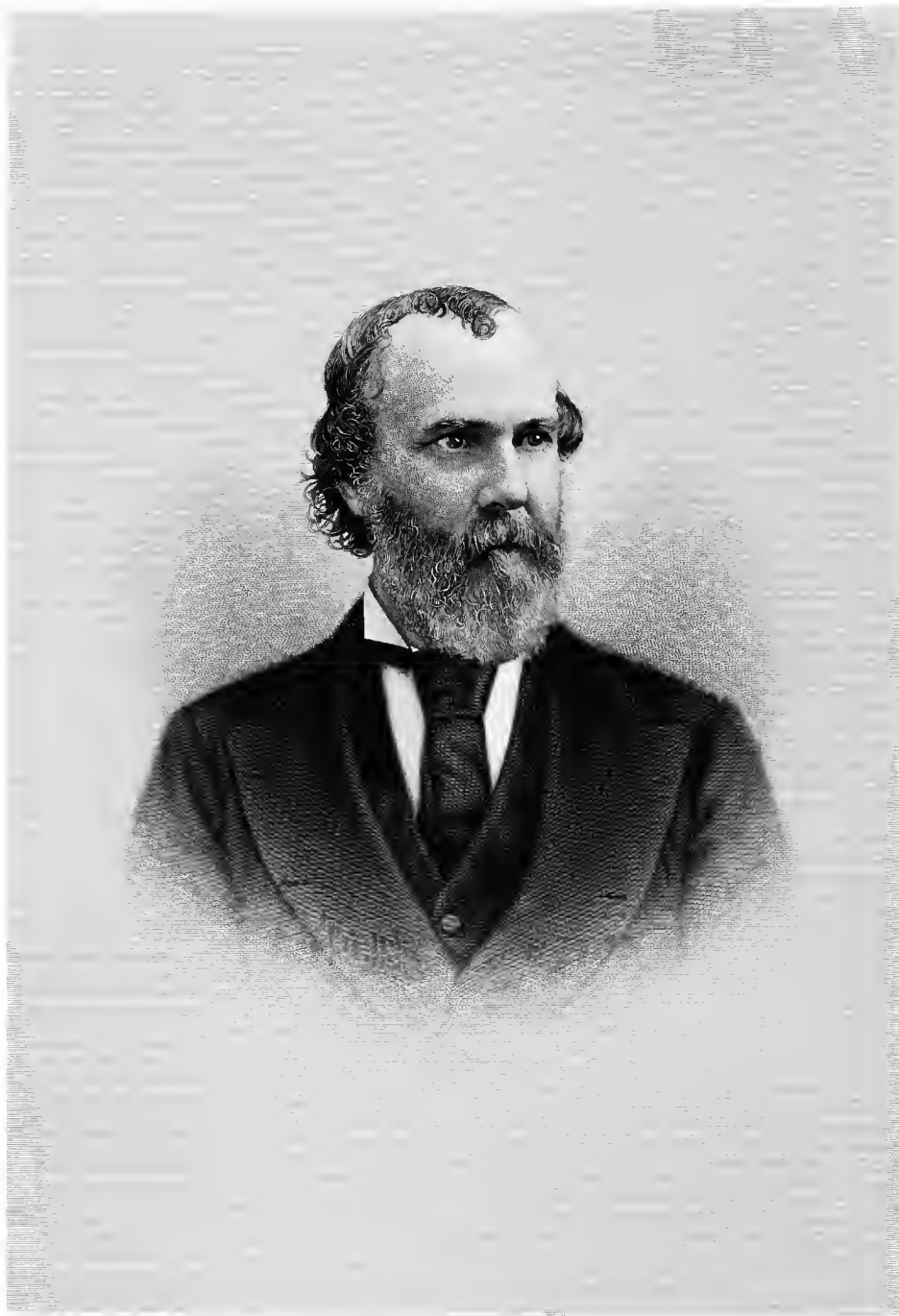
LOW, ABIEL ABBOT, one of the merchant princes of the metropolis, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, February 7, 1811, and was one of twelve children of Seth Low, a native of Gloucester, West Parish, of the same State. His mother, Mary Porter, was descended from John Porter, one of the original settlers of Salem village, now Danvers, and was a daughter of Thomas Porter, of Topsfield, a town adjacent to Danvers on the north. The Porters have been a numerous and influential race in that part of Massachusetts for more than two hundred years. Mary, born in Topsfield, March 29, 1786, was a lady of superior character, illustrating all the virtues and nobleness of the Roman matron, refined and adorned with the influences and graces of the Christian faith. She lived to be eighty-six years of age and continued to be an object of much veneration among all who knew her, to the end of her useful and honored career, dying at Brooklyn, July 17, 1872. Her husband, Seth Low, was a man of high intelligence and of solid worth, held in great respect and love by his fellow citizens at Salem, where he spent the earlier portion of his married life, as also at Brooklyn, whither he moved at length, and where he died June 10, 1853. A devout, upright, and public-spirited man, he was one of the foremost citizens of Brooklyn, and rendered most important service, in many ways, to that city in its earlier municipal history. Blessed with such a parentage, and inheriting the excellent qualities of both his father and mother, the son could hardly fail of an honorable and distinguished career. He grew up without any of the vices or bad habits which so often blight the hopes and promises of youth. He received his early education mainly at the public schools of his native city, and wisely and diligently improved the opportunities and advantages which were there afforded him. He was for some time before he reached the age of maturity a clerk in the mercantile house of Joseph Howard & Co., a Salem firm largely engaged in the South American trade. Here he manifested remarkable aptitude for business, and won the entire confidence and heartiest commendations of his employers.

In 1828 he removed to New York and there joined his father, whose occupation was that of a drug merchant. In 1833 he went to Canton in the service of Russell & Co., then the largest house engaged in American trade in all China. In the course of a year or two, after he entered upon his foreign life, he was made a partner of the firm and soon laid the foundation of his fortune there while he was thus abroad. At the end of seven years he returned to his own country already possessed of no little wealth, though not yet thirty years of age. Soon after his arrival home he established himself in an office on Fletcher street, New York City, and was married a little later to Ellen Maria Dow, daughter of Josiah Dow, Esq., continuing his residence in Brooklyn, the home of his father. Most of the ships he was destined to use in his traffic of teas and silks, he was enterprising enough to build himself. Of such were built the "Mazeppa," "Honqua," "Samuel Russell," "David Brown," "Oriental," "Penguin," "Jacob Bell," "Contest," "Surprise," "Benefactor," "Benefactress," etc. Others, like the "Golden State" and "Great Republic," were bought. From Fletcher street the office was first removed to South street, between Beekman street and Peck Slip, and then, about the year 1850, to Burling Slip, the present site of the establishment. About the year 1845 Mr. Josiah O. Low, a brother, became a partner, in 1852 Mr. E. H. R. Lyman, a brother-in-law, and at various times, still later, several sons and nephews. These are all now members of the firm. The business of the house has, especially in years gone by, been very extensive, as it has been wonderfully successful. "A. A. Low & Brothers" have always maintained their justly-deserved reputation for the strictest integrity, and for the largest and most enlightened methods and customs of mercantile pursuit and dealing. Their name has been the very synonym for rectitude and honor in all business transactions, and they have been a tower of strength amidst all the changes, fluctuations and reverses of the commercial world during the last generation. Their influence has been all this time most powerfully exercised and felt in the cause of maintaining the national credit, and in the years of the rebellion they bore their full share in the work of defending and saving the Republic. Refusing to allow their ships to sail under any other flag than "the Stars and Stripes," they suffered the loss of the "Contest" and the "Jacob Bell," both of which were captured and burned by Confederate privateers, and the latter of which was freighted with a precious cargo. The senior member of the firm, who is the subject of this sketch, has received constant tokens of the high respect and consideration of the mercantile profession to which he belongs, and of the community in which he has lived. He had not been long in New York before the well-

experienced and eminent merchants of the city discovered his sterling traits, his sound judgment, his rare sagacity, his comprehensive grasp of things, his unbending rectitude, and they readily predicted his future prominence in the commercial world. He has long been a most valued member of the Chamber of Commerce, and was several successive times elected the President of that body. He resigned this responsible position when, in 1866, he started with some of his family for a tour around the world. On his return he was honored with a dinner, given by the representative men of his profession, in the city which had so long been the scene of his labors and triumphs. He has frequently been called to address the Chamber and his fellow citizens upon subjects connected with the financial or political affairs of the time, and these utterances, many of which have been published in pamphlet form, have invariably attested his familiar acquaintance with these matters, his rare ability, his statesmanlike cast of mind, his wisdom as a counselor, and also his facility or faculty of expressing his thought in strong and fitting phrase. He has at various times been urged to accept nominations to high political stations, but has uniformly declined, having no taste for such employment or distinctions. He has, however, been often sent or called to Washington, in an unofficial yet representative capacity, to consult with the Government in relation to matters of Congressional action. He has often been asked to act as President of banking, insurance, and other similar institutions, but has preferred rather to serve as a Director, and he has accordingly been identified in this way with not a few of these organized interests. For many years, however, he has been the President of the "Packer Institute," in Brooklyn, the largest female seminary in the country, and has always proved himself a most generous and devoted friend of the cause of education. He has been an ever ready and exceptionally liberal patron of schools and colleges, churches and charities, not alone in Brooklyn and New York, but in other parts of the land, and his contributions of money to every good enterprise or institution that has appealed for aid have rarely been surpassed in number or magnitude by that of any of our wealthy and philanthropic citizens. Mr. Low's first wife died many years ago. He married for his second, Mrs. Anne D. Low, whose maiden name was Bedell, and whose son, William, by her first husband, married a daughter of Hon. Benjamin R. Curtis, late Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Two of Mr. Low's children by his first wife, Abbot Augustus and Ellen, married, the former a daughter of George Cabot Ward, of New York, and the latter a son of H. E. Pierrepont, Esq., of Brooklyn. Two other children are Harriet and Seth. No account of Mr. Low would be com-







www.101x

*E. Thompson Gale*





plete which would fail to speak of his life in the social and domestic world, where, by his gentle and affectionate disposition, and by his stainless purity and conscientious fidelity, he endears himself to all and is the pride of all his family and friends. His spacious mansion, handsomely furnished and abounding with books, works of art, and ornaments, that tell largely of his repeated journeys abroad, is hospitable to welcome and entertain visitors of many a different nationality, class and creed. In religious faith he is a Unitarian of the most positive Christian convictions, and of the largest sympathy with all devout and earnest believers of whatever name. He is constant in his attendance at church and his discipleship is daily a living and practical reality.

**G**ALE, E. THOMPSON, President of the United National Bank of Troy, was born in that city April 27th, 1819, in a house next adjoining his present residence on First street. Mr. Gale, with his brother John B. Gale, are the living representatives of one of the earliest New England families that moved to Troy. Edmond Gale, founder of the name in America, came from England and settled in Cambridge, Mass., and died at Boston in 1642. His son, Abell, in 1704 settled at Jamaica, Queens County, L. I., and in 1721 moved to Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., where several of his descendants still live. E. Thompson Gale is descended in the fifth generation from Abell. Samuel Gale, the original settler of Troy, son of John Gale (2d) and great grandson of Abell Gale, while yet a youth left Goshen to study medicine in the office of his uncle, Dr. Benjamin Gale, who had for a long period been a prominent physician at Killingworth, Conn. After graduation he married his cousin Elizabeth, and commenced the practice of his profession in 1766. During the war of the Revolution he raised a Company under a commission from Governor Trumbull of Connecticut, and was in active service as its Captain. In August, 1787, he moved with his wife and children to Troy, and settled there. "The Centennial History of Troy," published in 1876, contains the following interesting allusion to Dr. Gale's advent:

"The importance of the little hamlet was greatly enhanced about this time by the adventitious arrival of Dr. Samuel Gale, of Killingworth, Connecticut. Intending to become a resident of New City, he embarked in the month of August, 1787, on board a sloop with his wife and two daughters and five sons, with the prospect of a short and pleasant voyage. However, contrary winds and unforeseen detentions along the sound and up the river lengthened the journey by water to a three weeks' passage, and the vessel did not reach Vanderheyden until the 1st of September. Conjecturing that this unexpected delay might have de-

prived him of the house for which he had previously bargained, he concluded to let his family and goods remain at Vanderheyden, while he proceeded by land to New City. Here he learned that the owner, then residing in New York, not having been definitely apprised of his coming, had a few days before rented the house to another person. On his return, he was kindly received by Jacob Van der Heyden and family, through whom he was induced to make the place his future residence. A portion of the house of Jacob D. Van der Heyden was at once tendered the Doctor, and here the family remained through the winter until a double frame dwelling had been built on the two lots, numbered six and seven, south of the south-west corner of River and Ferry streets. Soon the professional abilities of Dr. Gale were called into requisition by the neighboring families and more remote farmers; and, while he enlarged his acquaintance, at the same time the circle of his practice widened. In the month of October following he too became engaged in the rapidly increasing trade and commerce of Vanderheyden, and in this he continued one year, when his son Benjamin succeeded him."

Dr. Gale, both professionally and socially, was one of the most prominent citizens of the little settlement. For six years he was the only physician of the neighborhood. His education and devotion to the good of his fellow men brought him to the front, whenever the material or spiritual progress of the community called for a leader. Before the village had its house of worship, he was generally selected to read some choice sermon in the Sunday gatherings that met in the tavern-hall, and when the First Presbyterian Society was organized in 1791, he was one of the original Trustees. He was also one of the Trustees under the first charter of the village of Troy, in 1794, to whose growth, through his influence over the Van der Heyden brothers, liberalizing their monopolizing ideas of land tenure, he had probably contributed more than any other citizen. His death on the 9th of January, 1799, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, and the eleventh of his residence, was mourned as a public calamity. A year before his death Dr. Gale moved to a new residence erected by him on the lot now numbered 119 First street, in which a daughter lived until her death in 1862. Two of Dr. Gale's sons, Benjamin and John, established themselves in the mercantile business in Troy. The third son, Samuel, born in Killingworth in 1772, electing to pursue his father's profession, after receiving his diploma from the Medical Society of Vermont in 1792, went to the West Indies with the view of establishing himself as a physician. A tropical life, however, not suiting him, he soon returned to Troy and commenced business as a druggist, continuing it successfully for many years. In 1811 he married Mary Thompson, daughter of Ezra Thompson, a conspicuous and wealthy citizen of Dutchess County, and niece of Smith Thompson, who was an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court during the

first quarter of the present century. Like his father, Dr. Samuel Gale, Jun. was a man of pronounced character, highly cultured, possessed of broad views and a kindly nature, and universally esteemed for his probity and judgment. As a citizen he was honored with many positions of trust and responsibility. From 1804 to 1828 he was postmaster of Troy. When the Rensselaer Medical Society was formed in 1806, he was chosen its Treasurer, and he was also a member of the original Board of Directors of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Insurance Company in 1814; a Manager of the Troy Savings Bank, incorporated in 1823; and a Director of the Farmers Bank. He died in 1839, leaving two surviving sons, E. Thompson and John B. Gale. Dr. Benjamin Gale, of Killingworth, Conn., to whom allusion has been made, was not only eminent as a practitioner in a large region adjoining the Connecticut River, but enjoyed large contemporary repute as an author upon medical, theological and agricultural themes. The last-named science was his favorite subject, absorbing not only study but practical effort. His inventive essays in that direction attracted the attention of theorists, and for one of them, "an improvement in the Drill Plough," he received, in 1770, from the London Society for the Promotion of the Arts and Sciences, a gold medal, now in possession of E. Thompson Gale. His wife was Hannah Eliot, a great granddaughter of John Eliot, the "Teacher of the Church" at Roxbury, Mass., in 1632, who has left an undying fame as the translator of the Bible into the aboriginal dialect. On his grandmother's side the subject of this sketch is therefore a lineal descendant of one of the finest characters in American history, the God-fearing, venerated apostle to the Indians. E. Thompson Gale received his education at the select schools of Troy, graduating in 1837 as a civil engineer from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, then under charge of Professor Amos Eaton. On leaving school he traveled widely throughout the United States, and returning to Troy entered a mercantile establishment as clerk, and in 1840 became one of the firm of Brinkerhoff, Catlin & Gale, hardware merchants. In August, 1841, he went to Europe, and was occupied in traveling there until November, 1842. In February, 1843, the firm was changed to E. Thompson Gale & Co. and so remained till 1853, when the name of Catlin & Sexton was adopted, and Mr. Gale became a special partner. The business thus conducted involved the manufacture as well as trade in articles of general hardware, the house not only selling its own goods but dealing largely on commission. In 1857 Mr. Gale's special interest was withdrawn, and a few years later his son, Alfred de Forest Gale, became a partner, and the firm-name thereafter was Lane, Gale & Co. On the 30th of March, 1877, Mr. Gale's family experienced its second bitter be-

reavement in the death of Alfred, a young man of exceptionally brilliant promise and admirable nature. His mother, Caroline de Forest—a daughter of Benjamin de Forest, a prominent New York merchant, deceased in 1850—after a married life of twenty years died in 1864. Previously to his retirement from mercantile business in 1859, Mr. Gale had become interested in one of the oldest monetary institutions of Troy, being as early as 1850, a Director of the Farmers Bank, of whose board his father had also been a member for many years. In 1859, upon his withdrawal from the firm of Catlin & Sexton, he became President of the bank, and retained this position till 1865, when upon the consolidation of the Farmers with the Bank of Troy—the two oldest banks in the city—under the name of the United National, he became President of the new institution, and has continued to the present time. The United National Bank of Troy possesses a capital of \$300,000, and under the able management of Mr. Gale, has won an exceptional reputation for soundness among the provincial institutions throughout the State. In 1848, when the Troy and Boston Railroad project was laid before the citizens of Troy, Mr. Gale was one of the first to appreciate the great local importance of the enterprise, and gave it the aid of both capital and influence. To the same broad view of the value of local improvement was largely due the organization of the Troy and the West Troy Gas-Light Companies, with which he has been prominently connected since the beginning of their operation. In addition to his control of the United National Bank, Mr. Gale is the First Vice President of the Troy Savings Bank, one of the most successful institutions of its kind in the Union, possessing deposits exceeding \$4,000,000. During the late civil war, Mr. Gale, though averse to political demonstration, was not only an outspoken but an active partizan of the Union cause. His conservative temperament made him essentially an antagonist of sectionalism or civil strife, and his thorough loyalty demonstrated itself wherever or whenever an occasion offered to sustain the country and its defenders. In addition to Mr. Gale's interest in the corporations before named, he has been since 1859 continuously a prominent Director in the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, one of the most successfully managed corporations (for its shareholders rather than for its officers) in the country. To its management he, with other prominent citizens, brought that sound judgment and constant, unselfish, personal supervision which raised it from the humble condition in which they found it to the level of the well-known, responsible and trusted corporations of the State. It was during his membership of the direction that by the permanent leases of the Saratoga and Schenectady and Albany and Vermont Railroads (in both of which









Atlantic Publishing & Engraving Co. New York.

*A. de Forest Gale*



he has been a prominent manager for many years), and the consolidation with the Saratoga and Whitehall and the Troy, Salem and Rutland Railroads—its line was extended from Troy, Albany and Schenectady to Whitehall, Rutland and Eagle Bridge, thus giving it the control of 181 miles of road instead of the 25 miles for which it was originally chartered, and increasing its capital stock from six hundred thousand to eight millions of dollars, while it opened up for its traffic the avenue between the great west and northern New England. After the previous statement of the positions of trust and responsibility held by the subject of this brief memoir, it will hardly be necessary to state that he has the entire confidence of the community in which he has passed his whole life. His business career has been one of industry, enterprise and unblemished integrity. To say that a man's word "is as good as his bond," has become a trite remark. In this instance it is only to state an accredited fact. As an illustration, a gentleman of high business standing in Troy was asked by the writer as to the standing of a man whom he named: "I would trust him," was the reply, "I would trust him just as I would trust E. Thompson Gale." His success in life has been largely the result of that independence of character which prompts a man to follow the dictates of his own judgment. It is so much easier to take the advice of others in individual enterprises, or in matters of trust to shift the responsibility upon one's co-trustees that the number of men in community who have the pluck to act on their own judgment is very small. Mr. Gale is one of these. Carefully considering the data upon which an opinion is to be based, not hasty in decision, when once his judgment has settled the merits of the case, he is ready to stake his money and his reputation (much more to him than his money) on the result. His success has warranted his confidence in his judgment. Mr. Gale is one of the most kind-hearted of men. His countenance, his advice, and his material aid are prompt to the assistance of worthy young men, while his benevolences are illustrated not only in his church, but also in such institutions as the community recognize as deserving of support.

---

**T**OWNSEND, HON. MARTIN INGHAM, of Troy, New York, is descended of ancestors who, for more than two centuries, have dwelt in this country. His primal progenitor in America was Martin Townsend, of Watertown, Massachusetts, who was born in 1644, fourteen years after the settlement of Boston. In 1668, he married Abigail Train, and their youngest son, Jonathan, was born in 1687. Removing to Hebron, Connecticut, Jonathan married, and one of

his children, who was named Martin, was born in 1727, and married Rhoda Ingham. Among the descendants of Martin and Rhoda, was a Martin who was born at Hebron, in 1756, and who married Susannah Allen, of Hancock. This Martin had four wives besides Susannah, and eighteen children. One of these children was Nathaniel, who was born September 4th, 1781, and who died July 20th, 1865. In 1805 he married Cynthia Marsh, who was born March 5th, 1783, and who died April 2d, 1876. Of their four children, three still survive, one of whom is Martin I. Townsend, the subject of this sketch, who was born at Hancock, in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, on the sixth day of February, 1810. As has been already noted, he inherits on his father's side the blood of the Inghams of Connecticut, and of the Trains of Massachusetts. Through his mother he claims descent from Miles Standish, the citizen-soldier of the Pilgrim Fathers, and also from Henry Adams, of Braintree. In 1816, Mr. Townsend removed to Williamstown, Massachusetts, and was educated at the common schools of that village, at the academy there situated, and at Williams College. At the latter institution he was graduated in 1833, and at the commencement of his class, by reason of his scholarship he received the second appointment in the literary exercises of that occasion. He took his Master's degree in regular course, and was honored with the degree of LL.D. by his *alma mater*, in 1866. After graduating, he read law for a few months in the office of David Dudley Field, in New York city, but having removed to Troy, N. Y., on the first of December, 1833, he immediately thereafter entered the office of Henry L. Hayner, as a law student, and so continued for a year and a half. In May, 1835, he became clerk in the office of his elder brother, Rufus M. Townsend, and in 1836 he partner in the practice of the law. The connection thus formed still continues. It was in 1836, also, that he married Louisa B., the daughter of Oren Kellogg, of Williamstown, a lady who for more than forty years has aided in making his cheerful life still more cheerful, and who, by her noble presence and pleasing ways, like mellow sunlight, surrounds him with home-like happiness as he treads with unflinching step and buoyant mien, the bright pathway of his autumnal days. In 1838, Mr. Townsend was a candidate for member of the Assembly, when his party—which was then the Democratic party—was in a minority of about one thousand in the city of Troy. In the canvass he ran far ahead of his ticket, but was defeated. He was the District Attorney for the county of Rensselaer, from 1842 to 1845. He represented the eighth ward of Troy in the Common Council of that city, from May, 1842, to May, 1843, and from March, 1856, to March, 1858. He was a member for the State at

large, of the Constitutional Convention of the State of New York, in 1866-'67. By a strict attention to his duties, and by his graphic and intelligent expositions of the subjects which were considered by that body, he won the esteem of his learned associates and maintained the honor of the State which he specially represented. In the year 1869, he was nominated on the Republican State ticket, without his knowledge, for the position of Attorney General, but was defeated with the other State candidates associated with him, by the machinations and overwhelming frauds—as they are now recognized to be—of Tammany Hall. He was chosen by the Legislature, in 1873, a Regent of the University of the State of New York, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. John A. Griswold. In the fall of the year 1874, he was elected Representative in the 44th Congress for the Seventeenth Congressional District, and was re-elected to the same position in the 45th Congress, in the fall of 1876. In his chosen profession of the law, Mr. Townsend early gained a prominent position, which he not only maintained while the men with whom he began his career surrounded him, but which he still maintains as he encounters the young blood and the fresh vigor of a new generation. While serving as District Attorney of the county of Rensselaer, he secured the conviction of Henry G. Green and Henry Miller, upon the charge of murder, and both of these offenders suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Always believing that a slave escaping into a free State, must, under the Constitution, be returned by the Federal Government to his master, Mr. Townsend was most active in extending to the slave so escaping, every right that the law could give him, and all the aid which would naturally flow from a sympathizing humanity. He vigorously defended the only two slaves who, in Rensselaer County appealed to the courts for protection, during his connection with the bar. To one of these, Antonio Louis, who was arrested as a fugitive in 1842, liberty was granted; and to the other, Charles Nalle, freedom came on the 27th of April, 1860, he having been taken on that day, by a mob, from the custody of the United States Marshals, while Mr. Townsend and other gentlemen were waiting in the office of the late George Gould, Justice of the Supreme Court, for the return of a writ of *habeas corpus* that had been issued on behalf of Nalle. He was associate counsel for the defence, in the celebrated trial of Henrietta Robinson for the murder of Timothy Lanagan. Mrs. Robinson was known as the "veiled murderess," from the fact that she persisted in wearing a veil which concealed her face during the trial, and which no threat nor inducement could lead her to remove, except for a few moments, on two or three occasions. The trial commenced at Troy, on Monday, May 22d, 1854, and was

concluded late in the evening of Saturday, on the 27th of the same month, by the rendition of a verdict of guilty. Mr. Townsend's argument on this occasion was based upon the idea of the insanity of the prisoner at the time the alleged crime was committed, and was peculiarly eloquent, comprehensive, discriminating, and exhaustive. The cases adduced by him in support of this theory, were specially applicable, and the references to authorities in maintenance of his position, demonstrated the research, investigation, and study which he had bestowed on the subject. Sentence of death was not passed upon the convicted woman until June 14th, 1855, more than a year after the close of the trial. The execution was appointed for August 3d, 1855, but on the 27th of July, a week previous to the fatal day, Governor Clark—in the exercise of the great prerogative of his office—commuted her sentence to that of imprisonment for life in the Sing Sing prison. There she was soon after taken, and there she remained until a few years ago, when she was placed in the asylum at Auburn for insane criminals. In the thoughtful mind the question arises, whether the insanity which always affected her in prison, and has now settled down upon her permanently, as is probable, was not, in 1853, the shadowing cloud that then obscured on her troubled nature the distinction between right and wrong, and as her learned advocate claimed, produced in her an abnormal and irresponsible condition. Mr. Townsend has always held an advanced position in law reform, and was early a favorer of the measures lately adopted by this State, enabling husbands and wives to be witnesses for and against each other in civil actions, and allowing alleged criminals to testify in their own behalf. For more than forty years, he has been connected with most of the important litigation in Rensselaer County, always maintaining the character of a zealous, indefatigable and accomplished lawyer. In arguing a question of law to the court, the clearness with which he defines his position is specially noticeable. A statement of the principle supposed to be involved is followed by the application of that principle to the case in hand, and then, by apt illustration, and by subtle and cogent reasoning, the legal aspect of the case is developed, and the particular rule which should govern in its decision, is evolved and proclaimed. But it is before a jury that the strong and salient powers of his mind are most apparent. His analysis of the subject in hand is searching, skillful, and exhaustive. Not a point that can make for his client is left undisclosed, not a statement hurtful to him is adduced but it is sifted, with the most penetrative scrutiny, and surrounded with all the doubts that can be raised as to its truthfulness. If he is engaged for the defence in a criminal case, and if it has been shown that his client

possesses any trait of character that challenges admiration, such possession is enlarged upon until it spreads out like a mantle of broadest charity, and is made to cover any inequalities of disposition, temper, or conduct that may have been developed to that client's disadvantage. Yet while his defence is obstinate and protective, his attack is trenchant, aggressive, and pertinacious. The war is carried into the enemy's country with such dash and courage, and with such an appearance of belief in the strength of every position taken, that not unfrequently, in desperate cases even, "out of this nettle, danger," he has plucked "this flower, safety." As a politician, Mr. Townsend, during his whole career, has been true to his convictions, and those convictions have not sprung from a low standard of political ethics, but have been always referable to an elevated idea of the value and right of personal liberty. He was a Democrat until 1848, but was at all times unhesitatingly and openly opposed to slavery, and when, in that year, the convention that nominated General Cass for President of the United States, resolved that it was proper that the Territories of the nation should become slave soil, he snapped the ties which had bound him since manhood to a party that had thus disregarded its own traditions, and addressed the first public meeting convened in the United States to protest against the pro-slavery action of the Democratic party. That meeting was held at Troy, on the third day of June, 1848, and for the consideration of those assembled on that occasion, he prepared and presented a series of resolutions advocating the principles of free soil, free speech, and free men, and these resolutions were then adopted. From that time forward, he has always been the able and conscientious apostle and advocate of those principles and aspirations, which, lying at the foundation of the movements of the Barnburners of New York, who in 1848 nominated Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, became more clearly defined in the position of the free soil Democracy as taken by them in the nomination of John P. Hale for President in 1852, and which culminated in the formation of the Republican party, when it first presented itself as a national organization in 1856, and nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency. During the rebellion he was the earnest and outspoken upholder of the Government in its efforts to maintain the integrity of the Union. So marked was his advocacy, and so unsparing was he in his denunciation of traitors and treason, that during the draft riots of July 15th, 1863, the mob sacked his house in Troy, and either carried off, or destroyed or injured nearly all articles of personal property that it contained. On becoming a member of the House of Representatives he at once assumed the position of a careful observer of everything that was passing about him, and was at all times ready to approve or condemn, intelligently, the various measures presented to him, in common with other members, for consideration. But it was not until the House entered upon the discussion of the Centennial Bill that all its members became aware of the mental energy, keen humor, brilliant thought and illustrative power embodied in the personality of Mr. Townsend. On the 20th of January, 1876, in a speech favoring the appropriation named in that measure for securing the success of the centennial celebration of the origin of the nation, he took occasion to display the inconsistencies of those who opposed the appropriation on the ground that it was contrary to the Constitution. During its delivery he received the marked attention of all present, and his effective sallies of wit and searching analyses of conduct, illumined with occasional pleasantries, enunciated with clearness, and made completely impressive by the force of his own indomitable and peculiar oratory, raised him at once to the level of the most practiced debaters of the House. Commenting upon this speech, one who heard it wrote; "No printed report can convey a sense of the impression produced on the delighted audience, nor show how deftly in the midst of all the merriment, the logical results of the war, the clemency of the Union, the worth of the nation to all its citizens, and the wisdom and right of the United States to set forth evidence of its advancement at Philadelphia, were all stated with that power of suggestion which is often more potent than labored argument." The editor of *Harper's Weekly*, introductory to an epitome of this speech, said: "It was a perfect rebuke to the insolence of Mr. Hill, and it was a distinct announcement to that gentleman and his friends that although they have 'come back into the Union to stay,' they have not come back to rule. The gayety of the speech, its wholesome humor, and its kindly and friendly spirit, did not in the least conceal the clear perception and the resolute conviction and determination of the speaker. The undertone was one to which every generous and loyal American heart responds. Indeed, there cannot well be found a more characteristic and admirable expression of the feeling and purpose of the dominant party in this country, than this speech of Mr. Townsend's. There is no vindictiveness of feeling, no rancor, no desire to recall the war for the sake of crimination, no feeling but a hearty wish for concord; but also, no forgetfulness of the facts of our history and of human nature, no doubt of the absolute justice of the cause of the Union in the war, no question of the infinite national dishonor and degradation wrought by the long ascendancy of the Democratic party; a profound contempt for the old-fashioned, slave-holding violence and the northern subservience to it, which have re-appeared in the Democratic House, and an

equal scorn of the fine-spun quidities of 'strict constructionists;'" (*Harper's Weekly*, February 19, 1876). Among his other able speeches was his argument in favor of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, delivered April 28th, 1876, his observations on the protection of the Texas frontier, presented on July 12th and 18th, 1876, and his remarks relative to the settlement of the title of Governor Hayes to the office of President of the United States, made on January 26th, February 20th and 21st, and March 2d, 1877. But not alone as a lawyer and a politician is Mr. Townsend distinguished. As a man of high culture and of attainments in the field of letters he is also well and favorably known. Among his miscellaneous writings are several of a high order. His essay entitled "Saxon or Celt," being a brief argument designed to show the influence of the Bible; his address on "Labor," before the Alumni of Williams College; his occasional papers and his speeches, as set forth in the debates of the Constitutional Convention of the State of New York, all evince extended reading, thorough research, and a full appreciation of the topics severally presented. The following extract is from the address above alluded to:

"That man who fells the giant forest which for ages has dominated the soil, or turns the flowery sod upon the boundless prairie and commits to its bosom the bread-yielding corn—that man whose moistened brow and stalwart arm are bending over the fierce fires that sparkle in yonder workshop, as the earth-born metals are moulded to meet the million wants of life—that man whose ceaseless toil brings low the hills and exalts the valleys, or who delves in the bowels of mountains old as the morning of creation, that he may prepare a highway for the commercial and social intercourse of man—each of them is doing the will of God, and performing the work which he has for each of them to do. They are all 'dressing and keeping' God's garden, and subduing the earth which they inhabit. From the hum of yonder spinning wheels and factory looms there rises an anthem more sacred than choir of cloistered nuns ever hymned; and that tireless mother, whose waking eyes prevent the watches of the night, as she plies her busy needle to clothe and feed her little ones, is offering to God a sacrifice sweeter than the Arabian incense which burns upon priestly altar. Let none who serve their race, their country, or their family by active labor, whether mental or physical, for a moment doubt that their work shall be accepted by Him whose eye sees all, and whose rewards, the consequences of well-doing, can no more fail than can the system which He has instituted and which He constantly upholds."

**WRIGHT, JOEL WILLISTON, M.D.**, second son of the Rev. D. G. Wright, D.D., Principal of the Poughkeepsie Female Academy, was born in the town of Sullivan, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, July 30th, 1840. His early literary education was

superintended by his father. After spending several years at sea, he finally began the study of medicine in 1861, with Drs. T. S. Wright and H. M. Lilly, of Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin, and was afterward a student in the office of Dr. Edward H. Parker, of Poughkeepsie. His first course of lectures was attended at the Geneva Medical College, in the winter of 1863-'64, and in the following spring he was appointed Assistant Superintendent to the Asylum for Insane Convicts at Auburn, New York, remaining there until 1865. He subsequently matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, from which institution he was graduated in March, 1866. Locating at once in Poughkeepsie, he practiced there until the spring of 1867, when he removed to New York, in which city he has since had a large and flourishing business. Very soon after establishing himself in New York, Dr. Wright was appointed one of the surgeons to the Northern Dispensary, which position he continued to hold for nearly three years, resigning it finally on account of the constantly increasing demands upon his time. He was subsequently appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy to the Woman's College of the New York Infirmary, serving two years. He also lectured during the spring term in the same institution for three successive years on Minor Surgery. During the spring sessions of 1875-'76 he lectured on Minor Surgery and Surgical Dressings in the medical department of the University of the City of New York. With the retirement of Professor Charles A. Budd from the active duties connected with the chair of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children in the University, on account of failing health, Dr. Wright was appointed lecturer on that branch of medicine in his place, and in January, 1877, was made full Professor. He is a member of the New York Pathological Society, of the New York County Medical Society, and of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. In October, 1868, he was married to Sarah H., daughter of L. L. Lockwood, Esq., of Brooklyn, New York.

**WEIR, ROBERT F., M.D.**, was born in the city of New York, February 16th, 1838. He is the grand-son of Robert Walter Weir, a native of Scotland, who came to America in the year 1790, and settled in New York, where subsequently he became largely engaged in the shipping business. His father James Weir, a native of New York, married Mary A. Shapter, likewise a native of the State, whose father, Peter Shapter, a well-known New York banker, came to this country from the south of England, in the early part of the present century. The subject of this









*W. Wright*

Atlantic Publishing & Engraving Co New York



sketch received his early education in the public schools of New York city, at a later period entering the New York Free Academy, from which he was graduated in 1854, receiving from the same institution in 1857, the degree of Master of Arts. Soon after graduation he determined on embracing the profession of medicine, and as a preliminary step placed himself under the training of Dr. Gurdon Buck. He subsequently entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he passed through the complete course of study and was graduated in 1859, winning, in addition to his diploma, the first prize for an essay on "Hernia Cerebri," which was published entire in the *New York Journal of Medicine*, and afterwards, at the request of the faculty, republished in pamphlet form. He next entered the New York Hospital as *interne*, and passed through on the surgical side. He was then appointed resident physician and became also curator of the hospital museum. At the opening of the civil war, Dr. Weir was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., which was one of the first that sprang to the defence of the National capital, and served with that command from April to August, 1861. On the expiration of his term he entered the regular army as an assistant surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant of cavalry, and remained in active service till the close of the war, resigning his commission in March, 1865. Shortly after entering the medical corps of the army, he was assigned the charge of the large government hospital at Frederick City, Maryland. The high estimation in which his services were held is shown by the following letter taken from the archives of the Surgeon-General's office of the War Department, which speaks for itself:

"SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington City, July 16th, 1862. }

*Sir*—I am directed by the Surgeon-General to express to you his gratification at hearing the many encomiums bestowed upon the hospital under your charge. These praises referring both to the police and good order of the hospital, and also to the general good management by yourself, have reached this Department, not only through irresponsible, and therefore unreliable sources, but through the official reports of its authorized inspectors. Early after your entry into the service you were placed in a position of trust and responsibility, and you have not belied the judgment of this Department when selecting you, first, for one of its members, and afterwards, to fill one of its most important positions. The Surgeon-General believes and trusts that the industry and ability which you have already displayed, you will continue to manifest and develop to the credit of the corps of which he has the honor to be the head.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,  
By Order

Jos. R. SMITH, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.  
Asst. Surgeon R. F. WEIR, U. S. A.,  
General Hospital, Frederick, Md."

Dr. Weir remained in charge of this hospital for nearly three years, the rest of his time being spent in the field. His professional attainments, decision of character, devotion to duty, and fine personal qualities, combined to render his services extremely valuable, and to the efforts of such as he are largely attributable the important results to the medical profession derived from the abundant lessons afforded during the sanguinary struggle. Upon leaving the army, Dr. Weir took up his residence in New York city, and almost immediately was appointed attending surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, a position which he continued to fill for ten years. In 1866 he was appointed attending physician to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and the same year, became surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, resigning the former appointment in 1870, and the latter in 1875. In 1871 he was appointed surgeon to the Roosevelt Hospital, and in 1872, consulting surgeon to the New York Infirmary of the Woman's Medical College, both of which positions he still holds, as also that of surgeon to the New York Hospital, to which he was appointed in 1876. In 1868 he was appointed Professor of Surgery in the Woman's Medical College, and filled that chair for two years. In 1874 he was called to succeed Dr. Fessenden N. Otis, as lecturer on Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Weir has been engaged in the general practice of medicine in New York city ever since the close of the civil war. As a surgeon he has attained a well-deserved reputation, and is regarded as a high authority in diseases of the genito-urinary organs, of which for some years he has made a specialty. The following are a few of the many contributions made by Dr. Weir to the literature of medicine, and have all been republished. "Two cases of Congenital Curvature of the Penis, with Hypospadias and Adhesion to the Scrotum; successfully relieved by operation;" [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, March, 1874]; "Elephantiasis of the Penis from Stricture of the Urethra; amputation;" [*Archives of Dermatology*, Vol. 1. No. 1]; "Ichthyosis of the Tongue and Vulva;" [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, March, 1875]; "The Normal Urethra and its Constrictions in relation to Strictures of Large Calibre;" [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, April, 1876]; "The Hypertrophied Prostate;" [*American Clinical Lectures*, Vol. 2, No. 8.

HARRIS, HON. HAMILTON, State Senator from the Thirteenth Senatorial District, was born in the village of Preble, Cortland County, N. Y., on the 1st of May, 1821. His parents were both natives of the State, his father being of English, and his mother of Scotch descent. His early education was obtained in

the academies of Homer and Albany, upon leaving which, at the age of sixteen, he entered Union College at Schenectady, graduating from that institution in 1841. The thesis presented by him at the commencement exercises was entitled "Literature and Politics," and was devoted to the exaltation of the former and abasement of the latter. Having finished his collegiate course he took up his residence in Albany, and, deciding to enter the legal profession, commenced the study of law in the office of his brother, the late Ira Harris—a distinguished member of the Albany bar. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar, and has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession at the State capital. In 1848 he became associated as partner with H. C. Van Vorst, at present a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, New York city. This connection lasted till 1853, when it was dissolved by the removal of Mr. Van Vorst to the metropolis. His next business associate was Samuel G. Courtney, late U. S. District Attorney for the Northern District of New York. This connection, like the former, was broken by the removal of Mr. Courtney to New York. In 1857 he formed a copartnership with Clark B. Cochran and John H. Reynolds, under the business style of Reynolds, Cochran & Harris. This firm—an uncommonly strong one—was recognized as the leading law firm of the State out of the city of New York. After the death of Mr. Cochran, in 1867, the business was conducted by the surviving partners. In 1875 the death of Mr. Reynolds dissolved the firm, and Mr. Harris formed a copartnership, which still continues, with the Hon. George W. Miller. In 1853 Mr. Harris was elected District Attorney of Albany County. His great popularity was shown by the fact that although a strong Whig he overcame a Democratic majority of 1,500. He held the office of District Attorney four years, during which he displayed marked ability. His first experience as a legislator was obtained in 18—, when he represented the Albany city district in the Assembly. In this body he displayed a noticeable aptitude for public affairs, and won the respect of the most experienced legislators. He was a member of the Joint Legislative Committee of Six, appointed during this term by the Whigs to construct a party platform, and to call State Conventions. From 1866 to 1875 Mr. Harris was a member of the New Capitol Commission, performing efficient service in that important body. One of the most prominent men in party councils in the State, Mr. Harris exerts an influence which few men, even much older ones, have rarely equalled. He began his career as a Whig, and has been prominently connected with the Republican party ever since its organization. From 1862 to 1864 he was a member of the Republican State Committee, and Chairman of

its Executive Committee, and from 1864 until 1870 was Chairman of the State Committee. This latter onerous and responsible position was filled by him with a rare degree of sagacity and executive ability, and that he discharged the duties of this trust in a manner in the highest degree satisfactory to his party may be inferred from the length of time he remained at the head of the committee. Mr. Harris has frequently been sent as a delegate to State Conventions, and in 1868 was a member of the National Republican Convention at Chicago. In 1875 he was nominated for Senator from the Thirteenth Senatorial District, and was elected by a majority of two hundred and forty-nine votes over the Democratic candidate, Jesse C. Dayton, who had won the preceding election by a majority of two thousand one hundred and fifty-two votes, these latter figures representing the usual Democratic majority in that district. Mr. Harris began his Senatorial labors in 1876 and was immediately named Chairman of the Finance Committee. He served also as Chairman of the Committee on Joint Library, and was a member of the Select Committee on Apportionment of the State into Senate and Assembly Districts, and of the Standing Committees on Claims and Engrossed Bills. Although Senator Harris has confined his efforts principally to the fields of law and politics, he has occasionally made incursions upon the domain of literature, for which, at an early period of his life, he evinced so decided a preference. As a lecturer on miscellaneous topics he has been well received, and several of his addresses and lectures before Young Men's Associations have been published. Mr. Harris was re-elected Senator at the fall election of 1877.

---

SMITH, HENRY, ESQ., a prominent lawyer of Albany, was born at Cobleskill, Schoharie County, N. Y., on the 14th of March, 1829. His father was Thomas Smith, Esq., at one time a leading practitioner at the Schoharie County bar, and subsequently at the bar of Albany County, where he passed the latter years of his life. Henry Smith obtained his primary education in the poorly organized and irregularly maintained common schools of that early period, and finished his training in an academy at Esperance, kept by an energetic Scotchman named William McLaren, to whose somewhat erratic but thorough discipline Mr. Smith acknowledges himself largely indebted for several acquired habits, which have contributed in no slight degree to his success in life. Early in the fall of 1844 Mr. Smith went to Detroit, Michigan, and obtained a clerkship in a hardware store in that city. After remaining in this position about a year he returned home and began the study of law in his father's

office. By dint of close application to his books, and under the careful instruction of his father, he made rapid headway, and in eighteen months after entering upon his studies was enabled to pass a critical examination. On the 10th of June, 1847, at the unusually early age of eighteen, he was admitted to practice in the old Court of Common Pleas for the County of Schoharie, and in 1850, upon attaining his majority, was admitted to practice in all the courts of the State, and has remained zealously devoted to his profession down to the present time. In recognition of his abilities he received, in 1854, the Whig nomination for County Judge, but his party being in a hopeless minority in that section, he was defeated. His high legal attainments, combined with an attractive and courteous manner, won him many warm friends and clients, and he rose rapidly in his profession. In February, 1857, he removed to Albany, this step being rendered necessary by the large increase in his business. In his new home he speedily won the respect of his fellow citizens, and rapidly advanced to a front rank at the bar. At the time of the formation of the Republican party, Mr. Smith joined its ranks and worked diligently to promote its success. His marked abilities, both as a lawyer and political leader, won from his party general recognition, and in 1862 he received the nomination for Congress in the 14th District, which, however, was merely complimentary, the district being in the hands of the opposition. In 1865 he was nominated by acclamation for the office of District Attorney, and, after a sharply contested fight, was elected by a small majority, being the first Republican who had carried the county in several years. The duties of this responsible office were discharged by Mr. Smith to the entire satisfaction of the community, and with a high degree of success. His administration was signalized by a notable increase in the number of convictions for grave crimes, and through his efforts a severe blow was dealt to the criminal classes, whose evil conduct received a sudden and severe check. While filling this office his fine talents, legal acumen, shrewd judgment, and remarkable industry commanded the favorable consideration of his fellow citizens, and in 1866 he received a nomination to the Assembly. In this canvass his popularity was established beyond a doubt, for he not only succeeded in overcoming the several hundred majority usually given to the candidate of the opposite party, but also won the election by the handsome majority of 564 votes, taking his seat in the Legislature for 1867. In 1868 he was nominated for election to the Constitutional Convention, but was unsuccessful. In 1872 he was again elected to the Assembly, in which he was honored by being elevated to the Speakership. In this exceedingly difficult and responsible position he gave evidence of his eminent fitness to

direct the proceedings of a legislative body, and won the respect of all by his impartiality and fairness. As a lawyer Mr. Smith's career has been varied and brilliant. His practice is not limited to the district in which he resides, but extends over a wide extent of territory, and he has tried and argued many important cases for the State, on behalf of the Attorney General. Both in criminal and civil causes he has won a merited distinction. Among the trials in which he has played a prominent part are many of the most celebrated that have occurred in the State. In the trial of Judge George W. Smith, of Oneida County, before the Senate, he was associated with ex-Senator Shafer for the defense, and added fresh laurels to his already well-earned reputation. In the famous Gordon trial, which attracted so much attention throughout the State, he was the prosecuting attorney, and conducted the case with marked ability. His closing address on this occasion is an acknowledged masterpiece of forensic argument, and has been seldom surpassed. In the Cole-Hiscock trial, likewise one which awakened a deep public interest, he was one of the counsel for the prosecution, and aided largely in conducting the case to a successful issue for his client. In the impeachment of Canal Commissioner Doane before the Court of Impeachment in 1869, Mr. Smith was one of the counsel for the defense, and secured the acquittal of Mr. Doane. In the celebrated Dudley will case, still before the courts, he is one of the counsel for the contestants. As a speaker Mr. Smith is impressive, direct, and earnest, and not so remarkable for rhetoric as for the overwhelming power of logic which he invariably displays. A man of wide learning, both general and professional, he is also genial in temperament, and attracts and retains hosts of friends. In whatever position he may be placed by the suffrage of his fellow citizens, his qualifications and experience cannot but make him a prominent and efficient representative.

---

**WARD, SAMUEL B., M.D.**, was born in New York city, July 8th, 1842. His father, L. B. Ward, had large manufacturing interests in New Jersey, and took a prominent part in the administration of the public affairs of his district, having been chosen at different times to occupy important official stations. His wife, mother of Dr. Ward, was Abbey Dwight Partridge, a native of Massachusetts. After a thorough preparatory course of study, he entered Columbia College, and having finished the curriculum of that institution, he was graduated in 1861. He immediately commenced reading medicine under the supervision of Dr. Willard Parker, and, matriculating at the

College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, he attended the course of lectures of the years 1861 and '62. In the spring of 1863, he entered the United States service as Medical Cadet, and in 1863 was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon. He served in this capacity till 1864, and then passing the required examination and receiving his medical degree from the medical department of Georgetown College, was appointed Assistant Surgeon of United States Volunteers. Retiring from military service in 1865, he visited Europe in the further pursuit of medical knowledge, and returning to New York the next year, he began the practice of medicine, continuing till 1876. During this period of ten years, Dr. Ward was actively connected with the medical charities of the metropolis. He was an attending surgeon of the Northern Dispensary, and consulting surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Women and Children; also surgical attendant to the Presbyterian Hospital. Removing to Albany in 1876, he entered into connection with the Albany Medical College as Professor of Surgical Pathology and Operative Surgery. He is one of the attending surgeons to the Albany City Hospital, and also to St. Peter's Hospital. Dr. Ward's extensive surgical practice has made his services much sought after in this department of medical labor, and out of the abundance of his experience in this field of operations, he has made frequent contributions to the annals of surgery. Serving his generation, not only in the "tent and on the battle-field," but in society at large, and in those humane enterprises which form so marked a feature of the benevolent spirit of the age, Dr. Ward has shown himself a scientific and skilful physician and surgeon; a zealous, untiring worker in the interests of his profession. He was married, in 1871, to Miss Nina A., daughter of William A. Wheeler, of New York.

---

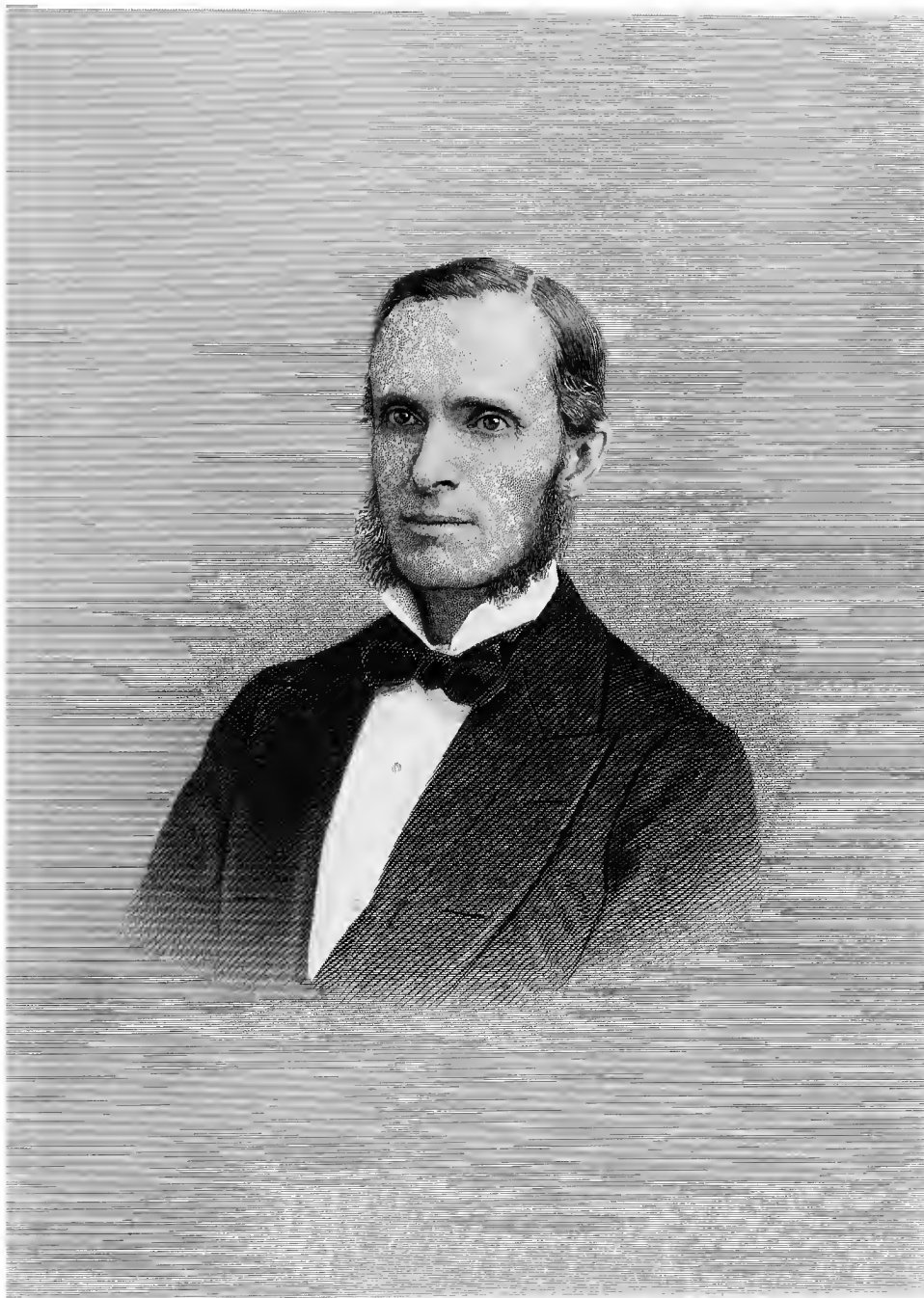
**WARD, R. HALSTED, M.D.**, of Troy, son of I. C. and Almeda H. Ward, was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, June 17, 1837. He prepared for college in the excellent school of the Rev. E. Seymour, and in the equally well-known institution kept by James H. Rundell, of Bloomfield. Entering Williams College at the age of seventeen, he took the degree of A.B. in 1858 and three years later that of A.M. During his college term he was elected to fill the office of Librarian, and afterwards that of President of one of the literary societies connected with the institution—the "Philotechnian." He was also one of the editors of the college magazine of that time, "*The Williams Quarterly*." In the spring of 1857 the college fitted out an expedition—the first of its kind—to

Florida and Georgia, for the purposes of scientific study and collection, Dr. Ward, then Mr. Ward, being one of its most active members. While pursuing his collegiate course he procured several microscopes of various kinds and commenced those microscopical studies in which he has since achieved distinguished success. Having a predilection for medical science, he placed himself under the preceptorship of Dr. N. S. King, a practitioner of Bloomfield, and subsequently pursued his studies in Philadelphia and in New York, graduating in 1862 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the latter city. In the beginning of his medical career—the war of the rebellion being then in progress—Dr. Ward offered his services to the Government, and acted as Assistant Surgeon in the United States Military Hospital at Nashville, Tennessee. In the course of a few months, however, he was under the necessity of intermitting his labors on account of failing health. He removed to Minnesota with the hope of restoring his prostrated energies, and remained a year, when, the object of his residence there being accomplished, he returned to the east and immediately entered upon a course of scientific activity, settling at Troy in 1863. Having studied the science of botany under the able Professor, now President Chadbourne, he has continued his researches in that branch of scientific inquiry with equal diligence and success, paying especial attention to the department of structural and philosophical botany. In 1868 he was elected by the Trustees of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute to the position of instructor in that science, and the subsequent year he was elected to the rank of Professor, a chair which he continues to fill in connection with the duties of his medical practice. Though a skilful practitioner, and a learned and successful Professor, it is in the department of microscopical science that he finds a most congenial and most distinguished field of usefulness. In 1871 the publishers of the *American Naturalist*, at that time issued in Salem, Massachusetts, but now by H. O. Houghton & Co., Cambridge, Massachusetts, engaged his services in the editorial department of that periodical, with a view to adding a new feature of interest to that already valuable issue. This was the first instance of a microscopical department being added to any periodical in this country, and it antedates any journal relating to this branch of science now in existence here. He was the author of the editorials on the subject of Microscopical Science and Inquiry, and of numerous papers on microscopical as well as medical subjects, many of which have elicited commendation abroad, and been republished in foreign journals. In pursuit of his specialty he has invented and introduced into use a variety of microscopical contrivances and accessories tending to facilitate research in this department of science. By his









Atlantic Publishing & Engraving Co New York.

*R. A. Ward,*



critical microscopical knowledge he has greatly aided certain departments of medical science, and as an expert in microscopical examinations he has rendered eminent service to the more involved subject of medical jurisprudence. He is a well-known and popular lecturer upon his favorite studies; thoroughly imbued with a love of science, he excels in the presentation of it to other minds, never failing to impart interest and flavor to his public efforts. In addition to the celebrity he has acquired in the field of microscopical inquiry, Dr. Ward enjoys many medical and scientific honors. He is a permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, also President of Rensselaer County Medical Society; he is a member of the Board of Governors of the Marshall Infirmary, and holds office on the medical staff of that institution, the principal medical charity in the county. His scientific associations are numerous and important. In 1876 he was made Chairman of the Microscopical Sub-section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was President of the Troy Scientific Association from its organization in 1870 till 1877. The Belgian Microscopical Society has conferred upon him the distinction of honorary membership, and in addition to these he is honorary and corresponding member of a large number of other Associations. During his short residence in Minneapolis, Minnesota, he was called upon to act as Health Officer, it being the only occasion upon which he has been induced to serve the public in any other than a strictly scientific capacity. As a successful general practitioner his time is largely occupied with the calls of his profession, and engaged in his duties of Professor and microscopical specialist, he has neither opportunity nor inclination for anything alien to his chosen work. Dr. Ward was married in 1862 to Miss Charlotte A. Baldwin, of Bloomfield.

---

**C**OWEN, ESEK, a member of the legal firm of Smith, Cowen & Fursman, of Troy, was born in the town of Hartford, Washington County, Oct. 14, 1834. His father, Solomon S. Cowen, who died at Saratoga Springs, in August, 1868, was for many years Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of Washington. Judge Cowen was born in Scituate, 1790, whence he came to this State in 1810, and soon after establishing himself in his profession married Electra T. Bush, daughter of Joseph Bush, an old resident of Fort Ann. The original ancestor of the family in America emigrated from the north of Ireland, and settled in Scituate prior to the Revolutionary war. Esek Cowen, obtaining his elementary education in the local schools of his birth-place, entered the Troy

Conference Academy, an institution of high repute at West Poultney, Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1852. Having determined upon the legal profession, in which his father had attained such eminence, he entered the office of B. F. Agen, at Granville, finishing his studies with Hill, Cagger & Porter, and in the well-known law school at Albany. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, and opened an office in Troy, removing soon after to Saratoga. The important character of his business demanding a more central location, Mr. Cowen, ten years later, returned to Troy. After practising five years without a business associate, he at length became a member of the firm with which he is at present connected, and which as counsel for the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, the Troy and Boston Railroad, the Citizens Steamboat Company, and several local corporations, is especially prominent in the profession. Mr. Cowen and his father, the late Judge S. S. Cowen, are not the only members of the Cowen family who have attained high legal honors. His uncle, the late Judge Esek Cowen, during his life ranked foremost among the lawyers and Judges of New York State, and his works are accepted authorities on certain important legal questions. In 1823 the late Judge Esek Cowen, then an active practitioner at the bar, was appointed reporter to the Supreme Court, and remained in that office till 1828, producing seven volumes of excellent reports. In 1828 he was appointed Judge of the Fourth Circuit, vice Reuben H. Walworth, who was made Chancellor. In 1836, upon the resignation of Chief Justice Savage, he was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. This position, one of the highest in the gift of his fellow citizens, was filled by Judge Cowen with distinguished ability until his death in 1844. He was the author of a most excellent work on the "Civil Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace," and in connection with the late Nicholas Hill, was one of the authors of "Notes to Phillips' Evidence," the standard book of reference on that branch of the law. Another brother of these two eminent Judges was Benjamin F. Cowen, who, removing at an early age to the then new State of Ohio, became a lawyer of distinction and finally a Judge also. The son and nephew of these three distinguished men, Mr. Esek Cowen, occupied as he is with the cares and duties incident to a large and rapidly increasing practice, has never sought political or official station. Should circumstances, however, at any future time call him to the field of labor in which his honored relations rendered such distinguished service to the state and won for themselves enviable renown, doubtless his inherited abilities as well as acquired talents would prove him a worthy representative of so eminent a family, fully qualified to maintain the honor of the name.

**F**RANCIS, HON. JOHN M., editor of the *Troy Daily Times*, was born March 7th, 1823. His father was a native of Wales, and a man of much force of character, possessing in an eminent degree the distinguishing traits of the Welsh people—frugality, temperance, and habits of industry. The father, educated for the church, chose the career of a sailor in the British navy, and was employed, with the rank of Midshipman, on the flag-ship of Admiral Rodney in the great and successful engagement of the latter with the French fleet, April 12th, 1782. He subsequently resigned from the navy rather than serve against the United States, whither the squadron to which he was attached was sent. In 1787, when the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States was in session at Philadelphia, this patriotic young foreigner visited the United States, hearing letters of introduction to Washington, which he presented to him at the then seat of government. Seeking service in the American navy, he was told that America as yet had no navy. He then traveled extensively throughout the country, visiting almost all of its known points of interest. Teaching school for one winter in Kentucky, he made the acquaintance of Daniel Boone, of whose friendship he retained until his death the tenderest memories. Subsequently he returned to his native land, and in 1798 he emigrated to the United States and settled near Utica, from whence he removed to Prattsburgh, Steuben County, then almost a wilderness region, and became one of the pioneers of western New York. Here he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and here the son, John M., was born. Young Francis enjoyed in his early years the limited advantages of the district school, and was permitted to spend one winter at the village academy—this last privilege constituting all the academic instruction he ever received. At the age of fourteen years, he became an apprentice to learn the trade of a printer, in the office of the *Ontario Messenger*, published at Canandaigua. This town was then the seat of considerable political influence, and the young apprentice soon became not only an interested observer of events as they occurred, but a close student of political economy and a patient listener at the earnest discussions which took place between the many distinguished men of the village. At the age of nineteen, having completed his apprenticeship, he removed to Palmyra, in Wayne County, and began his first experience as an editorial writer in the columns of the *Wayne Sentinel*. In 1845, he became the associate editor of the *Rochester Daily Advertiser*, and in 1846 took up his residence in Troy, where he connected himself with the *Troy Budget* as its editor, and subsequently as one of its proprietors. In the Hunker and Barnburner campaigns which succeeded, he distinguished himself as an advocate of

free soil, free speech, and free men. While engaged upon the *Budget*, Mr. Francis illustrated his journalistic enterprise and aptitude by establishing a department of the paper specially devoted to the record of local events as they occurred daily in the city. This feature of the *Budget* at once became popular, and has since been adopted by all the journals of the country. Brief connections with the *Troy Whig* and *Troy Post* ensued; and in 1852 Mr. Francis began his great life work in establishing his present journal, the *Troy Daily Times*, a paper of preëminent enterprise, ability, and influence, and which has been correspondingly successful in the material elements of prosperity. From 1852 to 1856, Mr. Francis was City Clerk of Troy; in 1867 he was elected from the district composed of Rensselaer and Washington Counties, to serve in the Convention to revise the Constitution of New York State. While in that body he delivered one speech evincing elaborate preparation, (upon the government of cities), and took part in several debates. Mr. Francis is not, however, a talking man in deliberative assemblies. In 1869, he traveled extensively in Europe, and in 1871 was appointed United States Minister to Greece by President Grant. He made a popular and able representative of our country abroad; and his resignation two years later was accepted with reluctance by the Government. In 1875-6, Mr. Francis made a tour of the globe, writing a series of letters for his paper descriptive of his travels and of foreign countries visited by him, which were widely read and extensively copied by the press of the country. As the editor of the *Troy Times*, Mr. Francis has a national reputation. He is a strong, logical, and graceful writer upon a wide range of subjects—his long experience as a journalist, his extensive travels and observation abroad, and his habits of thought and study giving him an almost unlimited command of topics for discussion beyond those which usually engage the attention of the press. As an editor, comprehending alike his duty and the demands of the public, he has few, if any, superiors upon the press of the State of New York. He is practically a self-made man; and being still in the prime of life, with mental powers increasing rather than diminishing, of a strong and robust physique, and a judgment upon men and things that rarely errs, it may be predicted of him that both as a journalist and as a public man he can, if he shall choose, make for himself a conspicuous and honorable figure in the history of the times.

---

**F**URSMAN, EDGAR L., a prominent lawyer, of Troy, represents an Oxfordshire family of freeholders of considerable antiquity. The founder

of the name in America, William Fursman, came from England in 1760, settled in Westchester County, espoused the patriot side in the Revolution, and was killed at the battle of White Plains. Hisson, John, held lands under the Van Rensselaer Patent. Our present subject, the son of a farmer (Jesse B.), of Washington County, was born at Charlton, Saratoga County, where his parents then resided, August 5th, 1838. When he was two years old, the family moved to Easton, in the former county. Young Fursman received an excellent preparatory education at the local schools of Easton, Greenwich Academy, in Washington County, and the New York Conference Seminary at Charlotteville, and, after a full course at Fort Edward Institute, graduated from the latter institution in 1856. Selecting the profession of the law, he entered the office of Judge A. Dallas Waite, at Fort Edward, and after three years' thorough tuition, was licensed to practice in 1859. His first location was at Schuylerville, Saratoga County, and his business, almost from the start, did credit to his professional application and learning. In November, 1866, however, he was prevailed upon to move to Troy, where having prosecuted several important causes, his reputation as an advocate and counsellor had preceded him. He associated himself in his new field with the Hon. James Forsyth, now President of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. In 1870 this connection was dissolved, and the present law firm of Smith, Fursman & Cowen established. In 1868, two years after his location in Troy; Mr. Fursman was married to Miss Minerva Cramer, daughter of James P. Cramer, a merchant and iron manufacturer, of Schuylerville, (deceased in 1870) and niece of the Hon. John Cramer, a prominent politician of the last generation, who was one of the electors on the Jefferson presidential ticket. Mr. Fursman's devotion to his profession has obliged him to decline frequent offers to enter the political field, and, though a Democrat through strong conviction, except an honest service as delegate to the State and County Conventions of the party, he has persistently refused to leave his private office for a public one. From 1869 to 1872 he occupied the position of Judge Advocate upon the staff of Major General Carr. He is counsel for various industrial corporations and several local monetary institutions, as well as the New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co., the Troy and Boston R. R. Co., and the Citizens Steamboat Company.

---

**S**HELDON, COL. ALVANUS W., was born in Northampton, Mass., July 18th, 1842. His father, Paul W., was a manufacturer. His mother, Eliza (Howell) Sheldon, was the sister of Senator James B.

Howell, of Iowa. Col. Sheldon received his elementary education and was prepared for college in the excellent private schools of his native town. His family removed to Ohio as he was about entering college, and he therefore matriculated at Dennison University, Granville, Licking County, Ohio, in 1857, and was ready to graduate in 1861, at the breaking out of the rebellion, when, glowing with patriotic fervor and without heeding his literary honors, he hastened to the assistance of his country and enlisted in April, 1861. The college authorities, nobly appreciating the spirit of the young patriot, allowed him to graduate as though he had remained, there being only three months of the prescribed term wanting, and conferred his degree on him in his absence. He had enlisted for three months' service in the Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, but owing to the exigencies of the times, they remained for five months, rendering good service under Gen. Rosecrans, in Western Virginia. At the expiration of this term, he was appointed Adjutant of the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, for three years' service. They formed a part of the Army of the Cumberland. He was afterwards detailed for duty at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, and then attached to the staff of Gen. Orme, serving with him at Springfield, Missouri. In the spring of 1863, prior to the investment of Vicksburg, his regiment did important service, being stationed at Moscow, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. In the latter part of that year, he was appointed Captain and ordered to the Commissary Department at Washington, where he remained till 1864. At that time he was ordered to report to Gen. Devens, First Brigade, Third Division of the Ninth Army Corps, serving with it till the surrender of Lee, in April, 1865. He subsequently was commissioned as Major and transferred to Gen. A. C. Voorhees' command, with headquarters at St. Louis. In the fall of that year, he was again ordered to Virginia, and continued in service there till he was mustered out, with the rank of Major and brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. Returning to private life, Col. Sheldon devoted his attention to editorial work. He published a paper in Iowa called the *Gate City*, but disposing of this in 1868, he went to Richmond, and there published the *Richmond Register*, the first Republican paper ever issued in that city. After engaging in other newspaper enterprises, he returned to Iowa, and having given some time to the study of law, he was admitted to the bar of that State. In 1870, he began practice in Chicago, but, removing to New York, he became the attorney of the Prison Association of this city, a position whose duties now occupy all his attention. Col. Sheldon is a graduate of the Columbia Law School, and Judge Advocate on Gen. Shaler's staff, New York State Militia. He was married in 1862, to Miss Ida M. Davis, of New York.

**J**OHNSTON, DAVID J., Mayor of the city of Cohoes, was born in Kinderhook, Columbia County, November 25, 1834. His father, Robert Johnston, was a native of England, born at Carlisle in the year 1807. The elder Johnston came to the United States in 1830. Having had a thorough training in cotton manufacture in the old country, his services were soon made available to the growing industry on this side the water. He made his first residence in Providence, R. I. In 1827, four years before his arrival in America, a mill of 7,000 spindles had been erected in Providence, to be run by steam power. In 1829 Samuel Slater, the "father of American cotton manufactures," had become possessed of the entire stock of the corporation. To Slater, who himself had introduced the Arkwright system of spinning, the advent of an intelligent operative well acquainted with and able to put into operation the improved processes of the British cotton mills, was most welcome. For two years Robert Johnston was employed in the Providence steam mills, and under his direction the old water frames were superceded by the mules used in England, and the serious difficulty of spinning a satisfactory warp upon mules overcome. At the expiration of this period Mr. Johnston accepted a proposition to come to this State, urgently extended by Nathan Wild, a cotton manufacturer of Kinderhook. He conducted the mill in the little village of Valatie with success from 1833 till 1850, when he formed the connection which he still holds as General Manager of the great Harmony Company's factories at Cohoes. During his residence at Kinderhook he was married to Miss Sarah Martin, a young lady of Scotch nativity living in the town, who, after a long life of great domestic and social usefulness, died at Cohoes in 1874. Mr. Johnston's move from Valatie to Cohoes in 1850 was due to the large appreciation of his ability as a mill operator. At that date the Harmony Mill, after a considerable career of adverse success and a last abortive attempt to recuperate under a change of management, had become virtually a bankrupt enterprise. Mr. Johnston's shrewd and sagacious observation, in his occasional visits to the place, led him to believe that such exceptional advantages of water-power and general location, prudently and intelligently utilized, would develop a successful and remunerative industry. Through his strong and lucid exposition of the resources then to be secured, Alfred Wild, the son of his principal at Valatie, and Thomas Garner, of New York, were induced to purchase the property. Mr. Johnston at once moved to Cohoes and set about his work of a thorough reorganization. When he commenced operations but one mill structure had been erected where the five magnificent factories, with their several out-buildings, now stand, and his pay-roll showed but 170 hands,

male and female, instead of 4,200 now under his control. From 1850 to the present time his life has been identified with the great industry of Cohoes, not merely, however, in realizing all that can be made out of water-power and machinery and human assiduity and effort, but in advancing the organization of labor, elevating the nature and condition of the working community, and thus securing the best results both to employers and employed. During his early years in Kinderhook the subject of this sketch was a regular attendant of the district schools, at the proper age entering the academy which, under the management of Prof. Alexander Watson, for a long period had a high reputation throughout the country. In 1850 he was graduated, having acquired an excellent education admirably adapted for a practical and useful life. He was, soon after leaving the institution, employed by his father in clerical duties at the Harmony Mill. For four years he acted in the capacity of clerk, his intelligent observation meanwhile gradually grasping the system and details of cotton manufacturing. In 1854 his fidelity to the interests of the Company was recognized by his appointment as assistant to his father in the management. At this time the proportions of the industry were being extensively enlarged and young Johnston was charged with the superintendence of the new structures, locating the buildings and setting up the machinery, a responsibility involving difficulties inappreciable except to those practically acquainted with cotton manufacturing. In 1866, the value of his association with the enterprise was still farther marked by his election to a membership in the Board of Directors and his partnership in the interests of the Company. In 1857 Mr. Johnston was married to Miss Adeline C. Hubbard, of Jefferson, Schoharie County, daughter of James Hubbard, the representative of a family conspicuous in the local history. His first wife dying in 1862, he was married in 1866 to Miss Anna E. Eddy, of Troy, daughter of Titus Eddy, an eminent merchant and manufacturer, who, after forty years of a useful career, died at Troy in 1875. In addition to his executive duties as Superintendent of the Harmony Mills, Mr. Johnston has served the business interests and the community of Cohoes in various positions and without intermission since the beginning of his citizenship. He is at present filling his second term as head of the city authorities, having been first chosen Mayor in 1872. One of those men whom office seeks, he has been more than once solicited to take the nomination of his party (the Republican) for the State Senate and Assembly, but has declined. While indisposed to partisan honors, he has still never been unwilling to accept the small local positions, however unremunerative and lacking in official *ecolat*, in which he can do his community the service of a good citizen.









Atlantic Publishing & Engraving Co New York  
Photo by Rowell New York

*D. S. Johnson, Esq.*



Thus he has for several years served as a Commissioner of the Public Schools, a member of the Board of Aldermen, a village Trustee, and has filled other places of practical usefulness. He is a member of the Reformed Church and an active mover in religious work, faithfully performing a responsible duty as Superintendent of the Harmony Hill Sabbath-school, which has a large membership of factory operatives. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Young Men's Christian Association in 1858, being its first Treasurer, and upon its reorganization in 1875 was made its President. In all the local enterprises of the place his interest has been felt, and his identity with the growth and prosperity of the city is everywhere obvious. He was chosen President of the Gas Light Company in 1869, having been for three years previous a Director. He is at present a member of the Cohoes Water Power Company Board, since 1866 a Director of the National Bank of Cohoes, since 1867 a Director of the Manufacturers State Bank, and a Trustee (since 1865) and Director of the Cohoes Savings Bank.

---

**H**ALL, FITZEDWARD, a well-known author and orientalist, traces his origin through both his parents from very early New England colonists. His ancestor, John Hall, of Coventry, landed at Charlestown, Mass., in 1630, and his remotest maternal ancestor in America was one of several brothers of the name of Fitch, who came from Bocking, Essex, to Norwalk, Conn., in 1638. His paternal grandfather, Lot Hall, was engaged in the Revolutionary struggle, rose to be an eminent Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and died in 1809. The parents of his mother, who were first cousins, were grandchildren of the Hon. Thomas Fitch, Colonial Governor of Connecticut. His father was Mr. Daniel Hall, a lawyer of local repute, who was born at Westminster, Vermont; was educated at Middlebury College, graduating there in 1805, and died in 1868, in his eighty-second year. Mrs. Daniel Hall was born in 1800; is still living. Mr. F. Hall, the eldest son of his parents, was born at Troy, N. Y., March 21, 1825. After passing through various schools at his native place, with others at Walpole, N. H., and Poughkeepsie, he became a member of the Rensselaer Institute, conducted by the celebrated Professor Amos Eaton, where he took the degree of Civil Engineer in 1842. The same year he entered Harvard College, with which he was connected till 1846. As a school-boy and collegian, Mr. Hall divided his attention pretty impartially among languages, mathematics, and the natural sciences. His diligence in acquiring foreign tongues was shown by the fact that at the age of sixteen he had, in addition to the

ordinary learning of well-taught lads of his years, acquainted himself thoroughly with French, and could both read and speak Spanish without difficulty. While at college he employed many of his spare hours on translations from German, of which enough were published, but anonymously, to fill three good sized volumes. In the spring of 1846 Mr. Hall sailed in a merchant-vessel from Boston, for Calcutta, and after a long voyage was shipwrecked on the 16th of September, at some distance below the mouth of the River Hooghly. Arrived at Calcutta, after having gone through no slight perils, he availed himself of letters of introduction to Bishop Daniel Wilson and others, which had been voluntarily given to him by the Hon. Edward Everett, and he was, consequently, in no want of society. His original purpose of almost immediately returning to America was frustrated by the loss of his ship, and his enforced detention at Calcutta left considerable leisure at his disposal. Without the least thought of becoming an orientalist, he was induced by a few lessons in Hindústāni and Persian to resolve on exploring at least those languages with some thoroughness, and the pleasure which he found in them led to his postponing indefinitely his departure homewards. At Calcutta he remained nearly three years, assiduously prosecuting his new studies, to which he soon added Bengalee and Sanskrit. Preferring to be independent of others, he supported himself in the meantime, chiefly by writing for various local journals, to which he contributed largely, not only original matter, but translations in prose and verse, from French, Italian, and modern Greek. His next place of residence was Ghazee-pore, on the upper Ganges, from which place, after a sojourn of about five months, he removed to Benares on the 16th of January, 1850. Only a month later he was appointed, wholly without any solicitation of his own, to a post in the Benares Government College, a post which, in 1853, was converted into a Professorship. While at Benares he narrowly escaped being killed by the explosion of a fleet of thirty boats laden with a hundred and eighteen tons of gunpowder. In July, 1855, he was transferred to Ajmere as Inspector of Schools, for Ajmere and Mairwara, together with the superintendentship of the Ajmere Government School, which charges he held for only little more than fifteen months. Again promoted, his next and last appointment in India was that of Inspector of Schools for the Sangor and Nerbudda Territories, which he assumed at Sangor, in December, 1856, and retained till the spring of 1862. Within this period occurred the Indian mutinies, during which he spent seven months besieged in the Sangor Fort, and underwent severe hardships, not to speak of constant danger. In this interval, also, he was absent from India about a year and a half, which he spent partly

in England and France, and partly in the United States. In 1860 he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Civil Law by the University of Oxford. From November, 1862, Mr. Hall lived for several years in London, where he was Professor of the Sanskrit Language and Literature and of Indian Jurisprudence in King's College, and also filled other offices. In 1869 he removed to Marlesford, Suffolk, his present place of abode. He still holds, in connection with the Civil Service Commission, the examinerships in Hindūstāni and Hindē, to which he was appointed in 1864, and an examinership in English has recently been added to them. He married in 1854, at Delhi, a daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Shuldham, of a very ancient English family. Of his five children two survive, a daughter and a son. Retiring in disposition, and a rigid husband of time, Mr. Hall holds himself aloof from all literary societies, and has from the first persistently avoided all entanglement with cliques and coteries. Indeed, of his own choice, his acquaintance with men of letters is, and always has been extremely limited. These circumstances, coupled with the unfamiliar character of his pursuits, go some way without doubt towards accounting for the slight recognition which, considering the abundant and multifarious fruits of his pen, he has received in England and America, where he is less known than at Paris, Berlin, Leipzig, St. Petersburg, and Rome. Satisfied with nothing short of real excellence in scholarship, uncompromising and careless of popularity, he is marked as a critic by his severe economy of commendation, and he has frequently assailed current judgments with a vigor corresponding to the strength of his argued convictions. It is not therefore altogether surprising that his writings have been to a large extent ignored among the English-speaking nations. The few who have noticed them favorably are, however, for the most part judges of the highest class, from whose awards it would be hazardous to appeal. Prof. Max Müller, in his *History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, speaks of Mr. Hall as "A scholar of the most extensive acquaintance with Sanskrit literature." In 1860 he also wrote:

"We hope to see Mr. Hall continue his researches in Sanskrit literature, which even now entitle him to take rank with the best scholars of the day. No one since the days of Colebrooke and Wilson has done so much to rekindle a spirit of accurate scholarship among the lovers of Sanskrit in India, and his extensive acquaintance with the Brahmanic literature acquired during many years residence in India is such as to rouse the envy and admiration of every Sanskrit scholar in Europe."

Professor Albrecht Weber pronounces that "his labors are, throughout, characterized by fidelity as to details." The Rev. Walter W. Skeat, one of the foremost of English philologists, calls his "Modern English"

"all but indispensable to the student of the English language," and again, in the pages of *The Academy*, has warmly eulogized his treatise entitled, "On Adjectives in -able," etc., which the learned Dr. Zupitza, writing in the *Jenaer Literatur Zeitung*, describes as "not only strictly scientific, but popular in the best sense of the term." Similar compliments on Mr. Hall's works might be extracted to tediousness from the *Journal des Savants* and numerous other authoritative sources. Yet, as concerns Americans, it may be asserted that they have scarcely any knowledge of what he has written, or even of its character and value, except through the misrepresentations of his envious or imprudently irritated detractors. As a fact of history it is worth noting that Mr. Hall, first among his countrymen, edited a Sanskrit text. This was in 1852. It will further be remembered of him by orientologists that he was the discoverer of several most interesting Sanskrit works supposed to be irrecoverably lost, as "Bharata's Nāṭyasāstra" and the "Harshacharita," and of a complete copy of the very valuable "Bṛihaddevatā," of which only a small fragment was previously known to exist. Once more, the various Sanskrit inscriptions which he has deciphered and translated throw much new light on the history of ancient India, and have entirely invalidated a whole host of assertions and speculations ventured in Professor Lassen's "Indische Alterthumskunde." Mr. Hall's principal acknowledged works are the following: SANSKRIT. (1.) "The Atmabodha," with its Commentary, and the "Tattvabodha." (2.) "The Sāṅkhyapravachana," with its Commentary. (3.) "The Sāryasiddhānta," with its Commentary. (4.) "The Vāśavadatta," with its Commentary. (5.) "The Sāṅkhyasāra." (6.) "The Dasarūpa," with its Commentary, and four chapters of "Bharata's Nāṭyasāstra." The first of these works was published at Mirzapore, the rest at Calcutta. Most of them are accompanied by detailed English prefaces. HINDĒ: (1.) "The Tarakasāgraha," translated into Hindē from the Sanskrit and English. (2.) "The Siddhāntasāgraha," translated into Hindē from the Sanskrit and English. (3.) "Hindē Reader," with Preface, Notes, and Vocabulary. The last-named work of this section was published at Hertford, in England, the other two at Allahabad and Agra, respectively. PHILOLOGICAL: (1.) "Recent Exemplifications of False Philology; New York, 1872." (2.) "Modern English;" New York and London, 1873. (3.) "On English Adjectives in -able," with special reference to "Reliable;" London, 1877. MISCELLANEOUS: (1.) "The Rājantī," in the Braj Bhāshā language, with preface, notes, and glossary; Allahabad, 1854. (2.) "Classical Selections;" Agra, 1855. (3.) "A Contribution towards an Index to the Bibliography of the Indian Philosophical Systems;"

Calcutta, 1859. (4.) "A Rational Refutation of the Hindu Philosophical Systems," translated from the Hindé and Sanskrit; Calcutta, 1862. (5.) "Benares, Ancient and Modern;" a monograph; Hertford, 1868. (6.) "The Vishnupurána;" annotated edition of Professor H. H. Wilson's translation; London, 1864-1877. The second part of the fifth and last volume of this work consists of an index of 268 pages. Of the rest of this large work at least a fifth part is taken up with the editor's notes, corrective, corroboratory and supplemental. Mr. Hall has, further, edited, in old Scotch, a work by William Lauder, which has passed through two editions, and most of the writings of Sir David Lyndesay. Other works to which he has served as editor are specified at the end of his treatise, "On Adjectives in -able," etc. To periodical and other publications Mr. Hall has been a voluminous contributor. In India, to *The Benares Magazine*, *Ledlie's Miscellany*, *The Benares Recorder*, *The Englishman*, *The Hurkaru*, and *The Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*; in England, to *The Parthenon*, *The Reader*, *The Guardian*, *The Pall Mall Gazette*, *Notes and Queries*, *Trubner's Literary Record*, *Chamber's Cyclopaedia*, *The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, etc., etc.; and in America, to *Scribner's Monthly*, *Lippincott's Magazine*, *The North American Review*, *The Nation*, *The Independent*, *The Tribune*, *The Journal of the American Oriental Society*, etc., etc.

HALL, BENJAMIN HOMER, lawyer of Troy, N. Y., is the fourth child and third son of Daniel and Anjinette (Fitch) Hall, and was born at Troy November 14th, 1830, at which place he has since resided. His early education was pursued in several of the private schools of his native city until his fifteenth year, when he was placed at Phillips' Andover Academy, which was then in charge of that renowned classical teacher, since deceased, Dr. Samuel H. Taylor. After remaining there a year, he was admitted a member of the freshman class at Harvard College in 1847, and was graduated at that institution in 1851, having enjoyed its advantages during a portion of the presidencies of the Hon. Edward Everett and Dr. Jared Sparks. In his senior year he prepared and published a work entitled "A Collection of College Words and Customs." This production appeared anonymously, the author being apprehensive that the faculty of the college might not regard its publication with favor. The fear was, however, groundless, for the author's name becoming known, he was soon after honored by being made the recipient of the three histories of Harvard College then extant, in each of the volumes of which were inscribed in the handwriting of the President, these

words: "Presented to Mr. Benj. H. Hall by the Corporation of Harvard University, June 18, 1851. Jared Sparks, Prest." A second edition of the work, revised and enlarged, appeared in 1856. With reference to this production, a writer in the *Home Journal* remarked, "Though claiming no merit on the score of literary composition, yet it is an ingenious, curious, and elaborate compilation of all the odd sayings and doings characteristic of college life; and is, therefore, particularly welcome to the numerous graduates of different institutions who will find in it a fair mirror of the happiest days of their lives." Possessing a taste for historical research and investigation, and his attention having been turned to the differences which early prevailed regarding the jurisdiction of the New Hampshire Grants, now Vermont, he was induced to begin the collecting of materials relative to that subject and cognate matters. The result of his studies in this direction was the publication in 1858 of a "History of Eastern Vermont from the earliest settlement to the close of the eighteenth century, with a biographical chapter and appendices." This work is embraced in a large 8vo volume of more than 800 pages, and contains 41 illustrations. The estimate placed upon it by the *North American Review* is as follows: "It is full of exciting incident, and of the play of such passions and the exercise of such virtues, as on an extended theatre produce world-famous conspirators, traitors, heroes and patriots. The author sustains himself throughout with unflagging spirit, and his book will be read with unwearying interest. Not the least engaging portion of the work is an extended biographical chapter which records all that tradition has transmitted of some thirty or forty of the chief citizens of Eastern Vermont during the last century, with autographs and portraits where they could be procured." In the year 1856 Mr. Hall was admitted to the practice of the law, which profession he has since followed, his partner at one time having been the late Hon. George Van Santvoord, whose treatises on Equity Practice and Practice under the Code of the State of New York are recognized as authorities. In 1860 Mr. Hall prepared "A Descriptive Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets relating to the History and Statistics of Vermont, or portions of it," which was published by Charles B. Norton of New York city, and formed the third number in his series known as "Bibliography of the United States." When the news of the death of Lincoln was first announced, Mr. Hall began to make a collection of whatever he could obtain that was either printed or publicly spoken in the city of Troy concerning that distinguished statesman, and followed up this undertaking to and including June 1st, 1865, the day appointed by President Johnson to be observed "as a day of humiliation and mourning." From the productions thus obtained, embracing, among

others, many of the solemn addresses pronounced during this long period of mourning from the twenty-three pulpits of eight different denominations, he compiled a work which was published in the latter part of the year 1865, and was entitled "A Tribute of Respect by the Citizens of Troy to the Memory of Abraham Lincoln." It was comprised in a volume of 382 8vo pages, and among the various works which have been published concerning Mr. Lincoln, it is believed there is no one that sets forth so fully, and in such a variety of forms, the phases of feeling and the expressions of sympathy of any community in view of this sad event as does this publication. Mr. Hall contributed to the volume a poem embodying very accurately the sentiment of the North regarding Mr. Lincoln in view of his eventful life and death. Mr. Hall has also engaged in a variety of miscellaneous literary work on different occasions. "The Tale of the Whale," written by him for *Our Young Folks*, with illustrations by Hoppin, and which appeared in that magazine in September, 1866, is worthy of notice, as a semi-legendary rhythmical narration of an incident in the early history of New Netherlands. He was one of the authors interested in the preparation of the "Harvard Book," which appeared in two large quarto volumes in 1875, and wrote the chapters on "College Commons," for that elegant and complete publication. From March, 1858 to March, 1859, he was City Clerk of the city of Troy, and was Chamberlain of that city from April, 1874 to September, 1877. On June 1st, 1859, he married Margaret McConn Lane, the third daughter of Jacob B. Lane, Esq., late of Troy, deceased.

---

**L**EWI, JOSEPH, M.D., was born in Radnitz, Austria, August, 1820. His parents, Elias and Rosa (Resek) Lewi, were natives of the same place. After having been thoroughly trained in the primary studies in the Gymnasium of Pilsen, Dr. Lewi attended the academy in Prague for the prosecution of the more advanced branches of his education, and commencing the study of medicine there, he subsequently continued it at Vienna, where he was intimately associated with Moritz Hartman, Salomon Mosenthal, and Leopold Kompert, and was graduated at the Medical University of that city, having attended the lectures of Hyrtl, Oppolzer, Rokitanzki, Hebra, Schuh, Skoda, Rosas, and other eminent authorities of the time. Returning to practice in his native town, he remained there a year, and then, at the outbreak of the "March Revolution," like many of his countrymen, looking to the Western World, and seeing what seemed to be a larger and more productive field of labor, he decided to emigrate to the United States.

Coming hither in 1848, he chose Albany as his future home, and has found abundant and remunerative exercise for his scientific skill and experience in that city, among the medical practitioners of which he holds a high position. He is an active member of the New York State Medical Society, and other associations of the city and State; a past President of the Albany County Medical Society; and is connected also with many of those institutions which depend upon the medical profession for their maintenance and their efficiency, and in some cases for their very existence. In addition to his labors in the interest of his profession he has been for the past nine years a member of the Board of Public Instruction of the city of Albany, and was recently re-elected for a term of three years. The importance of such a connection is not to be overestimated, in view of the fact, that none can so well know, and knowing, provide for, the physical and intellectual necessities of the young, as the wise, educated, and experienced physician. Dr. Lewi's literary attainments are of a high order, while his scientific learning and experience are such as to give him a prominent standing in the fraternity. His contributions to the "professional literature," are numerous, and include papers on "Puerperal Fever," "Idiopathic Peritonitis;" *Proc. Med. Society State New York*, 1873; &c. He was married in 1849, to Bertha Schwarz, a native of Hesse Cassel—the daughter of Joseph E. Schwarz, a theologian of that city—and has fourteen living children, of whom, one (Dr. Maurice J. Lewi), is at present resident physician and surgeon of the Albany Hospital, of which institution Dr. Lewi is one of the attending physicians.

---

**H**ALLETT, ARNOLD, M.D., was born in St. John's, New Brunswick, Dec. 11th, 1825. His parents were Samuel and Hannah (Moore) Hallett. Having finished a grammar school course in his native place, Dr. Hallett commenced the pursuit of his medical studies, in 1844, with Dr. Robert Bayard, of St. John's, formerly of New York. He subsequently matriculated at the University of New York, and graduated in medicine in 1848. Soon after receiving his degree, he was retained as medical adviser by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, at Rondout, the cholera, then epidemic, having broken out among the men employed by that corporation in the construction of the canal. There he rendered aid and comfort to a large number of men and gathered useful and valuable experience. He settled in Brooklyn in 1851, and has since that time been widely identified with its medical and benevolent enterprises. During the early part of









*Arnold Healtitt.*



his career in that city, Dr. Hallett was, for a term of four years, attending physician of the Brooklyn Central Dispensary. Upon the organization of the Long Island College Hospital, he was elected to serve on its medical staff as adjunct physician, and has for the last ten years been one of the attending physicians of that institution. He was also, at one time, connected in the same capacity with the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, and has been, since the establishment of the Sheltering Arms Nursery, one of its consulting physicians. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, and of various other kindred associations. Dr. Hallett is an eminent practitioner, whose reputation is co-extensive with the growth of the medical organizations with which he is connected. His services as a consulting physician are too well known to need more than mention here. He is a man of unwearied industry and conscientious fidelity, in the discharge of the duties incident to his official relations, in addition to those of a large practice. Clear and decided in diagnosis, and evincing a keen perception of the requirement of a case, Dr. Hallett moves on with a calm persistency in the use of recognized means, that in most cases compels success. He was married, in 1856, to Miss Margaretta Addams, of Brooklyn.

---

**S**MITH, HON. CYRUS PORTER, was born on the 5th of April, 1800, at Hanover, New Hampshire, and was the son of Edward and Hannah Smith. His early life was spent on the farm of his parents, where he acquired the physical strength and ruggedness which never forsook him during his long life. Although enabled to attend the district schools during the winter months only, this privilege increased rather than appeased his thirst for knowledge. With the spirit of determination through means of which, aided by patient endeavor, so much of his later success was accomplished, he set to work to prepare himself for college, not deeming lack of means an insurmountable obstacle. The aid of his brother Noah, who had already commenced the collegiate course, was invoked, and while still a youth he entered Dartmouth College, his brother's training enabling him to pass the preliminary examination in the classics and in the higher English branches. While in college he supported himself by teaching district schools in New Hampshire and Vermont every winter. In 1824 he was graduated with honor, and determining to enter the legal profession, went to Hartford, Connecticut, where he entered the law office of Chief Justice T. S. Williams. With slender means and away from home, his situation at this period was not an enviable one, but by teaching singing school during the winter months he

managed to add sufficiently to his comforts to make it endurable, and full of determination and hope, prosecuted his studies. In 1827 he was admitted to the bar. In looking about for a place to settle, his attention was attracted to the then thriving village of Brooklyn, Long Island, the future importance of which his keen perception showed was inevitable. Accordingly, in the fall of 1827, he removed thither, and settling himself commenced the practice of his profession. The population of Brooklyn, which had been an incorporated village for eleven years, was at this time eight thousand persons, fifteen hundred of whom were voters. Without a single friend, and with but a small sum of money, the young lawyer took up his abode among them and resolved to work and wait. It is said that more than seven months passed before he saw a client or made a dollar, but undismayed by this hard fortune, he continued cheerfully to exercise his intelligence and common sense, and ere long reaped a reward. His naturally sociable disposition led him to connect himself with several local societies as they became organized, and his many good qualities speedily won him many friends. He became a member of the sole Presbyterian church in the village, and joining the choir soon became its leader. He took a prominent part in the singing—having a fine baritone voice—and under his training and direction the choir became a noted and excellent one. He was also active in other affairs of the church, and became one of the Board of Trustees and finally its President. As fortune smiled upon him he became a liberal benefactor of the church (Dr. Cox's First Presbyterian), and through his devotion to it, manifested up to the last day of his life, may be judged the sincerity of his religious convictions. Mr. Smith's first experience in politics was during the Jackson Presidential campaign in 1828. He was an active Whig, and, although scarcely thirty years of age, was the associate and friend of the local leaders and magnates of this party. In 1838 he received his first public recognition by being appointed clerk of the village Board of Trustees, an appointment he held for two years. By this time he had become well known and moderately successful as a lawyer, and when, in 1835, the village was chartered as a city, he was elected Corporation Counsel by the Board of Aldermen. His practice was now equal to that of any other lawyer in Brooklyn. In 1839 he resigned the direction of the legal affairs of the city to accept the executive function, having been chosen Mayor by the Aldermanic body, with whom at that time the appointing power resided. Mr. Smith was the fourth incumbent of that office, the other three in their order of precedence being George Hall, Jonathan Trotter, and Jeremiah Johnson. His administration was characterized by the energy and earnestness with which it undertook and prosecuted every

measure for the advancement of the city, and equally noted for the honest rigidity with which the expenditure of the people's money was conducted. The power of election being now vested in the people, they testified their appreciation of his worth and services by a strong vote in his favor in the election of 1840. Altogether he filled the office of Mayor three years and four months. At the time of his election the city of Brooklyn covered a district of twelve square miles, with thirty-five miles of well-regulated, paved, lighted streets, twenty-three churches, three banks, whose united capital scarcely equalled one million dollars, and two markets. The population numbered about thirty thousand persons, and had a small police force and a suitable fire department. Upon his retirement from the mayoralty he devoted his attention principally to his profession, but still continued to interest himself in whatever promised to be of permanent benefit to the city. In 1842, the question of supplying the city with gas being agitated, he sought and obtained an election as Alderman of the third ward, in order that he might exert his influence in an official way to bring about so needed an improvement. Another matter to which he devoted his earnest attention from the first was the improvement of ferry communication between the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and upon the establishment of the Union Ferry Company became one of its trustees, and subsequently its Managing Director, holding the latter office from 1855 till the time of his death. In this position he served the interests of the people in the most faithful manner, giving personal attention to every matter, from the lowest to the highest, and winning by his energetic and efficient course the unqualified approbation of the public. In 1856 he was elected to the State Senate and again in 1857 received a re-election. While in this body he won an enviable reputation as a man who looked with a single eye to the people's good. He served as Chairman of the important Committee on Commerce and Navigation, one of the duties of which was establishing the shore lines of the city of New York and Brooklyn. In January, 1869, Mr. Smith was appointed the acting President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. This position, in connection with the Presidency of the Union Ferry Company, placed under his direction and control two of the greatest interests in Brooklyn, which he always sought to manage in the true interest of the people while faithfully performing his duty to the stockholders. Mr. Smith was one of the incorporators of the Greenwood Cemetery Association, which has given to the people of Brooklyn a resting-place for the dead unequalled, in almost every respect, by that of any other in the world. In connection with the late Robert Nichols he founded a hospital which was placed in charge of the regular

faculty of medicine, and is now the Brooklyn City Hospital. For many years previous to his decease Mr. Smith was President of this institution. He was a Trustee of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, and was connected with numerous beneficent and philanthropic enterprises. In the work of education he was also warmly interested, his activity in this special field dating from a very early period in his career. As his influence extended he exerted it to the utmost to elevate the tone and increase the usefulness of the public schools. He became a member of the Board of Education and labored in it for thirty years—twenty-one of which he was its President—receiving on his retirement the warmest acknowledgments from the press, public, and associates, for his long and efficient service and faithful performance of duty. The Packer and Polytechnic Institutes—two of the most celebrated educational establishments of the city—received his consideration and support from their foundation. To exhibit the character and influence of Mr. Smith more fully than is set forth by the preceding facts, is unnecessary. The institutions in which his name and influence will survive him are those which will endure in Brooklyn forever. It has been said of him by a competent authority that "his monument rests on a base as broad as our school system, and our ferries, and our railroads. He pushed Brooklyn far toward full cityhood. Those who are completing the task never found in any other a better friend, nor in the lives of others will ever find a better incentive and example in their mighty labor." At the ripe age of seventy-seven years, and in the midst of his useful labors, Mr. Smith was stricken down by a fatal disease, from which he had suffered for several years, and died, after a short illness, on the 13th of February, 1877, leaving a wife—with whom he had passed more than half a century, and who survived him but a few months—and four sons and a daughter.

---

**WARNER, PETER R.**, President of the North River Insurance Company, was born in New York city, on the 12th of March, 1804. His father was Leonard Warner, a respected merchant of the city; and his mother, Susan Roome Warner, was a member of the Roome family. His father was a lineal descendant of Anneke Jans. Mr. Warner attended the private schools of his native city till his fourteenth year, when he entered the counting-room of the New York Sugar Refining Company, remaining there a little over two years. He next entered the employment of Messrs. Kip & Ingram, hardware and iron merchants, and continued with F. S. Wyckoff, who shortly afterwards succeeded that firm. On the

8th of April, 1822, he entered the office of the North River Insurance Company, then recently organized, and has remained identified with that Company, except for a brief period, to the present day, passing from the desk of the clerk to the chair of the President, by regular and deserved promotion, and contributing the energies and labor of over half a century of his life to its service and success. That Mr. Warner has been connected with this Company since the first year of its organization, and that he may justly be termed the present father of it, renders a brief notice of its rise and progress particularly appropriate in his biographical sketch, the more so as this period of his life may be said to cover the whole of his honorable and extended business career. The North River Insurance Company originated in the mind of the late Captain Richard Whiley, a wealthy and respected citizen of the west side of the city, who, from the success attending the establishment of the North River Bank, in 1821, was led to infer that a Fire Insurance Company, located in the same vicinity, would supply a want of the residents of that side of the city and meet with similar approval and support. This gentleman accordingly laid the project before a number of his friends, many of whom were warmly identified with the interests of the west side of the city, and prominent in social and business circles. The organization of a company was immediately determined upon, and articles of incorporation drawn up and submitted to the Legislature, from which, on the 6th of February, 1822, a charter was obtained, which provided for a capital of \$350,000, divided into fourteen thousand shares of \$25 each. On the 25th of the same month, the subscription books were opened. The correctness of Captain Whiley's supposition met with immediate verification, for within the few hours that the books were opened, more than one thousand subscriptions were received for an aggregate of upwards of 64,000 shares, or almost five times the capital required. The first policy was issued on the 6th day of March following, the business offices of the Company being opened at No. 192 (now 212) Greenwich street, where, after the lapse of fifty-five years, they still remain. In the ensuing August, owing to the general desertion of the lower part of the city, by reason of the prevalence of yellow fever, which broke out in the vicinity of Trinity Church and spread rapidly, the offices were removed to No. 299 Broadway, near the corner of Duane street. A month later a further removal was made to a building in Hammond street, near Bleecker (then Herring) street, where the business was conducted until the 1st of November, in the same year, when it was returned to the original location. At the time the North River Company was established, there were nine other Companies in existence, viz: the Mutual, (since changed to

the Knickerbocker), Washington, Eagle, Globe, Franklin, Fulton, Merchants, Mechanics, and Manhattan. About the year 1824, the tariff of rates, which had been adopted in 1821, and had governed all the Companies, was abandoned, and every Company was left to name its own premium. At the beginning of 1826, there were thirty-one Companies in operation, and the number was constantly increasing. As there was no corresponding increase in insurable property, and no established rates of premium, a ruinous competition was developed, which threatened the destruction of the entire business. To avoid this disastrous result, an association was formed, in January of the above year, and remained in operation till 1843. This association, which comprised the leading Companies of the city, including the North River Company, adopted uniform rates of premium, after having placed them on what was deemed a safe basis. Notwithstanding these precautions, however, many of the Companies were obliged to discontinue business, and by 1832, the number doing business in the city was reduced to nineteen. The rates about this time, though generally uniform, were not commensurate with the risks, especially in the business quarter of the city, where the construction and alteration of many buildings and stores was then extensively going on. The Directors of the North River, with that commendable prudence, which in the present as in the past is a marked characteristic of this Company, and which has proved no less profitable than wise, choosing to limit its business in preference to incurring the chances of ruin, declined, about the year 1834, to assume many risks in this extra hazardous locality. The occurrence in the winter of the following year, of the disastrous conflagration which laid the lower part of the city in ashes, and which is known in history as the great fire of 1835, showed the wisdom and timeliness of this proceeding. But seven of the twenty-five Companies then in existence in the city, survived the terrible calamity; the rest were ruined. Even those Companies which were enabled to continue business suffered a serious impairment of capital, although they eventually recovered from the misfortune. It is worthy of note, as a rather singular circumstance, that sixteen of the eighteen ruined Companies were denizens of Wall street, and it was generally conceded at the time, that the safety of the surviving Companies was due in a great degree to the fact that their offices were all somewhat distant from that busy centre. The great fire left the North River Company with a capital of \$220,000—or a deficiency of \$130,000, which was recovered by its business in two years and ten months succeeding the fire, although the losses sustained within that period amounted to \$111,218.21, which, with the expenses, were met by the business and the capital restored to its original

amount. In achieving this result, it was found necessary to pass six dividends. In 1843, the association of Fire Companies which had been formed in 1826, was dissolved. Being now without a guide for regulating premiums, each Company insured for whatever rate could be obtained, and again an undesirable competition was engendered, which brought the rates ruinously low. This loose method of conducting business received a wholesome check in July, 1845, when the second great conflagration, known as the Broad street fire, took place. At this time there were about thirty Fire Companies in operation in the city. Of these, six were completely ruined by the disaster, and several others were obliged to suspend soon afterwards. The North River Company came out of the ordeal with a slight impairment of capital, amounting to \$15,000, which, however, was recovered through its business in a short time, it being only necessary to pass one dividend. It is a strong testimony to the ability of the management of the Company, that on neither of the occasions when the capital was impaired, were the stockholders called on to make up the deficiency. With the foregoing exceptions, the Company has never passed a dividend since the first one was declared, at the end of its first business year, in March, 1828. It has recently declared its one hundred and second dividend. Mr. Warner, who on the 1st of July, 1825, had been elected Secretary of the Company, was raised to the Presidency on the 11th of March, 1847. Educated in the business from his early youth, he assumed this responsible position well qualified to discharge its duties. His course, in the management of the Company during the past thirty years, has been distinguished for its prudence and remarkable for its success. The eminently honorable character of the man, and the strict business integrity of the officer, have shed additional lustre on a Company whose record is without a stain; and the high estimation in which the Company is held, is due no less to his unwearying and unpretentious efforts to fill the full measure of his duties, than to his own unsullied reputation, both in social and business life. So well have the affairs of the Company been managed during Mr. Warner's administration, that to state the result devoid of technicalities and as shown by the Company's published reports, the profits of the business during the past thirty years have been such as to enable the payment to stockholders of an annual dividend of ten per cent., besides taxes on stock, and also of an amount equal to the original subscriptions. All this, too, despite the large increase in the number of Companies, and the great reductions in rates which has obliged the refusal of many risks, the rates offered not being at all commensurate with the danger incurred. Of the original promoters and Directors of the Company, the

only one still living is Wm. C. Rhinelander. Mr. Warner is the senior President in the fire insurance business. Indeed, since the foundation of this business, no other presiding officer, and for that matter no other official in any capacity, has had such an extended lease of office; and it may truly be said that none could deserve it more. But Mr. Warner's usefulness has not been limited to the field of business. Although filling a position fraught with responsibilities and entailing constant watchfulness and direction, he has discharged his duties to society and to religion with even greater assiduity. He is a member of the Reformed Church, and for a number of years served in the Board of Directors of that religious body, a greater part of the time being President of the Board. His resignation of the office of President was tendered at the Seventieth General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, held at Kingston, N. Y., in June, 1876, and was reluctantly accepted, the following resolution being unanimously adopted, and by a rising vote:—

“*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Synod be hereby tendered to Mr. Peter R. Warner, for his long and faithful services in the Board of Direction, and that we add the fervent prayer that he may be abundantly rewarded by the great Head of the Church.”

Though somewhat advanced in years, Mr. Warner still prefers an active life, and his unclouded intellect and clear judgment seem to defy the ravages of time. Cheerfully and diligently he attends to the duties of his responsible position, serene in the possession of a ripe old age, and an unsullied and honorable record.

---

**G**UNNING, THOMAS BRIAN, a leading dental surgeon of New York city, is a native of London, England, who came to New York at an early period in his life. While quite young he showed a strong aptitude for mechanical pursuits, and as he approached manhood developed a decided taste for surgery and medical studies. In deciding upon a profession, he chose dentistry, which seemed to afford proper scope for the exercise of his natural abilities. The wisdom of this choice has been amply demonstrated by an active, useful life, the beneficial results of which, to the dental and medical professions, and to the world at large, have been of the most signal character. In March, 1840, Dr. Gunning commenced the study of dentistry in the office of John Burdell, one of the most famous dental surgeons of that time, and “a special patron of the *Dental Journal*,” which had been established in June of the preceding year, and was the earliest dental periodical in the world. This Burdell was also well-known as an advocate of vegetarianism, and his writings on health, attracted considerable at-









Atlantic Publishers & Engraving Co New York  
Printed by L. C. 94

*T. B. Gunning*



tion. Many who read them visited his office, opposite the City Hall Park, for advice and treatment. This afforded the young student a fine field for observation and study, not merely in the treatment of affections of the teeth, but in other and graver forms of disease and injury. At this period dentistry was in its infancy, for though the *American Journal of Dental Science* had been started in 1839, the American Society of Dental Surgeons was not organized till August, 1840. Many of the practitioners of dentistry had attended the regular medical schools, and graduated in medicine before entering upon the practice of their specialty. But in obedience to a real want of the profession, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery was opened in the fall of 1840, and its first class of two members, was graduated on the 9th of March, in the following year. At the close of the second year, the college graduated three more, and conferred its honorary degree upon eighteen practitioners of dentistry. The splendid opportunities enjoyed by Dr. Gunning in the office of Dr. Burdell rendered it unnecessary for him to attend the Baltimore College, but as many dental students studied surgery in the medical schools, Dr. Gunning decided on pursuing the same plan, and accordingly devoted a considerable portion of his time to anatomy and to other branches of medicine. Frequently at this time dental surgeons attended only to the natural teeth, and their immediate connections, relegating the department of artificial teeth, to the mechanical dentists. Although this plan was followed by a number of the leading members of the profession, Dr. Gunning was not disposed to adopt it, judging from observation that a knowledge of all departments, and the ability to do conscientious work in each, were required of a good dental practitioner. His natural thoroughness, also, made him look upon this division of labor as a weak attempt at evading either work or responsibility, and therefore he determined in his practice to include all branches of the profession. Many difficulties beset this attempt. The manufacture of porcelain teeth was then in its infancy. The supply was frequently not suited to the special case, and the dentist was then obliged to make them himself. This required a knowledge of the manufacture of porcelain, and also of the coloring materials necessary to give a natural appearance to artificial teeth. Furthermore, success in the mechanical department was impossible without a knowledge of refining, mixing and working gold, silver and other metals. All these branches Dr. Gunning studied faithfully, in addition to his regular medical and surgical course, and gave his earnest attention also, to whatever could be called an improvement in the art. His persistent endeavors resulted in a marked degree of proficiency. Not only did he become a dexterous manipulator and a clever and ex-

perienced dental surgeon, but also an expert mechanic. The American Society of Dental Surgeons, soon after its formation in 1840, took strong action upon the amalgam question, and appointed a committee to report on "mineral paste" as a filling for decayed teeth. At the first annual meeting of the society, the report of the committee, condemning all fillings containing mercury, and approving gold only, was unanimously adopted. So bitter was the discussion which ensued that by the year 1847, but five of the two hundred dentists of New York city were on the society's list of members. On the 30th of October, 1847, a meeting of about forty dentists of the city was held, and it was resolved to form a *State Dental Society*. A further meeting, which lasted two days, was held in November, and the leading opponents of amalgam, worked strenuously in opposition to the formation of a new society, while on the other hand, a determined effort was made to invest it with the power to grant diplomas. This measure, which might have made the society a public nuisance, was strongly opposed by Dr. Gunning, who subsequently received warm thanks for his successful effort for the protection of the interests of the profession, and for the welfare of the public at large. His course, however, awakened so much ill-feeling that he did not join the new society, although he was strongly opposed to the course taken, in condemning those who used amalgam. In 1850 the American Society of Dental Surgeons repealed its resolutions against the use of amalgam. It also discontinued the publication of the *Dental Journal*, which was transferred to Professor C. A. Harris of Baltimore. Dr. Gunning's experience with anæsthetics dates almost from their very first introduction to public notice. In 1846 and 1847 he made frequent experiments with ether and chloroform, which were then attracting the attention of the surgical profession. He was present at the first administration of nitrous oxide gas, in the New York hospital, which, although superintended by its introducer, Dr. Horace Wells, was unsuccessful. Dr. Gunning's experience and observation soon led him to the conclusion that the employment of anæsthetics was not advisable, except in very severe operations. For operations on the teeth Dr. Gunning prefers the skilled hand, and condemns the use of machines. His views in respect to the management of irregular teeth in childhood differ radically with all who have written upon this subject. In childhood if the teeth press or hit each other into irregular position, no other injury results, and Dr. Gunning's practice is to guide the teeth into proper position during their growth, and not to wait until they are firmly held by their full-grown sockets. In the early days of dentistry artificial teeth were set upon bone or sea-horse plates, which although highly valued, were

apt to decay in the mouth, and otherwise prove annoying or unserviceable. This led to the substitution of metal plates, to which were fitted porcelain teeth. Dr. Gunning's inventive genius devised a plan which enabled the dentist to produce a metal plate greatly superior to those made by the ordinary methods. But the introduction of hard rubber, or vulcanite, effected a still further improvement, and about the year 1860, the vulcanite plates became so perfect as to be superior in many respects to the best made of metal. In 1861, Dr. Gunning put the hard rubber to a still further use by his invention of interdental splints for the treatment of fractures of the jaw. This valuable improvement, which could only have suggested itself to the practiced eye of a surgeon, was a most surprising advance on the old, bungling and painful methods of dealing with these injuries, and though slow in making its way into general use, owing to the jealousy of those who should have been the most earnest in commending it, several circumstances conspired to bring it into favorable notice in America, and to introduce it to the attention of European surgeons. The first rubber splint was applied in the case of a seaman, left by a Spanish frigate in the United States Naval Hospital, New York; his jaw remaining ununited, after four months' treatment under the usual methods, Dr. Gunning was called in consultation. He applied a splint on February 12th, 1861, and the man was sent home cured in May. In November, 1862, Dr. Gunning sustained, through his horse falling, a compound fracture in the lower jaw, which he himself successfully treated with his splint. The case was brought before the New York Academy of Medicine in January, 1863, and reported in their bulletin. The Medical Society of the State of New York also published an elaborate account of it in their annual volume. The splints were soon applied in a number of cases, and in October, 1863, Dr. Gunning received the thanks of the Academy of Medicine together with a request that he report further respecting a splint for general use. In June, 1864, Dr. Gunning read a paper on his invention before the Academy of Medicine. In this paper he gave a full description of the methods necessary to treat every variety of fractured lower jaw; he also described a splint for the use of medical practitioners and for hospital treatment of cases where a splint cannot be made for the case. Dr. Gunning's practice, however, was to make a splint for each particular case, and by that means never failed to secure a union of the bone, although many of the injuries submitted to his treatment were quite old and a number of them much complicated by the attempts to control the fractures by bandages. In April, 1865, when the assassination of the President of the United States, and the attempt

upon the life of the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, filled the public mind with horror, and with the most painful anxiety lest the injuries inflicted on the latter should also result fatally, Dr. Gunning was called to Washington to attend him. Ten days before, when thrown from his carriage, the Secretary had sustained a dangerous fracture of the jaw, which proved unmanageable by the surgeons in attendance, and was now gravely complicated by the cuts inflicted in the attempt to kill him. Dr. Gunning, on seeing the patient, corrected the diagnosis and explained the treatment necessary for the case, but the surgeons in attendance concluded that the patient was then too weak to proceed, although Dr. Gunning opposed delay. Finally, on the 29th, he set the fractures without their assistance. The splint held the jaw in place so perfectly that Mr. Seward was at once able to talk without discomfort, and soon to attend the meetings of the Cabinet and discharge the other duties of his office. The result of Dr. Gunning's treatment may be further judged of by the following extract from a letter to him from Secretary Seward:

"I am indebted to you for a more effective and perfect restoration from dangerous fractures than could have been obtained from any other hand or under any system of treatment than that new one which you so energetically and skillfully applied."

The recommendation that Dr. Gunning be called in to attend this case came from Surgeon B. F. Bache, Director of the United States Laboratory. Surgeon-General Barnes was also advised from Richmond of the great value of the interdental hard rubber splints which had been used in the Confederate army hospitals with remarkable success. Mr. Seward's case, together with others selected to illustrate the treatment of every description of fracture of the jaw, was published in 1866 in the *New York Medical Journal*. It is a fact universally admitted by the medical profession that fractures of the inferior maxillary are more difficult of management than those of any other bone, and their treatment has not added greatly to the renown of even the most clever surgeons. The success of Dr. Gunning in this case—one in which the civilized world manifested the warmest interest—was so marked as to attract the attention of several distinguished foreign personages, among these the Prussian Minister to the United States, Baron Gerolt, who invited Dr. Gunning to communicate with his government in relation to his valuable invention. In 1867 Dr. Gunning's treatment was clearly set forth by Christopher Heath, F.R.C.S., in the Jacksonian Prize Essay of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Another invention of Dr. Gunning is his hard rubber appliance to supplement the congenital cleft palate. In 1864 he took up the treatment of this

deformity, as the appliances in use were constructed on wrong principles and those of soft rubber were also very perishable. The hard-rubber palate which he devised can be worn from early childhood and thus prevent the formation of bad habits in speaking and secure a good tone of voice. It also improves the general health, as it is worn without intermission and thus covers parts which in normal conditions are closed in. In 1866 Dr. Gunning, with Surgeon-General Barnes and four other gentlemen, was appointed to decide upon medical instruments for which space was asked in the Paris Exposition of 1867. He also sent printed descriptions and electrotype plates, illustrating his treatment, to Paris, to assist in establishing the "American Sanitary Museum" which it was intended to open at the time of the Exposition. In the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 Dr. Gunning's exhibits explained his peculiar views and methods of treatment very completely. The splints included those showing what was required for every description of fractured jaw; one was that used by Dr. Gunning on his own jaw after he had set it himself, also those used in the Hon. William H. Seward's case, and others in cases of the severest character from the battle-fields of the civil war. One splint, of the simplest form, had been applied under circumstances which afforded perhaps the strongest testimony to his surgical skill and courage. It was that used in a case which arose from the terrible stage accident in the White Mountains in 1873. The patient, about twenty years old, brought a written protest against any interference with the result of the previous surgical efforts. Upon examination it was seen that his jaw had united firmly but so distorted that speech was interfered with, eating even more difficult, and the irregularity in front very unsightly. Dr. Gunning at once decided to rescue him from his distressing condition, and, after taking the impression, cut and broke the jaw apart. The patient bore this terrible ordeal heroically, without anæsthetics, rallied well while the splint was making, and the day it was applied used his jaw in eating. In sixty days the splint was left off, leaving no trace of the injury. This case showed conclusively the advantage of splints, as the impression was taken with the jaw displaced, the plaster cast being cut apart and adjusted to make the splint. The jaw was therefore set by pressing it into the splint. His "exhibits" of hard rubber appliances for supplementing "congenital cleft palate," were facsimiles. One was that of a case in which a soft rubber appliance had been found useless and unbearable; the hard rubber appliance was, however, worn continuously. Another case was so severe that surgical treatment had failed repeatedly. The hard rubber appliance, however, was quite successful, and it was worn night and day. There is no forward action of

the *constrictor muscles* to interfere with a rigid palate, but before Dr. Gunning discovered their true action, flexibility of the artificial palate was supposed to be necessary, whereas it is a great disadvantage. One exhibit, that of an acquired injury reported frequently in surgical records, was shown to clear the way to an understanding of Dr. Gunning's most important discovery, the source of the vowel sounds of speech. This exhibit was a cast of the head and face of Carlton Burgan, a soldier in the Federal army, who, while under treatment for typhoid pneumonia in a military hospital, lost the right eye, part of his nose, and adjacent cheek, half the upper lip, roof of the mouth, three out of the four front teeth, and all the others on the right side; the lower lip being drawn up on the right side and curving down two inches and a half to the left corner of the mouth. The opening in front, which could not be closed during speech, was larger in area than a circle two inches in diameter. The patient entered the New York Hospital December 31, 1862. His speech was then scarcely intelligible for want of the consonants, but his vowel sounds were very distinct. Dr. Gunning inserted a roof-plate and other appliances which at once enabled the man to speak fluently and swallow well. The subsequent plastic operations were not under Dr. Gunning's control. His suggestions, however, modified them somewhat, but in his judgment the cutting should not have exceeded one-thirtieth of that inflicted, and this is borne out by the photos shown in the Exhibition. The exhibit was moulded in the plaster casts taken by Dr. Gunning, before any attempt in substitution of the parts lost, and it therefore represented the man's face and all the cavity of the mouth to the soft palate, and of the nose to the back of the pharynx. In short, this plaster head showed the teeth, tongue and all the parts so perfectly that it was strictly a work of art, and it was the first one taken from the casts. Others were made from them, for the Army Medical Museum, Washington, for St. Petersburg, New York Hospital, and other places. Another very important exhibit was a skull, mounted to show how the jaw and head are controlled, fully demonstrating the correctness of the views set forth in his "Memoir on the Muscles of the Head, Neck, Jaw, and Palate," of which an extract was published in the *New York Medical Journal* of 1867, entitled, "On the Physiological Action of the Muscles concerned in the Movements of the Lower Jaw." This memoir also furnished material for the pamphlet on "The Larynx, the Source of Vowel Sounds," published in 1874 in the *American Journal of Dental Science*. The first explained the action of the muscles which open the mouth, showing that the jaw is depressed by muscles on a line with the opening of the ear, and not by those under the jaw, as stated by

the anatomists and physiologists. This paper also pointed out the correct action of several other important muscles. In the pamphlet on the source of the vowel sounds, to prove that they are not formed in the mouth, it is shown that imperfection in any part of this cavity, and even the loss of the tongue, does not prevent their enunciation, and also that the movements to form the consonants would make pure vowel sounds impossible in connection with them in any syllable, if the vowels were dependent on the form of the mouth cavity, the parts within it, or its outlet through the lips, as the consonants, for example, *k*, *t*, *p*, are formed by contact of the tongue with the palate, or the lips with each other, and in moving from or to this contact the vowel in the syllable would be changed if the vowel sounds were determined by the form of these parts, whereas syllables are continuous sounds whose vowel quality is not altered either by an initial or a terminal consonant. Further the movements of the vocal organs are so explained as to demonstrate that in speech, the parts above the epiglottis, in addition to forming the consonants, simply afford a proper passage for the vowel sounds which are formed in the larynx. The plaster head representing Carlton Burgan's condition, to be seen in Washington, St. Petersburg and New York, even more clearly than the illustrations in the different records of his case, afford opportunities to investigators to arrive at a clear understanding that the source of the vowel sounds of human speech is in the larynx, as stated by Dr. Gunning; at least the fact that the man could speak after the plastic operations had left his face so full of rigid cicatrices, is conclusive that the vowels are not formed in the mouth. Dr. Gunning also exhibited appliances used in regulating teeth according to his long-tried methods, which avoid continuous pressure. He also displayed a collection of plates and bases holding teeth. One base of cast tin, made in 1839, was probably the earliest attempt to avoid the disadvantages of stamped plates placed in the Exhibition. The others showed the changes in the dental plates made by Dr. Gunning for patients from the year 1840 to 1876, except a new plate of hard rubber with porcelain teeth, an exact copy in shape of a continuous gum set placed beside it; but the rubber set differed on a material point, for it was less than half as heavy. This rubber set presented a most singular contrast to the uncouth one of 1839, and illustrated most forcibly, in common with the regulating appliances, those for fractured jaw and cleft palate, the importance of hard rubber. Of these exhibits only the last two classes were submitted in competition. All however, were made instructive by clear descriptions, while the pamphlets in the case upon the treatment of fracture of the jaw, upon the muscles which control it, and upon "The Larynx, the Source

of the Vowel Sounds," gave full information. In the Centennial Commissioners' Report of the International Exhibition of 1876, Dr. Gunning's appliances for fractured jaws and cleft palate are fully described and illustrated. The report admits his splint to be the first ever used without an appliance outside the mouth, and minutely explains the splints for the different classes of fracture. Of the hard rubber appliance for cleft palate the report says, "This contrivance is a very marked improvement over all previous appliances for this distressing malformation." The report also explains the advantages of this appliance and how it enables the wearer to utilize the action of the muscles of the cleft velum. Dr. Gunning's career presents an example of what the well-directed energies of one man may accomplish unaided. A student in 1840, he became a prominent surgeon dentist, of whom it was said in 1861 that his mechanical manipulations were perhaps unequalled. In 1863 his treatment of fractures of the jaw was so highly estimated that he received the thanks of the New York Academy of Medicine, with an invitation to report further, and in answer to this he read a paper before them in the following year which described the treatment for every form of this fracture, while in 1865 it was given to him to conduct the critical case of Secretary Seward to a successful termination, when the efforts of the ablest physicians and surgeons had proved unavailing. By 1867 he had shown that the mouth was not opened by muscles under the jaw, as hitherto supposed, but by those on a line with the ears. This also explained why the head moved up and back in eating if the jaw was obstructed, as by a cravat, which movement of the head had baffled all previous investigations. He had also demonstrated that the prominent muscles which pass from the head, just behind the ears, obliquely down the neck to the sternum, are neither flexors, extensors, nor the usual rotators of the head, but that they control the atlas which supports the head. In January, 1874, Dr. Gunning's views on the Vowel Sounds of human speech were circulated, wherein he shows that these sounds are formed in the larynx and not in the mouth, as supposed, until he discovered their true source. That his important announcement has remained unchallenged, affords a convincing proof of his close observation and thorough knowledge of the action of the organs involved. This precise knowledge accounts in part for his unerring diagnosis of the injuries brought before him, and for his success in treatment, and shows why his splints and treatment of fracture of the jaws, together with his device to supplement the congenital cleft palate were presented at length in the Centennial Report. This retrospect of a professional career which extends back to the point of time when dental practitioners first took concerted action to raise

their specialty to the rank of a profession—which period covers all important efforts to attach plastic bases to artificial teeth—would be incomplete should it omit reference to the legal struggles with those claiming rights in patents relating to hard rubber—the only reliable and important base known; the more so from the fact that, in the several thousand suits brought for using rubber without a license under the Cummings' patent, the dentists having been defeated almost without an exception, the inference is that they use that to which they have no right, whereas they are unjustly condemned. A succinct history of this unequalled base—hard rubber—may be useful not only for the present, but for important purposes in the future. The World's Fair, held in London, in 1851, contained several exhibits of artificial teeth set on plastic bases or plates, but nothing approaching to the hard rubber, for which an American patent was granted to Nelson Goodyear in May of the same year. His brother Charles obtained his first idea of applying it to artificial teeth while in Europe to attend the fair, and experiments were subsequently made to adapt it for use in the mouth, but with no useful result until 1857, and this of little importance for two or three years later. In 1861 Dr. Gunning purchased the right to use the Goodyear patents through all their extensions. In June, 1864, the patents had less than a year to run, but a new patent for the application of the rubber to artificial teeth was obtained on the ground that one John A. Cummings had perfected the process in 1855. This patent, having a seventeen year term, extended the monopoly from fourteen years to thirty, that is to 1881, and to enforce this, the Goodyear patents being extended seven years, a license was given to use both sets of patents, so that the Goodyear patents sustained the Cummings'. This was resisted by many who admitted the validity of the Goodyear patents, but suits were brought and the Cummings' patent sustained by the United States Circuit Court in Boston, in 1866. As Dr. Gunning would not be made an example of submission to what he deemed an illegal claim, several bills in equity were filed against him, but the Company rested as soon as his answers were filed. In the autumn of 1871 the case known as the "Gardner appeal" was presented to the dentists, who rallied to its support as urgently advised by leading members of the profession. But the United States Supreme Court decided adversely to the dentists, and affirmed the Cummings' patent on May 6th, 1872, the day the Goodyear patents expired. The Company then commenced another, (the fourth) suit, against Dr. Gunning, who, finding that his patent counsel had accepted a retainer from his opponents and could not appear for him, instructed his attorney to do so instead. Gunning's desire was to have the decision in the

Gardner case recalled, and he offered to break the Cummings' patent if the American Dental Association would cooperate with him. As this offer was not accepted, it was impossible to form a combination to bring the Company to a fair fight on the merits of the case. Dr. Gunning therefore decided to force the Company to a settlement with himself. The result was, that rather than have the answer which he had dictated filed, they acknowledged his right to do as he had done, and stipulated that he should use all the improvements claimed under their patents without molestation in the future. Their bill was dismissed by Judge Woodruff Oct. 18, 1872, the Company paying the taxed costs. Dr. Gunning had warned the dentists against the Gardner appeal case. Now, although his personal interest in the matter was at an end, he still earnestly desired to relieve them from unjust exaction. Having submitted the matter to Charles O'Connor, Dr. Gunning sought Judge Black, and gave him full explanations, together with Mr. O'Connor's written views. Judge Black then determined to make the motion before the Supreme Court, and it being shown that the counsel on both sides of the Gardner case had been paid by the complainant, on March 3d, 1873 the court dismissed that case and recalled its mandate although it had issued to the Circuit Court. This is the first instance in which the Supreme Court of the United States ever revoked its decision. By this revocation the dentists were again at liberty to contest the Cummings' patent. In 1873 Dr. Gunning accepted office in the Board of Regents of the Maryland Dental College, founded in Baltimore the same year. This Board also included members in the clerical, medical, and legal professions of the highest standing. Dr. Gunning was elected President at the first annual meeting, but his connection with this institution was of short duration, as rather than appear to favor that which he considered detrimental to the interests of the public, he resigned in 1874. He subsequently published a protest against the surrender to non-members of the dental profession, of the right and duty to decide upon the fitness of the faculties of dental colleges. Dr. Gunning enjoys a wide reputation and an extended practice. In his list of patients are included hundreds of our best citizens with their families, and many distinguished native and foreign personages. Among the latter may be mentioned Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, from whom he received the following autograph letter:

" WINDSOR HOTEL, New York, }  
September 1, 1876. }

"Dear Dr. Gunning,—Allow me, before I leave this country, to express to you my profound gratitude for the kindness and ability which you showed in the treatment of my case. You know better than anybody the importance of the operation you performed

on me, and this will be the best guarantee to you, however far away I may be, I shall always remember you as a friend who has secured for me both comfort and health.

"Believe me, dear Doctor,

"Yours, faithfully and thankfully,

"CARLOS."

Dr. Gunning arriving in the United States early in life, a stranger and a foreigner, if we can so speak of one coming from those whose speech and spirit is our heritage, he has, by his integrity of character, firmness of purpose and intelligent labors, not only raised himself to the front rank in his profession, but has commanded the respect of the medical faculty of the world, and earned the sincere thanks of his fellow men.

MASON, THEODORE LEWIS, M.D., of Brooklyn, was born in Cooperstown, Otsego County, New York, on Sept. 30th, 1803. His father, David Mason, Esq., attorney and counsellor at law, was a lineal descendant of the famous Major John Mason, one of the founders of Norwich, Connecticut, and for years a member of the Council, Lieutenant Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the military of the State. Dr. Mason's mother was a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Isaac Lewis, of Greenwich, Fairfield County, Conn., long and favorably known for talent, piety, and influence. After a thorough classical education, and a preliminary course of professional study, Dr. Mason entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the medical department of Columbia College, and graduated in 1825. Practising awhile in Connecticut, he removed to New York city, and at the solicitation of medical and other friends, went to Brooklyn in 1834. At that time Brooklyn had no public provision for the medical relief of her poor, and Dr. Mason entered at once into measures to supply this want. A memorial from the Medical Society of the county, prepared by him, was addressed to the Common Council of the city, urging them to take action in conformity with the city charter, without, however, any immediate results. But, in 1839, the subject was again agitated and the Council appropriated a small sum to the support of a city hospital, called, from its location, the "Adams Street Hospital." Dr. Mason became the senior surgeon and President of the Hospital Board, and, in conjunction with the other members of the Board, demonstrated by its successful management the great necessity of such an institution in the city of Brooklyn. On a change in the municipal administration of Brooklyn, however, the hospital fund was withdrawn and the hospital closed. But

the conviction of the necessity of such an institution had fixed itself in the public mind. A public meeting was called and a committee appointed to take measures for the permanent establishment of a Brooklyn city hospital. Of this committee, Dr. Mason was a member and influential in giving shape to the charter of the hospital and in the selection of its Directors and its medical staff. As senior surgeon, he continued in connection with the Brooklyn City Hospital until, yielding to the combined pressure of private professional business and feeble health, he tendered his resignation and retired, as he supposed, from active connection with public institutions. But, in 1858, the necessity of a hospital in the western portion of the western district of the city having become apparent to several of the medical residents, they proposed to establish there a hospital, having in connection with it a teaching department, and Dr. Mason, being urgently solicited to lend his aid to the project, yielded to what seemed the requirement of duty, and was made a Councillor of the institution and President of the collegiate department of the Long Island College Hospital. A most important object which the founders of this institution proposed to attain, by the connection of the college with the hospital, was to make clinical teaching a reality. By bringing the college and the hospital into the same edifice and under the same authoritative control, advantages were gained which, for real practical value had never been approached in this country, and a new feature was introduced into the methods of instruction in the medical colleges of the United States. The medical and other offices held by Dr. Mason, may be enumerated as follows: In 1839, he was elected senior surgeon and President of the Medical Board of the Adams Street Hospital, in Brooklyn; in 1842, President of the Medical Society of the County of Kings—re-elected in 1843; in 1846, senior surgeon of Brooklyn City Hospital; in 1847, permanent member of the American Medical Association; in 1858, Councillor, President of the collegiate department, Regent, and consulting surgeon of the Long Island College Hospital; in 1862, permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; in 1863, one of the original founders, Director, and life member of the Long Island Historical Society; in 1874, Vice President of the American Colonization Society; in 1875, President of the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates—re-elected 1876 and 1877; in 1876, member of the International Medical Congress, Philadelphia; and in 1877, President of the Inebriates' Home for Kings County. He is also a Resident Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. Dr. Mason was married in 1833, to Miss Katharine V. V. DeWitt, daughter of Peter DeWitt, Esq., attorney and counsellor at law, of New York city.









*Theodore L. Mason M.D.*

Electric Publishing & Engraving Co N Y



**B**UEL, DAVID, JR., was born at Litchfield, Conn., October 22d, 1784. His father shortly afterwards removed to Troy, N. Y., where he became a merchant. The son entered Williams College, from which he was graduated with honors in the class of 1805. Choosing the profession of law, he entered the office of Abraham Van Vechten, in Albany, and during the whole of his student life had the incalculable advantage of instruction from, and of daily intercourse with that great lawyer, with whom he afterwards maintained relations of intimate friendship through life. Van Vechten was, confessedly, the foremost real estate and will lawyer of his day, and it is a curious fact, illustrative perhaps of "the glorious uncertainty of the law," that Van Vechten's own will became a subject of controversy in the courts, respecting its proper construction, and that his former pupil, the subject of this sketch, appeared on the occasion as counsel for the executors. Mr. Buel, on his admission to the bar, settled in Troy, in the practice of law, and steadily and surely advanced in his profession until he became one of the leaders of the bar in the State. Under the old system of "Common Pleas" courts, he held for a number of years the position of first Judge of Rensselaer County. But his life was that of an advocate in the midst of the controversies and responsibilities of an active and laborious practice before the courts. But few legal controversies in Rensselaer County occurred while he was at the height of his professional career, in which he was not consulted on one side or the other. Among the most noted cases in which he took part, was the trial of Gen. Wilkinson before a court-martial, on charges respecting his campaign on the Canada border, in the war of 1812. Judge Buel appeared in his defence, and the trial resulted in the acquittal of the accused General. The case of Lansing against Russell, a great case in its day, to set aside deeds on charges of undue influence and fraud on the part of defendants, and of mental incapacity on the part of the grantor, is still cited as a leading case upon the law points involved. The late Job Pierson and Judge Seward Barculo were appointed with Judge Buel for the plaintiff, while Samuel Stevens and Daniel Webster were counsel for defendants. The litigation varied in its fortunes and was desperately fought through the courts, and in the final result there was a divided success, victory resting partly with either party. Judge Buel was also for many years counsel for William P. Van Rensselaer in the famous anti-rent struggles which fill so large a chapter of litigation in Rensselaer and Albany Counties. During the early years of the historic Albany Bridge controversy, Judge Buel was one of the counsel for the city of Troy. Railroad interests were at that time small in comparison with the interests of navigation on the

Hudson River, and the struggle was mainly a local one between the city of Albany, desirous of a bridge, and the city of Troy, resolutely opposing the obstruction of its commerce. Judge Buel gave his professional services without fee to his fellow citizens, and for nearly twenty years the Trojans successfully resisted the building of the bridge. The revolution in the courses of trade and commerce, brought about by the vast growth of railroad enterprise, subsequently obliterated the cause of controversy and the contrariety of interests at first involved. Judge Buel was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1821, and took, in that distinguished body, a leading part in its debates. A warm admirer, in early life, of the character and policy of General Jackson, Judge Buel became a Democrat in politics, though he never was a politician nor ever deviated from his profession or yielded personally to political ambition. He was at the same time an earnest friend of colonization and of the rights of colored men. In the early days of emancipation in this State, he gave his professional services freely in behalf of colored men, entitled under the law to their freedom at the age of twenty-one, against the attempts of deceitful and oppressive masters to retain them in servitude after they had become legally free. His address at the consecration of the beautiful Oakwood Cemetery, and his lecture on the history of Troy, are among the many instances in which he evinced the deep concern he took in all that related to the interests of the city with which for nearly seventy years he was identified. He was one of the Regents of the State University, and at different times a Trustee of Williams College and other institutions of learning. Judge Buel, while catholic in the purest sense of that term, in religious matters, was warmly attached to the Protestant Episcopal Church. For many years before his death, he was Senior Warden of St. Paul's in Troy, and had been accustomed, until prevented by age and infirmity, to represent that congregation in the annual Diocesan Conventions. During the memorable and stormy debates growing out of the Bishop Onderdonk trial, his severe sense of justice led him to advocate on the floor of the Convention, the utter exclusion of the suspended Bishop from all control over, or interference with his former charge. He was a consistent and a firm friend of the Bible Society and of the evangelical efforts of the Church in his day. Beyond all else, he lived an "ornament of the bar" and a "glory of his profession." Accustomed to bend all the powers of his trained mind faithfully and fearlessly to the maintenance of the rights and interests of his clients, his career proved that zealous and skilled advocacy in the profession of the law is consistent with spotless purity of life and integrity of character. He died at Troy on the 16th of August, 1860.

**M**OSHER, JACOB S., M.D., of Albany, was born in Coeyman's Township, Albany County, N. Y., March 19, 1834. His parents were Christopher and Elizabeth (Boucher) Mosher, natives of New York State. His father was largely engaged in agricultural pursuits. Dr. Mosher entered Rutgers College at the age of seventeen, having been well prepared by diligent attention to the excellent system of instruction pursued in the district schools, and under private instruction, followed by one year in the preparatory department at Rutgers. After a full course of collegiate study he was graduated in due order in 1862, and received the degree of A.M. Having early evinced a predilection for medical studies he began to prepare himself for practice by reading medicine in the office of his brothers, Dr. F. G. and Dr. C. D. Mosher, in the place of his nativity, when 16 years of age, and afterward completed his study under the care of Professor Howard Townsend, of Albany. In 1862 he matriculated at the Albany Medical College, and after the usual courses of lectures received his degree in medicine in 1863, and soon after was married to Miss Emma S. Montgomery, of Albany. Beginning to practice in Albany, he continued in the pursuit of his profession till the spring of 1864, when, entering the army as volunteer surgeon, he was appointed by Governor Seymour Assistant Medical Director for the supervision of New York troops, and was located at Washington, D. C., and did service with the Army of the Potomac at City Point. After remaining in this service for some months, he resigned, accepting an invitation to deliver a series of lectures at Albany Medical College on "Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence." These discourses indicated such a mastery of the subjects under consideration as induced the Trustees of the institution to call Dr. Mosher to the Professional chair of that department. He filled this position with marked ability and acceptance for a period of six years, having been elected by the faculty, Registrar and Librarian of the College in 1865, and resigning in order to assume the duties of Deputy Health Officer of the Port of New York in 1869. From 1869 to 1873 Dr. Mosher was Surgeon-General of the State of New York, serving on the staff of Governor John T. Hoffman, and having in his charge the State hospitals for disabled soldiers. In 1876 he returned to his practice in Albany, resuming his connection with the Albany Medical College, having been appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene some months before his return to the city, and is the present occupant of that chair, and the Registrar of the College. He is a member of the medical staff of the Albany City Hospital, and is one of the surgeons of St. Peter's Hospital. Dr. Mosher is also active in his relations with the various medical organizations of the day. He

is a permanent member of the State Medical Society of New York, a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and member of the Neurological Society of New York, and the Albany County Medical Society. In 1872 he was a delegate to, and became a member of the American Medical Association, and he has, at various times, contributed reports of interesting and illustrative cases that have occurred in his practice, to the prominent medical journals. Able and popular as a Professor, ardent and devoted in the pursuit of his chosen calling, his diligence and fidelity in high official stations when medical and surgical talent and skill were required, are matters of record on the pages of State science. Maintaining active connection with the prominent philanthropic enterprises and professional associations of his State, Dr. Mosher, in his career of a decade and a half of medical duty, has attained a position of usefulness and honor.

**R**OBINSON, MAJOR-GEN., JOHN CLEVELAND, Ex-Lieut. Governor of the State of New York, was born in Binghamton, Broome County, N. Y., on the 10th of April, 1817. He entered the United States Military Academy in 1835, where he remained three years, when he began the study of law, but, in 1839, receiving a commission as Second Lieutenant in the fifth regiment of infantry, he entered the army. He served with his regiment during the Mexican war, and for his gallantry at the battle of Monterey, he was promoted to be First Lieutenant. Subsequently he saw service in Arkansas, in the Cherokee nation, and in Texas. In 1850, he obtained a Captaincy, and afterwards took part in the Indian campaign in Florida. In 1857, while serving with the army in Utah, he was placed in command of Fort Bridger. At the out-breaking of the civil war, he was in command of Fort McHenry, Baltimore, and by a clever piece of strategy succeeded in saving that important post to the government without firing a gun. Upon being relieved from duty at this place he was assigned to the West as mustering officer. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Colonel of the fifth regiment of Michigan Volunteers. In February, 1862, he was promoted to be Major of the second United States infantry regiment. In April of the same year he was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and the following month was placed in command of a brigade at Newport News, from which he was soon afterwards ordered to the Army of the Potomac, and placed in command of the first brigade of Kearny's division, in the corps commanded by General Heintzelman. He distinguished himself in the seven days fight before Richmond, particularly in the battles fought on the





*W. A. Bradley*

At the New York Engraving Co. N.Y.







30th of June and 1st of July (1862), being slightly wounded in the latter engagement. He took part with his command in the Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Centerville, Culpepper, Mine Run and Rapidan campaigns. In the overland campaign of the Army of the Potomac, he commanded a division of the fifth corps. At the opening of the battle of Spottsylvania, he was ordered to advance on Todd's tavern, in company with Sheridan's cavalry. After the failure of the first attempt to carry the breastworks at the Cross Roads, where the enemy in falling back made a determined stand, General Robinson rode coolly up to the head of his division amid a perfect storm of bullets, and turning to his men, exclaimed, "This place must be ours." Calling on them to follow him, a gallant charge was made which was met by a terrible fire of musketry from the entrenched enemy. General Robinson received a bullet in his left knee, which rendered amputation of the limb necessary. His subsequent condition did not allow of his participating actively in the campaigns which followed, although he still remained in the service and was variously engaged until 1869, when he retired from the army with the full rank of Major-General. Becoming an active and efficient member of the Republican party, he was nominated Lieutenant Governor of New York, in 1872, on the same ticket with General Dix, and was elected to the position by a very flattering majority. His political life, though not as distinguished or eventful as his military career, was no less honorable, and he retired from office at the conclusion of his term, respected and esteemed by all.

**DUDLEY, WILLIAM HENRY, M.D.**, of Brooklyn, was born in Ireland, October, 1811. His parents were Sheldon and Elizabeth Evans Dudley. His education was obtained in Ireland. Selecting the medical profession in 1831, he matriculated and studied at the Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin. In 1833 he left Ireland and went to Jamaica, West Indies, where he married Emily M. Fitzgibbon. He was elected a Fellow of the King's College of Physicians and Surgeons, Jamaica, and held the position of Health Officer and Surgeon to the Marine Hospital, at Porte Maria, in that island, and so continued until 1841, when he came to the United States. In 1842 Dr. Dudley received a diploma from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. In 1843 he located in Brooklyn, where he has since resided, and been actively and successfully engaged in his professional duties. Dr. Dudley has been diligent in striving to promote the best interests of the medical profession, and, with others, has done good service to

that end. He was one of the original founders of the Long Island College Hospital, and has been officially connected with it as a member of the Council since its incorporation. He is at the present writing the Treasurer of the hospital, and a member of the Board of Regents. In 1848 he was elected a member of the New York Academy of Medicine. He is also a member of the Kings County Medical Society. In 1851 Dr. Dudley was elected one of the Curators of the New York Medical College, and served in that capacity for several years. In 1859 his wife died. In 1861 he married Charlotte G. Duckwitz, of Brooklyn. It is due to Dr. Dudley to say that but for his steady courage in the face of difficulties, his untiring labors, his wise counsel, and the generous pecuniary support which he brought to the aid of his colleagues, the establishment of the College Hospital (the first of its character in America) could not have been effected, nor its permanence secured.

**MOORE, ABEL B.**, was born in Rupert, Vermont, in 1806. His father, Judge Moore, was a prominent member of the bar in Bennington County, Vermont, and at the same time gave such attention to the supervision of his farm as his more intellectual labors permitted. He was of Scotch descent, which means patient labor, and love of order and thrift. His wife, the mother of Abel B. Moore, was the daughter of Judge Buell, of New Haven. Had Mr. Moore followed the traditions of his family he would have selected the legal profession as his avocation, but, on the contrary, turning from the intricacies of the science of law, with its severe interpretations, he chose the more graceful and pleasing art of painting, and for his speciality the transferring living objects to the "glowing canvass." Leaving school at fifteen years of age, he began business as a clerk in the West, but after two years' experience he returned to his own section of country, determined to avail himself of the superior opportunities it offered for perfecting himself in what was, by that time, his chosen art. After a period of study in Boston, under able teachers, he entered the studio of John Quida, of New York, at that time one of the most celebrated masters in the art of portrait painting in this country. Here he remained several years, acquiring such proficiency in details as, added to a naturally happy faculty in portraying the expression of his subjects, has made the portraits of his patrons objects of general admiration. Since 1832 Troy and Albany have been the scene of his labors, though he now resides at Rhinebeck. Among his patrons may be found many of the most noted men of our commonwealth, her favorite Governors and Judges, as

well as others eminent in the scientific and literary walks of society. Mr. Moore has been for more than forty years an enthusiastic lover of his profession, as well as an enthusiastic worker therein, and has abundantly realized that art, who is jealous of her followers, and rewards them only according to their degree of devotion to her service, never fails to bestow success on those who are faithful to her inspirations. He does not now, as formerly, devote himself exclusively to painting, but executes only an occasional work as a labor of love. He was married in 1837 to Miss Eliza D. Bradt, of Albany.

**DE GARMO, PROF. JAMES M.**, Principal and founder of De Garmo Institute, Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York, was born in Pleasant Valley, in the same county, December 22, 1838. His father, Peter De Garmo, a native of New York, was a large land-holder and farmer. The ancestors of Prof. De Garmo were French Huguenots, who settled in New York about 1702, and, having purchased extensive tracts of land, carried on agricultural pursuits on a large scale. When he had finished the course of study usual in the best private schools, Prof. De Garmo entered the Dutchess County Academy, at Poughkeepsie, and was graduated in 1855. Having determined to adopt the profession of teaching, he turned his attention to that occupation immediately after receiving his degree, and was for some time Principal of the well-known institute at Morris Mills, New Jersey. In 1860, going to Rhinebeck, he determined to locate there, and established the now somewhat celebrated De Garmo Institute. The pupils of this school number about 125, the proportion of each sex being about equal. Prof. De Garmo, in common with other eminent educationists of the day, claims that the co-education of the sexes is the only proper method. His pupils constitute one large family; preparing their lessons in the same room with each other; engaging in generous rivalry in the same recitation-room, and spending their leisure hours in social converse, music, games or similar entertainment in the same pleasant parlors. The eminent success of Prof. De Garmo's plan proves his wisdom and sagacity in the choice of means. During the years that have elapsed since the establishment of this institute, the relations between the pupils themselves, as well as that between the Professor and his pupils, have been of the happiest character. De Garmo Institute draws its students not only from both sexes, but from different quarters of the globe. While the majority of its matriculants are of native birth, South America sends a number, and even distant Japan furnishes her quota. Reaping the benefits of the Profes-

or's ripe learning, his aptitude for teaching, and his wise administration, the student is here prepared for Harvard, Yale, etc.; nor has Prof. De Garmo ever failed to receive that stamp of excellence which is conferred by the uniform admission of his graduates to any institution they may seek to enter. The professional corps of this seat of learning consists of nine ladies and gentlemen. Prof. G. W. Rollins, himself a graduate of one of our best universities—Yale—gives instruction in the Latin and Greek languages, also in the higher mathematics. The Principal superintends the departments of French and German, while music (the piano, violin, and guitar being used) is taught by undoubted proficientes in their several specialties. The institute building is constructed in the most approved style of modern school architecture, every regard being paid to the comfort and well-being of the pupils, who are thus enabled to enjoy the advantages of a well-ordered and refined home, conjoined with the benefits of a first-class educational establishment. The founder of De Garmo Institute is well-known throughout the State as an able scientific man, his public experiments ranking with those of the celebrated Prof. Tyndale. He was made an honorary member of Princeton College in 1865. In 1863 he was married to Miss Emily Drake, of Pleasant Valley. He is a Vestryman, and also the Treasurer of the Episcopal Church of the Messiah, at Rhinebeck, of which Rev. A. F. Olmstead is the rector.

**BAKER, BENJAMIN N.**, M.D., was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1833. His father, the Rev. John J. Baker, was the son of John Baker, a well-known manufacturer of lace in the town of Nottingham, England, who immigrated to this country about the year 1808. The family arrived at Philadelphia, but subsequently removed to Lancaster, where they have become identified with the best interests of the place, one of their number, the Rev. John J. Baker, being still in the active exercise of his ministerial functions in that city. Dr. Baker obtained his first knowledge of letters in the common schools of his district, and afterwards gained admission to the Philadelphia High School, from which institution he received his diploma in 1848. Immediately upon leaving school he engaged in the well-known drug store of T. B. Stovell, Walnut street, Philadelphia, for the purpose of learning the art of dispensing pharmaceutical preparations. After remaining here several years, perfecting himself in the practical application of the materia medica, he removed to Clinton, New Jersey, and began as principal in the same department of scientific work. Being determined to be master of the

science of the physician as well as that of the pharmacist, he at the same time began his medical studies under Dr. S. Van Sickle, and soon after was matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, receiving his degree in 1856. Dr. Baker was particularly fortunate in his college experience in that the term of his attendance there was synchronous with the reign of those great masters of the art and science of medicine, Professors Parker, Gilman, Watts and Dalton, contact with whom, in the relation of Professor and student, may be said to be almost a medical education. After receiving his diploma, in 1856, he began to practice medicine at Bloomsburg, New Jersey. Here he remained two years, during which time he married Miss Sarah Exton, daughter of Thomas Exton. The father of Thomas Exton, one of an old English family that came to this country in 1817, purchased an extensive tract of land in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, which he divided among his three sons. The divisions have always been known as the "Union Farms," and are still in possession of the family as stock farms. In 1858 Dr. Baker removed to Lawrenceville, a thriving place near Trenton, New Jersey. Here he continued in active practice for ten years, serving part of the time as Superintendent of the common schools of the county. In 1861, during the Rebellion, he was commissioned, by Governor Marcus L. Ward, Lieutenant-Colonel of the second regiment, third brigade, New Jersey militia. The Colonelcy of the regiment falling vacant the same year he was advanced to the superior rank. He was subsequently appointed, by Governor Ward, Surgeon of the 28th regiment New Jersey Volunteers, with the rank of Major. During his service in this capacity, a period of eighteen months, he was surgeon in charge of the hospital belonging to the Second Army Corps, located on the Potomac. At this time the inmates of that institution numbered from six hundred to one thousand men. Dr. Baker discharged the numerous and arduous duties incident to his position in such a way as not only gained the good-will and esteem of the patients, but also proved him worthy of the high honor his country had conferred upon him. After serving till near the close of the Rebellion he resumed his practice in Lawrenceville, whence he removed, in 1868, to Rhinebeck, where he now resides. He is a member of the Dutchess County Medical Society, and is a man who keeps abreast with the times in all that pertains to his profession as well as in matters generally.

**PLATT, WILLIAM B.**, President of the First National Bank of Rhinebeck, New York, was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, Feb. 1, 1799.

His father, John Platt, a native of Long Island, was engaged in agricultural pursuits. His family is of English extraction, and first settled in Hempstead, Long Island, but afterwards removed to Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New York. As this settlement of the Platts was prior to the Revolution, they are rightly considered one of our oldest families. Mr. Platt's early education was obtained in the district schools of his neighborhood. Having a decided turn for business, he left school at fifteen years of age, and entered upon the duties of clerk in a general dry goods and grocery store at Hyde Park, N. Y. When nineteen years old he removed to Rhinebeck, engaging in the same position in the store of Christian Schell. After serving a faithful apprenticeship to the business he was finally admitted to partnership with his employer. Continuing in this line of trade with different associations for several years, he embarked, in 1844, in the general transportation traffic between Rhinebeck station on the river and the city of New York. The oft-repeated assertion that "as facilities increase, trade increases," proved as true in this as in hundreds of other instances. Mr. Platt's outlay of capital for boats and all the necessary means of carrying on the enterprise was so sagacious and profitable an investment that in a few years he retired from the active pursuits of mercantile life. He was for many years a Director of the old Bank of Rhinebeck, organized in 1853, and which became in 1865 a national bank. In 1868 he was elected President of this bank, a position which he still holds. He has also been a Director of the Rhinebeck and Connecticut Railroad since its organization, and is at present one of the Directors of the Rhinebeck Savings Bank.

**LINSON, JOHN J., M.D.**, of Tarrytown, New York, was born in New York city, May 29, 1827. His father, John T. Linson, a manufacturer of Dutchess County, spent about half his life in his native district, and removing to the western part of the State, finally died there. Dr. Linson is of French and Holland extraction. His grandfather, leaving his native land, came to this country and, settling in Williamsburg, now called Brooklyn, Eastern District, engaged in agricultural pursuits, which were interrupted by his enlisting in the army of the colonists during our national struggle for independence. His mother, Gertrude Van Keuren, was a native of Dutchess County, of Holland descent. He attended during his boyhood the select schools of his neighborhood; but, at the age of sixteen, the further prosecution of his studies was rendered impracticable by failing health. Withdrawing from school he was sent to the northern part

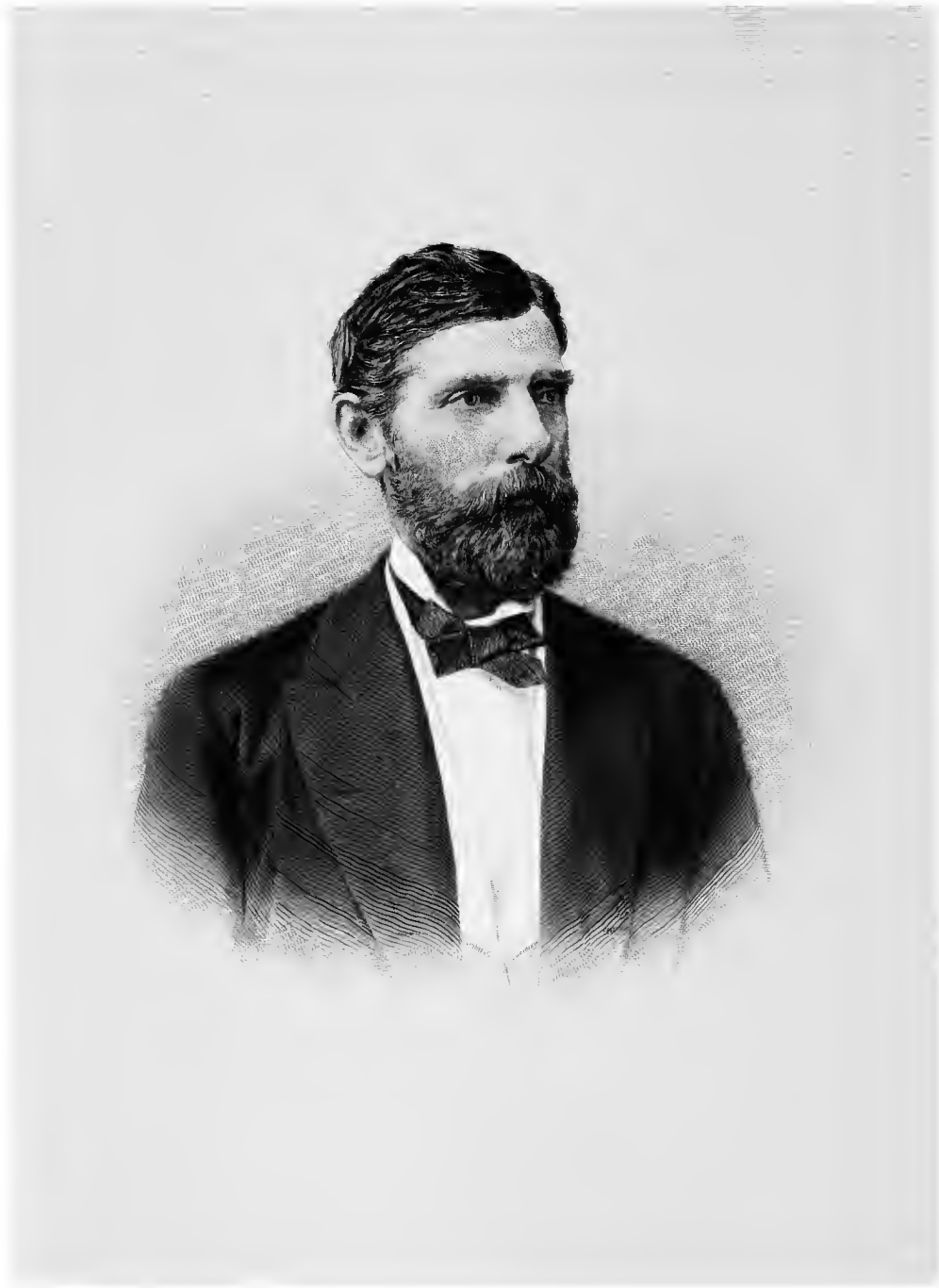
of New York State, where, amid the pleasures and occupations of out-door life, he ultimately recovered his physical vigor and returned to the city of his birth at the age of twenty-five. Interesting himself, during a part of this interval of nine years, in the pursuit of medical knowledge, he had studied under the direction of Dr. Isaac Purdy, of Sullivan County, and was prepared to attend the regular course of the New York Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1856. Entering immediately upon the practice of his profession in the metropolis, he remained there till 1862, when he offered his services to the government, and was at once attached as Assistant Surgeon to the Sixth New York Heavy Artillery, and continued in service till near the close of the war. In the official reports of the battle of Gettysburg Dr. Linson's name was mentioned for "bravery and meritorious services on the field." At the close of his surgico-military career he located himself at Tarrytown, New York, where he has since continued to be occupied in the duties of his profession. During the latter part of our military exigencies Dr. Linson was employed as examining surgeon in the office of the Provost Marshal at Tarrytown, his duty being to inquire into the physical condition of those offered as substitutes. Dr. Linson is an active practitioner and a member of the County Medical Society, also of the State Medical Society. Of the former organization he was President in 1873, and was re-elected in 1874, an unusual occurrence in the transactions of the Society. He is Lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene in the Jackson Military Institute at Tarrytown, and is Brigade Surgeon of the Seventh Brigade, National Guard of the State of New York, with the rank of Major. He has been at times a laborer in the literary interests of his profession, contributing various papers, chiefly of a surgical character, to the medical journals of the day. Dr. Linson's record during his period of military service, reflecting, as it did, honor on his patriotism and his ability, proved him a worthy member of a "high and noble" profession, and his subsequent official relations added to his reputation. He was married in 1857, to Miss Stephina C. Lawson, of New York city.

**SMITH, H. LYLE, M.D.**, was born in New York city, June 28th, 1843. His father, Simeon P. Smith, a native of Connecticut, was actively engaged in the pursuits of mercantile life in New York. His mother, Eliza (Van Ness) Smith, was a granddaughter of Judge Van Ness, himself a representative of one of the oldest and most substantial families in the State. Dr. Smith pursued a course of preparatory study at East Hampton, and entered Williams College

in 1858. Having decided upon the medical profession, he began to prepare for his life work in 1861, in the city of Hudson, to which place his mother had removed on the death of his father in 1848. He matriculated in 1862, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, receiving his diploma in 1864. During the interval between the course of medical lectures of 1863 and that of 1864, Dr. Smith, under the auspices of the Sanitary Commission, was actively engaged in rendering medical and surgical aid to those of our troops who were sacrificing their lives in the malaria of the Peninsula. Subsequently, he was appointed resident physician at Bellevue Hospital, serving there and in the hospital at Blackwell's Island for a period of two years. In 1867, he began to practice medicine in the city of Hudson, and is now a physician of high local standing. He was President of the Columbia County Medical Society in 1867, continuing his connection with that body to the present time. He has been a delegate from that organization to the State Medical Association. Several years ago his fellow citizens of Hudson elected him to the important position of health officer of that city. He is a carefully trained and skilful medical practitioner. Educated in the great metropolis, to which flows a ceaseless current of people of every nationality, presenting all types and forms of disease, Dr. Smith has practised in those celebrated schools of clinical instruction, Bellevue Hospital and the hospital on Blackwell's Island, institutions in which, under the scientific teaching of our great masters of medicine, opportunities are afforded for acquisition of surgical and pathological knowledge, second only in value to those offered by their kindred organizations of London and Paris. Dr. Smith was married in 1869 to Miss Mary E. Atwood of New York.

**UPHAM, GEORGE B., A.M., M.D.**, was born in New York city, March 9th, 1826. He was educated in Brunswick, Maine, under the supervision of Professor T. C. Upham, of Bowdoin College. After the usual preparatory course, Dr. Upham matriculated at that institution and was graduated in 1846. He then entered the medical department of Dartmouth College, having previously begun the study of medicine at Bowdoin, and was under the teaching of the famous Professor E. R. Peaslee, who was at that time Demonstrator of Anatomy in Dartmouth. Returning to New York in 1843, he continued his studies under the celebrated Dr. Valentine Mott, and, subsequently going to Dartmouth, he received his degree in medicine from that college in 1849. A few years afterwards he settled at Yonkers, New York, where he has since continued to reside, occupying a prominent





*James W Scribner M. D.*







position in the medical fraternity of that place. During the war, Dr. Upham was appointed examining surgeon for the Tenth Congressional District, with headquarters at Tarrytown. At the close of the war, he was appointed pension surgeon, serving in this capacity for about six years. He has also been for a number of years a member of the Medical Board of St. John's Riverside Hospital, at Yonkers. Dr. Upham is widely and favorably known, both to the fraternity and the community. His wide range of study, his having been a student of several of our great centres of medical learning, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, and of one of the New York Colleges, together with the fact that he also studied under such men as Professors Mott and Peaslee, have given him a reputation which is well supported by his learning and medical skill. He was married in 1850, to Miss Sarah Richardson, of Bath, Maine.

**SCRIBNER, JAMES W., M.D.**, of Tarrytown, was born in that place January 17, 1820. His father, Joseph M. Scribner, a native of Westchester County, was for many years a prominent practitioner of Tarrytown, where he died in 1848. His grandfather, Enoch Scribner, a man of English descent, and largely engaged in agricultural pursuits, emigrated from the neighborhood of the State line, near Stamford, Conn., and settled in Westchester County prior to the war of 1812. His mother, Rebecca Ward, was the daughter of Thomas Ward, of Sing Sing. Having obtained an excellent education in the common schools, and subsequently in the seminary in his vicinity, he went, at the age of seventeen, to New York city, and there engaging as clerk in a mercantile house, he remained till he had attained his twentieth year. Determining at that time to adopt the profession of his father, he returned to Tarrytown and began his medical studies under paternal supervision. He matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and received his degree in 1847. Making his advent as medical practitioner in his native town, by the death of his father, in 1848, he succeeded to a large and lucrative practice. A delegate to the American Medical Association upon the occasion of its meeting in San Francisco, he spent two months in that region, and, in connection with a number of delegates from this side of the Missouri River, he formed the Rocky Mountain Medical Society. He is a member of the County Medical Society, of which he has been President and also Treasurer. A number of times elected by that body as delegate to the State Medical Society, he has never, owing to the pressure of professional engagements, attended its deliberations. He was at one time President of the Board of Education of Tarrytown, an or-

ganization with which he has been associated for the last ten years. He is one of the Trustees of the village and has long been connected with the management of its affairs. An active Director of the County Agricultural Society, he has served as the President of the organization. A skillful and successful medical practitioner, an active and public-spirited citizen, Dr. Scribner has long been influential in the best interests of Tarrytown. He was married in 1851 to Miss Margaret E. Miller, daughter of Joseph Miller, of New York city.

**COLLINS, ISAAC G., M.D.**, of Sing Sing, was born in Greenville, Greene County, N. Y., June 17th, 1832. His father, Japhet W. Collins, a native of the same place, was engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits. The ancestors of this family, of English birth, removed to the north of Ireland, whence they emigrated to America in 1780, settling in Connecticut. Dr. Collins' grandfather located in Greene County, N. Y., about 1780. His mother, Susan Hegeman, was of Dutch extraction, though a native of Albany. Having concluded an academic course, he entered the sophomore class of Union College, Schenectady, in 1853, and was graduated in 1855, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, receiving three years later that of Master of Arts. He at once commenced the pursuit of his medical studies in the office of Dr. Mosher, of Coeymans, Albany County, and afterwards attending the regular course of medical instruction in Albany College, was graduated from there in 1858. Associating himself after receiving his degree, with Dr. A. H. Knapp, of Coxsackie, for the practice of his profession, he continued this connection for three years, and upon its being dissolved remained without a partner. Removing to Sing Sing, in 1865, he has since that time been a resident there. From 1869 to 1870, inclusive, he was physician in charge of the prison at that place. During his residence in Coxsackie, he was Coroner of Greene County. Dr. Collins has been for the last six years a delegate to the American Medical Association, and has been a member of the County Medical Society since 1866, serving as President of that body, and also as Vice President. Dr. Collins is a zealous and active worker in his profession. Having been chosen to serve his fellow citizens in public capacities, by reason of his medical skill and professional learning, he has attained considerable local reputation. His repeated connections with the American Medical Association have also given him a more extensive fame. He was married in 1860, to Miss F. L. Smith, daughter of D. B. Smith, Esq., an old and respected citizen of Port Bergen, New York.

**H**ELM, REV. JAMES I., S.T.D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, was born April 25, 1811, in Washington County, Tennessee. His father, Henry Helm, a native of Virginia, was a leading medical practitioner in the part of Tennessee in which he resided. His grandfather, John Helm, was born and reared in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He was a student at Princeton at the time when its operations were suspended by the occupation of that town by the British troops. Belonging to a family whose estate was largely depleted by the assistance which they gave to Congress in its efforts to resist the encroachments of Great Britain, he subsequently rendered personal service to the country by enlisting in the Continental Army. Rev. Mr. Helm's mother was Matilda Cosson, daughter of Rev. John Cosson, an Englishman of Huguenot extraction, who was sent out in 1772 by the Countess of Huntington to South Carolina, as a missionary. The mission, founded by the Rev. George Whitfield, was subsequently abandoned, and Mr. Cosson removed to Tennessee. The Rev. Mr. Helm was educated at Greenville College, Tenn., and at Princeton College, New Jersey. His life has been devoted to two of the most noble objects that can occupy the energies of the human mind, viz., teaching and pastoral labor. A man of excellent native abilities, his thorough college training resulted in his being well fitted for either task. As a teacher, his well-known talent and high acquisitions pointed to him as a desirable head of a flourishing literary institution—Washington College, in his native county and State—the Presidency of which has been twice offered to him, and twice declined. Mr. Helm's early connections were with the Presbyterian denomination, for whose ministry he received the thorough doctrinal training which characterizes that branch of the church. Ministering for some years under the auspices of Presbyterianism, he finally took orders in the Episcopal Church, and is now engaged in the exercise of the pastoral relations in the diocese of N. Y. He has at different times presided over congregations in Nashville, Tenn., in Princeton, New Jersey, and in the city of Philadelphia. Removing to Sing Sing, fourteen years since, he has been unremitting in his ministerial labors in that place. Active in duty, he is an advocate and supporter of every good work in the community. His logical and well-disciplined mind presents the glorious truths of the Gospel in the most perspicuous and forcible manner, and his zeal, guided by sound judgment, is a potent agent in his truly evangelical efforts to diffuse the knowledge of the Word. He was married to Miss Eliza M. Buckley, daughter of John Buckley, of English birth, and a manufacturer, who lived successively at Bronxville, Poughkeepsie, and Pleasant Valley, New York, where he died.

**S**YMONDS, HENRY CLAY, Major and Brevet Colonel, U.S.A., was born in Salem, Massachusetts, Feb. 10th, 1832. His paternal ancestors, of English extraction, have for six generations been natives of that old town, one of the first settlements in the commonwealth of Massachusetts. His father, Nathaniel Symonds, was engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. His mother was Elizabeth Baker, a native also of Massachusetts. After a thorough training in the excellent common schools of Salem, and subsequently in the Latin school of that place, he entered the Military Academy at West Point, in 1849, at the age of seventeen. After a four years' course of study and discipline there, he was graduated in 1853, and was immediately appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery. Then followed several years' garrison and frontier service, and he was appointed, in 1857, one of the staff of instructors at the United States Military Academy at West Point, as Assistant Professor of Geography, History, and Ethics, the duties of which position he fulfilled till the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861. He served during the whole period of hostilities, first as Commissary in the defences of Washington, with the rank of Captain, and afterwards with that of Major. He was ordered to Louisville and commissioned as Captain in the Second Artillery, subsequently being brevetted Lieutenant Colonel and finally Colonel, for "faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion." Resigning from the army when the exigencies of war no longer existed, he entered upon the pursuits of civil life, and in 1865, in company with others, formed a business association under the name of Symonds, Courtney & Co., commission merchants and planters, of New Orleans. Retiring from this copartnership in 1869, he located at Sing Sing, and the next year established an institution known as Viret's School for Boys, which, while providing a collegiate and a scientific course of study, offers also a curriculum especially designed for those who wish to enter the Military Academy at West Point or the Naval School at Annapolis. The arrangements of this institution, mental, moral, and material, are of the most approved character. The grounds cover an area of about seven acres, fronting the Hudson River; and the building, substantial and fire-proof, is replete with the necessary means of comfort. Col. Symonds is the author of a system of grammar and arithmetic tables, which it is claimed facilitate the acquisition of those important studies. "While the classics are taught upon the same general plan with more than flattering success," the fine scholarship of the Principal of this school, his well-known efficiency as an instructor, and his excellent military record, make it a favorite, especially with those army and navy officials who desire not only fundamental and

classical instruction for their sons, but a thorough course of discipline, mental and physical. Col. Symonds was appointed, in 1877, by Clarkson N. Potter, one of the Board of Examiners of the qualifications of those scholars of the New York public schools, who, according to provision of Congress, were allowed to compete for the vacant cadetship in the U. S. Military Academy, for their district. Colonel Symonds is also interested in the local affairs of his town, having been a member of the Board of Trustees of the village for several years. He has been a Vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Sing Sing, for several years. He was married in 1862, to Miss Brandreth, of that place.

**H**ELM, WILLIAM H., M.D., of Sing Sing, was born in Nashville, Tennessee, January 19, 1840. His father, the Rev. James I. Helm, a member of the Episcopalian ministry of the Diocese of New York, is also a native of Tennessee, and a man of scholarly attainments and clerical distinction. His mother, Eliza M. Buckley, was the daughter of William Buckley, who came from England to America about 1817, and carried on a large cloth manufacturing trade, to which, by his business activity, he gave considerable impetus. Having been carefully educated in a private school, Dr. Helm entered Princeton College in 1856, being then only sixteen years of age, and after a thorough course of study was graduated in 1860 with the usual honors, receiving subsequently the degree of A. M. His paternal grandfather having been a member of the medical profession, he determined to pursue a similar career, and commenced to prepare for it under the direction of Dr. Joseph Carson, Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania. Afterwards attending the regular course of medical instruction at that institution, he received his degree in 1864. For a period of eighteen months immediately succeeding his graduation he was engaged as resident physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital at Philadelphia. Entering the army at the expiration of that time he was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, and ordered to Newport News, and was surgeon-in-charge of the prison camp hospital. Remaining in this field of labor till the necessity for surgico-military service had passed away, he located at the close of the war, in 1865, in the village of Sing Sing. Dr. Helm is actively and honorably connected with the medical societies of the State and County. He was President of the latter for the years 1874 and '75, and had previously in 1870, '71, and '72 been Secretary of that organization. He is a permanent member of the State Medical Society, and was, in the year 1876, one of three delegates from that body to the American Medi-

cal Association. During that year he also served as Censor for the County Medical Society. Despite the numerous labors imposed by these official connections, in addition to the pressing duties of his daily practice, Dr. Helm has frequently contributed to the pages of current medical literature. Inclining by tradition to the pursuit of the higher sciences, thoroughly educated, classically and professionally, and possessing also excellent administrative power and medical skill, he has been the recipient of many honors from the fraternity, and has acquired much public favor. He was married in 1871 to Miss Annie Lloyd Potts, daughter of Judge Stacey G. Potts, of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey.

**R**EINFELDER, MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH, M.D., was born in Munich, kingdom of Bavaria, March 4th, 1821. His father, Ferdinand Reinfelder, was a surgeon in the military academy of that capital, where he was in active service thirty-three years. Dr. Reinfelder, in his early manhood, paid great attention to the study of natural sciences, especially chemistry (from his fourteenth year), and to the study of pharmacy, in which science he graduated from the University of Munich in 1844. In 1847 he commenced his medical studies there, and continued until 1850. Attracted by the large field of usefulness which America affords to scientific men as medical practitioners, as well as by his natural and unconquerable predilection for this country from his almost childhood, Dr. Reinfelder came to the United States in 1854. Notwithstanding the thoroughness of his European medical education, he matriculated at the University Medical College in New York City. His object in doing this was to familiarize himself with American medical authorities, and identify himself with American interests, also to observe and study the great changes which took place during twenty years in all branches of medical science. Having finished the courses prescribed in that school of medicine, he was graduated in 1869, receiving, besides his regular diploma, also a certificate of honor, as an evidence of having pursued a fuller course of medical instruction than that usually followed by students, and continued the practice of medicine in Yonkers, where he has been located for the last twenty-three years. Dr. Reinfelder is a man of acknowledged reputation in the profession, and has been elected to serve upon the Medical Board of St. John's Riverside Hospital as a visiting physician, a member of whose staff he has been for several years. He is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and also a member of the Westchester Medical Society. He was married in 1854 to Miss A. Merz, of Lindau, Lake Constance, Bavaria.

**BROWN, HENRY KIRKE**, sculptor, was born in Leyden, Mass., in 1814. His first attempt in art was made at twelve years of age, when he essayed the portrait of an old man. At the age of eighteen he went to Boston, with the intention of perfecting himself in what some one calls, the "putting life into canvas." His attention, however, being directed to the art of sculpture, Mr. Brown determined upon that as his future work. In order to a complete mastery of the principles of the art, as well as for the study of the works of the great masters, a foreign tour and a residence abroad was necessary. In the hope of accumulating funds sufficient for such an undertaking, Mr. Brown went west and engaged in engineering for some time. Finally, having accomplished this part of his plan, he embarked for Europe; remaining in Italy for several years in the pursuit of his art studies, he returned at length to enrich his country with the results of his wonderful genius. His best known works in marble are; "Hope;" "The Pleiades;" "The Indian and the Panther;" "The Angel of Retribution;" "The Four Seasons;" and the statue of Gen. Nathanael Greene, in the capitol at Washington. This statute, of life size, was presented by the State of Rhode Island to the general government. Being the first presentation of the kind, it was inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies, Congress having set apart a day for their special observance. Upon his return from Italy, Mr. Brown commenced the casting of bronze, and produced the first statue ever made in this country of that material. Since then his works in that department of art have been many in number, and of the most celebrated character. The colossal equestrian statue of Washington in Union Square, New York city, is one of his greatest efforts. Of equal merit with this, is the colossal statue of the late President Lincoln, with the Emancipation Proclamation in his hand. This statue ornaments the large open area fronting Prospect Park, Brooklyn. His statue of General Scott occupies a place in the capitol at Washington. He has also made a statue of Gen. Philip Kearney, for New Jersey, to be placed in the capitol, and a statue of Richard Stockton, to be placed in Washington. Mr. Brown removed from Brooklyn, where he settled on his return from Europe, in 1858, and since then has made the city of Newburgh his place of residence.

**ELY, SMITH, M.D.**, was born in Washingtonville, Orange County, New York, April, 1828. He received an academic education, graduating at the Newburgh Academy in 1846. Two years afterwards he began to study medicine in the office of the late Dr. Charles L. Drake. He subsequently matriculated

at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, and, after attending two courses of medical lectures there, he entered Vermont Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1850. Immediately after receiving his degree he was appointed one of the house physicians in the Ward's Island Hospital. The following winter he served in the capacity of surgeon on one of the ocean steamers, but not inclining to this desultory manner of life, he determined to settle, and chose Newburgh as the field of his future usefulness. After a few years' practice, Dr. Ely went to Europe, mainly with a view to studying in the hospitals of London and Paris. This method of supplementing the knowledge of the medical practitioner cannot be over-estimated, since those great centres of medical and surgical science afford more means of instruction than can be found elsewhere in an equal given space in the civilized world. Returning from abroad he resumed his practice in Newburgh, where he still resides. Dr. Ely is a member of the Orange County Medical Society, and delegate from that organization to the New York State Medical Society. He is also connected with the Newburgh Board of Education. Dr. Ely is a thoroughly educated medical man, whose learning and experience, as well as his superior skill, have made him very popular among practitioners and patients. He was married in 1870 to Miss Gertrude Hardy, of Portsmouth, N. H., and has two sons—Moses Ely, jr., and Charles Hardy Ely.

**McCROSKERY, HON. JOHN J. S.**, Mayor of Newburgh, was born in that city February 14, 1834. His father, John McCroskery, was a native of County Down, Ireland, and came to this country in 1798. Despising the arrogance of Great Britain in the war of 1812, he took up arms with his adopted countrymen, and being made prisoner was carried to Halifax and remained in captivity for nearly three years. He was afterwards a merchant in Newburgh, in which city he died in 1855. His wife, Catharine (Shields) McCroskery, was the daughter of John Shields, also a native of Ireland, and one of the oldest settlers of Newburgh. Mr. McCroskery was educated in that well-known institution of English and classical learning, the Newburgh Academy, graduating therefrom in 1848. Choosing the mercantile line as his avocation, he entered the dry goods store of George Cornwell & Son, as clerk, remaining there till he reached the age of manhood. He then engaged as clerk in the Bank of Newburgh, maintaining his connection with that corporation up to the present time, having been appointed in 1864, when it became a National Bank, to the important position of Cashier. Mr.

McCroskery's entrance to public official life took place in 1867, when he was made Collector of Newburgh. In 1869 he was elected Alderman of the third ward, and in 1871 was re-elected to that office. In 1875 the Mayoralty of Newburgh having become vacant by the death of Hon. C. M. Leonard, the then incumbent, Mr. McCroskery was chosen to fill the unexpired term. His judicious course of proceeding during this time met with general approbation and resulted in his reelection in 1876 to serve for a full term. Mr. McCroskery's record from his boyhood is known and read of all men in the community. He has advanced from one position of public honor and trust to another with regular steps, until he now occupies the honorable position of chief magistrate of his native place, the enterprising and thriving city of Newburgh. Such an endorsement of a man's character and action are not only in the highest degree satisfactory to himself and his friends, but must prove stimulative of progressive movement to a higher plane of civic distinction. He was married in 1861 to Miss Henrietta Young, daughter of the late Lewis W. Young, of Newburgh.

---

**WARD, PETER**, was born in Ramapo, Rockland County, N. Y., Sept. 30th, 1827. After the usual common school education, he completed his studies at the academy in Goshen, N. Y. In 1843, he entered the employment of the Erie Railroad Company as civil engineer, continuing in this occupation for about four years. Hearing much about the fields of bituminous coal in Ohio, he went thither for the purpose of mining this article, expecting to find a near market for it as fuel for the steamboats that ply between the various points on the Ohio River. Upon arriving at the scene of his intended operations, a close scrutiny of the matter did not satisfy him that it promised success, and he therefore abandoned the project. He then purchased a flat-boat, and having stocked it with dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, and other articles of every-day need, he hired two clerks and a cook and sailed down the Ohio, trading at different places on that river and on the Mississippi, until he reached Baton Rouge. Having disposed of his cargo, he sold the boat, and sailing up the Mississippi to its head waters, he bought corn and venison, and shipped them to New Orleans. These two business ventures having consumed the space of fifteen months, he turned his face eastward, with \$700 net profits as the result, a not inconsiderable sum at that time. In 1849, he resumed the occupation of engineer on the Erie Railway, and ran the levels from Corning to Dunkirk. In 1851, he was appointed Superintendent of the Newburgh Branch Railroad, filling that

position up to 1859, with the exception of the interval of one year, during which he was engaged in building the Maysville and Lexington Road in Kentucky. At the termination of his engagement with the Erie Railroad Company, he formed a copartnership with Mr. C. M. Leonard, under the name of Ward & Leonard. Afterwards, by the admission of James J. Logan, the style was changed to Ward, Leonard & Co., and at the death of Mr. Leonard, in 1874, it became Ward & Logan, and so continues at the present time. Mr. Ward has been extensively engaged in the construction of railroads, either alone or in conjunction with members of the firm of Ward & Lary, of which he was senior partner. He built the Lexington and Maysville Road, in Kentucky. In 1860 he built the Newburgh and New York (short cut) Railway. The Hackensack Extension, from Hillsdale to Spring Valley, was constructed by him in 1870, and also the third track from Turner's to Short Cut Junction. The same year he also completed thirty-five miles of road for the New Jersey Southern, as a cut-off, between Long Branch and Philadelphia, from Pemberton to Whiting. In 1872-'73, the road from Spring Valley to Stony Point, above Haverstraw, was finished by Mr. Ward, and in the latter year he also completed the construction of the Smyrna and Delaware Bay Railway. The building of these roads has involved the use of a large amount of capital, the outlay of which by Mr. Ward has given great satisfaction to those immediately concerned. A man of practical mathematical knowledge, as well as of large constructive ability, Mr. Ward possesses also application and perseverance, those faculties without which genius fails of tangible results, and by use of which a man is able to bring the most difficult undertakings to a successful issue. Mr. Ward, though a man of activity and public spirit, has evinced no ambition for official distinction, his service as a member of the Board of Education being the only occasion wherein he has employed his talents in a public capacity.

---

**GRAHAM, HON. JAMES G.**, of Newburgh, lawyer and member of Assembly, is of Scotch-Irish parentage, and was born October 29, 1821, in Shawangunk, Ulster County, New York, to which place his ancestors had emigrated about 1730. His father, George G. Graham, and his grandfather, James Graham, were in their time men of excellent medical reputation. The latter, in addition to his fame as a physician, acquired some political renown, having been at one time a member of the State Senate. His mother, Catharine (McKay) Graham, was the daughter of Alexander McKay, a soldier of the Revolution. The

early education of James G. Graham was obtained in the common schools of that period; after due preparation in which he entered the Newburgh Academy, then an excellent English and classical school, and, after a four years' course, graduated in 1836. Matriculating at that time-honored institution—Columbia College, of New York—he distinguished himself by his diligence and his proficiency. Continuing his collegiate course till 1840, he graduated, after receiving the usual degree, and was appointed to deliver the Salutatory of that year. Three years afterwards he received from his *alma mater* the degree of A.M. Having a decidedly logical turn of mind, he was advised to fit himself for the legal profession, and accordingly entered the office of a well-known lawyer, at Newburgh, for that purpose. He was admitted to the bar in 1843, and at once began to practice law in the town of his nativity, where he continued to live until 1866. In 1848 he was elected to represent his district in the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1865. During his term of legislative service, Mr. Graham was connected with the Committee of Ways and Means, also the Committee of Civil Divisions, and was Chairman of the Insurance Committee. He introduced into the Legislature a General Insurance Bill, which passed the House but failed to reach a vote in the Senate. At the close of his second period of service in the Legislature, Mr. Graham returned to Newburgh, whither he had removed in 1866, and again resumed his professional duties. He has served his fellow citizens in a variety of public capacities, having been Corporation Counsel of the city of Newburgh, also one of the Trustees of the Washington Headquarters' Commission, of which body he was Secretary for several years. He has been one of the Directors of the Shawangunk Plank Road since its organization, and a Director of the Homeopathic Asylum at Middletown since 1873. The Republican party of Newburgh nominated him as their candidate for Mayor in 1876, but they failed to secure his election. Mr. Graham possesses in an eminent degree the characteristics of his forefathers: tenacity of purpose, quickness of intelligence, love of order, and an indomitable perseverance. His intellectual abilities naturally good, have been developed and matured by a long course of study and culture. His nice powers of discrimination and deep knowledge of human nature, as well as his excellent legal talents, have contributed largely to his success as a public man. Evincing in early manhood an aptitude for the routine of legislative labor, Mr. Graham, after gaining his first election to the Legislature, by his executive force and sound judgment, together with his consistent action, his diligence and his integrity in the performance of his official duties, gave such satisfaction to his constituents as secured

his re-election and raised him to a high rank in the estimation of his fellow citizens. He was married in 1858 to Miss Margaret J. Knapp, daughter of Israel Knapp, of Walden, Orange County, New York.

---

**D**EYO, NATHANIEL, M.D., of Newburgh, was born in Old Paltz, now called Gardiner, Ulster County, New York, May 14, 1817. His father, Jonathan D. Deyo, also a native of Ulster County, was engaged in agricultural pursuits. The Deyos trace their descent from French Huguenots, who settled on the banks of Wall Kill about 1660. Dr. Deyo's mother, Mary (Hardenberg) Deyo, was a niece of Simeon De Witt, who, as State Engineer about the time of the Revolution, was actively connected with the material interests of the State. He was of Holland extraction and lived to a ripe old age. Dr. Deyo, after finishing his academic course at the Montgomery Academy, New York, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Daniel N. Deyo, of Old Paltz, and continued the further prosecution of his medical studies with Dr. Peter Millsbaugh, of Montgomery, finally matriculating at Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, receiving his degree from that institution in 1838. He began the practice of his profession at Marlborough, Ulster County, continuing there till 1843. Having spent the winter of 1843-'44 in attending lectures within the venerable walls of his *alma mater*, he returned to New York State and located himself at Newburgh. Since then he has been a successful general practitioner there, and is an honored member of the Orange County Medical Society. He is also a member of the Board of Health of Newburgh, and President of the Cedar Hill Cemetery. He was married in 1840 to Miss C. B. Dubois, daughter of Lewis Dubois, Esq., and granddaughter of Colonel Lewis Dubois, of Revolutionary fame. A son, John D. Deyo, graduated at Bellevue College, New York, is associated with his father in the practice of medicine.

---

**S**TEVENS, HALSEY R., was born at Enfield, Grafton County, New Hampshire, February 22, 1800. His father, Moses Stevens, was a farmer of that State. His mother was Sally Cass, a relative of the late General Lewis Cass. Farming in the early part of this century was much more laborious and less remunerative than it is now. Before labor was facilitated and utilized, as at present, by the use of various agricultural machines and implements, every one about an ordinary farm had to work early and late in order to make it productive enough to support a large family.









*Halsey Riley Stevens*



Even a small boy was useful, a lad of ten being considered half a man as far as farm labor was concerned. Mr. Stevens, the oldest son of such a family, was obliged to assist his father in the fields, often to the neglect of his attendance at school. This circumstance did not, however, prevent his eager pursuit of learning which, developing itself in his early boyhood, has always attended his collateral occupations. His mind, naturally vigorous and keenly alive to external influences, was ever on the alert for opportunities of improvement. Though possessing only such advantages as were afforded by the irregularly maintained district schools of the period, Mr. Stevens made such good use of his time and of the few books that came in his way as to be qualified at the age of sixteen to take charge of one of the common schools in his neighborhood, teaching during the winter, and at other seasons rendering valuable aid to his father in the management of his farm. This course he pursued till he came of age. Having attained his majority, he continued his agricultural labors for several years, at the same time devoting all his intervals of leisure to the ever congenial occupation of study. He removed from Enfield to Lebanon, New Hampshire, in 1824. A residence in this place, from its comparative vicinity to Dartmouth College, brought Mr. Stevens in contact with the Professors of that institution and resulted in his being elected, in 1837, an honorary member of the college literary societies. Soon after his removal to this place, he engaged as clerk in the store of Jonas Willis, becoming his partner in 1828; and, subsequently purchasing the interest of Mr. Willis, he carried on the concern without an associate. In 1834 he was appointed post-master at East Lebanon, and about the same time was made Justice of the Peace. In 1836 he was elected to the Legislature of New Hampshire, serving in that body as Chairman on the Committee of Engrossed Bills. About that time he was elected Justice of the Quorum. In 1837 he was re-elected to represent his district in the Legislature for the regular and extra session of that year. During this period of service he was Chairman of the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Canals. As the creation and management of these works of internal improvement are of prime importance to the community, this committee was one of great consequence. About 1840 Mr. Stevens entered into business relations with his son-in-law, Mr. W. G. Perley, under the firm name of Stevens & Perley, the trade being in general merchandise. Mr. Stevens also carried on at the same time large transactions in wool, buying for the Middlesex Manufacturing Company, at Lowell, Mass. In 1850-'51 he withdrew from his business associations in Lebanon and, removing to Newburgh, New York, connected himself with Messrs. Homer Ramsdell and David Moore, in the lumber

trade at Newburgh, and the manufacture of lumber at Wellsville, Alleghany County, New York, having previously, as a member of the firm of H. R. Stevens & Co., purchased large tracts of timber land in that region. During these operations his residence was at Newburgh, a city in which he has resided without interruption for the last twenty-five years. This and similar business associations and transactions continued till 1858, when he and Mr. Moore purchased the interest of several firms in which he was a partner, and formed a new copartnership known as David Moore & Co., his connection with which continues at the present time. About 1863 he was associated with the Board of Directors of the Highland National Bank, and was subsequently elected Trustee of the corporation of Newburgh. The varied occupations of Mr. Stevens' life, whether mercantile, judicial or legislative, have not interrupted his ardent pursuit of knowledge. He has been a life-long student, and of late years his intellectual labors have assumed the form of literary and scientific investigations which have resulted in the honors of authorship. He published in 1875, as the fruit of his inquiries in these directions, a work entitled "Scripture Speculations," of which a popular journal speaks in the following terms:

"Mr. Stevens has not read Scriptures inattentively, and his theories, whatever may be the (orthodox) critical estimate of them, have been evolved from his inner consciousness, after long study and reflection, all the more creditable to one who has 'acted his part well' in the busy scenes of life. The work gives evidence of no small amount of careful research and much erudition, and, irrespective of its theological bias, contains a large element of useful information in biblical matters."

In 1877 Mr. Stevens published another work entitled: "Faith and Reason, Heart, Soul and Hand Work," a 12mo. book of about 400 pages. The career of Mr. Stevens, from its beginning as a teacher at the age of sixteen to the present time, has been characterized by vigor of mind, persistent effort, thorough-going business habits and uprightness of purpose. As a member of the legislative councils of his native State in 1837, his maiden effort was a report made by him as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Roads, Bridges and Canals, to whom was referred, by order of the House, a bill entitled "An Act in addition to an Act to incorporate the Merrimack River Transportation Company," passed June 17th, 1836. This paper evinced a degree of practical wisdom and a far-seeing policy, as well as a keen perception of the interests of his fellow citizens, both in their individual and in their corporate capacity, and a determination to hold the balance of justice evenly between the rival claimants of existing and proposed improvements, that would have fitted him, had his tastes so inclined, to occupy a higher sphere of official public labor. To great

intellectual activity and incessant industry he adds a continuity of purpose that would have distinguished him in any career, and has helped to make him the popular Justice and legislator, the indefatigable student, the successful and honorable man of business. Mr. Stevens was married in 1828, to Miss Betsey Ticknor, daughter of John Ticknor, of Plainfield, New Hampshire. She died in 1847. In 1849 he was again married to Mrs. Mary Woodbury, of Lebanon, who died at Newburgh in 1875.

---

**C**ASSEDY, ABRAM S., lawyer of Newburgh, N. Y., was born Nov. 29, 1833, at Ramapo, Rockland County. His father, Archibald Cassedy, a native of Rockland County, engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits, was the son of Archibald Cassedy, an old settler of that county, who emigrated from the north of Ireland about the time of the Revolutionary war. Bringing with him the thrifty habits of his ancestors, together with their domestic virtues and their independent spirit, he was a valuable acquisition to the pioneer element of that region, and, engaging in husbandry, helped to convert the wilderness of those early times into the highly cultivated districts that have long characterized the valley of the Hudson. The mother of Mr. Abram S. Cassedy was Lydia Gurnee, daughter of Judge Gurnee, also of Rockland County. The Gurnee family, whose progenitors were of French stock, settled in that section contemporaneously with the Cassedy ancestry. After the usual preparation in the common schools of the district, Mr. Cassedy received an academic course, graduating from the State Normal School in 1853. Not inheriting the agricultural preferences of his paternal ancestors, he inclined to the profession of his grandfather, Judge Gurnee, and gave his attention to the study of law immediately after graduating, taking his initial instruction in legal science from Judge William F. Fraser, of Clarkstown, Rockland County, in 1855. Afterwards, entering the law office of Wilkin & Gott, at Goshen, he was admitted to the bar in 1857. He was immediately appointed Deputy County Clerk by the late Dr. Drake, then the popular Clerk of the county. Having served two years in this office he became Clerk to the Board of Supervisors, and filled that position from 1858 to 1862. Meanwhile, in 1859, he had removed to Newburgh, and was engaged in the active discharge of his professional duties. In 1862 he was elected District Attorney of the county, remaining in office three years. He subsequently served as Alderman, a position, however, from which he soon resigned. Since 1874 he has been connected with the Board of Education, and in 1875 he was appointed Corporation Counsel, an office

which he now fills. He has also been interested in financial affairs, having been for several years a Director of the Quassaick Bank. Thus identified with the official and the educational interests of the municipality, Mr. Cassedy has displayed the industry, the systematic habits, and the uprightness that he inherits from his forefathers, added to which, his excellent legal abilities and attainments, developed and supplemented by practice and experience, have made him the chosen legal adviser of his fellow citizens in their corporate capacity, and a successful and highly-esteemed public man. He was married in 1861 to Miss Margaret J., daughter of the late Dr. Charles Drake of Newburgh.

---

**W**ILKIN, HON. JOHN G., was born in Ulster County, N. Y., Oct. 22d, 1818. His father, Daniel Wilkin, a native of Orange County, was engaged in the occupation of farming. The Wilkin family are of Welsh origin, but emigrated to the north of Ireland about the year 1600. There came to this country, about the middle of the seventeenth century, three brothers of the name, who settled in different parts of the United States—one going to Pennsylvania, one to the Eastern States, while the one from whom Mr. Wilkin claims descent settled in New York, near the Orange County line. Large tracts of land in that section have been in possession of different branches of the family for the last two hundred years. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Wilkin gave his services to his adopted country during its great struggle for national independence, as did also two of his brothers, great-uncles of the subject of this sketch. His mother was Harriet Haines, daughter of John B. Haines, whose parents were among the early English settlers of Connecticut. Attracted by the fine soil and other advantages of Orange County, they removed thither among the pioneers of that region, and there the mother of Mr. Wilkin was born. Mr. Wilkin's parents destined him for the ministry, and having this end in view, they placed him, when only eight years of age, under the tuition of a celebrated Latin scholar, Francis Gailey, for instruction in the classics. At twelve years of age he had acquired much proficiency in the languages. He subsequently pursued his classical studies at the Montgomery Academy, remaining there till the close of 1838. Removing at that date to Monticello, he engaged in teaching, meanwhile reading law in the office of Judge William B. Wright, late of the Court of Appeals. He continued to prosecute his legal studies under the preceptorship of Gen. A. C. Niven, of Monticello, and was admitted to the bar as attorney in 1842, and as counsel in 1845. About that time, Mr.

Wilkin settled in Middletown, Orange County, his present residence, and assumed the duties of his professional career. With the exception of a partnership which continued from 1856 to 1863, he has had no associate in business. His late partner was Charles McQuoid, Esq., now deceased. In 1851, he was elected County Judge by the Democratic party, holding the office from 1852 till 1856. Judge Wilkin has, at various times, been actively connected with the Board of Education of Middletown. In 1849, he was elected member of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Middletown, now a national bank of high standing; and in 1857 he became Vice President of that institution. Judge Wilkin was originally a Democrat, but not approving of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he went over to the Republican party, with which he acted until 1872. Upon the nomination of Horace Greeley for the Presidency, he became one of his warmest supporters, and has ever since been independent in politics. Judge Wilkin enjoys in an eminent degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, and has frequently been called to represent them in State and County Conventions. He was a delegate in the famous Convention held at Rome, in 1849, by a faction of the Democratic party, whose ultimate result was the re-union of the various parts into which that organization had been disrupted. He was also, for a number of years, Judge-Advocate on the staff of General Nevins, also of Gen. Pine, old State militia. He was married in 1850, to Miss Louise Cooley, daughter of Nathaniel Cooley, Esq., of Middletown.

---

**M**OORE, DAVID, of Newburgh, was born in Newtown, Long Island, November 2d, 1813. His father, Col. Thomas Moore, took up arms in the war of 1812, and at its close, engaged in the more peaceful pursuit of farming. His grandfather, David Moore, held a commission in the patriot army during the Revolution, and belonged to a long line of families of the name who were distinguished for their active and honorable participation in the early affairs of Newtown. They were descendants of the Rev. John Moore, an Independent minister, of English birth, who, removing from New England, was the first to exercise the ministerial function in the town of Newtown. Following the example of the renowned William Penn, the people of that town secured a just title to the territory, and the good-will of the local tribes of Indians, by the right of purchase. The Rev. John Moore was one of the prime movers in this transaction, and in acknowledgment of his claims and services, the town thirty years after his decease,

awarded eighty acres to his descendants. The mother of Mr. Moore, was Anna (Lynster) Moore, also a representative of an old Long Island family, whose name occupies a prominent place in the historic records of Newtown. Early colonized by people who set a high value upon educational advantages, this place was the seat of excellent common schools from its first settlement. Mr. Moore, having been well trained in the course of study in these district schools, discontinued his attendance thereat when he was fourteen years of age, such being the custom in the early part of this century with lads who were not intended for one of the learned professions. The death of his father occurring about this time, he entered a mercantile house in New York city, where he remained till he reached his twentieth year. Associating himself at that time with a merchant named Sleight, under the firm name of Sleight & Moore, for the transaction of the dry-goods business, he continued this relation till 1837, when he dissolved his commercial connections in New York, and removed to Michigan City, Indiana, pursuing the same line of trade for two years. The city of Newburgh, which, in common with so many of the business centres of the country, had suffered greatly from the financial disasters of the years 1835, '36 and '37, began to revive about 1840, and offered an inviting field of operations to active men of every department of trade or labor. Attracted thither by this consideration, Mr. Moore removed to Newburgh, and entered into a copartnership under the firm name of Reeve & Moore, for the transaction of the freight and commission business. Subsequently withdrawing from this connection, he became one of the firm of Powell, Ramsdell & Co., in which he continued till 1857. From that time till his decease in September, 1877, he was engaged in a wholesale lumber and commission business, in company with Halsey R. Stevens. Though actively concerned in large mercantile operations, Mr. Moore never allowed his mere business occupations to exclude from his attention the higher relations every citizen bears to the community of which he forms a part; on the contrary, though taking no part in politics, he always gave much time and thought to matters pertaining to the public good. He was one of the incorporators and Trustees of the Newburgh Savings Bank, and at one time served as its President. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the village, and was President of the last Board that exercised its functions prior to Newburgh's being invested with the rights of a municipality. He was Vice President of the Powell Bank during the financial crisis of 1856 and '57; and was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Highland Bank for many years. A staunch patriot, he was from its organization a member of the Board of Trustees

of Washington's Headquarters. Having been for nearly forty years a resident of Newburgh, his enterprising business qualities, and substantial sympathies have been beneficent agents in that community. Though never a politician, he sided with the Democratic party until the breaking out of the Rebellion; but from the beginning of our civil troubles, he was unwavering in his adherence to the Republican cause. Thoroughly independent of office, he was a desirable man to secure for a public trust, but he could only be persuaded to accept the positions that were tendered him, upon high moral grounds. Gifted by nature with those qualities that constitute a loved and respected man, his name embalmed in the memories of his fellow citizens, will be associated with the warm and noble instincts, the generous, disinterested nature, that endeared him to all classes. An earnest Christian worker, he was for a long time a Warden and Vestryman of St. George's Episcopal Church, in which a large concourse assembled to pay the farewell honors to the departed. Mr. Moore was married in 1837 to Miss Elizabeth D. Smith, daughter of Ephraim Smith, of New York. Mrs. Moore survives her husband.

**B**EADLE, EDWARD L., M.D., was born in Dutchess County, New York, in July, 1807. His parents were John and Sarah Ward Beadle. After being well instructed in the usual branches of a common school education, he pursued his classical studies at Sharon Academy, Conn. He commenced his medical studies in Dutchess County, 1827, and, matriculating the same year at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York, he was graduated in 1829. He located himself at Hyde Park, where he remained five years, and in 1834 he removed to New York, where for twenty-five years he had a large and flourishing practice. During the last seventeen years of his residence in that city he was intimately connected with the educational interests of the metropolis, as Trustee of Common Schools and as a member of the Board of Education. In the course of a long and very successful professional career Dr. Beadle has been the recipient of many medical honors. He was for a number of years one of the physicians of the Lying-in Asylum of New York, and also consulting physician of the Blind Asylum, which office he still holds. In 1854 he was appointed Trustee and Fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. In 1858 he was elected Vice President of that time-honored institution, and has filled the position with great acceptance up to the present time. He has been one of the Board of Trustees of Columbia College for nearly twenty-five years. In 1858-'59 he was President of the New

York County Medical Society, and is also permanent member of the New York State Medical Society. He made a tour of Europe in the years 1859-'60, and in '61, upon his return, he settled in Poughkeepsie, but did not resume his general professional duties, though he has been for several years consulting physician to St. Barnabas Hospital, and is President of the Dutchess County Medical Society. He is at present one of the Board of Trustees of Vassar College. Upon the organization of the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane, he was appointed one of the Board of Managers, and still retains his connection with that institution. He is also interested in the administration of the affairs of numerous other medical organizations. He was married in 1832 to Miss Adeline Bogert, of New York, who died in November, 1876. Dr. Beadle is a man whose skill and learning place him in the foremost rank of the profession, while his executive abilities are such as constitute him a very desirable coadjutor, and an invaluable presiding officer in the various medical and beneficent institutions in the management of whose affairs he is interested.

**C**ARTER, NORRIS M., M.D., of Poughkeepsie, was born in Wilna, Jefferson County, N. Y., June 4, 1838. His father, Milton H. Carter, a merchant, was of Scotch descent, the ancestors of the Carter family being natives of Edinburgh. During the Mexican War, 1846 to '48, Milton Carter entered the service of the United States, and was brevetted Colonel for brave and gallant action. He died a few years ago amid the rural scenes of Jefferson County at the age of sixty-seven. His wife, Catherine (Ringslen) Carter, mother of Dr. Carter, was of German extraction, though herself a native of this country. After pursuing his studies under the supervision of the best teachers in his native town, young Carter attended an excellent course of instruction at the Carthage Academy, then a noted school under Professor B. F. Brush. Determining to qualify himself for medical practice, he entered upon the prosecution of his studies under the direction of Dr. J. S. Conkey, of Antwerp, Jefferson County, and subsequently with Dr. Alexander H. Hoff, of Albany. While in pursuit of his professional studies he was engaged in teaching, and by this course of mental discipline rendered the acquisition of more severe scientific knowledge comparatively easy. In 1859 he graduated from the Albany Medical College, having completed the required course in that institution. He immediately began to practice medicine in the town of Carthage, and continued thus engaged till 1862. Among those who flocked to the national standard during the



hour of our country's danger in the late war, none were more conspicuous than the physicians and surgeons of the country, who, as a class, did what men could to relieve the sufferings of those engaged in the more active service of the field. Dr. Carter entered the service and was commissioned Assistant Surgeon with the rank of First Lieutenant, and attached to the Twentieth New York Cavalry. He was soon after raised to the post of Surgeon with the rank of Major in the One Hundredth Regiment New York Infantry. Subsequently, as in the case of his honored father, he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for meritorious services. He continued in service till the close of the war, having had professional experience on several of its great battle-fields. At the termination of his military career he went to Poughkeepsie, and locating there has been active in his duties as medical practitioner for a number of years. In addition to the demands of a large private practice, Dr. Carter has been much occupied as a member of the Poughkeepsie Board of Health. In 1876 he went to Europe and added to his already rich experience by critical observation of the hospitals of Paris, London and Vienna; making also, in 1877, another professional visit to the Old World with a special view to the celebrated German hospitals. He was married in 1861 to Miss Marie McCollom of Carthage.

---

**SWIFT, HON. CHARLES W.**, lawyer of Poughkeepsie, was born in the town of Washington, Dutchess County, New York, June 27th, 1812. His father, Henry Swift, also a member of the legal profession, was a native of Amenia in the same county, and spending most of his life there, he died in 1866, at the ripe age of 84. He was a graduate of Yale, and was noted in his day as the most eminent member of the bar in that part of the State. The Swift family, who are of Welsh origin, removed from New England to Dutchess County in 1760. The mother of Charles W. Swift, Rebecca (Warner) Swift, was of French Huguenot descent, though born in Poughkeepsie. Mr. Swift pursued his earlier studies in the select schools of Poughkeepsie, preparing for college at the then famous school of Dr. Allen, at Hyde Park. In 1829, he entered the sophomore class at Yale College, but, remaining only a short time, he subsequently was matriculated at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., and was graduated with honors in 1832, having been chosen to deliver the Latin salutatory of that year. He entered immediately upon the prosecution of his legal studies under the preceptorship of his father. He was licensed as attorney in 1835, and as counsellor in 1838, from which

time he was associated with his father in the practice of law. The copartnership continued till 1852, when the junior partner retired from active practice and devoted his attention more especially to the management of trusts, loans, and estates, and the purchase and sale of real estate. Mr. Swift was Vice President of the Farmers and Manufacturers National Bank of Poughkeepsie, and Director of that institution for the last twenty years. He also occupied a similar position in the Dutchess County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was President of the Dutchess County Turnpike Company, and one of the Board of Trustees of the Poughkeepsie Cemetery Association. He was, likewise, for some time, a Trustee of the venerable institution from which he graduated, Rutgers College, New Jersey. During the time that he was engaged in the active practice of his profession, he was Master in Chancery. Mr. Swift was married in 1841, to Miss Catharine E. Van Wyck, daughter of John C. Van Wyck, of Fishkill, New York, a gentleman well-known in mercantile circles in that place. This estimable lady died in 1846, and in a few years he was married to Miss Mary Messler, daughter of Rev. Abraham Messler, of Somerville, New Jersey, who for more than forty years has ministered to the First Reformed congregation of that town. Mr. Swift was a man fully appreciated by his fellow citizens, who twice conferred upon him the honor of the Mayoralty; the second period for which he served, being double that of the first. He was one of the original Board of Trustees of Vassar College, and for some time participated very actively in the management of the affairs of that institution. He was at various times trustee of several large estates, among them that of Matthew Vassar, the noble founder of the college that bears his name. Mr. Swift was also personally interested in large transactions in real estate. He was a man of recognized financial and administrative ability, and was a valuable acquisition to any corporation that was fortunate enough to secure him as a member. He died in 1877.

---

**TUTHILL, ROBERT K., M.D.**, of Poughkeepsie, was born in Newburgh, New York, January 18, 1835. His father, Samuel Tuthill, also a member of the medical profession, and for many years a leading practitioner in Orange County, is now a resident of Poughkeepsie. His mother was Miss Sarah M. Kelly, of New York. Dr. Robert K. Tuthill was first educated in the schools of his native county, afterwards pursuing the study of the higher branches in the Charlotteville Seminary. He began to prosecute his medical studies with his father, and matriculated at

the New York Medical College in 1857, graduating in 1859. After receiving his degree he began his professional career at Poughkeepsie, and was engaged in active practice there at the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861. With characteristic patriotism, he offered his services to his country, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Twentieth New York Infantry. The faithfulness with which he discharged his duties in this capacity, attracting the attention of those in command, he was shortly afterwards promoted to the position of Regimental Surgeon of the 145th New York Infantry. He continued with his regiment till its term of service expired near the close of the war, and returned to the practice of his profession with the consciousness of having contributed his share to the upholding of the honor of the nation, by devoting his time and talents to the care and relief of those more directly engaged in the combat. Dr. Tuthill is a member of the Dutchess County Medical Society, and has been several times elected delegate to the State Medical Society. He is considered a skilful surgeon, his experience while serving his country being a great advantage to him. He was married to Miss Cornelia Irish, of Poughkeepsie, in 1864.

**W**RIGHT, REV. DANIEL GROSVENOR, was born in Leverett, Massachusetts, September 22, 1813. His father, the Rev. Joel Wright, was a Congregational minister of New Hampshire. His mother, Lucy W. Grosvenor, was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor, also a Congregational minister, who resided in the town of Grafton, Mass. Rev. Mr. Wright, after leaving Williams College, in 1832, began to prepare for the ministry under the teaching of the Right Rev. Dr. Chase, Bishop of New Hampshire, by whom he was ordained in 1846. For the next five years Mr. Wright was in charge of the parishes of Cornish and Plainfield, New Hampshire, and was also rector of a church in Massachusetts. In 1857 he settled in Poughkeepsie and became proprietor and Principal of the celebrated school known as the Poughkeepsie Female Academy, established in 1836. An institution which in these days of rapid growth and sudden changes holds on its way for forty years, bespeaks, to say the least, a consideration of its merits, which are sufficiently varied and pronounced to place it among the best educational establishments of its kind in the United States. The curriculum of this institution, comprising, as it does, an academic and collegiate course, and also instruction in the arts of music, of painting, and of drawing, raises it to a level of many of our colleges. The high degree of proficiency observable in the scholars

generally, and especially in the departments of music and painting, as well as the atmosphere of mental and moral culture that pervades the academy, have made it a chosen seat of learning. The faculty of this institution are teachers of recognized superiority in their several spheres, while Rev. Mr. Wright, the Principal, an honored and scholarly man, is a Christian gentleman of the highest type. He has given the prime of his manhood and the maturity of his culture to the work of teaching, and, having kept the reputation of his school up to a very high standard of excellence, he has made it a more than ordinary honor to graduate from the Poughkeepsie Female Academy. He was married in 1836 to Miss Aletta VanBrunt, of Long Island.

**H**ARVEY, ALBERT B., M.D., of Poughkeepsie, was born in Dracut, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, March 2, 1817. His father, John Harvey, a native of the same State, was engaged in agricultural pursuits. The Harveys were originally from the north of Ireland. The progenitor of this branch of the family, John Downs Harvey, emigrated to America about the time of the first English settlement of Massachusetts and located himself in that State. The mother of Dr. Harvey, Mary (Straw) Harvey, was the daughter of Jacob Straw, of New Hampshire, who fought with the troops from that State during the whole course of the Revolutionary war, and died in 1835, at an advanced age. Obtaining his knowledge of the primary branches of his education at the select schools of his native place, Dr. Harvey subsequently attended the academy at Hopkinton, N. H., for instruction in the higher studies, and was graduated at that institution in 1835. He then entered upon a course of medical study under Drs. Gilman and Kimball, also under Dr. Elisha Bartlett, of Lowell, Mass. Matriculating at the medical department of Dartmouth College, he attended there for one season, and after taking two courses of medical lectures at Woodstock, Vermont, received his degree in medicine in 1842. His entrance to a medical career was made at Shrewsbury, Vermont, where he practiced two years and then removed to Poughkeepsie, his present place of residence. He was at one time President of the Dutchess County Medical Society, and still retains connection with that organization. He has also since its formation served on the staff of medical officers of St. Barnabas Hospital, of Poughkeepsie. As a man of ability and a skilful and successful medical practitioner, Dr. Harvey occupies a prominent place in the fraternity and in the community in which he lives. He was married in 1842 to Miss Mary Phalen, of Shrewsbury, Vermont, who died January 21, 1877.

**PAYNE, JOHN C., M.D.**, was born in Amenia, Dutchess County, New York, Oct. 3d, 1819. His father, Thomas Payne, was a farmer. His mother, Sarah Bartlett, was a native of Connecticut. Dr. Payne acquired the rudiments of his education at the Amenia Seminary, then a well-known institution of learning, of which Gilbert Haven, since the popular Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was Principal. After leaving the seminary, Dr. Payne prepared to enter college, though for some reason he did not carry out his plan, but immediately began the study of medicine, having for his preceptor Dr. Luke W. Stanton, of Amenia. After pursuing his medical studies for some time in this way, he attended two courses of lectures at the Berkshire Medical Institute, at Woodstock, Vermont, and one course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York. From the latter institution, he received his degree in 1846, and thereupon commenced the practice of medicine in Amenia, with his late preceptor, Dr. Stanton. Such a connection is always of great benefit to the young practitioner, giving him a prestige and standing not otherwise obtainable until after years of practice. In 1856, Dr. Payne went abroad, and spent two years in visiting the hospitals of London and Paris, gathering, at the bedsides of the patients in those renowned institutions, rare medical knowledge; witnessing methods of treatment of the most scientific kind, and not unfrequently of a unique character; and listening to lectures from the lips of men whose devotion to their art amounts to heroism. Returning in 1858, to this country, he located at Poughkeepsie, where he has now a flourishing practice. He is a member of the N. Y. State Medical Society, also a member of the Medical Board of St. Barnabas Hospital. Dr. Payne was a member during the years 1873-'4-'5, of the Board of Health of Poughkeepsie. During the years 1864-'5, he was surgeon of the Board of Enrollment, a body exercising its functions under the auspices of the Episcopal Church of that place. Dr. Payne is one of a large class of physicians, whose tried skill and self-denying spirit are best appreciated by those who are witnesses of their daily lives; while they themselves find their greatest compensation in doing their work for the work's sake.

**SMITH, GEORGE CLARK, M.D.**, is a native of Salem, New Hampshire, and was born in August, 1833. His parents were John and Beulah (Lee) Smith. After the usual preparatory education he entered Dartmouth College in 1852, and pursued the studies of a two years' course. In the several years

immediately succeeding his college term he was engaged in teaching. Commencing his medical studies in the office of Dr. John Stow, of Lawrence, Mass., he subsequently continued the same with Dr. Walter Burnham, of Lowell, Mass. Having attended a course of lectures in the medical department of Harvard University, he graduated in medicine from the University of New York in 1862. He then entered the service of the United States as Assistant Surgeon, and was assigned to the 156th Regiment New York Volunteers, serving in this capacity till 1864, when he was promoted to the position of Surgeon of the same regiment. He continued in active service till the close of the war and then resumed his practice at Rondont in partnership with Dr. A. Crispell, having entered into this arrangement prior to his military service. He is a member of the Ulster County Medical Society, and has been delegate to the State Medical Society. Dr. Smith sharing the labors of his relative and associate Dr. Crispell, enjoys also with him the confidence and appreciation of the community. His medical skill and attainments generally are of a high order, while his devotion to his country has given him a hold on the hearts of his fellow citizens that cannot be weakened by time or circumstances. He was married in 1873 to Miss Kate Crispell, daughter of Dr. Crispell.

**DRAKE, CHARLES, M.D.**, was born in Herkimer County, April 17th, 1805. After completing his studies he commenced his professional career in the town of Plattekill, Ulster County, New York. In 1846 he was elected by the Democratic party to represent his Assembly District in the State Legislature. Soon after he removed to Newburgh, continuing the practice of his profession, and was elected one of the Trustees of the village in 1852, which office he filled for two terms. In 1848 he joined the Van Buren faction of the Democratic party, becoming, when the Republican party was formed, one of the staunchest upholders of its principles. In 1855 he was nominated by the Republicans for County Clerk, and being a man highly esteemed by his fellow citizens, without regard to political opinions, he was ably supported by the best men of both parties, and consequently was elected by a handsome majority, his ticket running far ahead of the party vote. At the expiration of his term of office, he resumed his professional duties, continuing in the discharge of them up to the time of his decease. Dr. Drake was a man of more than ordinary ability, and his death has left a vacancy in the ranks of the profession which is not easily filled. In all positions of political trust he proved faithful to the principles he represented, and he performed his official functions

with upright and conscientious efficiency. He was far from being a neutral man, and when necessary, asserted his views with the utmost fearlessness. He never resorted to dissimulation, but was always ready, not only to define his position upon the various questions of the day, but also to defend it with firmness and vigor. He was a man of noble instincts, never suffering a case of distress to pass his notice unrelieved. His benevolence made him accessible at all times for medical advice, as well to those who were unable to remunerate his services, as to those from whom he expected a golden fee. Dr. Drake has finished his earthly career. His undaunted spirit and his fidelity in political affairs gained him the respect and esteem of his constituents, and the remembrance of his humane and generous deeds will long survive him.

**EVERETT, HARVEY, M.D.**, of Middletown, was born there on Dec. 19, 1811. His father, David Everett, was a farmer of the County of Orange. His grandfather, Ephraim Everett, was of English origin, and removed from Long Island, in 1763, to Orange County, where his descendants were born. Being unable, through physical disability, to serve his country in the field during the Revolutionary struggle, he paid a man to act as his representative, thus contributing his share to the maintenance of equal rights and the establishing of the Republic. The mother of Dr. Everett was Mary (McNish) Everett, a lady of Scotch parentage, though born in New York State. Having availed himself of all the educational opportunities offered by his native district, Dr. Everett began the study of medicine with Dr. John T. Jansen of Minisink, Orange County; subsequently matriculating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, and at the Vermont Academy of Medicine at Woodstock, in which latter institution he attended two courses of lectures, and was graduated in 1834. Beginning immediately to practice medicine in his native town, he has since then been uninterruptedly engaged in his professional duties. Dr. Everett is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Orange. He was for three years School Inspector of the town of Walkill, and Trustee of Walkill Academy. He has also been, for some time, Railroad Commissioner of that place. Serving for several years as member of the Board of Education of his town, he was finally, owing to the pressure of other duties, obliged to resign. Dr. Everett is a man of high standing in the profession, while his practical wisdom is such as to make his fellow citizens rely on his judgment, not only in professional relations but in matters generally. Associated with him in medical practice is

his son, Darwin Everett, M.D., born in 1843, who, after completing an academic course in the well-known school at Walkill, studied medicine with his father. He afterwards attended the usual routine of medical instruction in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, receiving his diploma therefrom in 1864, and practicing, subsequently, in Bellevue Hospital, returned to Middletown in 1866. Dr. Harvey Everett was married in 1837 to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Walter Everett of Middletown.

**DECKER, GEORGE H.**, lawyer of Middletown, N. Y., was born in Penn Yan, Yates County, April 23d, 1842. His father, William H. Decker, a native of the same town, was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Decker's ancestors came from Holland, and settling in Columbia County, New York, bought large tracts of land there and carried on extensive farming operations. His grandfather removed to Yates County about 1807, and engaged in the same occupation. His mother, Lucy (Durham) Decker, was the daughter of Benjamin Durham, a farmer and a mill-wright, and one of the first settlers of Yates County. The father of Benjamin Durham was an Englishman who settled near Niagara Falls, in 1752, but subsequently removed to the county where his son was born. Mr. Decker attended the common schools of his neighborhood until he reached the age of seventeen, when, desiring to prepare for college, he entered the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, Livingston County, N. Y. Having completed his academical course, he matriculated at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., and was graduated with the usual honors in 1866, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1869. Upon leaving school, he engaged as assistant teacher in the Walkill Academy, being elected, after one year's service, to the position of Principal of that school. Meanwhile, having chosen the law as his future avocation, he began the prosecution of his legal studies under the direction of J. M. Pronk, of Middletown. Resigning his position as head of the Walkill Academy, upon his admission to the bar in 1870, he entered at once upon the practice of his profession in Middletown, and is now one of the law firm of Decker & Little. During the progress of his career in Middletown, Mr. Decker has interested himself in all the public enterprises of that region, and has gained much popular favor. His well-known executive skill and legal talent procured his election as Corporation Counsel, an office which he held from 1873 to 1875. He has also been connected with the Board of Education since 1871. Being well fitted, by his experience as an instructor, and by his thorough academic and collegiate

training, to supervise educational matters, he has taken an active part in the transactions of that body. Mr. Decker is a man of vigorous mind and high literary attainments, and has contributed not a little to the advancement of the higher interests of the community in which he lives. He was married in 1872, to Miss Francis E. Horton, daughter of Charles Horton, a retired merchant and manufacturer of Middletown.

---

**L**ITTLE, THERON N., Judge, of Middletown, Orange County, was born in Walkill in that county, June 3d, 1840. His father, Joseph Little, a farmer of that section, was the grandson of James Little, a native of the north of Ireland, who came to America about the middle of the last century for the purpose of enjoying that civil and religious liberty which was denied him in his native land. On his voyage hither, he was a fellow passenger of the Clintons, a family of historic renown in the annals of New York State. He settled in Orange County; and at first engaged in mechanical pursuits. He did not, however, follow his trade long, being soon occupied as teacher, and in the exercise of the functions of Justice of the Peace, under the British crown. He is supposed to have held this office for a long time, as there were found at his death a great many public documents. These were remarkable for their exceeding beauty of penmanship. He is known to have been a man of culture, and influential as an educator. As a judicial officer he was conscientious, impartial and upright; possessed of much public spirit, he gave two of his sons to the service of their country; and, surviving their loss and living to see the Republic firmly rooted and established, he died in 1798, at an advanced age. His grandson, James Little, married Hannah Harlow, a native of Orange County, of English extraction. This couple, the parents of Judge Theron N. Little, lived to celebrate their golden wedding at the homestead in 1867. Pursuing his studies in the district schools till he reached the age of sixteen, Judge Little then commenced a course of more advanced study at the Walkill Academy, preparatory to entering Williams College, Mass. Attaching himself to the class of 1860, he gave diligent attention to the literary pursuits of a full four years term, and was graduated in 1864, with the degree of A.B., receiving three years later that of A.M. At the termination of his collegiate career he engaged in teaching; first, in the West Jersey Academy, at Bridgeton, New Jersey, and then, at Ivy Hill Female Classical Institute. Thus occupied till 1866, he became in that year the Principal of Montgomery Academy in Orange County. Having entered upon the study of law, he soon relinquished the occu-

pation of teaching, and after a fitting length of time spent in the pursuit of legal science in the office of Judge Gedney, at Goshen, he was admitted to the bar in 1868. He immediately began the practice of his profession, continuing for some time without an associate therein, but in 1874 he became a member of the firm known as Hulse, Little and Finn. Withdrawing from this copartnership in 1876, he formed new business relations under the name of Decker & Little. Judge Little has always been more or less engaged in official life. In 1872, he was chosen Corporation Attorney of Middletown, and subsequently was elected Special County Judge. His majority in that election was 800, and the vote polled for him ran far ahead of his party ticket. He entered upon the exercise of his judicial functions in January, 1873, and served for a term of three years. He has been a number of times delegate to the County Conventions, and has done much service in the Republican interest. Judge Little is a man of high literary and professional attainments, of traditional uprightness and strict impartiality. His participation in the management of public affairs cannot fail to be promotive of the best interests of the community. He was married in 1870 to Miss Pauline D. Shaw, daughter of B. W. Shaw, a merchant of Middletown.

---

**K**ING, THOMAS, President of the National Bank of Middletown, Orange County, New York, was born in Sullivan County, Aug. 25th, 1827. His father, Zavan King, whose ancestors were English, was largely engaged in the construction of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. His mother was Lydia (Cadwell) King, a native of New York State. Her mother, (the grandmother of Mr. King), whose maiden name was Sylvia Stevens, was a witness of the Wyoming massacre, being at that time fourteen years old. Mr. King, leaving school at the age of thirteen, entered the printing office of the proprietors of the *Middletown Courier*. After remaining here four years, he engaged in the employ of the New York Central Railroad, and was for several years occupied as railroad contractor and in farming operations. From 1856 to 1860, he was in the hardware business at Middletown. In 1863 he was elected Teller of the old Bank of Middletown, which office he filled till 1865, being made in the latter year, Cashier. He remained in that position till 1870, when he withdrew from the bank to embark in business in New York, and became Treasurer of the Orange County Milk Association. He returned to the bank, engaging for a time as clerk, but was subsequently, in 1877, elected President of that corporation. The Bank of Middletown, founded in 1844, and created a Na-

tional Bank in 1865, is one of the solid financial institutions of the State. Its accounts since its organization show a percentage of return upon investment seldom equalled, and very rarely excelled. Mr. King was married in 1857, to Miss Laura Harding, daughter of Charles Harding, a farmer of Orange County.

grateful remembrances, has been carried by them to their distant homes. Dr. Crispell was married in 1849 to Miss Adeline M. Barber, of Delaware County, New York. This lady dying in 1854, Dr. Crispell was again married, in 1855, to Miss Jane A. Catlin, of Kingston, N. Y.

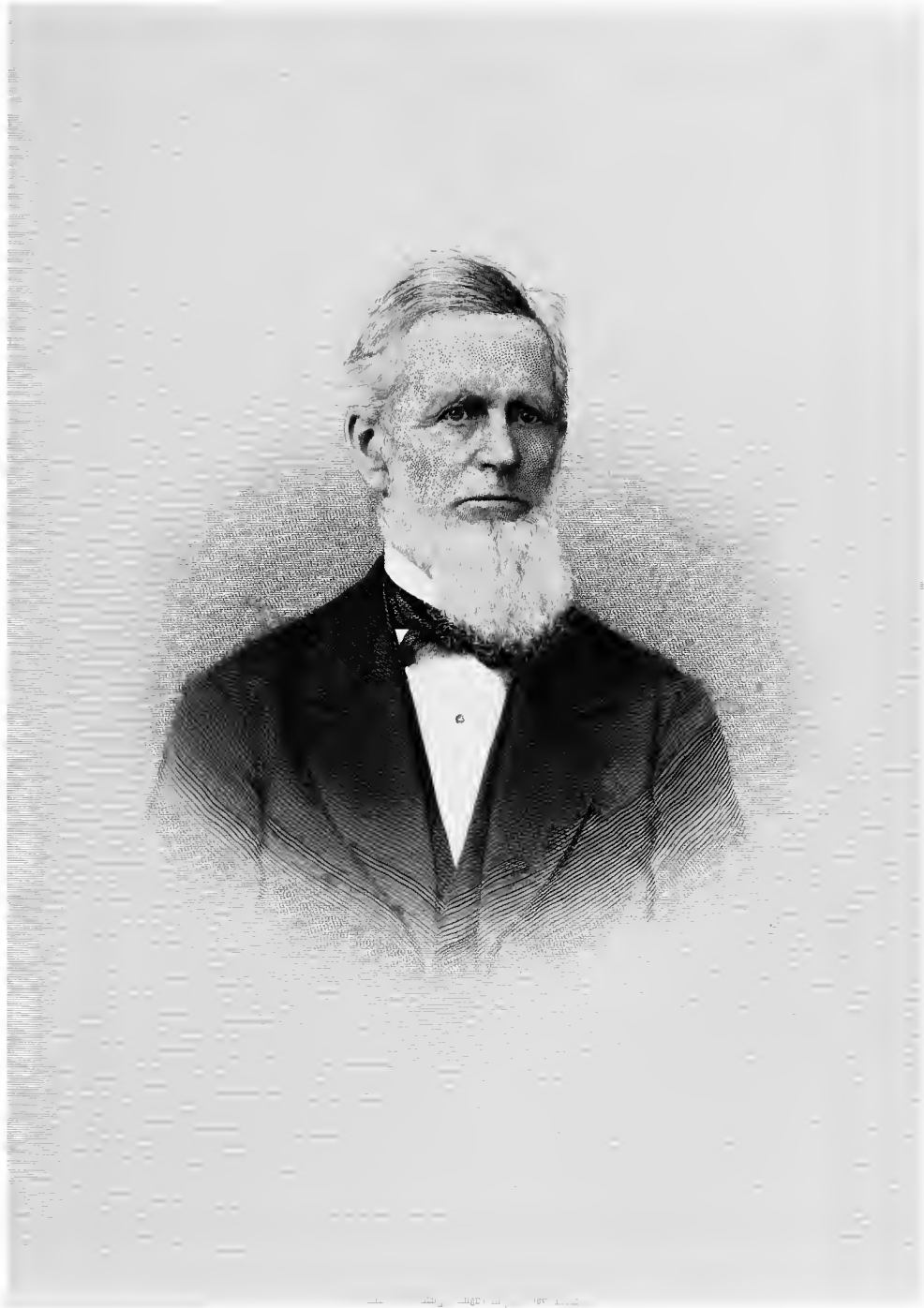
**C**RISPELL, A., M.D., was born in Marbletown, Ulster County, New York, June 22, 1823. His father, Peter Crispell, also a member of the medical faculty, is a native of the same county, residing there at the present time. His mother was Catharine Eltinge, also of Ulster County. The family are of Huguenot ancestry, tracing their descent from Antoine Crispell, who, leaving the place of his nativity, Rochelle, France, came to this country with some Huguenot colonists in 1657. Dr. Crispell, after graduating at the Kingston Academy, commenced the study of medicine under the direction of his learned father. After passing through the usual medical course at the University of New York, he was graduated by that institution in 1849. He went to Rondout after receiving his degree, for the purpose of practicing medicine in that town, and for nearly thirty years has been one of the leading practitioners of that district. At the beginning of the war he was appointed Brigade Surgeon of the Eighth Brigade, New York State Militia, and was attached to the Twentieth Regiment New York militia. During the progress of the war he occupied for two years the important post of Health Officer at Port Royal, South Carolina. Leaving this post, he was appointed to another scarcely less important, that of Chief Medical Officer at Buffalo, afterwards receiving the appointment of Surgeon-in-charge of the hospital at that point. Dr. Crispell has been for many years an active member of the Ulster County Medical Society, an organization which owes its present high standing mainly to his efforts in its behalf. He is a prominent member of the New York State Medical Society, also a member of the New York Medico-legal Association, and is connected with the American Medical Association. Dr. Crispell also served one term as a member of the Legislature. While Dr. Crispell is widely known and sought after as a man of skill and learning, and is thoroughly appreciated by his medical compeers, his reputation is by no means confined to his own State or even to the fraternity of which he is a member. The various responsible positions filled by him during the war, and the valuable services he rendered to his country at a time when the devotion of medical and surgical talent was one of the great needs of the hour, have won him, among the citizens and soldiers, a name which, embalmed in their

**V**AN VORST, ABRAHAM A., President of the Schenectady Bank, of Schenectady, was born in Glenville, Schenectady County, New York, Nov. 28, 1806. His father, Abraham F. Van Vorst, was a farmer, and, though born in the same county, was of Holland descent. The progenitors of the Van Vorsts were three brothers who emigrated to the Empire State in the early part of the last century. One of them settled in Brooklyn, where there was, at that time, a flourishing colony of his countrymen: another located on the Hudson, near Kingston; and the third, who was the immediate ancestor of Mr. Van Vorst's family, fixed upon Schenectady County as his future home. Inheriting the thrifty and industrious habits of their nation, they engaged in the cultivation of the soil, and, like their countrymen generally, soon accumulated a handsome competence as the result of their honorable labor. His mother was the daughter of Jacob Wallace, a native of New York, but of Scotch extraction. Mr. Van Vorst pursued his studies at the district schools till he attained the age of seventeen, when, preferring a mercantile to an agricultural occupation, he entered as clerk, a country store in Schenectady, and continued thus employed four years. Soon after attaining his majority in 1828, he engaged in the hardware business in the same place in company with Henry Peck, the firm being Peck & Van Vorst. This copartnership lasted till 1835, when the firm was dissolved, Mr. Van Vorst continuing the business on his own account till 1853. For a few years subsequently he was connected with the Hudson River & New York Central Railroad. In 1858 he became a member of the firm of Van Vorst, Vedder & Co., for the transaction of the lumber business, in which line of operations he continued till 1874, when he retired from the active duties of mercantile life. Previously, in 1845, he had been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Schenectady Bank, then a State bank. Upon its reorganization, in 1862, Mr. Van Vorst was elected as Vice President, and on the death of Jay Cady, in 1875, he succeeded to the office of President. This bank, one of the most flourishing financial corporations in the State, has a competent capital, and also a surplus fund, and declares an average dividend of five per cent. semi-annually, clear of State and national taxes. Mr. Van Vorst is also Vice









*Abm A Van Vorst*



President of the Schenectady Savings Bank, a sound and prosperous institution. He has been for many years a Warden of St. George's Episcopal Church in Schenectady. Though naturally averse to political preferment, Mr. Van Vorst has served as Alderman for several terms, and as member of the County Democratic Committee, and was induced, through the persuasion of his party, to accept the nomination for Mayor for 1853 and '54. His excellent administration of the functions of the Mayoralty gained him so much popular favor as to cause his re-nomination to that office for the years 1869 and '70. By the urgent solicitations of his friends, who appealed to his patriotism and his desire for the welfare of the community—those higher motives that influence a man in his acceptance of office—he was again prevailed upon to serve his fellow citizens as Mayor of Schenectady. During the existence of our civil war, Mr. Van Vorst was an active War Democrat, and upheld by all the means in his power the hands of his Government in that trying period. He was for many years identified with the business world of Schenectady, in which his thrifty and sterling habits made him a prominent mercantile character. Since 1862 his financial skill and conscientious management of monetary interests have been an important factor in the prosperity of that city. He was married in 1830 to Miss Amanda Hulbert, daughter of Dr. Hulbert of Pennsylvania.

---

**V**EDDER, ALEXANDER M., M.D., of Schenectady, was born in that city on the 15th of January, 1814. His ancestors, originally of Holland birth, were well-known in the colonial times of the State of New York. One of his progenitors, as early as 1661, carried on the manufacture of salt on Coney Island. Others located themselves in the counties bordering on the Hudson, where they owned large tracts of land. Rip Van Winkle, on his return from his twenty years' trance in Sleepy Hollow, inquires first for Nicholas Vedder. In the Indian massacre, by which the population of Schenectady was decimated, two of the family were carried off by the savages, though, more fortunate than many of their compatriots, they were afterwards restored to their homes. Dr. Alexander M. Vedder was the oldest of a family of ten children, whose parents were Nicholas A. Vedder and Annatie (Marselis) Vedder. His father, a carpenter and builder by trade, erected numerous edifices in the town of Schenectady. In addition to his skill in this branch of trade, he possessed much mechanical genius in other departments of labor. Employed by Dr. Nott, in the construction of his famous stoves, he was the

first in his town to produce one that would accomplish the then almost impossible feat of burning anthracite coal. A man of uncommon energy and much practical wisdom, he was keenly alive to the necessity of acquiring knowledge at that time little appreciated by the masses. Though possessing only a moderate income, he gave three of his sons the advantages of a collegiate course. In the early part of this century, and indeed during its first three decades, the education of the young beyond the simple elements—reading, writing, and arithmetic—was not regarded as a necessity. Out of two hundred pupils in one of the common schools of Schenectady, Dr. Vedder was the only one who studied geography and history, his father being obliged to send to Albany for the necessary books. Subsequently, attending the academy taught by William Beattie, his preparatory course was completed at sixteen, when, entering Union College, he took a high stand both in the classics and in mathematics, of which latter he was especially fond. Graduating in 1833, at the age of twenty-one, he delivered, at the commencement, the Latin Salutatory. Three years later he received the degree of A.M. After graduating he engaged part of the time in teaching at Schenectady, and afterwards as Principal of the Hudson Academy. Attending medical lectures in Philadelphia during the winter of 1835 and '36, he was soon appointed resident physician of Blockley Hospital. In 1839 he graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, at that time considered the best medical school in the United States. The connection of Dr. Vedder with Blockley Hospital was of great service to him in his subsequent professional practice. The large number of patients in that institution, and its very able corps of attendant surgeons and physicians, prominent among whom were Drs. Gerhart, Pancoast, Horner and Dunglison, combined to render it a superior centre of clinical instruction. In warm accord with all his coadjutors in this relation, Dr. Vedder became especially attached to Dr. Dunglison. With a devotion of purpose not always observable in a young physician, Dr. Vedder pursued his professional studies with zealous industry, publishing in the *Medical Intelligencer*, at that time edited by Dr. Dunglison, a number of his clinical notes, among others, one on "Bright's Disease," in 1838. During his early practice he acquired a thorough knowledge of auscultation and percussion, then understood by few practitioners. This acquisition proved of great value to him and gave him a wide reputation in the treatment of pulmonary diseases. Beginning the practice of his profession in Schenectady, in 1839, an accident soon brought him into popular notice. A cannon exploding on the Fourth of July, each of the gunners in service lost an arm. Dr. Vedder performed a successful amputation

in the case of one of the wounded men, and the operation immediately gave him such prestige as to materially increase his practice, making the demands for his professional services almost beyond his power of attending to them. In 1846 he was appointed Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology in Union College, and soon afterwards was transferred to the chair of Professor of that department, which position he filled till his resignation in 1864. To large powers of generalization he adds complete mastery of the details of a subject, and is eminently successful in his relations as a Professor. So distinguished is he in the special department of professional training that his office is never wanting in a number of young men engaged under his guidance in medical research. Among the members of the profession who have graduated under his tuition are Dr. Van Ingen, Dr. Loomis, of New York, Dr. J. Foster Jenkins, Dr. M. R. Vedder, Dr. J. H. Vedder, Dr. Robert Tuttle, Dr. Rosa, of Watertown, Dr. Van Zandt and others. A man of large scientific attainments, he has acquired through long observation and study of symptoms, together with post mortem examination of the seat of diseases, such practical knowledge as renders his therapeutical deductions of great weight and authority, and causes his advice to be frequently sought in cases of obscure or doubtful nature. For many years a leading surgical practitioner, he has performed many capital operations. In amputation of the limbs and in strangulated hernia he has been particularly successful, and has brought to a happy issue a number of cases in which the delicate and hazardous operation of trepanning was necessary. A Republican of the "old-line Whig" stock, Dr. Vedder has always manifested an active interest in the administration of public affairs, and having been frequently urged to accept official honor, he was elected, in 1858, to the Mayoralty of Schenectady. During the civil war he was a strong supporter of the Government, and gave his services as surgeon to the Board of Enrollment of his section.

---

**L**OWELL, PROF. ROBERT TRAILL SPENCE, S.T.D., Professor of Latin Language and Literature in Union College, Schenectady, is the second son of the late Rev. Charles Lowell, D.D., for more than fifty years pastor of the "West Parish," in Boston. Another son is James Russell Lowell, at present United States Minister to Spain. His mother was Harriette Brackett Spence, of Portsmouth, N. H. His grandfather was Hon. John Lowell, LL.D., appointed, by Washington, Chief Justice of the Eastern District, United States, on the same day with the Hon. James Duane—one of whose great-granddaughters

Mr. Lowell married—to the corresponding office in New York. His great-grandfather was the Rev. John Lowell (Harv. 1725) pastor of the 3d Church in Newbury, Mass. The first ancestor in this country was Perceval Lowle, a merchant from Bristol, England, who with two sons came to Newbury in 1639. The record of the family is carried up, uninterrupted, to Walter C., about 1274; after whom they were seated at Yardly, Worcestershire, England, for more than three hundred years, then removing to Somersetshire. The subject of this notice was born in Boston, Oct. 8th, 1816; at six years was sent to the famous Round Hill School, at Northampton, under Mr., afterwards Dr. Cogswell, of the Astor Library, and Mr. Bancroft, afterwards the historian. Between the age of twelve and thirteen, he entered clear at Harvard, graduated A.B. and A.M., in course, studying medicine and attending all the required lectures and clinical and anatomical teaching; after which he was for two or three years in business with an elder brother. He spent the winter of 1836-7 in Great Britain, and, in 1839, determined to study for holy orders in the Episcopal Church, he went to Schenectady, N. Y., to be under the charge of the Rev. A. Potter, D.D., afterwards Bishop, then Vice President of Union College. When, having passed the examination, he was ready to be ordained by Bishop Griswold, of Massachusetts, he was invited by Bishop Spencer of Newfoundland, to enter his diocese; was ordained in Bermuda (belonging to that diocese) both deacon and priest in 1842 and 1843; and was appointed chaplain to the Bishop and visitor to the schools of the island. The latter year, in order to have missionary work, he was transferred to Newfoundland and appointed to the *cure* of Bay Roberts, in Conception Bay, together with a mission in Trinity Bay. During a severe and general famine, in 1846-7, being Chairman of the District Committee of Relief, he received an official congratulation from the Colonial Secretary, "because in Bay Roberts not one person, during the famine, having potatoes (the chief dependence) received more for them, for food or seed, than the price fixed at the outset." About this time, being much reduced in health by exertion, anxiety, and insufficient food. (in which his wife suffered equally with him), he declined the offer of the Rural Deanery of Trinity, twice offered by the then Bishop, the noble Dr. Field, as also the post of Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop in St. John's, afterwards offered, and came home. Here he took a mission, largely among the poor, in the city of Newark, N. J., and in 1848 he established the first Free Church, with daily morning and evening prayers and weekly communion, in New Jersey, and one of the earliest in the country. In 1858, he published "The New Priest in Conception Bay," a tale in two volumes, which was highly com-

mended by the chief reviews; Dr. Peabody, formerly editor of the *North American*, and others pronouncing it the best novel ever written in this country. In 1860 he published a volume of "Poems by the author of the *New Priest*," which was also highly spoken of by reviews in England and this country. Thus the *London Athenæum* said, "Powerful verses, compound proper of real living blood, and unquestionably pure Helicon," &c. In 1859, he accepted a call to the Rectorship of the church in Duaneburgh, N. Y., endowed by Judge Duane, the proprietor of the town, and here, among a population of farmers, as among fishermen and city poor in the other two places, he devoted himself to the work of a parish priest. While thus engaged, he revised the "New Priest" for issue in a new shape—one volume instead of two—and also the "Poems," adding many which were popular during the war, such as "The Massachusetts Line," republished in many shapes; "The Cumberland," read, on its appearance, by a Boston clergyman to his congregation on Sunday morning; and the "Relief of Lucknow," which first appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*. The latter poem, a favorite of Ralph Waldo Emerson, has been recited by him to public audiences in different cities, east and west. In 1864, Mr. Lowell was made S. T. D. by Union College, and in 1865 he wrote, by appointment, the hymns sung at the Harvard University commemoration. In this and the following year, he declined the offer of Professorships of English Literature in two colleges. In 1869, he was appointed Head Master of St. Mark's School, in Massachusetts; one result of which is a tale illustrative of school life, "Antony Brade," published in 1874. In 1873, he was appointed Professor of Latin Language and Literature in Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., which position he now holds.

---

**POTTER, HON. PLATT**, of Schenectady, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, was born in Galway, Saratoga County, April 6, 1803. His father, Restcome Potter, was a native of Massachusetts, but removed to New York State in early life. Notwithstanding the non-combatant principles of himself and his ancestors, who were members of the Society of Friends, he engaged in military service during the war with the mother country, and fought under Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame, and was also in the battle of Bennington. He removed to Saratoga County about 1794, and from there to Schenectady about 1806, and followed the occupation of farming. A man of energy and public spirit, he was chosen to fill various official positions, being in turn Alderman of the city and Justice of the Peace, and was for six-

teen years a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was possessed of commanding influence in his day, and died generally regretted in 1853. The mother of Judge Platt Potter was Lucinda (Strong) Potter, of Litchfield, Connecticut, who was also descended from a patriotic ancestry. During his boyhood Judge Potter attended the best common schools of the county and the academy at Schenectady, from which he graduated in 1824, and immediately commenced the study of law under the direction of the Hon. Alonzo C. Paige (afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court). Being admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1828, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Minaville, Montgomery County, and continued thus occupied till 1834, when, removing to Schenectady, he entered into a copartnership with his former preceptor, A. C. Paige. This connection continued for a period of thirteen years. Upon its dissolution Judge Potter practiced alone for a few years, but was subsequently associated in practice with distinguished legal men who have occupied high positions of official honor both in the State and the national government. In the autumn of 1830 he was elected member of the Assembly from Montgomery County. During this session of the Legislature, a committee, of which Judge Potter was Chairman, was appointed to consider the matter of providing improved accommodations for the insane. He made the report and introduced the bill to erect an asylum at Utica for lunatics. He served also during the same period of legislative labor on the Judiciary Committee. From 1836 to 1847 he held the office of District Attorney for Schenectady County, and was at the same time Master and Examiner in Chancery, having been appointed to that position in 1828, and continuing to exercise its functions till the abolition of the Court of Chancery about 1847. In 1857 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, running as a candidate against his former partner, Judge A. C. Paige. He was returned with a majority of 425, serving during one of the most critical periods of our political history. During this term he served as a Judge of the Court of Appeals. He was re-elected in 1865 to the Supreme Bench of the State without opposition, both political parties concurring. In the same year he was elected Trustee of Union College, which office he continues to hold, and which institution conferred on him, in 1867, the degree of LL. D. Always a staunch Republican in political sentiments, his judicial services, during the Rebellion and the four years of trying national experience which immediately preceded it, were of the utmost value to the government. Noted for more than usual mental readiness and penetration and great activity in the performance of every duty, Judge Potter has filled with honor many high official positions in the State. His election to the

Supreme Bench of the Commonwealth, and his long continuance as a member of that distinguished body, evince the appreciation in which not only his talents but his worth are held by those whose interests have been the object of his judicial care. His labors as a legislator showed his large philanthropy and his wise statesmanship. As a jurist he stands high in the State. His argument before the Assembly upon the case of a "High Breach of Privilege of the Honorable the Assembly of the State of New York, in the matter of the Hon. H. Ray"—published at the request of members of the bar in the counties of Rensselaer, Saratoga, Montgomery and Schenectady, fully reported in Barbour's Supreme Court Reports, vol. 55, page 625, etc.—exhibits his profound knowledge not only of the constitutional rights and powers of the judiciary as a co-ordinate department of the government, and the extent of the law of legislative privilege, but of those sound principles of constitutional law, equity and justice that underlie all sound legislative and judicial action. Combining great research and remarkable power of applying facts and precedents, he discovers also an uncommon facility for detecting the vulnerable points of an erroneous opinion, and a dignified tenacity in the maintenance of his own convictions. By his genuine eloquence, by the force and acuteness of his argument, as well as by his manly dignity upon that occasion, he not only greatly honored himself, but fully defended the judicial department from legislative encroachment. For the soundness and ability of this argument, for its constitutional defence of the judiciary in their co-ordinate department of the government, he received, from members of the judicial department of the State generally, as well as from members of the United States Court severally, the highest compliment in the expression of their thanks. He was married in 1836 to Antoinette, daughter of the Rev. Winslow Paige, D.D.

---

**M**AXON, GEORGE G., President of the Mohawk National Bank of Schenectady, was born near Oneida Castle, Oneida County, N. Y., February 28th, 1818. His father, Ethan Maxon, a native of Rhode Island, was a farmer, who came to New York State in 1803. The ancestors of the Maxon family were three brothers of English birth who came hither in 1717 and settled in Rhode Island. One of them, previous to leaving his own country, served as a commissioned officer in the British army. His mother, Betsey (Andrews) Maxon, was a daughter of Uriel Andrews, a native of Coventry, Connecticut, who was the first manufacturer of glass-ware in Oneida County. His manufactory was located at Vernon, and he made flint glass in large quantities. The advent of the

Andrews family in this State was contemporaneous with that of the paternal ancestors of Mr. Maxon. Studying in the schools of his district till he had attained the age of fifteen, he spent the year following in the pursuit of the more advanced branches in the academy at Vernon. Leaving school at sixteen, he started upon a business career, and for four years was in the employ of the Erie Canal Company, serving in different capacities. Having arrived at the age of manhood, he engaged as principal in a contract with the State for the purpose of building an embankment and making an excavation on the Erie Canal. In connection with E. Morris Kelsey, he built the Black River Dam and Side-Cut for a feeder. They also constructed three sections of the Erie Canal above Utica, near Newville. They entered into bonds for the fulfilment of their contract, but owing to the stringency of the times, the State ordered the work to be discontinued, and Mr. Maxon, disposing of his interest to his partner, went to Buffalo in 1842. There he was connected with the New York and Ohio Transportation Company, as Superintendent of the transfer of freights from ships to canal boats. Remaining there for a year he removed to Schenectady and engaged in the flour and grain business. During the years 1865 and '66, he built a grain elevator with a capacity of two hundred thousand bushels. This building is now owned by a stock company of which he is President and largest stockholder. They carry on very extensive transactions in grain, etc., with the eastern and western parts of the Union. In 1852 Mr. Maxon was elected Director of the old Mohawk Bank, which was originally a safety fund institution, but which in 1858 became an Associate State Bank. Mr. Maxon was elected President of the Mohawk Bank of Schenectady in 1858, and is now President of the Mohawk National Bank, organized as such in 1866. He was also Director, Treasurer and President, in turn, of the Schenectady Fire Insurance Company; a corporation, which, closing up its accounts in 1872, paid back to the stockholders their investments at par value. He was one of the incorporators and original Board of Directors of the Schenectady and Duaneburg Railroad, now leased to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. He is also one of the Vestrymen of St. George's Episcopal Church. Mr. Maxon's political sentiments have always been Democratic, he having been during the Rebellion, a War Democrat. Though he has always taken an active interest in politics, he has never sought or held office. Benefited but little by fortune, or the favor of those in place or power, Mr. Maxon owes his success in life to his own enterprising spirit, his persistent efforts, his sound judgment and excellent financial ability. Having risen by the usual channels of trade to a position of affluence and power in the community, his









*G. G. Mason*



example is not without good effect upon the younger members of the world in which he moves. He was married in 1841 to Miss Anna Maria Wood, daughter of William Wood, of Bergen County, New Jersey.

---

**N**OTT, ELIPHALET, D.D., LL.D., late President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and distinguished as a clergyman and an educator, was born in Ashford, Windham County, Connecticut, June 25th, 1773, and died in Schenectady, January 29th, 1866. He was to a great extent self-educated, having never received a college training. He studied divinity in his native county, and at the age of twenty-one was sent out as a domestic missionary to the central part of the State of New York, at that early day offering a wide field for evangelical effort. On passing through the old settlement of Cherry Valley, he was requested to take charge of the Presbyterian Church at that place, which call he accepted, and, in addition to his pastoral duties, he also became the teacher in the academy. Two or three years later he was called to the Presbyterian Church at Albany, where he at once took a prominent position as a preacher, and was listened to by large congregations. Among his most successful pulpit efforts while at Albany, was a sermon on the death of Alexander Hamilton. In 1804, he was chosen President of Union College, Schenectady, which place he continued to fill for sixty-two years, until his death, being the oldest head of any literary institution in the United States, and doubtless in the world. Probably fully 4,000 students were graduated during his Presidency, and among them some of the most eminent men of the country. In the language of a well-known publicist, "Union College is emphatically of his own formation; he came to it in its poverty and infancy, and has raised it to wealth and reputation." In 1854 occurred the semi-centennial anniversary of his Presidency, when there came together to do him honor between 600 and 700 of the men who had graduated under him. Dr. Nott was an earnest advocate of temperance, and published at Albany, in 1847, "Lectures on Temperance." Although he has written largely, and on many subjects, his publications are confined principally to occasional addresses and "Counsels to Young Men," (New York), and a discourse delivered before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. He devoted much thought and attention to the laws of heat, and, besides obtaining some thirty or more patents for applications of heat to steam engines, the economical use of fuel, &c., he was the inventor of a stove bearing his name and very extensively used. Dr. Nott stood pre-eminent as an educator, and was universally esteemed, venerated,

and loved by the many who enjoyed his teachings and counsels. His labors in the temperance cause, both by voice and pen, and his many and long-continued experiments on heat, with the view of applying it to useful and economical purposes for human benefit, if not as successful as he had hoped, evince the fertility of an intellect which loved to task itself for the good of others. As a preacher, his style of thought, his manner, his elocution were all his own—the chief characteristic being his impressiveness. In 1805, the College of New Jersey conferred upon him the title of D.D., and in 1828 he received that of LL.D. He married the daughter of Rev. Joel Benedict, D.D., of Plainfield, Conn., under whose tutelage in early life he pursued his classical and mathematical studies.

---

**S**ANDERS, HON. JOHN, was born in Glennville, N. Y., in 1802. His father, John Sanders, also a native of that place, was Presiding Judge of Albany County before the section now constituting Schenectady County had been erected into a separate division of the State. His mother was Albertina (Ten Broeck) Sanders, a native of Columbia County. Receiving his early education at Lenox, Mass., and in the schools of Schenectady, he entered Union College in 1818, and graduated after a four years' course in 1822, with the degree of A.B., and subsequently that of A.M. Commencing a course of legal reading in the office of Samuel M. Hopkins of Albany, he completed his studies in 1825, and was licensed to practice in that year, and immediately entered upon his professional duties. Remaining thus occupied for a year in Albany he then removed to Northampton, Montgomery County, New York, now Fulton County. He continued thus occupied till 1829, when he changed the scene of his labors to Catskill, and afterwards to Clermont, Columbia County. In 1836 he settled in Schenectady, and in 1840 was appointed, by Governor Seward, Surrogate of that county, which office he held till 1844. He exercised the functions of Judge of the county from 1855 till 1860. During our national troubles Judge Sanders was a War Democrat, though he had previously been a member of the party of the Old Line Whigs. Active in pursuit of his practice he has been identified with the interests of the bar in various localities of his State. Thoroughly conversant with the records of his vicinity, he has prepared a history of Schenectady County, which the Common Council of the city of that name has ordered to be published. He was married in 1828 to Miss Jane Livingston, of Columbia County, a daughter of a family whose name has long been associated with the highest interests of New York State.

**S**ANDERS, HON. WALTER T. L., of Schenectady, was born in Catskill, New York, September 7, 1831. His father, the Hon. John Sanders, the historian and ex-Judge of the county, is a resident of Schenectady. His mother was Jane (Livingston) Sanders, daughter of Walter Livingston, of Columbia County. The Livingstons, a family of Scotch birth originally, emigrated to this country in pre-revolutionary times and, settling in New York State, have acquired a historic name, its members having attained honorable distinction in all the higher spheres of public duty. Mr. Sanders, after having obtained his preliminary preparation at a select school in Clermont, concluded the pursuit of his studies in the Lyceum at Schenectady, from which he was graduated in 1845 at the age of fourteen. Intending to adopt the profession of the law, he entered upon a course of legal study under paternal instruction, but his health failing he was obliged for the time to intermit his intellectual pursuits. Engaging in the occupation of teaching, he was employed in the Corinth Institute during the winter of 1847-'48. Relinquishing this position he became a clerk in a mercantile concern, and in 1853, in company with two others, he purchased the stock and succeeded to the business of his employer, the name of the new firm being Hoffman, Rice & Sanders. Continuing in this line of operations till 1856, his health being at that time re-established, he returned to Schenectady and resumed his legal studies with his father, who was then Judge of the county. He was admitted to practice in 1858, and entering upon the pursuit of his professional duties in Schenectady, he has continued so occupied up to the present time. Elected Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in 1860, he held that position till his elevation to the office of County Judge in 1870, by his Democratic constituency, with a majority of 290. This term of official service expiring in 1874, he was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Twentieth District, but failed of his election, though the contest resulted in reducing the Republican majority from 3,000 to 600. In 1876 he was elected member of the Assembly from the Schenectady District with a majority of 76. Mr. Sanders is an earnest worker, a practical business and legal man, and as such has been appointed on important committees in the State service. Having acquired under his learned father a thorough knowledge of the principles of the law and their practical working, he was well fitted for the judicial office of the county. During his service in this position he secured much popular favor, which resulted in his election to the councils of the State. His resolute will, his energy of purpose, and his excellent abilities, natural and acquired, have marked him as a successful and rising public man, for whom the future has brilliant promise.

**J**ACKSON, HON. SAMUEL W., of Schenectady, was born in the town of Palatine, Montgomery County, New York, June 28, 1821. His father, Allen H. Jackson, a native of the same county, was engaged in mercantile pursuits. A graduate from West Point, and by profession a civil engineer, he was at one time chief of the corps of engineers of the New York and New Haven Railroad and subsequently of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The progenitor of this branch of the Jackson family was Colonel Samuel Jackson, an Englishman, who came hither about 1790, and settled at Florida, Montgomery County. He served honorably in the war of 1812, and died in 1846. Mr. Samuel W. Jackson's mother was Diana (Paige) Jackson, sister of Judge Paige, of Schenectady. Having received an academic education, he entered the sophomore class of Union College in 1840, and was graduated in 1842 with the usual honors, receiving in due time the degree of A.M. Having begun a course of legal reading, previous to entering college, in the office of Alexander Sheldon, he resumed this study after graduating, and completed his legal course in the office of Paige & Potter, in Schenectady. He was licensed as attorney under the old régime in 1843, and as counsellor in 1846. Upon being admitted to the bar in 1843, he began to practice at Gilboa, Schoharie County, and continued thus occupied till 1850, when failing health obliged him to retire for a time from active labors. In 1856, however, his health being re-established, he resumed his professional duties, practicing in New York, but in 1858 he returned to Schenectady. He was appointed by Governor Hoffman, in 1867, to fill the unexpired term of Judge E. H. Rosencrans. In 1872 he was elected member of the Constitutional Commission, and is now attorney for the New York Central Railroad for his locality. A man of varied acquisitions and liberal culture, Mr. Jackson takes rank among the cultivated minds of society. His flourishing practice is the result not only of his excellent legal attainments, but of his untiring industry, systematic habits and strict attention to the performance of his duties. Having been called to occupy important official positions, he is highly honored by the community. He was married in 1847 to Miss Eunice Tuttle, who died in 1855. He was subsequently married to Miss Louisa Potter, niece of Judge Potter, of Schenectady.

**W**OOD, WALTER ABBOTT, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., a distinguished American inventor and manufacturer, was born in Mason, Hillsboro' Co., New Hampshire, October 23d, 1815. His father, Aaron Wood, and his mother, whose maiden name







Atlantic Publishing & Engraving Co. New York

*Walter A. Wood*





was Rebecca Wright, were natives of Massachusetts, and both of English descent. Aaron Wood, who was a manufacturer of wagons and plows, had lived in Mason from a very early period in his life, but the year following the birth of his son Walter, he removed to New York State and settled in the neighborhood of Albany, in which locality Walter grew to manhood, receiving his education in the district schools of Albany County, and serving his apprenticeship to the trade of wagon and plow-making in his father's shop. At twenty, having mastered this trade, he went to Hoosick Falls and secured employment as a journeyman machinist, but soon afterwards engaged in business on his own account in a small way. For about seventeen years, till about 1852, he carried on the manufacture of plows and also made castings for machinery. The great exhibition in London in 1851, under the auspices of the Society of Arts of England, of which the late Prince Albert was President, was the first public illustration of the state of civilization and of the industries of the world. Pursuant to instructions from the Council of Chairmen to the Judges, actual trials of agricultural machinery were instituted, and these public tests strongly drew the attention of the civilized world to the comparative merits of American and foreign implements. Of these by far the most serviceable to agriculture were the reaping and mowing machines of American invention and manufacture. The first implement of this class, a mowing machine, was patented in America about 1842, and from that date till the issue of the second patent in 1845, about thirty patents were issued for improvements. In 1851 a combined mower and harvester was brought out by John H. Manny, of Illinois, and at the famous field trial held at Geneva, in 1852, under the auspices of the New York State Agricultural Society, gained one of the only two premiums awarded to machines of this kind, although its construction was admitted to be very imperfect. In 1852 and 1853 it was farther improved by the inventor, and afterwards became the basis of numerous improvements by Mr. Wood, who purchased a territorial right to manufacture. Mr. Wood was himself among the first to secure patents for this class of machinery. As early as 1848 he entered upon experiments in their production, but did not succeed in perfecting a machine which he deemed fit for sale till 1852, when but two were completed. These proving satisfactory, he commenced the manufacture on as large a scale as possible, and during the following year turned out three hundred machines. In the immediately succeeding years the business rapidly increased. In 1860 his establishment was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt without delay on a larger scale, and in this year, despite this serious accident, 6,000 machines were manufactured. In 1870 the works were again destroyed by fire, but were again rapidly rebuilt and on the most extensive and improved scale. In 1865, the last year in which Mr. Wood conducted business single-handed, his factory turned out eight thousand five hundred machines, giving employment to about four hundred and fifty men, and returning an annual value of one million dollars. Besides this production, about one thousand machines were made out of the factory by licensed parties who paid Mr. Wood a royalty. The works of Mr. Wood at this period comprised a main manufactory two hundred and fifty feet long by forty-four feet wide, four stories in height; a foundry covering about the same ground area; an immense blacksmith shop; a repair and pattern shop, office, and warehouse. Since 1852 about fifty thousand mowers and reapers had been constructed, and the capacity of the Wood factory now equalled twelve thousand annually. Mr. Wood early perceived the necessity for such implements abroad, particularly in the great grain districts of south-eastern Europe, where the conditions so nearly correspond with those of the American grain producing areas. In 1858 he established an office in London, and, securing a competent representative, sent thither an invoice of fifty of his machines. They were the first implements of this class sent to Europe, and were speedily sold. The next year he sent out two hundred and fifty, which were disposed of with equal facility. Since that date the foreign sales have largely increased, the total number exported by Mr. Wood up to the close of 1872 being thirty thousand, fully 90 per cent. of the whole number sold in that country by American makers. Up to 1857 one hundred and fifty-six grain and grass harvesters, and sixty-two harvesting machines had been patented in the United States. In July of that year a grand field trial of mowers and reapers was instituted by the United States Agricultural Society. Fifteen mowers, nine reapers, and fourteen combined mowing and reaping machines entered for competition. In this trial, which took place at Syracuse, N. Y., the Wood machines bore off the grand gold medal—the highest prize awarded; again, in 1859, and in 1860 (the last trial of the kind under the auspices of this society) similar honors were won. The Society of Arts of England, stimulated by the success of their London Exhibition of 1851, organized a second, which was held in 1862. This was the first International Exhibition at which Mr. Wood's machines made their appearance, although since their first introduction in Europe, in 1856, they had won the highest awards wherever exhibited, among others the first prize by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at the famous trial at Leeds, in 1861. At the London Exhibition they won the medal of merit, the highest award conferred. They were now among the best

known machines in Europe, and rapidly found their way to all sections of that country, successfully performing their work, and winning the chief prizes wherever placed on trial or exhibition. At the Paris Universal Exposition held in 1867, the display of agricultural implements was very fine, the American exhibits especially being large and complete. As previously, at London, the Walter A. Wood machines took the leading rank, and were awarded the grand gold medal of honor, the highest distinction conferred; winning, besides, the first prize at the great international field trials against all the world. The next great victory of the Wood machines was achieved at the Vienna International Exhibition in 1873. In this Exhibition the entire space covered by the exhibits of every kind from the United States did not much exceed twenty-five hundred square metres, including the necessary passages—an area considerably less than that occupied by either Switzerland or Belgium, and not more than half as much as allotted to the raw material and staple manufactures of Italy and Turkey. Of this area, scarcely one hundred square metres were covered by the entire exhibit of agricultural implements, the mowing and reaping machines, however, being the leading feature. "All the great manufacturers of the United States were fully represented, not as strangers, but as the recognized suppliers of the ever increasing demand in the agricultural districts of the south of Europe—Austria, Hungary, Southern Russia, &c.," and made a fine exhibit. These machines constitute three classes and two subclasses. The former consist of mowers, reapers, and the combined machines suitable for both purposes; the latter, of reapers and combined machines, which, in the one case, merely cut the cereals, and in the other, not only cut, but also bind the gavel into sheaves. This union of the processes of reaping and binding was *the* great problem, the solution of which was first successfully accomplished by Mr. Wood. At this exhibition he presented a machine which did this most successfully, binding the grain as it was cut. Its operations were simply wonderful, although not even approximating to the perfection to which it has since been brought in the hands of its intelligent inventors. To ascertain the relative merits of the mowing and reaping machines, a grand field trial—open to all the world—was held at the farm of M. Schwartz, at Léopoldsdorf. Nineteen reaping and sixteen mowing machines, all American, took part, the foreign manufacturers not deeming it expedient to participate. In this trial the marked superiority of the Walter A. Wood machines was again demonstrated to the world, and according to the unanimous decision of the jury and the numerous spectators, they were adjudged perfect, and awarded the highest prize, namely, the grand

diploma of honor. It may be well to state here, that this diploma "was designed to bear the character of a peculiar distinction for eminent merits in the domain of science, and its application to the education of the people and the advancement of the intellectual, social, and material welfare of man." It was awarded exclusively by the Council of Presidents, upon the proposition of the International Jury, and was the highest honor of the exhibition, outranking all medals or other awards. In the report on "Agriculture in the United States of North America," made to his Government, M. Eugene Tisserand, formerly Napoleon's Secretary of Agriculture, French member of the International Jury, gave his unqualified endorsement to the Walter A. Wood machines. In describing the operation of the "Wood Mower," at Léopoldsdorf, he says: "It is impossible to move more regularly or easily, to cut the grass more smoothly, or to clean the ground better." He adds, "Mr. Wood has been a *benefactor to humanity*, and deserves the diploma of honor." In a similar report to the Austrian Government, made by Anton Adam Schmied, it is stated of the Wood machine as follows: "The balance is perfect, without any inclination to one side, and without oscillation. It is matchless as regards strength and in perfection of cutting, in depositing the sheaves, in facility of draught, and in general simplicity." In the same document Wood's "New Iron Harvester" is described as "one of the most solid and useful machines ever made." Col. Michael, one of the British Commissioners, declared them "all but perfect." Prof. Landolt, of Zurich, in his report says: "The construction employed by the American manufacturer, Walter A. Wood, seems to be worthy of special attention for our purposes. The first cost of these machines is not so great as not to pay for the more extensive farms, and of the smaller farmers several can unite for the purchase and use of such a machine, on account of their high capacity for doing work, and in spite of the fact that all would wish to mow at the same time and take advantage of the favorable weather." At the recent Centennial Exhibition, the Wood machines again took the lead, securing the highest award conferred by the International Grand Jury. Mr. Wood employs directly no less than twelve hundred men—here and in Europe. The capacity of the works at Hoosick Falls equals twenty-five thousand machines annually, and the amount of yearly business equals three millions of dollars. The Wood machines are known over nearly the whole civilized world, and now in actual use north, beyond latitude 70°, and south as far as Graham Land, while east and west, as is said of England's possessions, "the sun never sets upon them." Their great popularity and unparalleled sale (up to the close of 1876 nearly two hundred and fifty-eight thousand

had been made and sold) stamp them conspicuously as the leading harvesting machine of the age. Whenever tested or exhibited, they have secured the highest awards, and, as previously shown, are in possession of the five highest honors of the world. A certain class of Americans, possessing inventive genius with pluck and enterprise, have made this country what it is, by contributing so largely to the advancement of the arts and sciences, and the perfection of machinery whereby the comforts of life have been multiplied and the fruits of labor increased. Indeed, our country is indebted to this class more than to any other for being to-day a nation of exporters and importers. Among this class of American-born citizens, who have been such recognized benefactors to their country and people, Mr. Wood stands conspicuously prominent. Mr. Wood's reputation is based upon actual inventive genius, as well as great enterprise as a manufacturer. His case differs entirely from that of seemingly parallel ones in Europe, where it frequently happens that a prominent manufacturer is reaping the rewards and honors for machines and improvements handed down to him by his father, which, however, were not the invention of the father, but of workmen in his employment. Mr. Wood, as we have seen, began a distinct manufacture, and from the very smallest beginning, and almost entirely by reason of his superior inventive ability, developed a business which subsequent enterprise increased till it now exceeds that done by any other establishment, in the same branch of industry, in the world. The chief office of the Company, together with the manufactory, still occupies the site of the original establishment, and Mr. Wood, now known and honored throughout the world, as the name of no other American is known in this branch of industry, presides where he first indulged in experiments which have since gained for him the proud title of benefactor to his race. Despite the demands of his extensive business, Mr. Wood finds ample time to perform his duties as a useful citizen and to cultivate the amenities of social life. He has been twice married; first, in 1842, to Miss Bessie, daughter of Seth Parsons, who died in 1866; and second, in 1867, to Miss Lizzie Nicholls, daughter of the Rev. Geo. H. Nicholls, an Episcopal clergyman of Hoosick Falls. Mr. Wood is the possessor of a large fortune, amassed entirely by his own efforts. In consequence of his important services to agriculture, he was decorated with the Imperial Cross of the Legion of Honor, by the late Emperor Napoleon, at the Paris Exposition of 1867; and as a benefactor to humanity and the first to introduce mowing machines in Europe, he was similarly honored at Vienna, in 1873, by the Emperor of Austria, who conferred on him the Cross of the Imperial Order of Franz Joseph. Thus in his life, Mr. Wood has

realized the words of the inspired writer, who declares "He that is diligent in his calling shall stand before kings."

---

**H**EATH, S. PULVER, of Amsterdam, New York, County Judge of Montgomery County, was born in Minaville, same county, April 20th, 1820. His father, Daniel N. Heath, a cooper by trade, was a native of New Hampshire, of English extraction. His mother Hannah (Pulver) Heath was the daughter of Solomon Pulver, whose ancestors of German birth, emigrating to New York State, settled there; and in which place their descendents followed the occupation of farming. He obtained the preliminary branches of his education in the select schools, and subsequently at the Academy of Amsterdam. Entering the sophomore class of Union College in 1838, he was graduated in 1840, with the degree of A.B., and received that of A.M. in due order. While pursuing his collegiate course he was also engaged in legal studies under the direction of Nicholas Hill, who for many years ranked foremost among the legal practitioners of New York State. Concluding his professional researches in the office of Samuel Belding of Amsterdam, he was licensed to practice in 1842. He immediately associated himself with D. H. Hamilton, and entered upon the practice of his profession. Withdrawing from this connection at the close of a year, he continued without business association till 1848, when he formed a copartnership with Clark B. Cochran, afterwards member of Congress. He remained a member of this firm till 1851, and in that year removed from Amsterdam. He has since been engaged in his practice with several other associates. He was elected member of the Assembly in 1850, and served in the Legislature in 1851, having been elected to that body by the Whig constituency of his district. He was appointed by President Grant to a position in the Internal Revenue service for the eighteenth district; and fulfilled the duties of that office till his election to the Bench of Montgomery County in 1871. By subsequent re-election, he is the present incumbent of the office of Judge of that county, his term extending to 1878. He is Director and Attorney of the First National Bank of Amsterdam; and is also one of the Board of Management of the Gas Company in that place. A man of more than ordinary literary and legal attainments, Judge Heath has devoted a large portion of his time and energies to the public service of his State and section, and has won from his fellow citizens the cordial ratification of his official labors. He was married in 1847 to Miss Groat, daughter of John L. Groat, an agriculturist of Amsterdam.

**B**EACH, EUGENE, M.D., of Gloversville, was born in Greene County, New York, November 6, 1838. His father, Elias Beach, also a native of that county, was engaged in mercantile pursuits. His mother was Laura (Collons) Beach. Educated primarily at the schools of his home district and having passed honorably through the curriculum of the State Normal School at Albany, he finished his general studies at Franklin Academy, Delaware County, New York. He then, in 1861, commenced a course of medical reading with Dr. W. Govan, of Stony Point, and attended a course of lectures at Bellevue Medical College in 1862-'63. This was followed by attendance on a second course of lectures at the Long Island College, Brooklyn, and a partial course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. Meanwhile, having been appointed instructor in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, he was developing his mental activity and accumulating knowledge other than that intrinsically professional. Afterwards supplementing his scientific attainments by a third course at Long Island College, one of our great centres of clinical instruction, he was graduated from that institution in 1866. Locating at Gloversville, he has for the last decade devoted himself to his profession. The superior advantages enjoyed by Dr. Beach in the course of his professional preparation, give him a status not always attained by those less favored in this respect. Scientific theories, unaccompanied by interpretative experience, are oftentimes the shadow without the substance, but the knowledge of causes, of modes of treatment, and of results to be feared or hoped for, this, aided by extensive clinical experience, gives a power of coping successfully with disease—which is the great end of all medical education. Dr. Beach is a member of the County Medical Society, and enjoys also the honor (sole of its kind in the county) of membership with the New York State Medical Society. He was married in 1867 to Miss Sarah Jessup Warren, of Stamford, Conn.

**J**OHNSON, WILLIAM L., M.D., of Johnstown, was born in that town (the seat of Fulton County), November 17, 1843. His father, William H. Johnson, was a member of the medical profession, as was also his grandfather, Oran Johnson. The latter, a native of Connecticut, removed to that section of New York in the time of its early history, and was, in fact, one of the pioneer settlers of Johnstown. Coming from a region among whose local institutions the common school system has always been a noticeable feature, Dr. Johnson was careful in the literary training of his son, who, having passed through the various

grades of schools in the vicinity, entered Trinity College, Hartford. Here he gave diligent attention to the studies of a three years' course, and, subsequently resolving to adopt the profession of his fathers, he matriculated at the Medical College of Albany, in which he graduated in 1865. He immediately entered upon the practice of medicine in association with his father. Dr. Johnson, the elder, growing in years and wearied with the burden and heat of the day, now availed himself of his son's proficiency in medical science as a relief in the performance of his professional duties, while the son, fortified by the experience and mature wisdom of the father, gained in scientific culture and obtained a degree of confidence from the community that is rarely accorded to a young practitioner. His revered father and valued professional coadjutor dying in 1867, he has since conducted his practice without an associate. Dr. Johnson is a man of varied talents and extensive knowledge, which he has brought to bear upon his medical experience with the happiest results. Son and grandson of men eminent in the fraternity, it may truly be said he is a "physician born." His standing among his professional brethren, attained not only by the traditional experience of his sires, but by his own learning and skill, is that of a leading member of the local profession. He is a member of the Medical Society of Fulton County, and has been Secretary of that organization. He was married in 1868 to Mary A. Clarke, of Johnstown, N. Y.

**S**TEWART, JOHN, lawyer of Johnstown and ex-Judge of Fulton County, New York, was born in Mayfield, N. Y., October 30th, 1820. His parents were James and Margaret (McFarlan) Stewart, natives of Scotland, who came to this country in 1795 and settled the town where Mr. Stewart was born. His father, like all Scotchmen, set a high value upon educational advantages, and was careful that his son should be well trained in such studies as were taught in the schools of the district, finally sending him to a neighboring academy for the acquisition of the more advanced branches of his education. This completed, in 1843 Mr. Stewart began to study law in the office of Clarke S. Grinnell of Northampton; and after a due course of legal preparation, which was carried on in the intervals of his occupation as teacher, he was admitted to the bar in 1850. About this time he was chosen by the Democracy to represent Fulton and Hamilton Counties in the Assembly, serving one year. In 1855 he was elected Judge of the county; and by his careful regard to the public interests in the administration of the duties of that office, he gained such confidence and esteem as made him a successful





Yours &  
A. Loomis.







candidate a second, and even a third term, for the same high position. In 1856, converted by the "logic of events," he became an ardent Republican, and has since continued to act with that party. Judge Stewart, endowed with the energy, industry, love of order, and system, of the race from which he sprang, possesses also the mental keenness, nice discrimination and logical turn of mind that constitute the able lawyer; while his administrative talent, sterling common sense, hereditary uprightness, and excellent legal reputation, made him the honored incumbent of the judicial office of the county for sixteen consecutive years. He was married in 1848 to Catherine Wells, daughter of Eleazar Wells, of Johnstown, New York.

**L**OOMIS, HON. ARPHAXED, a distinguished citizen and lawyer of Little Falls, N. Y., was born at Winchester, Litchfield County, Conn., April 9th, 1798, and is of the stock of Joseph Loomis, of whom Prof. Elias Loomis, of Yale College, in his book, "Genealogy of the Loomis Family," says: "Joseph Loomis was probably born about 1590. He was a woolen draper in Braintree, Essex County, England. Sailed from London April 11th, 1638, in the ship Susan and Ellen, and arrived at Boston July 11, 1638. It is mentioned in the town records of Windsor, Vol. I, that on the 2d February, 1640, he had granted him from the Plantation 21 acres adjoining Farmington River, on the west side of Connecticut; also several large tracts of land on the east side of the Connecticut, partly from the town and partly by purchase. He therefore, probably came to Windsor in the summer or autumn of 1639, and he is generally supposed to have come in company with the Rev. Ephraim Huet, who arrived in August, 1639. He brought with him five sons and three daughters. His house was situated near the mouth of Farmington River, on the *Island* so called, because at every great freshet it became temporarily an island by the overflowing of the Connecticut river. His wife died August 23d, 1652, and he died November 25th, 1658." Arphaxed Loomis, the subject of our notice, is of the seventh generation from Joseph, and is the fifth child and first son of Thaddeus Loomis, and Lois Griswold, daughter of Phineas Griswold (both born in Connecticut), and who migrated and settled on a farm in Salisbury, Herkimer County, in March, 1803. Thaddeus Loomis spent the remainder of his life here, surviving his wife about five years, and died in 1832 at the age of sixty-four years. He was a farmer of moderate means, and held the office of Justice of the Peace for many years, and was for a time Associate Justice in the County Courts of General Sessions and Common Pleas, in Montgom-

ery County, of which Salisbury was a part until 1817, when it was set off to Herkimer. Arphaxed had the benefit of common schools until he was fifteen, for the last three or four years attending only in the winter, and assisting on the farm in summer. He early acquired a fair knowledge of the rudimentary branches, and obtained a good common school education. The circumstances of his family did not allow of his being sent to an academy, but he was promised that if by teaching he could pay his own way he could have his time. His father engaged him, when fifteen years old, to teach a summer common school in the adjoining town of Norway, and this school became a success. He entered Fairfield Academy as a student in 1815, and thereafter, by pursuing the study of Latin and Greek at the academy, and teaching for each alternate six months, in three years he finished his classical education and commenced the study of law in the office of the Hon. William J. Dodge, of Johnstown. After a few months he was induced by an old school friend to go to Watertown, where he could teach school and pursue his legal studies at the same time. He performed the journey—over 100 miles—on foot, in extremely severe weather in December, 1819. The deafness, which commenced to affect him soon after that, has been attributed to the result of exposure in that journey. There he entered the law office of Ford & Bucklin, at that time a leading office in Jefferson County. He finished his law course of four years, in addition to the three years of classics before mentioned, in the law office of Justin Butterfield, of Sackets Harbor. He was examined at Albany, in January, 1822, at the last term of the old Supreme Court, and his license is under the signature of the old Chief Justice Ambrose Spencer. He immediately formed a partnership and entered upon a good practice with Mr. Butterfield. In the spring and summer of 1824 he made an extended tour through the southwestern States, visiting Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Nashville, and then down into Alabama. He had good introductory letters, and was kindly received, but could not or did not reconcile himself to the condition of society and the system of court and law practice in other States, and consequently returned to New York. With funds and health seriously impaired, he settled near his old home at Little Falls, in 1825. Here he succeeded to the law practice of O. G. Otis, Esq. His health improved and his business became prosperous. Here he built his residence and has reared his family, and here he still retains his place in his law office, although he has retired from the active duties of the profession except as counsel for his sons in their practice. In 1831 he married Ann P. Todd, daughter of Dr. Stephen Todd, of Salisbury. In 1828 Mr. Loomis was appointed by Governor Clinton

Surrogate of Herkimer County, which office he held until 1837, when he resigned. In 1834 he was appointed by Governor Marcy a Commissioner, associated with Elisha Litchfield, late Speaker of the Assembly, and Ely Moore, of New York city, to investigate and report in regard to the State prisons, their government and discipline, and especially in reference to the employment of the convicts in mechanical industry. The report of this Commission was prepared by Mr. Loomis and submitted to the Legislature the following winter, and became the basis of the State prison system until the recent reformation. In 1835 Mr. Loomis was commissioned as First Judge of Herkimer County, and presided at the trial of criminal and civil issues in that county. He resigned the office in 1840. At the election in 1836, he was elected to represent the Twentieth Congressional District in the House of Representatives, and took his seat at the extra session of Congress called by President Van Buren, in September, 1837. At this session he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Patents. At the regular session of 1837-'38, Mr. Loomis was on the Committee on Private Land Claims, and examined and reported upon a large number of claims. At the third session he was placed on the Committee on Public Lands, and in this place he made such efforts as his position as a new member and young man enabled him to do, to change the policy of the government so as to limit the sale of public lands to actual settlers. He also introduced resolutions for detailed information tending to show the expense of maintaining the franking system, with a view to its abolition, and to the reduction of the rates of postage. The Twentieth Congressional District during the decade from 1830 to 1840, was composed of the two counties of Herkimer and Lewis. The completion of his term made eight years out of the ten in which the representative in Congress had been taken from Herkimer; Lewis claimed and was entitled to his successor. Mr. Loomis was elected to represent Herkimer County in the Assembly of 1841, associated with Michael Hoffman as his colleague. They were both re-elected for the Assembly of 1842. Their names were brought forward with special reference to their known opinions on State finances, which at that time were in a very unsatisfactory condition. The State expenditures had for some time exceeded its income, and borrowing had been resorted to year after year until the State credit had so depreciated as to fall considerably below par. Messrs. Hoffman and Loomis belonged to the Democratic party, and were in a minority in 1841, but in 1842 the tables were turned. Mr. Loomis was on the Judiciary Committee in both years, and in 1842 was Chairman. Mr. Hoffman held a similar position in both years in the Committee of Ways and Means. The financial battle was begun in 1841,

on a bill to raise money for the improvement of the canals, and to put them in repair for the opening of navigation in the spring. The bill authorized a loan on the best terms that could be obtained. Mr. Hoffman moved an amendment limiting the rate of interest to 6 per cent. An earnest and exciting debate followed. The absolute necessity of the loan and the impossibility of procuring it at 6 per cent. were strenuously urged. The motion, however, was carried, several members of the majority party voting for it. Early in the session, Mr. Loomis introduced a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, by which the Legislature should be prohibited from borrowing money or creating a State debt, except for certain specified purposes and to a limited amount, unless sanctioned by a vote of the people directly upon the question, stating the sum to be borrowed and the purpose for which it should be expended. This resolution was extensively published, and kept before the people as a standing article in a large proportion of the Democratic newspapers, and became known as the "peoples' resolution." It failed in 1841, and was presented and urged again by its mover in 1842, and after debate, was sustained by a majority, but failed for want of the two-thirds requisite for an amendment to the Constitution. Mr. Loomis and his friends, however, persevered in supporting it and pressing it upon successive Legislatures, until it was finally triumphant by being incorporated in the Constitution by the Constitutional Convention. In Benton's History of Herkimer County, he says: "The 'peoples' resolution' was adopted by a Convention held here in 1837. Its paternity was afterwards attributed to a distinguished politician of the county through a mistake as to its origin. The rough draft of the resolution was shown to me in my office by my then law partner, in his own hand-writing, and I am confident that he alone was the author of it." The two individuals above referred to are Mr. Loomis, who presented the resolution in the Assembly in 1864, and the Hon. Charles S. Benton, who afterwards was sent to Congress from this district and was then an active and ardent young Democrat, editor of the *Mohawk Courier*, and an intimate friend politically and personally of Mr. Loomis. It is believed that the first movement for restricting the power of the Legislature in the creation of debt, was a resolution introduced by Mr. Loomis in a County Convention at Herkimer, March 23d, 1835, adopted and published in the *Mohawk Courier*, April 2d. The Democratic party in Herkimer was conspicuous in its hostility to public debt. Resolutions were every year adopted in that direction. It may be that it first took the form of requiring the vote of the people in 1837, under the circumstances stated by Judge Benton. In the session of 1842, Mr. Hoffman's bold but necessary

bill, suspending the further prosecution of the work for improving the canals, and providing for the re-establishment of the public credit, was reported by him from the Committee of Ways and Means. It became known as the *stop and pay-up policy*, and was urged with all the power of the masterly eloquence of its author—sustained with persevering energy by Mr. Loomis and other leading Democratic members, backed by the ablest financiers in New York, and was finally passed by both Houses. This measure at once raised the State credit, and enabled it to raise money at a low rate of interest, and carried the State stocks above par. Mr. Loomis at this session prepared several bills for reform in legal procedure, and with the approbation of the Judiciary Committee, of which he was Chairman, presented them to the House, accompanied by an elaborate report. They were not reached in the order of business, and consequently failed. He continued, however, to discuss the subject, by articles in the newspapers, in the succeeding years up to the time of the meeting of the Constitutional Convention in 1846. Other writers sustained the same views. The simplifying and making less technical the forms of pleadings, the union of common law and equitable jurisdiction in the same tribunal and under similar forms, the discontinuance of the system of making costs in actions dependent upon the number of folios, which encouraged prolixity and useless repetitions, were the principal reforms proposed. Law reform and the financial problem were prominent among the influences by which the call for a Constitutional Convention was sustained by a popular vote. Mr. Loomis, again associated with Mr. Hoffman, was elected to represent Herkimer County in the Convention. It assembled in June, 1846, and continued in session until September. He was placed on the Committee of the Judiciary, which from its paramount importance was composed of thirteen members, all, with a single exception, lawyers of high standing. The Committee held its sessions in the Senate chamber, kept a journal, and, during forty days, had long and earnest debates. Many plans were proposed, and acted upon, and the final result was the Judiciary article, with a few slight amendments, adopted in the Convention. The Court of Chancery was abolished and its jurisdiction conferred on the Supreme Court; all judicial officers were made elective; the tenure of the Judges was limited to eight years, but they might be re-elected; the court of last resort on appeals was composed, in part, of Judges accustomed to the trial of issues at circuits. This feature was favored by all who spoke on the subject in the debate, and had been the usage in this country and in England, but was changed in the amendment by the Convention of 1867. It also provided for a Commission, to be appointed by the Legis-

lature, to revise, abridge, and simplify pleadings and proceedings in civil actions. Mr. Loomis was, in 1847, appointed a member of this Commission, associated with Nicholas Hill and David Graham. Mr. Hill did not concur with his associates as to the extent and plan of reform, and resigned, and David Dudley Field, who had been an earnest and efficient advocate of law reform, was appointed in his place. After most arduous and incessant labor by all the Commission, they reported the "code of procedure," which became a law and went into effect on the 1st of July, 1848. The change was radical and sweeping. It was severely criticised and met with much disapprobation from some of the Judges and old and conservative member of the bar. It, however, grew in favor, as it was better known, and has been in force, with various amendments in details, until superseded by the new revision on the same principles, adopted in 1877. It has been substantially adopted in about half of the States of the Union, and its leading features have been engrafted into the system of procedure in England. In the Legislature of 1853, Mr. Loomis was once more a member from Herkimer, and was placed at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means. The law known as the "nine million loan law," passed at a former session, and under which contracts had been let involving its entire expenditure, had been decided by the Court of Appeals to be unconstitutional, and the State finances were consequently in a dilemma. It was this circumstance which induced Mr. Loomis' election and acceptance of the office, notwithstanding his deafness, which had increased to a degree that was very embarrassing. The majorities in the Assembly and Senate, and consequently their important committees, were opposed in political and financial opinions. Under the conflicting views of the Joint Committee, and the urgent necessity of the case, Mr. Loomis prepared an amendment to the Constitution to meet the exigency and yet conform in principle to the article violated by the law. This measure was agreed to and passed by this and the succeeding Legislature and was submitted to the people and adopted, and became a part of the Constitution. The impeachment of John C. Mather, for misconduct as Canal Commissioner, was another measure of the session introduced by Mr. Loomis and adopted by the House. He was made Chairman of the Committee to present the impeachment to the Senate and to represent the Assembly in its prosecution before that body and the judges of the Supreme Court constituting the court for trial of impeachments. On the trial he was ably supported by Mr. Hastings and Mr. Champlain, also members of the Committee, and by Hon. John K. Porter, employed as counsel, against some of the ablest lawyers in the State for the defence. The charges were sus-

tained by the vote of a majority of the Court, but not by two-thirds requisite for conviction. At the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1867, Mr. Loomis, associated with Judge Earl—now of the Court of Appeals—was placed in nomination by the Democratic party for a seat in that body. The political complexion of the country had changed, and it had a large Republican majority. The delegates supported by that body were of course elected. Mr. Loomis was thoroughly imbued with the Jeffersonian Democratic theory of government, and few questions of public importance arose in his legislative experience upon which his own action was not promptly decided upon. His opinions were boldly stated and maintained in debate in plain and intelligent language, and, though not gifted with eloquence and incapable of passionate declamation, his influence was felt and recognized in all measures affecting the public weal, both in the Legislature and in the Constitutional Convention, as well as by his associates in the Code Commission. A striking instance of his independent assertion of principle occurred in a Democratic State Convention of which he was a member, held at Syracuse, in the second year of the Rebellion. He was on the Committee to prepare and report resolutions, with instructions to have them printed and ready to report to the Convention the next day. Among those adopted by the committee was one, afterwards known as the 9th Resolution, denouncing the arrests of citizens on the arbitrary mandate of the Secretary of State or of War. Several such cases had occurred in this State. Respectable men had been suddenly taken by military force from their homes and business and sent to prison at Fort Lafayette, and other places, without legal process and with no charges or complaints of misconduct made known to them, or to the public. This resolution had been adopted among others by the committee, and the series was put in print and ready to be presented to the Convention. When the resolutions became known, the ninth excited the alarm of some influential politicians with whom expediency rather than principle controlled political action. They feared it would be construed as hostile to the vigorous prosecution of war measures. The committee was hastily called together and this resolution, by a close vote, was expunged from the series, against the strong protest of Mr. Loomis and others. The Convention assembled at the appointed hour, and the resolutions, with the ninth omitted, were presented, read and adopted seriatim to the ninth. Mr. Loomis had given notice in committee that, under the circumstances, he should feel it his duty in Convention to move the restoration of the one stricken out. He rose, nervous with embarrassment, and made his motion. He proceeded briefly to narrate: that the ninth had

been adopted and presented, by order of the committee, in the series and had gone abroad, that it was undeniably sound in principle, recognizing and affirming the sacred right of the citizen to be exempt from arrest, except by due process of law; that all branches of the State government, including the courts, were in the full exercise of their civil functions, unmolested by the war; that the rights of the citizens had been violated notoriously. He denounced as cowardly and unworthy of a Democratic Convention to reject a resolution, so just and sound, and so necessary to preserve the liberty of the citizens, after it had been adopted in committee and gone forth to the public in print. Such a backing down would justly call out the indignant contempt of the people. He called upon all Democrats who were worthy of the name to sustain his motion. It was opposed by an impassioned appeal to war patriotism, and on the other hand was supported by some influential members, and was adopted by a nearly unanimous shout of "aye." The effect was salutary, and, although it was denounced with bitterness by political opponents and advocates of extreme war powers, arbitrary arrests were scarce after that. The deafness of Mr. Loomis gradually increased as he grew older and interfered with his ability to try causes at circuit and to argue cases at bar, as it is indispensable to hear the remarks, inquiries and suggestions of the court during an argument as it is to catch the words of witnesses spoken in low tones on trials. It unfitted him for public duties and precluded him from the enjoyment of general conversation in public, but did not prevent face to face conversations with those who were willing to undergo the inconvenience of raising their voice to a higher tone than usual. Several younger men who served their clerkship in his law office have made their mark in the profession and in official station. He had never very vigorous health, and became an invalid for some time after his term in Congress, and after the first two winters of his service in the Legislature. This was attributed to the breathing of the bad atmosphere in the crowded halls of legislation. However, by abstaining from assemblies, by out of door exercise, especially on horseback, which he still practices, his health was restored and has been preserved to give him an active old age.

---

**W**INSLOW, JOHN F., of Poughkeepsie, was born in Bennington, Vermont, November 10th, 1810. He is the descendent of an original New England stock, Edward Winslow, the first of the family in this country and Governor of Plymouth Colony, and his brother Gilbert, being among the original passengers by the historic Mayflower. The genealogy of the







*J. J. Winslow*

Atlantic Publishing & Engraving Co New York





Winslows has been traced back to an ancient date in the old country, one Kenelm, from whom the American race is known to have sprung, having been a freeholder of Kempsey, Worcestershire, owning the estates Clerkenleap and Newport's Place. He died in the cathedral city of Worcester, where his will is still recorded, in 1607. Of his nine grandchildren, five, including Edward and John, emigrated to New England. One of them, likewise named Kenelm, lived and died in Salem. His son Job moved to Swansea, in Bristol County, west of the Taunton river, where he was a prominent citizen and made a Lieutenant of the little force organized to defend the town against King Philip's warriors. In 1675 his dwelling was burned by the Indians, and soon after he crossed to the east side of the river and joined a small colony known as the Freeman's Purchase, chartered a few years before by the Plymouth Council, and in 1683 incorporated under the name of Freetown. The little settlement was the germ of the present city of Fall River, the most remarkable industrial community in America. Lieutenant Job Winslow died in Freetown in 1720, and is spoken of in the local records as "a leading man in all town matters." The family name is still represented in the vicinity and in the adjacent districts of Rhode Island. Captain Richard Winslow, of the sixth generation in this country, was born in 1771, in Lyme, Connecticut. He married in 1804, at Hartford, Mary Corning Seymour, and soon after moved to Albany, where he resided all of his life, with the exception of six or seven years passed in Bennington, Vermont, previously to 1815. Captain Winslow was an officer of the Commissary Department of the United States Army, 1813-15, and participated in the battle of Plattsburg. He was largely interested in the milling and iron enterprises of Albany, his iron manufacture, in company with the late William James, having been one of the most important local enterprises of the period in Albany and Rensselaer Counties. A large family was the result of this union, of whom James (deceased 1874) was for many years a member of the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Edward (deceased 1850) was one of the original promoters of the American Express Company; Richard (deceased 1861) was head of Winslow, Lanier & Co., and State Senator; Augustus, resident in Cincinnati, has been for many years an iron producer and Vice President of the First National Bank; and Leonard Corning, resident in Poughkeepsie, was an eminent New York merchant. John Flack, the subject of this biography and fourth child, was educated at the select schools of Albany, pursuing his studies till 1827, when, declining a professional in favor of a business career, he entered a commercial house as a clerk. After a few years he secured a place in a commission house of

New York city, where he remained till his majority, when he was sent by his principals to New Orleans to establish a branch office. After a twelvemonth in the south, the climate being uncongenial, he returned to New York, and, in 1831, was charged with the control of the works and business of the New Jersey Iron Company, as managing agent, resident at Boonton. This connection lasted two years, during which time the young Superintendent thoroughly mastered all the details of the important industry. In 1833 he turned the exhaustive knowledge thus acquired to personal account by engaging in the production of pig iron in Bergen and Sussex Counties, New Jersey. He continued in this enterprise till 1837, when he formed a connection, which lasted under varied firm names for thirty years, with one of the conspicuous promoters of local enterprise, the late Erastus Corning, of Albany. The partnership of Corning & Winslow, controlling both the Albany and the Rensselaer Iron Works, was one of the largest producers of railroad and other iron ever established in America, and probably held a higher position in the industry and exerted a more pronounced effect upon the domestic market than any other. Mr. Winslow, in order to give his exclusive attention to the business, took up his residence at Troy, the seat of the enterprise, where he lived till 1867. In 1863 the late John A. Griswold became a partner of Corning & Winslow in the Rensselaer Iron Works. This company, under the supervision of Mr. Winslow, who, in 1852 and 1864, went to Europe purchasing very largely of railroad iron and securing control of the most improved English and Continental processes, did an enormous business. Among other valuable results of Mr. Winslow's sagacious enterprise was the purchase of the right to manufacture and sell Bessemer steel in the United States, a feature of the works since developed into a large and remunerative industry. The signal achievement of Mr. Winslow's life, which will identify an industrial career, exceptionally rich in great business results, with the history of the nation, occurred in 1861. During the spring and summer session Congress had appropriated \$1,500,000 for the completion of one or more armored, or iron or steel clad, vessels of war, or floating steam batteries. John Ericsson, of New York city, of established reputation as an engineer, through his successful adaptation of the propeller to the propulsion of vessels, had prepared designs for iron clad offensive and defensive war ships, but required the aid of large capital to carry out his theories. At this juncture, naturally attracted by the fame of the Rensselaer Works, he established personal relations with their principal and manager. The exposition of Ericsson's plan for arming ships could not have been presented to a bolder, more appreciative, or more exacting discrimination. Mr. Winslow at once

grasped the importance of the engineer's theme and determined to secure its practical development. With this view, in company with John A. Griswold, of Troy, and C. S. Bushnell, of New Haven, Connecticut, he visited Washington and submitted the plan of Ericsson to the President, Navy Department, and the Naval Committees of both houses. The admirable argumentation of the inventor, and the robust and convincing earnestness of the business men at his back, were effective. Shortly afterward the Naval Board, composed of Commodores Joseph Smith, H. Paulding, and Captain C. H. Davis, recommended that an experiment be made with one battery, of the description presented by Captain Ericsson, with a guarantee and forfeiture in case of failure in any of the properties and points of the vessel, as proposed. The contract, as made, stipulated for the completion of the battery within one hundred days from the signing of the contract, which took place on October 5, 1861, and the extraordinary provision was introduced that the test of the battery, upon which its acceptance by the United States Government depended, should be its withstanding the fire of the enemy's batteries at the shortest ranges, the United States agreeing to fit out the vessel with men, guns, etc. The building of the battery was begun in October, 1861, at the establishment of T. F. Rowland, Greenpoint, L. I., the contractors advancing upwards of a quarter of a million dollars for the purpose—and was prosecuted under the direct supervision of Captain Ericsson. The machinery, the plating of the vessel, and portions of the other iron-work were manufactured at the Rensselaer Iron Works and Corning Iron Works in Troy. On the 30th of January, 1862, the battery, which had been named the "Monitor" was launched. The entire cost of the vessel, complete and ready for active service, was only \$275,000—less than the Government has paid for the engines alone of many a third-class gunboat. When it is considered that the "Monitor" weighed a thousand tons, nearly all of which was fine wrought iron—over \$100,000 of iron in the rough was used—it will be seen that this was a very low figure, especially when it is remembered that skilled labor commanded high prices at this period, and that many special tools had to be purposely constructed. The "Monitor" was delivered to the Government March 5th, 1862, and at 10 o'clock on the evening of Friday, March 8th, made her appearance at Fortress Monroe. The following day occurred the memorable engagement with the rebel ram "Merrimac," which had already sunk the "Cumberland" and "Congress," and disabled several other vessels of the Federal fleet in Hampton Roads when it encountered the "Monitor." In this engagement the "Merrimac" was disabled and compelled to retire. It has been said that the fate of the war was decided by this early and brilliant

success of the "Monitor," for had the career of the "Merrimac" not been thus timely arrested, Fortress Monroe might have been lost to the Union, and millions of dollars worth of shipping and public property destroyed and thousands of lives sacrificed. Charles B. Boynton, D.D., in his "History of the Navy during the Rebellion," published with the sanction of the Navy Department, thus speaks of the inventor and builders of the "Monitor:—"

"The genius that conceived the 'Monitor,' and the patriotic manufacturers who perilled reputation and money in her construction, were as truly among the heroes and saviours of the country as the President and his cabinet, or our legislators, or the generals at the head of our armies, or our naval officers on their victorious ships. These men were the Hon. John A. Griswold of Troy, N. Y., C. S. Bushnell of New Haven, and John F. Winslow. The names of such men should be handed down in history equally with those who fought our battles, or those who distinguished themselves as statesmen and legislators."

Mr. Winslow retired from active business affairs in 1867, in which year he removed to Poughkeepsie, where he has since resided. During his residence in Troy he was conspicuous for his interest in local enterprise and social improvement. He was, from 1863 till the date of departure, President of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Director of the Merchants and Mechanics Bank, and connected with the management of other monetary and benevolent institutions. In his new home his ability and public spirit have similarly demonstrated themselves. He has been a Director of the Fall-Kill Bank since 1867, Director and President of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad, and is President of the Company now constructing the bridge over the Hudson River. Since 1870 he has been a Trustee of the Presbyterian Church near his residence. Mr. Winslow has been twice married—the first time in September, 1832, to Miss Nancy B. Jackson, daughter of William Jackson, Esq., of Rockaway, N. J., who died in December, 1861, and again in September, 1867, to Miss Harriet Wickes of Poughkeepsie, daughter of Rev. Thomas Wickes of that city.

**A**DAMS, HON. CHARLES HENRY, ex-member of Congress from Albany County, was born at Coxsackie, Greene County, New York. Henry Adams, his paternal ancestor, who came from England in 1634, and settled near Quincy, Mass., was the founder of the famous historical Adams family, of which Samuel Adams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, John Adams, who succeeded Washington in the Presidential chair, and John Quincy Adams, the sixth President of the United States, were conspicuous members in the early days of







Atlantic Publishing & Engraving Co. New York

*C. H. Adams*



the Republic; Mr. Adams's grandfather, the Hon. Peter C. Adams, represented the middle district in the State Senate from 1806 to 1810, and was the compeer of De Witt Clinton, Yates and Livingston, in that representative body. His father, Dr. Henry Adams, a physician of note in his day, served as a surgeon in the American army, in the war of 1812, and was present in his official capacity at the battle of Sacket's Harbor. Through his grandmother, Christina (Van Bergen) Adams, he is descended from Captain Marten Gerittse Van Bergen, who emigrated from Holland to this State in 1630; and also from Major Derick Wessel Ten Broeck, who was the first Recorder of the City of Albany (1686), and subsequently (1696-8), Mayor of that city. His great grandmother, Nellie (Salisbury) Van Bergen, was a great granddaughter of the famous Admiral Salisbury. The mother of Mr. Adams, Agnes (Egberts) Adams, was a descendant of one of the early Dutch settlers of Albany County. Her father, Anthony Egberts, was an officer in the American army during the Revolutionary war, and for a time held the rank of Paymaster. After graduating at the Albany Academy, Mr. Adams took up the study of law, in due time was admitted to the bar, and began practice in the city of New York. In 1850 he abandoned his professional career and removed to Cohoes, then a flourishing village. Here he engaged in manufacturing pursuits, and in course of time acquired a handsome fortune by his ability and enterprise. In 1851 he held his first official position, having been appointed aide on the staff of Governor Hunt, with the rank of Colonel. Shortly after settling in Cohoes he was elected a Trustee of the village, and in 1858, was elected to the State Assembly. The following year he was chosen President of the Board of Water Commissioners of Cohoes, an important local trust. He was a delegate to the National American Convention at Philadelphia, in 1856, and was an ardent advocate of Mr. Fillmore's nomination for the Presidency. He was also a delegate to the American State Convention of 1857, and was made one of the Vice Presidents. In 1868 he was selected by the Republicans as a District Presidential Elector. In 1870, Cohoes having just become a chartered city, Mr. Adams was elected Mayor. No better evidence of his popularity could be afforded, as he was an earnest Republican, while his fellow citizens were mainly Democrats. In 1872 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, and the same year he was chosen to the State Senate by a majority of 656 votes, leading the Republican State ticket in his district by 1,911 votes, an additional proof of his great popularity. Before the close of his term in the Senate he received the Republican nomination for Congress, in what was then the fourteenth district, composed of Albany and Schoharie Counties;

and although defeated by the vote of the latter county, he carried Albany County, and received the largest vote ever cast in the district for a Republican candidate. As a representative American manufacturer and one eminently qualified by his talents and experience for the position, he was appointed United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exhibition in 1873. The peculiar fitness for legislative duties displayed by Mr. Adams, the fact of his being placed, by the possession of a large fortune, above harassing business cares, his warm interest in public affairs, together with his strong personal popularity among citizens of all shades of political belief, again secured for him the Republican nomination, and he was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress to represent the sixteenth Congressional district, comprising the County of Albany. Mr. Adams' public career has been one of active usefulness. In his legislative experience he has been noticeable more for his consummate business management of the affairs entrusted to him than for oratorical display. His acquaintance with law formed an excellent basis for his legislative usefulness, while his clear judgment and large business experience rendered him at all times capable of comprehending, grasping and dealing with the great questions presented for Congressional action. The district which Mr. Adams represented, was one of the most important manufacturing sections of the State. Being himself one of the leading manufacturers of this section, and by a long residence and active interest in its welfare, one of its leading citizens, he was pre-eminently qualified to represent it in the legislative halls of the nation. It has been said of him that "he possesses few of the traits of the professional politician, and a good many of the qualities of the statesman." While alive to the best interests of the nation, he proved himself ever watchful of those of his constituents, and retired from Congress with a well-deserved reputation as an able and honest public servant. He is a gentleman of broad culture, thoroughly familiar with the principles of government, and possessed of a critical knowledge of the varied manufacturing interests of the nation. He is also able in finance, and for a long period has been a Director in the First National Bank at Albany, and President of the National Bank of Cohoes.

---

**B**ROWN JOHN W., late Judge of the Second Judicial District of the State of New York, was of Scotch birth, having been born in the "ancient city of Dundee," on the River Tay, in October, 1796. His parents removed to this country in the summer of 1803. His father was a weaver, and set-

ting with his family in Putnam County, near the shores of Lake Mahopac, subsequently removed to Newburgh. Judge Brown was educated at the academy of that place, then an excellent classical and English school. Studying law with Jonathan Fisk of Newburgh, he was admitted to the bar of the State as an attorney in 1822, and as counsellor in 1825. He soon acquired considerable local reputation, and was called into the public service, being elected a Representative in Congress from the Tenth Congressional District in 1832, and re-elected in 1834. In 1846 he was one of three delegates from the County of Orange in the Constitutional Convention of that year, and took an active part in the deliberations of that body, especially in framing the article upon the Judiciary. Elected one of the Judges of the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial District in November, 1849, he was re-elected in 1857. Serving sixteen years in that office, he was two years of the time upon the bench of the Court of Appeals. He was the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals at the general election in 1865, but failed of an election with the rest of the Democratic nominees, and, on the 31st of December of that year, retired from public and professional service, being then within a few months of seventy years of age. Judge Brown's reports of adjudicated cases in the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals during the sixteen years of his judicial service, constitute a valuable contribution to the legal literature of the time. Distinguished for his general abilities and his influence in the councils of the people, his wise and learned rulings, characterized by strict integrity and impartiality, have made his an honored name in the annals of the profession, as well as in the community of which he formed a part. He was married in 1826 to Miss Eliza Reeves, a daughter of Selah Reeves, for many years identified with the mercantile interests of Newburgh and its vicinity. Mrs. Brown died in 1875. Judge Brown survived his wife but three months, and died on the 3d of September, 1875, wanting but a few weeks of completing his seventy-ninth year.

**B**ROWN, CHARLES F., lawyer, of Newburgh, was born in that city on the 12th of September, 1844. His father, the subject of the preceding notice, Judge John W. Brown, a Scotchman by birth, was one of the oldest and most respected residents of Newburgh, whose sterling character and high legal attainments gave him a front rank in his profession, and a deserved prominence in the State. His mother was a daughter of Selah Reeves, a leading merchant of Newburgh during the early half of the present century, and was of English descent. Mr. Brown received

his early education in the famous Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass., and in 1862 entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in June, 1866. Having determined to adopt the profession of law, he began his legal studies in the office of Abram S. Cassedy, a prominent lawyer in the city of Newburgh, prosecuting them mostly under the direct supervision of his father. In May, 1868, he was admitted to the bar of the State. Early in the following year he formed a partnership with Mr. Cassedy, and as a member of the law firm of Cassedy & Brown, has since practiced his profession. Although still a young man, Mr. Brown has won an enviable place in the legal fraternity. Following in the footsteps of his honored father, he has also won the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens, who have testified their appreciation of his worth by electing him to the office of District Attorney of Orange County, a position which he held for three years, giving abundant evidence, in the discharge of his official duties, of the possession of those qualities which mark the permanently successful lawyer, and indicate for their possessor a future career no less honorable than useful. At the general election of 1877 he was elected County Judge of Orange County, a position that he now holds. In June, 1876, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Hattie E. Shaffer, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

**G**ILLETTE, REV. ABRAM DUNN, D.D., is one of four brothers who entered the ministry, and was born at Cambridge, Washington County, New York, September 8, 1807. He is the son of Dr. Fideleio Buckingham Gillette, a physician of liberal education and acknowledged skill in his profession. His grandfather was the Rev. Elisha Gillette, who died at the age of eighty-six, after sixty years of ministry on Long Island. His great-grandfather was the Rev. William Gillette, M.D., a native of France, and a Huguenot. Combining the two professions of theology and medicine, he was allowed to remain in France on condition of his confining his ministrations to the body. A subsequent attempt to preach to, and exhort his patients, led to the confiscation of his estate and banishment. He followed his exiled sect to America, settled in Connecticut, and after years of usefulness in both noble callings he died at the advanced age of ninety-two, and lies buried in the village of Lyme, in his adopted State. With the exception of his father, the ancestors of the subject of our sketch, have been for two centuries on this continent, Baptist clergymen. The early education of Dr. Gillette was such as could be obtained in the district schools, to which he tramped through the snow and cold of his early winters in









*A. D. Gillette*



northern New York. Time found him in Hartford, N. Y., in the service of a kindly man, in whose family he lived for four years, continuing his studies as opportunity offered. Circumstances released him from service, and he entered the academy at Granville, of which Salem Town, LL.D., was Preceptor. He assisted himself by giving private instructions to pupils, teaching school here and there, and afterwards at the academy itself. He next entered what is now known as Madison University, and finally ended his studies at Union College, Schenectady, in which city he had been preaching with the privileges of a University student. His *alma mater* subsequently bestowed upon him his degree of Doctor of Divinity. In September, 1831, at the age of twenty-four, he was ordained in Schenectady, and became pastor of the Baptist Church of that city, in which he continued four years. In 1835 he accepted the invitation of the Sansom Street Baptist Church of Philadelphia, succeeding in the pastorate the eminent divines, Doctors William Stoughton and John L. Dagg. He remained with that church for a similar period of time, actively occupied in the performance of the duties of a large and flourishing congregation. A new society having been formed by members of that church, they located themselves in North Twelfth street, Philadelphia, and invited Dr. Gillette to preside over them. He remained with this congregation fifteen years—years of devoted labor in every sphere of ministerial life—blessed with the prosperity of his charge, their affection, and the respect of the community at large, in whose secular institutions of learning and charity he had scarcely been less active. In 1852 the attention of the Baptists of the metropolis having been directed to Dr. Gillette, he was called to occupy the pulpit of what is now the Calvary Baptist Church, in West Twenty-third street, New York. Having served these people with equal application and success for twelve years, his pastorate was broken by his acceptance of the care of the First Baptist Church of Washington, District of Columbia, succeeding President George W. Samson, D.D., LL.D. During this period of his busy life, covering the latter part of the great civil war, and the years immediately succeeding it, the national capital was the theatre of enormous activity as well as of many conflicting opinions. Dr. Gillette, who had already given four sons to the cause of the Union, used his influence in its behalf, and by his outspoken patriotism and his active benevolence, did much to strengthen the hands of the Government, while his efforts in behalf of his fellow citizens, not only in works of beneficence distinctively Christian, but in every department of humanitarian labor, shed a new lustre on the cause to which his life and energy have been devoted. He was never

idle a moment in those fearful days. His duty he sought from hospital to hospital, and camp to camp among the wounded, and even on the field when Early attacked Washington. He frequently officiated as Chaplain of the Houses of Congress, and was made Chaplain of the Government Hospital for the Insane. He was one of the founders, and the first President of the Woman's Hospital of Washington, and, saddest duty of all, at the request of President Johnson and Secretary Stanton, spent the last two days and nights with the condemned conspirators in the murder of his friend President Lincoln, and witnessed their execution, officiating as Chaplain. Remaining in Washington five years, and being so actively interested in the exciting occasions of that period, his unremitting attention to duty had so impaired his health that a change of scene and climate was deemed necessary. Under the advice of his physicians he spent a year pleasantly and profitably in Europe, and, returning entirely restored, he accepted temporary charge of the Gethsemane Baptist Church of Brooklyn, from whence (after serving for several months as Secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society), he transferred the scene of his labors to the church at Sing Sing, his present pastorate. Sustaining happy and useful relations with various churches, Dr. Gillette has been obliged to decline many invitations to occupy pulpits and become associated with the interests of different educational institutions, having twice within a period of four years been elected Chaplain of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville. Dr. Gillette has lectured extensively, and devoted much time to authorship and editorial work. In conjunction with his brother, the Rev. Dr. W. B. Gillette, he published a memoir of the Rev. D. H. Gillette, the youngest of the brothers. He is also the author of a memoir of the Rev. Dr. Adoniram Judson, the celebrated Baptist missionary to Burmah, between whom and himself there existed the warmest personal friendship and religious sympathy. In 1851, having collected the material with vast labor, he edited the minutes of the Philadelphia Baptist Association from 1707 to 1807, an octavo volume of five hundred pages, and a work of peculiar historical interest and value. Dr. Gillette is a man capable of intense and continued application. An enthusiast in labor, he counts no cost to himself. This spirit has led him into dangerous places. During the school riots in Philadelphia, in 1844, his address in Independence Square, at the great Protestant meeting, led to threats against his life and a tumultuous escort to his home. In two other disturbances in that city his sense of duty called him, in one of which he was under a fusillade of bullets and pot-metal from the rioters. In the riots of 1863, in New York, he was busy throughout the streets and in the hospitals, and was at one time halt-

ed for his money. By the exhibition of the smallest of penknives and a ten-cent piece he half argued and wholly ridiculed the ruffians from their purpose. After the first battle of Bull Run he just escaped capture by the Black Horse Cavalry, in his efforts to learn tidings of a son who was missing after the fight. Again he was with the Union soldiers when Early attacked Washington. Dr. Gillette's published addresses, notably his correspondence with the Christian press, show a man whose heart and soul are surrendered to Christian work. With practical experience, ideas and aims, he looks upon the condition of humanity in no morbid, complaining way, but with the common-sense unexaggerated comprehension of the physical and spiritual needs of society. Socially, his genial, cordial manners, his fund of humor, and pleasant themes of conversation, have endeared him to hundreds of families outside of the peoples he has served. Orthodox as his fathers, and grounded in the faith and doctrine of his church as they were grounded, yet he is not dogmatic, believing that in the future as in the past the discontented will offer nothing better than the truth as the fathers taught it. Dr. Gillette's pulpit discourses are argumentative, but full of illustration and practical application. His delivery is vigorous and graceful, his elocution excellent, and his voice still strong and musical. His health remains good, and there is reason to anticipate of him many years more of active usefulness in the world.

---

**GILLETTE, WALTER R., A.M. M.D.** of New York, was born in Philadelphia, Jan. 16th, 1840. His father, the Rev. A. D. Gillette, a Baptist clergyman of distinction, is one of the family of whom four brothers were fitted for the ministry. The Gillettes, a family of Huguenot extraction, have been remarkable for the number of its members who have adorned the learned professions, especially those of medicine and theology. His family removing to New York when he was about eleven years of age, he attended the old "Free Academy," now the New York College. He subsequently entered Union College at Schenectady, but completed his studies at Madison University, from which he was graduated in 1861. Having given some attention to reading medicine, during the last two years of his college term, at its close he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, and received his degree in medicine in 1864. Locating in the metropolis, he then spent two years as house physician in Bellevue Hospital, and has since been engaged in the duties of his profession with equal activity and success. Becoming connected in 1867 with the medical department of the

University of New York, as Lecturer on Venereal Diseases, he was appointed in 1872, adjunct Professor of Obstetrics in that institution, associated with the late Prof. Charles A. Budd, M.D. until 1876, when he discontinued his relations with the University. For a period of eight years he has served as visiting physician to the lying-in department of the Charity Hospital, and is also connected in the same capacity with the New York Lying-in Asylum. He is one of the visiting physicians to St. Francis Hospital, and has sustained professional relations with various dispensaries and other benevolent medical institutions. For a number of years he was the physician to the New York Post Office, and in 1874 was appointed one of the medical examiners of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the New York Medico-Legal Society; the County Medical Society; the New York Obstetrical Society, and the New York *Medical Journal* Association, to whose publications he has not unfrequently contributed. Dr. Gillette is well-known in the metropolis, as belonging to a class of skilful and successful practitioners, whose well-balanced minds and independence of thought and action, are of the utmost value not only to the profession, but to the community. Descended from a family whose honorable and useful record is a matter of public note, Dr. Gillette by his personal qualities and attainments, has proved himself not unworthy his patronymic. He was married in 1871, to Miss Anna Curtenius, of Peoria, Illinois.

---

**CROWELL, STEPHEN,** President and original projector of the Phenix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, is of New England stock. Born in the little town of Mansfield, Tolland County, Conn., in 1810, he came to this State and settled in Brooklyn in 1831-2, where he has since resided. His early occupation was that of a painter. At a very early age, having gained such instruction as was to be acquired at the local schools, he had discovered, with Yankee intuition, that success in life was only to be secured by industry and effort. Accordingly, inspired by this valuable knowledge, for which he was not indebted to the district teacher, he apprenticed himself to the trade above mentioned and became its master. Establishing his shop in Brooklyn, his enterprise and honesty soon created a good business, and at one time he was, in addition to his regular outside trade, Superintendent of that department of work in the Navy Yard. After a few years of prosperous occupation as a painter, however, his intelligent aspiration sought a higher and broader scope than was to be found in a mechanical trade. The subject of insurance

had for a considerable period attracted his attention, and he was induced to undertake the agency business in behalf of the old Mutual Benefit Life Company of New Jersey. Entering upon the life insurance business in its comparatively early stage in this country, Mr. Crowell's energy and popular characteristics soon made it an important enterprise in Brooklyn. In a short time he added to his original agency that of Fire Insurance, becoming the local representative of the Firemen's, one of the oldest metropolitan companies. In 1853, his success had been so great as an agent, and he had acquired so large a reputation, that he determined to start a new Company for fire risks. The result of his enterprise and energy was the organization of the Phenix. This Company, now one of the largest in the country, went into operation upon an original capital of \$200,000, and restricted its field for a number of years to Brooklyn and its vicinity. The pushing nature of its President, however, not satisfied with a simple local patronage, sought a more extended development for the institution, and in 1858 organized the agency department, since which time the Company's business has very largely increased, to the degree, indeed, of standing in 1871, the third in point of annual receipts in the State. This new departure necessitating greater means, in 1864 the capital was raised to \$500,000, and the year following to its present figures, \$1,000,000. Under Mr. Crowell's admirable management, which combines a wise conservatism with a sagacious spirit of enterprise, the success of the Phenix Fire Insurance Company has been almost exceptional. From 1859 to 1863, inclusive, its stockholders received \$148,000 in dividends. In 1864 its income increased from \$316,999 to \$718,387. Since 1866, the year immediately succeeding the increase of capital to \$1,000,000, a ten per cent. dividend has never been passed, the stockholders occasionally receiving even larger returns, and the annual income of the Company has always exceeded a million of dollars. The total sum paid for policy claims from 1859 to 1876, inclusive, summed up \$11,394,687, and the total income \$19,539,775. An intelligent specialist has recently said of this Company:

"The continuous success of the Phenix for twenty-four years furnishes a record of which its managers may well be proud. They have during that time, seen numerous Companies rise, and promise, for a time, to outrun them in the race for success, but by pursuing their business in the careful, conservative course marked out, and which they were confident would lead to success, or, if to inevitable failure, to an honorable failure for which they would deserve no censure, they have seen these reckless rivals fall by the way from lack of strength to accomplish the unreasonable and impracticable tasks they have undertaken. The wholesome practice of insisting upon having a fair price paid for policies when they are

issued, of requiring of all servants, in whatever capacity, a faithful and intelligent performance of duty for a fair compensation, has secured to the Phenix that success which it merits. The net profit of \$485,389, made in the business of 1876, is a sufficient testimony to the skill with which the Phenix is now managed. President Crowell, like other successful men, has not escaped the attacks of the envious and jealous. His rigid uprightness in all things, his contempt for the overtures of those who would flatter for profit and threaten for thrift, have subjected him to the slanders of the unscrupulous, but their efforts for harm have been fruitless, because directed against an armor of integrity which was invulnerable. And the object of such attacks has the satisfaction to-day of looking upon his enemies discomfited and powerless."

Mr. Crowell was from 1871 to 1876 a member of the executive committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and from 1873 to 1876 the Chairman of the Committee, and in the spring of 1876 declined a re-election to the position. He has been several times urged to accept offices of trust in the city of Brooklyn, where he resides, but has always avoided political office except when for two or three terms he yielded to the solicitations of his fellow citizens, and accepted the office of Supervisor. And, as was sure to be the case, he was, without political distinction, recommended for and elected to, the position of President of the Board. At the organization of the East Brooklyn Savings Bank, in 1861, he was selected as its President, which position he still retains, having seen that institution, from small beginnings, take rank as one of the first-class institutions in the City of Churches. Mr. Crowell is a man who mingles, in an unusual degree, the genial and kind-hearted friend with the firm and inflexible officer. His perceptions are very quick; he grasps a thing as by intuition, while many a man would be plodding over it by the hour. One who looks upon the placid cast of his countenance, and the comfortable contour of his figure, would not suspect the rapid play of the mind within. He has a comprehensive mind, excellent judgment, and good executive ability, combined with that distaste for detail and drudgery which makes him find other hands for such work, while he keeps himself at comparative leisure for the other and higher duties of his responsible position.

COREY, CHARLES, M.D., was born in Dublin, New Hampshire, June 13, 1830. His parents were Charles and Eliza (Derby) Corey, natives of the same State. His father was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the son, after having availed himself of all the educational advantages that were offered by the common schools of the place, pursued the avocation of teaching for eight years, strengthening thereby

his mental powers, and also supplementing his knowledge. Determining upon the medical profession as his future calling, he studied under Professor Albert Smith of Peterborough, New Hampshire, then filling the chair of *Materia Medica* at Dartmouth Medical College, which school Dr. Corey entered in 1853. After a full course of study he graduated in 1856, and further continued his medical studies under the distinguished Professor E. R. Peaslee of New York. Soon after receiving his degree, he was appointed one of the physicians of the New York Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. He was subsequently made assistant physician of the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, and served in this position for ten years. At the termination of his engagement with this institution, Dr. Corey removed to Brooklyn, and has since been unremittingly engaged in the arduous duties of medical practice. Dr. Corey is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, and holds the office of consulting physician to the Kings County Lunatic Asylum. He has devoted many years to the study of insanity and its kindred nervous affections. The record of his long experience in connection with institutions for the special treatment of such maladies, together with his critical and scientific observations thereon, constitute an important contribution to the pathology of these diseases. He was married in 1866 to Miss Gertrude E. Cushing of Brooklyn.

---

**WARREN, JOSEPH M.**, a prominent citizen of Troy, Rensselaer County, was born in Troy in 1813. Mr. Warren represents a family which has for three generations been worthily known in the local history, Eliakim Warren, the original of the line, having come to Troy from Norwalk, Conn., in 1798. The firm of E. Warren & Co., one of the earliest mercantile houses in the place, with most extended relations throughout provincial New York, was composed of Eliakim Warren, and his three sons, Esaias, Nathan and Stephen, the latter being the father of our present subject. Stephen Warren was one of the most successful merchants of Troy, and identified as originator or promoter with several of its most important industries. He was conspicuous in the general development of the town and city, representing both in the Legislature, and as a man of rare public spirit and energy, was highly esteemed in the community. Joseph M. Warren, after receiving all the advantages of a preparatory education obtainable in a neighborhood always celebrated for the excellent standard of its schools, became a student of Trinity College, at Hartford, Connecticut. He was graduated from this institution with distinguished honors in 1834. Electing

to pursue a business rather than a professional career, upon leaving college he entered a store in New York city. After less than a year of clerkship, with a general idea of commercial details, he returned to his native place and embarked in the wholesale grocery trade under the firm name of Rousseau & Warren. After a flourishing business of several years, in 1840 Mr. Warren dissolved his original connection, and in company with a cousin and two other gentlemen, established a large house in the hardware line. The original name of the partnership was Warrens, Hart & Lesley, changed in 1845 to Warren, Hart & Lesley, by the withdrawal of William H. Warren, and in 1856 merged in the present well-known firm of J. M. Warren & Co., after the withdrawal of Isaac B. Hart. Coincident with the establishment of the mercantile branch was that of the manufactory, the former indeed being for the past ten years distinctively a sales and show-room for the large and varied production of the latter. The enterprise, inaugurated by Mr. Warren in 1840, has developed into one of the most important industries in Rensselaer County, the household hardware and special articles of stamped iron and tin turned out, controlling the market in America, and being exported to foreign countries in considerable quantities. Mr. Warren's life has been from the start a career of energy and development. While closely devoting himself to the advancement of his special industry, he has, however, been an active co-operator in most movements of local improvement, and never refused to aid the progress of the city on any occasion that appealed to his judgment and ability. He was one of the original Water Commissioners of Troy. In the organization and construction of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad he was a conspicuous worker, and acted as Vice President of the Company during its separate existence. He was a Director of the old Bank of Troy, of which his uncle, Esaias Warren, was the first President, and, since the union of that institution with the old Farmers Bank, in 1865, under the name of the United National Bank of Troy, has been a member of the consolidated Board. He has likewise for several years been a Trustee, and now fills the position of First Vice President of the Troy Savings Bank, one of the most important and reliable institutions of savings-investment in the country. In 1852 Mr. Warren was chosen Mayor of Troy, but was unwilling to accept a re-election. In November, 1870, he was prevailed upon to accept the Democratic nomination from his district for Congress, and notwithstanding the previous Republican majority, was elected, his vote being 17,793 to 11,659 polled for his competitor Hon. J. T. Davis. During the late war he sustained the government with great earnestness, using his influence and means to defend the Union.







*William B. Tibbets*





**T**IBBITS, GEN. WILLIAM BADGER, was born at Hoosac, Rensselaer County, on the 31st day of March, 1837. His father, George Mortimer Tibbits, is of English descent, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Bleecker, is of English and Dutch extraction. His early youth was passed mostly in Troy, but a portion of each year during that period was spent in the country and upon the farm at his birthplace. This rural life created within him a taste for out-of-doors exertion, and accustomed him to the differing moods and aspects of nature to such a degree that in subsequent years, and as a soldier, he was able to endure changes of temperature and exposure to the elements far better than many associated with him who had not received the benefits incident to the life of an adventurous boy in the country. Having received elementary instruction at various schools, he entered college, graduating at Union in 1859, an oration being accorded him at commencement, while his classmates honored him by selecting him as one of their two class marshals. While at college he was acknowledged as a close observer of passing events, as an exact judge of character, and as possessing a capacity not only for recognizing the facts of any matter to which his attention was directed, but also of seizing the salient points of the subject, for the time being, under his notice. After graduating he read law for a while, but subsequently became interested in the manufacture of scales, as carried on at Troy by the Sampson & Tibbits Scale Company, in which company he had a third interest, and of which he was the Secretary. He was thus engaged when the warning tones of the voice of the Rebellion of 1861, starting in the south, were heard throughout the United States, and in every loyal ear took shape as a summons to duty in behalf of the threatened life of a beloved land. On the morning of April 15th, 1861, President Lincoln's first call for troops was published in the *Troy Daily Whig*, and on that day, moved by the same patriotic impulse that burned in the breast of millions, young Tibbits left his office and obtained authorization papers for raising a company in a regiment which it was that day decided should be formed in Troy. To the office which he had left so suddenly he never returned, and the business, which he thus abandoned, proved to him a total loss. He immediately opened a recruiting station in a building at the northwest corner of Fifth and Congress streets, in the city of Troy, and, after one day's experience in his new employment, announced to his parents the service in which he had engaged, and received their blessing upon his undertaking. So many recruiting offices had by this time been opened, and such extraordinary exertions were being made to get men, that the efforts of the young soldier did not, at first, result as satisfactorily as he desired. To hasten en-

listments he effected an arrangement by which he paid the fines imposed upon men in the Justices' Court, in Troy, for slight offences, on condition that they would join his company. He also received accessions from men who were, in a manner, under the ban of society, but who desired to make an effort for their own improvement. By the aid of James Savage he also obtained a number of good men, who were locally known as the "Busy Bees," and who always proved themselves active whenever activity was required. From West Troy came also some men who had at times found employment on the canals. Thus did he fill up his company, not with the best disciplined material, but with men from whose conduct the best results might be expected when they should have learned to respect the rules of army life. Of the Second Regiment of New York State Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Joseph B. Carr, enlisted wholly in Troy, the company thus raised formed a part, and was accepted April 23d, 1861, with the following officers: Captain, William B. Tibbits; First Lieutenant, James Savage; Second Lieutenant, William Sullivan. Mr. Tibbits was mustered into service as Captain of this company, known as G Company, on May 14th, 1861, by Captain Sitgreaves, mustering officer. On May 18th, 1861, the Second Regiment left Troy, reaching New York early in the morning of the day following, reported to General Dix, and then marched to its quarters in the Canal street Barracks, where it remained until May 21st, 1861, when it left for the seat of war. While in the city of New York a case of insubordination occurred in Captain Tibbits' company, which he quieted by treatment most decided and effective. The offender was not only handcuffed at once, but was subsequently treated to anklets. The effect of measures like these was beneficial in inculcating ideas of discipline, and in leading the thoughtless to reflect upon the conduct which should appertain to the character of the faithful soldier. The regiment having been ordered to Fortress Monroe, reached that post on May 24th. Captain Tibbits having had considerable trouble in obtaining a proper orderly, at length selected for that position Cornelius A. Kirker, of West Troy, who had hitherto borne the reputation of being a man, at times, more rash than discreet in the use of his physical powers. On the morning after his appointment, and while the regiment was at Newport News, the order was given for Company G to fall in for roll-call, and was twice repeated without being regarded. Thereupon the new orderly proceeded, by a free use of his boot and the butt of his gun, to force the lazy and disobedient volunteers from their tents. His efforts were successful, and roll-call was proceeded with, being responded to by full ranks. Complaints were afterwards made of the unusual mode adopted by the orderly to enforce obedience, but

no attention was paid to them. During the night following the orderly was set upon by two brothers who had on the previous morning received evidence of his determination to be obeyed. Equal to the emergency, the orderly administered to the brothers a sound castigation, and thus, having overcome all opposition, the *morale* of G Company was established, and subsequently G Company became one of the most efficient bodies in the regiment for any duty requiring pluck, dash and perseverance. Nor was G Company backward when its commissary department was to be supplied, for on such occasions it was always certain to be to the fore, and no company exhibited more prowess than did this in obtaining all the food to which it was entitled. On June 7, 1861, G and — Companies, under the command of the Major of the Second Regiment, were ordered to make a reconnoissance in the direction of Big Bethel. They remained that night in the village of Hampton, and on the morning of the day following, which was Sunday, were ordered forward under the command of Captain —, of — Company, who ranked Captain Tibbits. Crossing New Market bridge, a picket post of the enemy was found, three or four miles beyond the bridge, which post the enemy abandoned and formed in force in front of the two companies. A small number of men was then thrown out by Captain — on each flank, with orders to move forward, while the main body advanced by the road, the object being to capture the enemy. The flanking parties had hardly disappeared from view in the woods which lined the road, when Captain — ordered the main body to fall back, without giving notice of the order to the officers of the flanking parties. To this change Captain Tibbits demurred, and asked the privilege of notifying to the flankers, from his own company at least, what had been done. Captain — assented, but the movement to the rear was continued in haste until the New Market bridge was recrossed, and until a house, distant about four hundred and fifty feet from the bridge and situated on an elevation, was occupied by the main body. This retreat prevented Captain Tibbits from sending the notice he desired to send to the flankers, but Captain — in a measure quieted his apprehensions, by stating, that under no circumstances should a further retrograde movement be made, and that the main body would remain there until the flanking parties should return. On the retreat from the bridge a guard of eight men under a sergeant, all from Captain Tibbits' company, had been left there. The bridge consisted of rails covering a space about fifteen feet wide. Three hours later a considerable force of the enemy appeared and opened fire on the guard at the bridge. Captain Tibbits hastened at once to join this guard, having first directed his Lieutenant to assemble his company

and move it instantly to the scene of the firing. On reaching the bridge Captain Tibbits ordered the guard to lie down and to hold the bridge at all hazards, telling them that his company would be up in a few minutes. In order to prevent the enemy from crossing, he then, with his own hands, began to tear up the bridge, at the same time throwing into the stream the rails of which it was composed. While thus engaged, he was stunned, and for a short time rendered insensible, by the discharge and concussion of a field-piece of the enemy which had been run up close to the bridge and placed so as to overlook it. When consciousness returned, as he had received no support from the men at the house, he ordered the guard to fall back slowly, firing as they retreated, and to join the main body at the house. On reaching the house, however, he found, greatly to his surprise, that the entire command had left and had fallen back rapidly in the direction of Hampton. At this place, later in the day, he joined them, after moving back at a walk, having lost one man—Private George Mason—who was taken prisoner at the bridge. Towards evening a large command under Brigadier General Pierce, including the Second New York Volunteers, moved out to New Market Bridge, to which place Captain — and Captain Tibbits' companies had returned as soon as Captain — had been informed of the approach of Brigadier General Pierce. On reaching the bridge a body of men was sent in search of the flankers. Some were found, but others did not reach camp till late in the night. The force of the enemy that attacked the guard at the bridge was a part of the Hampton Legion, then serving under General Magruder, with headquarters at Yorktown. Special mention has been made of this reconnoissance because it was on this occasion that the men of the Second Regiment New York Volunteers were for the first time under fire, and for the further and principal reason that this is believed to have been the first skirmish had on Virginia soil. During this reconnoissance, and as part of its details, occurred the first general engagement between the Federal and Confederate forces. On the Tuesday following, which was the 10th of June, the Second New York State Volunteers took part in the battle of Big Bethel, the first large engagement of the war. In that engagement Captain Tibbits participated, as he did also in all the other battles in which the regiment took part, namely, at Fair Oaks from June 6th to 29th, 1862; at Glendale on July 1st, 1862; at Malvern Hill on July 2d and August 7th, 1862; at Bristow Station on August 27th, 1862; at the second Bull Run on August 29th and 30th, 1862; at Fredericksburg on December 13th, 1862; and at Chancellorsville on May 3d and 4th, 1863. In two of these battles, which two were the most important in which the Second New York

Volunteers were engaged, and those also in which it met its heaviest losses—namely, at Bristow Station and at Chancellorsville—Captain Tibbits commanded the regiment, and honored the position assigned him. At Bristow Station the command of the regiment was assumed by him under the following circumstances: Colonel Carr commanding the brigade of which the regiment formed a part, had ordered the regiment, which was in the advance, to proceed through a wood. It was impossible to execute this movement, and at the same time maintain the alignment, and the ranking officer commanding the regiment so informed Colonel Carr. But as the regiment had been ordered to move through the wood, the order was obeyed, and by several cow-paths it reached the other side of the wood with company organization lost. While the officers were endeavoring to reform their several companies, a sudden and unexpected fire from the infantry and artillery of the enemy, heretofore concealed, opened in front and on the right flank. At this moment the officer in command ordered the regiment to fall back into the woods and form, he immediately leaving the field. Captain Tibbits, seeing that the regiment would become demoralized by the order, remained at the front, and, by personal effort, assisted by Captain Hagen and Lieutenants Savage and Mc Nulty, finally succeeded in gathering about forty men and moved them from fifty to sixty yards to the front, where they remained and did good service until the other regiments of the brigade coming up on a charge, the enemy broke, when Captain Tibbits charged with his small command, in advance of all others, and the movement ended. By the permission of the Colonel of one of the regiments of the brigade, he joined his command to it and was accorded the right of line. It is not too much to claim for Captain Tibbits that his conduct on this occasion not only saved the reputation of his regiment, but prevented a movement which might have ended in an inglorious, if not a disastrous retreat. This small engagement was followed by the second Bull Run battle, in which Captain Tibbits displayed dash, courage and skill of a high order. The Second New York Volunteers formed part of a line of battle immediately in the enemy's front, and was, by order, lying down. Suddenly the Confederate fire ceased, and after a short lull, the wood to the left was filled with fleeing Federals, who ran over the recumbent men of the Second, quite concealing for the moment this command. When the woods cleared, Captain Tibbits found the Federal force gone, save Captain Hagen and his company. Seeing instantly that our line had been flanked, and judging from the cessation of firing in the front that the force recently there had been taken to perform the flank movement, he ordered his company

and Hagen's to follow him, and ran with them over the embankment in his immediate front, now abandoned by the enemy, as he had hoped, and found himself in a field of standing corn, completely hidden from the Confederates. Continuing their course parallel with the line of battle recently broken, the two companies by a detour soon rejoined their regiment. Had not this suddenly-formed movement been made by Captain Tibbits the colors of the regiment, borne by G Company, would probably have been lost, for the enemy followed so closely on the retreating line of battle that the first intimation Captain Tibbits had of their close proximity was a shout from a dozen rebel voices to drop the colors and surrender. The wood was soon after shelled by our guns. The following is a copy of a letter written by Brigadier General Carr:

“HEADQUARTERS CARR'S BRIG., SICKLES DIV., }  
Camp at Fairfax Seminary, Virginia, }  
October 18th, 1862. }

“GENERAL,—I have the honor to recommend the promotion of Captain William B. Tibbits, Second New York State Volunteers, to be Major, *vice* George W. Wilson, resigned. Captain Tibbits is the senior and one of the only two original Captains left with the regiment. He has been with it on every picket, march, and reconnoissance, and in every skirmish and battle at Big Bethel, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Bristow, and Bull Run. At Bristow he particularly distinguished himself, and was honorably mentioned for gallant and meritorious conduct at Bull Run. His vast experience, undaunted courage, and excellent judgment well qualify him for the position for which I have had the honor to recommend him. I have the honor to be

Your most ob't servant,  
JOSEPH B. CARR,  
Brig. Gen. U.S.V.

To Brig. Gen. THOMAS HILLHOUSE,  
State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

This recommendation was duly honored by the State of New York, and Capt. Tibbits was appointed Major of the regiment, his commission bearing date October 13th, 1862. At Chancellorsville, the command fell to him under the following circumstances: The brigade under General Mott was opposed to Stonewall Jackson's division. On Sunday morning, May 3d, 1863, the engagement opened by a charge, in which the entire brigade participated. Hardly had the Second Regiment, which formed a part of the brigade, proceeded a hundred yards, when its commander, Col. Parks, fell wounded in the leg. The enemy were driven, but subsequently rallied and in turn forced the brigade back. The retreat of the brigade having been stopped, they commenced reforming, when the Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Regiment, who was then in command, deemed it incumbent upon him to leave. Major Tibbits then assumed command of the regiment, and kept it until the next day at noon, when the Lieutenant Colonel reported for duty.

While falling back from the last charge of the enemy, at Chancellorsville, Major Tibbits was hit and slightly injured in the groin by a ball. The opinion held by Gen. Mott as to the conduct of Major Tibbits on this occasion, may be seen by reference to the following letter of the former officer, written several months after the occurrence to which it relates:

"Brevet Brig. Gen. Tibbits was in command of the Second N. Y. Infantry, in the brigade that I commanded at Chancellorsville. He acted in a gallant and meritorious manner, leading his regiment in several desperate charges against the enemy. I take pleasure in recommending him to the Department as a worthy and deserving officer, having served in the field during the war.

G. MOTT,  
Bvt. Maj. Gen."

On the last night at Chancellorsville, when Gen. Hooker determined to withdraw his army and re-cross the Rappahannock, Major Tibbits was ordered, with a detail of three officers and 230 men of another command, to relieve the sharpshooters in our front. He was informed of the projected retreat, and further that he would be ordered back before the morning light should reveal his small command, when he was to deploy his men as skirmishers and fall back to the pontoon bridge at the United States Ford. Morning came, and after a few hours, believing he had been overlooked, or the retrograde movement abandoned, he walked a few rods back and found our recently occupied breastworks deserted, not a living man being within sight or hearing. Retracing his steps, Major Tibbits found the field officer of the day, who had just ridden up with the welcome order. Thereupon he called in his men and fell back as skirmishers. Soon the wood was reached, and under its cover the men, beginning at the extreme ends of the line, stampeded for the ford until only one officer remained with Major Tibbits, who soon also left, saying, "I would like to stay, but cannot." Major Tibbits walked on, and on nearing the ford, met Major Clinton H. Meenely, of Troy, then on the staff of General Wadsworth, who, after interrogating Major Tibbits and learning that the enemy had not followed him up in force, and also that it was his informant's opinion, from the sounds of moving trains during the night, that the Confederates had fallen back about when our forces had, reported to his General. Thereupon orders were given to stop felling trees, which were being cut for breastworks by a large force of our men, in order to cover the approach to that end of the pontoons. It was impossible for Major Tibbits to control the action of his men when falling back. Many of them he had had to place in position individually the night previous, and so alarmed were they when they found the army gone, that they were only too ready to take advantage of the thick underbush and trees to make their escape. Major Tibbits having no command to turn over, rejoined his

regiment, which he found in retreat with the army, about two o'clock that afternoon. The night of the day the regiment resumed its old quarters, the division commander rode over in the rain and congratulated Major Tibbits on his safety, remarking that he had never expected to see him alive again. On May 11th, 1863, by Special Order No. 72, issued by Major General Sickles, at the headquarters of the 3d Army Corps, the Second Regiment was directed to move on that day, and proceed to Troy. At this place it arrived on the 14th of the same month, and was received not only by the citizens, but by the inhabitants of the surrounding country, with demonstrations of enthusiasm and gratitude so heartfelt and impassioned, that the scenes then displayed do not find their parallel in those of any other day ever witnessed in that city. On the 23d of the same month, Major Tibbits was mustered out with the regiment, at the city of Troy, by Captain C. H. Corning, of the 17th Infantry, U.S.A., the time of service of the regiment having expired. A few days later, Major Tibbits was waited upon by a number of the late officers of the Second N. Y. Vol. Infantry, and requested to reorganize the regiment. To this request he assented, but having learned that enlistments for the infantry were not easily obtained, and that men could be more speedily had for the cavalry arm of the service, he procured authorization papers from Governor Seymour, dated June 17th, 1863, to raise a cavalry regiment, to be known as the Griswold Light Cavalry, to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged. The regiment received its name from the Hon. John A. Griswold, then the Representative in Congress from the district embracing the city of Troy, and the man to whose faith in the mechanical ability of Ericsson, the building and equipping of the famed first monitor were mainly due. Aided by the generosity of George M. Tibbits, Esq., the father of Major Tibbits, and of the Hon. John A. Griswold, the regiment was raised without the assignment of any drafted men to make up its numbers. About the time that the completion of the regiment was assured, a number of Major Tibbits' personal friends testified their appreciation of his bravery and merit by the gift of a sword, accompanied with the following testimonial inscribed on parchment:

"TROY, N. Y., Nov. 18th, 1863.

COL. WILLIAM B. TIBBITS:—Since the commencement of the present Rebellion, we have watched you in your career of patriotism, devotion, and honor, and have seen you advancing by merit and courage, until you have attained the position which you now occupy—that of Colonel of a regiment of cavalry, enlisted under your own guidance, and mainly through your own exertions. Efforts such as you have made; steadfastness of purpose such as you have exhibited; heroism such as you have displayed on the field of battle, at the head of your men, in the face of the enemy,



command our unqualified admiration. At New Market Bridge, in the first action in which the Second Regiment was engaged, yours was the part of a veteran rather than that of a novice. The bloody fight at Bristow Station evoked from you courageous acts which have rarely been paralleled in the war, and won for you the admiration not only of those whom you then inspired to heroic duty, but of those whom chance or fortune did not permit to share the dangers and glories of that occasion. You nobly bore your part also, at Big Bethel, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Bull Run, and Fredericksburg, being in charge of your regiment during the greater part of the fierce fight at Chancellorsville, and closing that portion of your brilliant career by commanding a detachment to protect the rear, on that black and ghost-like night, when Hooker re-crossed the Rappahannock and left Fredericksburg to the foe. These scenes in your career, conjoined with your qualities as a man, a soldier, and a friend, are the grounds of our admiration. We present you the sword which accompanies this note, not for its value, but because it is the weapon which you as a soldier are most honorably entitled to receive, and which we as your friends are most glad to offer: H. Burden, Wm. F. Burden, James A. Burden, I. Townsend Burden, Hannibal Green, Joseph W. Fuller, J. H. Kellogg, I. B. Hart, J. M. Warren, Jno. B. Gale, George T. Lane, Nelson Forsyth, Wm. H. Doughty, D. Thomas Vail, E. Proudft, G. Parish Ogden, Geo. H. Warren, Geo. D. Carter, Benj. H. Hall, John T. McCoun, O. A. Arnold, Henry S. Church, George A. Wells, Walter P. Warren, N. B. Warren, S. E. Warren, B. A. Hart, John A. Griswold, Wm. Howard Hart, E. Thompson Gale, Wm. H. Warren, O. P. Buel."

The sword referred to bore the following inscriptions. "New Market Bridge, Big Bethel, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hills, Bristow, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville."

"Col. Wm. B. Tibbits—from a few of his friends, as a token both of their personal regard and of their admiration of his gallantry. Troy, N. Y., November 18th, 1863."

On the evening of the 18th of November, 1863, the sword and testimonial were presented to Major Tibbits at the house of the Hon. John A. Griswold, on which occasion most of those whose names were inscribed to the testimonial were present, together with other leading citizens of Troy, prominent among whom was Major-General John E. Wool, U.S.A. At the appointed time Mr. Benjamin H. Hall, advancing towards Major Tibbits, who was soon to be commissioned Colonel of the new regiment, addressed him in these words:

"COL. TIBBITS:—The object for which our honored townsman has thrown open his hospitable doors this evening, and for which your friends through his kindness have gathered here, is one which possesses a meaning deeper than that which arises from the simple presentation of a sword. The significance of the occasion is that in this manner we would express our approbation of your course as a man, a soldier, and a patriot. If there be in the history of this nation one scene which stands supreme in grandeur above all

others, it is that which was witnessed throughout the whole north, when on the 15th day of April, 1861, millions of men with uplifted hands and voices declared vengeance against the traitors who had humbled the flag of our country and trailed its star-gemmed beauty in the dust. We well remember the enthusiasm which at that time was aroused in this city. It was then that you, surrounded by all that can make life pleasant and prosperous, descendant of one whose name is engraved on the foundation pillars of our city, favored as but few are favored, resolved to give your strength and your young manhood to the cause of your country. The competition in raising companies was then active, but the activity of others only served to arouse your own, and a few days sufficed to see you Captain of Company G., in the Second Regiment of New York State Volunteers. In the letter which accompanies this sword reference is made to the services you have rendered, and the themes it suggests are not inappropriate. The sudden attack made on a small party of the Second at New Market Bridge gave you an opportunity to try the mettle of your men early in the war, and the manner in which you fought on that occasion removed every lingering doubt as to your capacity as a soldier, and raised you at once to a position of confidence and esteem which you have never lost. This skirmish, the forerunner of the battle of Big Bethel, was also among the earliest in which the forces from this State were engaged with the rebel foe on Virginia soil. But not alone at this juncture did you display that daring which is linked with your name. I see you again at Bristow Station. The regiment is ordered to proceed through a dense wood, on the left of the line of the railroad, and form in the cleared space beyond in line of battle. Not a line officer is present. Captain Park is in command. The wood is passed with difficulty, but no sooner does the regiment begin to form than a murderous fire breaks out in front and along the embankment of the road. It grows hotter and hotter. Perkins is killed, Quackenbush, Egolf, Maguire, Temple, Dickie, and Kirker, fall wounded. The order is given to return, and blinded with dust and smoke the regiment takes to the wood amid a shower of bullets. Temple has fallen heavily, like a large man as he is, you have caught him—a burden for an athlete—and borne him from the field. But you are back again in a moment, and permission being obtained, you, a Captain, take command of the regiment and strive to rally your men. Hagen and Savage and McNulty stand firm with you in this endeavor. The men in the woods hear your voice. 'Captain,' they cry, 'we will go where you lead.' Forty of them gather around you, and so desperate is your advance that rebels in far greater force quail before it, and the honor of the Second is retrieved. Nor were you absent on other occasions. You were with the regiment on every picket, march and reconnaissance, and in every skirmish and battle—at Big Bethel, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Bull Run, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. At Bull Run particularly, you were honorably mentioned for gallant and meritorious conduct. During the greater part of the time while the regiment was engaged at Chancellorsville you held the command, for the brave Colonel Park had lost his leg a few minutes after the regiment took the field, and the illness of the Lieutenant Colonel prevented him from long-continued action. The terrible fatigues of that day and the following you will not be inclined to forget. But the night of the second

day has come, and you are promising to your weary frame a little repose after the war and watching of thirty-six hours, when an order comes for you to take two hundred men and relieve the sharpshooters along the front. A momentary sensation steals over you that this night is to be your last, and your fellow officers share with you this feeling. But duty demands the service, and as you hand your wallet, your watch, and your papers to those who are to remain behind, and say 'good by,' as you go forth in the blackness of that dreadful night, duty to be done is your guide and God your supporter. But the morning breaks, and as its gray shadows rise, life bounds anew in your veins, and duty done, a service accomplished apportioned to none but the most tried and faithful; these considerations are your own well-merited commendation and honor. By good and faithful service you have won this sword. It is the insignium of noble daring more honorable than the most costly gifts with which fair ladies in the olden time adorned their knights returned from eastern lands. That you will never disgrace it I know. But when on some day not far in the future, it may be, you

'Draw this sword  
And give the last commanding word  
That hurls your strength upon the foe—  
Oh! let them need no second blow.  
Strike, as your fathers struck of old,  
Through summer's heat and winter's cold,  
Through pain, disaster, and defeat;  
Through marches tracked with bloody feet,  
Through every ill that could befall  
The holy cause that bound them all!  
Strike as they struck for liberty!  
Strike as they struck to make you free!  
Strike for the crown of victory!'"

Colonel Tibbits replied as follows:

"MR. HALL, AND GENTLEMEN: I receive with the most heartfelt gratitude this elegant sword. It is impossible for me to adequately express my satisfaction and pleasure. This gift, as an evidence of your esteem and regard, and as a testimonial of your approval of my conduct in the past, and of confidence in my conduct in the future, as a soldier, fills me with pride and gratification. Your language, sir, is too flattering and undeserved to be allowed by me to pass without a protest. I feel sincerely that I do not merit such encomiums, and can only receive them as coming from the mouthpiece of too partial and generous friends. When our flag was first assailed and the treason so long concealed started our country by daring to speak at the cannon's mouth at Fort Sumter, actuated, I trust, by the same motives that called to the field so many of the best and noblest of her sons, I, too, volunteered my humble services, confident only of attempting to do whatever lay in my power. The old Second, the first offspring of the city's patriotism, numbered me among the defenders of its flag. Its history, like that of many—indeed of most other regiments in the service, is lost in the magnitude of the armies and their operations, and while this is not an occasion for me to speak of its services at length, neither is it necessary for me to say that it did honor to this city, which sent it forth, watched with so much solicitude its career, treated it with so much liberality, cared so bountifully for the families it left behind, and finally welcomed it home with a reception so magnificent and enthusiastic,

that it can never be forgotten. The hopes and fears, the anxieties and occasional deprivations to which they were subjected, were shared by me. This is the only merit, if one at all, that I can conscientiously claim, and in accepting this beautiful weapon, let me consider it, gentlemen, as intending to express your unreserved satisfaction in the career and achievements of the gallant old Second. Their roll has been called for the last time, and I know that I may be permitted to refer to them in these terms, as I do with conscious pride, and I should be false to all the recollections of my connection with those noble soldiers, did I not ask you to make them sharers in the compliment you have paid to me. I shall consider this gift as characteristic of the generous spirit by which the citizens of the republic are animated towards the defenders of their flag, a spirit which has called forth during the war numberless similar testimonials, and has found a more beneficent expression in efforts in behalf of those much more deserving of your sympathy and care, the sick and wounded soldiers. It is a cause for the greatest national pride that no country, in any war, to the same extent, has followed with the humanity and tenderness of home the soldiers of its armies, in camp, during their campaigns, to the battle fields, and even into the prisons of their enemies. I may be permitted, as one who has witnessed the energy and efficiency of the Sanitary and other Commissions in relieving the sick and wounded soldiers, to beg that you will never cease to support and sustain them while the struggle continues. Gentlemen, I am, I expect, soon to return to the field. The Griswold Light Cavalry, which, through the kindness and liberality of Mr. Griswold and other friends, I expect to have the honor to command, has already ten companies in camp near Washington. The remaining two will probably soon be with them. The officers and men are all that I could desire, and will, I trust, do nothing to diminish the well-earned reputation of the American soldier, but rather add to that already won. Certainly, with the stimulus such conduct as yours to me to-night should give them, with the incentive that he always has who fights for the right, and with the example we have of that noble old soldier who has given to Troy the military renown he won for and received from his country, the regiment should be successful, worthy of its benefactors, an honor even to themselves. I need not say that I shall try to meet your approval as I shall my commanding officers. Again, gentlemen, I thank you for your kindness."

During the elegant entertainment that followed, at the hospitable mansion of Mr. Griswold, Gen. Wool proposed the sentiment, "success to Col. Tibbits," in which wish all present united with most heartfelt sincerity. On January 4th, 1864, Major Tibbits was mustered in as Colonel of the 21st N. Y. (Griswold Light) Cavalry, by E. H. Pendington, Captain 17th U. S. Infantry, to rank as Colonel from November 20th, 1863. With the last squadron raised, he joined the regiment at Halltown, Va., and assuming command, reported to Col. Taylor, commanding a brigade in Brig. Gen. Averill's division. On April 28th, 1864, he was assigned to the command of a brigade of cavalry, consisting of the 6th West Virginia Cavalry, and his own regiment, which brigade a few

days later was increased by the addition thereto of a detachment of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and a detachment of Cole's Maryland Cavalry. This brigade formed a part of the force of General Sigel, who a few days previous had assumed command of the Army of West Virginia. As previously narrated, the first experience of the New York Second Infantry was in Virginia on a Sunday, at New Market Bridge. The first engagement in which the Griswold Light Cavalry took part, was on Sunday, May 15th, 1864, at New Market, also in Virginia, the Federal forces being under the command of Gen. Sigel, while the Confederate troops were led by Breckenridge. On this occasion, Col. Tibbits' brigade, which had been weakened by details to support batteries and guard trains, and to engage in other similar work, was reduced to about 500 men. With this force, however, he was stationed in rear of the infantry, and when the infantry in his front, easily yielding to the attack of the rebels, broke and fled, some of them not even firing a gun, he impetuously charged the advancing line and bravely strove with his comparatively small force to hold the enemy in check. It was not long, however, before our army was everywhere falling back in confusion towards the bridge over the Shenandoah, at Mount Jackson. Col. Tibbits with his brigade covered the retreat of our forces, and protected them until they had crossed this bridge, he himself being the last man to pass over. Thereupon the bridge was burned, and the further advance of the enemy at that point arrested. The brave and judicious conduct of Col. Tibbits on this occasion, was of the first importance to the welfare of the whole Federal force. A few days later, the Richmond papers in their reports of this affair, declared that but for the Federal cavalry the retreat of the Union army across the Shenandoah would have been cut off, and in this event the army would have been either captured or destroyed by the Confederate forces. On May 22d, 1864, General Hunter relieved General Sigel, and on the same day Colonel McReynolds reporting for duty and being senior officer, took the place of Col. Tibbits, who was relieved by the following order:

"HEADQUARTERS 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION, )  
 Department of West Virginia, )  
 Near Middletown, Va., May 24, 1864.)

Special Order, No. 18.

"Col. Wm. B. Tibbits, 21st New York Cavalry, is relieved from his present duties as commanding officer of the consolidated 1st and 2d brigades of this division. Col. Andrew T. McReynolds, having reported at Headquarters, is hereby assigned to the command of the consolidated 1st and 2d brigades, 1st cavalry division. The Commanding General tenders his thanks to Colonel Tibbits for the efficient manner in which he has performed his duties while in command of this brigade.

By command of  
 MAJ. GEN. STAHEL.

THEO. H. WELLSTED,  
 Acting Assistant Adjutant General."

Having again assumed the command of his regiment, which had been strengthened by a detachment of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, numbering 120 men, under Captain Duncan, Colonel Tibbits again moved up the valley of the Shenandoah, under General Hunter. On the 5th day of June, 1864, the army marched from Port Republic, and at seven o'clock in the morning the advance guard was driven in by Imboden's cavalry. The 1st brigade, to which the Griswold Cavalry was attached, was ordered to halt and form in line. General Hunter and staff, who were a few yards in front and to the left, seeing the confusion of the retreating advance guard of cavalry, wheeled their horses and hastened to the rear. General Stahel rode rapidly to the front of the Griswold Cavalry, and in an excited manner called out, "For God's sake, Colonel Tibbits, charge, and if possible hold them in check." The enemy, seeing our lines in their front, had now halted to reform. Seeing this, Colonel Tibbits immediately charged with the sabre, and the rebels wheeled and fell back in confusion. The ground in our front, over which the enemy were retreating, consisted of a succession of swales, by which the enemy were at times concealed from view. With about 400 men, Colonel Tibbits then commenced the most exciting pursuit in which he had ever been engaged, or which he had ever witnessed. On went he and his bold riders, over ditches, hills, fences, and every obstruction that laid in the way. The enemy, having crossed a small bridge, attempted to steal off to the right, through a lane which they had entered. Striking diagonally for the bridge, Colonel Tibbits, Captain Snow, of the Griswold Cavalry, Captain Duncan and Lieutenant Murphy, of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, with four or five men, reached and crossed it and entered the lane. But the regiment, instead of following, although Colonel Tibbits had waved his sword in token that they were to do so, kept straight on. Imboden's command was now at a halt. Some of the men belonging to it who had advanced farthest in the lane having wheeled their horses intending to fight, the others in the rear, crowding forward to get through, became wedged in the lane. At our approach those of the enemy nearest to us surrendered at once, others wheeled, and a hand to hand sabre contest followed. Lieutenant Murphy received a sabre wound in the head, but his assailant, before he could complete his work, was shot by Colonel Tibbits and the life of the Lieutenant was saved. Owing to the weakening of his wrist, Colonel Tibbits was able to use his sabre only in part of the conflict, and was forced to use his revolvers, he being the only person,

it is believed, who employed such weapons on this occasion. In no instance did he fire at a further distance than the length of his horse, yet when all was over, three of the enemy were found dead from pistol wounds, and many injured by the sabre. On the next day others were found suffering from sabre and pistol wounds, in temporary hospitals along the roadside further up the Shenandoah Valley. After the capture of forty-eight prisoners, including Captain Imboden—a brother of the General—the wedge in the lane was broken. A precipitate retreat followed, but, on reaching a wood, the enemy reformed, only to be driven again in a second charge led by Colonel Tibbits. Had his forces borne to the right, following his lead, it is probable that nearly all of the rebel cavalry in the lane would have been captured. As it was, the fleeing enemy did not again stop until protected behind their infantry line, about two miles distant. In close pursuit the Griswold Cavalry followed, but a battery of artillery having been discovered on a rise of ground, supported by a strong infantry line, Colonel Tibbits halted, and immediately dismounting most of his men, threw out a strong skirmish line, sending, meantime, for reinforcements. In a few moments a skirmish line of the enemy's infantry appeared and moved slowly down the hill towards the Federal forces. Colonel Tibbits advanced his skirmishers, and back fell the enemy. This was repeated several times, the design of the rebels being, doubtless, to draw the Federal forces under the fire of their artillery and infantry lines, the existence of which was discovered later in the day. For more than two hours, by keeping up a bold front, Colonel Tibbits had held his original line, but his ammunition was now nearly exhausted, even that from the reserve having been distributed. In order to obtain reinforcements he had to send for them to his brigade commander, by trustworthy officers, but their efforts proved fruitless until, finally, General Stahel sent a regiment of cavalry to his aid. Their movements were, however, so slow that the infantry of the Federal force had appeared and formed in skirmish line, and relieved Colonel Tibbits' men, before the regiment had obeyed an order given them to charge. As soon as the infantry had become engaged and was driving the enemy, Col Tibbits ordered his men to mount, and joined the brigade. Reaching a wood the rebels formed in the outskirts thereof a line of battle, and, after stubbornly contesting their ground for a while, being hotly pressed, fell back behind their breastworks. These—carefully made of rails taken from the neighboring fences—were erected in another wood much larger than that first mentioned, and extended on both sides of the mud-pike. The Federal line, entering the wood first named on the right of the road, with its left wing extending to the pike, but not across it, pushed

through this wood until it was stopped by the fire from the breastworks, a strip of cleared ground only being between the two forces. Thus posted for three hours, and without intermission, the fight went on, neither side gaining ground. At about half-past one in the afternoon General Stahel, having been wounded in the shoulder, was assisted off the field. The command now devolved upon Colonel McReynolds, and Colonel Tibbits again took charge of his old brigade, namely, the First. Three infantry regiments of the Federal force, which had been detailed all day to protect the wagon train and which served as a reserve, by the happy suggestion of some one (said to have been Lieutenant Meigs, of General Hunter's staff,) were now brought up and thrown in on the enemy's right flank. This movement decided a conflict which thus far had been without any special advantage to either side. In fifteen minutes the field belonged to the Federal forces, the rebels being totally routed. For the purpose of rendering the victory more conclusive, Colonel Tibbits, the moment the enemy broke, asked permission to charge with two regiments, then standing to horse. His old regiment, the Griswold Cavalry, had for some time previously been dismounted, fighting on the infantry line. This permission was not granted until three applications had been made, and then, owing to the time lost, and the want of alacrity on the part of some under his command, and to the disinclination of others, he was unable to bring his men into position in time to accomplish the end desired. Towards evening Colonel Tibbits formed his brigade in line of battle on the right of the road, and at a later hour his men encamped for the night on the battle-field, just in rear of the enemy's breastworks. In this engagement the enemy had from eight to ten thousand men. The Federal forces consisted of one division of cavalry, numbering about 2,500 sabres; two divisions of infantry, consisting of about 10,000 men; and three batteries of artillery. Their loss was 1,098 prisoners, including 58 officers; 180 killed; and 330 wounded, who were also made prisoners. Many others, who were wounded, escaped, and were subsequently found in temporary hospitals as the Union forces again advanced up the valley. Among the killed was the Rebel General commanding, Wm. E. Jones, who was buried on the field by some of his own men who were then prisoners. The loss of the Federal force was 94 killed and 350 wounded. As to the appearance of the field when the fight was done, Colonel Tibbits wrote:

"Immediately after the engagement, I rode over the battle-field, or rather behind their breastworks, and saw one hundred or more of their wounded, many of them having the flesh torn off the body, by splinters from the rails, which splinters as our shells struck the rails, had been driven in all directions. Those who

were able to move had grouped themselves under a tree. Their audible prayers and psalm-singing sounded strangely inconsistent with the incessant roar of musketry that had been going on for hours."

At about 8 o'clock on the morning of June 6th, Major General Stahel having temporarily assumed command, Colonel Tibbits was relieved from brigade duty. As an evidence of the valor and determination employed by Col. Tibbits in this hard-fought battle, it ought here to be stated, that just before the infantry fight commenced, Major General Stahel rode up, and in the presence of his regiment said: "I have to compliment you and your gallant regiment for the magnificent charge they made upon the field to-day." Subsequently the same officer confirmed his opinion thus uttered by the following letter:

"BALTIMORE, Md., August 29th, 1864.

COLONEL:—I regret exceedingly that the suddenness with which I left my command at Staunton, Va., on account of my wound, prevented me from issuing the order which I had intended to and which you so justly deserved, commending you for your gallant conduct at the battle of Piedmont, June 5th, 1864, and on which day it was my pleasure to thank you and your gallant regiment (on the battle-field) for the brilliant success they had achieved. The faithful and efficient manner in which you discharged your every duty while under my command, has won for you my highest esteem and best wishes for your every undertaking; and as merit is the criterion for promotion in our army, I feel confident that the promotion for Brigadier General will be the reward for your gallant services.

Very sincerely and truly,

Your friend,

STAHEL, Maj. Gen

To COL. WM. B. TIBBITS,  
21st New York Cavalry."

On June 6th, the command moved in the direction of Staunton, meeting no resistance of importance. While skirmishing on the way, the 21st N. Y. Cavalry captured three rebel flags, which were forthwith sent to General Hunter, but which he returned at once, with his compliments and his permission for the flags to remain with Col. Tibbits. On the 10th, the division to which Col. Tibbits' regiment was attached moved in sight of Waynesboro, where a force of the enemy was found between the Federal force and the mountain gap beyond. By a flank movement a fight was avoided, the gap reached, and the march continued over mountains and valleys, Lexington being reached on the afternoon of the 13th of June, and Buchanan on the 14th at half-past one in the morning. Still onward, over the Blue Ridge, the army proceeding arrived at Liberty late in the afternoon of the 16th, and leaving there on the 17th, reached Big Lick at sunset. There a final issue of all Quartermaster's stores was made during the night, the wagons filled with sick and wounded were sent back to the nearest post, a medical officer accompanying them; and everything was done to hasten the march. On the 18th, the

Union forces had reached New London, and having passed it, came, towards evening, to within about three-quarters of a mile of Lynchburg, the objective point of the expedition. Nothing was done on the 19th, and during the afternoon and evening of that day, reinforcements from Richmond, under General Early, arriving in large numbers, General Hunter gave the order for a general retrograde movement, across the Alleghany Mountains. This march was begun towards midnight of the 19th, and was continued during the three following days with the utmost haste, the small village of Bonsack being reached on the night of the 22d. Thence the army moved rapidly to Salem, were at Sweet Springs early on the morning of the 23d, at White Sulphur Springs at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, and at Lewisburg the next day. While passing over the Big Sewell Mountain, during the night of the 27th, many men were left by the roadside, unable to proceed through fatigue and hunger, and 800 horses were shot to prevent them from falling into the enemy's hands. At nightfall of the 28th, a provision train containing four days' rations of hard bread, sent out by General Duffie, was welcomed by the army near New Haven, and the hunger of the men was appeased. Gauley Bridge was reached on the afternoon of the 29th, Gauley River forded the next morning, and the army went into camp at Charlestown, about noon of July 2d. Gen. Duffie being absent, Col. Tibbits assumed command of the division on the 6th, and with it proceeded to Parkersburg, arriving there on the 9th, where the army was furnished with horses and Col. Tibbits' brigade was completely remounted. On the 12th the division was again on the march, reaching Cumberland the following afternoon and Martinsburg at midnight. Thence it moved forward to Bolivar Heights, on the morning of the 15th passed through Harper's Ferry and across the Potomac; then down the north bank of that river to Berlin, and arrived at Hillsborough at midnight. At about nine o'clock on the morning of the 16th, the enemy being supposed to be in the neighborhood, Col. Tibbits was ordered to send reconnoitering parties in different directions. At noon orders came for him to proceed with the rest of his brigade in the direction of Aldie, and in obedience to these orders he moved out with a part of the 21st N. Y. Cavalry and a small detachment—some seventy men—of the 2d Maryland Cavalry, under Captain Link, about 270 sabres in all, besides a section of the division battery under its First Lieutenant. Soon after this four prisoners were taken, from whom it was learned that Early was moving along the Winchester and Leesburg pike with his army, numbering 25,000 men, having with him a large wagon train and a drove of cattle. Col. Tibbits' force was then within a half mile of the pike, and after a

few minutes' reflection he resolved upon an immediate strategic movement. Ordering the fences in the way to be taken down, he broke his command into columns of fours, and moved to the right parallel with the pike, having given directions to Capt. Link to remain where he was, and to hold the road, and to direct his men to discharge their repeating carbines (Spencers) as rapidly as possible, whenever he should hear the artillery open. This he was to do whether any force presented itself or not, the object being to divert the attention of the enemy and lead them to believe that the main body of the Federal force was on the pike at this point. Favored by the cover of a thick wood, Col. Tibbits and his men moved forward a half mile, and when nearly at the top of a knoll, discovered Early's wagon train moving quickly and in perfect order, about a third of a mile distant, with an infantry guard strung along on each side of it. Col. Tibbits immediately formed his men in line, under cover of the hill, and ordered the two guns of the artillery to be brought up. These opened with shell, and as soon as Capt. Link and his men heard the guns they immediately commenced a continuous discharge of their repeating carbines, which deceived the enemy into forming for action the force in rear of the wagon train at this point, and led them to believe that the attack was at several points. At the same moment, Col. Tibbits charged with the cavalry, and on reaching the pike, left orders for the rear squadron—Capt. Root—to charge down the pike, while he continued on up. Instantly the wagon train guard fled, as did the reserves, and then at the suggestion of Maj. Jennings of the 21st N. Y. Cavalry, Col. Tibbits ordered him to take fifty men, which number was subsequently increased, and to run off towards camp such wagons as he could get and to burn the rest, and further, to shoot one of the horses of every team that refused to halt. For two miles a running race was maintained, with but little resistance from the enemy. So small was Col. Tibbits' force, owing to the details sent off in various directions, that twice during the chase he was forced to halt to collect enough men to give at least a little character to the charge, in case a resisting force should be met. Having reached the head of the wagon train, he found himself in rear of the enemy's cattle herd, which was in the advance, and in close proximity to a long line of battle, which had been formed on a side hill with artillery in position. Deeming retreat advisable while possible, Col. Tibbits turned towards camp, and using the prisoners last captured, to take down the stone walls that stood in the way, the retreat was conducted with judicious haste. The enemy's cavalry, which were pursuing, seemed at length to become uneasy at being so far from their infantry, and turned back. Meantime Col. Tibbits was

in ignorance of the result of the movements of Major Jennings. Great was his surprise and pleasure, however, on reaching camp with his men, to find the Major returned in safety, while the field of encampment was filled with the captured train, parked, eighty wagons in all, and ninety-eight prisoners in line at headquarters. About 500 horses and mules were also captured, besides the ambulance train containing the enemy's sick. A number of wagons were also burned or otherwise destroyed by Maj. Jennings. Among the wagons taken were two that belonged to the Adams Express Company, three of Early's headquarters' wagons, and one that belonged to a rebel paymaster, which contained a large quantity of Confederate money. The contents of the wagons were very varied, and comprised all kinds of articles, from the soiled doll taken from some little child to the forge plundered from a wayside smithy. There were seen dry and wet goods from a country grocery, crockery and glass from chinaware shops, and tin pans, cups, dishes and hardware of all kinds mingled together in almost inextricable confusion. Col. Tibbits' loss was Capt. Root, seriously wounded; Lieut. Geer, A. A. G., missing, three men killed, seven wounded, and eight missing. This attack on Early's wagon-train, which was conveying into the Shenandoah Valley the property plundered by him after his repulse at Washington, was the only check experienced by him in carrying off his spoils of war. When it is known that his force on this occasion consisted of 25,000 men, it is not surprising that he should have said to the captured A. A. G. that Colonel Tibbits' attack was "the damndest Yankee trick that had ever been played on him." The strategy employed by Colonel Tibbits on this occasion recalls an event in the life of the celebrated British ranger, Simcoe. During the Revolutionary war, being posted, about May 1st, 1778, at or near Philadelphia, he and his men inaugurated an attempt to destroy a body of Americans which it was said was endeavoring to prevent the country people from bringing food to the British army in Philadelphia. Coming upon the Americans unexpectedly, although alone, he attempted to bring them to a halt, and to hold them until the British force could be brought up.

"As the enemy were marching through a wood, Major Simcoe galloped up to the edge of it, and summoned them to surrender. They were in great consternation, but marched on. He then gave the words of command: 'Make ready, present, fire,' hoping that the intervening fence and thickets between him and them might lead them to suppose he had troops with him, and that they might halt, when a few moments would have been decisive. At the word 'fire' they crouched down, but still moved on, and soon got out of all reach."—[*Simcoe's Military Journal*, Am. Ed., p. 59].

One is also reminded of the exploits of the Earl of Peterborough while commander of the British troops in Spain, in the war of the succession, during the reign of Queen Anne. It was this brave but eccentric soldier who on one occasion

“Alarmed all the country, far and near, with dreadful rumors and messages of his approach, and carefully concealing the small number of his troops, caused reports to be spread that the Confederates had a large army. It is said he had not above twelve hundred men, who were reduced to great weakness, when he thus, by stratagem, put to flight seven thousand of the enemy.”

So involved and yet sagacious were his movements, so opposed to the regular modes of warfare, and yet so well devised and successfully executed that he was styled by contemporaries, and is known in history as “the father of stratagem.”—[*Steadman's History of the American War*, Eng. Ed. I., p. 374; *Chambers' Pictorial History of England*, IV., p. 164, 165.

Gathering his scattered force, Colonel Tibbits was on the march on the evening of the same day, and on the afternoon of the 17th entered Snicker's Gap and passed its summit without opposition, but encountered the enemy in strong force at the ford of the Shenandoah River. Crossing at this point being deemed impossible, General Duffie, in obedience to orders received by him, directed his division to move to Ashby's Gap and effect a crossing there. On reaching this latter place, Colonel Tibbits was ordered to make an attempt to ford the river, but after a bold, dashing, and vigorous effort, which was met by a murderous fire of infantry and artillery, the attempt was abandoned, and the division, marching back to Snicker's Gap, effected a crossing there on the 21st. The affair at Ashby's Gap is a memorable one to every officer and man of the Griswold Cavalry. When the division descended through the Gap to the table-land below, it continued its march to the ford in three columns, the head of each on a line consisting respectively of the artillery flanked on each side by the cavalry. Colonel Tibbits' brigade was on the right, and when its advance guard reached the ford, not the slightest evidence of animal life on the opposite side was apparent. The ford was believed unguarded. The advance watered unmolested and resumed the march. The heads of the three columns were now well up, when on the instant a strong rebel infantry line sprang up as it were from the ground, and from the old rifle-pits along the opposite bank to our right, and from the trees to the left, opened a murderous fire so unexpected and sudden that the 2d brigade turned tail and fled demoralized up through the gap. The artillery, as was proper, followed. Colonel Tibbits held his brigade firm, and immediately dismounting one of the regiments, threw it out behind the stone wall on our side

of the river, and soon had the enemy engaged. The remainder of his command he held under cover of the houses at the ford. A few hours later General Duffie sent for Colonel Tibbits, and after informing him that he could not trust his other brigade, and therefore could not call upon it, ordered Colonel Tibbits to send one of his regiments across the stream, saying that he knew how foolhardy it was, and how destructive of life, still if the demonstration was not made, his superior officer would doubt the impossibility of his advancing. He left the details to Colonel Tibbits, who, returning, ordered one regiment to move to a ford some distance below and cross if possible, thus diverting the enemy. Another regiment was dismounted to strengthen the line along the river, while a third regiment was held mounted in reserve. To the Griswold Cavalry was accorded the honor of making the charge. Many men were sacrificed, and the regiment, although driven back, had men taken prisoners under the very guns of the enemy, posted on the hill-top beyond, where they had fallen wounded. The Griswold Cavalry lost during the last three days, in killed, wounded, and captured, 9 officers and 180 men out of a total of less than 400. Early on the 23d Colonel Tibbits' brigade—being in the extreme front—first met the advancing forces of the enemy near Kearnestown, and held them in check until noon, no reinforcements being sent him. He had fought his command dismounted, save a few squadrons held in reserve. At noon General Duffie came up with his other brigade, the 2d, and sending for Colonel Tibbits, informed him that at a preconcerted signal—the firing of a piece of artillery—he, Colonel Tibbits, was to order two squadrons to charge the enemy's left flank, while from the other brigade two were to charge up the pike, and two the enemy's right flank. The gun was fired, and the squadrons moved simultaneously. A few minutes later, seeing the enemy's cavalry charging down the Winchester pike, driving back our two squadrons, Colonel Tibbits waited until they had passed the rear of our line, when he moved a portion of the Twenty-first New York Cavalry—four small squadrons—from the wood on our right, and bringing them rapidly to the pike struck the enemy in flank as they were returning, with horses jaded and themselves unconscious, till now, that the wood had concealed a hostile force. They fled in confusion, and must have fallen into our hands had not the Lieutenant Colonel of one of our regiments, mistaking Colonel Tibbits' force for the enemy, charged it in rear. Colonel Tibbits in turn was deceived, and only by great exertions did he check the further advance of his men, and turning them back charged the attacking force. The dust on the pike was so thick that each party had been quite obscured, but on its lifting a little, and on getting



nearer the approaching column, Colonel Tibbits was surprised and mortified to find that such a mistake had been made, especially as he had been informed that morning by General Duffie that this Lieutenant Colonel was not to have a command. It seems he had collected the stragglers in rear and had put himself in command of them. When Colonel Tibbits turned from the first charge, he, with Adjutant James F. Hill of the Twenty-first New York Cavalry, was within ten yards of the Confederate colors, expecting in another minute to capture them. The Adjutant turned also at the command of his superior officer, but his saddle-girth breaking, he fell to the ground and was taken prisoner. The only other loss was two privates wounded by pistol shots from the Lieutenant Colonel's party. The enemy partly reformed and advanced a short distance, but fell back precipitately when Colonel Tibbits turned and charged them. At 5.30 P.M. Colonel Tibbits was ordered to encamp for the night where he was at the front, the second brigade returning to Winchester. Later, he sent a reconnoitering party up the Winchester pike, who found the enemy in strong force at Newtown. Heavy pickets were thrown out, and a part of the command was kept saddled during the night. At 7 o'clock the next morning a strong force of the enemy advanced in three columns, but was driven back a mile by Col. Tibbits' brigade, when its main body was discovered, consisting of two lines of battle with a strong skirmish line deployed. Reinforcements were now sent for, and, dismounting his command, he fought them as infantry, keeping only a small force to act mounted. Finding he could hold his position, he so sent word to his superior officer. An hour later, however, becoming hotly engaged and being greatly outnumbered, he sent for aid, and in answer was directed to hold his line at all hazards, and was informed that the main army would be soon up. It came, and our artillery was soon engaged, and the infantry relieving Col. Tibbits' brigade, save the 15th N. Y. Cavalry, he mounted his men, and by order of General Duffie, formed in rear of our infantry, which were soon driven back in some confusion. By order of General Crook, Col. Tibbits now formed his brigade in line of battle on the left of the pike, the General planting an infantry line behind a stone wall on the right. The enemy advanced rapidly, driving the infantry from its position. Seeing them running in great disorder to the rear, leaving the ambulance-train exposed on the pike and the entire army falling back, Col. Tibbits ordered a charge, and succeeded in checking the enemy for a few moments, but lost heavily. Falling back, he formed again on the ground occupied before the charge. The enemy again advancing he fell back, facing them from time to time until Winchester was reached, when he dismounted his men and threw them behind the stone walls, which he held until compelled again to mount and fall further back. Col. Tibbits for the last two hours had been fighting on his own responsibility. General Duffie had informed him that his other brigade had stampeded, and that he should leave the command of Col. Tibbits' brigade entirely to him. With the exception of a staff officer of General Crook, who directed Col. Tibbits "to continue to charge the enemy and hold them in check," and who was informed by Col. Tibbits that "if he would keep his infantry from running we would do much better," he was interfered with by no one. The ground over which they passed was unfavorable for cavalry, stone walls preventing a charge save in occasional places. Passing through Winchester he again came to a halt, and faced the enemy, engaging them with his men dismounted and deployed as skirmishers. After falling back, checking the enemy as best he could for a mile or more from Winchester, and finding the enemy had advanced beyond his line on their right, and had actually got both in front and rear of him, he concluded to retire, if now possible. Conferring with one of his aids, Lieut. Rivers, who thoroughly knew the country, he was informed that there was a pass over the mountain to the left, which if not already in possession of the Confederates, could be taken and the pike again reached between Bunker Hill and Martinsburgh. No organized Federal force was at this time in sight, but after moving rapidly for some distance bearing to the left, he came up with a division of infantry under command of Col. Thoburn, retiring in good order. Col. Tibbits joined this division, but soon became separated from it in a wood, owing to the darkness which had now fallen. Soon after he overtook another infantry command under Col. Duval, which he subsequently lost sight of. Still later he met a brigade of infantry under Col. Ely, who informed Col. Tibbits that he was moving under guidance of a civilian towards Hancock, and that Martinsburgh was doubtless in the hands of the enemy. Refusing his advice to accompany him, Col. Tibbits continued on over the mountain, and after proceeding about eight miles was unexpectedly halted by a picket of General Averill, who informed him that our forces were at Bunker Hill. Proceeding to within a mile of that place, Col. Tibbits went into camp. Soon after daylight of the 25th his command was in the saddle, and on striking the pike he met his division commander, General Duffie, riding towards Martinsburgh, accompanied only by his staff and a few orderlies. He had reported to General Crook that he was without a command, that Col. Tibbits' brigade had been captured, and that his second brigade had been put to flight. On reaching Martinsburgh this brigade joined General Duffie, and the division, after passing



through the town, was posted in position on the hill beyond. Soon the enemy came up and its cavalry appearing on our front and extreme right, Col. Tibbits was ordered to dislodge them, which he did. General Crook had massed his infantry on the plain below, but soon the retrograde movement was again pursued, until the south bank of the Potomac was reached at eleven in the evening. On the 26th the Union forces forded the river, passed through Williamsport and encamped about two miles out of Sharpsburg. Marching through Sharpsburg on the 27th, and over the battlefield of Antietam, they crossed the bridge over Antietam Creek, thence passed around Maryland Heights, through Sandy Hook, and encamped at Pleasant Valley until the 30th, whence on the morning of that day they moved across the river and through Harper's Ferry to a point beyond Halltown, where they encamped. At noon of the 31st, having heard that the enemy were advancing from the north and west, the entire army was put in rapid motion, and marched that day beyond Berlin. On August 1st it moved at an early hour to Wolfsville, encamped at a point beyond that place, and on August 2d marched through Middletown, Boonsboro, Hagerstown to Clear Springs, reaching the latter place at six o'clock in the afternoon of the 3d. At this point definite information of the damage done by McCausland on his raid was first received. On the 4th the army moved through Hancock, and went into camp near that town, where it waited for supplies until the morning of the 6th. On that day a deputation of citizens from McConnellsburg, Pa., waited on General Duffie and begged him to send his troops to defend that town from McCausland, and at the same time promised an abundant supply of provisions. At four o'clock on that afternoon General Duffie and his command set out on their benevolent errand, marched nearly all that night, and soon after arriving near McConnellsburg on the morning of the 7th, received information that McCausland would burn the town in a few hours. This threat was not carried into execution, as McCausland moved rapidly away at the approach of the Federal forces. After waiting until nearly noon for the promised food, Col. Tibbits, with a proper support, visited the village bakery and private residences and collected at them bread and flour sufficient to supply his brigade. On the evening of that day the army moved to Hancock, where it remained for a few days, thence passed through Fairview and Clear Springs, and went into camp beyond Williamsport. Services like these could not fail to be recognized at a time when pluck and efficiency were of the utmost importance, and Col. Tibbits' abilities at once commanded the attention of his superiors. The letter here given is one of that nature which the true soldier covets and appreciates.

"HEADQUARTERS 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION,  
Department of West Virginia,  
HANCOCK, Md., August 5th, 1864.)

"Maj. Gen. David Hunter, Commanding Dept. West Virginia, Monocacy Junction, Md.

"SIR:—I have the honor to recommend, for gallantry in action and efficiency under all circumstances in the field, Colonel William B. Tibbits, 21st N. Y. Vol. Cavalry, now commanding the 1st brigade of this (1st cavalry) division. This officer has served under my command since the 10th of June, 1864, and I have found him, on all occasions, a competent, faithful and gallant officer. He has, on several occasions, distinguished himself in action. His meritorious conduct has commanded the admiration of myself and his command. I would respectfully recommend him as worthy of promotion to the rank of Brigadier General, U. S. Volunteers. I would respectfully call your attention to especial mention made of this officer in my official report of July 27th, 1864. This report has been forwarded to the headquarters of Brevet Major General Crook, commanding forces in the field, Department of West Virginia.

I am, General, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
A. N. DUFFIE, Brig. Gen."

On the receipt of this communication it was endorsed in these terms:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPT. WEST VIRGINIA, }  
HARPER'S FERRY, Va., August 7th, 1864. }

"Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General of the army, approved and earnestly recommended. See enclosed copy of General Orders, No. 63, current series, from these headquarters.

D. HUNTER,  
Major General Commanding."

The general order alluded to in this endorsement was handed to Colonel Tibbits, by an aid of General Duffie, a few days later, and a copy of it is here inserted:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA, }  
HARPER'S FERRY, August 7th, 1864. }

"General Order No. 63.

"Colonel William B. Tibbits, 21st N. Y. Cavalry, commanding 1st brigade, 1st cavalry division, having been highly complimented by his division commander for gallantry in action and efficiency under all circumstances in the field, and having been recommended as a competent, faithful and valiant officer, worthy of promotion to the rank of Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers, the Major General commanding takes pleasure in commending to the command the conduct of Colonel Tibbits, and in approving the recommendation for his promotion.

By order of  
Major Gen. HUNTER.  
P. G. BIER, A. A. General.

Official 1st Division,  
E. W. CLARK, A. A. G."

This deserved recognition of the conduct of a soldier—of whom it was said he begged the privilege of charging the enemy when others would unwillingly obey orders that involved any risk of personal safety—was made still more complimentary by being read on dress parade to each command in Hunter's army. Being

near Harper's Ferry on the 11th, orders were received from General Sheridan by General Duffie to report with his division at once. On the 20th the division moved direct to Charlestown and remained on continuous duty for thirty hours, at the front, participating in the engagement with the enemy at Charlestown on Sunday, the 21st. After performing guard duty for several days, the command, now decimated in numbers, and with but few serviceable horses, was ordered to Cumberland, Maryland, which place it reached on September 3d, and was then dismounted. There it remained, collecting its forces, which, having been in continuous service since the preceding April, were now scattered from Sandy Hook to Boston, some in hospitals and others at home wounded. During the next two months, while in camp, company, regimental and brigade drills were had daily, with theoretical drills for officers, five days in the week. It was during this time that the Hon. John A. Griswold presented to the Griswold Light Cavalry a stand of colors, the regulation flag and the regimental standard both being of heavy silk and bearing appropriate devices and embellishments beautifully embroidered upon them. The presentation took place on October 21st, 1864. Mr. Griswold, who was unable to be present, expressed his appreciation of the services of the regiment in a patriotic letter, dated at Troy, N. Y., October 11th, 1864. To this the officers of the regiment responded in a communication, signed by them, in which expressions of the well-merited praise to which Mr. Griswold was entitled for his patriotic conduct, were blended with the modest statement of their own deeds of valor. On November 1st, 1864, the 21st New York Cavalry, with Colonel Tibbits in command, was ordered by General Sheridan to report to General Torbert, Chief of Cavalry, and was by him ordered to report to Brigadier General Powell. This was the only regiment in the division that was thus honored. On reporting, Col. Tibbits was assigned to the command of the 1st brigade of his division, the 2d, relieving a Colonel who ranked him. On the 14th of November, Colonel Tibbits was engaged in a successful reconnaissance at Cedarville, and on the 17th received an official communication from the War Department, conferring on him the well-earned designation of Brevt. Brigadier General, with rank from October 21st, 1864. On the 22d of November, the 21st N. Y. Cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy at Mount Jackson, after which the brigade went into winter quarters near Kearnestown. On the 23d, Genl. Tibbits assumed command of the division. On the 24th, which was Thanksgiving Day, while the men were engaged in cooking their dinners sent them by the citizens of the State of New York, Genl. Tibbits' camp was attacked by Mosby with about 200 men. They were repulsed

by the 21st N. Y. Cavalry, and several of them made prisoners, and a number killed and wounded. On Dec. 18th. General Powell returned and assumed command of the division, and Genl. Tibbits went back to his brigade. On the next day a movement was ordered, which, after a wearying march, accompanied with vexatious delays, ended on Dec. 30th in placing the brigade in a permanent camp for the winter, near Winchester. From the 9th to the 28th of January, 1865, Genl. Tibbits was absent on leave at Troy. On February 13th, he was again placed in command of the division. On the 7th of March the horse which Genl. Tibbits was riding, fell with him and he was thrown violently to the ground, striking on his head. He soon after became delirious, but reason was partially restored on the following morning, and being convalescent on the 12th, an indefinite leave of absence was granted him. He started for home on the 14th, but returned and reported for duty on the 23d. On the 28th he assumed command of the division. On April 1st, on application of Gen. Sheridan, he was assigned to duty in accordance with his brevet rank, by the President of the United States, and about the middle of the same month he received orders to join with others in effecting the capture or extermination of Mosby and his men. This object was never effected, inasmuch as a few days later Mosby and his force surrendered. On the 18th of April, while returning from a conference with Mosby, relative to his proposed surrender, General Tibbits, in order to save himself from what might have been a worse accident, threw himself from his horse, which was rearing violently, and broke his wrist. On the 19th, by reason of this injury, he turned his command over to Colonel Schoonmaker and received leave of absence on the 23d. On the 4th of May he returned to Washington, where he passed the remainder of the week. Meantime, and on the 23d of April, the 2d division had gone into camp at Fall's Church. On his return to camp General Tibbits found orders awaiting him to take command of this division, which was composed of the 1st and 2d brigades. The 1st brigade, Colonel Schoonmaker commanding, embraced the 21st New York Cavalry, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and 3d Massachusetts Cavalry. The 2d brigade, Colonel Capehart commanding, consisted of the 1st, 2d and 3d West Virginia Cavalry. Early in June the division moved to Cloud's Mills, and soon after to Washington, and went into camp about ten miles from the city. On the 24th of May, General Tibbits participated in the grand review at Washington. Two days later the command moved back to camp at Cloud's Mills, and soon after orders were received by Gen. Tibbits to proceed with his division to Louisville, Ky. After the 2d brigade had entered the cars on their proposed journey the order was countermanded. The

2d brigade was sent back to camp and mustered out, while General Tibbits was ordered to proceed with the 1st brigade to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Great dissatisfaction was expressed by the men with this order, and also on account of the fact that nearly a year's pay was due the command. By the judicious conduct of General Tibbits the incipient disturbance was quelled, and Fort Leavenworth was reached on the 3d of July. While on the way the brigade had been increased by the addition, at Cincinnati, of the 6th West Virginia Cavalry. Every effort was now made to mount and equip the regiments as speedily as possible, as each regiment, as soon as it was ready, was to be forwarded to General Connor, on the plains. The 3d Massachusetts Cavalry was first mounted and forwarded. By an unfortunate order the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry was mustered out of service and sent home, and the dissatisfaction among the remaining troops was thereby increased, especially among the 6th West Virginia Cavalry. On the 16th of July the last named regiment was mounted and ordered to proceed across the plains. The Colonel reported to General Tibbits that his men had declared they would not move, but that he thought there would be no further trouble if they had their pay. Soon after, the pay-rolls having been completed, the men were paid, but still they refused to march. General Tibbits now prepared to disarm the 6th West Virginia Cavalry, to place the ringleaders of the mutiny in the post guard-house, and to hold the rest of the men in arrest in a new camp. This he proposed to do by the aid of the 21st New York Cavalry, he commanding in person. While thus engaged he was waited on by the Colonel of the 6th West Virginia Cavalry, who informed him that his men had quietly delivered up their arms and all government property, that they did not desire to break any orders, except that order by which they were directed to go out on the plains. Thereupon Gen. Tibbits had the arms and government property collected, placed the ringleaders of the revolt, numbering forty or more, in the stone guard-house at the fort, and moved the rest of the regiment to the flats on the river bank and surrounded the encampment with a heavy guard. Before the 1st of August, the 21st N. Y. Cavalry were mounted and equipped and sent to the plains. The 6th West Virginia Cavalry applied to Congress through one of the Representatives from that State, for relief, and in conformity with orders subsequently received, was mustered out of service. On the 17th of August, Gen. Tibbits received orders to move with his detachment and report to Gen. Connor on the plains, and starting that day reached Fort Kearney on the 31st of the month, at noon. Gen. Connor being then at Fort Laramie, Gen. Tibbits reported to him by telegraph, and was informed in reply that Gen. Connor was off

on an expedition, and that Gen. Tibbits was to wait for orders at Fort Kearney. Meanwhile the 21st N. Y. Cavalry had been consolidated into a battalion of seven companies, and the 3d Mass. Cavalry had been mustered out. Being thus left without a command, Gen. Tibbits secured permission to return to Leavenworth and finally to proceed to and await orders at his home. He was made a full Brigadier General, and received the rank of Major General, U.S.V., by brevet. The following are the names of the places at which engagements occurred—all of them in Virginia—in which Gen. Tibbits participated while in the cavalry service: New Market, Piedmont, Lynchburgh, Hillsboro, Snieker's Gap, Ashby's Gap, Kearnestown, Winchester, Martinsburg, Charlestown, Halltown, Nineveh, Rood's Hill, and Liberty Mill or Gordonsville. While in the Second N. Y. Vol. Infantry, he obtained leave of absence on October 2d, 1861, for thirty days, and on Feb. 24th, 1863, for ten days, and no record has been found of any other absences. He was mustered out under General Order No. 168, Adjutant General's office, War Department, to date from January 15th, 1866. For three years from the last-named date, Gen. Tibbits was the Vice President of the "Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping-Machine Company," of Hoosac Falls, N. Y., but of late years he has been incapacitated for any active employment, on account of disability contracted while in the service. Such is an outline sketch of the life of a man, whose sound judgment when advice was needed, whose bravery when fighting was to be done, and whose celerity in movement when action was required, won for him, in the stations which he filled, the reputation of being a skilful soldier and at the same time one of the most intrepid spirits of the war. He never faltered for a moment in the discharge of his duty. Command meant with him performance, and while he, in obedience to the orders of those above him, cheerfully and gracefully accomplished or endeavored to accomplish, any work which he was bidden to do, he exacted from his subordinates the same obedience and respect. Lately, in his honor, and in the city of Troy, where he has passed a large portion of his life, two separate military organizations have been perfected, and called by his name. These are the Tibbits Veteran Corps, composed exclusively of veterans of the late war, and representing every arm and both branches of the service, commanded by Colonel Joseph Egolf, which was formed March 20th, 1876, and the Tibbits Cadets, commanded by Captain Jacob H. Patten, which was formed March 1st, 1877. The communication from the veterans on the occasion of the adoption by them of the name of the Tibbits Corps, exhibits the opinion held by those who served with or knew of him while in the service:

GEN. WM. B. TIBBITS,  
Troy, N. Y.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that at a regular encampment of Post G. L. Willard, No. 34, G. A. R., held at the city of Troy, on the 20th day of March, 1876, a company composed exclusively of veterans of the late war was formed. That out of regard for your record as an officer, and recognizing in you the representative volunteer officer from this city, it was unanimously decided that the organization so formed should be known and called, in honor of you and your meritorious services, the Tibbits Corps. I have the honor to hope that the above action will meet with your approbation, and that you will allow us in the above manner to exhibit our regard and admiration for you as an officer and as a citizen.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
JOSEPH EGOLF,  
Commanding Tibbits Corps.

EDMUND L. COLE,  
Chief of Staff."

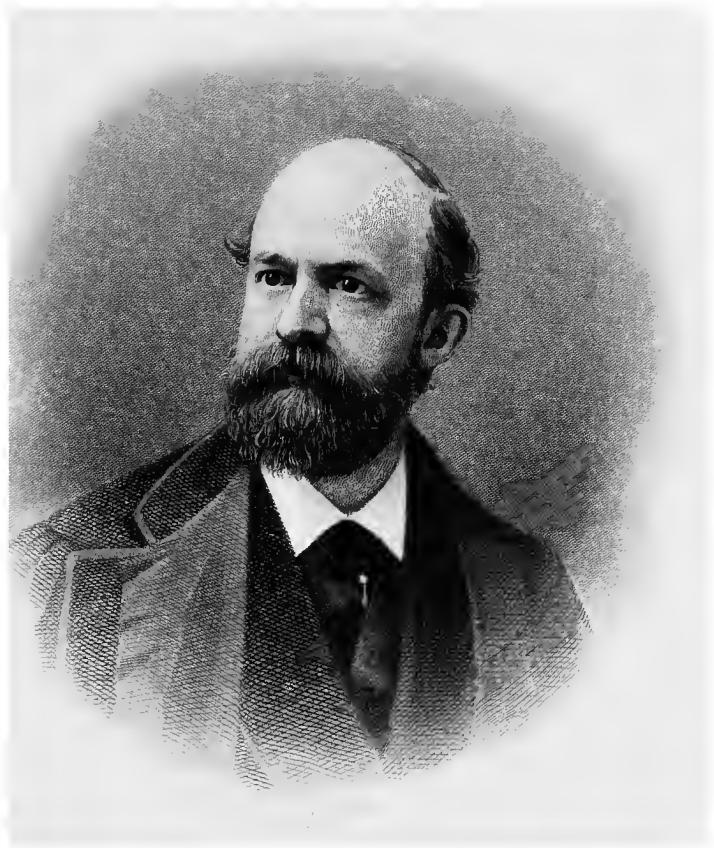
It is worthy of mention that General Tibbits was a member of the original executive committee engaged in the formation of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and was also placed on the executive committee selected by General Sheridan to form the Society of the Cavalry Corps.

**H**USTED GEN. JAMES W., was born in Bedford, Westchester Co., Oct. 31st, 1833. He comes from excellent American stock, and his parents, though not wealthy, were able to secure for him a liberal education. After enjoying the advantages of the common schools of his native town he received the customary academic preparation, and at the age of seventeen entered Yale College, from which ancient seat of learning he graduated with honor on attaining his majority. Immediately on leaving college he began to take an active part in politics, and identified himself with the American party of that day, serving two years as Secretary of the State organization. In 1855, when 22 years of age, he was elected to his first office—that of Superintendent of the Public Schools of his native town—and three years later was chosen School Commissioner for Westchester County. Soon after leaving college he commenced the study of law in the office of Edward Wells, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Peekskill, and, in 1857, he was admitted to practice in all the courts of this State. On the dissolution of the American party he declined to follow the example of so many of its members in going over to the Democracy, denouncing it as an unprincipled alliance, and publicly protesting against the so-called "hybrid" ticket put forth at the Utica Convention in 1859. Mr. Husted preferred to unite his fortunes with the Republican party, and in

the following year he rendered effective service on the stump in the Presidential campaign, which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln. In the same year he was appointed Deputy Superintendent of the State Insurance Department by Hon. William Barnes, then at the head of the department. He subsequently accepted the position of Harbor Master in New York, which office he held for a number of years. In the fall of 1868 Mr. Husted was prevailed upon by his friends and neighbors in Westchester to accept a nomination to the Assembly from the Third District of that county. He was triumphantly elected, and from January, 1869 dates the commencement of his long career in the legislative halls of this State, which has been alike satisfactory to his constituents and honorable to himself, and which has made his name familiar to almost every voter in the commonwealth. From that time to the present (1878) he has been regularly returned each year to represent the same constituency in the Assembly, and he presents the only instance in the history of the State of ten consecutive years of service in that body. From his first entrance into the Legislature he took rank among the ablest debaters of either House, which rank he has continued to hold through each successive Legislature down to the present time. He has always been among the foremost champions of Republican principles, and the earnest advocate of all measures tending to promote the prosperity and welfare of the State. As a debater he is noted for his easy flow of speech, his distinctness of utterance, his readiness, tact, quickness of perception, and, when occasion requires, for eloquence. He has a remarkably clear, ringing voice, which enables every word he utters to be distinctly heard in the remotest corner of the chamber, and never fails to command the undivided attention of the House. He never speaks without being thoroughly posted on the subject under discussion, and consequently there is no hesitation in his delivery, no repetition, but a continuous and rapid statement of fact and argument, which ends by the speaker's taking his seat and leaving upon his hearers the conviction that their time has not been wasted by tedious superfluity, whatever else they may think of the argument. Mr. Husted has been three times elected Speaker of the Assembly—1874, 1876 and 1878—and is conceded on all hands to be among the best presiding officers that ever occupied the chair. Indeed, he has frequently been called the "born speaker," so well fitted do his natural talents and characteristics appear to be for the position. His faculty of despatching business is truly marvellous, and it has often been remarked during the canvass for presiding officer, that it would make two or three weeks difference in the length of the session whether Husted or any other man were Speaker. He







James A. Shields





gets through the routine business of the House in half the time that Speakers ordinarily take, and his thorough knowledge of parliamentary rules enables him to render his decisions with promptness, and with almost invariable accuracy. Added to these qualifications, his impartiality, his courteous treatment of his political opponents, and his rare tact, combine to make him a favorite in the Speaker's chair as he is on the floor of the House. Mr. Husted has for many years taken a lively interest in the National Guard of this State, and has been a zealous advocate of all legislative measures designed to promote its welfare and efficiency. In the spring of 1873 his nomination as Major-General was sent in to the Senate by General Dix, and was at once unanimously confirmed by that body, and elicited complimentary and congratulatory resolutions of approval from his associates of both political parties in the Assembly. The following year he was unanimously elected President of the State Military Association. He also occupies a prominent position in the Masonic fraternity. He was Charter Master of Cortlandt Lodge, Peekskill, and since that time has been successively District Deputy Grand Master, Junior Grand Warden, Deputy Grand Master, and, finally, Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York. He is also Sovereign Grand Inspector General in the Scottish rite, commonly known as a "thirty-third degree member." Mr. Husted still resides at Peekskill, but has a law office in New York. He is married, and has five children. Few men of his age are better known to the people of New York than he, and the Empire State has not many sons whose future prospects are so bright.

---

**G**RISWOLD, HON. JOHN AUGUSTUS, ex-member of Congress, merchant, financier, etc., was born in the town of Nassau, Rensselaer County, New York, in 1818. His father, Chester Griswold, was a highly respected merchant of that place, and his mother, whose family name was Moulton, was related to several distinguished families in the northern part of the State. For three generations the Griswold family have resided in Rensselaer County, although originally from Connecticut. Simeon Griswold, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the Connecticut line during the Revolution, and after the war settled at Nassau, where he resided till his death, which occurred in his ninetieth year. A grandfather of Mr. Griswold, likewise a patriot, was confined by the British, during the same struggle, on the infamous Jersey Prison Ship, whose prisoners suffered such horrible tortures. In 1836, when seventeen years of age, Mr. Griswold went to Troy, and lived with his uncle, General John E. Wool. Shortly afterward he

entered the iron and hardware house of Hart, Lesley & Warren, where he remained about one year. He next entered the house of C. H. & I. J. Merritt, cotton manufacturers and commission merchants, where he filled the position of book-keeper. After acquiring a practical acquaintance with commercial matters he decided to enter business for himself, and in the early part of 1843, in conjunction with a Mr. Robinson, embarked in the wholesale and retail drug trade. This connection, after being maintained for a period of twelve years, was dissolved, Mr. Griswold retiring from the firm. His next enterprise, the manufacture of carpets at Ida Hill, near Troy, was continued but a short time. About this time he became interested in the Rensselaer Iron Works, and, having purchased considerable stock, was, in 1859, appointed the Company's agent, in which highly responsible position he found, for the first time, a field of sufficient magnitude for the exercise of his talents and executive ability. In 1860 he became interested in the Bessemer process of converting iron into steel, and with Mr. Winslow, purchased the American patents, persevering through many discouragements at the outset to the final splendid results. Under Mr. Griswold's careful, yet enterprising management, the business of the mills assumed magnificent proportions, his income correspondingly increased, and he eventually became one of the richest iron-masters in the Union. His connection with railroad and monetary affairs was likewise extensive. In 1857 he was elected President of the Troy City Bank, and subsequently became President of the Troy and Lansingburgh, Troy and Cohoes, and New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Companies. He was also a Director and large stockholder in the Port Henry Iron Ore Company, and Fall Creek Bituminous Coal Company. Despite the extensive and arduous character of his business duties, Mr. Griswold always found time to interest himself in the affairs of his fellow citizens. The favor with which he was regarded by all classes of the community led to his election, in 1855, to the Mayoralty of the city of Troy. His father, under whose instruction he had passed his entire boyhood, and his uncle, General Wool, with whom he had resided from the period of his settling in Troy, having both been staunch Democrats, Mr. Griswold naturally espoused that political faith, and his first success in public life was at the hands of that party, though not due to it alone. He administered this public trust with perfect satisfaction to men of all parties, and while proving true to his Democratic friends, filled the full measure of his duties to the entire body of his fellow citizens. One of the noblest chapters in the life of Mr. Griswold embraces his services to the Union during the dark days of the Rebellion. Although reared in the traditions of the

Democratic party, he never for a moment swerved in his loyalty to the nation. On the 15th of April, 1861, the day following the arrival of the news that Fort Sumter had fallen, he presided at a mass meeting held in Troy for the purpose of raising men and means to protect the imperilled Republic. His few but eloquent words fell upon the ears of those who knew him well, and exerted an influence which derived additional potency from the respect in which he was held. He was Chairman of the committee appointed by the citizens to request of the municipal authorities an appropriation of \$10,000 to fit out a regiment for active service. The result of this effort was the raising and equipping of the Second Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers. Mr. Griswold was himself ever ready to contribute of his means towards the Union cause, and many individuals as well as organizations, were the recipients of his generosity. He gave freely of his time and money to aid the organization of the Thirtieth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth regiments, and was especially active in raising the Twenty-first—a mounted regiment—which, in his honor, was named the "Griswold Light Cavalry," and proved one of the most efficient regiments in the service. Mr. Griswold's next and very important service to the Government was rendered, in connection with Hon. John F. Winslow, in the construction and equipment of the famous iron-clad Monitor, the invention of Capt. John Ericsson. This latter gentleman, after having looked in vain to wealthy citizens, merchants, corporations, Naval Boards, and Boards of Mercantile Construction, for encouragement and assistance, found in Mr. Griswold and Mr. Winslow men with faith enough in the inventor and the invention, to furnish the requisite means to construct the vessel, and with the spirit and energy to demonstrate its practicability and utility. The record of the "Monitor," and the incalculable benefits it rendered to the Government in one of the most critical periods of the struggle for the Union, are too familiar to all to need repetition here. The thanks of Congress were officially tendered to the inventor, and President Lincoln and his Cabinet personally awarded to the contractors the title of public benefactors. Mr. Griswold was subsequently engaged in adding to the strength of our naval and coast defences, and by his means, energy, influence, and patriotism still rendered important service to the Union cause. His connection with national politics began in the fall of 1862, when he received the Democratic nomination to the 38th Congress, from the Fifteenth Congressional District of New York. In the ensuing canvass he was elected by a majority of 1,287, although the Republican State ticket in the same dis-

trict received a majority of 817 votes. Although elected a Democrat, Mr. Griswold remained firm in his devotion to his country and the Union cause. In Congress he repeatedly voted with the Republicans and against the policy of his party, notably against the peace propositions, in favor of conscription, and for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. He labored indefatigably and effectively to strengthen the navy and naval defences, and was an earnest advocate of the Internal Revenue bill and others of a patriotic nature. At the close of his first term, he was re-nominated by the "Union Party," and elected to the 39th Congress. His course during this term was as before, thoroughly loyal. Among other important measures that secured his co-operation and vote, were the Freedman's Bureau Bill, the Civil Rights Bill, and the Fourteenth Amendment. In 1866, he was elected a third time to Congress, his majority—5,316 votes, being the largest ever given to any Representative from the Fifteenth District. While in the 40th Congress, he advocated many important measures for the restoration of the nation, and served with distinction on the Committee on Ways and Means. On the 8th of July, 1868, the State Republican Convention, held at Syracuse, nominated Mr. Griswold for Governor. His competitor was John T. Hoffman, who was elected. Soon afterwards Mr. Griswold was pressed by the Republicans to become a candidate for the national Senate, but declined, having decided to devote his attention to his immense business interests, which extended to almost every section of the country. He was offered, by President Grant, the position of Sub-Treasurer in New York city, one of the most responsible offices under the Government, but this he also declined. His great iron manufacturing establishments in Troy, were in themselves an immense business. In addition to these, he had blast furnaces at Hudson and Fort Edward, and iron mines at Port Henry and elsewhere. He was also connected with several other enterprises; was President of the Mobile and New Orleans Railway, and of the City Bank of Troy. The varied and onerous duties of these several responsible positions, demanded his constant attention and supervision. About two thousand men were directly employed by him, and nearly as many more depended on his enterprises for their support. His partners, under the style of John A. Griswold & Co., were the late Hon. Erastus Corning, and his son, Mr. Chester Griswold. Mr. Griswold was an earnest friend of education and of science. He was connected with several of the most prominent educational establishments in Troy, and was an active member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was also a Regent of the New York University.

His active, patriotic, honorable and successful career terminated in death on the 31st of October, 1872, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. Liberal and comprehensive in his views, of remarkable energy and industry, and the most exalted patriotism, Mr. Griswold served the people and the nation with the same fidelity and honesty that he managed his private affairs. Few men have achieved a more solid and enduring fame and fortune, and fewer still have deserved them more.

**E**AGER, WILLIAM BLAKE, M.D., of Middletown, was born in Hamptonburg, Orange County, New York, December 11, 1824. His father, William B. Eager, was a thrifty man, who carried on the mechanical trades of tanner, currier and shoemaker. His great grandfather, a staunch old Presbyterian of Scotch-Irish stock, came to this country in the last century, and settled in what was then called New Windsor, now Hamptonburg. His mother, Susan (Moore) Eager, was a native of the town of Montgomery. Her ancestors were Huguenots who, during the terrible persecution that followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, sought an asylum in America. In his boyhood Dr. Eager enjoyed only such educational advantages as were afforded by the common schools of that period, and at the early age of thirteen he was apprenticed to the trade of his father. Having a thirst for knowledge and a fondness for books, he seized every opportunity for improvement, often studying far into the night, after having been engaged in helping his father through the day. He had a great desire for a liberal education, and set about obtaining it by the most laudable efforts. When he had arrived at the age of seventeen, his father gave up his mechanical business and devoted himself to farming; a circumstance of great importance to the son, as it gave him leisure during the winter months to pursue his studies, and afterwards to engage in the occupation of teaching. While engaged in teaching he began, at the age of nineteen, to fit himself for the practice of medicine by entering, as student, the office of Dr. George Hunter, of Searsville, Orange County, New York. Continuing the pursuit of his medical studies, he went to New York, in 1844, and procured employment as a drug clerk. While performing his duties in this position he managed to study under the private tuition of Professor Whittaker, and subsequently to attend the specified course of medical lectures necessary to receiving a degree in medicine. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1848. As soon as he had acquired the title of M.D., he began and continued to practice in New York until the spring of 1874, when he removed his family to

Middletown, on account of failing health. He continued the duties of his profession in the former city, dividing his time equally between the two places. At the beginning of the war Dr. Eager responded to the call for volunteers by accompanying the Seventh Regiment of New York during their first service, April, 1861. He had been a member for several years, and had at one time been Surgeon of that organization. The next year, 1862, he was appointed Surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment New York Volunteers, and served with his regiment in Virginia and Louisiana till February, 1864, when he was mustered out of service by reason of consolidation of the One Hundred and Sixty-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiments. In 1865 Dr. Eager was appointed one of the visiting physicians of the Charity Hospital, New York, occupying this post until June, 1874, and in July, 1874, he was appointed one of the visiting physicians to the celebrated Bellevue Hospital. During his residence in New York he was a member of the Board of Education of that city from 1854 to 1860, and was also for some time Chairman of the Normal School Committee. He is at present actively interested in the Educational Board of Middletown. He is a member of the Orange County Medical Society; also of the New York County Medical Society, the New York Pathological Society, etc. Dr. Eager is one of a class of men who, surrounded in early life by circumstances not favorable to the career to which they aspire, by their own efforts overcome all obstacles, and, in the very process, acquire mental strength and vigor. The characteristics of such intellectual and moral exercise are great activity of mind and an intensity of purpose that will not be turned aside from any object it may propose to itself. Such are some of the traits by which Dr. Eager is distinguished among his fellows. His attainments in general literature, as well as in medical science, are solid and valuable, and, together with his faithful performance of all his duties, have commended him to public favor. He was married in 1847 to Catharine W. Fisher, of Orange County, N. Y.

**B**USHNELL, BENJAMIN E., M.D., of Little Falls, Herkimer County, was born in the town of Fairfield, in that county, September 9, 1810. His parents were of English descent, but natives of Saybrook, Conn., from which place they emigrated to New York State in 1798. His father was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Having obtained an excellent education in the district schools of his native town, he was graduated from the academy at Fairfield in 1830. Desiring to acquire the knowledge of some mechanic art, he was apprenticed to a joiner, and on becoming profi-

cient in the trade, he pursued it as his occupation till 1840, when he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. A. E. Varney of Fairfield. In due course of time he attended the regular course of medical instruction in the Albany Medical College, and was graduated in 1844. He immediately located himself for practice in Norway, Herkimer County, but soon after removed to Frankfort. Shortly after his removal, his former preceptor, Dr. Varney, induced him to enter into copartnership with him in the town of Fairfield. Continuing to practice in this connection till 1852, he changed his place of residence in that year to Little Falls, and became associated with Dr. Belknap. Dissolving this partnership at the end of two years, he remained for several years without an associate, but finally assumed business relations with Dr. John P. Sharer, his present partner in practice. During the war Dr. Bushnell gave his services to the national cause, being commissioned as Surgeon of Volunteers, with the rank of Major. He is a member of the County Medical Society, and during the year 1874, occupied the Presidential chair of that association. Dr. Bushnell is a man whose vigor of purpose and untiring industry recognized no obstacle in his onward career. Having received an academic education, he finally prepared, by a subsequent thorough course of medical training, for the excellent standing that he now holds in the fraternity. He was married in 1844 to Miss Emily L. Kenyon, daughter of Lyman S. Kenyon of Fairfield.

**M**ILLIGAN, WILLIAM G., of Little Falls, Herkimer County, was born in that place, June 30th, 1817. His father, William K. Milligan, a native of Glasgow, came to this country in 1808 and engaged as clerk in Little Falls. Returning to his home in Scotland a few years after, he married Mary A. Fergus of Glasgow, and, bringing his wife to America, he resumed as principal the business in which he had served as clerk, and settled in the place where subsequently his son was born. Attending the district schools of his neighborhood in his early boyhood, the son afterwards accompanied his parents to their native land, whither his father was obliged to go on account of failing health. They remained abroad five years, during which time their son was under instruction in the best schools of Glasgow, and on returning to Little Falls at the age of twelve, he was prepared to enter the high school, where he continued the pursuit of his studies till he reached the age of seventeen, being at that time apprenticed to the trade of cabinet-making. Upon obtaining a knowledge of this branch of the mechanic arts, he traveled west and south, working at his trade, and finally, at the age of twenty-four, re-

turned to settle at Little Falls. He started a general merchandise concern in which he continued for two years, and then engaged as assistant book-keeper in the National Bank of Little Falls, rising successively to the positions of Teller, and of Cashier, in which latter capacity he has served since 1865. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank, and Treasurer of the Warrior Mower Company of Little Falls. A man of more than ordinary business sagacity, and of staunch integrity, he has been frequently chosen to act as administrator and executor of estates for his fellow citizens. He was married in 1841 to Miss Eliza A. Girvan, of Little Falls.

**S**HARER, JOHN P., M.D., of Little Falls, was born June 10, 1825. His parents were Christian and Catherine (Rasbach) Sharer, natives of Herkimer County, of German extraction. His father was engaged in farming operations. Having passed through the district school and the high school of his native town, he pursued a higher course of study in the academy at Herkimer, and at the age of seventeen entered, as clerk, the post office in the latter place. In 1844 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Daniel Belknap of Little Falls, and, subsequently attending the regular course of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, he received his degree in 1848. He soon after commenced the practice of medicine in his native town, and has since that time continued in the active pursuit of his professional duties in that place. In 1857 he became associated with Dr. Benjamin E. Bushnell, and has continued the copartnership to the present time. Dr. Sharer maintains active relations with the Medical Societies of the State and county, having filled every official position in the latter organization. He was a delegate to the American Medical Association held in Chicago in 1877. He is also permanent member of the State Medical Society, and Censor for that society of the middle district of the State. He has served as President of Little Falls during four official terms, and is at present Supervisor of that place, a position which he has held for four consecutive periods of service. He is also one of the Board of Directors of the Warrior Mowing Machine Company. Chosen for his well-known skill and ability to various positions of professional distinction, Dr. Sharer has also attained local civic honor. Identified by birth and residence with the interests of Little Falls, he has, by his wise administration of affairs, added a new element of prosperity to that thriving and enterprising place. He was married in 1859 to Miss Maria A. Caldwell, daughter of Matthew Caldwell, of Little Falls.





*R. W. Bontecore*







**BONTECOU, REED B., M.D.**, of Troy, N. Y., was born in that city April 22d, 1824. His father was Peter Bontecou, a native of New Haven, Conn., who early in life settled in Troy, where he rose to prominence as a merchant. His mother, Semanthe (Brockway) Bontecou, was a native of New York. He attended the public and private schools of his native place, and afterwards pursued his studies at the Poultney Academy, Vermont. Still later he was a student at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, where he received the degree of B. N. S. In 1843 he began the study of medicine with Drs. Brinsmade and Wright, leading physicians of Troy. The following year he entered the medical department of the University of New York, and passed the year 1846 in the interests of natural science in a voyage up the Amazon River, Brazil. In the winter of 1847 he entered the Castleton Medical College, Vermont, from which, in the spring of 1847, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He now established himself in Troy with Dr. Thomas C. Brinsmade, as a general practitioner of medicine, and remained thus engaged till 1861, having been surgeon in charge of the Troy Hospital, and served as Coroner for several years. In April, 1861, he entered the United States service as Surgeon of the Second New York Volunteers, and was engaged with them in the first battle of the Rebellion at Big Bethel, Va. In August, 1861, he was commissioned Brigade Surgeon or Surgeon of Volunteers, and was detailed to assume charge of the Hygeia United States Army General Hospital at Fortress Monroe. After serving at this post about one year he was ordered to close the hospital at Fortress Monroe and join the Army of the Potomac, then engaged in the Second Bull Run campaign. For a short time succeeding this he was on duty at the Surgeon-General's office at Washington, D. C., and from there was ordered, in the latter part of September, 1862, to Beaufort, S. C., and made Chief Medical Officer of the hospitals located there. Remaining in charge of this important post about six months, he was placed in charge of the hospital steamer *Cosmopolitan*, receiving the wounded from the camps before Charleston and all points on the southern Atlantic coast, and transporting them to New York city and other points. In October, 1863, he was relieved from this duty and ordered to Washington, D. C., to take charge of the Harewood United States Army General Hospital. He remained in this responsible position till June, 1866, when he resigned his commission in the U. S. service, having received the brevets of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. Returning to Troy, he immediately resumed the general practice of medicine and took rank with the highest in the profession, being especially noted for his great skill in surgery, which he

had practiced so extensively on the battle-fields of the Rebellion, and in the camps and hospitals of the Union army. He is a member of the Rensselaer County Medical Society, of the State Medical Society, of the American Medical Association, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He has contributed to the medical journals of the day, chiefly surgical cases of note, among which may be mentioned the successful ligation of the subclavian and iliac arteries, operations of lithotomy, ovariectomy, and most of the important operations in surgery. Dr. Bontecou was married in 1849 to Miss Susan Northrup, of New Haven, Conn. A son and daughter remain of six children.

**PARMENTER, HON. ROSWELL A.**, of Troy, was born in Pittstown, Rensselaer County, New York, and is the eldest son of the late Dr. Azel F. Parmenter. His early life was spent on a farm, working for wages. During the winter months he taught school, and thus managed to defray the expenses of his education; and by the time he had attained his majority, was not only thoroughly acquainted with the various English branches, but also well versed in the natural sciences and in the classics. About the year 1848, he took up his residence in Troy, and without the assistance of friends, and with no other encouragement than that afforded by his confidence in his own abilities, succeeded in establishing himself in that city as a lawyer. He formed a partnership with the late Judge McConihe, and was soon in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice. He early adopted the plan of pleading his cases in the higher courts without employing assistant counsel, as was usual with young lawyers. By this means he came in direct contact with some of the ablest legal talent in the northern part of the State, and acquired a valuable experience, which was not without marked effect upon his subsequent career. In the celebrated case of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company against Babcock, argued by him in the Court of Appeals several years ago, that court paid him the high compliment of adopting his points as the law governing the case, thus settling forever in this State, the long agitated and vexed question as to the legal liability of a married woman as indorser for her husband. During the recent civil war, he was active in the support of the Federal Government, and subscribed largely from his private purse to aid the Union cause. He traveled extensively in the State during this period, making stirring speeches in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and encouraging subscriptions and enlistments. He was one of the principal speakers at the

great war meeting held in Seminary Park, Troy. In the spring of 1871, he was appointed Corporation Attorney of the city of Troy. He found, on entering office, a large number of suits against the city, some of which had been upon the calendar for years and involved large amounts of money. After three years of patient labor, he succeeded in disposing of this accumulation of litigation, and in recognition of his services, received the public acknowledgments of Mayor Kemp, (a political opponent) and a unanimous vote of thanks from the Common Council of Troy. In the fall of 1873, he received the Democratic nomination to the Senate from the twelfth Senatorial district, comprising the Counties of Rensselaer and Washington; and after an exciting and closely contested canvass, was elected, beating his opponent, the Hon. I. V. Baker, jr., (who was chosen the previous term by a majority of 4,458 votes) by 828 votes. While in the Senate he served as a member of the Committees on Canals, Literature, and Engrossed Bills, performing his various duties with an intelligence and energy which won the respect of his colleagues, and secured the warm approval of his constituents. Upon leaving the Senate in the spring of 1875, he publicly announced that he would under no circumstances accept a re-nomination for a second Senatorial term. He steadfastly adhered to that determination, and once again devoted all his energies in the practice of his profession. He was engaged in the trial and argument of nearly all the important legal controversies coming before the bar where he practiced. While not wanting in other essential requirements of a great lawyer, he excelled chiefly in the cross-examination of witnesses, and in discussing questions of fact before the jury. His ingenuity in proving controlling facts without specially arousing the apprehensions of his adversary, was the subject of general remark. Without losing sight of his profession, Mr. Parmenter entered upon the political canvass of 1876, with great zeal in favor of the Democratic party. His speeches on the stump were earnest, eloquent and effective. During the campaign he was nominated for Representative in Congress without any solicitations on his part. His opponent on the Republican ticket was Hon. Martin I. Townsend, one of the readiest stump speakers of the State, who had already entered upon the canvass. Mr. Parmenter accepted the nomination, and immediately challenged Mr. Townsend for joint discussions throughout the district. But the challenge was declined, to the great disappointment of the masses of both political parties, who had reasonably anticipated eloquent and brilliant discussions. The district was largely Republican, and, while Mr. Parmenter carried Rensselaer County in which both the candidates resided, he was unable to overcome the large Republican majority in the

County of Washington. As a public speaker Mr. Parmenter possesses rare ability, and his services are always in demand by the State Committee of his party, especially in great political emergencies. His habits of mind are severely logical, and in disposing of questions of fact he has few equals in the State. His legal ability and acquirements are of the first order; and in addition he possesses in a remarkable degree those oratorical qualities which never fail to produce a marked effect upon his hearers, whether on the bench, in the jury-box, or composing a vast political assemblage. Notwithstanding his immense practice, for many years not excelled by that of any other member of the Troy bar, he is a diligent student of science and literature, and is noted for his extensive reading, and the variety as well as refinement of his mental acquirements.

---

**E**ARL, ROBERT, Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, was born in Herkimer, September 10th, 1824. His parents were John and Margaret (Petry) Earl. His mother was the daughter of Dr. William Petry, a distinguished physician and patriot, who was born in 1733, near Mentz, Germany. Of this ancestor we embody herein an extended notice, but scarcely worthy of the subject. He was educated at the Medical College in Manheim, where his excellent talents and surpassing industry commanded the respect and approbation of the faculty. On leaving this institution, he repaired to Strasburg, and there completed his education. He entered the army of Frederick the Great in the early years of manhood, and, his superior attainments soon attracting the attention of those in command, he was appointed Surgeon-in-charge of the field lazaretto of the army of Prussia. In the celebrated battle of Frankfort-on-the-Oder he had the entire charge of the wounded, in which responsible post his skill and good management added new laurels to those already won. His subsequent practice in the north of Germany, and his professional intercourse with celebrated members of the fraternity there, supplemented and ripened his already large acquisitions of practical and professional knowledge. With a keen sense of justice, and a passionate love of freedom, his republican spirit could ill brook the tyrannical measures of a despotic government, and he sought, amid the infant colonies of America, a sphere of labor where thought was unfettered, and action only limited by individual capacity. Arriving in this country in 1765, when the storm of popular indignation in regard to British usurpation of colonial rights was at its height, he used his influence on the side of the colonies, and in the ten years prior to the

Revolution, as well as during the progress of that critical struggle, he was an active supporter of the cause of freedom against oppression. A member of the Committee of Safety of Tryon County (then consisting of all the territory of the State west of Albany County) pending the declaration of hostilities between the colonies and the mother country, he did much to encourage the wavering and strengthen the weak, in their determination to stand by the principles that the Colonial Congress had declared to be the ultimatum of a settlement between the two countries. The following entry upon the records of the Committee of Safety of Tryon County is significant of the position he held in the affairs of that time and place, and serves as well to show his brave spirit and determined resistance to British encroachments:

"Upon one occasion, in 1775, being in Johnstown, in that county, the Sheriff stopped him and informed him he was under arrest, and must go to jail. Whereupon Dr. Petry demanded to see the writ against him, or any other reason why he should go to jail. The Sheriff evaded or refused satisfaction in this particular, and Dr. Petry, submitting to the inevitable for the time, accompanied the sheriff, and was placed in jail. The next day a recognizance of £60 penalty was produced by the Sheriff, who wanted the same signed by his prisoner, intimating that on his compliance with this request, his liberty would be restored. His honor forbade his purchasing his release by a tacit admission of the right to imprison a citizen because of his association with the cause of the colonies against the king, and he proudly refused to accept the condition. The Sheriff, finding what manner of man he had to deal with, wisely ordered the keeper to discharge him without bail."

Dr. Petry died in 1806 in Herkimer. A republican in principle, he always upheld the doctrine of the equality of all men before the law. His religion free from bigotry, permeated every action of his life. Serving his fellow citizens as civil officer, as well as in his professional capacity, during a most trying period of our history, he occupied a conspicuous place in the affairs of his locality, and secured a large measure of public confidence and esteem. The mother of Judge Earl was his youngest daughter, who, to a large extent, inherited the stern Roman qualities of her father. The Judge received an academic education at the Herkimer Academy, and entering the junior class of Union College in 1843, was graduated in 1845. In 1874 the title of LL.D. was conferred upon him by his *alma mater*. After graduation, he was engaged as Principal of the Herkimer Academy for two years, pursuing at the same time a course of legal study under the direction of the late Hon. Charles Grey, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court. Concluding his professional preparation in the office of his brother, Samuel Earl, of Herkimer, he was admitted to the bar in 1848, and immediately entered into a copartnership with his

brother, which, under the name of S. & R. Earl, continued in the prosecution of legal business till 1870. In 1849, being then twenty-five years of age, he was elected to the office of Supervisor of his native town. In 1860 he was again elected to that position, holding the post in each case for one year. In 1855 he was elected to the office of Judge and Surrogate of his native county, and fulfilled the duties of this double relation for a period of four years. He was subsequently elected a member of the Court of Appeals, and served as Chief Judge of that body from 1869 to '70, at which time, by a provision of the amended Constitution of the State, the then Court of Appeals ceased to act, and the Judges of the late Court became members of the Commission of Appeals, their tenure of office lasting for three years, pending the adjudication of unfinished cases under their jurisdiction. By a further amendment, two years more were added, thus extending their term till July, 1875, to hear and dispose of a large number of cases transferred to the Commission from the new Court of Appeals. On the decease of Judge Martin Grover, of the Court of Appeals, Judge Earl was appointed by Governor Tilden to fill the vacancy until January 1, 1877, when he entered upon a full term of fourteen years, having been elected at the previous annual election upon the Democratic ticket. Judge Earl has given some attention to the advancement of the agricultural interests of the State. He owns an extensive dairy, and is practically interested in its operations. The Judge is a man whose popularity has attained a degree quite uncommon. Elected by the votes of men of different political creeds, his wise administration of the judicial office of his country, gave him still further hold upon the favor of his party. His excellent legal ability, his able and unbiassed opinions during his connection with the Commission of Appeals, made his fellow citizens desirous of continuing his services in that high and honorable body—the Court of Appeals—his election to which honors equally himself and his constituents. In politics the Judge is identified with the Democratic party. He was married in 1852 to Miss Juliet Wilkinson, daughter of Henry J. Wilkinson, of Richfield Springs, Otsego County, an accomplished lady, and who is well calculated to adorn and render attractive the home of her husband. The Judge has no children.

---

**G**RAVES, HON. EZRA, of Herkimer, New York, was born in Russia, Herkimer County, December 1, 1803. His father, John Graves, was born in Dutchess County, whence he removed into Herkimer County about 1795. That region was in a wilderness

state, and Mr. Graves purchased a tract of land which he designed as a dwelling-place for himself and his descendants. Having paid the contract price, he found, on requiring the deed, that the original owners had yet to be consulted, and was, therefore, obliged to pay twice for the same piece of territory. Though this seemed a very inauspicious beginning of life, and very discouraging to one so young, he being then only nineteen years old, yet the very exertions requisite to the accomplishment of the task, developing his energies and strengthening his mental and moral faculties, laid the foundation of that character which, in after years, won the respect and admiration of a large circle of friends. Representing his district in the Assembly during the war of 1812, Mr. Graves acted with the party that supported the Administration. Being again elected, in 1823, a member of the Assembly, he took an active part in the stormy sessions of the Legislature of 1824-'25, and also in the extra session of the following November, lending his influence in these connections to the Republican interests of the State. Entering upon the duties of Sheriff in 1829, he retired at the expiration of his term of office to his home in Russia, where, amid the society of friends who knew and appreciated his worth, he passed from earth to his reward, in 1855, at the age of seventy-six. His course as a public man was distinguished by an able and faithful discharge of his duties, and resulted in much popular satisfaction. His father, Russel Graves, grandfather of Ezra, imbued with the spirit of liberty, was active in his resistance to British usurpation, and, enlisting in the Continental army, he rose from the ranks by merit and bravery, and retired at the cessation of hostilities with the honor of a commissioned officer. The mother of Ezra Graves was Abigail Munn, daughter of David Munn, a farmer from Connecticut, who settled at Newport, in Herkimer County. Having pursued an academic course at Fairfield, Mr. Graves graduated at that institution in 1822, being then only nineteen years of age. Entering the academy at Newport, in the same county, he remained as student for six months, at the end of which time he was invited to take charge of the school, and was occupied as Principal for two years. In 1825 he removed to Oneida County and engaged in agricultural operations, carrying on at the same time the trade of tanner, and also of saddler and harness maker. Pursuing these occupations till 1828, he removed at that time to Herkimer County, and assisted his father in the duties of Sheriff, serving his town in the capacity of jail-keeper till 1832. He then commenced reading law in the office of the Hon. Charles Grey, late Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. The next year he was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas, and in the Supreme Court in 1835. He

was the first County or Presiding Judge of Herkimer County under the old State Constitution of 1821, and held that position for a period of two and a half years. In this county the functions of Judge and Surrogate are exercised by the same person. In 1847 Judge Graves was re-elected to fill this two-fold office. The various periods for which he has served in this double vocation amount, in the aggregate, to seventeen and a half years. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867 and '68, and was subsequently elected Inspector of State Prisons, with a view to inquiring into and reforming the management of said institutions, and served three years in this capacity. Having been in the earlier part of his career a Democrat of the Andrew Jackson school, he became, on the formation of the Republican party, an active worker in that organization, and was largely influential in creating an auxiliary association in Herkimer County. He has been at various times Supervisor of his town, and has served in all the important civil offices of his district. Judge Graves was also a delegate to the Convention that nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency. The official service of Judge Graves, like that of his honored father, has been the occasion of much respect and esteem on the part of his fellow citizens. He was married in 1825 to Miss Marie Card, daughter of Jonathan Card, of Newport, New York.

---

**P**RESCOTT, HON. AMOS H., of Herkimer County, New York, was born in the town of New Hartford, Oneida County, N. Y., October 25th, 1826. His father, Oliver Prescott, a native of Massachusetts, of English extraction, was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and removed to Oneida County about the close of the last century. His mother was Ruth (Morgan) Prescott, a native of Wales, who came to this country when quite young, with her mother, her father having died in his native land. After finishing the course of study in the district schools of Herkimer County, young Prescott attended the Sanquoit Academy in Oneida County, from which he was graduated in 1840. Entering upon the occupation of teaching, and being himself meanwhile a most diligent student, he commenced the study of law in the office of Volney Owens, at Mohawk, New York, in 1842. After a due course of legal preparation, he was admitted to the bar in that county in May, 1847, at the last general term of the old Supreme Court before the adoption of the new Constitution. Immediately after being admitted to practice, he entered into partnership with Volney Owens, Esq., his legal preceptor, under the firm name of Prescott & Owens. These relations existed till 1857, when, Mr. Owens desiring to settle in the





*J. P. Boston*







west, the firm was dissolved. Continuing to practice in Mohawk till 1870, Judge Prescott then returned to Herkimer, where he now resides. In 1855, he was elected to the Legislature from the Second Assembly District, and while there served on a number of important committees; among them, the Judiciary Committee, the Committee on Militia and Public Defence, and the Committee on Roads and Bridges, being Chairman of the last-named body. In 1856, he received the nomination of the Native American party for Canal Commissioner, but failed to secure his election. During his residence in Mohawk, he served three terms as President of that village; and in 1866-'67, he filled the office of Supervisor of the town of German Flats, which is composed of the villages of Mohawk and Ilion. In the latter year he was elected Judge and Surrogate of Herkimer County for a term of four years, at the termination of which period he was re-elected for six years. Since the formation of the Republican party, Judge Prescott has uniformly acted with that organization. Possessing much skill and tact in the administration of affairs generally, at the same time an able lawyer, a wise, upright, and popular dispenser of justice from the bench, Judge Prescott has not only attained a considerable degree of local fame, but in the exercise of his high legislative functions in the councils of the Empire State, his name has been conspicuously and honorably before the community. He was married in 1848, to Miss P. C. Allen, of Mohawk, who died in 1857. He was again married, in 1864, to Mrs. Martha H. Daggett, of the same town

---

**F**AXTON, HON. THEODORE S., of Utica, was born in Conway, Mass., January 10, 1794. His parents were Thomas and Rachel (Davis) Faxton, natives of that State, of English descent, who settled at Whitestown, a suburb of Utica, about 1806. During his youth he was frequently employed in assisting his father in agricultural and mechanical labors, and consequently did not enjoy the advantage of uninterrupted attendance at school; but availing himself with the utmost diligence of such early educational opportunities as were afforded him, he finally procured, by his own exertions, the funds necessary for an academic course at Clinton. While engaged in his studies there he joined an independent company of soldiers, organized in Utica, to repel the British, who threatened Sacketts Harbor during the war of 1812. They remained on duty for a time, but the emergency for which they were raised soon passing away, they returned to their homes, and Mr. Faxton resumed his academic pursuits. Leaving school in 1815, he com-

menced life for himself in the employ of Parker & Co., who were at that time proprietors of a line of stages running from Albany to Buffalo. Faithful and diligent in the performance of his duties in this relation, he rose to partnership in the concern about 1822. After a long and prosperous career, this firm closed its operations about 1835, the stage-coach being then superseded by the steam-car. Soon after its dissolution Mr. Faxton became a Director in the Lake Ontario Steamboat Company, of which corporation he was Vice President. Later, he was the proprietor of a line of packets doing business along the Erie Canal. He was a prime mover in the introduction of telegraphic communication between New York, Albany, and Buffalo, and superintended personally the construction of the line throughout its entire length. He was President of the telegraph company from its organization in 1845 till 1852, when he resigned. In 1851 he was chosen by the Agricultural Society of the State of New York as their representative to the World's Fair held at London in that year, and in 1856 he was elected President of the organization, and has been a member of the same for twenty-five years. Mr. Faxton has been a Director in all the corporate bodies of his municipality, also of the Rock Island & Chicago Railroad Company, and, since 1865, he has been President of the Second National Bank of Utica, of which institution he was one of the incorporators. His sound and broad business views find ample scope for their exercise in the management of the interests of the Globe Woolen Mills, of whose board of stockholders he is President, and also in his connection as Director of the Utica Steam Cotton Mills Company. In addition to these official business relations, Mr. Faxton has occupied important public positions. He served as delegate to the Convention that met at Baltimore and nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency. He was, by appointment of Governor Seward, a member of the Commission having in charge the matter of the State Lunatic Asylum, and was Chairman of the committee on the erection of the building. He has also served his city in the Mayoralty, and as Alderman; but the crowning work of his life is seen in those noble charities of the city of Utica, with which his name is inseparably associated, and justly so, since he has not only founded them but contributed to their maintenance with unsparing hand. The citizens of Utica, in their corporate capacity, having appropriated \$20,000, Mr. Faxton donated the additional sum of \$25,000 for the purpose of founding the "Old Ladies' Home," an institution most beneficent in its objects, and among the most excellent of its kind. He has also constructed and presented to the public a building known as "Faxton Hall." This structure, devoted to the use of that class of working people who are engaged as operators in the various factories under

Mr. Faxton's control, contains, besides an auditorium for lectures and other public occasions, suitable accommodations for a Sunday school, and also for a day school. Conducive of the best interests of a worthy class in the community, it is also a noble monument to the liberality and philanthropy of its projector. Nor is this the limit of his beneficence. Ever devising liberal things, a few years ago he conceived a plan for establishing an hospital, in which persons in indigent circumstances might have the medical care, and especially the skilful nursing, so difficult to procure in their own homes. This humane enterprise is now an accomplished fact, and the building known as the Faxton Hospital is one of the most complete in its arrangements and appointments among similar institutions in the country. Appropriating the munificent sum of \$50,000 for the purpose he had in view, Mr. Faxton procured by individual efforts the passage of its charter, and then with characteristic energy set about finding the best plans upon which to construct it. He made all the contracts, purchased the materials, and gave his personal supervision to the erection of the building in its minutest details. Such a beneficent enterprise has a two-fold value, springing as it does from Christian benevolence. It ministers to the needs of those whose means are scanty, and acts as an incentive to other men of affluence "to go and do likewise." More enduring than any mere sculptured ornament of marble, it will perpetuate the large philanthropy of its founder through many successive generations. Mr. Faxton has passed the age of fourscore years. After a long career of business activity, he now enjoys the eminent satisfaction of seeing the means he has accumulated, diffused under his own direction, for the carrying on of noble purposes in the humane and philanthropic interests of the community. He has served his generation well, whether as the practical promoter of every means of internal improvement in his State and locality, in his public official relations, or in that wide sphere of usefulness—the management of large financial and manufacturing corporations. Remarkable for industry, integrity and thrift, he possesses also a degree of sagacity only equalled by his Christian benevolence, while his record as the founder of benevolent and charitable institutions will cause his name to be remembered among the public benefactors of the age. He was married August 21st, 1828, to Miss Irene M. Alverson, who died April 29th, 1868.

---

**J**OHNSON, JUDGE ALEXANDER S., of Utica, was born in that city, July 30th, 1817. His father, Alexander B. Johnson, a native of Kent, England, came to this country in 1800. He had received a

legal education, but not desiring to practice, he settled in Utica, and engaged in banking operations. His wife, mother of Judge Johnson, was Abigail (Adams) Johnson, granddaughter of President John Adams. After thorough training in the local select schools, their son prepared for a collegiate course in one of the excellent academies of the vicinity, and entered Yale College in 1831, graduating with the usual honors in 1835, and subsequently receiving the degree of A.M. Intending to devote himself to legal practice, he, in the prosecution of this design, entered the law school at New Haven, and afterwards completed his studies in Utica, being admitted to the bar in that city in 1838. After a short period of practice in his native place, he removed to New York, where, in 1851, he was elected by the Democracy to the position of Judge of the Court of Appeals of New York State, and served in this office eight years. His judicial duties in this connection requiring frequent attendance at the State capital, he removed thither, but in 1868 he changed his place of residence from Albany to Utica. In 1863, Judge Johnson was appointed one of the Regents of the University of the State of New York. He was a member of the Commission appointed to adjust the questions at issue between this country and Great Britain, with respect to the Hudson Bay Company's controversy. His services in this connection extended over a period of five years, from 1864 to 1869. The next year (1870) a body was created known as the Commission of Appeals, which acted, *ad interim*, pending the reorganization of the Court of Appeals. This Commission had jurisdiction of all cases of which the regular Court takes cognizance, and included among its members Judge Johnson, appointed by Governor Dix, and the Hon. Ward Hunt, who served as President until his appointment to the Supreme Court of the United States. During the administration of Gov. Hoffman, Judge Johnson was appointed one of the Board of Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum, still serving in that office. In 1875 he was nominated by President Grant, and confirmed by the Senate, as Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Second Circuit, succeeding the late Judge Woodruff. Educated in one of the illustrious seats of learning, and thoroughly trained in legal science in another of our leading institutions, Judge Johnson was well prepared for the eminent career that has distinguished him. His keen perceptions and his clear and forcible expression of them, his legal acumen and his excellent administrative ability, fit him for the service of his high judicial functions. His mental grasp, his knowledge of international law and of that comity which attends the intercourse of great nations, were important factors in the adjustment of the matter for whose settlement

the Hudson Bay Company Commission was formed; and his classical attainments, his genuine culture and breadth of view, were happily displayed in his relations as Regent of the State University. He was married in 1852, to Miss Catharine Crysler, daughter of Ralph M. Crysler, of Canada.

**F**OWLER, REV. PHILEMON H., D.D., of Utica, is the son of William and Margaret Fowler, and was born at Albany, February 9th, 1814. He was educated in the Albany Academy, Hobart College, at Geneva, and the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey. He entered Hobart College in 1828 and graduated in 1832, and then entering Princeton Theological Seminary in 1833, he was graduated therefrom in 1836. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Albany October 15th, 1835, and ordained by the same body, *sine titulo*, in 1836. Before leaving the seminary at Princeton he was called to the Second Presbyterian Church at Washington, D. C., and remained in this charge, without installation, from the autumn of 1836 to that of 1839, at which time he accepted a call from the First Presbyterian Church of Elmira, New York, over which he was duly installed pastor. In this latter charge he continued till the close of the year 1860, when he accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church of Utica, in which relation he continued until 1875, when failing health compelled him to retire from the active duties of the ministry. The degree of S.T.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Norwich, Vermont, and afterwards by Williams College, Massachusetts. In 1869 Dr. Fowler was Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, which held its session, in May, in the Church of the Covenant, New York, and also held an adjourned meeting, in November following, in the Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, Pa. At this Assembly the re-union of the Presbyterian Church was consummated—a most memorable event in the annals of Presbyterianism. Dr. Fowler served as a member of the Joint Committee on Re-union, and it is but just to add that his practical wisdom and good sense, combined with his courteous manner and catholic Christian spirit, rendered his offices of inestimable value on that important occasion. Dr. Fowler has for many years occupied a position of commanding influence in the church, belonging, previous to the re-union, to the "New School" Presbytery. He is a Trustee of Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, as well as of the Theological Seminary at Auburn, and a Corporate Member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. During the summer of 1868 he represented the General Assembly of his church in the

Assemblies of the Free Church of Scotland and the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. For more than forty years Dr. Fowler has been a faithful pastor and expounder of the Gospel. His sermons, though scholarly productions, are not intellectual efforts only, but, after the manner of his denomination, are lucid expositions of Christian doctrine and practical applications of Bible truth, bringing home to the hearts of men those teachings so intimately related to the needs of every-day life.

**M**ERWIN, MILTON H., of Utica, Associate Judge of the Fifth Judicial District of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, was born in Leyden, Lewis County, New York, June 16, 1832. His father, Alanson Merwin, was the son of James Merwin, who removed from Connecticut to the Black River valley about the beginning of this century, and by his untiring industry, perseverance and strict integrity acquired not only broad acres for himself and his descendants, but a name revered and esteemed by all who knew him. Alanson Merwin married, in 1825, Amanda Kimball, whose ancestors were New Englanders also. In 1875 this couple celebrated their golden wedding, having been married half a century. Their son, Milton H. Merwin, after securing the advantages to be obtained by a regular attendance at the common schools of the vicinity, entered the Cazenovia Seminary, from which he graduated in 1848. He then pursued a thorough system of study in Hamilton College, New York, and graduated in 1852, with the usual honors of a four years' course. Upon leaving college he entered, at Watertown, New York, the office of the Hon. Joseph Mullin, now Presiding Judge of the Fifth Judicial District of the Supreme Court of the State. After a due course of legal preparation, he was admitted to the bar in 1853, and immediately connected himself with his late preceptor for the practice of law. This partnership continued until dissolved by Judge Mullin's elevation to the Supreme Bench of the State, in 1857. Practicing without subsequent association, Judge Merwin was the recipient of a like honor, being raised, by appointment of Governor Dix, and afterwards by election, to the position he now holds. He has served his county at different times, being chosen, in 1859, as Surrogate, and in 1867 as delegate to the Constitutional Convention. The representative of two old and highly esteemed families of that section of the State, Judge Merwin has peculiar claims to the respect of his fellow citizens, while his solid attainments, excellent legal standing and wise judicial course fully sustain his hereditary reputation. He was married in 1858 to Miss Helen E. Knapp, daughter of Ira Knapp, of Granville, Washington County, New York.

**W**OLCOTT, SAMUEL G., M.D., of Utica, was born in Hanover, Mass. His father, the Rev. Calvin Wolcott, a native of this State, was a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. The Wolcotts are lineal descendants of those of that name who came from England, and were the first settlers of Connecticut. His mother was Sally Gardner, whose ancestors settled Danvers, a part of Salem, Mass. Dr. Wolcott received his early education at Phillips Academy, Andover, and entered Trinity College, from which he graduated in course, in 1847. He commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Winslow Lewis, of Boston, and at the same time was a student in the medical department of Harvard University, from whence he graduated in 1850. He selected Utica for his residence, and entered upon his professional duties in the fall of that year. For many reasons his attention was directed to surgery, until eventually it became a speciality. It will be remembered that during the late war a number of men, eminent in their profession, were constituted a body, known as the Special or Auxiliary Corps of Surgeons, appointments to which, though made by Governors of the respective States, required to be confirmed by the President and Secretary of War. This corps was under the control of the Surgeon-General of the United States, and was composed largely of New York surgeons, who rendered invaluable service to their countrymen in the field and hospital. The conditions of their appointment were such that they were expected to respond immediately on receiving a telegraphic summons from the Surgeon-General, to report for duty at some specified point where a battle was then imminent, and though their service was required but for thirty days at a time, it was no unusual occurrence on reaching their home, to find a dispatch had already preceded them, to report at once at some other position. This duty was entirely gratuitous, the Government furnishing mileage and rations; the compensation being the satisfaction of affording such assistance to their country in her hour of need as comparatively few of her citizens were capable of rendering. The record of Dr. Wolcott in this connection has passed into history, and his care of the sick and wounded soldiers home, discharged or on furlough, will ever be remembered with gratitude by themselves and the community. Dr. Wolcott is a member of the Oneida County Medical Society, also permanent member of the State Medical Society, and holds the same relation to the American Medical Society. His fondness for books and literary pursuits has constantly been kept in check by the requirements of his profession. He is a close student of nature, and has, all his life, been a collector of her works. He was married in 1854 to Miss Caroline, daughter of the Hon. Thomas H. Hubbard, of Utica, who died in

1867. He afterwards married Miss Emily, daughter of the Hon. William C. Pierrepont, of Pierrepont Manor, of Jefferson County.

**C**HURCHILL, ALONZO, M.D., of Utica, was born in Richfield, January 20th, 1811. His father was Selden Churchill, of Connecticut. The early progenitors of the family were three brothers of the name, who came hither from England prior to the Revolutionary war; two of them settling in New Hampshire, and one, from whom Dr. Churchill reckons his descent, locating in Connecticut. About 1796, Daniel Churchill, with his son Selden, removed to Richfield, Otsego County, and purchased a tract of land. There, after a residence of seventy years in the old homestead, Dr. Churchill's father died, in 1866, having reached the venerable age of eighty-three. His wife was Mary (Duel) Churchill, daughter of Daniel Duel, of New York State. The mother of Mrs. Churchill was a descendant of Ethan Allen, of historic fame. After being instructed in the private schools of the vicinity, Dr. Churchill graduated at the Hartwick Academy, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. D. V. Thomas, of Richfield, and afterwards studied with Dr. Menzo White, of Cherry Valley. He attended the requisite course of medical training in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Western New York, at Fairfield, during the years 1832 and 1833, and in the latter year received a diploma from the Otsego Medical Society. In 1856, he was accorded the degree of M.D., by the Regents of the University, and a similar honor was conferred by the Albany Medical College in 1872. In 1855, Dr. Churchill was chosen to represent his fellow citizens in the Legislature, and rendered excellent service to the profession while on the committee having in charge the interests of medical societies. Entering the army in 1861, as Surgeon of the Fourteenth New York Volunteers, with the rank of Major, he continued with this regiment during the entire period of service. They participated in some of the most notable battles of the war: the seven days' fight on the Peninsula, and also the engagement at Chancellorsville. On the second day of the former battle, Dr. Churchill was taken prisoner at Gaines' Mills, or Coal Harbor, as it is sometimes called, with about five hundred wounded men. They were sent to Richmond, ostensibly for hospital accommodations. Arrived there, he was ordered to disembark his wounded soldiers and was himself placed in Libby Prison. In a few days, however, the rebel authorities permitted him to remove those who were severely wounded (in number about two hundred) to Savage's Station, where our troops in their retreat had







*Saml G. Wolcott,*





left the hospital tents standing. During their captivity and transportation, the regiment suffered greatly from want of both medical and commissary stores, Dr. Churchill performing operations, the only dressings for which were strips of shelter tents found on the field. Unwilling to return to private practice while there existed urgent need for surgical service among our troops, Dr. Churchill accepted an appointment as Surgeon of the Eighth Regiment Heavy Artillery, Col. Porter commanding. This body of men was raised about Niagara, and stationed at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, and subsequently, in 1863, at Federal Hill, at which point Dr. Churchill had charge of the post hospital. In the spring of 1864, they were ordered into active service, continuing thus occupied until the close of the war. During his connection with this regiment, Dr. Churchill was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for meritorious services, and afterwards was created Colonel. He returned to domestic practice at the close of the war, in 1865. Previous to his military services, Dr. Churchill had won honors of a professional character. His contributions to medical literature are able and have been well received, particularly the following: a paper on "Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis;" communicated to the New York State Medical Society; also one on "Strangulated Hernia;" published in the *Trans. of the Oneida County Medical Society*; and another on "Sanitary Science," upon which last, his extended surgico-military experience qualified him to speak with authority. Dr. Churchill is a permanent member of the New York State Medical Society, also of the Otsego County Medical Society, and was, in 1869, the President of the Medical Society of Oneida County, of which he is still a member. Hastening, with many medical compatriots, to the defence of the flag and the Constitution, Dr. Churchill, in his connection with the corps of operating surgeons, rendered valuable service to his country. Recognized as a man of eminent ability by the fraternity, and rewarded with military honors by the Government, he has merited, by his devotion to the cause of humanity, the respect and admiration of the community. He was married to Miss Jane Morgan, daughter of Walter Morgan, a native of Wales, but for a long time a resident of Utica and Cooperstown.

---

**H**ARTLEY, REV. ISAAC SMITHSON, D.D., pastor of the Reformed Church at Utica, was born in New York city, September 27, 1830. His father, Robert M. Hartley, has for more than forty years been identified with the humane and benevolent interests of the metropolis. Dr. Hartley is descended,

paternally, from the Smithson family, one of whom was the founder of the renowned Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C. His mother, Catharine Munson, was the representative of good old Puritan and Holland stock. Dr. Hartley, after the usual preliminary studies, finished his general education at the New York University, graduating in 1852. Having determined upon the ministry as his field of labor, he entered the Union Theological Seminary in New York city in 1853, in which he prosecuted his studies for a year, subsequently completing them by a three years' course at the Theological Seminary, Andover, Massachusetts. At the close of his seminary life he went to Europe and remained a year. In 1862 he was led to re-visit Europe, extending his travels at this time through the Levant, Egypt, Syria and portions of Asia Minor. Thus fortified with a knowledge of places, habits, customs and people whose bearing upon his studies as a minister were most important, in 1864 he returned to America, when he was immediately called to the pastorate of the Sixth Avenue Reformed Church in New York. His pastoral relations with this congregation extended over a period of six years, and terminated by his accepting a call to preside over the Second Reformed Church of Philadelphia, Pa. In 1871 this connection was dissolved that he might accept the pastorate of the Reformed Church in Utica, a position in which he now labors with great acceptance. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey. Dr. Hartley was largely instrumental in establishing, in 1873, an annual course of lectures in that institution, known as the Vedder Lectureship on Modern Infidelity. He was himself chosen lecturer for that year, selecting as the subject of the course: "Prayer: its Relations to Modern Thought and Criticism." In the following year these lectures were given to the press, and they have been considered a noble contribution to the department of Christian science and apologetics. He has also delivered lectures in other places and on various subjects connected with his profession. Among the topics which Dr. Hartley has more especially discussed, we may mention the following: "The Orient," "Egypt," "Palestine," and other sacred lands and subjects. He has also found opportunities to contribute to the secular press as well as to the *American Theological Review*. The prevailing tone of thought in his lectures, and in his productions generally, is elevating and reverent. He teaches that Revelation and science are not in antagonism, but, viewed from a Christian stand-point, are parts of a harmonious whole; that prayer, however modern scientists may ignore or deride it, is not only a power with the Creator and Preserver of men, but it is as real a force in the spiritual world as is gravitation in the purely physical uni-

verse. Dr. Hartley's learned and scholarly attainments, matured by culture and the advantages of foreign travel, have long been consecrated to the service of Him whose accredited ambassador he is. He was married in 1866 to Miss Belle Aston, daughter of Hon. George R. White, of Pittsburgh, a prominent merchant of that city, recently deceased.

---

**H**UNT, JAMES G., M.D., of Utica, was born in Frankfort, Herkimer County, N. Y., June 21, 1845. His father, Isaac J. Hunt, was a prominent physician of this section, who died in Utica in 1875, regretted by the profession which he adorned, and the community for whom he had labored. The father of the late Dr. Hunt and grandfather of Dr. James G. Hunt, was Rev. Robert Hunt, a valued minister of the Methodist Church. The family are of English extraction, tracing their descent from one of four brothers of the name, who, emigrating from England in early colonial times, settled in New York, the remaining three choosing a residence in Massachusetts. The mother of Dr. Hunt, born in Iliou, New York, was the daughter of John Ingersoll, a farmer and manufacturer from Connecticut, also of English descent. Having been well instructed in the excellent common schools of the district, Dr. Hunt began his preparation for medical practice under the supervision of his wise and experienced father. He attended two courses of lectures at the medical department of the university at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and finally, in 1871, received a third course of instruction at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, of which institution he is a graduate. Immediately after receiving his degree he connected himself with his father for medical practice, continuing this relation till 1874, since which time he has practiced without an associate. Dr. Hunt is a member of the Oneida Medical Society, also a life member of the Alumni Association of Jefferson College. Since 1873 he has performed the duties of Coroner of the county, and is now Health Officer of the city of Utica. Though but in the beginning of his career, Dr. Hunt has achieved much success, and has secured the favor and esteem of his fellow citizens. He was married in 1874 to Miss Ella R., daughter of Robert Middleton, of Utica.

---

**J**ONES, ROBERT O., Special Judge of Oneida County, N. Y., was born at Steuben, in that county, September 28, 1841. His father, Griffith G. Jones, was a farmer, and native of that section of country. His grandfather, Griffith O. Jones, came

hither from Wales and settled, in 1812, in Oneida County, where he died in 1874, aged eighty-five years. The mother of Robert O. Jones was Winifred Jones, whose father, also of Welsh birth, located in the same county contemporaneously with his paternal ancestors. Obtaining his preliminary education in the common schools of the district, he afterwards attended several excellent seminaries in the pursuit of an academic course. He was student in the academy at Prospect, and also at Booneville, and finished at the well-known school of Professor John Williams at Utica. Leaving his studies at the age of nineteen, he engaged in assisting his father in the management of his farm, teaching in the intervals of agricultural labors, till he attained the age of twenty-four. Having by this time determined to devote his attention to law, he began to fit himself for practice in the office of Doolittle & Babcock, at Utica, in 1866. He was admitted to the bar the next year, and immediately associated himself with A. W. Gazzen, continuing this relation till 1869. In 1875 Mr. Jones was made, by appointment of Governor Tilden, Special County Judge of Oneida County, and, being subsequently nominated by the Democratic party of the county for the same office, he was elected by a majority of seven hundred and thirty-four over his opponent, John H. Knox. Judge Jones' term expires in 1879. Indefatigable in the performance of his official duties, consistent in action, and upright in purpose, he has secured the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens of Oneida County. He was married in 1870 to Miss Mary J. W., daughter of Thomas P. Perkins, an old merchant of Utica.

---

**S**EYMOUR, HON. HORATIO, occupies a leading place among the most distinguished citizens of the State of New York, not merely by reason of the high official positions which he has so acceptably filled, but also owing to his wise statesmanship and remarkable ability as an executive. The fact of his having been the Democratic nominee for the Presidency in the exciting canvass of 1868, made his name known throughout the whole extent of the nation. The ancestors of Mr. Seymour were among the earliest settlers in Hartford, Conn., and of the family a number of the members rose to distinction in civil and military life, both in that and other commonwealths. During the Revolutionary war, one of them, Moses Seymour, distinguished himself as an officer in the Connecticut militia. Another member of the family was at one time the Representative of the State of Vermont in the Senate of the United States; while still another represented the State of Connecticut in the same high legislative body. Henry Seymour, the







*Horatio Seymour*

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR



father of Horatio, was a native of Connecticut, and married a descendant of Colonel Forman, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution, whose exploit in the capture of the fort at Groton, Conn., in 1781, made his name historical, and who subsequently lost his life at the hands of a New Jersey Royalist, by whom he was run through the body. At an early period in his life, Henry Seymour removed to New York, and settled in Onondaga County, which at that time was little better than a "howling wilderness." Here, on the 31st of May, 1810, the subject of this sketch was born. Henry Seymour accumulated a large property in his new home, and, as the population increased, he became a leader in the political arena, and represented his fellow citizens both in the Assembly and Senate of the State. He always acted with the Democratic party, as indeed did and have nearly all the ablest men of the family, and being a man of exceeding vigor of character, was a most active and efficient legislator. When Horatio was but seven years of age, his father removed to Utica, and shortly afterwards the lad was sent to a private academy, from which he entered Hobart College, where he remained until his fifteenth year. He next entered the Military Academy at Middletown, Conn., from which institution he graduated with honor. Having determined to adopt the profession of law, he entered the office of a well-known attorney in Utica, where among the advantages enjoyed by him was the friendship and direction in his studies of the celebrated jurists, Greene C. Bronson and Samuel Beardsley. In due time, the young student was qualified for the practice of his profession, and was admitted to the bar of Oneida County. Settling permanently in Utica, he shortly afterwards married the daughter of John R. Bleeker, a leading and wealthy citizen of Albany. Mr. Seymour's abilities were soon apparent, and he rapidly achieved an enviable reputation as a lawyer. The death of his father, which occurred about this time, made him the possessor of a vast landed estate, which, being cut up into small lots and leased out to farmers, required considerable supervision. Mrs. Seymour also inherited a large property, and the care of these two estates seemed to demand Mr. Seymour's entire attention. He accordingly abandoned his profession, and set to work to improve his newly acquired possessions. It was under Governor William L. Marcy that Mr. Seymour's first public service was performed, he having been appointed military secretary by that gentleman. The citizens of Utica, appreciating his worth, elected him to fill the office of Mayor of that city in 1841, and the same year he was nominated as Assemblyman and elected by a handsome majority, and, after filling this term, was re-elected three times. Being now fairly launched in the stormy sea of politics, in which al-

ready several of his family and name had achieved an honorable record, he has ever since taken an active part in the political affairs of the State and nation, and stands at the present day foremost among the leaders of his party, and enjoying a national reputation. Graceful and dignified in bearing, upright in character, and eloquent in debate, he became not only respected, but also popular in the Assembly, and, in 1845, was honored by being elected Speaker. Although he retired from office the following year, he was by no means inactive in politics, as he stumped the State in the interest of several candidates for office, and for years worked steadily for the good of the party with which he was connected. So earnest was his devotion, so great his influence, and so popular his name that, in 1850 he received the Democratic nomination for Governor. His opponent in this campaign was Washington Hunt, who was elected by a majority of only 262 votes, out of a total of 428,966 polled. With the exception of Mr. Seymour, the entire Democratic ticket was elected, and his defeat is said to have been the result of some local disaffection in Troy, connected with an excitement which prevailed at the time, known as Anti-Rentism. As might be expected, this defeat, by such a trifling majority, had a dispiriting effect on the young statesman. However, in 1852, his party again complimented him with the nomination, and this time he defeated his opponent, who, as before, was Mr. Hunt, his election being gained by the handsome majority of nearly twenty-five thousand votes. His election seemed to augur permanent success for the Democrats, and no man in the State was now so popular as Governor Seymour. One of the most notable acts of his administration was the veto of the "Maine Liquor Law," which had already passed both branches of the Legislature, Governor Seymour taking the ground that it was unconstitutional. This, at the time, was deemed a master-stroke of policy, being thought well calculated to strengthen the party; but the quadrangular contest of 1854 proved that the hope of permanent success was not well founded. In this campaign, Mr. Seymour, who was again the regular Democratic nominee, was opposed by Myron H. Clark, the choice of the Republicans; Daniel Ullman, the candidate of the "Know-Nothing" party; and by his old friend, Greene C. Bronson, who represented what were then known as the "Hard-Shell Democrats." In this election about half a million votes were polled, those for Mr. Clark and Mr. Seymour far outnumbering those for the other two candidates. Mr. Clark was, however, the successful contestant, although leading Mr. Seymour by only 309 votes. Mr. Seymour now retired from active public life for several years; but at times, when the need of the best men was felt by his party, his name was brought prominently forward in

connection with nominations for offices of the highest responsibility and trust. This was especially the case in 1856, when he was for a time looked upon as the possible candidate for the Presidency. He now reentered the field of politics, and throwing the weight of his ability in the scale of party, did good service both for it and its candidates. In the early days of the late civil war, Mr. Seymour performed efficient service in raising troops and forwarding them to the front in defence of the National Government. For some time he was Chairman of the War Committee in the county in which he resided. In 1862, he was for a fourth time the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor of the State of New York, and was elected by a majority of over ten thousand votes, his opponent being General James S. Wadsworth. Governor Seymour, in his inaugural address in January, 1863, gave evidence of his loyalty in the following words:

"Under no circumstance can the division of the Union be conceded. We will put forth every exertion of power; we will use every policy of conciliation; we will guarantee them every right, every consideration demanded by the Constitution and by that fraternal regard which must prevail in a common country; but we can never voluntarily consent to the breaking up of the union of these States or the destruction of the Constitution."

At the time of filling the quota of troops for the national defence, Governor Seymour, feeling that the people of the lower part of the State, who were largely Democratic, were unjustly treated, became involved in a warm controversy on the subject, and very spiritedly opposed what he regarded as a flagrant injustice. Through his efforts the matter was more equitably adjusted. It was during this administration of Governor Seymour that the draft riots took place in New York city. The marked unpopularity of the course pursued by the National Government in drafting citizens into the volunteer army, culminated in an attempt at resistance to the authorities which took shape in a series of riots. It is unquestionably true that the rioters were mainly composed of the most rascally and villainous portion of the population of the city of New York, although it is likewise true that their number was largely increased by accessions from the poor, hard-working classes, whose ignorance of the workings of a free government led them to suppose that they were in an especial manner the victims of injustice. Their passions inflamed by designing politicians, who saw in excitement the way to power; urged on to the most extreme measures by wily scoundrels, whose sole object was pillage and plunder; counselled by men who hoped, by dissensions at the north, to stab the nation in the back—it is scarcely to be wondered at that these troubles took place, and only a matter of surprise that they were of such brief dura-

tion. In this emergency Governor Seymour's personal popularity, as well as his active exertions, averted the direst results. Hastening from Albany to the scene of disorder and tumult, his personal influence checked the commotion at its wildest pitch. Promising to do all in his power to redress their grievances, he succeeded in peaceably dispersing the rioters. Knowing that the agitators of the disturbance were chiefly members of the criminal classes, he took measures to prevent their stimulating further trouble by organizing large forces of loyal and respectable citizens to assist the police in maintaining public order. During his entire administration he warmly supported and materially aided the Union cause, rendering at all times the most valuable assistance to the National Government. In the canvass of 1864 Mr. Seymour was a fifth time nominated for the office of Governor, the Republican candidate being Reuben E. Fenton, who secured the election by a majority of about eight thousand votes. Again released from official duties, Mr. Seymour engaged actively in politics. In 1864 he presided over the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, and in 1868 over the one held in New York, receiving from the latter the nomination for the Presidency. In this latter canvass, success attended the Republicans, whose candidate, General Grant, fresh from his triumphs in the field, was popular at the time among all classes, and who secured many Democratic votes, as it was well-known he had himself been a life-long Democrat. Governor Seymour has, however, always received the respect of the best men of both parties. By the Democrats he is held in the very highest esteem, and could probably have secured the party nomination in the recent Presidential campaign had he not sedulously prevented his friends bringing their efforts to bear in his favor. Indeed, had he not stoutly and repeatedly asserted that he was not desirous of the nomination, it is more than probable he would have received it, the Democrats knowing his name to be a veritable "tower of strength." Mr. Seymour is a gentleman of dignified personal appearance, yet genial and kindly in manner. In social life, he is respected and esteemed by all for his high character and virtue. Even his harshest political opponents concede his honesty of principle and purity of conduct. His long experience in politics has made him a master in the art, while his eloquence and grace as a public speaker, in addition to his genial disposition, have not only made him a power in his party, but have also secured for him a host of ardent admirers and warm personal friends. Mr. Seymour's present residence is in Deerfield, near Utica, N. Y. He takes a deep interest in agriculture, and in 1875 was President of the National Dairymen's Association. In all measures for the improvement of the condition



of the poor and unfortunate, his warm sympathies lead him to take an active part. The condition of the criminal classes and the management of prisons have also engaged his attention, and recently he was elected President of the Prison Association of the United States.

**COXE, REV. SAMUEL HANSON, S.T.D.**, pastor of Trinity Church, Utica, was born in Mendham, N. J., Nov. 13th, 1819. His father, of the same name, is a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman, still living at the advanced age of eighty-four years, and retired from the active duties of the ministry. His mother, Abiah Hyde Cleveland, was born in Norwich, Connecticut. Mr. Coxe was educated principally at the Washington Institute (not now in existence) in New York, and also at the well-known select school of Forest and Wyckoff in that city. Prof. Dewey, of Pittsfield, Mass., an able and accomplished gentleman, was his first tutor, and he remained under his charge until his entrance to the schools already mentioned. In 1835, he entered the New York University and graduated in 1839. He pursued his theological studies at the General Theological Seminary of New York city, and was ordained in 1843, at St. Stephen's Church of that city, and then placed in charge of Bethesda Church at Saratoga Springs, where he remained one year. Mr. Coxe was then called to St. Peter's Church at Auburn, where he officiated for two years. After this his field of labor was transferred to Oxford, Chenango County, where he worked zealously and effectively. Through his efforts St. Paul's Church was built in that place, over which he served as pastor for seven years. Leaving there in 1857 he went to Utica, and became pastor of Trinity Church, where he has labored faithfully for the past twenty years. His church is the oldest in Utica, having been erected originally in the early part of the present century. The degree of S.T.D. was conferred on him by Columbia College in 1863. He is a member of the Standing Committee, and Examining Chaplain of the diocese. He is also a Trustee of the General Theological Seminary in New York city, which was founded by Bishop Hobart. Bishop A. Cleveland Coxe is his brother. He was married April 10th, 1845, to Eliza, daughter of the Hon. Alfred Conkling, LL.D., and sister of the Hon. Roscoe Conkling. She died in March, 1868.

**BACON, HON. WILLIAM J.**, of Utica, lawyer, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of New York, and present member of Congress from the Twenty-third Congressional District, was born in Williams-

town, Mass., February 8th, 1803. His father, Ezekiel Bacon, who died at the age of ninety-five, was a native of Boston, and a man of much note, serving as a member of the Legislature, Circuit Judge, member of Congress, and United States Comptroller under President Madison, of whose administration he was the last survivor. The mother was Abigail, daughter of Dr. Reuben Smith, of Litchfield, Conn. William J. Bacon, at an early age, removed with his parents to Pittsfield, Mass., where his preliminary education was obtained in the schools of the town, and subsequently at a celebrated private school in Lennox, Mass. In 1816 he removed to Utica, N. Y., and, entering Hamilton College shortly afterwards, he continued his studies there until he was graduated in 1822. Prosecuting his legal studies in the office of General Joseph Kirkland, of Utica, he was admitted to the bar in 1824, having just attained his majority. He was elected to the Legislature in 1850 on the Republican ticket, serving one year. In 1854 he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, and, after a term of eight years, was re-elected in 1862 for another term, which expired in 1870, making a total service of sixteen years on the Supreme Bench. In the fall of 1876 Judge Bacon was elected to Congress from the Twenty-third Congressional District, comprising the entire county of Oneida, by a majority of nearly 800 over his opponent, the Hon. Scott Lord, who had been elected before (and was the then incumbent) by a majority of 1,400. Judge Bacon was married to Eliza Kirkland, daughter of General Joseph Kirkland, his former legal preceptor. She died in 1872, and he was again married in 1874 to Miss Susan Gillette, of New York city, and a native of Williamstown, Mass.

**VAN DEUSEN, REV. EDWIN MARTIN, D.D.**, was born in Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass., Feb. 25th, 1816. His parents were also New Englanders. After giving their son such educational advantages as were afforded by the schools in their vicinity, they sent him to Trinity College, Hartford, in 1831. Graduating from this institution when he was nineteen years of age, he repaired to Baltimore, Maryland, where he engaged as private tutor, at the same time prosecuting his theological studies under the guidance of the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, Rector of St. Paul's Church in that city. He took orders in the Episcopal Church in 1837, continuing his duties as tutor until 1838, when he took charge of St. John's parish, Prince George County, where he remained for six years, and was then called to the rectorship of St. Ann's Church at Annapolis, Md. After laboring here for three years he accepted the charge of Trinity Church,

Wilmington, Delaware. Here he remained in the pastoral relation for five years and a half, when the congregation of St. Peter's Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., being without a rector, invited Dr. Van Deusen to take charge of their spiritual interests. He accepted the call, and ministered to them for a period of twelve years. He entered, in 1864, upon the duties of his present pastorate, that of Grace Church, Utica, New York. In connection with the people of this parish, Dr. Van Deusen, in 1869, assumed the charge of St. Luke's Mission, a religious enterprise established that year in West Utica. His earnest devotion to this work, and his untiring labors in its behalf, resulted in the organization of St. Luke's Memorial Church in 1874. This congregation is also dependent upon Dr. Van Deusen for pastoral care, a circumstance which, though it widens his influence, greatly increases his labors. To the duties of an active, devoted pastor, Dr. Van Deusen adds those of an author. His contributions to the press, both secular and religious, have been such as were eminently suited to the age, and have attracted much attention. In 1854 he published a volume of sermons, entitled "Christianity in the Republic." A sermon preached before the Diocesan Convention of Pennsylvania, was also given to the public. In 1857 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from St. John's College, Annapolis. Dr. Van Deusen was married in 1838 to Miss Eliza Maria Gilbert, of Strongsville, Ohio.

**WARNER, JARED E.**, President of the Utica City National Bank, was born at Pomfret, Connecticut, March 31, 1796. His father, Jared Warner, was a native of Connecticut, and a member of the medical profession. The family are of English extraction. The mother of Jared E. Warner, Mary (Ripley) Warner, a native of Pomfret, was the daughter of the Rev. David Ripley, a minister of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Warner's early education was obtained in the excellent common schools of his native State, from which, in his fourteenth year, he was sent to reside with an uncle in Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y., with a view to preparing him for the practice of medicine. After pursuing his studies in a select school there for some time, he resolved not to follow his father's calling, and choosing that of a pharmacist and druggist, he engaged in that branch of trade at Clinton in 1812. Continuing this employment for six years, he entered, in 1818, soon after attaining his majority, upon the transaction of the same line of business, on his own account. After fifty-three years of great activity, he retired, in 1871, from the daily pursuit of business. Upon the organization of the

Utica City Bank in 1848, Mr. Warner was elected to the Board of Directors, and to the office of Vice President, in which he continued till 1859, when he was chosen President of that institution, serving from that time till the present. He has also served his fellow citizens as Alderman for four consecutive years, and for a long period of time has officiated as Elder in the Presbyterian Church. A man of great determination and untiring industry, his thrifty management of his private concerns marked him a man well qualified to preside over the affairs of an important financial corporation. Having been for more than half a century identified with the business interests of Utica, he is well-known and highly respected by his fellow citizens of that vicinity. Mr. Warner was married in 1821 to Miss A. R. Lord, of Pomfret, who died in 1836. He married in 1837 Miss Julia W. James, of Utica; this lady dying in 1847 he was again married to Miss J. H. Ryley, of Schenectady, N. Y., in 1850.

**SCHOONMAKER, HON. AUGUSTUS**, of Kingston, N. Y., lawyer, and Attorney-General of the State, was born in the town of Rochester, Ulster County, N. Y., March 2, 1828. His remote ancestors, maternal as well as paternal, were Hollanders, who came to America nearly two hundred years ago and settled in the towns of Rochester and Marletown, in Ulster Co. Their descendants, the more immediate ancestors of Mr. Schoonmaker, inspired with a love of freedom and a hatred of tyranny, espoused the cause of the colonies and took an active part in our Revolutionary struggle. The father of Mr. Schoonmaker, Henry M. Schoonmaker, following the example of his forefathers, and imbued with their independent spirit, took part in the war of 1812. Mr. Schoonmaker's education was begun in the common schools of his district, and aided and improved by his efforts in teaching others. Studying law while engaged in the collateral occupation of teaching, he was admitted to practice in 1853. Locating at Kingston, Ulster County, he was soon called to fill positions of public honor and trust. In 1851, prior to his admission to the bar, he was elected Town Superintendent of Schools, and subsequently, for seven years was a member of the School Board of the district. He was one of the Trustees of Kingston village from 1860 to 1862. Devoting himself assiduously to the practice of his profession, he soon ranked among the prominent members of the bar of that county, and, in acknowledgment of his legal and executive ability, he was elected Judge of Ulster County in 1863, and was re-elected in 1867. His rulings and decisions while on the bench were considered able and just, and

he retired from his judicial position with the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens. For sixteen years he was associated with the late Senator Hardenburgh in the practice of law. In 1875 Mr. Schoonmaker accepted the Democratic nomination for Senator from the Fourteenth District, including Greene and Ulster Counties. He was elected by a plurality of 2,585 over Henry C. Connolly, a Republican of great personal popularity, who had held the office the previous term. Upon all Constitutional questions his thorough legal training secured the respect of the Senate, and gave to his efforts in debate an effect generally independent of party policy. His talent and his judicial experience naturally ranked him as one of the leaders of the Senate, while he was a member of that body. In the fall of 1877 he was elected Attorney-General of the State on the Democratic ticket. He was married in 1854 to Miss Louisa Cooper, of Kingston, Ulster County.

---

**D**WIGHT, HON. CHARLES C., Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of the Supreme Court of the State, was born in Berkshire, Mass., September 15, 1830. His father, the Rev. Edwin Wells Dwight, a Congregational minister, and his mother, Mary (Sherrill) Dwight, were also natives of that State. After a thorough preparatory course, Mr. Dwight entered Williams College in 1846, and graduated, after a full course, in 1850. For two years immediately succeeding, he was engaged in teaching, and then, desiring to enter the legal profession, he became a student in the law office of Amos Dean, at Albany. Being admitted to the bar in 1853, he began the practice of his profession at Auburn in 1855, and in 1859 was elected Judge of Cayuga County by the Republicans. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he entered the service of the Government, and was commissioned as Captain in the Seventy-fifth Regiment of New York Volunteers, serving at Fort Pickens, and at Pensacola, Florida. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln to the post of Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, and did good service under General Wm. G. Arnold, then in command of our forces in New Orleans. In the same year he was made Colonel of the 160th New York Volunteers. Subsequently, in 1863, he served as Judge of the Provost Court at New Orleans. In 1864 he was appointed a member of the staff of General Canby, by whom he was detailed to act as Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners in the Department of the Gulf. In the performance of his duties in this relation Judge Dwight exhibited such a knowledge of men and circumstances, together with such rare tact and diplo-

matic skill as tended greatly to facilitate this difficult matter, and conduced to the most satisfactory results. Continuing in the army till the close of the war, he then returned to Auburn, and, resuming the practice of his profession, in which he had already acquired considerable eminence, he was, in 1867, elected a member of the Constitutional Convention. Upon the decease of Judge Henry Wells of the Supreme Bench, in 1868, Judge Dwight was appointed to fill the unexpired term. The following year he was elected to serve a full term of eight years, which expired in January, 1878. He was renominated in the fall of 1877 by the Republicans as their candidate for the same position. Judge Dwight's record as an unselfish patriot, a skilful diplomat, an able and learned member of the legal profession, is well known to the community. The hearty endorsement of his public official service by his constituents, is a witness to his wise, upright, and impartial course in the exercise of his high judicial functions. He was married in 1868 to Miss Emma Munroe, of Onondaga County.

---

**B**RIGGS, LANSINGH, M.D., of Auburn, was born in Washington County, December 5th, 1807. His father, Gilbert Briggs, a farmer by occupation, was a native of Massachusetts. His mother, Martha Place, was from Rhode Island. Dr. Briggs was educated in the Auburn Academy, and in 1827 commenced the study of medicine at Scipio, Cayuga County. After a thorough course of preparation, he entered the Berkshire Medical College, and was graduated in 1830. He immediately located at Auburn, where, for nearly half a century, he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, and has for years been one of the leading members of the local fraternity. He has been at different times the physician in attendance at the State prison in that place. He is an active member of the County Medical Society, and has frequently been a delegate to the State Medical Society. Dr. Briggs' long experience and professional skill, especially in the department of surgery, have given him a wide reputation in the State. Associated with the interests of Auburn through a long period of years, his personal worth, not less than his valuable professional services, have given him a popularity which was attested by his election to the Mayoralty for three successive terms—1857, '58, and '59. His wise administration of this public office, during a trying time in our political experience, conduced in no small degree to the weal of his fellow citizens. He was married in 1839, to Miss Angeline Warden, of Auburn, who died in 1841. In 1857, he was married to Matilda C. Lilly, of Cayuga County.

**F**OSTER, HON. HENRY ALLEN, late Judge of the Supreme Court for the Fifth Judicial District, is a native of Hartford, Conn., where he was born May 7th, 1800. Jeremiah, his grandfather, settled in Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., about the middle of the last century. Judge Foster's father, Timothy Foster, born in Williamstown, went to Hartford before reaching his manhood, where he afterwards married Nancy Bigelow, daughter of James Bigelow, of that place; and in 1803, three years after the birth of our present subject, he moved to Utica, and for about four years resided there, and then more permanently settled in Madison County, and finally in Onondaga, where he resided until his death. Young Foster received his elementary education in the district schools at Peterboro and Cazenovia, and acquired his higher education during his seven years' clerkship as a student at law. His early prepossession was for a professional career, and in 1815 he entered the office of David B. Johnson, Esq., one of the principal lawyers of Cazenovia, and after seven years' routine as student and clerk—chiefly at Cazenovia and Rome—during which he acquired a thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of law, he was in 1822 admitted to the bar. Having received his diploma, he determined to commence his active professional life at Rome, then a thriving and shire town of Oneida Co. Forming a partnership with Joseph B. Read, under the firm name of Foster & Read, his office was at once opened in that place. The success of the young firm was of a promising character from the start, the first named partner developing a professional maturity and ripeness unusual for his years, and largely attributable to his long tuition under his several excellent masters. In 1826, having attained an exceptional rank at the county bar, he, at the request of the Hon. Chester Hayden, at that time one of the soundest lawyers in central New York, became his partner, and the new connection of Hayden & Foster continued until Judge Hayden removed to Utica in 1830. In February, 1827, Mr. Foster was honored by an appointment to the office of Surrogate of Oneida County, a position for which his thorough reading of English law and marked clearness of judicial perception made him well fitted, as well in the opinion of De Witt Clinton, then Governor, by whom the compliment was tendered, of the Senate, which unanimously confirmed the nomination, and of the profession. Mr. Foster accepted the appointment and performed the duties of the office with characteristic fidelity, besides conducting his share of the large and increasing business of the firm. As a result of the general approval of the discharge of his public trust, he soon became a prominent object in the popular regard, and in 1830 he was made the candidate of the Democratic party for the State Senate. The term of

a Senator at that day was four years in duration, and to represent the district which then comprised the six counties—Oneida, Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego, Madison and Herkimer—one of the richest and most intelligent constituencies in the State, was certainly a worthy preferment. Conceding to the desire of his party friends, Mr. Foster entered the field, and was elected by a handsome majority. His new official duties commenced in January, 1831, and he at once resigned the office of Surrogate. In 1831 he formed a partnership with the late William Curtiss Noyes, Esq., (who was afterwards one of the leading lawyers of the city of New York), under the firm name of Foster & Noyes, which continued until Mr. Noyes removed from Rome in 1834. In his position as Senator Mr. Foster manifested the same traits of ability, industry, and integrity that had distinguished his professional career; making his mark as a member of important committees, and as a ready and able debater, and in the Court for the Correction of Errors, of which he was, *ex-officio*, a Judge. During the second year of his Senatorial term (1832) he received a personal endorsement from the leading citizens of Rome and its vicinity, in his election to the Presidency of the Bank of Rome, an office to which he was unanimously re-elected up to 1840, when the pressure of professional and political duties induced him to resign. His term as Senator expired in December, 1834, and immediately thereafter he was again appointed Surrogate under the administration of Governor Marcy, who nominated him, and he devoted his time to the duties of that office, his duties as President of the Bank of Rome, and his professional business. In 1836 he accepted the nomination of his party for Congress, and was elected; and before leaving for Washington in 1837, to attend the extra session, he again resigned the office of Surrogate. He served but one term in the House of Representatives, and declined the use of his name for a re-nomination. As a representative to the National Legislature, he left a record of intelligent energy both on committees and on the floor. Among the conspicuous incidents of his Congressional career was his membership of the special committee appointed to investigate the alleged frauds of Swartwout, the absconding Custom House Collector in New York city, an arduous and painful service faithfully performed. Coincident with his successful canvass for Congress, Mr. Foster was chosen one of the Trustees of Hamilton College, and in 1838 he was made a Vice President of the American Colonization Society, both of which positions he still continues to hold. In 1840 he was again made a candidate for the State Senate. His election being a foregone conclusion, he entered upon his second term in January, 1841, and continued in the office until 1844, during which year, having been chosen President of the Senate;







Henry A. Foster

W. H. Mumford





he was, during the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, the presiding officer of that body, and of the Court for the Correction of Errors, until December, when he was appointed by Governor Bouck to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by the resignation of Silas Wright. At the conclusion of his term as United States Senator, Mr. Foster returned to Rome to a resumption of his profession, and he declined an active participation in party politics, and steadily refused to become a candidate for any political office. His retirement from partisan associations, and absorption in duties and pursuits essentially more congenial to his feelings, was but two or three years antecedent to the triangular warfare of 1848, in which the Democratic party was for the first time seriously affected by internal differences, in which he took but little part, except that he was one of the State delegates to the Democratic National Convention which nominated General Cass for President. During the dissensions positively developed by Mr. Van Buren's third candidacy, the succeeding campaigns of 1852 and 1856, and the disastrous administration of Buchanan, Mr. Foster continued his professional career, and when President Pierce, in 1853, appointed him U. S. District Attorney for the northern district of New York, he declined the office. When the great civil struggle was precipitated on the country, though still declining to enter the political field as a candidate for position, his earnest Unionism, and adherence to the spirit of the Constitution, at once ranged him on the side of the nation, and during the four years of internecine war his sympathy was constantly demonstrated in behalf of the Union. In 1863 the Republican party tendered him its nomination for the Judgeship of the Fifth Judicial District of the Supreme Court. The office was one in which he could be useful to the community, and offered the fitting conclusion of a professional life, singularly free from aspersion, or even adverse criticism, and his acceptance of the candidacy was welcomed by the citizens of the district, and, to a considerable extent, regardless of party. He was elected by a pronounced majority, and at the request of the Convention which nominated him, he removed to Oswego. Retiring from the bench at the expiration of his term, December 31st, 1871, he resumed his profession, and left to his successor an example of ability, industry, and integrity, that will not soon be forgotten; and during his eight years' term he never failed to be in his seat on the bench at the moment to which his court had been adjourned. At the close of his judicial term, at a meeting of the bar of Oswego County, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed, and were ordered by the Supreme Court to be entered on its minutes:

"Whereas, the term which has just closed is the last

court which will be held by the Hon. Henry A. Foster before the expiration of his term of office as Justice of the Supreme Court, and as it is proper that there should be some public expression of the sentiments of the bar on an event so important to the profession: therefore, *Resolved*, that we desire to express our regret that the limitation in the Constitution of the State in regard to the age of Justices of the Supreme Court, has, in the case of Judge Foster, deprived the bar and the public of the services of a judicial officer in the full vigor of rare mental powers and unabated physical activity, and with his capacity for usefulness unimpaired. *Resolved*, that during the term of his service on the bench Judge Foster has proven himself worthy of the ermine of the Supreme Court. That his varied and thorough learning, his fearless and incorruptible integrity, his tireless research, and rare discrimination, his great powers of logical analysis, and his vivid contempt for fraud and chicanery, have combined to render him distinguished among the strong men of the bench, and given him an enduring right to an honorable fame. That in his retirement, the public lose the services of a learned, wise, and upright Judge."

Judge Foster was married in 1824, at Rome, to Miss Martha Ann Sherman, daughter of James Sherman, Esq., of that place. They have now returned to Rome, and Judge Foster is actively engaged in the practice of his profession as a counsellor at law.

**B**EACH, BLOOMFIELD J., lawyer, of Rome, was born at Annsville, Oneida County, June 27, 1820. His father, Dr. Samuel Beach, a prominent medical practitioner, died in 1874, at the advanced age of eighty-four. His progenitors on his father's side, men of English origin, were among the first settlers of Otsego County, whither they had removed from the neighborhood of Newark, New Jersey. His mother was Susan (Jervis) Beach, a native of Rome, her father, Timothy Jervis, having settled in Oneida County about the year 1800. After a diligent pursuit of the course of study prescribed in the select schools of his native town, Dr. Beach entered Hamilton College in 1835, whence, at the end of two years, he passed to Princeton College, from which he graduated with the degree of A. B., receiving subsequently that of A. M. Immediately after leaving college he engaged in the service of the State of New York as sub-engineer in the work of the Erie canal, and, continuing in this capacity till 1840, he then removed to Rome. Having resolved to fit himself for the practice of law, he entered the office of Calvin B. Gay, and, when admitted to the bar, in 1843, he became the associate of that gentleman in professional practice. This association, extending over a period of several years, was followed by business connections with other men eminent in the walks of the profession. Elected by the Whigs, in 1847, to represent the Third Assembly District in the State Legislature, his labors

during this period of service, as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, and Chairman of the Committee on Grievances, evinced such ability, tact and discretion as justified his constituents in the selection of their representative. Endowed with excellent native powers, broadened and deepened by culture and experience, Mr. Beach is essentially "a man of affairs." During his residence in Rome he has been one of the most active promoters of every scheme of industry, finance and beneficence. President of that village in 1853 and '54, he was subsequently a member of the Board of Water Commissioners. He is also interested in the manufacture of iron, for which this place is noted, being one of the Board of Directors of the Rome Iron Works, and also of the Merchants Iron Mills. He is concerned in the management of the Rome Savings Bank, having served as Treasurer of that institution since its organization twenty years ago. His financial skill finds exercise in his relations with the direction of two of the National Banks of Rome. Occupying the position of President of the Central New York Deaf Mute Asylum, and having fulfilled the duties of that relation since its organization, that institution owes much of its usefulness and prosperity to his active benevolence and wise management of its affairs. Bringing to the practice of his profession a mind well stored and thoroughly disciplined by habits of thought and study, Mr. Beach soon developed much legal sagacity. His power of using his large acquirements to the best advantage, combined with the faculty of seeing things clearly in their practical relations, and the knowing how to harmonize men and circumstances, have made his efforts, to whatever end directed, productive of the most excellent results. His reputation for legal learning and acumen, his practical wisdom, his powers of organization, together with his liberality and soundness of financial policy, enroll his name among the useful, cultivated and honored citizens of the commonwealth. He was married, in 1863, to Miss Fannie Whitmore, of Nashua, N. H., who died in 1867. He was, in 1874, again married to Miss C. E. Bacon, of Sing Sing.

---

**J**OHNSON, DAVID MINOR KILBORN, A.M., of Rome, was born in Cazenovia, New York, June 7th, 1815. His father, David B. Johnson, for many years a leading member of the bar in his section of the State, was District Attorney for Madison County, and also Master and Examiner in Chancery. A native of Connecticut, he removed to Troy about the beginning of the present century. Pursuing a course of legal study there, he was licensed to practice in 1810, and marrying Miss Eliza L. Kilborn, of

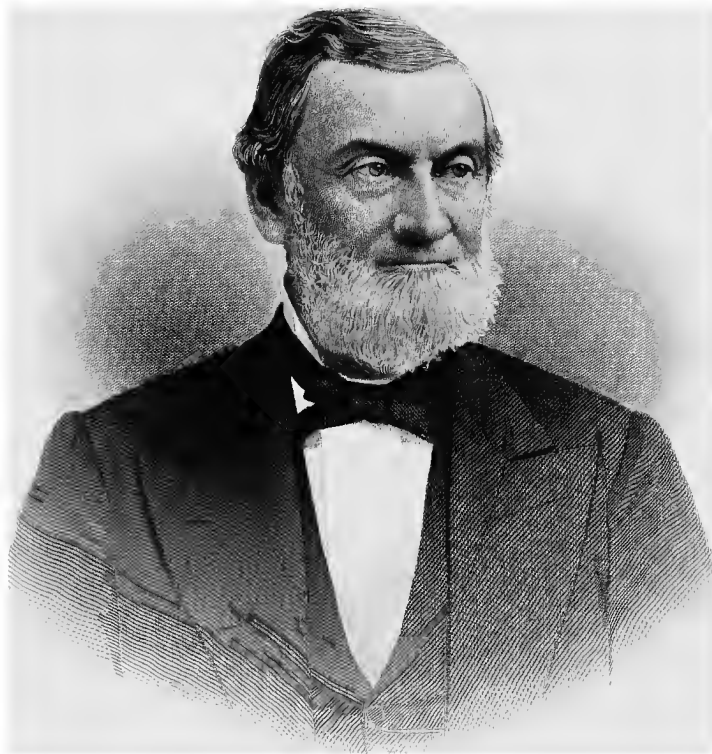
one of the old families of that place, he settled in Cazenovia, Madison County, in 1811, which continued to be his place of residence through life. D. M. K. Johnson was an only child, and was carefully educated in the seminary of his native town, where he prepared for a higher course. Entering the sophomore class of Hamilton College, at the early age of sixteen, he pursued his studies there until the fall of 1832, when their further pursuit was interrupted by the necessity of accompanying his father, whose failing health rendered imperative a change to a warmer climate. Upon his return to Cazenovia, the next summer, he determined to adopt the legal profession as his avocation, and, preparing himself for this career under the tuition of his father, he was admitted to the bar as attorney and solicitor, in 1837, and three years later as counsellor under the old regime. After being licensed to practice, he resided awhile in Cazenovia, and thence removed to Camden, whence he removed to Rome in 1844. He has acted as attorney and counsel for the New York Central Railroad, for his vicinity, since 1857, and has also served several financial corporations in Rome in the same capacity. He has also been employed in several important matters on behalf of the State, and, either as attorney or counsel, has been connected with many of the important causes in his section. In 1859, Hamilton College conferred upon him the degree of A.M. Inheriting excellent legal talent, he has cultivated it with industry and success, and not only stands high in the profession, but ranks among the representative men of his section. He was married, in 1844, to Miss Frances J. Matteson, of Rome, who died in 1851. In 1860, he married Julia W. Sumner, of Jackson, Michigan, by whom he has two children—daughters—Julia Frances and Ella Sumner Johnson. Mr. Johnson has persistently refused to accept office—in some instances declining after nomination—preferring to devote his entire time to the honorable but arduous profession to which he has dedicated his life.

---

**W**HALEY, ALEXANDER, M.D., of Verona, Oneida County, was born in Colchester, Conn., on the 24th of April, 1780, and pursued his medical studies under Dr. Turner, a practitioner of note in Norwich, Conn. When twenty-one years of age, he left his native State, and followed the tide of emigration that was then setting toward the "Black River country." His exact destination was Watertown, but as he was proceeding thither on horseback, after the manner of the early days of our republic, he was obliged by an accident that happened to his horse to remain for a few days at "Clark Settlements," in the







*L. M. A. Johnson*

Atlantic Publishing & Engraving Co. New York.



town of Verona. Here he was induced to take charge of the district school in that place for the winter. He also practiced medicine, and, having decided by the following spring to make Verona his permanent residence, he bought a farm of two hundred and fifty acres, and for seventy years went in and out among the people of that town. He became connected with the Oneida County Medical Society at the time of its organization in 1806, and upon the occasion of its semi-centennial anniversary in 1856, he, together with the late Dr. Blair, of Rome, and the late Dr. Hastings, of Clinton, were the only living representatives of the original membership, Dr. Blair acting as President and Dr. Whaley as Vice President. Outliving all his associates, he was the last survivor of those who first constituted that society, and was the oldest physician in Oneida County. His early practice, arduous and oft-times unremunerative, served to call forth those powers whose activity tends to health and longevity. His round of professional calls soon became very extensive, and, being for six or seven years the only physician in the town of Verona, his practice penetrated far into the adjoining towns and surrounding neighborhood. The country was new and thinly populated, the roads few and bad, and the settlers, just paying for their farms, had little to spare in payment of the services of their faithful and attentive physician. It is well-known that in the prevalence of the "lake fever," in that district, some forty years ago, the cost of quinine administered by Dr. Whaley during the epidemic, amounted to more than his gross receipts for medical services in the same length of time. This, though an exceptional experience, serves to show how much physicians as well as patients have to endure in a newly settled country. After a long and useful life spent in the service of his fellow citizens of Verona, he passed from his labors to his reward, in 1871, at the house of his son, Dr. James S. Whaley, of Rome, whither he had gone on a visit while attending the meeting of the Oneida County Medical Society. Though he had attained such an advanced age, being past his ninety-first birth-day, his mind was clear and active, almost to the last. A short time prior to his last illness, he received his friend, the venerable Dr. Beach, of Taberg, then over eighty years of age, and the twain conversed cheerily about the reminiscences of their early manhood, the latter having settled in Oneida County in 1819. For seventy years a resident of Oneida County, Dr. Whaley was a pioneer in all the movements in that region. A man of great powers of endurance, and large benevolence, he was well calculated to cope with the hardships of what might almost be called frontier life. Assiduous in his devotion to the interests of his profession, he was also active in all plans for the promotion of the

public welfare, and his name, associated with more than one generation, will long be remembered by the citizens of Oneida County.

---

**W**HALEY, JAMES S., M.D., of Rome, was born in Verona, March 4, 1806. His father, Dr. Alexander Whaley, the subject of the preceding notice, a native of Connecticut, was one of the pioneers of that region, being the first physician in that town, and for a long time the only one. His mother was Abigail Snow, a native of Sandisfield, Massachusetts, of English origin. Obtaining his preliminary education at the district schools, Dr. Whaley afterward attended the Fairfield Academy, and after concluding an academic curriculum, entered upon the pursuit of medical study with his father. Matriculating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Western New York, he graduated after a full course in that institution and, immediately associating himself with Dr. Whaley, Sr., for professional practice in Verona, he continued thus occupied till 1838. In 1862 he removed to Syracuse and the next year settled in Rome, which has since been the scene of active labor on the part of Dr. Whaley. He was soon engaged in the service of his fellow citizens in many spheres of activity beside that distinctively professional. During his residence in Verona he was Supervisor of the town for three successive terms, and again in 1851 was elected to that office. He has been one of the Trustees of the Fort Stanwix Savings Bank since its organization, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Rome Iron Works since 1871. He has filled the offices of President and Vice President of the Oneida County Medical Society. As a member of the State Medical Society, he was elected delegate to the American Medical Association at their meeting in Chicago. An assiduous worker in the profession in which he has attained considerable note, Dr. Whaley is also interested in whatever tends to the development and improvement of the moral and physical resources of his community.

---

**W**ALLACE WILLIAM J., United States District Judge of Syracuse, is the son of Elisha Fuller Wallace, a native of New Hampshire, and a graduate of Dartmouth College, who studied law under Judge Story, and was admitted to the bar and practised in Massachusetts, but, subsequently removing to New York State, he was one of the early settlers of Syracuse. Soon after locating there he relinquished his profession in order to devote himself to the man-

agement of his estate. William James Wallace was born in Syracuse, April 14th, 1837. He prepared for college, intending to enter Dartmouth, but when fifteen years of age, abandoned the plan, and placed himself under private tuition, completing his general studies with the Hon. Thomas Barlow, of Canastota, N. Y., and afterwards read law with Judge Barlow. When nineteen years of age, he entered the law school of Hamilton College, then in charge of Professor Theodore L. Dwight, and graduated in 1857. He was immediately admitted to the bar, but resumed his studies with Judge Barlow for a few months, and returning to Syracuse in April, 1858, began the practice of his profession. Devoting himself assiduously to its pursuit, he soon gained a high reputation as a law practitioner, and acquired an extensive practice, continuing unremittingly thus employed till his appointment as United States District Judge. In 1873, he was elected by the Republican party to the office of Mayor of Syracuse. His able and efficient conduct of affairs during his administration of the Mayoralty, was distinguished by the unsparing use of the veto power. In April, 1874, upon the decease of Judge Nathan K. Hall, Mr. Wallace was appointed United States District Judge for the Northern District of New York. In 1876, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Hamilton College. Admitted to the bar in early manhood, and subsequently associated in professional business with prominent legal practitioners of Syracuse, Judge Wallace has been distinguished for his mental and moral attainments, the vigorous and successful pursuit of his profession, and the upright and impartial exercise of public official functions. Raised to the high and honorable position of member of the United States District Court, the qualities that have marked his previous career make his appointment an acquisition to the State as well as to the General Government. He was married in 1866, to Miss Josephine Robbins, of Brooklyn, who died in 1872.

---

**J**ERVIS, JOHN B., of Rome, distinguished as a civil and consulting engineer, was born at Huntington, L. I., December 14th, 1795. His father, Timothy Jervis, was among the early settlers of the region now included in the thriving municipality of Rome, in Oneida County, where he established himself as a carpenter and afterwards as a farmer during the minority of our present subject. His mother, Phebe (Bloomfield) Jervis, was descended from a New Jersey family. On both the paternal and maternal sides, Mr. Jervis represents an old English stock. His early life was the stereotyped one of a farmer's son of the period. What educational advantages were

afforded by the district schools he enjoyed and availed himself of, cultivating the resources of the very meagre and limited tuition at his command with honest assiduity. When fifteen years old his schooling was, however, finished, so far as local institutions could contribute to it, and the routine of an agricultural life seemed certain to be his future. Until he was twenty-two this assurance was realized. At this time a circumstance happily occurred to change his prospects. The great water channel of communication from the west to the east, originally suggested by the promoters of the Western Improvement Lock Navigation Company in 1790-'95, and finally fostered into actual projection by Clinton, Morris, Van Rensselaer and other public-spirited men, backed by the influential body of merchants of New York city, was in the course of construction, ground having been first broken in the great enterprise in July, 1817. The general survey of the engineers having laid the route through the village of Rome, it was necessary to locate the line through a piece of cedar swamp in the vicinity. From an address delivered before the American Society of Civil Engineers, October 18, 1876, by Mr. Jervis, the following graphic account of his first tuition in engineering is quoted :

“Hon. Benjamin Wright, the Chief Engineer, resided in the same village, Rome, N. Y. A party of engineers came on to make this location, but they had no axemen, a portion of the force indispensable for this service. Being well acquainted with my father, Mr. Wright called upon him to supply two axemen for this service. My father inquired of me if I would take one of his axemen and do the work. As the work was expected to take only a few days, I cheerfully assented to go. Mr. N. S. Roberts was the engineer who had charge of the party, a pretty stern sort of man, and very exacting. Myself and assistant were expert axemen, and, with the enthusiasm of a new and untried operation, we entered upon the work. It was soon evident our principal was pleased with the manner in which we executed our duty. My attention was soon directed to the use of the instruments, which at first appeared quite mysterious. In the course of proceeding it often happened that I was brought to wait a little time with the rod-man (as he was called) or target-bearer. At such times I was led to examine the target and notice the operations. In a day or two I began to think I could do that duty, and so thoughts rambled in my mind of learning the art. But then, I thought, I had nothing but a common school education, and how should I be able to master the mysteries of such a science as engineering appeared to be? Still I pondered on the subject, and so far concluded that what others could do, I could do. At the last day of this service, while the party was taking its lunch in a little huddle in the swamp, I ventured, half jest and half earnest, to ask the principal: ‘What will you give me to go with you next year,’ (this was in November) ‘and carry one of those rods?’ To this he replied that he would give me twelve dollars per month. This was so prompt that I was a little startled, and began to think seriously of the matter.



So, you see, I began my experience in engineering as an axeman, and having so well acquitted myself in this that it was thought I might succeed in a higher service. With some trepidation this engagement was settled, and I occupied such evenings and other times as my daily avocations permitted, in the study of surveying, the art at that time regarded as the basis of civil engineering, and on April 10th, 1818, I started from Rome with a locating party consisting of about twelve persons. Early in July we completed the location to the Seneca River, at Montezuma. I was now a regular rodsman of three months' experience. The party returned to Rome and was disbanded."

Jervis was next assigned to a party under charge of David S. Bates, a land surveyor of good standing, as resident engineer, organized to direct the execution of work upon a portion of the middle division, seventeen miles in length, in Madison and Onondaga Counties. His small experience being greater than that of Mr. Bates in handling levelling instruments, he was very willingly charged by the latter with the duty of running the levels. At the close of the open season he was detailed to the quarry to weigh lockstone during the winter. The succeeding season (1819), Bates being transferred to more extended duties, Jervis was made resident engineer at a salary of \$1.25 per day, with fifty cents for expenses, a progress, which he naively alludes to, as seeming very satisfactory at the time. He was attached to the working force of the Erie Canal, in various official positions, till its completion and formal opening in 1825. During the season of 1820 he was entrusted with the general duty of remedying any defective engineering work of the middle section, and in the spring of the next year, as resident engineer of a division in the department of the eastern section, "from the Nose to Amsterdam," encountered the first serious difficulties of his professional career in securing permanently the structure of the canal against the hill-side wash and the flood damages of the Mohawk Valley. In the spring of 1823 he was assigned to the superintendence of a section of fifty miles, from the Minden Dam to the aqueduct over the Mohawk, a position involving not only professional but business duties. The chief engineer having left altogether, Jervis had not only to direct the work of finishing the great water-way, and maintaining it in a condition for the navigation already commenced (which he did at the cost of \$600 per mile, a figure seeming absurdly impossible at this day); but performed a general vicarious service for Henry Seymour, the Commissioner of that section, selecting, appointing and supervising the foremen and personally directing the operation of the canal. In the interesting paper already quoted from, he observes:

"There were no politics to be cared for. No other part of the canal exhibited such economy. In view of

my experience of its maintenance, it appears a strange waste to see the subsequent expenditures of from three to ten times the amount."

In March, 1825, Jervis resigned his connection with the Erie Canal. Mr. Benjamin Wright, the Chief Engineer, through whose call upon his father for axemen, it will be remembered, the young farmer had first chanced to overstep the limits of his rural life, had left the service of the State some months previously, being engaged as Chief Engineer by the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Railway Company, which projected a line of communication to connect the coal mines of the Lackawanna (Penn.) Valley with New York city. The original survey and estimated cost of the route contemplated a water way, partly canal and partly river improvement by locks and dams. At Mr. Wright's request, Jervis accepted the place of Principal Assistant Engineer, concluding his engagement March 25th. His first duty was a personal examination of the country through which the line was located. This resulted in a report to his principal, adverse to the use of the river and favoring an independent canal throughout. The report was endorsed by Mr. Wright. The canal was commenced in 1825-'26, and completed in the autumn of 1828, though it was not largely navigated till the succeeding autumn. In the construction of both the water and railway—the latter, though but a few miles in length, being over a mountain, and necessitating all the peculiar resources of scientific engineering—the natural faculties of Jervis, and his practical knowledge, gained among the much less considerable difficulties of the Erie, were in constant requisition. Mr. Wright resigning the chief engineership two years after the commencement of the work, Jervis was appointed to that position. He remained connected with the enterprise till 1830, suggesting many improvements upon the original engineering, perfecting the details of machinery, and generally controlling both completion and management of the line. In May of that year he accepted an urgent invitation to superintend, as chief engineer, the construction of a railroad from Albany to Schenectady. Like the shorter route of the Delaware & Hudson, this railway at its first departure from the Hudson, there being a rise of some 200 feet to the table land, was regarded as a difficult achievement, necessitating the resort to stationary engines. For some years, owing to the defective knowledge of the adhesive power and traction of locomotives, stationary engines and long inclined planes were used. It should not be forgotten that this railway of 1830, with its iron-strapped rails of wood, and permanent hauling machinery, is now an important section of the great New York Central route. The line, together with a spur from Schenectady to Saratoga, was completed under Mr. Jervis'

direction. In April, 1833, he was engaged by the State Canal Commission as chief engineer of the projected connection of the Erie at Utica with the Susquehanna River at Binghamton. This canal, which has since been given up by the State authorities, was located through a region destitute of convenient feeders, so that a resort to artificial reservoirs was imperative. Jervis instituted a system of rain-gauges, under the charge of William J. McAlpine, resident engineer on the Summit section, in one valley noted daily for one year, and in another noted daily from June to December. The observations, carefully preserved, demonstrated 40 per cent. as the proportion of rainfall to be secured on an average soil in a reservoir. In the interval since 1825 the Erie Canal had more than realized the most sanguine anticipations of its projectors. The traffic had become so large as to have already reached a volume for which the water-way offered but an inadequate channel. This circumstance had during Jervis' first year on the Chenango, been a matter of official action, and the Canal Board had decided to enlarge the section, originally four feet depth and forty feet width, to five feet depth and fifty feet width. Public discussion of this proposition meanwhile developed such a variety of sentiment, the larger proportion of opinions holding the enlargement suggested, to be insufficient, that no immediate result was witnessed. At Commissioner Bouck's request, Jervis made a thorough investigation of the necessities of the case, considering particularly the relation of the transverse section of the boats to that of the canal, and in accordance with his report, the Canal Board amended its previous action, and determined upon the respective dimensions, six and seven feet of depth, and sixty and seventy feet of width for the channel. It is worthy of notice that Jervis, who was, in 1836, chief engineer of the eastern section, in this latter consideration of the requisites of the canal, urged strongly an increased section of eight by eighty feet, a recommendation (since earnestly advocated by Governor Tilden in his messages) which all friends of the Erie Canal must sincerely regret was not adopted. In 1836 Mr. Jervis received, during the month of September, a flattering invitation from the Commissioners of the projected great water-feeder of New York city, to become the chief engineer of the enterprise. His services on the Erie, both as consulting and directing engineer, had been of great value to the State, and Commissioner (afterwards Governor) Bouck was sorely tried by the loss of an adviser and coadjutor upon whom he had relied implicitly. Jervis, however, accepted the charge of the great metropolitan work in October, being naturally unable to resist the temptation of a position possessing so large and rich a field for the development of his much loved profession.

During the spring of the previous year the city of New York had authorized its Board of Water Commissioners to proceed with the construction of an aqueduct, and Major D. B. Douglass, who, during 1833-'4, had made a general plan and estimate of the work, was appointed to direct its execution. During the interval preceding the appointment of his successor, he was engaged in locating and establishing the grade of the line. So far from having prepared detailed plans of construction, it does not appear that any of his specifications, either as to plans, cost, or material, were approved by the Commissioners. Jervis, upon taking charge, was consequently obliged to proceed practically *de novo* in the work of construction. Adopting generally the locating views of his predecessor, he was for six years the brain and the hand of the great achievement, which will remain the permanent memorial of his engineering powers. The Croton Dam, the Sing Sing and High Bridges, the superb distributing reservoir in Forty-second street, New York city, and the prominent features of the Croton Aqueduct, structures exemplary for their enduring character and the far-seeing prescience of their design, were essentially and distinctively his production. Mr. Jervis' labors since the completion of the Croton aqueduct have continued up to a date not very far removed in the past. His next great undertaking after the Croton was the direction of the Cochituate Water Works at Boston, which were completed under his advice as consulting engineer, in 1848. In the spring of 1847 the Board of Directors of the Hudson River Railroad Company secured his services as chief engineer of their projected line to Albany. By January, 1848, (he having, as early as 1845, at the request of James Boorman, Esq., the original proprietor, given much study to the enterprise, and employed Henry Tracy, an experienced surveyor, to prepare a locating plan) the work of surveying and establishing a grade had been completed, and the work of construction was at once commenced, the section from New York to Poughkeepsie being open for transportation before the expiration of the next year. In August, 1849, Jervis resigned the active duties of his position, but was still retained as consulting engineer. In the spring of 1850, his health, impaired by continued and severe application, necessitating the relaxation of entire absence from the field of professional avocations, he visited Europe. His trip lasted four months, the greater part of which vacation was passed in England. During this visit he was most hospitably and cordially entertained by his brother engineers of the Old Country, and was fortunate enough to be present at the launch of one of the large tubes of the Menai Bridge, through the invitation of Robert Stephenson. Returning to the United States, reconstructed physi-





20      Engraved      New York.

*M. C. West*





eally and mentally refreshed by his short pleasure-taking, Mr. Jervis at once resumed his professional duties. In 1850-'51 he directed the construction of the remaining link of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 460 miles of the Chicago end. The following summer (1851) as President of the Chicago & Rock Island, he started that important line—of 180 miles—which was open for use in 1854. In 1861, the trustees of the bondholders having taken charge of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, a line of 468 miles, which had defaulted and finally been foreclosed and sold, secured the services of Mr. Jervis as General Superintendent. He remained in this position two and a quarter years, during which time, through his thrifty management, the first and second mortgage bonds were all provided for in interest and sinking fund, and a surplus accumulated sufficient to pay a ten per cent. dividend on the stock, previously regarded as almost worthless. Mr. Jervis continued to act as engineer of the road till 1866. Though for a few years past retired from the active pursuits of engineering, Mr. Jervis, now more than four score years of age, is still interested in all circumstances that can assure its progress. His career, rich in practical and permanent results, will not be unproductive, so long as his brain and pen are at his command. His contributions to the literature of the profession are valued as the wise and standard emanations of a veteran's experience. His treatise on "Railway Property," and the more recent little volume ("The Question of Labor and Capital," New York, 1877), in which the relations of the workman to society and industrial progress, are considered with a wise though generous philosophy, are admirable books. The pages of the latter, thoroughly and fairly weighing the rights of capital and human force, and always impressing the lesson of industry and providence, furnish a timely and logical argument against communistic radicalism. If, like Brindley, Rennie and Telford, his great English contemporaries, Mr. Jervis' sentiments seem to claim that the best education of the engineer is a practical acquaintance with the mechanical occupations involved in the profession, his own exceptionally successful career certainly offers a most persuasive argument in the support of such a position.

---

**WEST, M. CALVIN, M.D.**, of Rome, was born in that city, September 11th, 1834. His father, John West, a native of the town of Western, Oneida County, was engaged in agricultural pursuits. His grandfather, John West, was of English extraction, and removed from Vermont to New York State, about 1795, settled in Oneida County, and was occu-

pled in farming operations. The mother of Dr. West was Mary (Driggs) West, a daughter of John Driggs, a native of Connecticut, who settled at Ridge Mills, Oneida County, in the early part of the century. Engaging in the manufacture of woolen goods, and operating grain and lumber mills, he continued his business activity to the time of his decease, in 1855. Having passed successfully through the district schools and an academic course, Dr. West graduated at the age of eighteen, and, for a few years immediately succeeding, he was engaged in assisting his father in agricultural industry. In 1857, he entered the office of Dr. Calvin West, his paternal uncle, at Hagerstown, Indiana, for the pursuit of medical study, and, subsequently attending the regular course at the University of Ann Arbor, Michigan, he received his degree in medicine in 1860. Continuing his studies, scientific and clinical, after graduation, in association with his uncle till 1861, he removed in the fall of that year to Floyd, where he practised medicine till 1863, when he removed to Rome, his present place of residence. While a practitioner in Indiana, he was a member of the Wayne County Medical Society of that State, of which organization he was also President. He is actively connected with the Oneida County Medical Society, and has been a delegate to the N. Y. State Medical Society, and is a permanent member of the American Medical Association. While a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, he prepared and read before that body an able and practical article on "Hypodermic Injection," which was published in the *Cincinnati Lancet*. Dr. West has been for a long time a member of the Board of Directors of the National Bank at Rome, and is connected with other local corporations. Active and untiring in the performance of his duties, and recognized as a leading member of the profession, he is also gifted with excellent general abilities. Wise in council and of much practical knowledge, his fellow citizens rely on his judgment in matters other than those purely professional. He was married in 1861, to Miss Felicia H. Williams, daughter of Jesse Williams. Mr. Williams built and managed the first cheese factory in the country, and for several years stood alone in that branch of industry. He died in 1864, aged sixty-seven.

---

**FLANDRAU, THOMAS M., M.D.**, of Rome, was born in the city of New York, July 8th, 1826. His father, Thomas Hunt Flandrau, a member of the legal profession, was at one time associated in professional business with Aaron Burr. He died at Whitestown, in 1855. The family is of French descent, their ancestors having been among the Hugue-

not emigrants who settled New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York; the immediate progenitor of this branch of the Flandraus being Elias T., who settled in Oneida County about 1806. The mother of Dr. Flandrau was Elizabeth Macomb, whose relative, Gen. Alexander Macomb, was the predecessor of Gen. Winfield Scott in the command of the United States army, and died in Washington in 1841. Dr. Flandrau was educated in the select schools of Georgetown, D. C., and matriculating at the National Medical College, at Washington, was graduated from that institution in 1848. He immediately entered upon the practice of medicine in Georgetown, but soon removing to Whitestown, Oneida County, he practised there until 1853, thence transferring the scene of his labors to Rome. In August, 1862, during one of the most active and exciting periods of our civil war, Dr. Flandrau, moved by the exigencies of the times, and by unselfish devotion to his country, offered his services to the Government, and was commissioned Surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment, New York Volunteers, with the rank of Major. He was subsequently made Surgeon-in-chief of the Second Division, Fifth Army Corps. Continuing in active service during the Rebellion, he was, at the cessation of hostilities, brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for meritorious services in the field. He returned to his private practice with the accumulated medical and surgical knowledge of a long military experience, and soon took rank among the leading members of the profession. He was subsequently elected President of the Oneida County Medical Society. Popular among the fraternity as well as with the community at large, he was chosen a delegate to the State Medical Society; and acknowledged and appreciated as a man of excellent medical learning and skill, he was chosen to represent their interests in the International Medical Congress held at Philadelphia in 1876. Deriving from his Huguenot ancestors those robust qualities that make the unselfish and patriotic citizen, he has added, by education and experience, the attainments necessary to the successful and honored professional man.

**N**OXON, JAMES, of Syracuse, Judge of the Fifth Judicial District of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, was born on Onondaga Hill, March 17th, 1818. His father, B. Davis Noxon, was a native of Dutchess County, but removing early in life to Syracuse, was a legal practitioner in that town for a period of fifty-five years. His mother was a Van Kleeck, descendant of an old Knickerbocker family, of Dutchess County. Fitting for collegiate study under the tuition of the Hon. S. B. Woolworth, at

Homer, N. Y., Mr. Noxon entered Hamilton College in 1834, and, finishing his education in a three years' course at Union College, he was graduated in 1838. For the prosecution of his legal studies, he entered the office of the old established firm of Noxon, Leavenworth & Comstock, of which his father was senior member. After the usual preparation, he became a student at the law school of Yale College, and was admitted to the bar in the city of New York, in 1842. Locating at Syracuse immediately after, he became an associate with the legal firm of his father, and continued occupied in professional practice till his election to the bench. In 1856, he was chosen by the Republicans to represent the Onondaga district in the State Senate, and served in this office till 1859. In 1875, he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, for a term of fourteen years. Thoroughly educated, not only in general literature, but in common and civil law, and having exhibited during his course in the Senate great ability in the administration of public official business, Judge Noxon's elevation to the Supreme Bench of the State was the legitimate result of his previous history and his solid acquirements. He was married in 1842, to Miss Elizabeth Caldwell, of Syracuse, who died in 1859. He was again married in 1860, to Miss Sarah M., daughter of Rial Wright, of Syracuse.

**P**EASE, ROGER W., M.D., of Syracuse, Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery in the College of Medicine of Syracuse University, was born in Conway, Mass., May 31, 1828. His father, the Rev. David Pease, a Baptist minister, was a native of East Windsor, Conn. His mother was Dorcas Ayres, the only daughter of Eleazer Ayres, of Granby, Mass. Paternally, Dr. Pease is descended from an old English family, who, emigrating to this country about the time of the settlement of Massachusetts, located at Salem, in that State. In 1841 he entered the seminary at Cazenovia, New York, whence, after a period of two years' study, he became a pupil of the Geneva Grammar School, in which he pursued the full curriculum of a three years' course. Selecting the medical profession as his vocation, he matriculated at the Geneva Medical College, and, after the regular routine of preparation, was graduated in 1848. He located the next year at Solon, Cortland County, for medical practice, but removing soon after, by request, to Syracuse, he has since resided in that city, and ranks among the leaders of the profession there. In 1861, upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, Dr. Pease was among the first to respond to the call of the Government for medical and surgical aid, and, leaving a large



and lucrative practice, he was commissioned as Surgeon of the Twelfth New York Volunteers, and accompanied that regiment to the Army of the Potomac. Soon called into active service, he participated in the first campaign of the war, which ended in the disastrous defeat of our troops at Bull Run. In August, 1861, shortly after the end of this campaign, owing to his severe labors, and the exposure and fatigue incident thereto, Dr. Pease was obliged to resign his commission and return to private life. He did not, however, remain long absent from the field. Being in November of the same year again commissioned as Surgeon, he was attached to the Tenth New York Cavalry. With this regiment he remained on duty till April, 1862, when he was ordered to report to Major General Dix, at Baltimore, Maryland, by whom he was assigned to the Patterson Park United States Hospital, which he organized and remained in charge of till the following fall, when his services being again required in the field, he participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, under General Burnside. In February, 1863, Dr. Pease was appointed Medical Inspector of the Cavalry Corps, then being organized by General Stoneman, and was attached to that officer's staff. He also served on the staff of his successor, General Pleasanton. During the celebrated cavalry raid made by General Stoneman, in Major General Hooker's campaign, Dr. Pease was detailed to establish a Cavalry Corps Hospital at Aquia Creek. This was maintained as a field-hospital during the existence of that corps, and its efficiency reflected much credit on its founder. Although his time was mainly occupied in the performance of the duties incident to this important charge, yet his services were always required in the field in the time of battle. He rendered valuable aid at Chancellorsville, and also during the terrible engagement at Gettysburg; and thence joined in the pursuit of the enemy to Boonsboro, Maryland. By order of Surgeon Pancoast, Medical Director of the cavalry corps, he assumed charge of the field hospitals, and concentrated them at that point. This accomplished, he again joined the army and participated in all the engagements to the Rapidan. He was then transferred to the corps of surgeons to volunteers, and reported for duty to the General commanding the Middle Department, at Baltimore. In December, 1863, he relieved Surgeon Pancoast and again returned to the field, as Medical Director of the corps in which he had long served as Medical Inspector. The manifold and onerous duties of this position were only performed by Dr. Pease until August, 1864, when, on account of impaired health, he was by request transferred to Baltimore, as Surgeon-in-charge of the Newton U. S. General Hospital, at that point. Remaining there for

a year, he was then ordered to close up and dispose of the hospital at Charlestown, West Virginia. In October, 1865, he was mustered out of service, thus closing a period of four years' labors in the field and in hospital duty, for which meritorious services he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel by the authorities at Washington, a similar honor being conferred upon him by the State of New York on his return to practice at Syracuse. Upon the organization of the College of Medicine of the University of Syracuse, the Professorship of Operative and Clinical Surgery was tendered to Dr. Pease, as one eminently qualified to fill that chair. He accepted the offer, and the college was thus honored by the acquisition of his services in that department. Though engaged in the general practice of medicine, his extensive and varied experience of practical surgery has made his services much sought after in that branch of the profession; his skill having been shown in numerous surgical operations of every description. Dr. Pease is a member of the Medical Association of the State, and also of the Onondaga County Medical Society, of which he was President in 1875. He is also actively connected with the American Medical Association. He was married in 1858, to Hannah, daughter of James C. Fuller, of Skaneateles, New York.

---

**D**IDAMA, HENRY DARWIN, M.D., of Syracuse, was born in Perryville, Madison County, June 17th, 1823. He is descended from a line of physicians, natives of Holland; his father, Dr. John Didama, having been born in that country, as well as his grandfather, who was also a medical practitioner. On the maternal side he is of English stock, his mother, Lucinda Gaylord, being a native of Connecticut. After a preliminary education in the schools of his neighborhood, he spent four years in diligent study at Cazenovia Seminary, from which institution he was graduated. Resolving to adopt the profession in which his ancestors had distinguished themselves, he entered the office of Drs. Moore & Nolty, at Cazenovia; and in the winter of 1843-'44, he attended a course of lectures at the Geneva Medical College. This was followed by two courses at the Albany Medical College, from which he received his degree in 1846. He located for practice in Seneca County, whence, after five years arduous and successful practice, he removed to Syracuse in 1851, and has since been associated with the highest interests of the profession. Upon the organization of the Medical Faculty of the University of Syracuse, Dr. Didama was chosen Clinical Professor of Medicine, from which position he was transferred to the Professorship of the Theory and Practice of

Medicine, and now occupies that chair. While in practice he is not confined to any special department, he has acquired considerable reputation in that of gynæcological science and experience. He is a member of the Onondaga County Medical Society, of which he has been President. He filled the Presidential office of the Central New York Medical Society, during the second year of its existence. He is a member of the State Medical Society; and also of the American Medical Association, of which honorable body he has been Vice President. During his sojourn abroad in 1877, he was made a member of the British Medical Association. Clear in his conceptions of a subject, he is always lucid in his statement of scientific facts and principles, and as an able and thorough lecturer has few superiors. A medical man by tradition, as well as by education and practice, he has given exclusive attention to his professional pursuits, and has obtained the meed of success which might have been expected from the abilities, inherited and acquired, with which he has wrought. He was married in 1848, to Miss Sarah Miller, of Tompkins County.

---

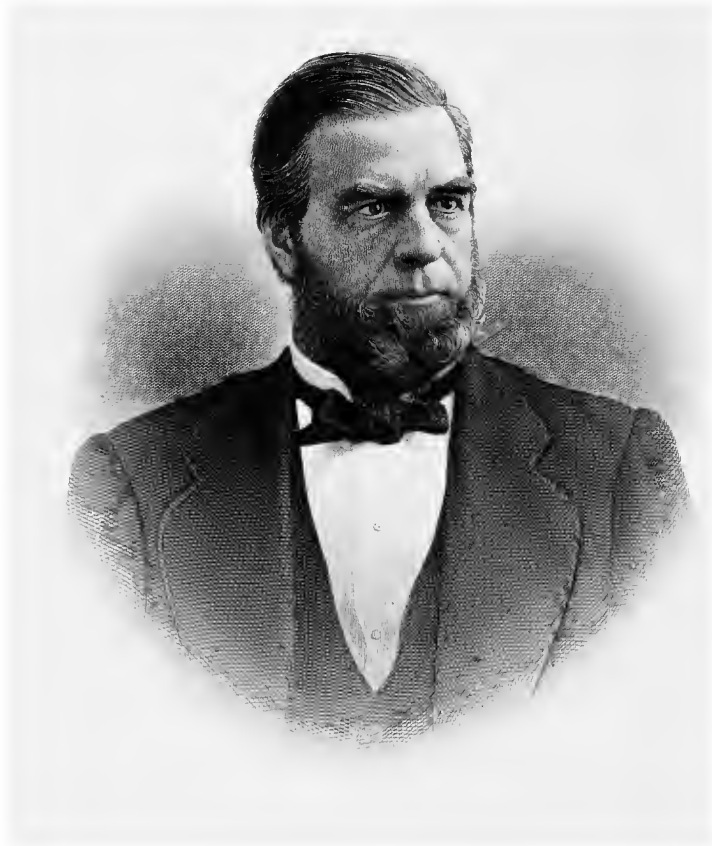
**P**ORTER, WILFRED W., M.D., of Syracuse, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women in the College of Medicine of Syracuse University, was born in Fayston, Washington County, Vermont, July 24th, 1836. His father, Elliot Porter, was a native of that State, and engaged in agricultural operations. His mother, Sidney Ward, was the youngest daughter of Judge William Ward, of Poultney, Vermont, whose ancestors took an active part in the Revolutionary war, and who for twenty-two years was Judge of Probate for Rutland, Vermont. He was also a prominent member of the Baptist denomination, holding for fifty-two years the office of deacon in the church. Dr. Porter's early education was obtained at the district schools in his neighborhood, and was supplemented by a course in the Montpelier and the Bakersfield academies, respectively. Upon finishing his academic course, he engaged in teaching, which vocation he followed with success for ten years, becoming finally, in 1847 and '48, the Superintendent of Schools in his native place. Qualifying himself in the initial studies of the medical profession, during the intervals of teaching, he entered, in 1848, the office of Dr. G. N. Brigham, for the purpose of reading medicine. Dr. Brigham, then a practitioner at Waitsfield, Vermont, is now a leading member of the profession at Grand Rapids, Michigan. In 1850, Dr. Porter matriculated at the Woodstock Medical College, in which he attended one course of lectures, subsequently taking a second course at Castleton, Vermont.

He was graduated from the latter institution in 1851. Immediately upon receiving his degree, Dr. Porter, by request, removed to Syracuse, and was associated in practice with Dr. Hoyt. This connection was shortly dissolved by his accepting the position of Principal of the public school at Geddes, a suburb of Syracuse. He remained thus occupied for a year, attending to medical calls when not engaged in school duties. In 1853, however, he relinquished his occupation as teacher, and, devoting himself exclusively to the practice of medicine, has continued in its uninterrupted pursuit in that vicinity up to the present time. Although occupied by the duties of an extensive medical practice, Dr. Porter still retains an active interest in all educational matters. He was early elected Superintendent of Schools in Geddes, and remained in that office until the establishment of the Board of Education. He is one of the Trustees of that Board, and has been its President during the greater part of the time since its organization. In 1872, when the College of Medicine of Syracuse University was organized, Dr. Porter's ability in the department of obstetrics, etc., being well known and appreciated, he was elected to the Professorship of that branch of medical study; the functions of which chair he still fills with success. He was one of the organizers of the Syracuse University, founded in 1871, and served on the executive committee. He is now, and has been since its organization, a member of the Board of Trustees of that institution. A member of the Onondaga County Medical Society, he has filled its Presidential office. He is connected with the New York State Medical Society, and also with the Central New York Medical Society, and is a member of the American Medical Association. A man of sound learning, of superior medical skill and ability, he also possesses much administrative talent. Laboring for his fellow men in two of the noblest occupations that can engage the energies of the human mind—that of teaching and of alleviating the sufferings of afflicted humanity—Dr. Porter's services to his generation have been of a very high and most acceptable order. He was married in 1853, to Miss Jane Draper, of Geddes, New York.

---

**M**ILLARD, REV. NELSON, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Syracuse, was born at Delhi, Delaware County, New York, Oct. 2, 1834. His parents were William and Anna (Loomis) Millard. Qualifying himself by a preparatory course at the Delaware Academy, in Delhi, he entered Union College, Schenectady, from which he was graduated in 1853. Immediately after receiving his degree he became a tutor in that institution, and fulfilled the





Wm. C. Ruggers





duties of teacher of rhetoric and mathematics for four years. Having determined to prepare for the ministry, he entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton in 1858, and remaining there one year, subsequently continued his professional studies at the Union Theological Seminary in New York, graduating therefrom in 1860. After completing his studies, he spent a year and a half in foreign travel, and upon his return in the fall of 1861, he was solicited to accept the Professorship of Logic and Rhetoric in Union College, but, having decided upon entering the ministry, he declined the offer. Soon after, he was settled in the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Montclair, New Jersey, where he labored for five years. He then accepted a call from the Olivet Presbyterian Church at Chicago. This society, since consolidated with the Second Presbyterian Church of that city, is now under the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. Gibson. Leaving Chicago, he entered into pastoral relations with the church at Peekskill, New York; thence transferring the scene of his labors to Syracuse in 1872, he has since that time been settled over the First Presbyterian Church of that city. Apt and able as an instructor, not only from the pulpit, but from the Professor's chair, Dr. Millard has also aided in the diffusion of knowledge through the religious press. With an eye single to the performance of his duty, he declined honor in any path but that to which he believed himself called, and, entering the ministry, has devoted all his energies and powers to the pursuit of his sacred calling. He was married in 1869 to Miss Alice Boyd, of Brooklyn.

**RUGER, WILLIAM C.**, of Syracuse, was born at Bridgewater, Oneida County, January 30, 1824. His parents were John and Sophia Ruger. Having obtained an academic education in his native town, he prepared for legal practice under the direction of his father, and was admitted to the bar in Utica, July, 1845. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Bridgewater, and continued thus occupied till 1853. Removing at that time to Syracuse, he has since resided in the latter city. During his professional practice he has been associated with the law firms of John and William C. Ruger, also of Ruger & Lecter; subsequently he was associated with that of Ruger, Wallace & Jenney, and is now the leading member of the firm of Ruger, Jenney, Brooks & French. The most important cases in which Mr. Ruger has been engaged are the Lindsley murder case; the suits connected with the Jaycox & Green and People's Savings Bank bankruptcy; and the Canal cases instituted by Gov. Tilden, all of which he brought to a successful issue in the interest of his clients. Though Mr. Ruger has

never occupied any political office, yet, identified with Democratic interests, he has been upon several occasions their candidate to important places of public official service. He was nominated by that party for Congress in 1864-'66, and served as their delegate to the "Hard Shell" Democratic Conventions held at Rome and at Syracuse, in 1849. He was a member of the National Convention held at Baltimore in 1872, and took an active part in the State Convention of 1877, as well as in those of previous years. He was the first incumbent of the Presidential chair of the Onondaga Bar Association. His legal ability and administrative talent constituting him an excellent presiding officer, he was elected to serve in that capacity the State Bar Association which met at Albany, in 1876, and of which society he is now Vice President. He was also a member of the Judicial Convention of 1870. Eminent and successful as a law practitioner, and regarded as authority in professional matters, Mr. Ruger has been conspicuous in his connection with the various associations of the bar in the State, and in other high official relations. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Harriet Prosser, eldest daughter of the Hon. Erastus Prosser, of Buffalo.

**DUNLAP, JOSEPH R., M.D.**, of Syracuse, was born at Carlisle, Montgomery County, New York, January 21, 1815. His father, William Dunlap, a native of Scotland, was a merchant, and also engaged in farming operations. His mother was Elizabeth Middleton, also of Scotch birth. Educated in the select schools of his neighborhood, and pursuing, subsequently, an academic course of study, in 1836 he entered upon the preparation necessary for a medical education, in the office of Dr. Abram Haun, of Jefferson County. After the usual course of medical lectures at Geneva College, he received his diploma from that institution in 1842, and, locating at Millport, Chemung County, continued nearly four years in the pursuit of his professional practice in that place. In 1845 he removed to Syracuse, where he has since resided, and, though one of the oldest practitioners in the city, is still active in the discharge of his duties. He was one of the chief movers in the matter of founding the Medical College of the University of Syracuse, and, upon the organization of the faculty, was assigned to the Assistant Professorship of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. His duties in this relation were continued only for a short period. Dr. Dunlap is a member of the medical staff of the Hospital attached to the House of the Good Shepherd, and has been so connected since its organization. He is in active connection with the Onondaga County Medical Society, having been

President of the same. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and also of the American Medical Association. Dr. Dunlap is an earnest worker in his profession, to whose interests he has been devoted for more than a generation, and by his personal qualities, as well as by his skill and experience, has acquired a high reputation. He was married in 1848 to Miss Harriet Allen, of Lebanon, New Hampshire.

---

**RAWSON, HON. GEORGE W.**, of Rochester, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the Seventh Judicial District, was born in Farmington, Ontario County, N. Y., on the 22d of February, 1825. The progenitor of all bearing the name of Rawson in the United States was Edward Rawson, who was born on the 15th of April, 1615, in Gillingham, Dorsetshire, England. He was married in England to Ratiel (Rachael) Perne, daughter of Thomas Perne, and granddaughter of John Hooker, whose wife was a sister of Edmund Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The most remote ancestor of Edward Rawson who has been traced, was Sir Edward Rawson, an English knight, who lived in the reign of one of the Henrys, and who is said to have been a man of military skill and experience. It is related of him that in one of the early English wars he captured a castle with four towers held by the enemies of his sovereign, and that in recognition of his prowess on this occasion, and in addition to other favors, King Henry conferred on him the right to wear, as his coat of arms, a castle with four towers, which has ever since been the arms of the Rawson family. Edward Rawson came to America in 1637, and settled in the colony of Massachusetts. He was a grantee of the town of Newbury, and was chosen Town Clerk April 19th, 1638, being the second person who filled the office. He was annually re-elected till 1649, when he was chosen to represent the town in the General Court, and the same year was made Clerk of the Deputies. In 1651 he was elected Secretary of the Colony, and was annually re-elected until the usurpation of the government by Sir Edmund Andross, in 1686, when Randolph succeeded him. In addition to his Secretaryship he held for many years the office of Recorder of the County of Suffolk. His popularity and efficiency must have been very great to have secured him an annual re-election as Secretary for so long a period, at a time when there were so many able aspirants for office in the colony; and that his labors were appreciated is evinced by the further fact that several grants of land and other allowances were made to him at different times, in consideration of what are designated in the colonial letters as "extraordinary

services." He died in New England on the 27th of August, 1693, in his seventy-ninth year. Judge Rawson is a descendant in the seventh generation from Edward Rawson. He is the great grandson of Nathaniel Rawson, whose son Silas Rawson, born in Massachusetts on the 17th of November, 1739, subsequently settled in Palmyra, Wayne County, N. Y. His father, Theodore Rawson, son of the foregoing, was born in Wayne County, and was extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Bussey, was also a native of Wayne County, and of English origin. His primary education was received in the schools of his native place, and was supplemented by a careful academic training. In 1849 he commenced the study of law in the office of Mark H. Sibley, at Canandaigua, and in 1851 was admitted to the bar. The same year he began practice in Rochester, associating himself with the late Hon. William S. Bishop, which continued till 1856. For nine consecutive years (from 1864 to 1873) he was Special County Judge of Monroe County. He was appointed by Governor Fenton, one of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge at Rochester, and served in that capacity three years. Since the organization of the Republican party, Judge Rawson has been an active worker in its ranks. In consideration of his eminent legal attainments, he received in 1876 the nomination to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and was elected for a term of fourteen years. He now quitted the practice of law, which he had followed with honor and success for fully a quarter of a century, and on the 1st of January, 1877, entered upon his duties on the Supreme Bench.

---

**ELY, WILLIAM W.**, M. D., of Rochester, was born in Fairfield, Connecticut., April 30th, 1812. He is a descendant in the fifth generation of Richard Ely, who, about the time of the restoration of the Stuart dynasty in 1660, left his country in company with many other men of noble lives and purposes, and, emigrating to America, settled at Lyme, Connecticut. The grandfather of Dr. Ely was the Rev. David Ely, a minister of the Congregational Church. His son, David Ely, a graduate of Yale and a man of liberal culture, was for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits in the metropolis. He married Priscilla Sturges, daughter of Judge Jonathan Sturges, of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. Dr. Ely was the son of this marriage. His maternal grandfather, Judge Sturges, was a member of the Continental Congress, and died in 1819, at the age of seventy-nine. Having received an academic course in his native town, and subsequently in New York city, he entered



upon the pursuit of his medical studies under the direction of Dr. David S. Dodge, of Fairfield. After attending lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, he was graduated from the medical department of Yale College in 1834. He commenced the practice of medicine in Onondaga County, and after some years thus employed he spent a winter in Philadelphia, attending a course of lectures at Jefferson College. Removing to Rochester in 1839, he has since that time been a leading member of the local profession. He is connected with the Monroe County Medical Association, and has been President of that body. He was a delegate to the American Medical Association held at Detroit. He is also a permanent member of the State Medical Society. An able general practitioner, he is one of the consulting physicians of the Rochester City Hospital. Dr. Ely, in addition to his professional attainments, has exhibited considerable skill as an author. In conjunction with Hon. Lewis H. Morgan, he has prepared a book on the "American Beaver and his Work," Dr. Ely having contributed so much of it as relates to the "Anatomy of the Animal." His statements and views on this subject are considered as authoritative, and controvert the previous theories of Brandt and Baird, that the American beaver was a different species from that found in Europe. Dr. Ely is a man of thorough professional knowledge and excellent skill. At the same time, having large culture and an independent tone of thought, his influence is not without effect upon the profession, and upon the literary work in which he engages. He was married in 1834, to Miss Sarah A. Allen, of Fairfield, Connecticut.

---

**D**AVY, HON. JOHN M., of Rochester, was born in Ottawa, Canada, June 29, 1835. His father, Thomas Davy, a farmer by occupation, was of English birth, and his mother was a native of Ireland. Removing to this country during the infancy of their son, they resided for a time in Rochester, but finally located at Henrietta, in the same county. Deprived of his parents while yet a boy, Mr. Davy was obliged to maintain himself by his own exertions, and could therefore only attend school during the winter months, but, by his fondness for intellectual pursuits and his diligent attention to study, he acquired as much during those short terms as boys ordinarily do who are able to pursue a course of uninterrupted instruction. Having completed the curriculum of the district schools and the academy at Henrietta, he determined upon the legal profession as his avocation, and having accumulated, by his own industry and energy, funds sufficient to prepare himself for the work he had chosen, he

began the study of law in the office of the Hon. Theron Strong, of Rochester. At this time our country was rent with intestine strife, and Mr. Davy, imbued with the prevalent military spirit, enlisted in the service of the Government, and was commissioned by Governor Morgan, as First Lieutenant in the 108th New York Infantry. His health, however, not being equal to the exigencies of field life, he was honorably discharged at the end of nine months' service. Resuming his legal studies, he was licensed to practice soon after, and has been since that time actively engaged in his professional duties, except during periods of public official service. In the fall of 1868 he was elected District Attorney by the Republican party of Monroe County; serving in that position for three years, he subsequently declined a re-nomination to the office. In 1872 he was appointed to a Collectorship by President Grant, and performed the duties of that post till his election, by the Republicans, to the Forty-fourth Congress. At the close of the term for which he was elected, he received a re-nomination by his party, but, owing to a local feud between Orleans and Monroe Counties in regard to the right of nomination, a bolt occurred among the Republicans, and his opponent, the Hon. E. K. Hart, was elected. While in Congress, Mr. Davy was a member of the Committee on Railroads and Canals; also of the committee appointed to investigate the Police Commission of the District of Columbia. His speech, as a member of the former committee, adverse to granting a subsidy to the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, was a wise and statesmanlike effort. Studying all his points with care, and with a thorough grasp of his subject, he showed that the bill was in direct contravention to the fundamental law of the land, and, trenching upon the rights reserved to the States, inaugurated a policy tending to undue centralization of power, which he characterized as "the essence of absolutism." In the matter of the Geneva Award Bill, or the adjustment of the Alabama claims, he shows an equally nice sense of justice, and a solicitude for the preservation of the national honor in an exact performance of the conditions, expressed and implied, by the Committee of Arbitration, in the distribution of the funds awarded. His whole Congressional record exhibits a thorough knowledge of constitutional and common law, and a fine sense of the high moral bearing, as well as the legal nature of every public question that claimed his consideration while in Congress. Securing, by the exertion of his own powers, when a merelad, the preparation necessary for the high profession to which he aspired, his efforts to that end were the means of developing those mental and moral traits which have distinguished him in the official positions he has occupied. A man of excellent original endowments, strengthened and im-

proved by culture, Mr. Davy is an exemplar of self-reliance, industry, energy and integrity. He was married in 1861 to Miss Elizabeth S. Hodges, of Monroe County.

---

**D**EAN, HENRY WALTER, M.D., of Rochester, was born in Eaton, Madison County, N. Y., August 22, 1818. His father, Joshua Dean, was a native of Massachusetts, who settled in Central New York about 1803, and engaged, on an extensive scale, in raising sheep and cattle, and was also largely interested in the manufacture of woolen goods carried on in that section. Removing to Middleburgh, in 1831, he died there in 1847, at the age of sixty-six. Paternally, Dr. Dean is descended from Walter Dean, who, with his brother John, emigrated from Chard, England, and settled in Taunton, Mass., about 1621. The name was originally spelled "Dene," the altered spelling being adopted by the doctor's branch of the family. The town of Chard is in Somersetshire, and is situated in a fertile valley called Taunton Dene. This dene or valley comprises a region about Taunton, very pleasant and populous, of some thirty miles in extent. The following proverb which, according to "Fuller's Worthies," is current with the inhabitants, "Where should I be born else than in Taunton Dene?" implies the pride they feel in the place of their nativity. The Rev. William Dean, who has been for many years a Baptist missionary to China, is a brother of Dr. Henry Walter Dean, of Rochester. His mother was Mary C. Fairbanks, daughter of Zenas Fairbanks, who was also a native of Taunton Dene, and, leaving England contemporaneously with the Dean family, settled also in the same vicinity, where he engaged in the manufacture of glazed stoneware, and was the first to introduce this branch of industry into the State of New York. Attending the Morrisville Academy till he arrived at the age of fourteen, and, removing at that time to Genesee County, Dr. Dean subsequently pursued his studies in the Wyoming Academy, and was connected as pupil and as teacher with that institution from 1831 to 1837. In the fall of 1838 he entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. Warren Fay, of Covington, Genesee County. He attended a course of medical lectures at Fairfield, at which place was located at that time the medical department of the University of New York. Subsequently, going to Rochester, he became a student in the office of Dr. Frank Hamilton, now Professor Hamilton, of New York city, who was then one of the faculty of the college at Geneva, New York. Finishing his medical education at that institution, he was graduated in 1842, and was immediately associated in practice with

Dr. Hamilton, at Rochester, which copartnership continued till the removal of the latter to the metropolis in 1846. In the midst of a flourishing practice Dr. Dean has maintained active relations with the various medical organizations of the State, having been severally President of the Medical Society of the city of Rochester, of the Monroe County Medical Society, and of the Medical Society of the State of New York. He is also a permanent member of the American Medical Association, an organization national in its character. Dr. Dean has also contributed many valuable articles to the Department of Gynæcology. He is one of the corps of medical attendants to the Rochester City Hospital, and has been a Trustee of the University of Rochester since 1855. He was married in 1843 to Miss Elizabeth P. Smith, of South Hadley, Mass., who died in April, 1876.

---

**M**OORE, EDWARD M., M.D., LL.D., of Rochester, New York, was born at Rahway, New Jersey, July 15, 1814. His father, Lindley Murray Moore, was a native of Nova Scotia, of English descent, and by profession a teacher. His mother was Abigail L. Mott, of Premium Point, near New Rochelle, New York. Her family was of Huguenot extraction, their ancestors having come to this country after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and the consequent persecution of their sect. Having been carefully indoctrinated in the fundamental branches of his education, under paternal supervision, he subsequently studied at the Rensselaer Institute of Troy. Commencing the study of medicine in 1836, under the direction of Dr. A. Coleman, of Rochester, he afterwards attended lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and finished his professional studies at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, where he received his degree in 1838. During the last year of his student life he was resident physician of Blockley Hospital, at that time a celebrated school of clinical knowledge. After graduation he acted in the same capacity to the Insane Asylum, then located at Frankfort, Philadelphia County; thence transferring his labors, after nearly two years' service, to the city of Rochester, which has been his home since that period. In 1843 he was elected to the Professorship of Surgery in the medical school at Woodstock, Vermont, a position which he filled with great acceptance for eleven years, enjoying during that time association with such members of the fraternity as Drs. Alonzo Clark, Elisha Bartlett and Benjamin R. Palmer. Subsequently he occupied the same chair for five years at Pittsfield, Mass., and at the Starling Medical School, Columbus, Ohio. Since that





*J. Halsted Carroll*





time he has been Professor of Surgery in the Buffalo Medical College. He is a member of the State Medical Association and also that of the county, and was President of the former in 1874. He is also a permanent member of the American Medical Association. He is one of the Board of Trustees of the University of Rochester, which institution has conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Dr. Moore has also labored with success in the field of literary effort. His essays, though not numerous, have been important in character, each claiming some new discovery. He has also written a treatise on the formation of vowel and consonant sounds, to the especial controverting of previous opinions. He has, at various times, contributed reports to the transactions of the State Medical Society; also to the American Medical Association upon the subject of Fractures. A man of an original and vigorous turn of mind, thoroughly educated in science and literature generally, and having enjoyed, during the first part of his career as a practitioner, unusual facilities for the acquisition of sound medical knowledge, he adds large culture to excellent native abilities, and has won much distinction in his profession.

**HULETT, PIERSON B.**, lawyer and Judge, of Rochester, was born in Brighton, Monroe County, New York, on the 17th of November, 1837. His father, John Hulett, of English and French descent, was a native of Columbia County, and a prosperous merchant in that place. His mother, whose maiden name was Almira Loder, was a native of Connecticut. He secured a good elementary education in the district schools of his neighborhood, which was subsequently perfected by careful instruction in several excellent select schools. When about nineteen years of age he went to Rochester and, entering the office of L. H. Hovey, Esq., of that city, began the study of law. In December, 1858, he was admitted to the bar, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. He devoted himself to his chosen calling with an earnestness which rapidly won the confidence of the community in which he resided, and at a very early stage in his career he was on the high road to success. He hesitated for many years to accept any public preferment at the hands of his fellow citizens, but in the fall of 1875 the Democratic party, of which he had been for a long time an active member, brought him forward as a candidate for Special County Judge, and he was elected to that office. In the canvass of 1877 he again received the nomination, and was re-elected. His term of office expires in 1880. Judge Hulett bears a high reputation for his professional attainments, and is no

less marked for his integrity and public spirit. He was married in 1863 to Miss Georgia A. Budd, an accomplished young lady of Monroe County.

**CARROLL, REV. J. HALSTED, D.D.**, was born in the city of Brooklyn, May 21st, 1833. His father, the late Rev. Dr. Daniel L. Carroll, was one of the early pastors of the First Presbyterian Church, on Brooklyn Heights, and throughout a memorable ministry displayed the highest characteristics of learning, piety, and efficiency. "God is all my hope," were his dying words. The son made a profession of religion at the age of thirteen years, and entered college before he was fourteen. He then graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in July, 1851, and at the Princeton Theological Seminary in May, 1855. At the close of his second year of theological study, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Philadelphia to preach the gospel, and on the 30th of May, 1855, (the year he left the seminary), he was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick as pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Jamesburg, New Jersey. In the following year his ministry was marked by a powerful revival, which affected not only his own congregation, but also the neighboring congregation of Manalapan, where he labored a part of the time. Impaired health obliged this faithful pastor to resign in 1858, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the church :

"Resolved, That we do hereby publicly testify our gratitude to God, that during Mr. Carroll's ministry here, his labors have been signally blest by the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and that from a small beginning we have been raised up to be a growing and prosperous church."

He had been attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, and now proceeded to Aiken, South Carolina, a noted resort for invalids. As his health improved, he occasionally preached, and with so much acceptance that he was invited to remain in the place as a permanent pastor. With this view, a Presbyterian church was organized there on the 28th and 29th of August, 1858, and not long after a convenient house of worship was erected. Here Dr. Carroll labored with great usefulness and success for nearly two years. He then resigned for the purpose of going to Europe, hoping to gain more perfect health. Under date of May 4th, 1860, a preamble and resolutions were adopted by the church, from which we make the following extract :

"Resolved, That this church and congregation entertain a very grateful sense of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Carroll in the founding and organizing

of the church; of his zealous devotion to the promotion of the enterprise, and his successful efforts in raising the means for the construction of the house of worship, and that we shall ever affectionately cherish the recollection of his sympathizing attentions to the members of his flock in their mingled experiences of joys and sorrows during the period of his pastorship."

Dr. Carroll left the United States in the early part of 1860, and was absent about a year. He traveled extensively in Europe, made the acquaintance of many celebrated men, listened to the preaching of the principal pulpit orators of Europe, and finally returned home with improved health. For several months he preached only occasionally, until he was called to the South Congregational Church of New Haven, Conn. He accepted the call January 17th, 1862, but by reason of severe indisposition, he did not commence his duties until the first Sabbath in June, 1862. At first he recalled his acceptance, but the congregation was so desirous to secure him that the time for his coming was voluntarily extended six months. His sermons preached as a candidate here made a deep impression, and his first sermon as the pastor, was one of the ablest ever preached in New Haven. The congregation steadily increased, and became, on Sabbath afternoons at least, larger than those of any other church of the same denomination in the city. The late Gerard Halleck, well-known as the editor of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, was a member of this congregation, and in the course of a "History of the South Church," speaks thus of the ministry there of Dr. Carroll:

"His sermons are full of thought, legitimately derived from his texts, though often not lying on the surface, yet when suggested, so obviously comprehended within the scope of the passage, that the hearer wonders he never caught the idea before. There is, withal, a terseness and point in his discourses, and a beauty of language and imagery, which renders it impossible to forget them. His descriptions of scenes and incidents are exceedingly graphic. His scripture characters, as presented in the chapel on Sunday evenings for many months in succession, until superseded lately by the Fulton street prayer meetings, we have never heard surpassed, so life-like and so full of instruction. The attendance upon them was very large. To those who never heard Mr. Carroll preach, we may remark that one half of the power of his discourses consists in the delivery. Sometimes they are written out in full, but more generally not, and in either case he is entirely independent of his manuscript, seldom ever looking at it, but holding constant communication with his hearers, not only by his voice, but by his expressive features and appropriate action. His enunciation is remarkably distinct, his voice is soft and clear, and his command of the audience such that amidst the profound stillness of the house, he is heard in every portion of it, even when speaking not much above the tone of common conversation. \* \* \* There is one peculiarity in his manner which we must not omit to mention, viz: that it contains in about equal proportions, *gentleness* and *fire*, two things theoretically inconsistent with each other, but practically

exemplified in the South Church every Sabbath. As an extempore speaker especially, his powers are extraordinary. Take him when and where you will, on any subject, in the pulpit or on the platform, or in the conference-room, he is always ready and always good, seldom hesitating or recalling a word, but going on like a quiet, steady stream, supplied by never-failing springs, until he has occupied the time allotted him, or accomplished the end at which he aimed."

After a pastorate of six years, Dr. Carroll resigned in New Haven, and visited Europe a second time, preaching in the principal cities. In Paris he labored very earnestly for the Young Men's Christian Association, as well as officiating during the week and on Sabbaths in the American, English, and French chapels. On leaving the city, he was tendered the compliment of a breakfast, the clergy and laity present representing the various Protestant denominations and the Christian Association. The *American Register*, of Paris, thus notices the event:

"Dr. Carroll being on the eve of his departure for Italy, his friends met to testify their personal respect for him as a gentleman, and also for his good and willing services to each during his short stay in Paris. These acknowledgments took a more tangible form than that of an excellent breakfast and excellent speeches—a fine Bible was presented to the Rev. Doctor, on the fly-leaf of which were written the names of the Rev. gentlemen present, and those of representatives of the Association, and the following flattering address. 'An offering of friendship from the Protestant clergy and the Young Men's Christian Association of Paris, expressive of their high appreciation of him as a brother dearly beloved for his own and his work's sake.' After breakfast the presentation was made, when deserving eulogies were passed on the honored guest. The following resolution, beautifully engrossed, was presented by the committee on behalf of the Association, as expressive further of their appreciation: *Resolved*, While expressing our thanks to all the kind donors who have so generously helped us, we feel that special gratitude is due to the Rev. Dr. Carroll, of New Haven, U. S., our efficient temporary Vice President. To his indefatigable and successful labors, this Association is largely indebted for the means which have provided and furnished our new rooms; for the general interest and sympathy awakened in our behalf; and above all, for his religious instruction and influence, which have given such spirited impulse to us as a Christian Association. That God may bless and reward him is the prayer of those with whom his name will ever be a household word."

In May, 1869, he became pastor of the Lee Avenue Reformed Church, Brooklyn. Here signal success crowned his ministry. The statistics of the church show, besides a phenomenal growth in the congregation, an addition of two hundred and forty-six to the roll of membership, and of these, one hundred and sixty-five united on confession of faith. During the two years of his pastorate, each year nearly doubled the accessions of any of the fifteen previous years of the church's history. In 1871, he accepted a call to the East Reformed Church, on Bedford avenue, Brooklyn,



then in a very feeble condition. The congregation numbered only thirty-seven persons, and the Sunday-school scarcely existed, save in name. Since the settlement of Dr. Carroll, one of the most elegant church edifices in Brooklyn has been erected. It will seat comfortably one thousand persons, and its spacious lecture rooms, Sunday-school and conference rooms, its parlors and appliances, are all most beautiful and convenient. The Sunday-school, from forty pupils, went up to three hundred; the church, from thirty-seven members, to three hundred and seven—an increase in one year and a-half of three hundred per cent. in attendance, and four hundred per cent. in revenue. The parsonage which adjoins the church is commodious, containing thirteen rooms, while the illuminated steeple and clock make the church edifice the distinguishing attraction of the locality. The whole property cost one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Dr. Carroll is at present the very popular pastor of the American Reformed Church, at Newburgh, N. Y., one of the largest and most influential churches on the Hudson. There, too, his ministry exhibits the same power that has always characterized it, and is crowned with the same phenomenal success—the list of membership being greatly augmented, and crowds attending the preaching of the Word. Dr. Carroll received his degree of D.D. from Hampden Sidney College, in 1868. Occasionally he delivers public addresses out of the pulpit, in which it has been truthfully said, “he is at home, knowing exactly where and how to strike the popular heart.” At an Irish Relief meeting in New Haven, for an hour or more he electrified an immense audience, who responded with cheer upon cheer. The *Philadelphia Press* speaks in these terms of an oration delivered by Dr. Carroll at the anniversary of the Athenæum Literary Society of Delaware College, on the subject of “Men and Things Abroad.” “The oration was masterly throughout, exhibiting great artistic excellence and rare specimens of varied and genuine eloquence—eloquence of the intellect, imagination, and the emotions. Judging from the effect last evening, we would say that Dr. Carroll has few superiors in this country as an orator. His manner is in the highest sense dramatic, and he seems to sway his audience at will. At one time, by a dash of wit and humor, convulsing them with laughter; at another, by some passage or picture of surpassing pathos, melting them to tears.”

---

**C**HURCH, SAMUEL PORTER, M.D., of Newburgh, was born in Salisbury, Litchfield County, Conn., in the year 1820. The New England family of Church is descended from two brothers, Richard

and Joseph Church, who were among the original emigrants from England, and who settled in Massachusetts, in Newtown or Cambridge, near Boston. Joseph Church was the father of the celebrated Captain Benjamin Church, who was, perhaps more than any other man, distinguished in the war against Pometacom, the valorous sachem of the Wampanoags, called by the English King Philip. It was during an attack made by him upon the allied Indians under Philip, that this chieftain met his death; being shot by a member of his own tribe (whose brother he had previously slain in cold blood) who had enlisted in Captain Church's command. Richard Church, the direct ancestor of Dr. Church, went from Massachusetts to Connecticut, with Rev. Mr. Hooker's congregation, and his name is among those inscribed upon the monument erected to the memory of the first settlers of Hartford in the old Center Burying-ground of that city. Nathaniel Church, the grandfather of Dr. Church, served under Colonel Silliman in the patriot army during the Revolutionary war, and was dangerously wounded at the battle of White Plains. After the war he settled at Canaan, Conn., and married the daughter of Captain John Ensign, a descendant of James Ensign, who, with Richard Church, was among the original settlers of Hartford, and whose name is likewise inscribed upon the memorial monument in that city. This James Ensign was a particular friend of Governor Winthrop, and, at his death in 1670, willed to the Governor a small sum of money in testimony of his regard. The father of Dr. Church was the late Hon. Samuel Church, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. This eminent jurist and worthy man was born in Salisbury, in that State, in 1785, and was graduated from Yale College in 1803. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1807. He commenced practice in his native place, and in 1810 was made Postmaster of the town. Shortly after establishing himself in Salisbury he was married to Miss Cynthia Newell, a native of that town, and a descendant of Thomas Newell, one of the earliest settlers of Farmington, in the same State. He became a Justice of the Peace in 1818, and in the same year was a delegate to the Connecticut Constitutional Convention. In 1820 he was first elected a member of the General Assembly, and within the ensuing twelve years served six terms in that body. In 1822 he became State's Attorney for Litchfield County, and filled the office for ten or twelve years. He was next chosen Associate Judge of the Superior Court, and in 1847 was made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—the highest judicial preferment within the gift of the people of the State. In the same year Trinity College, Hartford, conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He compiled and delivered an historical address at the Salisbury Centennial

Jubilee in 1841, and another in 1851, on the occasion of the County celebration. As a jurist he had few equals in his State or time. The religious element in his character was strongly marked and conspicuous. He died in office in the seventieth year of his age, possessing an enviable reputation, and widely regretted. Dr. Church received his education at Trinity College, Hartford, and in 1845 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city. In 1846 he was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William C. Sterling, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, and granddaughter of the Hon. Elisha Sterling, a lawyer of distinction and ability in his day, and for several years a prominent member of the Connecticut Assembly. After practicing medicine in Derby, Conn., for about ten years, he removed to Newburgh, N. Y., where he has since resided. He is consulting physician of St. Luke's Hospital, Newburgh. For a short period he served in the Board of Health in that city, but has not sought any official preferment, choosing rather to devote himself to his professional pursuits. He was a member of the New Haven County Medical Society, while resident at Derby. He had two sons, one of whom, William S., a young man of great promise, and much more than ordinary talent, died at the age of 22 years, of typhoid fever, while a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, ranking second in his class, and a great favorite with all who knew him. The surviving son, Irving P., graduated with the highest honor in mathematics from Cornell University in 1873, and subsequently became, and is at the present time, Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering in that institution. An only brother of Dr. Church, Albert E. Church, LL.D., was graduated from West Point in 1828, ranking first in his class, and has, for a period of over forty years, been Professor of Mathematics in that institution, and is the author of several important mathematical treatises.

**CARR, JOSEPH B.**, Brevet Major General U. S. V., Major General commanding Third Division N. Y. S. N. G., was born in Albany, New York, on the 16th of August, 1828, and is of Irish descent. At an early period in his life he evinced an inclination and aptitude for a military career, and on the organization, in 1849, of the Troy Republican Guards, a militia company, he entered its ranks, and the following year was promoted to be Second Lieutenant. On the 10th of July, 1859, after having passed through the various intermediate grades, he was commissioned Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Regiment N. Y. S. M. At the outbreak of the civil war he was one of the first to offer his services to the National Government,

and, in conjunction with Captain George L. Willard, United States Army, raised the Second Regiment New York Volunteers. The organization of the regiment was perfected at Camp Willard, Troy, on the 19th of April, 1861, and on the 14th of May its members were mustered into the United States service for a term of two years. Captain Willard, who had been elected Colonel of the regiment, was not permitted to detach himself from the regular army, and the command devolved on Lieutenant Colonel Carr, who was commissioned Colonel on the 10th of May, 1861. The regiment left Troy on the 18th, and arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 24th, and subsequently encamped near the town of Hampton, being the first volunteer regiment to leave the State, and the first Federal regiment which encamped on the soil of Virginia. Colonel Carr, with his regiment, participated in the battle of Big Bethel, and in this engagement displayed signal ability and courage. On the 1st of August the regiment was ordered to Newport News, where it remained nine months. On the 10th of May, 1862, the command was ordered to Portsmouth, and took position on the exterior line of defences. At this point he was assigned, by Brigadier General Veile, to the command of a provisional brigade, composed of his own and the Tenth New York Volunteers and Howard's Battery of Light Artillery. A month later he was ordered to report to General McClellan at Fair Oaks, on the Peninsula, and, on reaching his destination, was assigned to Patterson's Brigade, Hooker's Division of Heintzelman's (3d) Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and placed on the picket line. Owing to the temporary absence of General Patterson, it fell to the lot of Colonel Carr to command the brigade at the battle of the Orchards (June 25th), and during the bloody seven days' fight which embraced the desperate struggles at Glendale and Malvern Hills. Again it was his fortune to be placed at the head of the brigade (the third, and known as the Jersey Brigade), and at the second battle of Malvern Hill (July 2d, 1862,) he charged the enemy's position at the head of his command, routing his adversaries and capturing a number of prisoners. He remained at the head of the brigade during the retreat to Yorktown, and in this position particularly distinguished himself at the battle of Bristow Station the same year, one of the most brilliant engagements of the war, where he had a horse shot under him. In this battle his personal prowess was so conspicuous that he was known for some time as "the Hero of Bristow." He also behaved with distinguished gallantry at the Second Bull Run (August 30th and 31st, 1862,) and at the battle of Chantilly—where the brave General Kearny fell (September 3d)—seemingly regardless of danger, and always present and active in the hottest quarter of the fight. It has been said of him by a

brother officer, that "he seemed to bear a charmed life, for, although his uniform and horse trappings were frequently grazed by bullets and fragments of shell, and despite the fact that horses fell under him, and scores of men and officers fighting by his side perished, he escaped almost unhurt." Such brilliant conduct could not escape attention, and his name was always foremost in the reports of his superior officers. On the personal recommendation of General Hooker, "for gallant and meritorious services in the field," he was promoted by the President to be Brigadier General, his commission dating from the 7th of September, 1862. About the middle of the same month he was transferred to the command of the first brigade, and with it participated in the memorable and bloody struggle at Fredericksburg on the 13th-14th of December following. On the 12th of January, 1863, he was entrusted with the important command of an expedition to Rappahannock Bridge. The troops engaged in this expedition were the second division of the third corps, a body of 1,400 cavalry and three batteries of light artillery. Despite the severity of the weather, the object of the expedition, *i. e.*, the destruction of the bridge and the dispersion of the enemy at this point, was successfully accomplished, and the command returned to its winter quarters crowned with the laurels of victory. On the 30th of March General Carr was officially notified by the Secretary of War that, the Senate having failed to act upon his nomination, he ceased to be an officer of the army. General Hooker, then commanding the Army of the Potomac, upon being informed of this fact, proceeded direct to Washington, by a special train, and on the following day telegraphed to General Carr that the President had re-appointed him, to date from March 3d, 1863. In the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3d, General Carr further distinguished himself. The fall of the chivalrous General Berry placed him in command of Hooker's old division, and his admirable judgment in the disposition of his troops, and intrepid leadership at the most critical moments of the fight, elicited the warmest admiration. He was mentioned in the most commendatory terms in the report of General Sickles, commanding the corps, and shortly afterwards was informed by the Secretary of War that his re-appointment would receive the date of his original appointment. General Humphreys assumed command of the division on the 1st of June, and General Carr returned to his brigade. At the decisive battle of Gettysburg his gallantry was as heroic as it was successful. In this conflict his valuable horse, the gift of his admirers in Troy, fell under him, pierced with five bullets, in the fall injuring the General's leg. Nothing daunted, he mounted another animal and continued to direct the movements of his men, repeatedly exposing himself to the greatest dangers, his command

losing fully two-thirds of its numbers. In his official report of the operations of his division in this battle, Major General Humphreys used the following language respecting General Carr:

"The fortune of war rarely places troops under more trying circumstances than those in which my division found itself on this day, and it is greatly to their honor that their soldierly bearing sustained the high reputation they had already won in the severest battles of the war. The fine qualities of many officers were brought out conspicuously. In some instances their gallant conduct fell under my own observation. I wish *particularly* to recommend to notice the cool courage, determination and skilful handling of their troops, of the two brigade commanders, Brigadier General Joseph B. Carr and Colonel William R. Brewster, and to ask attention to the officers mentioned by them as distinguished by their conduct."

Subsequent to Gettysburg, he participated in the battle of Wapping Heights, and on the 4th of October was placed in command of the third division of the third corps. He was also a participant in the engagements at Brandy Station and Kelly's Ford, and was one of the chief actors in the battles of Locust Grove, Robinson's Tavern and Mine Run. On the re-organization of the army, in April, 1864, he was relieved and assigned to the command of the fourth division, second corps (Hancock's) and at a later period was directed by the Lieutenant General to report to General Butler, commanding the Army of the James. This change was stated by General Meade, in a complimentary letter to General Carr, to have been effected in the latter's interest, as, owing to the action of the Senate, General Carr had been unfortunately deprived of the rank which his services and qualifications gave him. There was nothing personal in this, however, although the resolution passed by the Senate caused him to rank below some of his brigade commanders. In the Army of the James he was placed in command of the exterior line of defence on the Peninsula, with headquarters at Yorktown. While at this post, several unprincipled and jealous officers, conspiring to have his nomination rejected by the Senate, brought charges against his conduct and capacity, which, however, were proved to be utterly groundless, and his nomination was duly confirmed. Major General Humphreys, in his communication to the Military Committee of the Senate regarding General Carr, said:

"I do not know a braver or a cooler man, and he certainly handled his brigade in that battle (Gettysburg), and in the operations that preceded it and followed it, to my entire satisfaction. \* \* \* \* \* I recommended him for promotion for gallantry in that battle."

Having been ordered, in July, 1863, to evacuate Yorktown and report at the front for assignment, he was sent to Major General Ord, who placed him in command of the first and third divisions of the

eighteenth corps, for the battle which was expected to follow the explosion of the Burnside Mine. By order of the commander of the department he was placed in command of the first division of the same corps on the 4th of August, and occupied the right of the line in front of Petersburg, where he remained until October 1st, when he assumed command of the defences of the James, with headquarters at Wilson's Landing. While here he strengthened the defences of the river and built two forts. He was subsequently in command at City Point, an important post on the James River. On the 1st of June, 1865, he was brevetted Major General by the President, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war," to rank as such from the 13th of March, 1865. On the 28th of September, in the same year, he was mustered out of the United States service. Returning to his home in Troy, he was, on the 23d of January, 1867, commissioned Major General of the Third Division N. G. S. N. Y., and still holds that command. During his entire period of active service he was never on the sick list, and was absent from his command but for thirty days. He is "every inch a soldier," and won every one of his hard-earned laurels at the cannon's mouth, amid the roar of battle and the clash of arms.

---

**P**ECK, DARIUS, was born in Norwich, Chenango County, New York, June 5, 1802. He is the oldest of the six children of Rev. John Peck and Sarah (Ferris) Peck, and is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of William Peck, who emigrated from England with Governor Eaton, Rev. John Davenport and others, being one of the prominent founders, in 1638, of the colony of New Haven, Conn. His father, in 1804, removed with his family from Norwich and settled in Cazenovia, then one of the western frontier towns of the State of New York. At that period schools of a higher grade being few and far distant, his advantages for an early education were limited to the common school of the vicinity until he was about seventeen years of age. Prior to this time, however, his eager desire for intellectual improvement, and for a liberal education, induced him to devote many of his evenings and much of his few intervals of leisure from farming occupations to the acquirement of general and classical knowledge, and thus, by the aid of appropriate books, and the occasional assistance of a neighboring classical scholar, he became quite proficient in the Latin language, and commenced fitting for college in the autumn of 1819 under Rev. Daniel Hascall and Mr. Zenas Morse, Principal of Hamilton Academy, New York. Such preparation continued until the fall of 1822, interrupted by labor

upon his father's farm during the summer, and teaching school in the winter. In October, 1822, he entered the sophomore class of Hamilton College, and graduated at that institution in August, 1825, ranking among the highest in a numerous class. On leaving college he studied law in the cities of Hudson and New York, under the direction of Hon. Ambrose L. Jordan and William Slosson, and became well qualified for the practice and discharge of the duties of the legal profession. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of New York in August, 1828, and in the following year settled as a lawyer at the city of Hudson, New York, where he has since resided, and continued his professional career. He is distinguished as a sound lawyer, and an able, safe, and reliable counsellor. His high moral character, thorough knowledge of legal and equitable principles and their application, together with his long experience, have inspired and secured the utmost confidence of a large clientage in his own and in the adjoining counties. His career has been a busy one, and he has been for many years, and still is, much occupied with the discharge of the numerous important trusts committed to his care. In February, 1833, he was appointed by the Governor and Senate of the State of New York Recorder of the city of Hudson, then a judicial officer, as well as a member of the Common Council of that city, which office he held until April, 1843. He was for several years City Superintendent of Schools, and Master and Examiner in Chancery, and in April, 1843, appointed by the Governor and Senate a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Columbia, New York. In November, 1855, he was elected, and in November, 1863 and 1867, re-elected, County Judge of Columbia County. He is now, and for several years has been, the President of the Hudson City Savings Institution.

---

**L**EAVENWORTH, HON. ELIAS WARREN, of Syracuse, was born in Canaan, Columbia County, New York, on the 20th of December, 1803. His father, Dr. David Leavenworth, a native of Connecticut, came to New York in 1795, and settled in Columbia County, where he engaged in practice. Towards the close of the century, failing health compelled him to abandon his profession, and he accepted the office of State Printer. He then removed to Albany and engaged in the stationery and book business, but in 1803 returned to Canaan. Three years later he removed to Great Barrington, Mass., where he passed the remainder of his days. He served repeatedly as a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and held various other offices of honor and trust.







*Jarius Pick*

Atlantic Publishing & Engraving Co New York





His death took place in 1831. The mother of Mr. Leavenworth, a native of Torrington, Connecticut, whose maiden name was Lucinda Mather, was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Richard Mather, the first minister at Dorchester, Mass. She died in 1866, at Syracuse, in the ninety-first year of her age. Mr. Leavenworth obtained his early education in Great Barrington, his teacher being Erastus C. Benedict, who, in later years, was a prominent member of the New York Senate, and at one time President of the Board of Education of New York city. In 1819 he attended the academy at Hudson, N. Y., then presided over by the Rev. Mr. Parker, the father of Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany. The following year he entered the sophomore class at Williams College, and after spending a year there, entered the same class in Yale. In 1823 he joined the Phi Beta Kappa Society. In 1824 he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, receiving in due time the degree of Master of Arts. After a short course of legal study in the office of William Cullen Bryant, then practising law at Great Barrington, Mass., he entered the law school at Litchfield, Conn., where he remained until 1827, when he was admitted to practice in the courts of the latter State. In the fall of 1827 he removed to Syracuse and associated himself with Alfred Northram, Esq., and was subsequently admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas, and the Supreme Court of the State. In 1829 he formed a partnership with the late B. Davis Noxon, which continued till 1850, the firm becoming one of the most prominent in that section of the State. During this period of his life he interested himself in military matters, and being commissioned a Lieutenant of Artillery in 1832, passed rapidly through the intervening grades to that of Brigadier General, commanding the Seventh Brigade of Artillery, to which rank he was appointed in 1836. He resigned his commission in 1841. His entry into politics was made in 1834, when he received the Whig nomination for the Assembly from Onondaga County, but the district being hopelessly Democratic, the nomination was a mere party compliment. In 1837 he was appointed a Trustee of the village of Syracuse, and the year following was elected President of the village, and retained that position till 1841. During this period he actively interested himself in the various works of local improvement, and inaugurated the measures which gave to Syracuse its two beautiful parks. In 1849 he was elected Mayor of Syracuse, which had been incorporated as a city the preceding year. His largely increased duties and the delicate condition of his bodily health caused him to relinquish the practice of law in 1850. The same year he was elected to the Assembly from the city district, and during this term was Chairman of the Committee on Salt Manufacture,

and secured the passage of a bill which protected and advanced the salt interests of his district, where the manufacture of that staple was extensively conducted. He was a member of the Committee on Railroads, which in 1850, reported the general railroad law of the State, and was the chief supporter of this bill, which excited much attention, and numbered among its opponents many of the ablest men in the Legislature. He was also successful in carrying through the Committee of the Whole the bill to improve the navigation of the Seneca river, although opposed by the late Gov. Raymond, considered the ablest debater in the house. He was the leading supporter of Governor Fish's veto of the bill entitled the "Mason Will Case," and, owing to his masterly and learned arguments in the Assembly chamber the veto was sustained. He was named for the office of Comptroller by Gov. Fish in 1850, to succeed the Hon. Washington Hunt, who had resigned to accept the Whig nomination for Governor; but being ineligible by reason of membership in the Assembly, his name was withdrawn. In the State Convention of 1851, he lacked but seven or eight votes to receive the nomination for Secretary of State. In this convention he was tendered the nomination for Attorney General or Judge of the Court of Appeals, but declined these honors. In 1853 he was elected Secretary of State, and during his term of office effected many measures of importance. One of these, a work of great magnitude and labor, was the bringing to completion the Paleontology in connection with the Natural History of the State, which was prosecuted under the supervision of Professor James Hall, who had devoted nearly twenty years to these subjects. In the fall of 1856 he was again the representative of Syracuse in the Assembly, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Canals, and a member of that on Banks. He was also Chairman of a select Committee of one from each Judicial District, on the equalization of the State tax, which committee was created at his suggestion. He eventually became the framer of a bill which established a Board of three State Assessors to equalize the State tax; the result of the labors of which, was the passage, the following year, of "An Act to equalize the State tax among the several counties of the State," which proved highly beneficial to the State. In 1858 he was named for the office of State Auditor by Governor King, but was not confirmed by the Senate. In 1859 he was again elected Mayor of Syracuse. The same year, he ran on the State ticket for the office of Secretary of State, but was defeated by 1,500 votes, out of a poll of 600,000. His defeat was owing to the combined vote of the Democracy and the "Know-Nothings," under the dictation of Erastus and James Brooks, who were antagonistic to

Mr. Leavenworth on account of his marked friendship for Gov. Seward, towards whom they were particularly hostile. In 1860 he was appointed a member of the Board of Quarantine Commissioners. He was President of the Republican State Convention, held the same year, to select delegates to the National Convention. In February, 1861, he was appointed one of the Regents of the University; and in March was nominated by the President and confirmed by the United States Senate, as Commissioner on the part of the National Government under the Convention with New Grenada, and served until the dissolution of the Commission in 1862. In the spring of 1865 he was President of the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Governor to locate the State Asylum for the Blind, and the same year was made a Trustee of the State Asylum for Idiots, and in 1867 was appointed a Trustee of Hamilton College. In 1872 he was one of the Board of thirty-two Commissioners to amend the Constitution of the State, and took a leading part in its labors. The same year he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Hamilton College. Since 1862 he has been President of the Syracuse Savings Bank, of which he was one of the projectors. In 1864 he became President of the Syracuse Water Works; and, in 1872, President of the Syracuse Gas Light Company. He is also President of the Oakwood Cemetery Association, and of the New England Society of the city of Syracuse, and is a Director of the Syracuse Northern Railroad Company. He was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress on the Republican ticket, to represent the Twenty-fifth Congressional District, comprising the Counties of Onondaga and Cortland, receiving 14,949 votes against 11,158 votes for George F. Comstock, Democrat. During his Congressional career he was exceedingly active in all matters pertaining to the interests of the State and district which he represented, and served on the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department. His speeches on the Hawaiian Treaty and the Geneva Awards were among the best delivered in Congress on those subjects. Although urged to accept a re-nomination he declined, the numerous positions of trust which he held and the responsibility of his business relations in Syracuse not permitting him the necessary time to perform the duties. The weight of seventy-two years, over fifty of which had been passed in active public life, may also have affected his decision. He retired from office with the respect of his colleagues and the hearty appreciation of his constituents, among whom he still labors. General Leavenworth is a warm supporter of the cause of education, and has provided in his will for the establishment of free scholarships at Yale and Hamilton Colleges, and at the University of Michigan, open to persons of the name of Leaven-

worth who may desire to avail themselves of the opportunity to secure a collegiate training. He was married in June, 1833, to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Joshua Forman, of Onondaga County, a gentleman eminent for his many sterling qualities.

---

**K**LINE, HON. ADAM W., ex-Senator from the Fifteenth District, was born in Amsterdam, Montgomery County, on the 5th of February, 1818. His father, William Kline, was born in Oneida County in 1775, and his mother was a native of Schenectady. On the paternal side he is descended from German ancestry, and on the maternal from Dutch and Scotch. His grandfather originally settled at Old Fort Stanwix, near the site of the present city of Rome, but subsequently purchased a homestead at Fort Johnson, in Montgomery County, about two and a half miles west of Amsterdam. His father was reared in this latter place, and, upon attaining manhood, received from his parents a house and farm, about a mile distant, in the same county. On this farm Mr. Kline passed his boyhood, aiding his father in clearing the land, and in the ordinary work of a new settlement, for the locality at that time was a comparative wilderness. His opportunities for obtaining an education were limited to attendance during the winter months at the country school. He applied himself with extreme diligence, and oftentimes after his hard day's work, devoted several hours to mental development. Early in his nineteenth year he quitted farm life, and apprenticing himself to a carpenter in the neighborhood, displayed so much aptitude in the trade, that at the end of two years he was placed in charge of the business under his employer, and for the ensuing seven years was engaged as master builder. His superior skill and mechanical genius gave him considerable local celebrity, and the Hon. John Sanford (ex-Member of Congress), then a merchant of the town, and a man of considerable means, became interested in the young mechanic. It having been proposed to erect a carpet factory in Amsterdam, a difficulty arose in the construction of machines for weaving figures, which were essential to the success of the enterprise. Mr. Sanford's endorsement of Mr. Kline secured for the latter the contract for making these machines, and within the period specified, the young mechanic had successfully constructed them, and the carpet industry was thus established in the village. Large orders for this class of machinery were now received, and Mr. Kline engaged in business for himself. He subsequently received an offer of partnership from Mr. Sanford, who, desiring to retire from active business, and noting the capabilities of the young artizan, wished







Engraved by Samuel Sartorius

E. W. Loring

SYRACUSE, N.Y.



to place him in charge of his mercantile affairs. A partnership was formed, which lasted three years, when Mr. Kline disposed of his interest to a son-in-law of Mr. Sanford, and removed across the Mohawk to Port Jackson, in the town of Florida. Here he embarked largely in mercantile pursuits, and, in company with a Mr. McClary, organized a line of canal boats between Port Jackson and New York. He was also associated with a Mr. Case, of Amsterdam, in the manufacture of scythes and edged tools. Shortly after establishing himself in this locality, he was elected Supervisor, being the first Republican elected to office in that town for thirty years. Several years later he again entered into partnership with Mr. Sanford, whose son-in-law had relinquished the interest purchased of Mr. Kline; but, a year later, the establishment was destroyed by fire. His next enterprise was in the manufacture of knit goods, a branch of industry at that time successfully carried on in the village of Cohoes. In company with Mr. John Maxwell, an experienced manufacturer of this place, Mr. Kline commenced the above business in Amsterdam, erecting a factory on land owned by him in that town. Three years later this factory was destroyed by fire, and, selling out his interest in the business to his partner, Mr. Kline erected an extensive factory with all modern improvements, and re-engaged in manufacturing with his son, Mr. Harlan P. Kline. The town of Amsterdam rapidly increased in population and importance as a manufacturing centre; its limits were extended and many enterprises sprang into existence. Mr. Kline personally inaugurated many schemes for developing the place, and was an active promoter of everything tending to its best interests. In addition to the business of manufacturing, he was largely interested in real estate, and was concerned extensively in the wool business in Troy. He became interested in mining operations in Washington County, and, on the formation of the Mount Hope Iron Company, was elected President. At a later period he became largely interested in the development of coal and iron mines in the southern States, to which he, together with other northern capitalists, turned his attention at the close of the civil war. In 1857 he was elected a Supervisor of Amsterdam, and was re-elected the next year, being Chairman of the Board both terms. In 1859 he was elected Treasurer of Montgomery County, and served for three years. At the outbreak of hostilities with the southern States, he warmly supported the National Government, and was Chairman of the local War Committee. He also contributed freely to aid the families of volunteers. In 1865 he was elected State Senator for the district comprising the counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga, and Montgomery, and during his term of office served on the Committees on Trade

and Manufactures, Banks, and Roads and Bridges. He was Chairman of the first-named committee, and to his labors on the second, is mainly due the act whereby the banks of the State could, if desirable, return to the State banking system. He was also a member of the Special Committee on Federal Relations. Upon leaving the Senate he was appointed by Governor Fenton a member of the Commission to arbitrate any claims that might need adjustment between the State and National Governments, originating during the Rebellion. Since quitting the field of politics, he has devoted himself mainly to his business interests, which are both extensive and important. He also interests himself actively in everything tending to advance and develop the town in which he resides. To his labors was chiefly due the organization of the local Gas Company, and he was, for a period, President of that Company. He was a Vice President of the First National Bank, and is now President of the Manufacturers National Bank. He has always been a warm friend of education, and an earnest advocate of taxation for the support of schools. His life-long career has been marked by honest fidelity to principle, and a conscientious regard for the interests of his fellow citizens, and he enjoys a high reputation for personal integrity, and those social qualities which distinguish the popular citizen. He was married in 1844 to Miss Bata A. Simons, of Florida, Montgomery County, New York, whose ancestors were from New England.

---

**E**GBERTS, EGBERT, of Cohoes, was born in 1791, at Coeymans, Albany County, N. Y., where his father, who had been an officer in the army during the Revolution, settled at the close of the war. In 1812 he engaged in mercantile business in Albany with his brother Cornelius, under the firm name of C. & E. Egberts, and remained thus engaged for a period of twenty years, during which he rose to a prominent position in the community, and acquired no inconsiderable share of wealth. In 1831 he became interested in the process of making knit goods, and gave the subject his earnest attention. It occurred to him that the clumsy machines then in use could be improved and run by power, but not being himself a practical mechanic, he engaged the services of Mr. Timothy Bailey, a young man of remarkable mechanical ability, and together they proceeded in the work of improvement. A journey to Philadelphia was found necessary to procure a disused machine, which Mr. Bailey succeeded in purchasing for \$55, and brought to Albany, where, within a week after its arrival, he had so arranged it that it would knit perfectly by turning a crank at the side. Farther experimenting enabled

him to perfect it, so that it would make four shirt bodies, and knit thirty times across per minute by the simple revolution of the crank. The younger brother of Mr. Bailey, who had been engaged in farming, sold his farm when the machine had been brought to this stage of its development, and joined the enterprise. In the fall of 1832 the company began operations in Cohoes, where the brothers Bailey took up their residence, Mr. Egberts driving thither daily from Albany, where he still continued to live. The services of a Mr. Edward Gleason were engaged, and eight new machines were built by Mr. Bailey, with his assistance. Mr. Bailey also arranged machines for carding and spinning, and the firm was now enabled to make its own yarn, which previously had been procured from outside sources. Thus began a branch of industry which has since become a distinguishing feature of Cohoes, and to which the present importance of that city is largely due. The firm of Egberts & Bailey rapidly increased its facilities, and ere long became one of the most extensive manufacturing firms in Cohoes, where many new enterprises had been built up, and to which large amounts of capital had been attracted, raising the original cluster of habitations to the position of a proud manufacturing village. In January, 1852, the partnership between Egberts and Bailey was dissolved, the latter organizing the Bailey Manufacturing Company, and continuing business in the mill on Ontario street, and the former removing to the Watervliet mill—a new brick structure, fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, and five stories in height, on the corner of Factory and Remsen streets. Mr. Egberts, however, having acquired a comfortable fortune, retired from business shortly after the dissolution of partnership, and transferred the Watervliet to his nephew, Mr. Charles H. Adams, who subsequently represented the district in Congress. From the beginning of his business career in Cohoes, Mr. Egberts was prominently identified with the development of that place. He was one of the original movers for an Act of Incorporation as a village, in 1848, and in 1852 was elected a Trustee of the village. He was active in the organization of a suitable fire department, and was also one of the founders of the Cohoes Company, originally formed for supplying the inhabitants with water, but which subsequently enlarged its scope, and aided to a great extent in the development of the manufacturing interests of the place. When the Albany and Cohoes Railroad Company was formed, he was appointed one of the Commissioners. In 1849 he was appointed Chairman of the first Board of Health, organized in accordance with a proclamation issued by the Governor of the State, owing to the outbreak of cholera in that year. He was one of the corporators of the Cohoes Savings Institution, organized in 1851, and was

elected President of that institution. He was also a Trustee of the Cohoes Gaslight Company, organized in 1853, and was Chairman of the Committee for Superintending the Cemetery Improvements, in 1854. He erected several large blocks of dwellings, and, besides the Watervliet, built the Diamond and Globe, and other extensive mills. In March, 1859, he was elected President of the Cohoes Bank, which he had been mainly instrumental in organizing, and which became a National Bank in 1865. He remained connected with this institution till his death, when he was succeeded by Mr. Charles H. Adams. He was connected with the Reformed Church of Cohoes, and was a prominent member of the Building Committee of the new edifice erected in 1859, subscribing \$20,000 in aid thereof. He was also one of three members who presented the Church Society with an organ valued at \$5,000, and in many other ways advanced its best interests. During the late civil war he was prominent in the support of the Government. He presided at the first public demonstration in Cohoes, in aid of the Union cause, and contributed freely to the various funds for the encouragement of recruiting, the support of the families of volunteers, and the Sanitary Commission. In 1864 he founded the Egberts Institute, with an endowment of \$20,000, and secured a charter for it on the 24th of May, of the same year. This institution became the leading educational establishment of that vicinity, and in 1876 gave birth to the Egberts High School. He received the Whig nomination for Congress in his district in 1852, but was never subsequently engaged in politics to any extent. He was a man of rare integrity of character, a liberal friend of the poor, and a zealous promoter of every measure tending to the improvement and welfare of his fellow citizens. He died, sincerely regretted, on the 27th of March, 1869, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

---

**H**UN, THOMAS, A. M., M. D., of Albany, was born in that city in September, 1808. He is descended on the father's and mother's side from early Dutch settlers of Albany. Dr. Hun's preliminary education was obtained in the Albany Academy. He subsequently entered Union College, at Schenectady, from which, after a two years' course, he was graduated in 1826. He then began the study of medicine under Dr. Platt Williams, a prominent physician of Albany. In 1827, he commenced attending the regular courses of lectures in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1830 received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution. He now established himself in Albany as a general practitioner,







*Stanley Vanderpool*





but in 1833 went to Europe, and after a somewhat extended course of travel, took up his abode in Paris, where he remained till 1839, when he returned to America. For several years previous, the propriety of establishing a medical college and hospital in Albany, had been agitated by the late Dr. Alden March, and had received the cordial endorsement of many prominent residents of that city. A charter for a medical school was obtained in 1838, Dr. March being named President of the newly formed institution; and the opening lecture was given on the 3d of January, 1839. A full staff of Professors was now chosen, Dr. Hun receiving the chair of Institutes of Medicine. Among his colleagues, besides Dr. March, were Drs. James McNaughton, James H. Armsby, David McLaughlin, Ebenezer Emmons, and Lewis C. Beck, all of whom were men of high ability and established reputation. In 1858, Dr. Hun resigned his Professorship in the Medical College, but retained his connection with the Albany Hospital, which, through the efforts of the faculty, had been incorporated in 1848. For some time he has been President of this hospital, and also of St. Peter's Hospital. In 1876, he was elected Dean of the Faculty of the Albany Medical College. Dr. Hun is widely known throughout the State as a gentleman of the highest professional attainments. In 1841, he was married to Miss Lydia L. Reynolds, daughter of Marcus D. Reynolds, Esq., in his time a noted lawyer of Albany.

---

**HUN, EDWARD REYNOLDS, M.D.**, of Albany, is a native of that city, and was born on the 17th of April, 1842. He is descended from one of the original Dutch settlers of the State, and is the son of Dr. Thomas Hun, a learned, respected, and wealthy citizen of Albany, and Lydia L. (Reynolds) Hun. After studying for some time in the Albany Academy, he entered Churchill's Military School, at Sing Sing, where he spent two and a-half years. He subsequently attended the Dummer Academy, at Byfield, Mass. In 1859 he entered Harvard College, and, after pursuing the full course, was graduated in 1863. He attended two courses of lectures at the Albany Medical College, immediately after leaving Harvard, and subsequently studied under the celebrated Dr. Willard Parker, of New York city. He also attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and, in the spring of 1866, he received his diploma from that institution. The following year he devoted to professional study in the great hospitals of London and Paris. In the spring of 1867, he began practice in Albany, but, in the winter of that year, made another visit to Europe, where he passed several months. On his re-

turn to Albany, early in 1868, he resumed practice. He also accepted an appointment as Special Pathologist to the Utica Lunatic Asylum, which, however, did not oblige him to relinquish his regular practice. He resigned this appointment in 1872, and in the following year was appointed Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis in the Albany Medical College. In 1876, on the re-organization of the faculty of that institution, he was elected Professor of Nervous Diseases; and his father, who had been one of the original corps of Professors, resumed connection with the college as Dean of the Faculty. He is one of the attending physicians to the Albany City Hospital, and consulting physician to the Day Nursery. He is also consulting physician to the Cohoes Hospital. He is a member of the Albany County Medical Society, and, since 1871, a permanent member of the American Medical Association. In 1875, he was elected Secretary of the N. Y. State Medical Society, and still holds that position. He is also a member of the American Neurological Association, and for the past five years has been a corresponding member of the N. Y. Neurological Society. Since the organization of St. Peter's Hospital, he has been attending physician to that institution. In 1872, he was elected Surgeon of the Tenth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G. Shortly after his return from Europe, he gave to the profession an excellent translation of Prof. Bouchard's work on "Secondary Degenerations of the Spinal Cord." Among his more important contributions to medical literature, are an article on "The Pulse of the Insane," and a monograph on "Trichina Spiralis." He was married in 1874, to Miss Caroline DeForest Gale, of Troy, New York.

---

**VANDERPOEL, DR. S. OAKLEY**, Health Officer of the Port of New York, was born at Kinderhook, Columbia County, February 22d, 1824. His father was a physician of considerable local celebrity, and other members of the family have become prominent in various departments of intellectual effort and business enterprise. His boyhood and youth were passed in his native place; and much out-door life in that beautiful and healthful district, contributed to the development of a vigorous and robust constitution. At an early age he completed his preparatory training in the Kinderhook Academy, and entered upon his collegiate course in the University of New York, of which institution the venerable and scholarly Theodore Frelinghuysen was then Chancellor. Bearing its diploma, he returned to begin the study of medicine with his father, and, after a thorough course at home and in the institution, graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the spring of 1845. For the next two

years he was associated in business with his father. But he still regarded his labors as only preparatory to the real professional career he had marked out, and, in the fall of 1847, went to Paris to pursue his studies, with the superior advantages belonging to that brilliant capital. It was a remarkable period. Paris was in the midst of profound agitation. The unpopular ministry of Guizot, and the trembling throne of the Citizen King, were tottering to their fall. This political ferment culminated in the violent revolution of February, 1848, ending in the abdication of Louis Philippe, and the proclamation of the Second Republic. Dr. Vanderpoel witnessed these memorable and turbulent scenes, and, as the seething tumult was unpropitious to the calm prosecution of studies, he traveled through the south of France and Italy, witnessing at Lyons, Marseilles, Naples, Rome, Florence and Milan, the various acts of the revolutionary drama then exciting all Europe. Immediately after the bloody days of June he returned to the French capital and remained for a considerable period. In the spring of 1850 he settled in Albany, where he speedily acquired a remunerative practice, which continued thereafter flattering and progressive. He was soon after married to Gertrude, daughter of Dr. Peter Wendell, Chancellor of the Regents of the University. In 1857 Governor King appointed him Surgeon-General of the State, and three years later he was chosen President of the Albany County Medical Society, being also re-elected the following year. In 1861 he was again invited to the office of Surgeon-General by Governor Morgan. The position proved, in this case, not one of mere empty honor. The inauguration of the war, shortly after his term began, imposed duties and responsibilities far more arduous, delicate and important than had ever before devolved upon that or any similar position in this country. It became necessary, without the guide of precedent or experience, to improvise a vast and systematic bureau, meeting every requirement attaching to the complete medical organization of a great force. There were many militia regiments to be promptly provided with medical supplies and instruments, as they hurried to the field. There were numerous volunteer regiments rapidly assembling, requiring immediate care for their sick and attention to their permanent organization. There were hundreds of surgeons and assistants coming from every section of the State, representing every grade of the profession, whose qualifications were to be examined and decided. New regiments were uninterruptedly organized, and old regiments demanded constant attention, even after they had passed into the service of the United States, in order that a competent medical staff might be maintained. This last duty was made peculiarly harassing and exacting by the crude system of the General Gov-

ernment during the first two years of the war. In many cases the medical officers no sooner became conversant with their duties than the novelty and romance vanished, their resignations were offered and accepted, and the Surgeon-General required to fill the vacancies with such promptitude that the public service should suffer no detriment. The magnitude of the responsibility, and the severity of the labor thus imposed, may be judged from the fact that there were between six and seven hundred positions upon the medical staff to be kept filled with capable officers. A still more significant testimony is embodied in the statement that, at one time, the Surgeon-General was called upon to make over five hundred appointments in the space of six weeks. Nor was this all. He was obliged to establish and perfect a system of promotion which should be just without favoritism, and confer reward without impairing the efficiency of the service. His patronage was immense. With hundreds of officers in his department, upon whose respective merits none but himself could decide, it required a nice sense of honor and a wise discrimination to distribute the appointments in such a way that the good of the general service might be harmonized with a recognition of just personal claims. Nothing could put the professional acquirements and the executive talent of a man to a severer test than these varied, complicated and difficult duties; and it is but to repeat the judgment of the highest authorities to say that they were performed by Dr. Vanderpoel with signal ability. His successful administration elicited the official approval of both the Secretary of War and the Governor of the State, and constitutes an important chapter in the association of New York with the great contest. In 1867 he was appointed to the chair of General Pathology and Clinical Medicine in the Albany Medical College, which he held for three years, and then resigned (for personal reasons.) About the same time he was appointed a Manager of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, a position still retained. In February, 1870, he was elected President of the Medical Society of the State of New York, the highest recognition in the power of his professional brethren to bestow. Dr. Vanderpoel was, in 1872, called by Governor Hoffman to take charge of the Quarantine Department of the Port of New York, as Health Officer of the port. The irregularities of this office for many years had been the theme of discussion in legislative councils and commercial conventions, and nothing in the way of reform seemed effective. The antagonisms of commerce and quarantine were developed to the fullest extent. In this field, with all its complications, there was full scope for the executive ability which Dr. Vanderpoel has displayed so often before. Taken as it really exists, and executed honestly, this is the highest medical

office in the world. To Dr. Vanderpoel is due the credit of restoring it to its true position. His first action was to reduce the various parts of it to one system. The enormous expenditures, averaging more than a quarter of a million annually for some years, had grown into a heterogeneous organization without much system. Taking charge of it purely as a sanitary interest, Dr. Vanderpoel placed in the hands of those who owned merchandise and ships the work which had to be done on their vessels, and which thus could be done by them under the ordinary business rules that controlled such things elsewhere. The quarantine law, which had grown by successive enactments into an authority for oppressive administration, was codified and relaxed from some of its provisions, only retaining what was necessary of sanitary restraint for the public safety, and these changes urged upon the Legislature. For the first time in the history of quarantine, we find commerce sustaining it. Mercantile associations passed complimentary and approving resolutions, and petitioned the Legislature in favor of every change recommended by Dr. Vanderpoel. Branches of trade which had left New York apparently forever, to avoid the expenses incident to their quarantine detention, are returning. In all this there is no relaxation of the sanitary restraint necessary for the protection of the whole northern and western United States, which depend upon this port for their immigration; but sanitary regulations which the Doctor considered as his legitimate care, were made more strict than before, the whole success of his administration being the judicious re-arrangement of the system, under curtailed expenses, and the exercise of the same executive ability for which he had been distinguished in previous positions. In January, 1876, he was elected to the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Albany Medical College, a position which, with his duties as Health Officer of the Port, he has since earnestly sustained. As a physician, he is equally learned in theory and skilful in practice. To large native endowments he adds the highest cultivation. An extensive library, whose ample stores are carefully enriched with all the latest publications, both American and foreign, keeps him fully abreast of the ripest thought and best achievements in medical science. He has also a keen taste for general literature, and, besides being a successful physician, is a gentleman of large public spirit and genial culture.

---

**T**ALMAGE, REV. T. DE WITT, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, was born near Bound Brook, New Jersey, January 7th, 1832. He is the son of David Talmage, who at one

time was Sheriff of Somerset County. Four brothers of this family are in the ministry, viz: James R. Talmage, D.D.; John V. N. Talmage, D.D., a distinguished missionary in China; Goyn Talmage, and T. De Witt Talmage. Another brother was the late Daniel Talmage, a well-known rice merchant of New York, and one of the originators of the Native American party and the Order of United Americans. The subject of our notice was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1853, and at the Theological Seminary, New Brunswick, in 1856. During the summer of the same year he was called to Belleville, New York, where he was duly ordained and installed. He remained in this position about three years, when, in 1859, he was called to the Second Reformed Church of Philadelphia, where he labored seven years. From his earliest appearance in the pulpit he commanded marked public attention. He showed himself to be a man of original thought, and an orator of no mean ability; hence crowds flocked to hear him, and his congregation grew in numbers and influence. At a period when his church in Philadelphia was in an extremely flourishing condition, he was invited to the pastorate of the Central Presbyterian Church, located on Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, which was somewhat feeble and disorganized. He accepted, and was installed in April, 1869. The Central Presbyterian Church was, at an earlier date, located in Willoughby street, where for some time it was in charge of the Rev. Mr. Duffield. On the 13th of February, 1851, the Rev. Dr. J. Edson Rockwell was installed as the pastor, and thus remained for some fourteen years, when he accepted a call to a Presbyterian church on Staten Island. The congregation, after many trials, in which they were continually called upon to appreciate the cheerful hope and untiring energy of Dr. Rockwell, were enabled to build an edifice in Schermerhorn street, seating one thousand people, which was dedicated December 10th, 1854. The cost of the whole property was about thirty-four thousand dollars, of which an indebtedness of twelve thousand five hundred dollars remained until 1863, when it was paid. Mr. Talmage had preached only one year, when the church became crowded at every service to its utmost capacity. All the pews were taken at increased rentals, and the pastor was paid the large salary of seven thousand dollars. The increase has been constant, and now the assemblage at each service is immense. In 1870, a large structure was erected for the use of the congregation, on a site of six lots on Schermerhorn street, not far from the old church. In style it was plain, but substantial, having an interior construction on the amphitheatre plan. It was known by the name of the "Tabernacle," and was crowded at each service. The great organ

used in the Coliseum in Boston during the Musical Peace Jubilee in 1869, was purchased for this church, and removed to Brooklyn. Just before service on a Sabbath morning in December, 1872, this novel structure was totally consumed by fire. The Academy of Music was then obtained, and service was conducted there on each Sabbath until the completion of a new and larger church edifice on the former site. The corner-stone was laid with impressive services, on the 7th of June, 1873. The completed edifice was dedicated on Sunday, February 23d, 1874, before an immense congregation. On the following Sunday, three hundred and twenty-eight new members were received and partook of the sacrament. The ceremony was witnessed by a congregation of five thousand people. This is one of the largest public buildings of Brooklyn. The original church building had been fitted up for a reading-room, and room for the social gatherings of the congregation. It is also used for the Free Lay College, an institution for the instruction of persons in the lay ministry, established by Mr. Talmage, and of which he is the President. There are six hundred students, and twenty-eight preaching stations have been established in Brooklyn, New York, and other cities. Mr. Talmage early induced his congregation to consent to have a *free* church. He states that he is utterly opposed to the present system upon which most churches are conducted, of high rents for the pews, and utter unconcern for the accommodation of those who cannot pay them. As a student of human nature, and as a believer in the influence of Christian teachings, he is confident that a church which is really free will thrive more abundantly on the voluntary offerings of God's people than by the method generally adopted. He thinks that one system appeals to the baser nature, while the other will develop generous and Christian impulses. Hence out of all the pews in the vast structure of the Central congregation, not one is sold or rented. The men of wealth, or in moderate circumstances, and the poor, all have equal rights in pews, and the expenses of the church are borne by subscription and the Sunday collections. Priority of application is the only rule regulating the selection, and a pew once taken can be held as long as the occupant desires it. This is, in fact, an experiment of the free-pew system on the most extensive scale ever attempted. Mr. Talmage has lectured throughout the country with great success, having been everywhere received by crowded audiences. Among his lectures may be named "The New Life of the Nation," "Grumblers," "Our New House," and "The Bright Side of Things." He is also a contributor to many of the periodicals. Exceedingly agreeable sketches from his pen have appeared in the *New York Weekly*, *Hearth and Home*,

*Hours at Home*, and in the *New York Independent*. He is the editor of a religious paper called *The Christian at Work*. He has published a volume of sermons, and "One Thousand Gems, or Brilliant Passages, Anecdotes, and Incidents, etc.," edited by Professor Larabee. As a preacher, Mr. Talmage has striking peculiarities. He is an original, terse, bold, and eloquent writer, and a fluent, impassioned speaker. He has the most complete command of language, which takes forms of expression which are not less new than graphic and expressive. His thoughts take a wide range on every subject, and they are sudden in their changes from the solemn and sublime to the humorous and odd. At one time he will indulge in a strain of the most touching pathos, and then suddenly introduce some humorous and grotesque illustration that will almost set the audience in a roar. His language is chaste and beautiful in the expression of the more sentimental passages, and it is most pungent and overwhelming in criticism and denunciation. He has sarcasm, irony, and ridicule at his tongue's end, not less than words of exquisite poetic beauty and tenderness. All of this is so mingled together, and so altered in surprises, that his audience find themselves spell-bound by the novelty of style as well as the eloquence of the orator. His voice is powerful and flexible. He can in an instant change it from tones that ring out to the capacity of the largest building, to accents that float in soft whispers to the ear. His gesticulation is somewhat marvellous. There is not a sentence that he has not some gesture of the hand, the arms, the head, or the body to illustrate or enforce, and still it is all done with such appropriateness and gracefulness, that it adds immensely to the effectiveness of his oratory. His face, too, has great mobility, and in the changing expressions of eye, mouth, and brow, is a vivid accompaniment to his fervid words; in a word, he has qualifications which enable him to reach and control the great popular heart, and his ministry is consequently one of the most marked success.

---

CRANE, JAMES, A.M., M.D., was born in Newark, New Jersey, March 6th, 1818. His father, James Crane, was a well-known banker of that city. His mother was Phoebe (Riggs) Crane, also a native of New Jersey. The ancestors of Dr. Crane, some of the oldest settlers in Essex County, were among the leading families of that section of the State. He pursued an academic course of study in the noted school of Dr. John Halsey, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and entered the college at Princeton in 1832, receiving three years later the degree of A.M. In the choice of a profession he fixed upon that of medicine, and









Atlantic Publishing Engraving Co. New York.

*James Croan, Esq.*



commenced to prepare for his practice therein by entering the office of Dr. Davis, an old and highly valued physician of Elizabeth, and, subsequently, during a residence in Philadelphia, he studied under Dr. George B. McClellan, a practitioner whose name stands high on the roll of medical worthies which that city has produced. Matriculating at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, at that time the great medical centre of our country, Dr. Crane, after a full course of medical study, graduated in 1839, and immediately located himself in New York city, where he continued to practice until 1845. During this interval, and in 1842, he was married to Aletta, daughter of Thomas A. Hartwell, of Somerville, New Jersey. While in practice in New York city, Dr. Crane was connected with the New York Dispensary, and also the Northern Dispensary, his association with the latter extending over a term of five years. In 1845 he removed to Brooklyn, where he soon became identified with many of its most important medical organizations. In 1847 he was appointed attending physician to the Brooklyn City Hospital, which connection continued until his resignation in January, 1877. In 1866 he was appointed by Governor Fenton to represent the interests of Brooklyn in the Metropolitan Board of Health, which office he held until the dissolution of that organization. He is now President of the Board of Health of the city of Brooklyn, having been appointed to that office June 26, 1877. Dr. Crane is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and for a time he was connected with the Pathological Society of New York, being one of the originators of that association. He is also a member of the Kings County Medical Society, and of the Brooklyn Medical and Surgical Society. A man of thorough medical learning, Dr. Crane has a regard to the minor duties of his profession no less than to the scientific principles that underlie his art. His career as a family practitioner, while it has not attracted the attention of the public, has endeared him to the hearts of many whose trusted medical adviser he has been. In a city that affords so many instances of similar medical attainments and services it would be invidious to claim for him any special distinction; it need only be added that the "success which on merit waits" has crowned the efforts of Dr. Crane.

---

**D**ORSHEIMER, HON. WILLIAM, Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York, was born in Lyons, Wayne County, on the 5th of February, 1832. His father was Philip Dorsheimer, a native of Germany, who emigrated to America and settled in Buffalo, of which city he became an honored and

wealthy citizen; he was one of the founders of the Republican party, and in 1860 was elected Treasurer of the State. Mr. Dorsheimer was prepared for college at Andover, Mass., and entered Harvard in 1849, where, after spending nearly two years, he was overtaken by illness, which obliged him to discontinue his studies. He did not return to college, but, upon recovery, commenced the study of law in Buffalo, and was admitted to the bar in 1854, continuing the practice of his profession for some years, becoming, in 1859, the law partner of the late Hon. Solomon G. Haven. At an early period he turned his attention to literary pursuits, for which he possessed a decided taste, and two papers written by him were published in the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1858. One of these was a review of "Parson's Life of Jefferson," the other an extended notice of the "Life of Aaron Burr," by the same author. The extent of Mr. Dorsheimer's historical knowledge, the literary and critical ability displayed in these reviews, at once attracted attention, and among other recognitions of their merit, the young writer received from Harvard College the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Dorsheimer cast his first vote for the Hon. Horatio Seymour, candidate for Governor, in 1854, and made his first political speech in favor of Judge Masten, then running as anti-Know-Nothing candidate for Judge of the Superior Court. Not long afterwards he joined the Anti-Slavery party, and took part with it in the Fremont campaign in 1856. In 1860 he voted for Lincoln, and worked earnestly for the success of the Republican ticket. In 1861 he was appointed on the staff of General Fremont, with the rank of Major, but after that officer's brief campaign in Missouri, retired from the service and entered civil life. In a series of articles entitled "Fremont's Hundred Days in Missouri," written by Mr. Dorsheimer for the *Atlantic Monthly*, he warmly approved of both the political and military course pursued by that General. In 1867 Mr. Dorsheimer was appointed District Attorney for the Northern District of New York by President Johnson, and held the office till the expiration of the term in 1871, but did not seek a re-appointment. The Liberal Republican movement of 1872 received his cordial support, and he was a delegate from New York to the Cincinnati Convention, held that year. On his return to Buffalo, he delivered the first ratification speech in favor of Greeley, and subsequently made many eloquent addresses in different parts of the country in favor of the Liberal Republican candidate. The Democratic State Convention of 1874, accepting him as the representative of the Liberals, nominated him for Lieutenant Governor, Samuel J. Tilden being the candidate for Governor. This ticket was elected, Mr. Dorsheimer's majority over General John C. Robinson, his opponent, being 51,488.

During Governor Tilden's war upon the Canal Ring, Mr. Dorsheimer performed efficient service, and aided largely in its overthrow. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held at St. Louis, in 1876, and took a prominent position as the friend and associate of Governor Tilden. He was one of the Committee on Resolutions in that body, and made a firm stand against the inflationists. In the campaign of 1876 he performed effective service for his party, and was re-nominated, by acclamation, for Lieutenant Governor, in the Democratic State Convention held at Saratoga in the latter part of August, Hon. Horatio Seymour being given the first place on the ticket. Mr. Seymour subsequently declined to accept the nomination, and his place was filled by Lucius Robinson, although Mr. Dorsheimer was quite generally regarded as the proper substitute. The election of the ticket made him again Lieutenant Governor, and also, by virtue of his office, President of the Senate, Commissioner of the Land Office, and of the Canal Fund, one of the Trustees of the Capitol, the State Hall, and the Idiot Asylum, and a Regent of the University. He is an eminent citizen of Buffalo, and is one of the founders and original officers of the Fine Arts Academy and of the Buffalo Historical Society. He is a man of large culture and refined tastes; has travelled considerably in Europe, is very popular in social circles, and is, besides, the intimate associate of many of the most cultured men of the State and nation.

**G**OULD, WILLIAM B., M.D., of Lockport, was born at Cambria Centre, Niagara County, New York, on the 28th of October, 1821. His father, John Gould, was a native of Canada, and his mother, Marinda (Bridge) Gould, was born in Vermont. His paternal great grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Dr. Gould received a good education in the schools of Orleans County. In 1844 he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. S. Schuyler, of Brockport. He also attended the lectures at the Buffalo Medical College, and in 1848 passed the regular examination, and received his diploma. The following year he spent in practice with his preceptor. In 1861 he located in Lockport, where he has since resided. Dr. Gould was one of the Commissioners appointed by Governor Hoffman to locate the Asylum for the Insane, which was erected in Buffalo, and since the organization of that institution has been a member of the Board of Managers. He has been connected with the Niagara County Medical Society since 1848, and has successfully filled the offices of Treasurer, Censor, and President of that body. Dr. Gould's standing in the medical profession is excel-

lent, and a successful practice of thirty years has gained for him the respect and love of the community in which he resides. He was married in 1851 to Miss Julia Fitch, of New Canaan, Connecticut.

**K**ITTINGER, MARTIN S., M.D., of Lockport, was born in Erie County, New York, April 12th, 1827, and is the son of Samuel Kittinger, a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. His mother, whose maiden name was Dorothy Van Lyke, was also a native of Lancaster. He received his education in the schools of Niagara County, and, upon attaining his majority, engaged in teaching. After spending two or three years in this occupation, he turned his attention to medicine, and for some months enjoyed the advantages of study under Dr. William B. Gould, a prominent practitioner of Lockport. In 1856, having attended the regular course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution. After graduation he went to Europe, and passed nearly two years there in further professional study. He visited the famous medical institutions of London, Paris, Vienna, and Berlin, and devoted special attention to the study of diseases of the eye and ear. He returned to America toward the close of 1858, and engaged in general practice at Lockport. In October, 1861, he was appointed Surgeon with the rank of Major, in the One Hundredth Regiment New York Volunteers, in which capacity he served during McClellan's Peninsular campaign. Subsequently, he was detached from his regiment, and served as Surgeon-in-chief of the Medical Staff of the Tenth Army Corps. When peace was declared, in the spring of 1865, he resigned this commission in the United States service, and resumed practice in Lockport. He is a member of several medical societies, and is at present presiding officer of the Niagara County Medical Association. In 1865 he was married to Miss Laura M. Day, of Albion, New York, who died on the 30th of April, 1872. He was again married, in 1876, to Miss E. M. Lackor, of Lockport.

**W**YCKOFF, CORNELIUS C., M.D., of Buffalo, was born in Romulus, Seneca County, New York, August 5th, 1822, and is the son of Peter Wyckoff, who was a prosperous farmer of that place. The progenitor of this branch of the Wyckoff family came from Holland prior to the Revolution, and during that struggle was a soldier in the patriot army, and, being taken prisoner by the British, was sent to





Truly Yours  
A. Hanning







Canada, where he suffered a long confinement. Dr. Wyckoff in his youth, attended the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, Livingston County. In 1840 his poor health compelled him to suspend his studies, but he engaged in teaching school. He commenced the study of medicine in 1845, and in the winter of 1846-'7 attended the Medical College at Geneva. He afterwards entered the Buffalo Medical School, from which, in 1848, he received his diploma as Doctor of Medicine. He then established himself in Buffalo, where he has since resided, and now stands among the leaders in the medical profession in that city. For some time he officiated as attending surgeon to the Buffalo General Hospital, and at various times has been connected in a professional or official capacity, and for longer or shorter periods, with a number of the most deserving local charities. He is a prominent member of the Buffalo City Medical Society, of which he was President in 1858 and 1859, and a third time in 1876. He was President of the Erie County Medical Society in 1864; and since 1867 has been a permanent member of the State Medical Society. He is also a permanent member of the American Medical Association, and has repeatedly served as a member of the Board of Censors. He has been twice married; first, in 1849, to Miss Frances H. Hastings, of Buffalo, who died in 1869; second in 1877, to Miss Alice L. Hall, daughter of the late David A. Hall, of Washington.

---

**L**ANING, HON. ALBERT P., of Buffalo, representative of the 31st Senatorial District (Erie County) in the State Legislature, was born in Burlington, Otsego County, New York. His father, the Rev. Ralph Laning, a Methodist minister, was a native of New Jersey, and at the close of the last century settled in Tompkins County, New York. He was exceedingly active in the discharge of his clerical duties, and was widely known and respected. For upwards of twenty years he was a member of the Genesee Conference. Mr. Laning's primary education was obtained in the common schools of his native place. He subsequently received an academic training, and in 1838-'39 attended the Oneida Conference Seminary at Cazenovia, Madison County. Having decided to adopt the law as his profession, he entered the office of Judge Shankland, of Cortland County, where he spent several years in legal studies and in familiarizing himself with the routine duties of a lawyer. The associations formed at this period of his life, and the high character and learning of his instructor, exercised a marked influence on his subsequent career, and aided largely in the development of those personal characteristics to which, in a great measure, he owes his

present popularity. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar and immediately began the practice of his profession in Alleghany County. Some ten years later he removed to Buffalo, where he permanently established himself, and shortly afterwards succeeded to the practice of Judge Masten, of the Superior Court, in that city. At an early period in his career Mr. Laning associated himself with the Democratic party, and from 1854 to 1858 was a member of the Democratic State Committee. He was also a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1864, which nominated McClellan for the Presidency, and served as alternate delegate-at-large to the National Democratic Conventions of 1868 and 1872, and as delegate to the St. Louis Convention in 1876. In 1858 he was elected to the Assembly from Erie County, and during his term rose to prominence as a Democratic leader in that body. His ability was recognized by that astute legislator, Governor Alvord, then Speaker of the Assembly, who immediately appointed him to the important office of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and as a member of the Committee on Cities. In 1874 the Thirty-first Senatorial District (comprising Erie County) was suddenly deprived, by death, of its able representative, the Hon. John Ganson. The contest for successor was an animated one, and was between Mr. Laning and Hon. Frank A. Alberger, resulting in the election of the former by a majority of 984 votes. In the Senate, as previously in the Assembly, Mr. Laning made himself felt as a man of ability, judgment and experience. His acknowledged legal talent secured for him an appointment on the Judiciary Committee; he served also on the Committees on Commerce and Navigation and on Claims. While in the Senate Mr. Laning delivered his great address upon the canals of the State, which, for its masterful treatment of the subject, its extensive erudition and thoughtful conclusions, is without a parallel in the literature on the subject, and must ever remain an authority to those desiring to familiarize themselves with the great canal system of New York State. As a public man Mr. Laning has ever been distinguished by the utmost vigilance to what he deemed the best interests of his constituents, while, at the same time, the measures introduced or advocated by him in public life have ever had regard to economy in the public expenditure, reduction in taxation and a genuine reform in places of public trust. As a public speaker Mr. Laning's utterances are characterized by great good sense, felicitous diction, earnestness and force; they are rather distinguished by close reasoning and careful logic than by the pomp of diction or the ornateness of language. He convinces by his earnestness rather than persuades by his plausibility. As a lawyer, Mr. Laning is distinguished by great mental activity,

remarkable memory, and so thorough a grasp of essential legal principles that the darkness of the most intricate legal problem seems to disappear of itself before the lucidity of the jurist's exposition of the principles which underlie it. Mr. Laning's name is prominently associated with many of the great cases which have engaged the attention of the bar in the western part of the State, while the reminiscences of his wit constitute part of the pleasant legal lore of that section. Mr. Laning is still engaged in a large and lucrative practice in the city of Buffalo, and has recently associated with him in the charge of the same, Messrs. Daniel H. McMillan and James F. Gluck. In addition to his public offices already alluded to, Mr. Laning was appointed one of the Commissioners of the new city and county hall in the city of Buffalo, a monument alike to the good taste of the Commissioners, and, by the strict economy in its expenditure and the magnitude of its proportions, a standing rebuke to the shameful extravagance which has sometimes characterized the expenditure of the public money. In 1843 Mr. Laning was married to Miss Esther N. Pulling, the daughter of Ezekial Pulling, an esteemed citizen of Bath, Steuben County, and one of its leading physicians. In his private life Mr. Laning is characterized by great urbanity of demeanor and kindness of heart. While his detestation of all hypocrisy and unfairness is expressed in scorching denunciation, his generous appreciation of integrity, fair-dealing and industry is gratefully remembered by many whose success was primarily due to the sympathy and succor vouchsafed to struggling ability by the successful lawyer and kind-hearted man whose life is the subject of this memoir.

---

**G**AY, CHARLES CURTIS FENN, M.D., of Buffalo, was born in Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Mass., January 7th, 1824, and is the son of William Gay, jr., a merchant, who was a native of Worcester, in the same State. The common ancestor of the Gay family in America was John Gay, who, with his wife, came from the western part of England, making the voyage in the ship "Mary and John," and landing in this country on the 30th of May, 1630. He first settled at Watertown, Mass., but a few years afterward removed to Dedham (then called Contentment), where, in the year 1688, he died, having attained to a ripe old age. Dr. Gay is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation from the founder of the family. His mother was Maria (Stanton) Gay, a native of Richmond, Berkshire County, Mass., in which place her grandfather, Augustus Stanton, who came from Rhode Island, settled about 1760. Among

the prominent members of the Gay family may be mentioned three Doctors of Divinity, one of whom, Ebenezer Gay, a Congregational minister of Hingham, Mass., was especially distinguished for his piety and learning. John, the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, held a Captain's commission in the American army in the time of the Revolution. The late Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War during the administration of President Lincoln, was a distant cousin of the mother of Dr. Gay, who is now living at the age of eighty-three years, vigorous both in mind and body. While he was still a boy, Dr. Gay's parents removed to Lebanon Springs, Columbia County, N. Y. He received his preliminary education in the select schools of that neighborhood, one of which was the classical school of Prof. John Hunter, of New Lebanon. At a later period (1843) he attended the Collegiate Institute at Brockport, Monroe County, N. Y. He commenced the study of medicine in 1844, entering for the purpose the office of Dr. Joseph Bates, of Lebanon Springs. Soon afterwards he went to Pittsfield, Mass., where he studied under Dr. H. H. Childs, who, in 1843, had been Lieutenant Governor of that State. He also attended a course of instruction in the Berkshire Medical College, and one in the Medical School at Woodstock, Vermont. A third course was attended at the former institution, from which, in the fall of 1846, he received his medical degree. The great centre of medical instruction at that period was Philadelphia, whither, after graduation, Dr. Gay repaired, and completed his studies by attending the winter course of lectures in the Jefferson Medical College. In 1847 he commenced practice at Bennington, Vermont, removing in a few years to Byron, Genesee County, N. Y. After practicing in this place some four or five years he removed to Buffalo, where he has since resided. In 1855, at the organization of the Buffalo General Hospital, he was chosen consulting surgeon, and three years subsequently was appointed attending surgeon, a position which he still holds. In 1861 he was appointed by the Union Defense Committee of Buffalo, Surgeon-in-charge of Fort Porter, and while at this post examined and had charge of the 49th Regiment N. Y. V., Colonel Daniel D. Bidwell commanding. He is one of the founders of the Society of Natural Sciences of Buffalo, and served on the original Board of Directors; he was also Curator of Botany in the institution at an early period in its history. On the organization of the Buffalo Surgical Infirmary in 1876, he was chosen Surgeon-in-chief. He was married in January, 1854, in Buffalo, to Miss Sarah A., daughter of George W. Tift, Esq., an old and respected resident of that city. Dr. Gay's life has been devoted to the science of medicine, and he holds a high rank in the profession, both as physician and surgeon. He has

been a permanent member of the State Medical Society since 1861. He is also a member of the Erie County Medical Society, and has been President of that body. On a number of occasions he has been a delegate to the Conventions of the American Medical Association, and has made verbal reports on surgical operations before that distinguished body. His reports and contributions to medical literature have been numerous. Among them the following are specially entitled to mention: "Erysipelas, its Constitutional Origin and Treatment," 1859; "Medical Progress," 1862; "Hints Regarding the Management of Fractured Bones," 1867; "Placenta Previa," 1868; "Uterine Surgery," 1868; "Uterine Displacements and their Surgical Treatment," 1868; "Vesico-Vaginal Fistula," 1868; "Unavoidable Hemorrhage," 1869; "Puerperal Eclampsia," 1869; "Two Cases of Labor Complicated by Presence of Uterine Tumors," 1869; "Protoxide of Azote as an Anæsthetic Agent" (translated from the French); "Phymosis, with Impermeable Meatus Urinarius;" "Intestinal Invagination," etc.; "Retroversion of the Impregnated Uterus and Spontaneous Reposition;" "Encephaloid Tumor," etc.; "Hernia;" "Sudden Deaths from supposed Heart Disease;" "Laceration of the Female Perineum," etc.; "On Retention of Urine from Traumatic Stricture;" "Varicose Veins;" "Radical Cure of Hydrocele;" "Operation for Procerentia Uteri;" "Aneurismal Tumor Following Penetrating Wound of the Thorax;" "Varicose Ulcers;" "Femoral Aneurism," etc.; "Injuries of the Skull," etc.; "Preventive Medicine;" "Axillary Aneurism;" "Phlegmonoid Erysipelas;" "Radical Cure of Inguinal Hernia;" "Case of Ligation of the Left Sub-Clavian Artery." Besides his high standing in professional circles, Dr. Gay is deservedly popular in social life. In all that pertains to the advancement of the cause of general education, and in whatever has a bearing on the interests of the city in which he resides, he takes an active part. Of late years he has devoted his attention more especially to surgery, and is engaged in preparing a work on that branch of medical science.

---

**H**AZARD, GEORGE S., of Buffalo, President of the Bank of Attica, in that city, is a native of Connecticut. The founder of the family in America was among the early settlers of Rhode Island, in which State the name is still common, several of its representatives having been prominent in public relations. The first Commodore Perry was christened Oliver Hazard, after his maternal ancestor, a citizen of Newport. Francis Hazard, father of our present subject, was born in Newport, whence he moved to

New London, Conn., and passed his life engaged in local traffic. Marrying Rebecca Truman, a New London lady, he became connected with a family for two or three generations conspicuous in the commercial enterprise of the port, his wife's father, Henry Truman, her grandfather Starr, and his two sons—Jonathan and Jared, having been largely interested in the East India trade, and foreign shipping ventures. George S. Hazard was born December 5, 1809. His parents were desirous to afford him the best educational advantages then available, and he was kept constantly at school. At fifteen, however, having finished his academic tuition, Hazard expressed so strong a wish to commence learning his own way in the world out of school, that he was allowed to enter a general mercantile house as a clerk. In this position, encouraged by occasional promotions, he remained eleven years, serving faithfully, and acquiring a thorough knowledge of commercial detail invaluable to his subsequent career. In 1833, his prospects warranting such connection, he was married to Miss Sarah Mercer, a daughter of Dr. Archibald Mercer, the leading physician of the town. Two years thereafter, realizing the necessity of a larger sphere for the development of his business ambition, he concluded to leave New London, where capital and enterprise, since the decadence of the East India trade, seemed to seek no other investment than the precarious whaling ventures, and try his fortunes in the fields of the west. At this period the settlement of Maumee City, on the Maumee River, in Ohio, was attracting general attention in Connecticut. The belief that Maumee City would become one of the largest interior cities in the United States was then entertained by not a few sagacious minds, and its relation to one of the wealthiest grain-growing regions in the country, populated largely by a well-to-do, shrewd Connecticut and Massachusetts stock, apparently justified a good degree of this confidence in the future of the thriving settlement. Hazard established himself in Maumee, and for ten years was identified with the changing fortunes of the locality. He entered at once into business as a forwarding and commission merchant, and was successful in establishing a large and remunerative connection. Though a comparatively limited period demonstrated the extravagance of her great expectations, the embryo trade center being cut out by both Toledo and Cleveland, Maumee, during several years, was a prosperous point for general traffic, her annual business being, indeed, for a time, enormous. Mr. Hazard was not only prominent as a merchant, but as a projector and promotor of local improvement, and a public man of large views and commensurate energy—no citizen doing more for the development of that district of Ohio. In 1845, his enterprises necessitating the change,

he moved to Toledo, which place, as a lake port, offered superior facilities of transportation. He remained at Toledo, however, but a single twelvemonth, finally locating himself at Buffalo, where he has continued to reside. During the period of Mr. Hazard's business career at Maumee City, the conveyance of freight was a matter of great difficulty. The forwarders of that place, who purchased the produce of the farmers of Indiana and adjacent Ohio, levying upon a region covering an area of 200 miles radius, had no other way to get their bacon, lard, etc. to the Atlantic sea-board, than transporting them in flat-boats down the Wabash River to the Ohio, thence down the Mississippi and its tributaries to New Orleans, and thence by steamer to New York. Such a roundabout journey, incurring several re-handlings, and subject to such extreme climatic changes, was dangerous to perishable freight, which often suffered a shrinkage of fifty per cent. in value. Not until the Wabash and Erie Canal was opened did the local produce have any other outlet to the east, and even then some time elapsed before the shippers were persuaded of the facilities of the new route, their attention, indeed, being drawn thither by its discharge of eastern merchandise, which, reaching Buffalo from New York, was thence brought to Maumee City by steamer, and distributed from that point of the surrounding country by flat-boat or wagon. The first boat, loaded with general produce, arriving at Maumee City upon the completion of the canal, was consigned to Mr. Hazard. During Mr. Hazard's residence in Buffalo, up to his assumption of the important duties of the Presidency of the Bank of Attica, he was, as an individual merchant and member of trade associations, identified with the commercial interests of the place. As early as 1856-'7, and afterwards, during the extraordinary period, 1861-'2-'3 and 1864, he was the President of the Board of Trade. In the organization and support of the celebrated One Hundredth New York, known as the Board of Trade Regiment, his activity and earnestness, both in his official position and as an individual patriot, were most pronounced. Mr. Hazard's long experience as a forwarder made him, perforce, intimately acquainted with all routes and media of freight carriage. The inadequacy of transportation during the earlier years of his active business career naturally led his mind to a careful study of the possibilities of the country, both as to its volume of production, and the modes of getting it to the sea-board. His residence at Buffalo, and official relation to the commerce of that city, have contributed to continue this lively interest in freight communication, and especially directed it to the maintenance and greater development of water carriage, by canal or lake. In 1870, appreciating the dangerous competition and antagonism of the railroads

to the Erie Canal, in association with Alonzo Richmond, Esq., he prevailed upon the Canal Board to reduce the tolls fifty per cent., and thus initiated the more liberal policy which, it is shrewdly believed, has saved the commerce of that great water-way to the country. When, in 1872, President Grant advocated, in his annual message, the consideration, by Congress, of the means of internal freight communication, Mr. Hazard prepared and published a little brochure entitled "The Erie Canal: its National Character," in which he forcibly argued the expediency and wisdom of national support for an enterprise that is so essentially a national property. As a writer, this expert business man is nervous and incisive, yet facile, and generally finished. His "Report on Cereals," made to the Government as one of the Commissioners to the Paris Exposition of 1867, an exceptionally thorough investigation and *aperçu* of the grain-producing capacities of different countries, is a model document, as well for literary execution as for the wealth of its facts and deductions. In addition to his Presidency of the Bank of Attica, Mr. Hazard is officially connected with several other local institutions. He is a liberal patron of art culture, and was influential in the establishment of the Buffalo Academy of Fine Arts, being its President the second year of its organization.

---

**M**INER, JULIUS F., M.D., of Buffalo, was born in Peru, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, Feb. 16th, 1823, and is of English and Scotch origin. His father, Nathan Miner, a native of Connecticut, engaged in agricultural occupations, and was one of the first settlers of the town of Tolland. His mother, Affa Worthington, of Scotch extraction, was born in Belchertown, Mass. After the usual course of study in the common schools of his native State, he continued his general studies at the Mountain Seminary, at Worthington, and at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass. At the age of eighteen, he began to read medicine under the direction of Dr. John Brewster, of Pittsfield, and subsequently entered the office of his brother, Dr. D. W. Miner, in the town of Ware. He matriculated at the Berkshire Medical College, whence he passed to the Medical College at Albany, from which he received his degree in 1847. Beginning his professional career in New Braintree, Worcester County, Mass., he practised in that locality for seven years, when he removed to Buffalo, and has continued up to the present time assiduous in the pursuit of his professional duties. Connected with the Erie County Medical Society since his advent in Buffalo, he has occupied the position of President and also Vice President of that organization. He has been a permanent

member of the State Medical Association for the last ten years, and was its delegate to the International Medical Congress, held at Philadelphia, in 1876. He is also a permanent member of the American Medical Association, of which society he is Treasurer. In 1860 he was appointed surgeon to the Buffalo General Hospital. In 1868, he was Professor of Surgical Anatomy and Ophthalmology, which, in 1869, was changed to the Professorship of Special and Clinical Surgery. In 1870, he was appointed surgeon to the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity. Dr. Miner has contributed the following papers to the literature of his profession: "Amputations: When and How to Avoid Them;" "Gun-shot Wounds;" "Diseases of Bones and Joints;" "Diseases of the Uterus;" "Syphilis and Gonorrhœa;" "Syphilitic Iritis;" "Tracheotomy in Croup;" "Fracture of the Skull;" "Club-foot;" "Removal of Tumors, with illustrative cases;" "Exsections, with illustrations;" "Cataract by Extraction;" "Excision of the Globe of the Eye;" "Cystic Degeneration of Mammary Gland, with illustration;" "Radical Cure of Varicose Veins;" "Operations for Cataract;" "Excisions of Hip-joint;" "Syphilitic Necrosis of Cranial Bones;" "Foreign Bodies in Trachea and Œsophagus Simultaneously;" "Orthopædic Surgery;" "Vesico Vaginal Fistula;" "Recto Vaginal Fistula;" "Surgical Treatment of Dysmenorrhœa;" "Ovariectomy by Enucleation: discovery of its feasibility and safety, (three papers)." Imbued with a genuine love of science, Dr. Miner has pursued it with a devotion that has brought its own reward. His general culture and professional skill, his practical wisdom and excellent powers of administration, have contributed no little to the prosperity of the various medical enterprises and associations of note with which he is connected. Adding the labors of the editor to those of the medical practitioner, he has for the last twenty years ably filled the editorial chair of the *Buffalo Medical Journal*, one of the leading medical publications of the day. He was married in 1847, to Miss Mary C. Cogswell, daughter of R. C. Cogswell, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

---

**S**MITH, REV. JOHN COTTON, D.D., rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York., was born August 4th, 1826, at Andover, Mass. His family was one of the most distinguished in the early history of New England, and his Christian name, besides being borne by the celebrated John Cotton, of Boston, in England, and afterward of Boston, in Massachusetts, was derived more strictly from his uncle, the late John Cotton Smith, Governor of Connecticut. Dr. Smith's father was the late Thomas M. Smith,

D.D., President of Kenyon College, and Professor of Theology in the Theological Seminary of the diocese of Ohio. His grandfather, on his mother's side, was the distinguished theologian, Leonard Woods, of Andover. He was the nephew also of the Leonard Woods, Jr., lately President of Bowdoin College. Dr. Smith was graduated, with the first honors of his class, at Bowdoin College in 1847, after a preparatory course at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. His theological course was pursued at the Theological Seminary, Gambier, Ohio. He was ordained deacon, by Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, in 1849, and priest, by Bishop Burgess, of Maine, in 1850. His first parish was that of St. John's, Bangor, Maine. In 1852 he became assistant minister of Trinity Church, Boston. He was invited to this position upon what is called the Greene Foundation. This Foundation is an endowment held by a Board of Trustees, the whole income of which is to be devoted to the support of an assistant minister of Trinity Church, with certain specified duties. In 1859 Dr. Smith was called to the rectorship of the Church of the Ascension, New York, upon the duties of which he entered January 1st, 1860. He was preceded in this office by the late Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts, and Bishop Bedell, the present Bishop of Ohio. During his rectorship in New York Dr. Smith has devoted himself very largely to the problem of pauperism, especially in the city of his professional labors. Under his auspices the first successful attempt to establish model tenement houses was made, and a block of such houses is now under the management of an association connected with his parish. In connection with such efforts he has been instrumental in establishing several mission chapels, with large endowments, and various agencies for the moral and temporal welfare of the poor. The scholars in the various schools under his charge number between two and three thousand. Ten or twelve candidates for the ministry are at present pursuing their studies under his direction, and are engaged in various departments of his missionary work. He has also four assistants in orders. Dr. Smith has written and published extensively upon religious, scientific and literary subjects. Among these publications are the following: "Charity of Truth," "The Liturgy as a Basis of Union," "The Church's Law of Development," "The Oxford Essays and Reviews," "The Homeric Age," "The Principle of Patriotism," "The United States a Nation," and one recently in press, entitled "Evolution and a Personal Creator." He is also the proprietor and editor-in-chief of the *Church and State*, to which his contributions are very numerous and cover a wide variety of subjects. He is an officer in a large number of missionary, religious, charitable and literary societies, and spends a very considerable amount of time in

attendance upon committee meetings. The life of a parish clergyman in New York renders necessary the performance of an immense amount of this kind of work, which is not strictly professional in its character. This fact enlarges, in one sense, the sphere of a pastor's influence, but almost inevitably withdraws him, to some extent, from labors more strictly appropriate to his office, and in which, if he were only permitted to do so, he might be even more usefully employed. The Church of the Ascension, of which Dr. Smith is the rector, is one of the wealthiest and most influential in the country. Its contributions, during the rectorship of Dr. Smith—a period of over eighteen years—have amounted to not far from a million dollars. Some very important works have been carried on and entirely completed by the contributions of this church. Aspinwall Hall, at the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, was erected by two of its members. Ascension Hall and the Church of the Holy Spirit, at Gambier, Ohio, both of them very beautiful buildings, were gifts from the members of this parish. This is the case also with the Church of the Ascension at Ipswich, Massachusetts, where Dr. Smith has a summer home, the building being one of the most attractive in that State. The charge of this church is assumed by Dr. Smith during his vacation, and during the rest of the year it is under the care of one of his assistants. Besides his ordinary pulpit duties he has been accustomed, in the Advent season of each year, to deliver a course of sermons on Sunday evenings upon the relations to Christianity of prevalent views upon scientific, literary and social questions. These sermons have always been largely attended by a class of thinking men, not usually seen in churches. Dr. Smith was of the number of the Episcopal clergy who favored the assembling of the Church Congress of that denomination, which was held in New York in October, 1874. He read an able paper before it on the subject of "The Limits of Legislation as to Doctrine and Ritual." He is in earnest sympathy with the spirit of modern society, and labors to have that spirit recognized and consecrated by the church. At the same time he is a strong adherent of the historical faith to which all ages bear witness, so that he is at once progressive and conservative. While holding strong views of the claims of the church, of which he is a minister, and devotedly attached to its polity and worship, he is in deep sympathy with Christian life and work wherever found. He insists upon the necessity of maintaining the catholic and comprehensive character of the church as a protest against certain tendencies in it to sectarianism. In carrying out this view he has frequently defended the ecclesiastical position of those with whose views he did not personally agree, so long as they could be regarded as at all within the limits of the comprehensiveness of the

church. In doctrine he is evangelical, in the sense of holding, with special emphasis, what are known as the Augustinian views of grace, and the Anselmian views of the atonement. He holds, however, higher views of the sacraments, and broader views of freedom in religious inquiry than have been customary among those who are called "evangelicals." His position, in short, is that of a catholicity, having its roots in the Christian past, but growing more broadly and freely in the atmosphere of the present age. As a preacher and writer he is regarded as one of the strongest men of his denomination. There is nothing superficial or incomplete in his attainments, and, as a consequence, he is distinguished at once for ability and influence in every branch of professional effort. His opinions are all sincere, and closely intermingled with his personal emotions, so that those who find it necessary to combat them, encounter in him an eager and vigilant opponent, while those who are in harmony with him are constantly enlightened by his learning and encouraged by his confidence. Capable of a large amount of mental and physical labor, and having an immense talent for executive direction, he performs far more than the usual tasks and occupations of an ordinary clergyman; but, after all, they seem, with him, merely a congenial activity in the line of conscientious duty. In preaching he is dignified and impressive in his delivery, and choice and powerful in the language which he employs. As a writer, in every field of discussion, he has the skill which belongs to the combination of natural gifts, wide erudition and long experience.

---

SAYRE, LEWIS ALBERT, M.D., of New York city, was born at Bottle Hill—now the town of Madison—Morris County, New Jersey, on the 29th of February, 1820. His grandfather, Ephraim Sayre, a prominent resident of that locality, at whose house Washington established his headquarters previous to the battle of Springfield, was a staunch patriot, and held the rank of Quartermaster in the Revolutionary army. His father was Archibald Sayre, a wealthy farmer of Morris County; and his mother, whose maiden name was Martha Sayer, (not Sayre), was a native of Orange County, New York, and of French Huguenot descent. He received his primary education at the local academy, and subsequently was placed under the tuition of his cousin, the Hon. Edwin A. Stiles, a graduate of Yale College, and at a later period Superintendent of Public Education for the State of New Jersey, who at that time presided over the Wantage Seminary, at Deckertown, N. J. He spent two years in the latter institution and then went to live with his uncle, David A. Sayre, a banker, in Lexing-









Lewis A. Sayre M.D.



ton, Ky. In 1839, having passed through the full course of studies, he was graduated from Transylvania University, and, choosing the profession of medicine, instead of theology, for which his uncle had designed him, he returned to New York, and began the study of medicine under the supervision of Dr. David Greene. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1842 received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, presenting at graduation a thesis on "Spinal Irritation," which was published in the *Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery*. He was immediately appointed Prosector of Surgery, under Prof. Willard Parker, in the same institution, and, in 1852, being compelled to resign, owing to his extensive private practice, was appointed Emeritus Prosector. In 1853 he was appointed surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, and, in 1859, surgeon to the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, of which latter he became consulting surgeon in 1873. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in 1861, and upon the formation of the faculty was made Professor of Orthopædic Surgery and Fractures and Luxations, and afterwards of Clinical Surgery, and still fills this chair. He was one of the founders of the New York Pathological Society, and active in the formation of the New York Academy of Medicine and the American Medical Association; and was elected Vice President of the latter in 1866. This same year he was appointed Resident Physician of the city of New York, and made strenuous efforts to improve the hygienic condition of the city. His reports to the Board of Health on cholera, compulsory vaccination, drainage, sewerage, etc., etc., show a careful consideration of the best interests of the community, and evince a thorough acquaintance with the subject of hygiene. In 1876, he was appointed by the American Medical Association a delegate to the International Medical Congress, which convened at Philadelphia, in that year. At this convention he represented the section on *Morbus Coxarius*, or hip-joint disease, he having been the first American surgeon who performed the operation for the remedy of this affection with a successful result. The history of surgery presents few more wonderful successes than the operation of exsection for the relief of hip-joint disease. Its possibility was first suggested in 1769, by Charles White, but the first attempt to perform the operation was made, in 1816, by Schmalz. Two years later, Anthony White performed exsection of the head of the femur in *morbus coxarius*, and his operation has generally been referred to as the first which resulted successfully. But two other surgeons, Hewson and Textor, performed the operation between this period and 1845. The distinguished surgeons, Ferguson and Brodie, also essayed the operation. Dr. Sayre's first operation for

*morbus coxarius* was performed in 1854, and was reported in the *New York Journal of Medicine* for January, 1855. It was the first case successfully treated in America, and was followed by perfect recovery, the deformity being slight and the motion almost perfect. Dr. Bigelow, of Boston, had operated for the same affection, about a year previously, but as the result was unsuccessful, the credit of the first successful operation in America belongs to Dr. Sayre. Since that date he has performed the operation sixty-three times, and without a fatal result. In 1871, Dr. Sayre visited Europe, and by special invitation lectured on hip-joint disease and its remedy, before several medical associations, who extended him a warm welcome, and greeted his demonstrations with marked enthusiasm. Of late years he has given his attention largely to the treatment of Potts' Disease and lateral curvature of the spine, his method being by suspension of the body and application of plaster-of-paris bandages, from which the most astonishing results are obtained. In 1877, he was appointed by the American Medical Association, a delegate to the convention of the British Medical Association, which was held at Manchester, England, the same year. The fame of his wonderful success in the treatment of spinal affections had preceded him, and, as on the occasion of his previous visit to Great Britain, he was invited to lecture before the leading medical societies, and at the principal hospitals. While in London, he gave lectures on, and demonstrations of, his mode of treatment, at the University College Hospital, Guy's, St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas', and the Royal Orthopædic. He subsequently accepted invitations from Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Cork, at each of which places he lectured and demonstrated, being afforded abundant opportunities for publicly testing the value of his mode of treatment and appliances, and being greeted with great cordiality by his professional brethren. At the conclusion of his lectures before the British Medical Association, he received the most flattering acknowledgments of that body, in an editorial comment upon which, the *British Medical Journal*, of August 18th, 1877, uses the following language:

"Resolutions were carried by acclamation warmly thanking him for the generous and devoted course which he pursued in spending so large an amount of time and trouble in bringing under the notice of the profession in this country the methods, and details of proceedings by which he carried out his treatment of angular and lateral curvature of the spine, which constitutes a new era in that department of surgery, and of which the already proved success entitles us to say, that this method of treatment will prove an inestimable boon to thousands of persons now and hereafter."

The *Lancet* of July 14th, 1877, in concluding a most complimentary notice of his demonstrations and

lectures at the University College Hospital, London, remarks as follows:

"We are not blind to the fact that much of the success obtained is due to Dr. Sayre's own rare physiological and mechanical skill, but his principles are as sound physically as their application is mechanically expert, and we thank him most heartily for the trouble he is taking in England to illustrate and enforce them."

While abroad, Dr. Sayre prepared "An Illustrated Treatise on Spinal Disease and Lateral Curvature," which he dedicated to the medical profession of Great Britain, in grateful acknowledgment of their generous and cordial reception. As a lecturer, his style is singularly vigorous and clear; its terseness and simplicity add to its impressiveness, while the ready logic and power of illustration, as well as rich fund of humor of the speaker, stamp him as one peculiarly endowed for imparting instruction. His writings are marked by the same characteristics, and seldom fail to convey, clearly, the full meaning of the author. The following are the titles of some of his principal contributions to medical literature: "Chorea induced by Mental Anxiety;" "Cases of Chronic Abscess in the Cellular Tissue of the Peritoneum;" "Spina Bifida;" "Tumor Removed by Ligature;" "Case of Perforation of the Rectum, followed by an extensive Recto-Fæcal Abscess and Caries of the Coccyx and Sacrum;" "Exsection of the Head of the Femur, and Removal of the Upper Rim of the Acetabulum for Morbus Coxarius;" "Treatment of Croup by Inhalation of Steam;" "Lead Palsy, from the Use of a Cosmetic, (Laird's Bloom of Youth);" "Mechanical Treatment of Chronic Inflammation of the Joints of the Lower Extremities;" "Partial Paralysis from Reflex Irritation, caused by Congenital Phymosis;" "A Simple Dressing for Fracture of the Clavicle;" "On Anchylosis;" "Clinical Lecture on Disease of the Hip-Joint;" "Spinal Anæmia, with Partial Paralysis and Want of Co-ordination, from Irritation of the Genital Organs;" "Report on Fractures;" "Report on Potts' Disease, or Caries of the Spine, treated by Extension and the Plaster-of-Paris Bandage." He has also published "A Practical Manual of the Treatment of Club Foot," which is highly esteemed, and has already passed through several editions; and "Lectures on Orthopædic Surgery, and Diseases of the Joints," (a large volume of about 500 pages, illustrated by nearly 300 wood-cuts) which is regarded as the leading authority in this department of surgery. He is also the inventor of several instruments which have proved efficient aids to the surgeon, among which is the Uvulotome, Club-foot Shoe, Scrotal Clamp, Flexible Probe, Improved Tracheotomy Tube, and various splints and other appliances for use in orthopædic surgery, which have proved of the highest value to the

profession, and of remarkable utility in the treatment of deformities. During his first visit to Europe in 1871-'72, he was created a Knight of the Order of Wasa by Charles IV. of Sweden, in recognition of his valuable services to science, the king being personally cognizant of the accuracy of his methods of diagnosis, and the success of his modes of treatment through the skill displayed by him in the case of a member of the royal family, whom he was called upon to attend. The Medical Society of Norway concurred in this action of the Swedish monarch, by electing Dr. Sayre an honorary member. Dr. Sayre is still actively engaged in practice, and as a teacher. Besides filling the positions previously mentioned, he is consulting surgeon to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, and to the North-western Dispensary. He is a member of the Society of Neurology, of the Medico-Legal Society, of the American Medical Association, of the New York Academy of Medicine, of the County Medical Society, of the New York Pathological Society, (of which he has been President), and permanent member of the State Medical Society. He was married, in 1849, to Miss Eliza A. Hall, a lady of rare intellectual endowments—the daughter of Charles Henry Hall, of Harlem. His two sons, Charles and Lewis, have adopted the profession of medicine, and give promise of ability in the department of surgery.

---

TYNG, REV. STEPHEN H., Jr., D.D., rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity (Episcopal), New York, is the son of the distinguished rector of St. George's Chapel, New York, and brother of the late Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, a leading rector of Philadelphia, who lost his life by an accident. He was born in Philadelphia, June 28th, 1839. Entering Williams College he was graduated in 1858, and would have completed his theological course at the Episcopal Seminary in Fairfax County, Va., had not the opening of the war obliged him to leave the State. During his theological studies he had charge of a mission church at Georgetown, D. C. He was ordained deacon, May 8th, 1861, at St. George's Chapel, and priest at Poughkeepsie, September 11th, 1863. From May, 1861, to May, 1862, he was assistant to his father, and then accepted the rectorship of the Church of the Mediator. He subsequently organized a new parish up town, under the title of the Church of the Holy Trinity, and a tasteful edifice was erected on the corner of Forty-second street and Madison avenue, and consecrated in 1865. He soon gathered a numerous and influential congregation. Early in 1873 the old church was torn down, and on Trinity Sunday, June 8th, 1873, the cornerstone of the present imposing edifice of the congregation

on the same site was laid. At the last meeting in the old church Dr. Tyng gave the following statement of the work of the church since their organization:—baptisms, 768; confirmations, 511; funerals, 488; marriages, 212; communicants, 1,300; Sunday school children and teachers, 1,863; contributions to the poor and general offerings, \$18,529; domestic missions, \$11,464; and all collections made during the nine years, \$519,000. They support five Mission Churches in different parts of the city, and also maintain a College, or "House of the Evangelists," for the education of young men for the city mission work. These enterprises cost the Church of the Holy Trinity about twenty thousand dollars annually, to which also must be added a dispensary connected with the church, which is supported at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars a year, and where two physicians give advice and medicine freely day by day. Several beds in St. Luke's Hospital are also endowed by this church. The "Pastoral Aid Society" comprises nearly all the membership of the church, male and female. As chaplain of the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Dr. Tyng accompanied the regiment to Harrisburg, when the New York troops were called to the defence of the border. Dr. Tyng was reported to the standing committee of his diocese, charged by a New Jersey rector with having preached in the parish of said rector without his consent, in violation of a canon of the Episcopal Church. After trial, he was publicly censured by the Bishop. This matter, however, has in no way affected his character or influence. Dr. Tyng received his degree of D.D. from Williams College in July, 1872. As a preacher he is decidedly able. It is fully evident that his desire is to establish a fame based on substantial acquirements rather than sensational eccentricities. He has been and is a painstaking student, and modesty as to his own merits is a most conspicuous characteristic. He is ambitious and not at all loth to press forward to places of dignity and preferment in his profession, but advancement is not sought without he proves his qualifications and claims for it. Of a bold, impulsive spirit, he is free with his opinions and unsparing in his rebuke of all sinfulness, but at the same time he is careful to guard himself against everything like presumption, arrogance, and self-sufficiency. He recognizes the important fact, which is lost sight of by so many young clergymen, that he has a present station becoming to his years and ability, which it is altogether honorable to fill meritoriously. Exerting all his talents, and still showing a most humble appreciation of them, he best proves how capable he will be when he shall wield the full strength which he is gathering. Dr. Tyng is one of the most acceptable readers of the church service in the New York pulpit. He reads with eloquent intonation,

and imparts to it great fervor—it seems a pleasing and holy occupation with him, and in the prayers especially he appears to rise away into celestial realms. To the young Christian enthusiast the service certainly presents a most touching appeal to all the susceptibilities of the believing heart, and, in the case of Dr. Tyng, the effect is to render his delivery almost strangely impressive. He moves with his own soul filled with kindred emotions, and he kindles the inextinguishable fires of faith. This power over the feelings of his audience is not lost in his sermon; there is the same earnestness, sincerity, and pious impressiveness. Being a fluent speaker, often much that he says is extempore. At such times his face is all animation, his soft, persuasive voice steals to every heart, and he pleads with the irresistible powers of eloquence and religious inspiration. His language does not degenerate into outbursts of poetic rhapsody, and the misty vaporings of an undisciplined mind, but, on the contrary, it is practical, logical, and convincing. Such are the terms in which it is proper to speak of this talented young clergyman. He is a patient laborer in the field of moral and religious duty and an example of pure and lofty virtues. Time and years will bring him matured talent, enlarged experience, and increased influence, but the present period has been made illustrious by the exhibition of all the elements of a sterling Christian character.

---

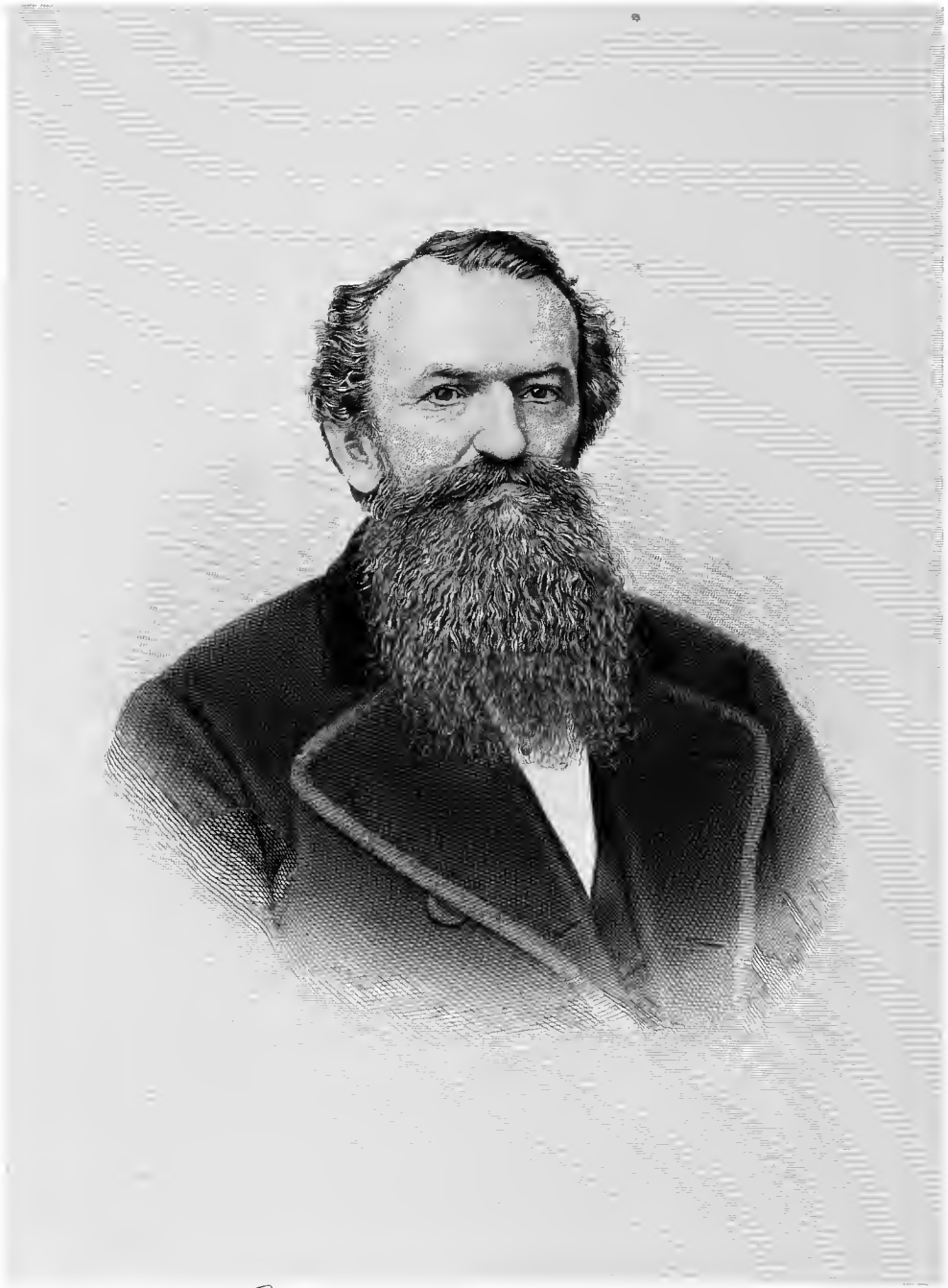
**TAYLOR, REV. WILLIAM M., D.D.**, pastor of the Tabernacle Congregational Church, New York, was born at Kilmarnoch, Scotland, October 23d, 1829. He was graduated at the University of Glasgow in 1849, and at the Theological Hall of the United Presbyterian Church, in Edinburgh, in 1852. On the 14th of December, of the same year, he was licensed to preach, and on the 28th of June, 1853, he was first settled as a pastor at Kilmaurs, a small village of Ayrshire County, Scotland. Here he remained two years, until called to the Derby Road Church, in Liverpool, England, October 23d, 1855. This was a missionary enterprise among the middle classes and skilled operatives of the city, and from a membership of thirty or forty, at the beginning of Dr. Taylor's pastorship, the church rose to a membership of six hundred, and a regular attendance of from eight to nine hundred. A new church edifice was erected at a cost of fifty thousand dollars. In 1871, Dr. Taylor visited the United States, and for over two months filled the pulpit of the Pilgrims Church (Rev. Dr. Storrs'), Brooklyn, as a supply. Crowds were drawn to hear him, and his preaching produced a profound impression. When the Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, for twenty-six

years pastor of the Tabernacle Congregational Church, New York, suddenly resigned, by reason of the permanent failure of his health, it was determined to call Dr. Taylor to the vacancy, though he had never preached before the congregation. Dr. Thompson went abroad immediately, and bore with him the call to Dr. Taylor, which was duly accepted. Dr. Taylor shortly reached New York, and was installed pastor of the Tabernacle Church, April 18th, 1872. He received from the Liverpool congregation, and the temperance and other reform organizations with which he was actively connected, many tokens, in gifts and addresses, of the most sincere admiration, and regret at the necessary separation. In every sphere of religious and moral effort, his sojourn of seventeen years in Liverpool had been characterized by the most gratifying results to the community. The Broadway Tabernacle congregation had its origin in the first free church movement in New York, over forty years ago. About 1830, Lewis Tappan, and a few other persons, organized the earliest free church at the corner of Dey and Washington streets. Two years later, they called to New York the Rev. Charles G. Finney, now of Oberlin College, but then a noted revival preacher. The Chatham Theatre was obtained for a place of worship, and a small colony went to it from the Dey street church. Mr. Finney preached during four years at the theatre building, sometimes to audiences of twenty-five hundred people, and caused a great religious excitement. At length it was decided to build the edifice which took the name of the Broadway Tabernacle, and was completed in 1836, at a cost, for ground and building, of sixty-six thousand dollars. The building was one hundred feet square, with a spacious gallery around the entire circuit, and would hold three thousand people. While the chief design was the extension of the free church plan, it was proposed also to provide suitable accommodation for the May anniversaries and other public meetings. From the number of important meetings held here during the twenty-one years of its existence, the building became famous throughout the whole country. Mr. Finney and a colony from the Chatham Theatre, first occupied it, as the sixth free church of the city. It adopted the name and became mainly Congregational. In less than a year Mr. Finney left, and in 1838, a colony from the first church came in, and the Rev. Joel Parker became pastor. During two years the church was chiefly under Presbyterian rule. A heavy mortgage on the building was about to be foreclosed, when it was purchased by the late David Hale, a member of the congregation, and editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, for \$34,363. At the last meeting held in the vestry, July 7th, 1840, under Mr. Parker, a committee was appointed for the formation of a Congregational

Church, which was done under its present name. Mr. Hale gave the new church a most liberal lease, and the Rev. E. W. Andrews was settled as the first pastor, in January, 1841. He was succeeded in April, 1845, by the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, who so long was the efficient and popular pastor. The last religious services were held in the old Tabernacle on the 26th of April, 1857. A very eligible site, on the corner of Sixth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, consisting of six lots, was purchased for \$60,000, and a fine stone edifice, costing \$100,000, was completed in 1859. The congregation at once became one of the strongest of the up-town religious bodies. In 1872 the building was remodeled and beautifully decorated, at a cost of \$40,000. There are now more than six hundred members, and every seat is rented. In all their contributions for the support of public worship and benevolent objects, the congregation is not exceeded in liberality by any in New York. Dr. Taylor was a contributor to one of the Scottish reviews for several years. He also published, in 1862, a volume entitled "Life Truths;" in 1865, two volumes on "The Miracles; Helps to Faith Not Hindrances," and more recently, "The Lost Found," a series of sermons on the fifteenth chapter of Luke. In July, 1872, he received the degree of D.D. from both Yale and Amherst colleges. Dr. Taylor has been a diligent student in the deeper studies of theology, as well as in more popular learning and literature. Consequently his mind, of great natural freshness and quickness, is adorned with a culture which enables him to deal with every question, not only in its most scholarly, but its most refined forms of thought and expression. All his writings have a beauty and force of diction which charm the educated taste. His arguments have originality and penetration, while the language throughout is delicate, pure, and impassioned. Though a stern religionist, he is a man not without a love of the beautiful in nature and life. His heart and mind are always open to those impressions, and in his writings and conversation his fancy often repeats them in graceful poetic imagery. A serious, earnest minister of the Gospel, his effort is to be exactly consistent in all the duties of his calling and faith, but fortunately he is a person moved by those impulses which harmonize his feelings with truth, humanity, and purity in all their phases. His writings therefore, be they religious or whatever else, have all that the seeker for argument and scholarly depth may desire, with those exquisite touches of feeling to make them more beautiful and tender. But without doubt, the greatest power of Dr. Taylor is as the pulpit orator. He begins in a calm, self-possessed manner, stating his position in particularly clear and forcible language. His voice is full and powerful, but always completely under his control, and properly modulated







*Yours Truly.*  
*W. W. Niles.*





to give effect to his utterances. As he goes on, he becomes more absorbed in his feelings, he gesticulates a great deal, and frequently rises to bursts of strong emotion and thrilling eloquence. One is struck with the vigor and copiousness of the language, of the aptness and newness of the illustrations, and of the profound knowledge of the scriptures and of the human heart. He is a most valuable acquisition to the American pulpit. Ordained to preach the Gospel, he is doing it with his whole heart, and all the gifts which God has given him.

---

**N**ILES, WILLIAM W., a prominent lawyer of New York city, is a native of Orange County, Vermont, where he was born in 1822. His father was the late Judge William Niles, of that State, and his mother was Relief (Barron) Niles, a daughter of Colonel John Barron, a distinguished officer in the American army during the Indian wars and the struggle for independence. On the maternal side Mr. Niles is lineally descended from John Lilburne, the victim of the Star Chamber, and from John Rogers, who was burnt at Smithfield. The ancestors of the Niles family were originally Norsemen, who established themselves in England. During the English Revolution they were staunch adherents of Cromwell. A branch of the family was subsequently established in America, and, towards the period of the birth of the United States, several of its members were already prominent. Samuel Niles, the great grandfather of Mr. Niles, was for nearly forty years a judge in the city of Boston, and during the Revolution, a warm friend and one of the chief counsellors of John Adams. Benjamin Niles, son of the foregoing, was a clergyman, and, for nearly half a century, officiated in Braintree, (afterwards Quincy) Mass., where the Adamses, father and son, attended upon his ministry. Nathaniel Niles, the grandfather of Mr. Niles, was educated at Princeton College, under President Witherspoon. He subsequently devoted years to the study of law, medicine, and theology, acquiring a remarkably thorough acquaintance with all three subjects. He was also much interested in the arts, and acquired considerable distinction as an inventor. The process of drawing wire by machinery, impelled by water-power, was among his inventions. He left Boston (his native place) early in life, and took up his residence in Rhode Island, where his son William was born. He afterwards located in Norwich, Connecticut, where he established his wire factory. He subsequently removed to Vermont, where he purchased large tracts of land, and became a patroon. He was, for a long time, a member of the Vermont House of Representatives,

and was Speaker of that body. He was also the first member of Congress from that State. For many years he was a Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont; was one of the censors for the revision of the State Constitution, and was six times a Presidential Elector. He was one of the most versatile and learned men in New England, and was considered its greatest metaphysician. He attained considerable reputation as a writer, both of prose and verse. The ballad entitled "The American Hero," from his pen, was the most popular war song of the Revolution. His interest in the cause of religion was particularly strong, and for a period of fifty years he preached the gospel without regular salary, receiving for his services such voluntary contributions as his parishioners, from time to time, could offer. His business pursuits enabled him to support himself comfortably, and to lay by a small fortune; and from his private purse he contributed liberally to the support of the faith, and to deserving charities. He was, for many years, a Trustee of Dartmouth College, and President Brown, in the Centennial Oration, gave him the credit of saving the college through the litigation which first made Daniel Webster famous. Another member of the family, Hezekiah Niles, became widely known as the publisher of "Niles' Register," and the author of a work called "Principles and Acts of the Revolution," lately republished by his son, Samuel V. Niles. John M. Niles, also of this family, was a United States Senator from Connecticut, Postmaster General, etc., etc. The father of Mr. Niles, named William Niles, left Connecticut with his parents, when about ten years of age, and resided in Vermont during the remainder of his life. He rose to distinction in the legal profession, and became a Judge. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and during his life held many other positions of honor and trust. Nathaniel, a brother of Judge Niles, was Secretary of Legation at Paris, and Charge d'Affaires at the Court of Sardinia. He was also a special agent to form a treaty between Austria and the United States. Of the present generation, the oldest brother of Mr. Niles, the Hon. John B. Niles, of Indiana, Judge, Senator, etc.; Nathaniel Niles, ex-Speaker of the New Jersey Assembly; and the Right Rev. William W. Niles, Bishop of New Hampshire, are among the best known. Mr. Niles was educated at Dartmouth College. After graduation, he studied law in Indiana, after which he spent some time in foreign travel, and then finally located in New York city, where for nearly a quarter of a century, he has practiced law, and for many years has occupied a leading position in the profession. He has been actively identified with many of its industrial enterprises, the success of the schemes for rapid transit owing much to his early efforts. He has been for

years, and is now, a Director of the Cohoes Water Power Co., a corporation which has been largely instrumental in developing Cohoes from an insignificant village into a thriving manufacturing city, with a population of 20,000. Many other public improvements have also enlisted his attention, and he is largely interested in the construction and control of railroads—principally in the west. During the late war Mr. Niles was very active in assisting to raise troops, and when the secession element at the north began to organize and threaten mischief, he, with ten associates, organized the Loyal League for the State of New York, which in a short time contained more than a hundred thousand men, sworn as a home-guard, and to go to the front when called for. He was one of the Life Senators of that organization in New York city. His energy and activity called down the mortal hatred of the disloyal element, and he was notified of the approach of the July riots, and threatened that he should be the second man hung by the rioters. The "Citizens' Association," long and favorably known for its resistance to corruption in our local politics, was originally projected by him, and organized in his private parlor on Park Avenue; he was its Secretary and active manager for several years. He was a member of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, that reported the impeachment of Judges Barnard, Cardoza, and McCunn; and was one of the managers who tried and convicted Judge Barnard. Mr. Niles was a warm personal friend of the late Horace Greeley, and an earnest advocate of his election to the Presidency. He supported Governor Tilden in the presidential campaign of 1876, and was retained by him as counsel in the various litigations instituted against him during the canvass, which he conducted to a successful issue. He has been a contributor, for nearly twenty years, to newspapers in New York and New Jersey, his contributions generally appearing as editorial or anonymously. In 1855 he married Isabel, the only surviving daughter of Hon. Hugh White, for a long time a member of Congress, and a lineal descendant of Perigrine White, who was the first child in the New England colonies, having been born on the Mayflower in 1620. Mr. Niles' family consists of three sons and three daughters. Coming to New York without money and without acquaintance, he has accumulated a large fortune, and now lives in elegant luxury near Fordham, in the 24th ward.

---

**R**OOSA, DANIEL BENNETT ST. JOHN, A.M., M.D., of New York city, was born in Bethel, Sullivan County, New York, April 4th, 1838. His parents were Charles Baker Roosa, and Amelia Elmer

(Foster) Roosa, both natives of New York. In his veins flows the blood of French, Dutch, and English ancestors, whose arrival in this country dated back to the very beginning of the seventeenth century. His great grandfather, Isaac A. Roosa, who was appointed an Ensign on the 24th of February, 1776, by John Hancock, then President of Congress, served in the Second Regiment New York Militia till towards the close of the Revolutionary war, participating in the decisive battles of Saratoga, and being present at the surrender of Burgoyne, Oct. 17th, 1777. His grandfather, the Hon. John Roosa, was appointed Sheriff of Sullivan Co., N. Y., by Governor Clinton, and was the second incumbent of that office. His early education was obtained in the district schools of his native place, and at the Honesdale (Penn.) Academy. In 1856 he entered Yale College, where he remained one year. He then came to New York city and began the study of medicine under the famous surgeon, Dr. Alfred C. Post; attending also the regular course of instruction in the medical department of the University of New York, from which, in 1860, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The greater part of the ensuing two years he spent in the New York Hospital, first as junior, then as senior, and finally as house surgeon. At the outbreak of the civil war, however, he obtained leave of absence, and, entering the Federal army, served as Assistant Surgeon in Virginia during a three months' campaign. In 1862 he was married to Mary Hoyt Blake, of New York city. The same year he went to Europe, and devoted a twelvemonth to the study of diseases of the eye and ear, under the celebrated Graefe of Berlin, and Arlt and Jaeger of Vienna. Upon his return to America in 1863, he again entered the Union army, having been commissioned Surgeon of a militia regiment called out for thirty days' service in the Gettysburg campaign. The following autumn he established himself in New York as a general practitioner. Soon afterwards he was appointed visiting surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, but resigned in 1865. He then became Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the University of New York, and, in 1867, was made Professor of the same diseases. In 1866 he was appointed aural surgeon to the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, serving in this capacity two years; he then became consulting surgeon to the same institution, and still holds the appointment. In 1868, Yale College conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. In 1870 he was appointed attending surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and has remained connected with that institution ever since. In 1866 Dr. Roosa gave up the general practice of medicine, and devoted himself exclusively to diseases of the eye and ear, a department in which he has won a wide reputation. In addition

to his private practice and official duties, he has performed considerable work with his pen, materially enlarging the literature of his special department. In 1863 he gave to the profession an excellent translation of Professor Trötsch's work on the ear, which passed through two editions. In 1867, in connection with Drs. Charles S. Bull and Charles E. Hackley, he translated into English, "A Treatise on the Diseases of the Eye," by Dr. Carl Stellwag, Professor of Ophthalmology in the Imperial University of Vienna. This work, a large octavo volume, profusely and beautifully illustrated, embodies the results of the latest researches in this department of medicine and surgery, and is regarded as the most comprehensive and trustworthy contribution to ophthalmology in existence; it has already reached the fourth edition. Dr. Roosa is the author of "A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Ear," a finely illustrated large octavo volume, which appeared in 1873. Its merit is evident from the fact that it is already in its third edition. He is also the author of "A Vest-pocket Medical Lexicon," an exceedingly complete though tiny volume, which has been warmly commended by medical teachers. In addition to the foregoing, he published in conjunction with Dr. E. T. Ely, a volume of "Ophthalmic and Otic Memoranda." He has also contributed a number of papers and reports on his speciality to various medical journals. Besides his official connection with several medical institutions, he is at present Clinical Professor of the Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the University of the city of New York. From 1873 to 1876 he was President of the American Otological Society, and was acting President of the International Otological Congress, which convened in New York in the latter year.

---

**TREMAIN, HON. LYMAN**, of Albany, was born at Oak Hill, Durham, Greene County, N. Y., on the 14th of June, 1819. His father, Levi Tremain, a merchant and tanner, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mindwell Phelps, were both natives of Massachusetts. His primary education, in the local schools, was supplemented by an academic course at the Kinderhook Academy. In 1834, he commenced the study of law in the office of John O'Brien, in the town of Durham, and subsequently studied in the office of Messrs. Sherwood & White, of New York city. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, and, returning to his native place, formed a partnership with Mr. O'Brien, which continued till 1853, in which year he removed to Albany. In 1842, he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for Supervisor of Durham, and, although the township had previously given a Whig

majority, was elected to that office. In 1844, when but twenty-five years of age, he was elected District Attorney for Greene County, by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. On the adoption of the revised State Constitution, in 1846, he was elected County Judge and Surrogate of Greene County. In 1853, having located in Albany, he formed a partnership with the late Judge Peckham, which continued until Mr. Peckham became a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. In 1857, he was elected on the Democratic ticket, Attorney General of the State. He was re-nominated by the same party in 1859, but was defeated, the Republicans carrying the State. In 1861, he was again offered the Democratic nomination for Attorney General, but declined it, not being in accord with the party on the civil war question. During the Rebellion, he was an ardent supporter of the National Government, actively interesting himself in every measure for aiding the Union cause. His eldest son, Lieutenant Colonel Tremain, of the Tenth Regiment New York Cavalry, served with distinction in the field during the war, and participated in twenty-five battles and skirmishes. He was killed at the head of his regiment, in the battle of Hatch's Run, February, 1865, being at the time but twenty-one years of age. In 1868, Mr. Tremain was nominated to the Assembly, from Albany County, by the Republicans, with whom he now thoroughly agreed on the great national questions. He carried the district by a majority of about one thousand votes, although it had previously gone Democratic; and upon taking his seat in the Legislature, was elected Speaker of the House, having been nominated in the Republican caucus by acclamation. This honor was all the more marked, as this was Mr. Tremain's first appearance in the Assembly, besides which, there were several ex-Speakers among its members that session. In 1872, he was nominated by the Republicans of the State, as candidate-at-large for the Forty-third Congress, and was elected, receiving 438,456 votes, against 400,697 votes for the Hon. S. S. Cox, candidate of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans. As indicating his popularity, it is worthy of note, that he received in the district in which he resided, about five thousand votes more than the candidate from that district. He was a member of the Judiciary Committee of the Forty-third Congress, and took an active part in every measure of importance brought before that committee. He was engaged on the reports on "Federal Interference in the Affairs of South Carolina," on "Criminal Proceedings in Libels in the District of Columbia," and on the "Petition of Mrs. Susan B. Anthony for the Remission of a Fine imposed by the Circuit Court of New York," which latter thoroughly treated the subject of Congressional jurisdiction over sen-

tences and judgments of the Federal courts and the respective powers of the courts and juries on criminal trials. He also made a report on "Modification or Repeal of the Bankrupt Law." On the floor of the House, he was prominent as a debater, and distinguished as a speaker. One of his leading efforts was a speech on the "Geneva Award." He also delivered a speech on "Appropriating Three Millions of Dollars for the Centennial Exhibition," and one on "The Political Condition of Arkansas;" also on the resolution of the Judiciary Committee for the "Impeachment of Judge Durell," and on the bill for "The Resumption of Specie Payment." At present, Mr. Tremain is engaged in the practice of law at Albany, having associated with him his son, Grenville Tremain, late Corporation Counsel for the city of Albany, and R. W. Peckham, late District Attorney for Albany County. His professional reputation is based on the most solid legal acquirements, which have placed him in the front rank among lawyers. His congressional career was marked by a statesmanlike grasp of the most important national questions, which he advocated, opposed, or defended with masterly ability. His political career has been without a suspicion of veniality; and he has passed through the ordeal of public life, with the respect not only of his party associates, but also of his political opponents. He was married in 1842, to Miss Helen Cornwall, of Catskill, Greene County, New York.

**H**ALE, HON. MATTHEW, lawyer, of Albany, was born in Chelsea, Orange County, Vermont, on the 20th of June, 1829. His father, the Hon. Harry Hale, was a native of New Hampshire, and was a prominent citizen of that State; and his mother, whose maiden name was Lucinda Eddy, was a native of Vermont. After a careful preparatory training he entered the University of Vermont, at Burlington, from which he was graduated in 1851. Upon leaving college he began the study of law at Elizabethtown, Essex County, New York, and, in 1853, was admitted to the bar. The ensuing six years he passed at Poughkeepsie, practicing his profession. In the fall of 1859 he removed to New York city, where he remained till 1863, when he returned to Elizabethtown, in Essex County, (where he had first studied law) and practiced there for a period of five years. In 1867, while still residing at the latter place, he was the choice of both political parties, in the Sixteenth Judicial District, as their representative in the State Constitutional Convention. In the fall of the same year he was elected to the Senate to represent Essex, Clinton, and Warren Counties. During his term he served with ability on the

Judiciary Committee, and was Chairman of the important Committee on Claims. In 1868 he established himself permanently at Albany, and formed a partnership under the name of Hale, Hand & Schwartz. He has a high reputation for ability as an advocate, and during his professional career has been connected with a number of the most important legal cases which have occurred in the State. He was counsel for the English bondholders, in 1872, before the Legislature, in the Erie Railroad litigation. He was also counsel for the State in the great Canal litigation. For the past ten years he has been counsel for the New York Central Railroad Company, and yet holds that position. Although at present out of the political arena, he is a prominent Republican, and an active worker in that party, although true to the principle which has guided him during his public career, viz., that the best interests of the people, and not the highest success of a party, are the legitimate aim of a wise legislator and honest citizen. He was the author of the celebrated Bribery Act, which passed the Legislature in 1869. He was married, in 1856, to a daughter of Judge A. C. Hand, of Essex County, who died in 1867.

**D**URYEA, REV. JOSEPH T., D.D., pastor of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, was born at Jamaica, New York, December 9th, 1834. He was of Huguenot descent, and his ancestors were of those who fled from European oppression to plant settlements in the New World. His earlier studies were pursued at Union Hall, a celebrated academy of the village. He subsequently went to Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1856, and three years later closed his theological course at the seminary of the same institution. Being of a literary turn of mind, and a proficient in music, he early formed a plan of going to Chicago and starting a paper and opening a music and book store. Three friends, however, without consultation with each other, strongly urged him to prepare for the ministry, which he at length concluded to do. He was licensed in the autumn of 1858, prior to his graduation, by the Presbytery of Nassau. In 1859 he was ordained by the Presbytery of Troy, and installed as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Troy, where he remained three years. During this period he was invited to prominent churches in New Orleans, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco and New York, but he could not be induced to leave his pleasant and highly successful field until compelled to do so by his health giving way to the severity of the climate. He was thoroughly prostrated, for a considerable part of the winter, by a neuralgic affection, and it became evi-



dent that he must seek restoration elsewhere. In April, 1862, he accepted a call to become one of the pastors of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, New York, long before tendered. By a providential circumstance, his removal from Troy took place just preceding the great fire, which destroyed so much of the city, and, among other buildings, the Second Presbyterian church and the house in which Dr. Duryea had lived. Among other matters in which he interested himself was the work of the Christian Commission in the army. After going as a delegate into the field, he returned, and was chosen to address meetings in New York, Washington, and other important points, held to give the public the benefit of the observations of those who had become familiar with the actual operations of the Commission. Dr. Duryea showed great zeal in all branches of the labor undertaken by him, and his addresses were characterized by much interest of statement and eloquence of appeal. Several years since he accepted a call to the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. He has gathered a large and influential congregation, and he is regarded as one of the foremost of the many able ministers of that city. In December, 1873, he received a call to the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York, to be the successor of the Rev. Dr. William Adams, and was offered a salary of eight thousand dollars, with two thousand additional for house rent. Not only did his congregation in Brooklyn oppose his acceptance of this call, but a large public meeting was held, at which speeches were made by different clergymen, and resolutions adopted urgently soliciting him, in behalf of the entire Christian community, not to abandon the field in which he was then so efficiently laboring. Shortly before the close of the meeting the following letter, giving the information that he had declined the call, was received and read:

"To the Session of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church:

DEAR BRETHREN.—At our last meeting I informed you that I had received a call to the pastorate of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York, and although I had neither desire nor conviction of duty inclining me to seek a separation from you, yet certain circumstances made it necessary that I should give this matter careful consideration. I have used all the means appointed by the Lord for the guidance of His ministers, and have concluded that it is my duty to remain where Providence has placed me. I have communicated my decision to the Madison Square Church by a letter sent yesterday evening, to be delivered to-day. I hope the Lord will manifest approval and bless us together as pastor and people.

Yours, most faithfully,

JOSEPH T. DURYEA.

BROOKLYN, December 16th, 1873."

Dr. Duryea's manners are unassuming, and, indeed, somewhat reserved, while showing no lack of confi-

dence or culture. He talks well, with much cheerfulness of disposition, a lively appreciation of genial and intelligent companionship, and great judgment and reflection regarding learned subjects. He is a fine singer, and performs on several instruments, and, as may be surmised, delights in discreet social enjoyments. At the same time it can be very well seen that his impulses and all his desires are toned and kept entirely subordinate to the sacred mission to which he had devoted himself, and to the attainment of that conspicuous scholarship to which he aspires. The selection of Dr. Duryea to be one of the pastors of the Collegiate Dutch Church was a marked compliment to his piety and talents. He was asked to fill the place once occupied by a Livingston, a Kuypers, a Knox, and a Brownlee, and to be the colleague of a De Witt, a Vermilye, and a Chambers. These were of the immortal dead and of the illustrious living of one of the most ancient and influential church organizations of the United States, and he who was called to its service must come as all his forerunners had come, noted for personal virtues, tried in the faith of the Gospel, and eminent for theological attainments. To such a position Dr. Duryea was invited, and under such circumstances he entered the pulpits of the Collegiate Church. Dr. Duryea is a preacher of remarkable effectiveness. His sermons are argumentative; they go to the length and breadth and depth of principle, and still every word is earnest, graceful eloquence. He stands erect, looking the embodiment of conscious power, while his brain and heart are overflowing with the theme to which he has addressed his thoughts. In writing he has comprehended all that he desired to say, and he has the art of reasoning and the force and beauty of language to make others comprehend it also. In speaking he feels, and shows that he feels, the truths that he declares, and his clear voice and perfect gesticulation carry his meaning direct and full to the conviction of the listening observer.

---

STRANAHAN, HON. J. S. T., of Brooklyn, was born on the 25th of April, 1808, among the hills of Peterboro', in central New York, whither his father, a well-to-do farmer and miller, had emigrated from Connecticut, which State, for several generations, had been the home of his ancestors. He lost his father when but eight years of age, but his mother marrying again shortly afterwards, the home was maintained, and here the boy passed his early life, attending school in winter and devoting the rest of the year to farming and stock raising. At seventeen he chose to depend on his own resources. He obtained a good education in the academies of the neighborhood, and, during a short

period, was himself a school-teacher. He also fitted himself for the duties of civil engineer. In 1827-'8 he visited the region of the upper lakes, his design being to test the practicability of opening trade with the Indians. During this visit he had several interviews with Gen. Lewis Cass, then Governor of the Territory of Michigan, and made several daring journeys of exploration into the neighboring wilds. He finally gave up this project and soon afterwards became engaged in the wool trade, his partners being residents of Albany. In 1832 he entered into business relations with the late Gerrit Smith, who induced him to undertake the development of the manufacturing interests of the village of Florence in Oneida County, which was Mr. Smith's property. In this attempt Mr. Stranahan found a congenial task, and in a comparatively short time succeeded in increasing the population from several hundred to two or three thousand. In 1838 the citizens of this district elected him to the Assembly on the Whig ticket, although the county was strongly Democratic. During this term Mr. Stranahan came in contact with many of the ablest men in the State, whom the disturbed monetary condition of the country, arising from the struggle connected with the suspension of specie payments, and the agitation of the Sub-Treasury Act urged upon Congress by President Van Buren, had induced to enter the political arena. Even amid these, the young legislator was not without prestige, which was due chiefly to his excellent judgment and untiring attention to legislative business. He removed to Newark, N. J. in 1840, and engaged in the construction of railroads, accepting payment for construction in the stock of the roads, and thus became a large shareholder upon their completion. In 1844 he became a resident of Brooklyn, and in 1848 was elected Alderman of that city. He received the nomination for Mayor in 1851, but was defeated. In 1854 he was elected to represent his district in the National Congress, where he distinguished himself as one having at heart the true interests of the nation, and the welfare of his constituents. He was a member of the first Metropolitan Police Commission, appointed in 1858, memorable for its struggle against the powerful opposition to State interference with municipal affairs, at the head of which was Fernando Wood. He was a member of the National Republican Convention in 1860, and again in 1864; and in the latter year a Presidential Elector on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket. During the civil war he was prominent for his active support of the Union cause. He was President of the War Fund Committee, composed of about one hundred of the leading citizens of Brooklyn, organized for the purpose of sustaining the National Government during the struggle. This organization, in addition to its

other multifarious duties, established the journal known as the *Brooklyn Union*, that the government might have the support of at least one newspaper in that populous city. The labors of this Committee in conjunction with those of the Women's Relief Association, of which Mr. Stranahan's wife was President, culminating in the great Sanitary Fair, resulted in securing for the Sanitary Fund the immense sum of four hundred thousand dollars. For some years past Mr. Stranahan has held aloof from politics, except in special instances, when he has invariably exerted his influence for the people's good and with no hope of personal profit or favor. In purely civil projects, however, apart from legislation, he is a veritable "tower of strength." His interest in the welfare of Brooklyn dates from his earliest residence in that city. For upwards of a quarter of a century he has been one of the Board of Managers of the Union Ferry Company, the success of which owes much to his sagacity and labors. The project of connecting Brooklyn with New York by means of a bridge, was from the outset warmly endorsed by him, and he is a prominent director in that grand work. In 1860 the State Legislature having passed an Act for the establishment of Prospect Park, Mr. Stranahan was named President of the Park Commission. His labors in furtherance of this enterprise are too well-known to need mention. The projection, organization and perfecting of plans for completion of the work were chiefly due to his personal labors, and, although he has not carried the project to its present high development without determined opposition from city officials and other interested parties, he has always had the support of the people, which has enabled him to go on with the work. Another evidence of his enterprise and sagacity, is the successful completion of the Atlantic Docks. "These consist of a basin comprising forty acres of water surface, surrounded by warehouses, of a mile in extent, the finest in the world. The Atlantic Basin, besides having a large general business, is the largest grain depot in the world, sometimes having a storage of twelve millions of bushels. The magnificence of this enterprise will be understood from the facts that it was necessary for the admission of ships, to remove by dredging from the entire surface of the basin to the depth of fifteen feet; and, after the docks were located, in order to connect them with the then shore line, the projectors were obliged to create two hundred acres of land by reclaiming it from the ocean. This now forms a portion of the sixth and twelfth wards of Brooklyn, is nearly covered with brick buildings, many of them large manufactories, and contains a busy population of not less than ten thousand souls." Mr. Stranahan is scarcely less distinguished as a philanthropist and a Christian than as an active business manager.





Atlantic Publishing & Engraving Co. New York.

**DANIEL AYRES, MD; L.L.D.**  
PROFESSOR EMERITUS OF CLINICAL SURGERY &c  
LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.





**A**YRES, DANIEL, M.D., LL.D., of Brooklyn, was born at Jamaica, L. I., October 6th, 1822. His father was a well-known and highly-esteemed iron merchant, of New York, and his mother was Anna Ayres, (née Morgan) also a native of the State. He was educated in the schools of New York city until 14 years of age, when he entered the academy of Dr. D. H. Chase, at Middletown, Conn., to prepare for college. Having passed the curriculum of Princeton College, he graduated in the Arts in 1842, and immediately began the study of medicine with Dr. David M. Recse, of New York city, and subsequently prosecuted it under the renowned Valentine Mott. He attended the first course of lectures delivered in the medical department of the New York University, and two additional courses at the Castleton Medical College, Vermont, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the former institution in July, 1844. A few days after graduating, Dr. Ayres was elected one of the medical staff of Bellevue Hospital and the charity institutions on Blackwell's Island, which were then under the same regime. After completing the full term of service in this excellent field, he established himself in the practice of his profession in the city of Brooklyn. In the fall of 1846 he was appointed one of the surgeons to the Brooklyn City Hospital, an organization of which he had been among the most zealous promoters, and long continued to be one of its most ardent workers. These labors, added to the exactions of a large private practice, finally compelled him to seek temporary relaxation in 1847—several months of which were passed in Europe, visiting the chief seats of medical information, observing and contrasting the methods of practice there in vogue. Upon his return to the United States, he interested himself in the efforts then being made to establish the Long Island College Hospital, and when the faculty of that institution was organized, he was elected to, and accepted the Professorship of Surgery. Since entering upon these duties his entire energies have been devoted to the culture, simplification, and elucidation of scientific principles, and their application to human necessities. In 1856 he was honored by the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., with the degree of Doctor of Laws. During the civil war Dr. Ayres was an efficient member of the Auxiliary Corps of Military Surgeons, organized under Governor Morgan, for special or active service, as required by the exigencies of the times. He received his commission from Governor Morgan in 1862, and the following year was re-commissioned by Governor Seymour. As might have been expected from one who, in his early professional training, enjoyed the instruction of Valentine Mott, Dr. Ayres has risen to eminence in surgery. In 1857 he published in the *New York Journal of Medi-*

*cine* a report of an operation for the reduction of a complete dislocation of the cervical vertebræ. The patient, a male, thirty years of age, had received a severe blow on the neck, which effected a complete luxation of the cervical vertebræ. Several days after the accident, Dr. Ayres succeeded, by skilful manipulation, in reducing the dislocation without serious symptoms following, and at the end of a week complete use of the head and neck was regained by the patient. This very remarkable, if not unique case, with its still more remarkable results, was extensively commented on in the medical publications of the day, and is specially referred to in the standard works on surgery, by Professors Hamilton and Gross. Dr. Ayres won a wide reputation, abroad as well as at home, by his successful operation for remedying congenital extrophy of the urinary bladder, a malformation which, until within recent years, was considered utterly irremediable. References to this important case are found in all the leading works on surgery since published. Erichsen, the famous English surgeon, in his valuable work on general surgery, published in 1873, speaks of this operation in the following terms:

“The first operation for the remedy of this malformation that was successfully performed, was done, in 1859, by Ayres, of New York, in the case of a young woman, twenty-eight years of age. He, consequently, has the merit of having been the pioneer in this branch of surgery. He was followed by Pancoast, of Philadelphia, and subsequently by Holmes and Wood, of London.”

Gross, in his work on surgery, states that Pancoast was the first to attempt the operation, but admits that he was not perfectly successful, and ascribes the credit of the first perfectly successful operation to Dr. Ayres. In recognition of this important labor, the Obstetrical Society of Berlin elected him an honorary member. Among our home institutions we find the name of Dr. Ayres in the membership of the New York Pathological Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, and other professional and learned bodies. He was married, in 1848, to Augusta C., daughter of Daniel Russell, Esq., of Portland. He has two sons living, both following the profession of their father.

**B**ARNES, HON. DEMAS, a prominent citizen of Kings County, which he represented in the Fortieth United States Congress, is a native of the town of Gorham, Ontario County, where he was born April 4th, 1827. While yet an infant, the death of his father deprived him of the fostering care and support of the head of the family, and, as he grew in years, his mother's small means obliged him to learn the uses of industry and self-sacrifice from the very

start. In the severe school to which he was thus subjected, the true metal of his organization was, however, tempered and refined, the rough and pitiless incidents of dependence developing a precocity of resources rare for his age, and rounding his nature into the shapely proportions of mature manhood. When a little more than fourteen, furnished with as much intellectual culture as could be derived from the winter schools of the district, he determined to try his fortunes in a larger and more remunerative field than the little hamlet afforded. His entire worldly property was easily comprised in a very modest bundle, borne in one hand; but he owned a wealth of self-reliance and intelligent faith in his own powers, possibly more productive in the future than a handsome investment in houses and lands would have been. Carrying his bundle and a very small outfit of money, the boy took his way towards the metropolis. With an occasional lift in a farmer's wagon, a chance meal here and there, and a night's lodging in house or barn, for which he frequently paid a day's chores, truly working his passage, after as many weeks as it now requires hours for the journey, he arrived one morning in New York, with not money enough left to buy his breakfast. Not stopping to deplore his empty pocket and stomach, he at once set about the only honest means of filling both. By noon he had earned sufficient, through several small jobs, to pay for a good meal. Fortunately, his earnest energy had, meanwhile, favorably impressed one of his employers, and he soon secured a permanent place. This was the beginning of a business life that has been exceptionally resultant. For three or four years young Barnes continued his humble routine of clerical duty. His salary was small, but out of it he managed, by rigid economy, to contribute materially to the comfort of his mother—again widowed after a second marriage, and left nearly destitute to support a new generation of children. He was in his fourth or fifth year of New York experience, when the adverse fortunes of the house with which he was connected, forced a suspension of business. Finding it difficult, in the general depression, to secure a new situation at once, Barnes returned to the country and obtained a clerkship in a village store. So great was his success, that in two years he had become proprietor of the establishment. Two years subsequently, having acquired a modest capital by his thrifty conduct of the business, he sold out his country store for a handsome premium, and again betook himself to the metropolis. His second start in New York was on his own account. In the line of trade which he had entered upon—that of drugs and proprietary medicines—several very large firms had for years claimed almost a monopoly of the market. Very soon, however, the extraordinary resources of Barnes began to

develop a new feature in the stereotyped course of business. Husbanding his small means with a judgment and alert manipulation which made it equal to a large capital, and seizing every available channel of trade, in a few years he had actually distanced all competitors, and organized the largest house of its kind in this city, with branches in New Orleans, San Francisco, Montreal, and other large cities. The rapidity of Mr. Barnes' successful fortune was remarkable, his accumulation being real and substantial, and not a mere exhibit of assets on paper. Yet all of his triumphs were logical and legitimate, and every new achievement directly traceable to a business inspiration and management which never overlooked an opportunity, or succumbed to a difficulty. The ability of the young merchant was cordially recognized by the mercantile and financial circles of the city, he being chosen a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a Director or Trustee in prominent monetary institutions, and his co-operation sought in the management of several charitable foundations. While prosecuting his pursuit of fortune, he had happily nor forgotten the larger wealth than all, of a cultivated intellect, but had given his leisure so faithfully to a study of literature and general science, as to have acquired a store of information rarely the possession of a mere business man. His quick and broad grasp of subjects, his correct observation and keen perception, combined with an unusual receptive faculty, under the constant discipline to which he subjected his mind, made his intelligence large and comprehensive. To this rich treasury of current information, which kept itself always *en rapport* with the world's progress, was added a natural fluency and clearness of oral expression, and a facility of literary work, not less rare than valuable among men of affairs. For several years Mr. Barnes was a frequent contributor to the press, and a popular lecturer before lyceums and local associations. In —, his pronounced culture in economic studies was acknowledged by the award to him of the degree of LL.D., from one of the principal universities. In 1865, as the representative of mining companies of which he was President, he visited the western slope of the continent, for the purpose of inspecting the mineral properties of Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and California. His journey was made in a wagon, with a wise view to a perfect control of the opportunities of travel. While making the trip, his correspondence with the leading journals was regular and exhaustive, the series of letters creating so general an interest, from their freshness of narrative and correctness of observation, as to call for their subsequent appearance in a volume—"From the Atlantic to the Pacific"—from the press of Van Nostrand. In 1864 Mr. Barnes was nominated by his party for



Congress, but declined the candidacy. Two years later he was persuaded to accept a similar nomination, and was elected. He represented the Third District with fidelity and marked efficiency during his term of office, and, on its close, retired from active political life.

**SKENE, ALEXANDER J. C., M.D.**, of Brooklyn, was born in the parish of Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, on the 17th of June, 1838. He is the son of Johnston Skene and Jean (McConachie) Skene, both descendants of old Celtic families. His father, who was a civil engineer, gave him a good education in the schools of Aberdeen, and in his eighteenth year he attended a course of medical lectures at King's College, in that place. The following year he emigrated to Canada, where, under the tuition of Dr. Alex. McKinnin, of Toronto, he continued his studies. In the winter of 1861-'62 he took a course of lectures at the medical school of the University of Michigan. The following year he attended lectures at the Long Island College Hospital, acting during the course as assistant to Dr. Austin Flint, Sr., who was then Professor of Practice and Clinical Medicine in that institution. He also reported Professor Flint's lectures. At the conclusion of the term he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and was immediately appointed regular assistant to Professor Flint. In the summer of 1863 he entered the United States service as Assistant Surgeon, remaining thus engaged about one year. On his resignation he located in Brooklyn, where he has since been actively engaged in professional labors. In 1864 he resumed his connection with the Long Island College Hospital as Adjunct Professor, and subsequently became Instructor on Diseases of Women, and also lecturer on these diseases. He is at present Professor of the Diseases of Women and Children in that institution. In the department of gynecology he has already taken high rank, and his contributions to the literature of the medical profession are principally on this subject. The following list embraces the titles of the most important of his papers: "A New Uterine Sound and Scarificator;" "A Modification of Sir James Y. Simpson's Uterine Sound;" "A New Needle for Introducing the Sutures in Rupture of the Perinæum;" "A Clinical Lecture on the Diagnosis and Symptomatology of Corporeal Endometritis;" "A Clinical Lecture on Prolapsus Uteri, with an Illustration of its Surgical Treatment;" "A Lecture on the Treatment of Uterine Disease;" "Drainage through the *cul-de-sac* of Douglas, after Ovariectomy;" "Natural or Artificial Dilation of the Os Uteri in Parturition, either Premature or at Term;" "Sclerosis Uteri, one of the Sequelæ of Puerperal Metritis;" "Analar Hyperplasia

and Sclerosis Uteri;" "Pathology of Endometritis, Subinvolution and Sclerosis Uteri" "History of a case of Gastro-Elytrotomy" (the first successful case recorded); "Craniotomy;" "Deformities of the Uterus, with special reference to Ante-fluxion;" "Deranged Menstruation from Imperfect Development of the Reproductive Organs, and Diseases of the General System;" "Urocrystal and Urethral Diseases of Women." He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, and was President of that body in 1874 and 1875. He is a member of the New York Obstetrical Society, and at present First Vice President. He has been a member of the American Gynecological Society since its organization in 1876, and is a corresponding member of the Boston Gynecological Society, and of the Baltimore Medical Society.

**ARMOR, SAMUEL G., A.M., M.D., LL.D.**, of Brooklyn, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the Long Island College Hospital, and Dean of the Faculty of that institution, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, January 29th, 1818, and is the son of John Armor and Matilda (Glasgow) Armor, both natives of that State, and of Scotch-Irish origin. His parents removed to southern Ohio when he was about eleven years of age, and here he passed several years of his life, during which he was prepared for college. He was educated at Franklin College, Ohio, and has been regarded as among the most distinguished alumni of that institution. He began the study of medicine under Dr. James S. Irvine, of Millersburg, Ohio, a noted physician in that part of the State. He pursued his full course of instruction in the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution in 1844. Soon after, he located in Rockford, Illinois, where he practiced for a short period. While there, he was invited by Professor Daniel Brainard, then President of the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, to deliver a course of lectures on Physiology in that institution, which he did during the winter of 1847. He was subsequently invited to accept the Professorship of Physiology and Pathology in the Rush Medical College, which he declined, for the reason that he had accepted the same chair in another institution. In 1849 he accepted the Professorship of Physiology and General Pathology in the medical department of the Iowa University, which he soon after resigned to accept the chair of the Natural Sciences in the Cleveland University—a newly organized institution at the time. In June, 1853, he received the prize which had been offered by the State Medical Society of Ohio for an

Essay on the "Zymotic Theory of the Essential Fevers." In July, of the same year, he accepted the chair of Physiology and Pathology in the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and, in the year following, by request of the faculty, he was transferred to the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, made vacant by the resignation of Professor L. M. Lawson. He filled this position with distinguished ability for several years; and in retiring from the institution in 1857, the *Western Lancet*, published in Cincinnati, and edited at the time by Professor George C. Blackman, one of his colleagues, says of him:

"We have heard many lecturers, both in this country and in Europe, but we have heard but few who could surpass Professor Armor in riveting the attention of a medical class."

In 1857, he was married to Miss Mary M. Holcomb, of Dayton, Ohio, and, resigning his Professorship, established himself as a general practitioner in that place. He was immediately, however, invited to fill the chair of Pathology and Clinical Medicine in the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, from which he had graduated fourteen years previously. In 1861 he accepted the chair of Institutes of Medicine and Therapeutics in the University of Michigan, transferring his residence to Detroit, where he associated himself in practice with Dr. Moses Gunn, now the distinguished Professor of Surgery in the Rush Medical College of Chicago. In 1866 he was elected to the Professorship of *Materia Medica*, Therapeutics, and General Pathology in the Long Island College Hospital of Brooklyn, and, in 1868, upon the resignation of Dr. Austin Flint, Sr., he was transferred to the chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, and was elected Dean of the Faculty. He still continues to fill that chair with the ability of a ripe and cultured experience, and is now a resident, and one of the leading practitioners of Brooklyn. Dr. Armor commenced as a medical teacher in the early years of his professional life, and is noted for his remarkable gifts as a scientific lecturer. He has also been a constant contributor to the medical literature of his time, many of his papers being of great value on intrinsically important topics. He is widely and favorably known to the profession, and is a member of numerous medical societies, both local and national. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him in June, 1872, by Franklin College—his *alma mater*.

**C**UYLER, REV. DR. THEODORE L., pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, is the son of a lawyer, long since deceased, and was born at Aurora, New York, January 10th, 1822. He was graduated at Princeton College in

1841, his nineteenth year, and passed the following year in Europe. He amused himself while abroad, with writing, for publication at home, sketches of travel and distinguished men. He was already an enthusiastic temperance reformer, and at Glasgow he addressed the citizens at the City Hall, on the occasion of the reception of Father Matthew. Returning to the United States, he entered Princeton Theological Seminary in 1843, and was graduated in May, 1846. After preaching for a short period at a small place in the Wyoming Valley, in the autumn of 1846, he accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church at Burlington, New Jersey, and three years later founded a new congregation at Trenton. In May, 1853, he accepted a call to the new Shawmut Congregational Church, Boston, but the state of his health and other reasons induced him subsequently to decline it in favor of the Market Street Reformed Dutch Church, New York. This pulpit had been for many years under the charge of Rev. Dr. Isaac Ferris, then Chancellor of the University of the City of New York. In April, 1860, Dr. Cuyler became the first pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, now one of the largest and most influential congregations in Brooklyn. The present edifice, dedicated in 1862, is a splendid stone structure, in a select and commanding location, and, with the exception of the Rev. Mr. Beecher's, will seat more people than any church in the city. It is not only the largest church in membership in the denomination, but it is the largest Presbyterian church edifice that has yet existed in America. Dr. Cuyler received his degree of D.D. from Princeton College. He is a graphic and fluent writer. He has published over sixteen hundred articles in religious papers and magazines; of these combined, about fifty millions of copies have been issued. They have been widely circulated in Europe. Over three hundred articles have been written for *The Independent* alone. A volume, entitled "Stray Arrows," contains a portion of his articles contributed to newspapers. He is the author of two very celebrated temperance tracts, entitled "Somebody's Son," and "His Own Daughter," the former of which had a circulation of one hundred thousand copies. Among the papers to which he has contributed, may be mentioned the *Christian Intelligencer*, *Independent*, and *Evangelist*. His articles are pervaded by a genial Christian tone, which has attracted to them a wide attention. He has published a number of books. Four of these, "Cedar Christian," "Heart-Life," "Empty Crib," and "Thought-Hives," have been reprinted in England. He delivers in the course of a year, probably one hundred addresses, besides his sermons. Of the latter, he usually preaches two on each Sabbath, and takes an active part in the weekly meetings. During Dr. Cuyler's public ministry, he





*Chas. A. Robertson, M.D.*

By the Engraving Co., New York.





has received about three thousand persons into church fellowship. His labors in the cause of temperance and other moral reforms, have been constant and enthusiastic. His writings and speeches have shown earnestness and good nature as well, and greatly appealed to popular favor. In the summer of 1872, he returned from a visit to Europe. He went as a delegate to a Presbyterian assemblage in Edinburgh, Scotland. During his stay in Scotland and England he received great attention from all classes of society, and had several informal meetings with Premier Gladstone, and other statesmen. Dr. Cuyler is a talented, energetic public man, filled with the progressive spirit of his day. He is stubborn in his opinions, and stern in his principles; but his nature is generous, and all his impulses are noble. Animated by a desire to do his part in the religious and moral elevation of mankind, he has given his utmost talents and energies to the work, and already won for himself an unfading renown.

---

**R**OBERTSON, CHARLES ARCHIBALD, A.M., M.D., of Albany, was born in Mobile, Alabama. His father was Archibald T. Robertson, of New London, Conn.; and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Carrico, came from Beverly, Mass. He was fitted for college at the Beverly Academy, and at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. In 1846 he entered Harvard College, and was graduated in 1850. He commenced the study of medicine in Boston at the Tremont Street Medical School—a preparatory school conducted by the Professors of the Boston Medical School, under whom he attended two courses of lectures. He was, at the same time, a special student, under Dr. Henry J. Bowditch, of diseases of the chest, and studied skin diseases under Dr. Silas M. Durkee. In the winter of 1852-'3, he attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and from this institution he received his medical diploma in the following spring. Returning to Boston, he spent the time in observing the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear at the Perkins Institution, or Boston Eye and Ear Infirmary, until the following winter, when he pursued similar study at Wills Hospital in Philadelphia. He then went to Europe, and devoted a year and a half to the study of his profession and to general travel. Four months of this time he spent in the study of diseases of the ear under Sir William R. Wilde, of Dublin, the noted aurist of St. Mark's Hospital. At Paris he attended the clinics of Desmarres and of Sichel, giving his attention diligently and exclusively to the teachings of these great masters. In 1855 he commenced practice in Boston,

making a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear, but shortly afterwards removed to New York State. In 1861 he was appointed Surgeon of the 159th Regiment New York Volunteers, and served with that command at Port Hudson, Red River, etc., in Louisiana. In 1863, on account of ill health, he resigned his commission, and returned north, settling first at Poughkeepsie, where he remained a year, and afterwards permanently at Albany; and was the first regular oculist who located in that section of the State. He has been for some years Surgeon-in-charge of Diseases of the Eye at St. Peter's Hospital, and is Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon at the Albany Hospital also. For a period of three years he was attending oculist at the Troy Hospital, upon leaving which, he became one of the incorporators of The Eye and Ear Relief, an institution with which he is connected as surgeon. He holds a leading place among American oculists, and was one of the founders of the American Ophthalmological Society. He is a permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and is President of the Medical Society of the County of Albany. His literary taste is marked, and his style in writing is clear, vigorous, and incisive. He has been President of the Young Men's Association, of Albany, and is a Commissioner of Public Instruction. His medical writings consist of reports of sundry cases, and of several valuable monographs. Of these are: "The Importance of Examining the Dioptric Media in some Pathological Affections of the Eye," 1865; "Glaucoma and its Cure by Iridectomy," 1866; "A Review of the Report concerning the Last Illness of Dr. Alden March," 1870; "Curious Reflex Phenomena after Injury of the Eye," 1870; "Medical Ethics and Medical Dissensions," 1871; "Violent Rupture of Superior Rectus Oculi;" "Section and Advancement of Internal Rectus Oculi," 1873; "Remarkable Perturbation of the Olfactory Nerve following Extraction of Cataract," 1873; "Diagnosis of Diseases of the Eye," 1874; "An Eye Case in the Courts," 1874; "Old Eyes made New, or Injury from Eye Cups," 1874; "Pigmentation of Retina," 1877. Dr. Robertson married Miss Ellen Augusta Fuller, of Cambridge, Mass.

---

**V**AN DERVEER, ALBERT, M.D., of Albany, was born in Montgomery County, New York, on the 10th of July, 1841. His parents were Abram H. and Sarah (Martin) Van Derveer, both natives of New York. He received a good education at the Union School at Palatine, and in 1859 began the study of medicine under Dr. Simeon Snow, of Montgomery County, with whom he remained one year. He next entered the office of Dr. John Swinburne, of Albany,

and, in the winter of 1861-'62, attended the regular course of instruction at the Albany Medical College. The ensuing spring he was commissioned as a medical cadet in the United States service, and ordered to report for duty at the Columbia College Hospital, in Washington, D. C. While at this post he attended lectures in the National Medical College, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in December, 1862. After graduation, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Sixty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, and in June, 1864, was raised to the grade of Surgeon, with the rank of Major. He served with his regiment till the close of the war, and resigned his commission in the United States service in September, 1865. Upon returning to New York, he attended a full course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in the spring of 1866 established himself in Albany as a general practitioner. His ability, particularly in surgery, soon secured for him a prominent position in his profession, and in July, 1869, he was called to the chair of General and Special Anatomy, in the Albany Medical College. In the same year, he became attending surgeon to the Albany City Hospital, and, in 1874, was appointed attending surgeon to St. Peter's Hospital. He had resigned the chair of Anatomy in the Albany Medical College, in 1872, but, upon the reorganization of the faculty of that institution, in 1876, accepted the Professorship of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, which he still holds. In October, 1874, he visited Europe, where he remained until the April following, occupying his time chiefly in professional study, and visiting the great centres of medical instruction. He became a member of the Albany County Medical Society in 1866, and in 1873 was elected President of that body. In 1870 he was a delegate to the State Medical Society from the Albany Medical College, and in 1876 became a permanent member of that organization. In the latter year, he was honored by election to membership in the British Medical Association. In 1867, he was married to Miss Margaret E., daughter of the late Dr. S. Snow, of Montgomery County, New York. He is a clear and instructive writer on medical subjects, and has contributed largely to the literature of the profession. A number of his articles have been published in the *Archives of Clinical Surgery*, and several have been republished in pamphlet form. A report on "The Operation for Stone, as observed in some of the London hospitals; together with a report of cases from private practice," read by him before the Albany County Medical Society, and subsequently printed and republished, is one of the most carefully prepared reports on the subjects of lithotomy and lithotripsy. He has also written on the subject of "Stricture of the Male Urethra," and reported a number of cases in the

*American Journal of Medical Sciences* for July, 1874. He has operated for removal of portions of the lower jaw several times; also for removal of Meckel's ganglia, and ovariectomy. In *The Transactions of the New York State Medical Society* for 1877, will be found an excellent paper by him on the "Operation for Closure of Cleft Hard Palate," with a report of cases. At the meeting of the State Society in January, 1878, he presented a paper on "The Removal of a Uterine Fibroid," through the posterior wall of the vagina, by what was believed to be an entirely new operation. Also, with Dr. G. A. Pierce, he reported a successful case of treatment of an ovarian cyst by electrolysis, presenting many new points in the application of electricity.

---

BALCH, LEWIS, M.D., of Albany, was born in New York city, July 7th, 1847. His father, the Rev. Lewis P. W. Balch, D.D., was a native of Virginia, and a man of distinction in the Episcopal Church, both of this country and of Canada. He was at one time Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, in Montreal; and also Archdeacon of London, Canada; and served for fifteen years as the Secretary of the House of Bishops of the United States. His wife, the mother of Dr. Lewis Balch, was Anna Jay, sister of John Jay, a name widely and honorably known in the annals of our country. After a classical course at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, and subsequently another at the Episcopal Institute, Vermont, Dr. Balch began to fit himself for the medical profession in the McGill University, at Montreal, and, afterwards removing to New York, he finished his professional studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1870. Immediately after receiving his degree, he obtained the appointment of Assistant Surgeon of the Thirty-seventh Regiment New York National Guards, which was soon consolidated with the Seventy-first Regiment, Dr. Balch serving with the new organization in the same capacity, with the rank of Captain. Continuing in this relation, he was finally promoted to Surgeon of the regiment and remained in this service till his removal from New York, retiring from it with the rank of Major. During this time he was also engaged in the duties of resident physician of the Brooklyn Hospital, being occupied there one year. He also acted from 1872 to 1873 as one of the attending surgeons to the Northern Dispensary. Removing in the latter year to Albany, he has since been active in the pursuit of local professional labors. In 1874 he was appointed attending surgeon of St. Peter's Hospital, and also of the Albany City Hospital, and in 1875 he was chosen to act in a similar



capacity to the Child's Hospital, and also to the Day Nursery and Children's Home. To the fostering care of Dr. Balch and his coadjutors, these two institutions owe much of their important and growing usefulness. In 1876 Dr. Balch was elected Professor of Anatomy in the Albany Medical College, a relation in which he is at present occupied. A member of the Albany County Medical Society, he served it one term as the Secretary of that body; and is now District Physician by the appointment of the Mayor of Albany. Though engaging in the general duties of the profession, Dr. Balch has a decided preference for surgery, making the practice of that science a specialty. He was married in 1870, to Miss J. B. Swann, of Providence, Rhode Island, niece of ex-Governor Swann, of Maryland.

---

**G**ALLAUDET, REV. THOMAS, D.D., rector of St. Ann's Episcopal Church, New York, was born in Hartford, Conn., on the 3d of June, 1822. His father, the late Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, LL.D., a Congregational minister, was the founder of the first institution for deaf-mutes in this country. His mother, Miss Sophia Fowler, before marriage, of Guilford, Conn., was born a deaf-mute, and was one of the first pupils of his father. The subject of this sketch, therefore, received in his childhood and youth such impressions in relation to deaf-mutes as led him in later years to devote himself to the improvement of their temporal and spiritual welfare. He used the signs with as much ease as spoken words, and passed much of his time in the society of the children of silence. Graduating at the Hartford Grammar School, Dr. Gallaudet entered Trinity College in the fall of 1838. Here he gradually became deeply interested in the ecclesiastical system set forth in the Book of Common Prayer, and occasionally attended the services held in Christ and St. John's Churches. The unseen hand was guiding him toward his future mission. Leaving Trinity College in August, 1842, the youthful Bachelor of Arts was for a while quite at a loss to know what to do. He at length concluded to teach school, and passed his first year out of college in the academies of South Glastenbury and Meriden, Conn. In September, 1843, Dr. Gallaudet entered upon his duties as a Professor in the Institution for Deaf-mutes, located in New York city. Soon after this, he was confirmed in St. Paul's Church, New York, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, and received as a candidate for orders in the diocese of New York, pursuing his studies privately. In July, 1845, he married Miss Elizabeth R. Budd, only daughter of the late Dr. B. W. Budd, of New York, and a graduate of the New York Institu-

tion for Deaf-mutes. In the summer of 1850, at old St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie streets, he was ordained deacon by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, and here he preached his first sermon on the words of St. Stephen, the martyr, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." For about one year, he was assistant minister at St. Stephen's Church, though still teaching daily at the Institution for Deaf-mutes. In July, 1851, the deacon was admitted to the priesthood by the Rt. Rev. Bishop De Lancey, in Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights. During 1851-'52, he officiated mostly on Sundays at St. Paul's, Morrisania, and had a weekly evening Bible-class for deaf-mute adults—first in the vestry-room of St. Stephen's Church, and afterward at No. 59 Bond street. From time to time, Dr. Gallaudet was called upon to act as pastor among these deaf-mutes, scattered in their homes throughout the great metropolis and its suburbs. He baptized several. He presented several for confirmation. He received several to the Holy Communion. He visited the sick and needy. The interesting case of one deaf-mute young lady specially impressed him. Her name was Cornelia Lathrop. Having been under instruction at the institution for several years, she had become highly educated and accomplished. At last it became painfully evident that consumption had seized upon her delicate form, and that her earthly days were numbered. She was obliged to leave school, and seek the fostering care of parents, sisters, and brothers, at her own home in the city. Here Dr. Gallaudet faithfully ministered to this lovely young Christian, whom the Saviour was leading nearer and nearer to the rest of Paradise. She had been confirmed at St. Thomas' Church, and was desirous of receiving the Holy Communion. In preparing for this heavenly feast, what a privilege it was to her to have for her pastor one who could freely converse with her in the natural language of signs! The great summons at length came, and found her ready to depart. After the touching funeral of this youthful saint, Dr. Gallaudet was led to ask himself, with more seriousness than ever before, whether he had not, in God's providence, a special mission to those deprived of hearing and speech. At last the great thought entered his mind, through the brooding influences of the Holy Spirit, that he would found a church in which his deaf-mute brethren might find a spiritual home. The opening services were held on the first Sunday of October, 1852, in the small chapel of the New York University, on Washington square. It was the planting of a very small grain of mustard-seed. The church was incorporated under the title of "The Rector, Church-wardens, and Vestrymen of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-mutes in the City of New York," the first of its kind in Christendom. Its services were so

arranged as to bring together in parish-life both deaf-mutes and their hearing and speaking friends. The work progressed slowly but surely. From November, 1857, till August, 1859, services were held in the lecture-room of the Historical Society, at the corner of Second avenue and Eleventh street. In October, 1858, the rector made a venture of faith, and resigned his Professorship at the institution, in order to devote himself to the duties of his growing parish. In July, 1859, a bold forward step was taken in the purchase of property in West Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue. This consisted of a beautiful church and rectory, and the four lots on which they stood. The property belonged originally to Christ Church, but by exchange it had passed into the hands of a Baptist congregation. The price agreed upon was \$70,000. By the sale of lots in West Twenty-sixth street, and a few donations, the sum of \$20,000 was paid, leaving \$50,000 on bond and mortgage at seven per cent. Business men shook their heads, and said that a free church could never sustain itself under such a burden. The rector thought otherwise. With faith in God, and aided by a few friends, he set himself bravely to the work of reducing the debt and cultivating the parish life. In 1862, he was encouraged to persevere by receiving the degree of D.D. from Trinity College. God's blessing rested upon his labors, and in a few years he was congratulated by his once doubting friends. The mortgaged debt had been reduced to \$13,000, with legacies amounting to \$25,000. While guiding St. Ann's Free Church toward its present prosperous condition, Dr. Gallaudet has not been unmindful of his deaf-mute brethren in other cities. By his own personal exertions, regular Sunday services for them have been established in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, Boston, and occasional services have been held in other large cities. In many ways, directly and indirectly, he has been instrumental in promoting the best interests of the deaf-mute community of the United States, numbering upwards of 20,000. He now has a long-ling desire to found a National Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-mutes. He and his deaf-mute wife have been blessed with seven children (five daughters and two sons) having all their faculties. They have learned the signs and spoken language simultaneously, so as to converse readily with both father and mother. Dr. Gallaudet is a ripe scholar, blessed with an enlarged experience and liberal and comprehensive views. Although a terse and forcible writer, as well as an impressive speaker, he has had no time, in the midst of all his arduous and widely extended duties, to prepare works for the press. A few sermons have been published. A Christmas carol, written by him, and entitled "The Day of Days," has been sung by multitudes of joyous children at their annual festivals.

The Doctor has, however, frequently written short articles for newspapers and magazines, on some practical points, generally in relation to his work among deaf-mutes. He is connected with most of the church charities of New York city, and has been for several years a Director of the New York Institution for Deaf-mutes. By the great and good work he has already accomplished in his chosen field of usefulness, as well as by his zealous and patient continuance in well-doing, Dr. Gallaudet has fairly won a position among the prominent men of our time, and will surely be remembered as one of the Christian benefactors of his race. His mission has been nobly and manfully fulfilled in the past; and his efforts, by the blessings of his Master, will continue to yield abundant good in the future.

---

**T**AYLOR, HON. JAMES W., of Newburgh, was born in Hamptonburgh, Orange County, New York, on the 23d of February, 1828, and is the son of Morrison and Mary (Wilson) Taylor, both natives of the same place. His grandfather was John Taylor, a Presbyterian of the old school, who came from the north of Ireland previous to the Revolutionary war, and settled in what is now known as Hamptonburgh, Orange County. He took part in the struggle for independence, serving in the patriot army, and at the opening of the war of 1812-'15, although at the time sixty years of age, he enlisted in Captain Wilson's Company of Newburgh Volunteers, and served throughout the second war for independence. His maternal grandfather, James W. Wilson, likewise a soldier in the Revolutionary army, was captured by the British, and suffered the horrors of captivity on board the old prison-ship in New York. He was one of the few who survived the terrible ordeal, and died at his home in Orange County, about the year 1820. His uncle, Captain Andrew Wilson, raised a company in Newburgh, for the war of 1812, and served with it till the conclusion of the war, when he was made a captain in the regular army. He resigned his commission soon afterwards, became a farmer, rose to prominence in local politics, and represented Orange County in the Assembly in 1819. He died in May, 1877, aged eighty-eight years. His father, who died in 1836, was a prosperous farmer in Orange County, a leading citizen of the town in which he resided, and held the office of Justice of the Peace. Mr. Taylor's early education was received at the noted academy of Goshen. He afterwards entered Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1849. He then began the study of law in the office of Wilkin & Gott, of Goshen, and in 1851 was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the

practice of his profession in the same place. In 1854 he was appointed Deputy Clerk of Orange County, and filled that position two years. In 1856 he removed to Newburgh, and formed a business connection with William C. Hasbrouck, Esq., which terminated in 1870, by the death of that gentleman. At the general election in 1856, he was elected Special County Judge, and was subsequently twice appointed to fill vacancies in that office. In 1864 he was appointed Corporation Counsel of the city of Newburgh, and served in that capacity for six years. He was a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1864, and in 1866 was again elected County Judge. He has always been a prominent leader in the Republican party of his district, and for many years was President of the Republican Club, and also of the Union League Club of that city. He was one of the original members of the Centennial Board of Finance, as it was incorporated by Congress. He is a Trustee of the Washington Head-quarters Association at Newburgh, a Director of the Highland National Bank, and also counsel for the latter. He is besides, one of the Commissioners of the Newburgh Almshouse, and one of the Board of Counsellors of the Newburgh Home for the Friendless. He is one of the Vice Presidents of the National Reform Association, and President of the Orange County branch of that body. He is also President of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Newburgh. He has been recently made Register in Bankruptcy for his district. He was married in 1850, to Miss Caroline Wilson, daughter of John Wilson, of Goshen, New York.

---

**HARDIN, GEORGE A.**, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, was born in the town of Winfield, Herkimer County, August 17, 1832. His father, Colonel Joseph Hardin, was the son of Nathan Hardin, who, emigrating from England in the first year of this century, located at East Hampton, Conn., but, subsequently removing to New York State, he settled in Otsego County about 1810. The mother of Mr. Hardin, Amanda (Backus) Hardin, a native of Winfield, was the daughter of Anson Backus, also of English extraction. Having pursued the usual branches of study at the Cazenovia Institute, and also at the academy of Whitestown with uncommon success, he entered the sophomore class of Union College, Schenectady, in 1850, and was graduated in 1852 with the customary honors. The degree of LL.D. was subsequently, in 1876, conferred upon him by Hamilton College. While pursuing his preparatory studies he engaged in teaching, which occupation he followed for three winters, and afterwards while in college.

After graduating, he settled at Little Falls, and entering the law office of Nolton & Lake, pursued a course of legal study, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. During the year 1855 he became associated with Judge Hiram Nolton in the transaction of legal business, and continued this copartnership till 1860, when he became one of the firm of Hardin & Burrows, (the other partner being Charles G. Burrows,) which connection he maintained till his elevation to the Supreme Bench in 1872. Appointed by Governor King, in 1858, to fill the unexpired term of the District Attorney of Herkimer County he was, at the next election, nominated by the Republican constituency of that county for the same position, and was elected for a full term of three years. At the close of this period of public service, he was chosen State Senator, and, serving during the troubled times of 1862 and '63, he rendered valuable aid to the State on several important committees. In the fall of 1871, having received the nomination of both the Democratic and Republican parties for Judge of the Supreme Court for the Fifth Judicial District of the State, he was elected unanimously for a full term of fourteen years. He has long been identified with the banking interests of Little Falls, and his financial skill has been a means of success in that department of monetary enterprise. Associated in the early part of his professional career with the leading minds of the commonwealth, his native abilities and moral qualities soon developed their excellence, and attracted the notice of his fellow citizens, who testified their appreciation by calling him to serve in various official capacities; his course in which secured him much popular favor, and resulted in his elevation, by the combined action of political parties of opposite principles, to the high position of Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. His legal learning, executive force, and wise and honorable administration of justice are matters of public note. He was married in 1868, to Miss Annette A. Arnold, of Little Falls.

---

**HAVEN, REV. ERASTUS OTIS, D.D., LL.D.**, Chancellor of Syracuse University, is a native of the city of Boston, Massachusetts, where he was born in the year 1820. Early in life he displayed strong intellectual tastes, and in the intervals of work on a farm he thoroughly prepared himself for college. In 1838 he entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown, where he perfected a liberal education. In 1842 he was graduated from that institution, and in the following year became instructor in the Amenia Seminary, New York, of which, in 1846, he became Principal. From 1848 to 1853, he was pastor, successively, over three churches of New York. In 1853, he

became connected with the University of Michigan as Professor of Latin, and from 1854 to 1856 he was Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature. At the time he was called to this institution, it was passing through a critical period in its history, and was on the point of being utterly broken up. Henry P. Tappan had just assumed the Presidency, and had drawn around him a corps of the most accomplished teachers. The reform movement of 1852 had for design the combining of the "new," or scientific learning, with the "old," or classical course. The Legislature required that the University should have a Scientific Department, to which young men should be admitted without classical preparation. A special committee of the Professors, of which Haven was a member, was entrusted with the constitution of this department. The new curriculum was made the complement of the Classical Department, thus filling out the perfect circle of learning and science. Special courses, added from year to year, have enlarged the usefulness of the institution, and rendered it attractive and useful beyond precedent to an ever increasing number of youth, and variety of tastes and needs. In this introductory work, Haven played a most important part, which, fortunately for the university, he was destined at a later period to complete. In 1856, he accepted the position of editor of *Zion's Herald*, the recognized organ of Methodism in New England, and removed to Boston. Shortly afterwards he was elected a member of the School Committee of that city, and subsequently member of the State Board of Education. In 1862 and 1863, he represented the First Middlesex District in the Massachusetts Senate, and was Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Legislature on Education. His labors in the Legislature were largely in the interest of education. He introduced and secured the enactment of a law excusing Roman Catholic children from reading the Bible in the public schools; also laws creating an Agricultural College; endowing the Institute of Technology; enlarging the scope of the Normal Schools; and establishing the Museum of Natural Science, at the head of which was the late Professor Agassiz. In addition to his labors editorial, educational, legislative, and ministerial, all of which he prosecuted together, he was actively engaged in every local enterprise that promised to subserve the best interests of the people, and was especially prominent in works of true philanthropy. In 1863, he was invited to accept the Presidency of the University of Michigan, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Tappan. At this period, as on a former occasion, the true friends of the university were almost panic-stricken; but remembering the efficient services of Haven some eight or nine years previously, turned to him for relief. He had just received

urgent invitations to a similar position from several leading Methodist colleges, and might also have taken high place in the church, but his warm interest in the success of the University of Michigan induced him to accept the Presidency. He entered upon his duties at a time when bitter dissension threatened its destruction; but within two years he had so far succeeded in harmonizing the discordant elements, that not a trace of dissension remained, and the success of the institution was assured. Having seen the university placed on a firm and enduring basis, he felt no hesitation in accepting the call to the Presidency of the Northwestern University. This latter institution possessed an inherent strength which he felt would soon raise it to the university rank; and, confident that proper management alone was required, he entered upon his duties and soon had the satisfaction of seeing the "Northwestern" take rank among the leading universities of the country. Having achieved this success, he resigned in 1872, and was appointed Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1874, he was induced to accept the Chancellorship of the Syracuse University, which had been tendered him some years previously, on the founding of the institution. This university, like many which have preceded it in both the distant and the near past, is largely controlled by a body of individuals united by a common religious purpose. The conviction that such an institution was needed, had often found expression in the Conferences and Conventions of the Methodist denomination; and at the State Convention, held in 1870, embodied itself in a resolution to establish a university in the city of Syracuse. To aid the project, that city, in its corporate capacity, contributed one hundred thousand dollars, the friends of the university pledging themselves to secure at least four hundred thousand more. This pledge was speedily fulfilled. Acts of incorporation were obtained, and a Board of Trustees was appointed, composed in part of the chief officers of the State, and consisting largely of persons not committed particularly to any one denomination. Thus, not wholly under the control of either Church or State, but responsible in a degree to both, the design of securing freedom from political, sectarian, or religious bias, was perfectly accomplished. Under the Chancellorship of Dr. Haven, the Syracuse University has entered upon a career of far-reaching usefulness, which is being constantly improved and enlarged. Three colleges are at present organized and in operation. These are, the College of Liberal Arts, the Medical College, which was opened in 1872, and the College of Fine Arts, which went into operation in 1873. The co-education of the sexes is here carried out with the most satisfactory results, and without lowering the standard of

qualifications for either admission or graduation. Dr. Haven's distinguishing qualification is his eminently practical character. This, added to great learning and large experience, has enabled him to accomplish what few who labored in the same fields have attained. Not only as a worker, but as a writer and speaker, his strength is the same. In both his religious and secular addresses and essays, he gathers up and utilizes the profoundest thoughts, keeping, however, along the beaten paths of the actual, and holding both reader and auditor by his plain, sensible, beautiful and vigorous style. He has been a constant writer for periodical literature, and has published many reviews and works; among the latter, "The Young Man Advised; or, Illustrations and Confirmations of some of the chief historical facts of the Bible," (1855); "The Pillars of Truth: A series of lectures on the Ten Commandments," (1869); and a text book on "Rhetoric for Schools and Colleges."

**ALVORD, HON. THOMAS G.**, of Syracuse, Lieut. Governor of this State in 1865 and 1866, was born in the town of Onondaga, County of the same name, December 20th, 1810. His father, Elisha Alvord, was a merchant, resident in Lansingburgh, and his mother, Ellen Lansing, belonged to a family worthily known in the early annals of New York. The Alvords came originally to this country from England in 1638. On both the paternal and maternal side, our present subject inherits patriotic blood, his grandfathers Alvord and Lansing having fought against the British domination in the Revolution, the latter being a captain in the campaign which resulted in Burgoyne's surrender. After a thorough preparatory education at the Lansingburgh Academy, young Alvord entered Yale College in 1828, the late D. L. Seymour, of Troy, being of the same class. Graduating with honor, and deciding to adopt one of the learned professions, he entered the law office of Thomas A. Tomlinson and George A. Simmons, two successful practitioners of Keeseville, Essex County, where he remained two years. Finishing his reading with a third year's tuition under Charles P. Kirkland and William J. Bacon, at Utica, he was admitted to the bar, and soon after commenced the practice of his profession, (January 1, 1833) in the village of Salina, since constituted the third ward of the city of Syracuse. Mr. Alvord's career as a lawyer concluded in 1846, when he gave up his profession for less confining and more active business pursuits. He has been engaged in various important enterprises in the interval, and, as a large lumberman and salt manufacturer, has achieved respectable success. Combining, through his father and

mother, pronounced characteristics of English frankness and Dutch persistency, moderated and rounded off by an American tutelage, Mr. Alvord, at an early age, developed a disposition for public affairs, and an ability to make his mark as a popular leader. Up to the period of the permanent association of anti-slavery voters, under the name of Union Republicans, he had been a Democrat, acting, after the Van Buren break in the ranks, with the *Hard-Shells*, under the lead of Daniel S. Dickinson. In 1844 he was first sent to the Assembly from his district, and again in the fall of 1857. Upon the first demonstration of organized southern resistance to the Government, 1860-'61, sympathizing with the anti-secession principles of Mr. Dickinson and other Hard-Shell partisans, he joined the War Democrat movement, and was twice chosen to the Assembly, (serving in the sessions of 1862 and 1864) as the representative of this body of Unionists. In the campaign of 1864, the Republican organization having been perfected by the adhesion of all the anti-secession elements, he supported Mr. Lincoln's candidacy with great zeal and efficiency. His political integrity and strength in the interior of the State were recognised by his nomination for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket, which was successful. Serving in this position during 1865-'66, as President, *ex-officio*, of the Senate, he presided with dignity, judgment, and discrimination, his parliamentary rulings being exemplary for their exact and impartial character, and his genial direction of the proceedings of the Upper House winning the respect of both parties. In 1868-'69 he represented Onondaga County in the State Constitutional Convention, and in the deliberations of that body, composed of the most distinguished talent, experience, and honesty of the commonwealth, he took a prominent part, and won a deserved reputation as a skilful debater. In 1869 and 1870, he was successively elected to the Assembly. In 1872, with a considerable body of Republicans, who could not approve the entire policy of the Administration, upon the re-nomination of General Grant by the Republicans, he transferred his allegiance to the improvised Liberal party, and through the Presidential canvass threw his great local influence in favor of his old friend, Horace Greeley. As the candidate of the combined organization of Democrats and Liberals, he was again a candidate for the Legislature from his district, accepting the nomination with a pronounced refusal to pledge himself to any party allegiance. For the first time in his political experience, he was beaten, William H. H. Gere, the regular Republican nominee, being returned by over four hundred majority. The succeeding fall, however, he returned the compliment, accepting a similar candidacy, and defeating Mr. Gere by 2,851 to 2,571 votes respectively. In the fall of 1874, he was again the

leader of the Republicans, and elected to the Assembly over both a Democratic and a Prohibitionist nominee by a handsome majority. In 1875, 1876, and 1877 he was successively elected on the Republican Assembly ticket. His career as a legislator is exceptional for its length and general usefulness. In the sessions of 1858 and 1864, he was Speaker, executing the important duties of the position with a mingled energy, judgment, and suavity that have caused his terms of control to be remembered as examples. He has been, at various times, a member of the Committees on Ways and Means, Canals, General and Special Laws, Rules, etc. During the present session, as the Chairman of the Ways and Means, he is the acknowledged leader of his party, and from his extraordinary length of service as a member, he is worthily known as the "Father of the House." Mr. Alvord has been twice married, originally in 1833, to Miss Amelia N. Kellogg, of Onondaga County, who died in 1850, and in 1851 to Mrs. Charlotte M. Earll, also of Onondaga, deceased in 1859.

---

**M**ERCER, ALFRED, M.D., of Syracuse, Professor of Minor and Clinical Surgery in the College of Medicine of Syracuse University, was born at High Halden, Kent, England, on the 14th of November, 1820. His father, William Mercer, a farmer, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Dobell, were both natives of England. In 1832 he came to America with his parents, who settled in Lima, Livingston County, New York. He received an academic education, and then began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. J. F. Whitbeck, of Lima. In 1843, he entered the Medical College of Geneva, N. Y., and in 1845 received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution, then one of the most flourishing in the State. Shortly after graduation, he went to Europe, where he passed some time in travel and professional study. On his return to America, in 1847, he located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, but soon afterwards returned to New York and practised for a short period at Rush, Monroe County, and at Lima. He finally established himself in Syracuse, where he has since resided. On the organization of the Medical College of the Syracuse University, he was elected Professor of Minor and Clinical Surgery, and still holds that chair. He is President of the Onondaga County Medical Society, and a member of the State Medical Society, from which he has been a delegate to the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Medical Society of Central New York. He has served as Health Officer of the city of Syracuse for several years, and is at present (1878) the

incumbent of that position. He is also one of the staff of surgeons in attendance upon the House of the Good Shepherd, at Syracuse. He has written several excellent articles for medical periodical literature, among which are a paper on "Partial Dislocations," which was published in the *Buffalo Medical Journal*, April, 1859, and one on "The Relations of General (Scientific Medicine) to Special and Specific Modes of Medication," published in the *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal*, September, 1874, and subsequently re-published in pamphlet form. This paper was first read before the Onondaga Medical Society, and afterwards before the Medical Association of Central New York, and at the request of the latter body was published. The following extract is given as indicative of the honest and liberal spirit of the writer:

"We can hardly expect mankind to agree in medicine, while they differ so much in theology, law, government, engineering, temperance, and in nearly all the affairs of life. But, there can be only one true science of medicine, and that, in the details of practice, must be infinitely variable, to meet the exigencies of constitutional peculiarities, age, sex, climate, occupation, endemic, epidemic, and other influences. There must also be a one best way to treat disease, not that inferior treatment does not often succeed, and there are many very serious cases of disease that terminate in health without any treatment whatever. But in the whole medical world as it now stands, in what direction ought we to look, expecting to find this one best treatment? Among the learned, or among the ignorant? Among those who have tied their hands, and set limits to medicine and medication, to work inside a theory or dogma, or among those who encourage the most learning and exercise the greatest possible freedom of thought and action? Let us carefully review the situation, and, if we are not in this one best line of direction, let us hasten to find it, summoning all human wisdom and experience to our aid. Have we been on the wrong track? Have we really been napping in our activity and zeal in prosecuting medical inquiry, and now wake up to find ourselves second in medicine? If we are in this unfortunate condition, let us scramble to the front before we offer our counsel to those in advance. If we are at the front, is it well to look back while there is so much unoccupied territory before us? We ever welcome honor and learning to our standard; here is congenial soil for both to flourish. All the world of medicine can come to us in honor, but to what ism or pathy can we go and maintain our honor and self-respect?"

---

**P**RATT, HON. DANIEL, Attorney General of the State during the years 1874 and 1875, was born at Greenwich, Washington County, in 1806. His father, William Pratt, was a farmer, of Greenwich, and his mother, Sarah Morey, belonged to a local family—both parents descending from New England stock. Enjoying the advantages of the district school during the winters, young Pratt acquired an excellent

foundation of a rudimentary intelligence, and, at the age of eighteen, was himself employed as a teacher. When he was twenty-one, not satisfied with his education, and disposed to a professional career, he went to the academy at Cambridge, where he passed fifteen months in close application. In 1833 he entered the junior class at Union College, whence he graduated, in company with the late William Cassidy, the brilliant partisan editor and publicist, in 1835, carrying off the first honors at commencement. Upon leaving college he made a brief sojourn in the south, teaching a select school at Memphis, Tennessee. During this interval he became acquainted with the late D. D. Hills, a lawyer of provincial eminence at Camillus, who invited him, upon his return to New York, to pursue his law studies under his direction. Pratt accepted so timely a courtesy, and entering Mr. Hills' office, read law and familiarized himself with practice till 1837, when he was admitted to the bar as an attorney. He at once formed a partnership with Mr. Hills. The firm established itself in Syracuse, where it, up to its dissolution in 1843, held a front rank at a bar numbering several of the leading lawyers of the State. In 1838, soon after his professional *debut*, Pratt was married to Miss Sarah M. Rowe, an estimable lady, of Onondaga County, who, after a life marked by rare domestic virtues, deceased in 1872. In February, 1843, Governor Bouck, exercising his prerogative under the Constitutional provision, (then, and until three years subsequent, filling the County Bench, by appointment of the Governor and Senate) selected Mr. Pratt for the first Judgeship of the Common Pleas of Onondaga. After discharging the duties of this position till the summer of 1847, the new Constitution of 1846 then going into effect, he accepted the Democratic nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court of the Fifth Judicial District, and was elected by a handsome majority. Upon the expiration of his first term of office, in 1851, he was again made the candidate of his party and re-elected. In January, 1859, Judge Pratt retired from the bench, and resumed professional practice, associating himself with D. J. Mitchell, a leading advocate in the interior of the State, and Wilber M. Brown, a thorough office lawyer. The firm at once secured a prominent position, and still continues among the most successful in the provincial profession. During Governor Hoffman's term in office, in 1872, he appointed Judge Pratt a member of the Constitutional Commission, involving duties requiring thorough knowledge of statutory law, and well-poised mental temperament. The same year he was likewise selected by the Impeachment Committee of the Assembly, as one of the State's counsel to conduct the impeachment trial of Judge Barnard, a cause which will remain, it is hoped, an isolated instance in the

judicial annals of New York. In 1873, an "off-year" in party politics, Judge Pratt was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for the office of Attorney General. Accepting the nomination, he was elected over Hon. Benjamin D. Silliman, the Republican candidate, and a lawyer of recognized ability, by a majority of 10,111 votes. Upon the expiration of his two years at Albany, he declined a re-nomination, and resumed his professional business in Onondaga County. His law firm is now Pratt, Brown & Garfield, Mr. Mitchell being deceased. In a recent authoritative review of his public career, Judge Pratt is thus fairly characterized:

"He is a positive man, whose clear and quick perceptions, sound judgment, and practical common sense impress most forcibly all who come in contact with him. As a citizen, he is universally esteemed and respected, while his charitable nature, always displayed in an unostentatious manner, has endeared him to those toward whom it has been exercised. As a lawyer, he occupies the front rank in the profession. Firm as a rock when battling for the right, his mind is unswayed by extraneous circumstances. His integrity is acknowledged by all, and not a breath of suspicion was ever raised by a political or legal foe. He is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school—a Democrat from principle, and his wisdom and counsel are often sought by party leaders. He adds dignity to the Attorney General's office."

**S**PAULDING, HON. ELBRIDGE GERRY, of Buffalo, Representative in the Thirty-first, Thirty-sixth and the Thirty-seventh Congress, from the Thirty-second District of this State, and originator of the celebrated Legal Tender Act adopted during the latter session, was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga County, February 24th, 1809. The family from which he is descended is one of the earliest in New England history, Edward Spaulding, its founder in America, of Lincolnshire stock, having emigrated from England and settled in Middlesex County, Mass., about 1630. From his five sons a large progeny has extended the name during the interval of nearly two and a half centuries, so that it is now one of the most numerous and widely known families in the United States. Mr. Spaulding is in the seventh generation from Edward, the pioneer. His father, also named Edward, who, after the Revolution, removed with his family to New York, belonged to the "Old Massachusetts Line," and fought in the Continental army four years, while his grandfather, Captain Levi, with eight others of the family, withstood the first shock of the war at Bunker Hill. On the 17th of June, 1875, the centennial of that historic battle, a granite cenotaph was dedicated to the memory of this patriotic ancestry, in Forest Lawn Cemetery, at Buffalo,



by the subject of this sketch, with appropriate ceremony and the honoring presence of the authorities and citizens. The monument bears among its inscriptions the following: "One hundred years of progress;" "In memory of the New England Fathers who fought for Civil and Religious Liberty, American independence resulting in National Union," together with the names of the nine Spauldings who fought at Bunker Hill. On the side of his mother, Mehitabel Goodrich, our present subject is also of early New England stock. When about twenty years of age, after a thorough tuition in the schools and academies of his neighborhood, Mr. Spaulding entered the office of Fitch & Dibble, in Batavia, and commenced the study of the law. Teaching during the winter and spring, and doing clerical labor in the County Clerk's office, he managed, by providence, to defray the costs of his board and other imperative needs. In 1832 he moved to Attica, where he continued his readings under Hon. Harvey Putnam, a lawyer of contemporary reputation, until he was admitted to practice at the Common Pleas bar of Genesee County. Upon his admission, he at once transferred his residence to Buffalo, where he has since lived, commencing practice in the office of Potter & Babcock. In 1836, at the May term of the Supreme Court, his supplementary studies continuing meanwhile, he was admitted to the rights of an attorney in the Supreme Courts of the State, and solicitor in Chancery, and three years thereafter was made counsellor. Upon receiving his professional certificate as an attorney of the Supreme Court, he entered into partnership with George R. Babcock, and subsequently with Heman B. Potter, connections which lasted till 1844, when he formed a new firm with the late Hon. John Ganson, an association preserved till 1850. Mr. Spaulding's professional career was conspicuous for the importance and extent of the business entrusted to his management; his intense industry and unremitting effort in all his exertions seeming to assure success. It was not, however, designed that he should continue to pursue a legal life. Previously to his admission to the bar as a counsellor, his sterling qualities as a citizen had attracted public attention, and in 1836 he had been appointed City Clerk of Buffalo, and in 1841 was elected Alderman and at once placed at the head of the Finance Committee. In both of these minor positions, his devotion to the public interests and his exceptional ability were so conspicuous, that in 1847 he was pressed to enter the canvass for the Mayoralty, an office to which nomination, under the circumstances, was equivalent to election. His term of office was signalized by the origin or fulfilment of an unusual number of measures and enterprises essential to the progress and improvement of the city; among them, particularly notable, being a determination of the

sewerage question through the inauguration of a perfect system of sewers; the organization of the Buffalo Gas Light Company; and the adoption by the State of the Erie and Ohio Basins for enlarging the facilities of lake and canal commerce at the western terminus of the great water-way. In 1848, upon the expiration of his term, he was sent to the Legislature by the citizens of his Assembly District. During the session, he was Chairman of the Committee on Canals, a place of duty for which his large acquaintance with the material resources of the country and the necessities of internal commerce peculiarly fitted him. In the fall of the same year (1848) he accepted the nomination of the Whig party for Congress, from the Erie District, and was successful in the canvass. His service as a national legislator commenced with the 31st Congress. During the first session, opening December, 1849, occurred the memorable contest for the Speakership, in which Robert C. Winthrop, from Massachusetts, the candidate of the numerically weak majority, was defeated through a defection in the ranks of certain southern Whig members. In the prolonged contest, which developed the first practical disorganization of the great conservative party of the country, through the growth of radical anti-slavery sentiment, Mr. Spaulding constantly supported Mr. Winthrop against his finally triumphant competitor, Howell Cobb. In the formation of committees, he was placed upon that on Foreign Relations. Though thoroughly loyal to the party organization, as demonstrated in his votes for Mr. Winthrop, he fully appreciated the strong under-current of northern feeling, and sympathized with the new statesmanship. He opposed all measures promising to extend slavery over free territory, sustained the policy of President Taylor in insisting upon the admission of California and New Mexico as free States, and opposed the Fugitive Slave Law and the celebrated compromise measures of 1850, which, after the death of General Taylor, received the approval of Mr. Fillmore. Retiring from active political life, upon the expiration of the 31st Congress, Mr. Spaulding did not resume the pursuit of his profession, but entered upon the career with which his name will be identified in fiscal annals. In 1853 his pronounced ability as a financier was recognised by the Whig State Convention, which made him its candidate for Treasurer. His election to this office was especially favored by the business and commercial interests. During his term, which expired January 1st, 1856, being *ex-officio* a member of the Canal Board, his thorough appreciation of the importance of the State's great public work, found an exceptional opportunity of development. The determination of the question of enlarging the Erie and Oswego Canals was, at this juncture, absorbing the attention of the Board,



and Mr. Spaulding's services in the settlement of plans and contracts, involving the most careful consideration, and in placing the State bonds for the execution of the work, to the amount of \$9,000,000, were of the largest value to the community. In 1858, after two years of active service in aiding to organize the Republican party, Mr. Spaulding re-entered the political field as a successful candidate for Congress. Instead of the old Whig party, rich in great leaders and national associations, a new organization—the Republican—now stood in opposition to the Democracy. An anti-slavery Whig, Mr. Spaulding, in the disintegration of that powerful political body, naturally gave his sympathy and influence to the party which most represented its broad nationality and strong hatred of oppression. He was an original member of the Republican State Committee, and very earnest in the establishment of the party in the western section of the State. During the 36th Congress, his assiduous industry and practical acquaintance both with law and finance, made him one of the most useful and efficient members. His committee duty was principally as a member of the Ways and Means. During the session of 1860, he was also an active member of the Republican Congressional Executive Committee, and performed valued work for his party in conducting the Presidential campaign which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln. Returned again to the House, by a larger constituency than ever, in the November election, during the 37th Congress Mr. Spaulding entered upon a field of labor for which his talents, experience, and ripe professional and business capacity peculiarly fitted him. Having been found exceptionally strong on the "Ways and Means," during the previous Congress, he was again appointed to that body and made Chairman of its sub-committee, in which all important and distinctive financial war measures were initiated. The rapid march of events, following upon the inauguration of Lincoln, and tending directly to a great civil struggle, rendered a position among the projectors and supporters of a national financial policy, indeed, no sinecure. At the head of the Treasury Department was Salmon P. Chase, a Nestor in partisanship, whom, for his great ability as a lawyer, Senator, and leader of public sentiment, the whole north delighted to honor. His acceptance of the Secretaryship at the commencement of the war was regarded almost as a Providence in the nation's behalf, and the people and press, comparing him with Colbert and Pitt, looked for some brilliant achievement in finance as the foregone conclusion of his ministry. Time and results have taught all studious observers an opinion of this statesman, possessed of such large patriotism and civic virtue, adverse to that of his own day. While his political career was unimpeachable,

and his moral support most opportune and valuable to the President and country, as Minister of Finance he proved impractical and narrow-minded. Simply a doctrinaire, his knowledge of fiscal matters, in which he had no practical experience, was crude and unsuggestive. Opinionated to an extreme degree, he came into office thoroughly imbued with the belief that the war could be carried on upon a restrictive specie basis, trusting, with blind faith, to the efficiency and cheapness of a close system of sub-treasury disbursement, and confident of the entire adequacy of the Independent Treasury Law of 1846, for all exigencies. Soon after the opening of the summer of 1861, it became evident that the Government must make large loans of the capitalists of the country. At the request of the Secretary, two acts were passed, on the 17th of July and the 5th of August, by the extra session, authorising the Government to borrow in gold the aggregate of \$250,000,000, on the pledge of bonds and treasury notes. The sixth section of the act of the latter date, suspending the mandatory provision of the Sub-treasury Law of 1846, allowed the Secretary to use any "solvent specie-paying banks" that he might select, as places of deposit for the moneys obtained, or as channels of disbursement, thus permitting him, instead of at once scattering the coin deposits in the Treasury, to avail himself of the advantages afforded by the clearing-houses of the principal cities, through which daily balances were settled, to be paid in State bank notes or cancelled by offsets, and the minimum amount of specie required. Relying upon the policy indicated by this clause, the associated banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, in the terrible exigency succeeding the disastrous battle of Bull Run, bound themselves to furnish to Government \$150,000,000, payable in instalments of \$5,000,000 each six days. At this juncture the Secretary refused to exercise the discretionary power conferred upon him, but insisted upon the banks paying the advances directly into the sub-treasuries, either in gold or treasury notes. By far the greater part of the loan was thus paid in gold coin, commencing with the 19th of August. The absolutely logical and legitimate result of this impracticable adherence to the dogmatism of tradition ensued. The banks, which were in a good condition, transacting business on a specie basis, paying clearing-house balances and redeeming their circulation in coin, were soon depleted of their gold, and during the last days of December obliged to suspend. Utterly ignoring the value of the credit machinery of the financial system of the country, Mr. Chase persisted in his error, until, on the 3d of February, 1862, when the transaction was concluded, not only the banks were discredited, but the sub-treasury itself was broken. The single recourse left under this inevitable condition of

monetary affairs, was an issue of Government paper, in some shape. Two days succeeding the general suspension of specie payment, December 30th, 1861, Mr. Spaulding prepared and introduced in the House the famous Legal-Tender Act. Space prohibits here the detailed report of the debate which followed, or the general history of the passage of this historic enactment. It was signed by President Lincoln, February 25th, 1862. During its consideration Mr. Spaulding made several speeches in advocacy of the measure, which will remain among the most argumentative and thorough disquisitions upon the fiscal affairs of a nation in time of war. The bill provided for the issue of \$150,000,000 of treasury notes (including the \$50,000,000 previously authorized by the Act of July and August, 1861) which should be receivable by Government for internal taxes and all dues, except customs and interest on the funded debt, and redeemable in six per cent. gold bonds. The first notes issued, representing five dollars and upward, were dated March 10, 1862, and bore printed upon their back these words: "This note is a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports, and interest on the public debt, *and is exchangeable for U. S. six per cent. bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after five years.*" The "greenback" currency, as it soon became generally termed, was at once largely circulated—disbursed by the Government for war expenses, and the treasury very soon relieved from the pressing demands upon it. The first emission was followed during the summer by a second, (\$150,000,000) which included one dollar notes, and the currency not only became popular, but was respected by the people as the guaranteed medium of exchange of the nation. Contemporary authorities were not unanimous as to the constitutionality of the measure, but even the most hard-headed dissentients at the time conceded its absolute necessity, the Government having plainly discovered the impossibility of negotiating its gold bonds. In his opening speech, Mr. Spaulding eloquently characterized it "as a war measure—a measure of necessity, and not of choice, presented by the Committee of Ways and Means to meet the most pressing demands upon the treasury, to sustain the army and navy until they can make a vigorous advance upon the traitors, and crush out the rebellion." Unfortunately for the credit of the country, Secretary Chase, during the last month of 1863, made a second blunder, more serious, if possible, than that which precipitated the original suspension of the banks. In March, of that year, a third loan act had been signed by the President, authorizing an issue of \$900,000,000. At the urgent request of the Secretary, the bill included a provision leaving it discretionary with the Treasury Department as to redeeming the

greenbacks in six per cent. gold bonds after July 1st ensuing. The six per cent. bond had been so successful, he was anxious to lower the rate of interest, and believed that a five per cent. issue of bonds could be floated. Under the discretionary power given him by the act, the Secretary drifted away from the essential principle of the legal tender policy, and abrogated the guarantee, which was the very essence of its life. The result was soon obvious in the enormous inflation which followed. Within six months after the adoption of this new departure, the gold dollar advanced from \$1.50 to \$2.85; commodities of every kind were prodigiously swollen in asking price, and the greenback dollar of the United States depreciated to a relative worth of thirty-five cents. The distinctive character of the legal tender note was thus cut away, and the currency of the Government—accepted by capitalists and popular with the masses—emasculated through an experiment of vivisection as preposterous in purpose as it was certain to be fatal in operation. The legal tender act would have served its design as a war measure; if the right to fund had been continued, would have undoubtedly appreciated to par with gold; a great proportion of the extravagance and financial demoralization, consequent upon the war, would have been averted, and a return to specie payment long since achieved without detriment or distress to the business interests of the community. Mr. Spaulding, upon the expiration of his third term as a member of Congress, retired from public affairs. Having, since 1863, devoted his attention to financial business, on re-assuming the duties of an individual citizen he again interested himself in the monetary enterprises of his home. In 1864 he organized the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Buffalo, of which he owns three-fourths of the stock, and continues to be the President. Having accumulated a handsome fortune, he is enabled to apply his leisure hours to the annals, theory and practice of finance, the results of his studies being occasionally given to the public. In 1869 a volume from his pen, entitled "History of the Legal Tender Paper Money issued during the Great Rebellion," published in Buffalo, received an exceptional welcome from the press and public. This book contains, in compact form, the most authentic financial history of the war now extant. A pamphlet, supplementary to this valuable record, and a Centennial address at a meeting of bankers in Philadelphia, entitled "One Hundred Years of Progress in the Business of Banking," are Mr. Spaulding's latest utterances upon the topic on which he is, perhaps, the highest American authority. During the past year Mr. Spaulding has built a beautiful country villa on Grand Island, in the Niagara River, for a summer resort. It is located between the pleasure grounds of the Falconwood

Club and the Beaver Island Club, twelve miles above Niagara Falls, and eight miles from Buffalo. The pure waters of this magnificent river afford excellent fishing grounds, and the banks of Grand Island are a favorite summer resort.

**SPRAGUE, HON. EBEN CARLETON**, of Buffalo, was born in Bath, Grafton County, N. H., Nov. 26th, 1822, and is the only surviving child of Noah P. Sprague, and Abiah H. Carleton, both residents of Bath at the time of his birth. He is a descendant in the seventh generation of Francis Sprague, who arrived at Plymouth, Mass., in the ship *Anne*, in July, 1623, and was the first Secretary of the Plymouth Colony; and in the fifth generation of Samuel Sprague and Ruth Alden, a daughter of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. Mr. Sprague's father removed with his family to Buffalo in 1825, just as the Erie Canal was being finished. After attending various schools, he was fitted for college by a two years' attendance at Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, and entered Harvard College in the fall of 1839. Among his classmates were Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., afterwards President of the college, Hon. William Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury under President Grant, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, of New York city, and Hon. John Lowell, United States District Judge for the District of Massachusetts. He was chiefly distinguished in college by his success in English composition, his themes and forensics ranking first in the class, and in consequence he was chosen Orator of the Hasty Pudding Club, and Class Orator. He graduated in the fall of 1843, and immediately entered the law office of Fillmore & Haven, of Buffalo, a firm composed of Millard Fillmore and Solomon G. Haven. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1846, at the General Term, held at Rochester in October. His progress in the profession was very slow, owing partly to interruptions by ill health, and his growth in professional business and reputation was moderate, but steady. From 1848 to 1851 he was a member of the firm of Houghton & Sprague, and was then one year in partnership with the Hon. George R. Babcock. In 1855 he formed a partnership with M. P. Fillmore, son of ex-President Fillmore, under the name of Sprague & Fillmore. This partnership continued thirteen years, and was dissolved in the spring of 1868, Mr. Fillmore accepting the appointment from Hon. Nathan K. Hall, of Clerk of the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York. Mr. Sprague continued the practice of law alone until the spring of 1872, when he went into partnership with George Gorham, Esq., under the firm name of Sprague & Gorham, and, with his wife,

took a four months' tour in Europe for the benefit of his health, which was much impaired by professional labor. In the meantime, while practicing his profession alone, he received the appointment of Register in Bankruptcy, which lucrative office he resigned after holding it about six months, for the reasons that it was not congenial to his tastes, and interfered with his professional pursuits. The partnership of Sprague & Gorham continued until the fall of 1874, when the firm of Ganson & Bacon, of Buffalo, was dissolved by the lamented and sudden death of the Hon. John Ganson, and the firm of Sprague, Gorham & Bacon was formed, and is still engaged in the practice of law at Buffalo. Mr. Sprague's life has been almost exclusively professional, and his industry in his chosen calling is attested by the frequent appearance of his name in the New York reports, as well as by the acquisition of a moderate fortune. His leisure has been devoted to miscellaneous studies, he having kept up his reading in the classics, and in French and German, as well as in English literature. Much of his time has also been given to the cause of education in the city of Buffalo. He has lately been President of the Young Men's Association of Buffalo, an institution possessing a library of nearly thirty thousand volumes, and an income of about seven thousand dollars, available for the purchase of books. He is also the first Vice President and Curator of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, and is esteemed a useful friend of the Buffalo Natural Science Association. Mr. Sprague married June 25, 1849, Miss Elizabeth Williams, of Buffalo, New York. In politics, he was a Whig, voting for Mr. Fillmore for President in 1856, rather, however, on account of his personal relations, than from his political sympathies, which were with the Republican party. He has been a member of the latter organization ever since that election. He was active in the campaigns of 1860 and 1864, but after that time devoted but little time to politics, being entirely absorbed by his professional pursuits. In the fall of 1876 he was unanimously nominated by the Republican County Convention of Erie County as the Republican candidate to the State Senate, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Sherman S. Rogers, and was elected, after a sharp contest, by a majority of about seven hundred out of over forty thousand votes. Mr. Sprague's reputation as a lawyer was recognized in the Senate by his appointment at once upon the Judiciary Committee, and as Chairman of the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations. He was also a member of the Canal Committee. As a member of the Judiciary Committee, he was attentive and laborious, devoting several hours of every day for many weeks to his duties upon that committee, and particularly to a scrutiny and revision of the new code of civil

procedure reported by Mr. Montgomery H. Throop and his associates. In regard to this code, Mr. Sprague argued, with the other members of the Judiciary Committee, that the code, as it then existed, embraced only a portion of the proceedings in an action; that the new code, including both the volumes reported by the Commissioners, embraced not only the entire proceedings in an action, but also substantially all the miscellaneous proceedings known to the law in the State of New York, as well as proceedings in Justices' and Surrogates' courts. It was, in fact, a complete system of practice. After being subjected to the scrutiny and amendments of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Sprague was of the opinion that it afforded to the profession, in a compact form, a greatly improved system. In his judgment, by far the most valuable portion of the work was that which failed to receive the signature of Governor Robinson. Mr. Sprague, shortly after entering the Senate, established a reputation for ability by his speech in favor of the constitutionality and expediency of the Electoral Commission chosen by Congress to determine what votes for President should be counted. This speech was delivered on the same day on which Senator Conkling delivered his famous speech upon the same subject. Mr. Sprague maintained that the Constitution vested in the Vice President, or Congress, the simple ministerial duty of counting the votes; that it assumed that the States themselves would determine what votes should be counted; that no means were provided by it for determining this question, in case of controversy; and that consequently, such means should be provided by adequate legislation. The position taken by Mr. Sprague was not popular with the majority of the members of his own party, but all acknowledged the sincerity of his convictions and the cogency of the arguments with which he supported them. The leading measure, however, to which Mr. Sprague devoted himself in the Senate, was the reduction of tolls upon the Erie Canal; and upon this question he delivered a speech in the Senate May 3d, 1877, which gave him a high State, and, in some degree, a national reputation. The measure was carried through the Senate by the influence of this speech, and the beneficial results, both to his constituents and the State, have fully vindicated his views. Mr. Sprague also took a conspicuous position in the trial of Mr. Ellis, Superintendent of the Bank Department, treating the question purely in its legal aspects, and voting for the removal of Mr. Ellis. He also acted as one of the Committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the charges against Senator Woodin. In the fall of 1877, Mr. Sprague was re-nominated as candidate for the Senate, by the Republican Convention of Erie County, by acclamation, which nomination he felt obliged to decline.

**R**OCHESTER, THOMAS FORTESCUE, A.M., M.D., of Buffalo, was born in Rochester, Monroe County, New York, on the 8th of October, 1823. He is descended in a direct line from Nicholas Rochester, the founder of the American family of Rochester, who came from Essex, England, and settled in Westmoreland County, Virginia, soon after the settlement of Jamestown, in 1607. His father, Thomas H. Rochester, a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, was a banker, and was the founder of the city of Rochester, his associates in the enterprise being Judge Carroll and Colonel Fitzhugh. His mother, Elizabeth (Cumming) Rochester, was the daughter of Captain Fortescue Cumming, who settled in Connecticut in 1785, but who, in the year 1800, removed to New Orleans, where he subsequently died. In 1851 he entered Geneva College, from which he was graduated with honor, receiving in due time the degree of Master of Arts. Upon leaving college, he began the study of medicine under Dr. H. F. Montgomery, of Rochester, and subsequently entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he pursued the regular medical course, and in 1848 received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1850 he visited Europe, devoting much time to study and observation in the great hospitals of London and Paris, and made the acquaintance of several of the most prominent and enlightened members of the medical profession abroad. Returning to America, he engaged in practice in New York city, and became one of the physicians to the Demilt Dispensary. In 1853 he removed to Buffalo, and, in the same year, was made Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Buffalo Medical College, and Dean of the Faculty of that institution, both of which positions he still holds. He speedily rose to prominence in the profession, and, besides an enviable reputation as a general practitioner, acquired much celebrity in diseases of the heart and lungs, to which affections and their treatment he had given earnest study. During the recent civil war, he was active in every measure tending to the relief of the sick and suffering of the Union armies. He performed active service as a member of the medical staff of the Union Army in the Department of the Southwest, under Surgeon-General Hammond, and was, for a time, connected with the Sanitary Commission. He is a warm friend of education, and has been one of the Trustees of the State Normal School since its foundation. He is also deeply interested in the cause of art, and is a life member of the Buffalo Academy of Fine Arts. For nearly a quarter of a century, he has been visiting surgeon to the hospital of the Sisters of Charity in Buffalo. He is also one of the attending physicians to the Buffalo General Hospital, and Vice President of its Board of Trustees. Since 1870, he has been a permanent member of the State Medical Society, and

was President of that body from January, 1875, till June, 1876. He has been a member of the Erie County Medical Society and the Medical Association of Buffalo since taking up his residence in western New York, and has been President of the last-named organization. In 1876 he was a delegate to the International Medical Congress that met in Philadelphia. He was married to Miss Margaret De Lancey, the accomplished sister of Bishop De Lancey of the diocese of Western New York.

---

**D**ORRANCE, WILLIAM H., M.D., of Middletown, was born in Sullivan County, New York, on the 28th of September, 1823. He is of Scotch ancestry on the paternal, and of English on the maternal side. His grandfather, David Dorrance, a well-to-do farmer, held the rank of Captain in the American army during the Revolution, and about the year 1790 removed from Connecticut, where he had previously resided, to Sullivan County, New York. He was accompanied by his son John, the father of the subject of the present sketch, who was a native of the eastern part of Connecticut, and who subsequently settled in Orange County, and became a merchant. The mother of Dr. Dorrance, whose maiden name was Maria Smith, was a daughter of Ephraim Smith, a soldier of the Revolution, and was likewise a native of Connecticut. Dr. Dorrance received his early education in the schools of his native place, and at a later period entered the academy at Bloomingburg, Sullivan County, from which he was graduated in 1838. He next entered the Young Men's Institute at Albany, where he remained until 1844. The preceding year he attended a course of lectures at the Albany Medical College, his professional studies having previously commenced under Dr. C. Botsford, of his native township. On leaving the Albany Institute he entered the medical department of the University of New York, the faculty of which consisted at that time of such eminent teachers as Drs. Valentine Mott, Granville Sharpe Patison, Martyn Payne, John W. Draper, and Gunning S. Bedford. In 1846 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from this institution, and, returning to Middletown, permanently established himself as a general practitioner, and soon attained a prominent rank in his profession in that part of the State. He has actively interested himself in the progress and welfare of Middletown, and has manifested a particular interest in the cause of education. For some time he filled the office of Township Superintendent of Schools, and during the past six or seven years has been President of the local Board of Education. He has also filled the position of Health Officer of Mid-

dletown, and in this official capacity was instrumental in effecting a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of that place. For a number of years he has been a prominent member of the Sullivan County Medical Society. His life has been marked by an earnest devotion to the duties of his profession, and by a faithful regard for the best interests of the place in which he has so long resided. He has also the reputation of being one of the hardest workers in the profession. In October, 1874, he was married to Miss Kate J. Bull, daughter of James Bull, an old and respected resident of Monticello. At this writing, Dr. Dorrance is travelling in Europe, seeking relaxation from the arduous labors of his profession, in which he has been engaged for upwards of thirty years.

---

**M**ITCHELL, COL. CORNELIUS B., of New York city, was born in that city on the 1st of September, 1843. His father was Judge William Mitchell of the Supreme Court of New York, a highly esteemed citizen, and a graduate of Columbia College; and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary P. Berrian, was also of New York. He attended the grammar schools of his native city, and in 1858 entered Columbia College, from which he was graduated in 1862. Upon leaving college he entered the United States Volunteers, joining the Anthon Light Artillery, which was quartered on Governor's Island. He served with this command about six months, and then engaged in mercantile pursuits, entering the wholesale dry goods business in New York city. In 1863, the rebel advance, which had crossed the Potomac, and was devastating Maryland and Pennsylvania, stirred the slumbering fire of northern patriotism to its very depths. Among the forces hastily organized to repel Lee's daring invasion was the Eighty-fourth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., which was recruited mainly through the exertions and liberality of the Hon. F. A. Conkling, who was commissioned Colonel. Mitchell, then scarcely twenty years of age, joined this regiment at its organization, and was soon afterwards appointed Adjutant. The regiment was ordered by Governor Seymour to proceed to Baltimore, and arrived there on the 4th of July, 1863, reporting for duty to Brigadier-General E. B. Tyler, then commanding the north-western defences of the city. Its first duty was in guarding the rebel prisoners, then pouring in from the battle of Gettysburg; it afterwards acted as provost-guard of the city. In 1864 the regiment again entered the United States service, and on the 15th of July arrived in Washington, and was immediately ordered into Virginia, performing efficient service for a period of three months. Mitchell resigned his commission as

Adjutant of the Eighty-fourth Regiment in the early part of 1866, and in the fall of 1870 was appointed Lieutenant Colonel with rank from the 18th of April of the same year, and was in command of the regiment during the Orange riots in New York city in 1871. In October of that year he was appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of General Shaler, commanding the First Division N. Y. S. N. G., and on the organization of the American Rifle Team for the tournament in Ireland, in 1875, was appointed Referee, and went abroad with the team in that capacity. On the 27th of March, 1876, he was appointed Chief of Artillery on General Shaler's staff, and advanced to the rank of Colonel, and still holds that position. Col. Mitchell, for many years, has been prominent in matters pertaining to the improvement of the National Guard, and is one of the most esteemed officers in that organization. He is also widely and favorably known in the mercantile community as the head of the firm of C. B. Mitchell & Co., New York city.

**K**ANE, JOHN GRENVILLE, late Commissioner of Common Schools in the city of New York, was born in that city on the 9th of October, 1826, and died at his residence in the same city on the 5th of July, 1877. His great grandfather, John O'Kane, a native of Ireland, came to New York from that country in 1752, being then about eighteen years of age; and it was said had been sent out here as a possible troublesome claimant to the Shane's Castle estate, on Lough Neagh, Ireland. The great grandmother of this ancestor was Rose O'Neill, of the Shane Castle family, and there was a disputed succession to that property on the death of Charles O'Neill, who married a daughter of the Duke of Bolton, and died, in 1716, without issue. This O'Neill was succeeded by "his kinsman," John O'Neill, commonly called "French" John, who disinherited his eldest son, leaving his vast property to his second son, Charles. The last of the descendants of Charles, John Bruce Richard O'Neill, 3d Viscount O'Neill, died childless in 1855, when the great grandson of the daughter and only child of the disinherited son previously mentioned, (who married the Rev. Arthur Chichester) succeeded as heir general to the Shane's Castle estate. This great grandson, the Rev. William Chichester, a curate with £300 a year, inherited the estates with an annual rent-roll of £4,500, and changing his name to O'Neill, was subsequently raised to the peerage of Great Britain with the title of Lord O'Neill. Thus in the lapse of time a descendant of the hereditary enemies of the O'Neills inherited the estates of that noble old Irish family, and took his seat in the House of Lords, under their time-honored

name. Shortly after his settlement in this country, John O'Kane married a daughter of the Rev. Elisha Kent (grandfather of the famous Chancellor Kent) through which union the subject of this sketch was descended from the Rev. John Russell, minister of Hadley, Mass. from 1659 to 1662, who harbored at his house Colonels Goffe and Whalley, the two regicides who fled to America on the restoration of Charles II. On his marriage to Miss Kent, John O'Kane embraced the Protestant religion, and dropped the prefix from his surname. Numerous descendants of his, who have married into the best families, are found in the States of Pennsylvania and New York. Judge John K. Kane of the United States District Court of Pennsylvania, was a grandson of his; and the late Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer; General Thomas L. Kane, who performed effective service in the late civil war as leader of the Pennsylvania "Buck-tail" Brigade; and Brigadier General Frederick Winthrop, who fell mortally wounded while heading a gallant charge of his troops at the battle of Five Forks—the last of the Union Generals who was killed in the civil war—were great grandsons. Still another great grandson is Colonel De Lancy Kane, of New York city. John Grenville was the elder son of Oliver Grenville Kane and Eliza (De Gerrincourt) Kane. His brother was Lieutenant Colonel Pierre Corne Kane, who served in the Union army during the Rebellion, and died soon after from illness brought on by a wound, the effects of which were aggravated by the malarious influence of the southern climate. Mr. Kane graduated at Columbia College, and having studied law, was admitted to the New York bar. He practiced his profession in the city of New York till 1870, when he was appointed Secretary of the Department of Docks. In this position he displayed a great deal of ability, and manifested a deep interest in the development of the natural resources of New York harbor. On the resignation of Henry Smith, Esq., as Commissioner of Docks, Mayor Hall appointed Mr. Kane to the vacant position, with the cordial approval of the other members of the Board. The action of the so-called reform party legislated Mr. Kane and his colleagues out of office on the 20th of May, 1873. On the 17th of November, 1875, he was appointed by Mayor Wickham a member of the Board of Commissioners of Common Schools, to serve for a term of three years, from the 1st of January, 1876, to the 1st of January, 1879. During the first year, he served as a member of the Committee on the Normal College, and the following year became Chairman of that committee. He had hardly assumed this office when symptoms of illness began to manifest themselves. On the 22d of January, 1877, he addressed the students of the Normal College, and expressed a hope that he would









*Samuel Grant*



frequently have that pleasure again; but this, his first visit, was destined to be his last. His last attendance at the meetings of the Board of Education was on the 7th of February, 1877, and on the 14th of April following he tendered his resignation to Mayor Ely, the condition of his health rendering it impossible for him to attend to the duties of the position. His condition gradually grew worse, and his death took place on the 5th of July. His labors in the cause of education were untiring, and he was particularly interested in the success and continuance of the Normal College, sending his sister-in-law and his nephew from his bed-side during his last illness to attend the commencement exercises of that institution, that he might have at once a full report of the proceedings. On the receipt of a letter from him, stating that he had sent in his resignation to the Mayor, the Board of Education unanimously passed a resolution acknowledging the importance of his labors, and expressing its sincere regret at being deprived of his valuable services, as well as hearty sympathy for him in his sufferings. Several years previous to his decease he had a large fortune, amounting to about seven hundred thousand dollars, left him by Mr. John Lawrie, a former merchant of New York city, but for the last twenty years of his life a resident of London. By his will he bequeathed some \$15,000 to public charities in the city of New York, \$3,000 of which was given to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, of which institution he had been a Director; and \$2,500 to St. Luke's Hospital, where his brother Pierre was very skillfully nursed for several months on his return from the army, broken in health, and suffering from wounds. Mr. Kane died childless, and his large fortune descended to the children—three sons and one daughter—of his brother.

---

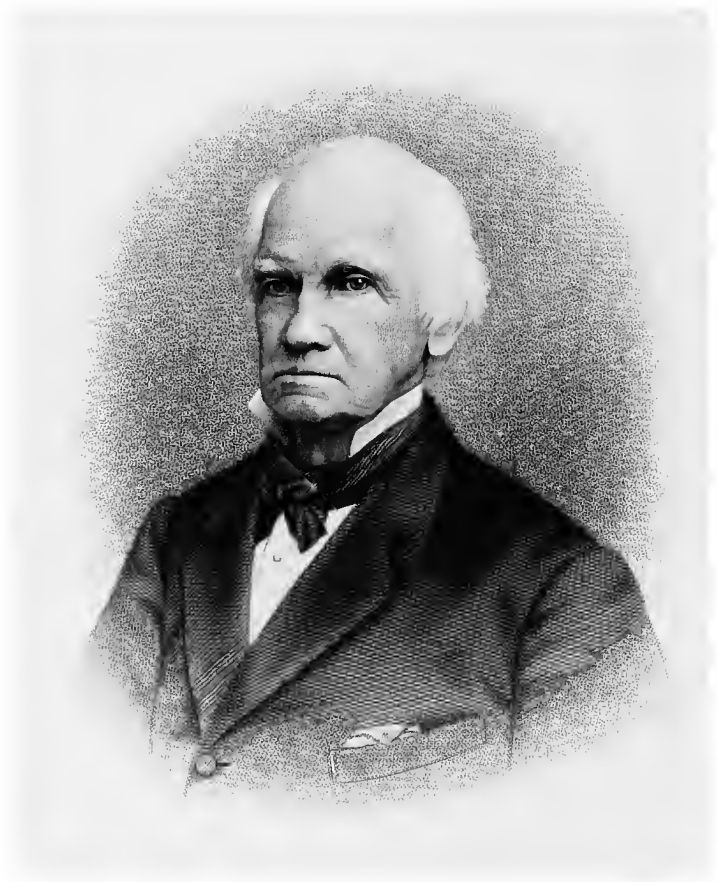
**WESTON, REV. SULLIVAN H., D.D.**, assistant minister of Trinity parish, officiating at St. John's Chapel, New York, was born at Bristol, Maine, October 7th, 1816. He was graduated at the Western University, Middletown, Conn., in 1842, and pursued a private theological course. He was ordained a deacon of the Episcopal Church in Trinity Church, New York, in 1847, and priest in 1852. His connection with Trinity parish commenced at the first date, and has continued without interruption up to the present time. In 1852 he went to Europe, where he spent some five months in travel. After his return the death of Bishop Wainwright occurred, and he succeeded to the vacant assistant ministership of Trinity Church, and became rector of St. John's Chapel. In 1858 he was elected Bishop of Texas, but declined. He received his degree of D.D. from Columbia Col-

lege in 1861. He was Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, and served two campaigns in the field during the late war. Among his published occasional sermons is one preached in the House of Representatives on the 28th of April, 1861, the Sunday after the arrival of the regiment in Washington, and another delivered in St. John's Chapel, entitled the "March of the Seventh Regiment," showing the providence of God in the heroic advance of the regiment to the endangered capital. A sermon on the "Sanctity of the Grave," preached at the period of the agitation in regard to the extension of Pine street through Trinity churchyard, created a decided sensation, and was published by order of a special committee of Trinity Church Vestry. In 1872 he went to Europe for an absence of six months granted to him. Some account of the vast and costly missionary work constantly going on in Trinity parish is appropriate in this place. There is a chapel on Governor's Island, established at the time of the war for the especial benefit of the soldiers stationed there, a free mission chapel in the Bowery, a free church in Thirty-ninth street, and four others, these latter having an aggregate of between one and two thousand free sittings, and three or four entirely free services every day. None of the six city churches are ever closed summer or winter, and three of them have services twice a day throughout the year. The work in most of them is largely missionary. A church in Hudson street and two free mission churches on the east side of the city are sustained by the contributions of Trinity, ten thousand dollars having been given in one year to one of these mission churches. There are also a home for aged women, six sewing schools, five daily parish schools, and various benevolent societies. One of these societies spent in a single winter five hundred dollars for shoes alone. Three thousand children are under instruction in the Sunday and other schools of the parish. St. John's Guild directs its efforts to works of charity among the poor in the fifth and eighth wards. More than fifteen hundred children who had attended school in that vicinity were provided with clothing in a single winter, and over four hundred families were cared for, at an expenditure of over ten thousand dollars. The Guild of St. Chrysostom cares for its poor and buries its dead. The Missionary Union numbers fifty members, and the Sunday School Teachers' Association maintains a library. The Guild of St. Paul has its field of mission in the lower wards. It maintains a reading-room which is opened every evening, and gives instructive entertainments to the poor. The Guild of St. Augustine is another younger association. The Guilds of St. Margaret and St. Agnes, numbering thirty members each, and the Sisterhood of the Holy Cross, do a most noble work. In 1873 the Juvenile

Guild of St. Nicholas numbered seventy-five boys, and the Guild of St. Agnes had ninety girls pledged to modesty and good behavior. Dr. Weston is heartily interested in the work of his parish. It is among the poor, the field of the Christian's noblest labor. The wealthy people worshipping at St. John's Chapel in an earlier day have gone to the upper sections of the city, leaving the altar to humbler followers of the same Redeemer. But the doors of the noble old temple stand open, every one is welcome, and there is the same talent in the ministrations, with probably more personal devotion to the fold. A congregation, quite respectable in numbers, attend, and the schools connected with the church have over sixteen hundred children. These children are of every faith, and many of them come from the cellars and garrets of the lower wards, and since the establishment of the schools the statistics of morality and crime have shown a great improvement. One of the schools is held on Saturdays for industrial purposes, and the garments made are distributed as prizes to the children. At Christmas-time of each year there is a general distribution of presents among all the scholars of the church. Dr. Weston gives a great deal of personal attention to the school. He is familiar to the children, and beloved by them. His christenings are very numerous, reaching as high as fifty at one service. He also officiates at a large number of weddings and funerals, many of them being of persons disconnected with his church. He is always busy. His appointments are multitudinous, and time seems never sufficient; yet, after all, he keeps most of them, and finds more time to labor for the good of others than almost any of his professional brethren. He willingly, and in the true spirit of his calling, goes everywhere and to everybody, rejoicing to render any service, glad to do good. In many a place where wretchedness and misery abound, he gives consolation to the dying, and where all else is gloom and sin, little children prattle of his kindness and teachings. "When I die," he once remarked, "I would rather have the children of the poor in the schools of St. John's come to my funeral, than all the rich men of New York." Dr. Weston is an impressive preacher. He discusses his subject with much thoroughness and force. His impulsiveness of manner, his quick and marked modulations of voice are all peculiar with him, and add greatly to the effect of his delivery. He is fond of poetry, and sometimes reads long selections in his sermons with acceptable taste. His voice is strong, while generally soft and pleasant to the ear. As he holds forth he has that appearance of intelligent and honest conviction, that outspokenness of mind and heart, and that just conception of individual duty and opportunity, which draw the hearer toward him by influences that are almost irresistible.

**D**EEMS, CHARLES F., D. D., pastor of The Church of the Strangers, New York city, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 4, 1820. His father, who was a Methodist clergyman, died a few years ago in the city of Baltimore, honored and loved as a man and as a minister by all who knew him. Dr. Deems exhibited in early life those qualities by which he has since become so distinguished. In 1835 he was regularly matriculated in Dickinson College, Pa., and graduated four years afterwards, when he was yet but eighteen years old. Shortly after he left college, he was appointed agent of the American Bible Society for the State of North Carolina, and faithfully discharged the duties of that office, until he resigned it in order to accept the chair of Logic and Rhetoric in the North Carolina State University. After serving as Professor in this institution with marked ability and great popularity for five successive years, he accepted the chair of Natural Science, in Randolph Macon College, Va. Here, however, he remained but one year, returned to North Carolina, and was stationed in the city of Newbern. The year following, 1846, he was elected a delegate to represent the North Carolina Conference at the next ensuing General Conference of the M. E. Church south, held in St. Louis, a position to which he has been elected at every quadrennial session of that body since. While in attendance at the General Conference in St. Louis, he was elected President of Greensboro' Female College in North Carolina. This position he accepted on his return, and during the five years of his connection with that college it rapidly rose to the very first rank among institutions of its class in our country. It was during this time that Randolph Macon College conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1854 he re-entered the regular work of the ministry in the North Carolina Conference, and was stationed successively in Goldsboro, from 1854 to 1856, and in Front street, Wilmington, from 1856 to 1858. From the close of his pastoral term of service in Wilmington until 1865, he was Presiding Elder of the Wilmington and Newbern districts. While holding and magnifying this office, his administrative capacities were called into requisition, and proved to be of a very high order. As a presiding officer, he has been highly commended. His dignity, discretion, impartiality, sound practical judgment, and unerring tact in determining controverted points of law and order, are so marked and manifest, that even those upon whom the severest penalties of church discipline have been inflicted, never took exception to his rulings. While acting as Presiding Elder, Dr. Deems visited Europe in 1860, and was elected either President or Professor in nearly half a score of colleges and universities. In December, 1865, he arrived in the city of





*Thomas Barron*







New York, where he had a brief but brilliant career as a journalist. While thus engaged, he preached, at the earnest solicitation of several friends, in the small chapel of the University. But this being found quite insufficient to accommodate the crowds who came to hear him, the larger chapel in the same building which had been previously occupied by the Rev. Dr. Hawks' congregation, was procured. This, too, was soon packed to its utmost capacity, and the Doctor, with the advice of the leading members of his congregation, resolved to purchase the Mercer Street Presbyterian Church, which had been offered to them on favorable terms. Pending the negotiations for the purchase of this property, and while yet no one knew whence or how the requisite amount of funds could be procured for this purpose, Commodore Vanderbilt, who had studied the man, without suggestion or solicitation from any quarter, generously paid the entire sum demanded for the church, and settled it on Dr. Deems and the Church of the Strangers. Immediately after the transfer of this solid and venerable structure to Dr. Deems, he had it rapidly repaired and fitted up, so that it looked like a new edifice at the close of September, 1870. Accordingly, it was re-opened for worship the first week in October. The services on that occasion embraced two Sundays, extending from the 2d to the 9th of the month. These were glorious days for the Church of the Strangers, and Dr. Deems and the members of his congregation were jubilant. Christians of various orthodox denominations, who heartily sympathized with and indorsed the movement, shared in their rejoicings. Success had crowned a most heroic struggle. The prospects of a noble Christian enterprise, dear to many true hearts, was no longer shrouded in the mists of uncertainty. Strangers from all parts visiting the metropolis in pursuit of business, health, or pleasure, have now a delightful Sunday home, where they meet and mingle as brethren; and the Christian church is thus furnished for the first time with a beautiful practical demonstration of the possibility of maintaining the most perfect unity of spirit amid the greatest diversity of sentiment among those who accept the great fundamental verities of revealed religion. To promote this feeling of catholic brotherhood among Christians, is, indeed, Dr. Deems' special *charisma*, and few men have exercised that gift with more uncompromising loyalty to Christ, or with more enlightened liberality toward their brethren. He is the author of fifteen or twenty volumes of various works, and numerous published sermons. Among his works may be mentioned the "Home Altar," which was translated into French; "What Now?" a volume for young ladies; "Annals of Southern Methodism," a valuable historical and statistical work; his "Life of Jesus," issued a few years ago; and, but recently, a small

volume on practical religious subjects, entitled "Weights and Wings." A speech delivered by him on the trial of Dr. Smith, at Petersburg, in 1855, was pronounced to be a masterpiece of forensic eloquence. An address on "The True Basis of Manhood," first delivered by invitation before the Literary Societies of Hampden Sydney College, Va., and since repeated on several occasions, shows the highest capabilities as a thinker and writer. In addition to his other manifold duties, he is also the editor of *The Sunday Magazine*, published by Frank Leslie. As a preacher, Dr. Deems is generally—and, we think, very justly—regarded as one of the ornaments of the American pulpit. His deep earnestness, warm sympathy, and apostolic love for souls—his extensive erudition, his ready command of vast and varied sources of knowledge, his quick intuitive insight, his philosophic method of delving down to the "vast thoughts" of every subject he deals with, and the crystalline clearness exhibited in the process of its evolution under his treatment,—above all, his supreme love of truth, and the graceful felicity with which he is wont to clothe her in the beautiful drapery of diction and imagery—conspire to rank him conspicuously among the pulpit celebrities of this age. His field of effort has been, and continues to be, vast, and his toils have been wonderful indeed, but he has always seemed a master of every situation in which he has been placed. No considerations have ever influenced him except those relating to the public good, and the religious and intellectual elevation of his fellow beings. His time, talents, and means have all been prodigally given to the public interest, and with a degree of unselfishness which has been as noticable as the success which he has invariably achieved.

---

**B**ARRON, THOMAS, a retired merchant, was born in Woodbridge, Middlesex County, New Jersey, on the 10th of June, 1790. The Barron family from a very early period were prominent in the history of New Jersey. Ellis Barron, from whom the family spring, arrived in America from England in 1690, and settled in Woodbridge, where he married a daughter of Ephraim Andrews, a wealthy citizen and land owner, who was included in 1673 among the original freeholders to whom the patent for the town was granted in 1670, and who for several years was an officer of the township court, and in 1687 a deputy to the General Assembly. Samuel, the only male child of this union, was born in Woodbridge in 1711. He inherited from his father a considerable property, to which he largely added by his energy and enterprise, and became a prominent citizen of his native place,

his name appearing on the records of the township in 1774 as Chairman of the Committee of Freeholders. By his second wife, Johanna Barron, he had one son, named Joseph, who also became a leading citizen of Woodbridge, and was actively interested in many schemes for the improvement and development of that place, which in his generation was one of the most important towns in east New Jersey. He was largely interested in the work of constructing turnpikes—at that period as important an enterprise as railroad construction is at the present—and was one of the original incorporators, and subsequently President and Treasurer of the Woodbridge Turnpike Company. He married Fanny, daughter of Thomas Brown, of Woodbridge, who bore him ten children. His death took place on the 4th of July, 1831. His wife survived him more than a quarter of a century, and died in October, 1857, in the ninety-second year of her age. The second child of this marriage was Thomas Barron, the subject of this sketch. He received a good English education, and at an early age he became a clerk in his father's store. In a short time he was entrusted with commissions to buy and sell in New York, and developed such a remarkable capacity for business, that at the age of nineteen he was admitted to partnership, and continued in business with his father for five years. The tameness of a purely local trade suited neither his ability nor his ambition, and, in 1814, at the age of twenty-four, he removed to New York, where for a short time he was a partner in the house of J. C. Marsh & Co., and subsequently a member of the firm of Laing & Randolph, then one of the leading houses in the West India trade. In the spring of 1817 or 1818, he dissolved his connection with the latter firm, and formed a partnership with J. I. Codrington, and the ensuing fall embarked in business in New Orleans. At the end of five years, he purchased his partner's interest for the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and continued the business alone. The house of Thomas Barron & Co. was one of the best known and most highly esteemed in the whole southern country. Its connections extended from Georgia and Florida to the head waters of the Mississippi, and along the Gulf to Texas; and its representatives were in London, Liverpool and New York. Mr. Barron united a remarkable degree of sagacity with great enterprise, and was no less esteemed for his probity of character than his quickness of perception and soundness of judgment. He constantly declined to accept offices of public trust and honor, which were repeatedly urged upon him, caring rather in his moments of respite from the cares of an extensive business, to enjoy the retirement of home and the pleasures arising from the cultivation of literature and science. While a resident of New Orleans, he was a Director of the Louisi-

ana branch of the United States Bank. By his quiet persistence in the path of duty and honor, he gained the respect and confidence alike of merchants and planters, in that strange community of alien habits and alien languages, often visited by pestilence, and always liable to scenes of bloodshed and violence. His courage and perseverance were simply wonderful, and justly merited the exceptional success which could hardly have been expected even under the most favorable combination of circumstances. In 1827, having amassed a comfortable fortune, he withdrew from active business pursuits, and generally spent the summer season in the north. A few years later, he withdrew entirely from mercantile pursuits, and thereafter led a quiet retired life, devoted principally to study and acts of unostentatious benevolence and philanthropy. History, geography, and natural history, were for many years his favorite fields of research. At a later period he paid special attention to the study of astronomy. His extensive research in these several departments of learning brought him in contact with many of the prominent readers and thinkers of his day, and led to his election to membership in many of the learned societies. For many years he was a member of the New York Historical Society and a corresponding member of the Historical Society of New Jersey. He was also a Fellow of the American Museum of Natural History, and of the American Geographical Society, and was connected with many other learned bodies. During the civil war, he was active in the support of the Federal Government, and besides contributing largely towards the equipment and comfort of several New York regiments, he was also a warm friend of the Sanitary Commission; and at the close of the war interested himself in the effort to furnish the frontier garrisons of our scattered soldiers with suitable reading matter, contributing freely to the Military Post Library Association, organized for this purpose. He was active in works of a benevolent character and prompt in his contributions to all deserving charities. He died on the 31st of August, 1875, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. His life had been one of active usefulness and continual benevolence, but this did not completely satisfy his desires. The cause of science and education, which had always found in him a sincere friend, was destined to benefit still further by his munificent bequests. In his will, he gave to the New York Historical Society, \$10,000; to the New Jersey Historical Society, \$5,000 and his portrait, painted by Durand; to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Juvenile Asylum, Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, American Female Guardian Society, and Home for the Friendless, \$5,000 each. His final bequest was the magnificent sum of \$50,000 to found a public library in his native

town of Woodbridge. This institution, known as the Barron Library, stands upon a portion of the old Barron property, and besides being a beautiful memorial of the worthy donor, is a substantial benefit to the town. It is built of Belleville brown-stone, from designs submitted by a well-known New York architect, and is about fifty feet square. It contains a book room, reading room, special apartments for the Trustees, etc., etc.; and is surmounted by a tower, the whole having a height of eighty or more feet. The collection of books fairly represents every department of literature, and apart from considerations of present profit and pleasure, cannot but exert a permanent and elevating influence upon the moral and mental tone of the community. Had Mr. Barron's life been fruitful in no other good, the foundation of this public library would in itself have been a work entitling him to a high place among those who have deserved well of their country and fellow citizens.

---

**B**ARRON, JOHN C., M.D., of New York, nephew of the preceding, was born in Woodbridge, New Jersey, on the 2d of November, 1837. His father, John Barron, great grandson of Ellis Barron, the founder of the family, was a prominent citizen of Woodbridge, and was born on the old family homestead in that place, on the 18th of October, 1792. In early life he was a manufacturer and trader, and subsequently engaged in farming. He was married, in 1824, to Mary, daughter of Colonel Richard Conner, of Staten Island, by whom he had three children. His second child and only son was Dr. John C. Barron, the subject of this sketch, who received his early education at Burlington College, New Jersey. In 1858 he entered Yale College, studying in the scientific department, and pursuing an extra course of study in the private school of Drs. Jewett, Hooker, and Knight. He subsequently entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, from which, early in 1861, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In April of the same year, he presented himself before the Board of Army Medical Examiners sitting at Albany, and, having passed the examination, was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Volunteer Army, and assigned to the Mechanics Rifles. Being offered a similar position in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, one of the first to spring to the support of the National Government, and already in the field, he resigned his connection with the Rifles, and accepted the latter offer, and with a detachment of the Sixty-ninth, proceeded to Washington, and was sworn into the service of the United States. He entered immediately upon active service with the regi-

ment—then the advance-guard in Virginia—and took part in the battles of Blackburn's Ford and First Bull Run, in the latter of which the Sixty-ninth lost, in killed and wounded, nearly two hundred men. The young surgeon distinguished himself by his unceasing devotion to the suffering under his charge, and, noting the insufficiency and the imperfection of the medical accommodations of the army, generously donated one thousand dollars for medical supplies, etc., etc., in the hospital department. He resigned his commission the following August, but in June, 1863, re-entered the army as Assistant Surgeon of the Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., and served with the reserves called out in '63 to repel Lee's invasion. He remained connected with the Seventh Regiment after the establishment of peace, and in July, 1869, was promoted to the rank of Surgeon. In June, 1871, he resigned the surgeny of the regiment, and was appointed Surgeon of the First Division, N. G. S. N. Y., with the rank of Colonel, serving on the staff of Major-General Alexander Shaler. He was married on the 23d of June, 1869, to Harriet M., daughter of the Rev. Albert Williams, of San Francisco, California. Shortly afterwards he made an extensive tour of Europe and the Orient, including a trip of seven hundred miles up the river Nile. Since his return from abroad he has resided chiefly in New York. He still, however, maintains his interest in Woodbridge, New Jersey—the place of his nativity—and is the owner of the Barron homestead, a fine estate of over one hundred acres, located in the center of the town, which has come down to him from his ancestors. This tract he has greatly improved of late years; he has also laid out a fine avenue—Barron avenue—on which are several handsome houses, and the new Congregational Church. Dr. Barron has always manifested much interest in the cause of education; he has, besides, actively interested himself in church affairs, and for the past five years has been a vestryman of Trinity Church in Woodbridge.

---

**S**CHENCK, REV. NOAH H., D.D., rector of St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, was born in Mercer County, New Jersey, about eight miles from Trenton, June 30th, 1825. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1844, and, after due preparation, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey. He practiced at Trenton for one year, when, in 1848, he went to Cincinnati, where he continued his profession for three years longer. Having now determined upon a clerical career, he commenced a theological course at the Episcopal Seminary of Gambier, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1853. In the same year, he was made

deacon at Grace Church, Brooklyn, by Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, and priest in the following year, by the same bishop, at St. James' Church, Zanesville, Ohio. He was first settled over a parish at Hillsboro', in Ohio, where he remained from 1853 to the spring of 1856. During this time, he was instrumental in the erection of one of the most beautiful Gothic churches to be found in the whole State. He next went to the parish connected with the college at Gambier, where he labored from Easter, 1856, to August, 1857. A great revival marked his ministry in this period. Seventy-four persons united with the church at one time, of whom forty-eight were students of the college. In 1857 he went to Trinity Church, Chicago, where he officiated until 1859. He established and edited the *Western Churchman*, in Chicago, and also organized the Protestant Aid Society of Illinois. In 1859 he became the successor of the Rev. Dr. Johns, at Emanuel Church, Baltimore, where he remained until May 1st, 1867, when he became rector of his present extensive parish, St. Ann's, of the city of Brooklyn. At one period Dr. Schenck owned and edited the *Protestant Churchman*, of New York. He has published a large number of occasional sermons and addresses. During a single year, it is said that his sermons, addresses, and speeches averaged one for each day. He received his degree of D.D. from Princeton College, about 1865. He has visited Europe several times, and on the 14th of July, 1871, he was present as one of the deputation of the American branch of the Evangelical Alliance appointed to memorialize the Emperor of Russia in behalf of religious liberty in that empire, at the interview with Prince Gortschakoff, the Prime Minister, held at Friedrichshafen, in Germany. Episcopal worship was held in Brooklyn at an early date. Says an account: "The introduction of the Episcopal service in this town was nearly co-equal with the entrance of the British army. Although it has been conjectured that it was some years antecedent to that event, there is no evidence of this fact. Before the Revolution, the settlement was very small, and all the inhabitants, it is believed, were connected with the Dutch congregation, which then constituted the only religious society. During the war, as it was natural to expect, the British officers had divine services performed according to the forms of their own church. Where they usually met is not known, but, with a truly catholic spirit, the Dutch people kindly allowed them the use of their church, when not occupied by their own ministers. This General Johnson recollects as a fact." Rev. James Sayre officiated from 1778 to about the time of the evacuation, in 1783, and was followed by the Rev. George Wright. The place of meeting was a private house in what is now Fulton street. The barn of John Middagh, in the rear of his house, which

was on the corner of Fulton and Henry streets, was next occupied, and then a building in the neighborhood, erected by the British during the war, was fitted up for the purpose. In 1785 a small frame house, which had been erected on what was subsequently the Episcopal burial ground, on Fulton street, opposite Clark street, became the place of worship, and was consecrated by Bishop Provost in 1787. The society was incorporated April 23d, 1787, as the "Episcopal Church of Brooklyn," and on a re-organization, June 22d, 1795, was incorporated as "St. Ann's Church," a name long given it in compliment to Mrs. Ann Sands, who, with her husband, Joshua Sands, presented a valuable site for a church edifice. A new stone church was erected on the corner of Sands and Washington streets, and consecrated May 30th, 1805. The walls of this building were seriously damaged by the explosion of a powder mill in the vicinity, and the edifice at present on this site was erected in 1824. Rev. Elijah D. Rettoone was the rector from 1789 to 1792; Rev. Samuel Nesbitt from 1793 to 1798; Rev. John Ireland from 1798 to 1807; Rev. Dr. Feltus from 1807 to 1814; Rev. Dr. John T. K. Henshaw, afterward Bishop of Rhode Island, from 1814 to 1817; Rev. Dr. Hugh Smith from 1817 to 1819; Rev. Dr. Henry W. Onderdonk, afterward Bishop of Pennsylvania, from 1819 to 1827; Rev. Dr. Chas. T. McIlvaine, afterward Bishop of Ohio, from 1827 to 1833; Rev. Dr. Benjamin C. Cutler from 1833 to 1863; Rev. Laurence H. Mills from 1864 to 1867, when the Rev. Dr. Schenck became the incumbent. It will thus be seen that some of the most eminent men in the Episcopal Church have held the rectorship of this ancient church. It is largely endowed, owning valuable property in both Brooklyn and New York. A fine row of stores occupy the old burial ground, from which the dead were removed a few years since. By reason of the growth of the city and the removal of many of the congregation from the neighborhood of the early church, it became necessary to provide for a building in some other section. Accordingly, very eligible lots were purchased on the corner of Clinton and Livingston streets, where a magnificent church and chapel were erected. The chapel was first completed and at once occupied. The corner-stone of the main edifice was laid May 8th, 1867, and the completed structure was opened for public worship, with imposing services, October 20th, 1869. The entire cost of the chapel, church, and organ was three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In architectural finish, in richness of ornamentation, and in general completeness and convenience, this church has no superior in the United States. The old church, on Washington street, is still maintained, with a clergyman in charge. There are between five and six hundred communicants attending the two

churches, and about eight hundred children in the Sunday-schools. Dr. Schenck is one of the strong men of the day. He moves in the path of duty and labor with no uncertainty of purpose or hesitation of action. Endowed with natural talents of a high order, his learning has attained to the most profound scholarship. A theologian, but also a practical and wide observer in regard to every department of human interest, he is thoroughly informed for the work of a leader and teacher among men. His efforts, not less than his talents, are worthy of the intelligent age in which he lives. A servant of the church, he is at the same time its hero. Humble and obedient in doing the will of the Master, he is a bold, aggressive champion of the faith. Beautiful in character and pure in life, he is unwearied in professional energy, and devout and self-sacrificing in all his duties.

---

**B**YRNE, JOHN, M.D., of Brooklyn, was born at Kilkeel, in the County of Down, Ireland, on the 18th of October, 1825. The son of Stephen Byrne, an extensive and prosperous merchant, he enjoyed, from his earliest years, the best educational advantages, attending in his boyhood the famous classical seminary at Belfast, and afterwards studying in his native town, under the Rev. William Craig, a Moravian minister, celebrated for his classical acquirements, with whom he completed his studies. In 1841 he entered upon the study of medicine, becoming a pupil of Dr. Daniel Murray, one of the leading practitioners of Belfast, and the same year matriculated at the Royal Institution of that city, where he attended lectures on anatomy and physiology, and was well grounded in practical pharmacy and chemistry. He also attended dissections, and devoted much time to hospital study. In 1842, having completed his first year's course, according to the exacting requirements of the British curriculum, and desirous of availing himself of the advantages of study under the most celebrated medical teachers of the day, he began a student tour, which extended through a period of about four years, during which he was a pupil in the universities of Dublin, Glasgow and Edinburgh, from the latter of which he was graduated as Doctor of Medicine in 1846. Although at this date he had just entered upon manhood, his extensive study under the ablest Professors of medical science, and his unusually large and varied hospital experience, placed him on a par with many older practitioners. In 1846-'7 his acknowledged ability secured for him an appointment in his native country to the sole charge of a temporary hospital, erected for the accommodation of typhoid fever patients during an epidemic of that disease. In this position he dis-

played executive qualities of the highest order. His vigorous sanitary measures, admirable systematic general management, and thorough acquaintance with disease, and the best means of arresting and combating it, greatly reduced the mortality, and brought him into favorable notice among the officials of the British Government, from whom he received the most flattering commendation, and besides, won for him from the local authorities a handsome testimonial. The following year he came to America, and located in Brooklyn. In 1853, desirous of enlarging his professional associations, he graduated from the New York Medical College, and, still maintaining his residence in Brooklyn, soon became one of the most prominent general practitioners in that city. He was one of the originators of the scheme for establishing the Long Island College Hospital, and was one of the founders of that institution. For years he has made a specialty of diseases of women, and has taken a deservedly high rank as a gynæcologist. Among his contributions to professional literature are a number of able papers and monographs on subjects in this department of medical science, among which the following have been extensively circulated: "Researches and Observations on Pelvic Hæmatocele;" "Clinical Notes on Electro-Cautery in Uterine Surgery;" "Amputations and Excisions of the Cervix Uteri." The science of electro-physics has largely occupied his attention, and to his experimental researches in this department the profession is indebted for the well-known battery for galvano-cautery which bears his name. He is connected with all the prominent medical societies, and holds a high rank in the profession. Until recently he held the position of Clinical Professor of Uterine Surgery in the Long Island College Hospital. He is at present Surgeon-in-Chief to St. Mary's Hospital for Diseases of Women. He is also a member of the Kings County Medical Society, of the American Medical Association, and of the New York Obstetrical Society, and has lately been President of the last-named body. He is a Resident Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and also a Fellow of the American Gynæcological Society.

---

**M**URPHY, HON. HENRY C., of Brooklyn, was born in that city in 1810. His grandfather, Timothy Murphy, was a native of Ireland, who came to this country in 1769, and settled in Monmouth County, New Jersey. This ancestor married Mary Garrison, the granddaughter of Richard Hartshorne, of Middletown—the proprietor of an extensive plantation including Sandy Hook and adjacent country—who, for several years, was a member of the Provincial Council of New Jersey and Representative in the

Assembly of that Province. Having experienced the effect of tyranny and misgovernment in his native land, he warmly espoused the cause of the patriots at the opening of the Revolution, and, in common with the other Whigs of Monmouth, took up arms in defence of the principles which he cherished and has transmitted to his descendants. He had eight children, four of whom were sons, viz: William, John Garrison, Francis, and Joseph. The second named married Clarissa Runyon, of Princeton, N. J., and in 1808—being then about twenty-four years of age—removed to Long Island and established himself in Brooklyn. He died in 1854, in the seventieth year of his age, leaving six children—two sons and four daughters—of whom Henry C. Murphy, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest. Mr. Murphy was graduated from Columbia College in 1830, and immediately began the study of law with the late Peter W. Radcliffe, a prominent lawyer and a man of high character. In 1833 he was admitted to the bar, and the following year was married to Miss Amelia Greenwood, daughter of Richard Greenwood, of Haverstraw, Rockland County, New York. At an early period he became well-known in literary and political circles through his contributions to several prominent periodicals. One of his first efforts in the arena of politics was in opposition to the policy, which then prevailed in the State, of placing the banks under the control of petty monopolists, the offspring of political favoritism. Elected a delegate to a Young Men's Convention, which assembled in Herkimer County in 1834, he served as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and in this capacity introduced a resolution denouncing the above policy, although it had resulted advantageously to members of his own party. This resolution, although finally adopted after violent discussion, was suppressed in the report of the proceedings of the Convention; and this fact becoming known, the unfairness of the proceeding was exposed in the leading journals of New York, and through their advocacy gained in strength and popularity, and resulted, in a few years, in the overthrow of the system. In 1842 he was elected Mayor of Brooklyn, having previously filled the office of Counsel and Attorney to the Corporation of that city. His administration of municipal affairs was marked by the spirit of retrenchment and economy, the expenditures of the city during his term of office not exceeding the income. While still holding the office of Mayor, he was elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress, and took his seat in the House of Representatives in 1843. Although one of the youngest members in that body, he soon acquired prominence through his ability in debate and active interest in the most important subjects which came up for deliberation. On the tariff question, he advocated a

system of duties for revenue purposes only. The question of the annexation of Texas, while meeting his approval, was deemed premature; and postponement was counselled through a desire to avoid trouble with Mexico, which he felt assured would ensue. He forcibly opposed the contemplated alteration of the naturalization laws, demonstrating with marked ability the inconsistency of such a course with the spirit of the Government, and its injurious effects upon the development of the country. His zeal and perseverance secured the construction of the splendid dry-dock at Wallabout Bay; and his advocacy of many other measures was marked by a soundness of judgment and earnestness of purpose which went far towards securing the happiest results. In 1846 he was a member of the Convention which formed a new Constitution for the State, and he originated and presented many excellent provisions, which were afterwards incorporated in that instrument. His services in this connection were appropriately recognized by his constituents, who re-elected him to Congress, the vote on this occasion being the largest ever polled in his district up to that period. In 1857 he was appointed Minister to the Hague, by President Buchanan, his selection giving general satisfaction, more especially as he had long previously labored to rescue from oblivion that portion of the State's history which related to its first colonization by Holland. When the civil war opened he was still filling this position, and appreciating the necessity for an exact understanding abroad of the true state of the facts as regards the relationship of the State and National Governments, addressed an able paper on the subject to the Government of the Netherlands. This document was printed at length in the diplomatic correspondence of 1861-'62, and met with universal approbation. On his return to America, he entered heartily into the work of upholding the National Government, and was immediately elected to the State Senate as a Union man. He was a member and temporary Chairman of the State Convention of the Democratic party in 1862, and strongly advocated the duty of all citizens to support the nation in the struggle to maintain its integrity; and in the annual oration before the Tammany Society, on the 4th of July, 1863, took no less patriotic stand in support of the Union. He was prominent in every effort to aid recruiting, and mainly to his exertions was due the formation of the 159th N. Y. S. Volunteers, Col. Molineux. A noteworthy fact in this connection was, that the bounties were paid to the members of this regiment without calling upon either city or county authorities for assistance. Mr. Murphy served a number of terms, subsequently, in the Senate, in which body he took a conspicuous part in all important debates and discussions during his long term of service. The repeal of





Atlantic Publishing & Engraving Co New York.

*George K. Smith*







the ecclesiastical tenures bill, and the passage of a bill to establish the quarantine in the lower bay of New York, were both the results of his earnest personal efforts. He was conspicuous also in his labors for the general prosperity of the State, warmly supporting the different measures for internal improvements. He was opposed to and voted against the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, holding that the power of amendment is necessarily limited to the subjects embraced in the Constitution, and the subject of slavery not being considered in that document, was to be disposed of only by the States where it existed. In 1863 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention; and in 1867, and again in 1869, he received the nomination to the U. S. Senate from the Democratic members of the Legislature. During his long Senatorial career, he has served on the most important committees, and has won a deservedly high reputation both as an able, logical speaker, and a practical man of business. He is a ripe scholar, and possesses one of the finest private libraries in the State. His contributions to literature have been quite extensive, and include a number of translations from the Dutch language, of which he is a perfect master. Mr. Murphy is now President of the Board of Trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, and is an earnest and active promoter of that great undertaking.

---

**S**MITH, GEORGE K., M.D., of Brooklyn, was born in Lisle, Broome County, New York, on the 14th of December, 1827. His parents, Elijah K. and Mary (Lewis) Smith, were both natives of Connecticut. His preliminary education was obtained at the academy in Homer, Cortland County, New York, and in 1856 he began the study of medicine with Dr. S. H. French, in his native town. He entered the University Medical College of New York in 1857, and having passed through the full course, received, in 1859, the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and was awarded the Mott gold medal for the best anatomical preparation. The following year he devoted to study and practice in the Brooklyn City Hospital, after which experience he located in Brooklyn as a regular practitioner. In the fall of 1862 he responded to the call of the Secretary of War, which was telegraphed to New York, asking for volunteer surgeons to care for the wounded after the second battle of Bull Run. After about a month of this volunteer service he entered into a contract to serve for three months, but continued in the service until the close of the war. On his arrival at Washington he was detailed for duty at the Georgetown College General Hospital, where he remained five months. The following month he

served on an Examining Board at "Convalescent Camp," near Fairfax Seminary, Va., where several thousand sick and wounded soldiers were examined with reference to their discharge or return to duty. He passed the ensuing summer at Lincoln General Hospital, and in the fall of 1863 was detailed at the "Office for the attention of Sick and Wounded Volunteer Officers," in Washington. He held this position about one year, visiting the officers at their hotels in the city, and was afterwards located at the Armory Square General Hospital until the close of the war. At the time of the attempted assassination of Secretary Seward he was one of the three surgeons who were detailed for duty at the house of the Secretary. In the fall of 1865 he returned to Brooklyn and resumed his private practice; and in 1873 was married to Miss Rebecca Delbanco, of that city. In 1860 he became Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Long Island College Hospital, but resigned to enter the army. On returning to Brooklyn he resumed this position, but resigned it three years subsequently. He was Adjunct Professor of Surgery in the above institution in 1872, and Adjunct Professor of Anatomy, in 1873 and 1874. In 1866 he went abroad, spending about six months in travel and professional study. Shortly after his return he became connected with the St. Peter's Hospital, as visiting surgeon, and acted in that capacity several years. He is at present connected with the Long Island College Hospital, as the Lecturer on Venereal Diseases. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, and several other professional bodies, and has been a delegate to the American Medical Association. As a surgeon he has acquired a very high reputation, and stands among the first in Brooklyn. He is a diligent worker in the cause of medical science, and after great labor and research has settled several important points on which anatomists and surgeons had previously differed. Several interesting articles from his pen have appeared in the journals devoted to medical science, and one or two have been re-printed in pamphlet form. A very able article by him, on "The Insertion of the Capsular Ligament of the Hip-Joint, and its relation to Intra-Capsular Fracture," was sent to Chicago, as an essay for one of the prizes offered by the American Medical Association in the year 1861. A few months later this paper was returned to Dr. Smith by the Chairman of the Committee on Prize Essays, who stated that, in consequence of the war, the Association would not meet that year, adding: "Had the meeting been held, your essay would have received one of the prizes." In October, 1861, Dr. Smith read this paper before the Surgical Section of the New York Academy of Medicine, and afterwards published it in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*. In 1862 it was re-printed in pamphlet form, with addenda con-

taining remarks of leading surgeons, and constitutes a very instructive contribution to medical literature, which has been quoted in several works on Surgery in this country and in Europe. In 1866, M. Anger, who was at the head of the School of Anatomy in Paris, asked permission to translate this paper and present it at the French Academy. An abstract of it is also given in "Die Anatomie Des Menschen," von Dr. Hubert V. Luschka, Tübingen, 1865.

**H**ALL, REV. CHARLES H., D.D., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, (Episcopal) Brooklyn, was born at Augusta, Georgia, November 7th, 1820. When quite young he attended an academy at Andover, Mass., and was graduated at Yale College in 1842. His theological studies were partly in private, and one year at the General Episcopal Theological Seminary, New York city. He was ordained deacon by the Rt. Rev. Benj. T. Onderdonk, Bishop of New York, at St. Paul's Church, Red Hook, in 1844, and priest by Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut, at Fair Haven in that State, in November, 1845. His first settlement was as rector of St. John's Church, Huntington, Long Island, in 1845, where he remained two years. At Easter, 1847, he took charge of the Church of the Holy Innocents, at West Point, officiating likewise as the pastor for the Military Academy. After remaining at West Point two years he removed to South Carolina, where he became rector of St. John's Church, St. John's Island, which position he held for eight years. In 1856 he was called to the rectorship of the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, one of the most wealthy and influential parishes of that city. The congregation was composed about equally of northerners and southerners. Among the latter were Jefferson Davis and his family. During the whole period of the war Mr. Davis' pew was occupied by Secretary of War Stanton. Several of the chief officers of the Government and army were regular attendants. It required great address and firmness on the part of Dr. Hall to preserve calmness and Christian concord in his congregation at such a time of public excitement regarding the war, at the capital of the nation. "Few men," says a recent authentic statement, "would have succeeded in standing clear of offence, especially at a period when churches were too often turned into political assembly-houses, and our preachers forgot the gospel of Christ in that of the Constitution. Dr. Hall, however, was pre-eminently the right man in the right place. Realizing his high vocation as an ambassador of Christ, he determined to know nothing and to preach nothing among his people save 'Jesus Christ and Him crucified.' At this the

young and headstrong were discontented—they wanted political harangues and party denunciations. The graver and wiser members, however, approved his course. Secretaries and statesmen did not go to church to learn politics from their clergymen; and thus, through all the heat and fever of that nervous time, the rector of the Church of the Epiphany steered his pastoral bark safely through the smooth waters of a tranquil Christian faith. He believed firmly in the great doctrines of the nation, and that however dark appeared the national horizon, a morning of joy would at length break upon the night of heaviness, and the storm-clouds of war and hatred would, in God's good time, pass away." Dr. Hall preached a sermon of great power and impressiveness on Easter day, 1865, the second day after the assassination of President Lincoln. In October of the same year, he delivered another on "Conscience: in its relation to the duties of the citizens of the State," which was published and dedicated to his parishioner, the late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. He was the rector of the Church of the Epiphany for a period of twelve years, and by his position obtained a national reputation for learning and eloquence. On the election of the Rev. Dr. A. N. Littlejohn, then rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, to the newly-created bishopric of Long Island, a call was extended to Dr. Hall to become the rector of this important parish. He accepted, and entered upon his duties on March 1st, 1869, and has secured a wide popularity. Holy Trinity Church is a splendid stone structure corner of Clinton and Montague streets, a section which is known as Brooklyn Heights. This church was erected by the munificence of Edgar J. Bartow, Esq., a citizen of Brooklyn. It was designed by that greatest of American architects, the late Lefevre, and the foundation was commenced on April 1st, 1844. The cost of the property was not less than one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, which was then regarded as a very large sum to expend for a church site and edifice. The church was entirely completed by Mr. Bartow, with the exception of the spire. The rear portion of the main building is a chapel, and there is also a fine rectory on Montague street. There are two hundred and twenty-six pews, which will seat about twelve hundred people. This grand and capacious edifice was first opened for religious services on Trinity Sunday, April 25th, 1847. The chapel had been opened on Trinity Sunday, June 7th, 1846. Being private property, it was not consecrated for several years, during which time it was under the rectorship of the Rev. Dr. Lewis, a relation of the owner. Dr. Lewis formerly had charge of Calvary Church, and the original Holy Trinity congregation was largely made up from this parish. At length Mr. Bartow became involved in pecuniary dif-

faculties, and the church was found to be mortgaged, chiefly for business indebtedness, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. In the spring of 1856 a sale of the church, under a third mortgage for over thirty thousand dollars, was about to take place, when such arrangements were made that it passed into the possession of the congregation. The church was consecrated in the autumn of 1856. Though laboring under a debt of more than thirty thousand dollars, prosperity at once dawned upon the parish. Dr. Littlejohn was now called. During his rectorship the debt was paid off, and the church fully completed by the addition of the spire, which is two hundred and eighty-four feet high. The contributions during the year 1863 were nearly twenty-seven thousand dollars. In January of the same year over twenty thousand dollars were laid on the altar at one time for the reduction of the debt, which, with the income from the pews, gave the handsome sum of nearly forty thousand dollars for the year. In eight years the contributions were two hundred and sixty thousand dollars. In 1864 the number of communicants was three hundred and ten, whereas at this time the number is over six hundred. The regular Sunday school contains three hundred children, and a large Mission Sunday school is maintained on Fulton avenue. Dr. Hall received his degree of D.D. in 1860, from three colleges at the same time, viz. : Columbia College, New York; Hobart College, Geneva; and St. James College, Maryland. Beside a large number of sermons, he has published two important works. These are "Notes on the Gospels," in two volumes, and "True Protestant Ritualism," a reply to the work of Bishop Hopkins, entitled "The Law of Ritualism." In this latter work he states, in a very learned and forcible manner, the views of the Low Church branch of the Episcopal denomination. He holds that Ritualism is antagonistic alike to the Gospel and the church. Dr. Hall writes in smooth, terse, compact sentences, and his arguments are logical in the extreme. He has imagination in his style of illustrating beautiful and original thoughts, but he is far from being impassioned, or simply giving heed to elegance of oratory. He reasons everything. He looks simply to the doubts and obstacles in every subject, and he addresses himself solely to their overthrow. Scholarship, literary experience, and the ready pen are all brought into active service, with results which are alike creditable to him as a thinker and writer. A writer, in speaking of Dr. Hall, says:

"His natural ability and acquired learning rest on the broadest possible foundations, and his industry and perseverance in any and all labor are of the most positive and vigorous kind. A clergyman and student, and a book-worm as he is, still he is a shrewd observer of all the world's affairs and of mankind. He is learned, and he is well informed, he is a con-

scientious priest, but not less an observing man. With these traits of character, with this thoroughness of education and observation, with this complete self-possession and energy, he is eminently fitted for the highest success in the ministry. He is a safe guide and example in all things. He makes no mistakes in his policy or proceedings, and he holds up no uncertain lights for himself or anybody else. Far-seeing, practical, self-reliant and courageous, he is one who is master of every situation, and naturally a leader of men. In all his parishes he has stood among the people as their devoted and fearless spiritual and moral guide, and his marked talents and personal character have been such as to awaken the utmost confidence and respect."

ORMISTON, REV. WILLIAM, D.D., one of the pastors of the Collegiate Reformed Church, New York, was born at the Castle Hill farm, in the parish of Symington, Lanarkshire, Scotland, on the banks of the Clyde, April 23d, 1821. His father, Mr. Thomas Ormiston, rented the Castle Hill and Town Head farms. During his tenth year, the family removed to a farm at Hobbie's Howe, near Edinburgh, and the boy attended school in the village of West Linton, or assisted upon the farm. This section is noted for the hallowed scenes of the persecution of the Covenanters, and also of the poet Allan Ramsey's "Gentle Shepherd." William found in his mother, a woman of strong intelligence, his constant guide in study; she took pains to instruct him, especially in the history and popular traditions of the country. In 1834, the family emigrated to Canada, and settled in the township of Darlington, about thirty miles east of Toronto. "William spent four years on the farm," says a biographer, "taking a man's share, though only a boy in years, in all the toil, the tear and wear of felling trees; in crop-cutting and rolling logs into piles; in burning the piles, digging, plowing, harrowing, sowing, mowing, harvesting, threshing, and conveying produce to market; making or mending implements of work; repairing his boots or the harness of the horses at hours when others would have rested; yet all the while reading books and acquiring a knowledge of arithmetic, mathematics, and Latin, so far as books could assist without a teacher." At length, when in his eighteenth year, his ambition and sense of duty to himself forced him to the determination to leave home, and by some means obtain an education. His father and mother both agreed that it was proper for him to do so; and the former even proposed to sell a portion of the land to meet the expense of a school and college course. William, however, would not consent to this; but, without as much as a sixpence or a penny at his command, went to the

town of Whithy and opened a school. It prospered, and he supported himself entirely on the fees, while he prepared for entering college. In 1843, he became a student at Victoria College, Coburg, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1847. During all the time of his studies, he filled a tutorship, and for two years occupied the chair of Moral Philosophy and Logic. In 1849, he was ordained to the ministry in connection with the Canadian branch of the Scottish United Presbyterian Church. He became pastor of the church in Newton and Newcastle, and still pursued his studies in the classics, theology, and science. He also held the office of Local Superintendent of Education for the township of Clarke. Removing to Toronto, in 1853, he served four years as Mathematical Master and Lecturer on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the Normal School. He likewise found opportunity to visit almost every point of Upper Canada, as a speaker on temperance and other kindred moral topics. In 1855, he was appointed Inspector of Grammar Schools, first for the whole of Canada West, but subsequently for half of that vast area, and later he also held the local superintendency of the public schools of Hamilton. These positions were finally given up by reason of the pressure of other duties and delicacy of health. In 1857, he accepted a call, which he had previously declined, to the pastorship of the Central Presbyterian Church of Hamilton. A beautiful church was erected for him. He received his degree of D.D. from the New York University in 1860. In 1862, he visited Great Britain for the first time since he left it as a boy. He preached on several occasions in London, and spoke before the Free Church Assembly in Edinburgh. On his return he delivered a series of lectures descriptive of his travels. Frequently visiting the United States, he was heard at public meetings, General Assemblies, and Conventions. He was invited to settle in many of the chief cities, and in London, England. He declined all these calls, as he was devoted to his work in Canada, where his influence and success were equal to any public man of the day. He made a second tour in Europe during 1867. In 1870 after thirteen years of labor, he received a call to New York, which he deemed it his duty to accept. His congregation parted with him greatly to their regret. Both himself and wife received various valuable tokens of good will. A public breakfast was extended to Dr. Ormiston by the citizens of Hamilton, and in every quarter his departure from Canada was greatly regretted. On Sunday evening, September 11th, 1870, he was installed as one of the pastors of the ancient and wealthy Collegiate Reformed Church of New York, in the Church corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, which had been specially assigned to him. From the earliest

period it was the custom of the ministers of the Collegiate Church to preach in rotation at the different churches of the corporation. On the coming of Dr. Ormiston, however, a change was made in this arrangement. The Rev. Dr. De Witt, after sixty years in the ministry, was retired from active service, on a salary of five thousand dollars per annum; Rev. Dr. Chambers assumed entire charge as pastor of the Lafayette Place Church; Rev. Dr. Ormiston of the Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street; Rev. Dr. Ludlow of the new building on the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street; and the Rev. Dr. Vermilye preached in each Church once in five weeks. The real estate of the corporation is valued at eight millions of dollars. The preaching of Dr. Ormiston from the outset drew great crowds, and made the same profound impression which it had done in Canada. He also became an earnest worker in the religious, moral, and philanthropic field everywhere. He delivered a series of lectures on "The Import and Value of Churches," at the Free Lay Theological College in Brooklyn, and on other subjects before different church associations. In 1871, he visited the south. In the summer of 1872 he went to California, where he traveled extensively and preached in San Francisco. Many of his sermons, lectures, and addresses have appeared in print. The Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime thus writes of Dr. Ormiston's style and power in the pulpit:

"Thoroughly orthodox after the Scotch pattern, and with just a little Scotch accent and brogue, he pours out a stream of glowing, earnest, strong, old-fashioned, gospel truth, with now and then a quaint, half-humorous illustration, yet beating down all cavil and objection with the arm of logical force and all the points of Scripture proof, and sweeping along on the tide of resistless eloquence, he carries the judgment and feelings of the people with him, until they are compelled to admit the overwhelming force of the mighty truths of the great message. Yet with all this tremendous energy of manner, and electric, nervous power, flashing in his noble black eye, working in his graceful gesticulation, and leaping out in the clarion tones of his well modulated voice, he is mild and soothing in his gentle moods, touching the heart-strings with sweet, plaintive, tender tones and words, his own eyes filling with tears as his hearers wept with him, under the spell of his pathetic appeals."

In appearance, talents, manners, and impressiveness, both in and out of the pulpit, Dr. Ormiston is a most extraordinary man. He stands bold and distinctive in his own individuality, and in his influence over the human mind. Consequently, he readily arrests public attention, and upholds the banner of faith with the arm of a giant. However heedless he may be personally of fame, his glorious work has secured it to him imperishably, and the history of the American church will record him as foremost among its distinguished and faithful members.





*James R. Wood*  
DR. OF JAMES R. WOOD, M.D. L.L.D.







WOOD, JAMES RUSHMORE, M.D., LL.D., eminently known as a surgeon and as a Professor, was born in the city of New York, Sept. 14th, 1816, his father being at that time engaged in business pursuits. His schoolboy days were spent in the well-known Friends' Seminary, an order of Christians whose gentle and simple faith has developed such names as those of Valentine Mott, Wood, Seman, Cheeseman, Parish, Cock, and of others of equal eminence. As a life of trade and commerce had for him no attractions, he determined to educate the talents which had been entrusted to him, and to this end, under the preceptorship of Dr. David L. Rogers, attended his first course of medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, whose building was then in Barclay street, New York. At a later period he was matriculated as a student of the Medical College at Castleton, Vt. and from this institution he graduated, enjoying all its honors and privileges, and receiving from the President, Dr. Alden March, formerly of Albany, in recognition of his enthusiastic efforts and unusual proficiency in Surgery and Anatomy, the appointment of Demonstrator of Anatomy, a position whose duties he performed to the complete satisfaction of the Faculty, and with great credit to himself. But here there was not an arena sufficiently extensive for the display of those abilities with which Nature had endowed him, and, as if in response to a call prophetic of his future usefulness and greatness in the city with which his efforts have been identified, he left his *Alma Mater*, and in 1837 began the practice of medicine in New York. Soon after he was assigned to the care of a portion of the sick poor of Bellevue Hospital (Dr. Wilson being the resident physician) and of the other institutions under the care of the Almshouse Commissioners at a time when, as a half-way house between the city and the Potter's Field, in the midst of pestilence and death, it was a receptacle for lunatics, prisoners, and paupers, the victims of typhus fever, which was then prevailing to an alarming extent in the different institutions under the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities. At this time, the Hospital was far from enjoying its present influence, organization, and resources as an eleemosynary institution. It was then little more than a poorly furnished lodging-house for paupers, lunatics, criminals, and for diseased depravity in all its types; while its wretched inmates were almost entirely destitute of proper nursing and care. Subjected to a confinement which entirely disregarded the laws of hygiene, with poor and irregularly supplied food, and suffering the entailed results of vicious dissipation, these unfortunates were in a most deplorable condition, and the number of deaths was very large. To ameliorate their condition and advance the Hospital to its present sphere of usefulness as a charitable institution, was a work for which Dr. Wood was especially adapted, and to which he gave himself, heart and soul, with his indomitable energy, which has always developed in proportion to the degree of obstacles presented. Such capacities, with the aid of others, and inspired by the ambition of an earnest humanitarianism, have not only reformed the organization of Bellevue Hospital, but have also made his name a household word everywhere whithersoever the influence of this time-honored asylum for the sick and the dying has extended. Upon this arduous task Dr. Wood entered resolutely, and with the hearty co-operation of the Hon. Morris Franklyn, President of the Board of Aldermen, and of Dr. Drake, a scientist and philanthropist of great attainments and force of character, succeeded in lifting the Hospital from the incubus of political sway with which it had been oppressed, and in establishing it upon its present efficient basis. Under the new and wise system which he, during the first ten years of his professional life, succeeded in establishing, contemporary statistics show that more than six hundred lives were annually saved; (see "Surgeons of New York," by Dr. Francis.) For these services, which were rendered in the interests of an afflicted humanity at the expense of time which, from a pecuniary point of view, could have been more profitably devoted to the interests of his private patients, who included many of the wealthiest families, he refused to receive any remuneration, and only asked in recompense for these priceless efforts (with a view to the study of Pathology, which had attracted little attention in those days) the privilege of making and conducting the autopsies of the cases which should die in the Hospital. Dr. Wood also strongly urged the reasons for establishing a Museum in connection with Bellevue Hospital, which annually affords accommodation for six or seven thousand patients and furnishes ample material for collecting rare specimens; and, as a nucleus for a future growth, presented his pathological collection, which he had been accumulating for the preceding twenty years, from his Hospital and private practice, to the Mayor of the city and the authorities of the Hospital for the consideration of one dollar; and, to ensure its safety and development, a special building, which is known as the Wood Museum, was erected by them. Here may be seen one of the finest collections of diseases of the bones which can anywhere be found, and specimens of re-productions and of re-sections and ex-sections of bone can here be studied with the greatest profit, both by students and graduates of medicine. The object of transferring the museum to the city authorities was to ensure its permanency. He reserves, however, the right, in the deed given to the city, of

retaining the control and direction of the Museum, and of appointing, at his death, his successors. Since that property became a public one numerous and important additions have been made to its cabinets, which comprise rare specimens in pathological as well as in comparative anatomy, and the collection is altogether the most complete of its kind in America. Professor Wood still manifests an unabated interest in the Museum, and contributes largely from his private purse for its support and enlargement, and his name will ever be held in grateful remembrance by the recipients of the fruits of his unflagging industry and generous bounty. After this reclamation, so to speak, of the waste material of the Hospital, by which the science and art of medicine have been so signally benefited, the sequence was a logical one to the appropriation of the living material which the Hospital afforded, and to the instruction of students at the bedside of the patients—a method of education which Dr. Wood was among the first to establish in this country, and the importance of which, as a means of acquiring skill in the diagnosis and the treatment of disease, he improved every opportunity to enforce. The value and significance of this step cannot be overestimated. It created enthusiasm among students by its specialization, and enlisted the approval of medical men and college faculties. It was, indeed, a most essential improvement upon the established methods of instruction, and it would be difficult to point to any other thing that has effected such beneficial results. Soon after the enunciation of this philosophic principle, Dr. Wood conceived the idea of embodying it in the establishment of a school which should combine clinical with didactic instruction, and succeeded in obtaining from the Commissioners of Charities a small appropriation for the construction of a building in which such teaching might be given. To this end, on Saturday, the 25th of October, 1856, the pathological building of Bellevue Hospital was opened to a large assembly of the students of the medical, surgical, and obstetrical sciences, and as foreshadowing the establishment of a chartered school, which should combine clinical and didactic instruction, the remarks of Dr. Wood on this occasion are especially pertinent and suggestive. He said that for nearly twenty years he had given much of his time and humble abilities to bring about the favorable result that they now had before them, and that no city of the Union presented so many opportunities for the promotion of the medical and surgical arts, and that nowhere were there better materials for building up a great and practical school of scientific medicine. He added that he early saw these advantages were within reach, and while the discouragements were great, still he had always been cheerful, inasmuch as he believed that the day would soon come when these

privileges would be enjoyed by all. But the conception of a great institution was only partially realized in the inauguration of this new and commodious building, and it is, consequently, to the establishment of such a centre of learning that Dr. Wood's indomitable energies are next devoted. His ideas of what such a school should be are all embodied in the report which, as Chairman of the Special Committee on Medical Education, he made to the American Medical Association, a paper full of valuable knowledge, while the improvements and reforms which it suggested have been embodied in the curricula of all the first class colleges. The great principle which it sought to establish is that medicine is eminently a science of demonstration as well as one of observation, and that the student who most actively employs his senses will make the most rapid progress in the prosecution of its study. In this report Dr. Wood also urged that the student should be provided with something more than books and office recitations, and that he should have the opportunity of acquiring a habit of thorough and discriminating observation, as well as a practical knowledge of Anatomy in the dissecting room, of Physiology in the laboratory, of Materia Medica in the drug store, of Surgery and of Obstetrics in the Hospital, and of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy in the autopsy room. In the modern school of Germany, which stands foremost in matters of science, this principle of blending instruction with research is constantly regarded, and the reason the German Universities are such good schools is, that they are not only places of discipline but also workshops of science. Such was the foundation on which Dr. Wood determined, with the assistance of others, to establish a college for clinical and didactic instruction in connection with Bellevue Hospital, and it is to his unflagging efforts that the community at large are indebted for that model of medical institutions, the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, a school which, in the year before the completion of its first decade of existence, graduated a larger number of students than any of the other colleges of the city, and whose standard of general qualifications for graduation is as great if not greater than that of its rivals. In recognition of these services, Dr. Wood was unanimously called to its chair of Professor of Operative Surgery and of Surgical Pathology, whose peculiar and arduous duties his vast experience and surgical knowledge enabled him to discharge to the great advantage of the students and to the incalculable benefit of the College. Dr. Wood lectured on operative surgery and surgical pathology at the Bellevue Hospital Medical college till 1868, when his resignation was reluctantly accepted. In recognition of his valuable services to the college as its Lecturer on Surgery, the Faculty made him its Emeritus Professor of Surgery. But Dr. Wood's

efforts in matters of reform were not at an end, and there still remains the honorable mention of his name in connection with the famous Dissection Bill and the report of a Committee to promote the passage of a Metropolitan Health Bill. Previous to the passage of this writ of *habeas corpus*,—as it may be termed— which legalized the dissection of human bodies by medical students, the graveyards of the city and surrounding country were robbed, and traffic in the sale of human bodies was encouraged; since, as Sir Astley Cooper said, when called upon to defend a similar bill before Parliament:

“Gentlemen, pass the bill or not, I will have the dead bodies that I need for dissection, for I hold in my hands the keys that will unlock any vault in your kingdom.”

To provide the material which the demands of an enlightened humanity justified and the teachings of a higher education required, was the purpose of the bill which Dr. Wood, with the assistance of Dr. Parker and Dr. Martin Payne, after a four years' struggle with both Houses of the Legislature, succeeded in embodying in the following law:

“All vagrants dying unclaimed, and known by the public authorities to be such, and without friends, are to be given to the institutions in which medicine and surgery are taught, for dissection.”

All colleges are now furnished with cadavera, free of cost, and the resurrectionist's occupation, like Othello's, is gone. The report to promote the passage of a Metropolitan Health Bill which Dr. Wood, together with Profs. Clark, Parker and Stephen Smith, drew up and presented to the Legislature, and which embodied ideas of the first importance to the hygiene of the city, has brought him prominently forward as one who deserves well of his fellow citizens for his untiring zeal in their behalf. But it is not only as a reformer that the study of Dr. Wood's life is interesting and instructive, but also as a pioneer in the field of operative surgery; from which he carried away the highest laurels, and made his name an imperishable one in the annals of Conservative Surgery. A remarkable instance of his skill in this direction is illustrated by the skull of a girl which may be found in his Museum, and of which specimen the great Langenbeck, of Berlin, remarked as he presented it to the admiring gaze of the members of the Congress of German Surgeons at Berlin, in 1877, “there is not another such specimen in the whole of Europe as the one I now show you,” a fitting tribute from one of Europe's greatest surgeons to the genius of one of America's greatest living operators. A description of this classical skull, which has been studied by medical men from all parts of the world, and has obtained for itself a world-wide fame, is here appended for those who have not enjoyed the privilege of study-

ing this great triumph of what may properly be designated physiological surgery. It possesses a new lower jaw formed after the removal of the entire bone and a careful separation of its periosteum, from which the new bone was reproduced. The operation was performed in sections, one half being left for weeks after the removal of the other, so as to steady the parts and to determine the proper position of the new jaw, which would otherwise have been dragged down by the muscles. The subject in this case was employed in a match factory, and necrosis of the lower jaw was induced by the fumes of phosphorus. The London *Lancet*, in speaking of this specimen, said: “This particular operation was performed more than twenty years ago; and the merit of it consists in its not only then having been a new kind of operation, but in the details of the procedure, which had to be thought out for the first time, and which have since become recognised principles.” The wisdom of this treatment and the results claimed were still further confirmed in the case of a man still living, who, under the same masterly treatment became repossessed of the full maxillary functions. In addition to the operations above mentioned, Dr. Wood, on one occasion, removed both upper jaws, and has many times enucleated the superior maxilla of one side. He has also operated upon post-pharyngeal and post-nasal fibrous tumors, and has met with remarkable success in extirpating these very troublesome and dangerous growths from these deep-seated regions. Dr. Wood was among the first to resect the shoulder-joint in this country, while the uniform success that has attended similar operations of his at the knee-joint is unique in the annals of modern surgery. Dr. Wood has reproduced almost every bone or parts of every one of the body, by treating with profound respect the periosteum. His Museum contains almost all the experiments on the human patient that were practiced by Duhamel, Flourens and Olier, and it is with the same respect and admiration that one can look upon him as an operator and applaud his success. Upon the attachments of muscles to bones and upon the muscles themselves, the achievements of Dr. Wood have been most satisfactory and brilliant. He was the first to devise and carry into execution an operation, which was attended with complete success, and which in Europe bears his name, for the relief of chronic dislocation of the peronei tendons. He was also one of the first to perform, in 1840, tenotomy of both Masseter muscles for false ankylosis of the inferior maxilla, of which an interesting and instructive report may be found in “Velpeau's Mott's Surgery.” Upon the ham-string muscles and those concerned in congenital deformities of the foot, his successes have been equally gratifying to our National pride. He has divided the tendo-achillis and the ham-string muscles

in treatment of acute and chronic diseases of the knee-joint, and was also the first to suggest and perform division of the sphincter ani on both sides in carcinoma of the rectum, an operation which allowed the diseased mass to be brought down to a level with the anus, from which it was readily removed and by dilation and incision the occluded bowel was made free, and thus the necessity of lumbar colotomy obviated. In the treatment of diseases of the blood-vessels, and of other tissues involving for their cure the deligation of arteries, his record as an operative surgeon is a most enviable and flattering one. Early in his practice he ligated the common carotid artery of one side in nine cases, and those of both in two more. The results which attended these operations were most satisfactory, and in all of the number complete recovery took place. He has tied the common carotid since that time:—for aneurism, for tumors of antrum, for epilepsy, for aneurism by anastomosis, for vascular tumor of the orbit, for cirroid aneurism of the scalp, and for other surgical maladies. He has also ligated the common and internal carotid arteries twice for malignant disease of the antrum and upper jaw, and once for secondary hemorrhage following gun-shot wound of the upper jaw, and on one occasion tied successfully the subclavian and common carotid arteries at the same time, for the cure of aneurism of the arteria innominata, which likewise involved the first portion of the subclavian artery. The subclavian he has tied no less than five times, and on every occasion not only was the life of the patient saved, but a complete recovery also secured. A report of these cases may be found in the Transactions of the National Medical Association. He has also tied the external iliac eight times, all successfully but one, in which death resulted from uræmia. He has tied the femoral artery for aneurism, for malignant disease of the knee-joint, of the femur, and of the tibia, and of acute inflammation following perforating wounds of knee joint, and also upon two occasions for the cure of elephantiasis. Dr. Wood was among the foremost men to cure aneurism by digital compression, and treated his first case in the year 1848, a report of which is to be found in "Holmes' System of Surgery." In the management of inflammations, and other disorders of the abdominal cavity, Dr. Wood's successes are noteworthy. He has twice opened fluctuating tumors in the lumbar region which communicated with the kidney and contained renal calculi. His experience has been wide in the treatment of perityphlitis, and he gave his views to Dr. Gurdon Buck, who presented them in a very interesting paper, which he published a few years since, in which the principle is enforced that it is "as important not to operate too soon as it is not to defer the operation too long." Dr. Wood has likewise performed lumbo-

colotomy several times. He was among the first to perform external urethrotomy in the year 1839, and in his early practice saved a child by performing Cæsarian section. With neurotomy and the excision of nerves for the relief of neuralgia and other functional and organic diseases of this tissue, his name is most inseparably identified, both as regards the extension of such operations to these disorders, as well as the development of the principles which should guide operators in this domain of surgery. As one among his many achievements in this department of Operative Surgery, may be mentioned the removal of Meckel's ganglion, on which occasion many hundreds of students were able to see by the light of a lantern the superior maxillary nerve deep in the surgical opening, at its exit from the skull through the foramen rotundum, a sight which it was their privilege to see, for the first time in the living subject, as they passed in file, and one which extended the boundaries of operative surgery far beyond their grandest conception of its limits. He has performed this operation four times. With the bisector, which bears his name, an instrument devised for the more safe and rapid removal of large stones and concretions from the bladder, and which has won the highest praise at home and abroad, as embodying mechanical and surgical principles of the greatest scientific value, Dr. Wood has achieved as brilliant and as famous victories as he has with the scalpel. He has operated with it nearly one hundred times with great success; and this instrument has, through his teachings and efforts, been recognized as one of the most satisfactory in use for the removal of large urinary concretions. His large collection of calculi, which he has removed by the bilateral method, is an enduring monument to his fame as one of America's greatest lithotomists, and establishes beyond all possibility of oblivion the value and importance of this method of operation. He has also performed the high operation for stone, and many times the median and the lateral, and likewise lithotripsy. In connection with Dr. Wood's record as an operator, the remarks of an eminent surgeon are especially applicable, who, in an address to a body of students, in words full of good-will, and with no tincture of professional jealousy, said: "No living surgeon has performed as many capital and minor operations, or as successfully, as has my distinguished colleague, Dr. James R. Wood, who stands pre-eminent as a surgeon, and whose clinics are epitomes of operative surgery." These clinics are still continued. The first one, years ago, was attended by one student and the house staff; to-day, there are present frequently from 600 to 1,000 students and medical men. A life of constant activity and productive of such results as have been cursorily mentioned, in addition to the demands which an extensive private practice has made, have

left him but little time to devote to the compilation and publishing of the vast amount of surgical knowledge which his extensive experience has taught. Nevertheless, as an author, Dr. Wood has contributed many interesting papers to the medical literature of the day. His pamphlet on the "Early History of the Ligature of the Primitive Carotid," which embodies a report of his own unpublished cases, as well as those of Dr. Valentine Mott, and others, is a most valuable guide for surgeons, and contains practical hints and deductions of the most comprehensive order. Equally instructive and replete with valuable facts, is the brochure on the "Removal of the Entire Lower Jaw," a method of operation which he devised and so successfully performed. His papers on "Ligature of the External Iliac Artery," "Spontaneous Dislocation of the Head of the Femur," and "Operations for the Relief of Strangulated and Incarcerated Inguinal Hernias," are full of valuable contributions. It is his intention, at no distant day, to publish his experience in Clinical Surgery. As a tribute to his skill as a surgeon, Dr. Wood has been offered the most prominent and lucrative offices, in the numerous charitable and other institutions devoted to the care of the sick, in the city. Early in life, at the re-organization of Bellevue Hospital, he was made visiting surgeon to that institution, in which he still continues to give his time and services. As a consulting surgeon, he is connected with the Woman's State Hospital, Charity Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital, New Jersey Hospital, Male Lunatic Asylum, Ward's Island, Female Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, and the Colored Home. He is also Surgeon-in-chief of the Reception Hospital, N. Y., Department Genito-Urinary Organs, Out-door Poor Department Bellevue Hospital, and of the St. Nicholas Society. He is also consulting surgeon to the New York Dental College, the Metropolitan Throat Hospital, and the Eastern and other Dispensaries in New York city. All these services have been and are rendered gratuitously, and the number of those who have been treated and cured by his humane and disinterested efforts is immense; inasmuch, as during his residence in East Broadway, which was up to 1857, he saw over 100,000 persons gratuitously. Dr. Wood is also associated with most of the Medical Societies of the City and County of New York, as well as of those in other parts of the country. He was twice elected President of the New York Pathological Society, and is one of the nine surviving members, of the original twenty-four who, in 1844, established that Society. He is also a member of the New York County Medical Society, before which Association he delivered by request, an exhaustive address on "Stone in the Bladder," which occupied the attention of its members for three successive

evenings, and in the discussion of which all the leading surgeons of the city participated. Again, he is a member of the New York Historical Society and of the Medical and Surgical Society, of which latter he was for four years President, and is at the present time its presiding officer. He is a member of the Medico-Legal Society, and of the National Medical Association, and also a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, before which he gave a very elaborate and complete address on the subject of "Reproduction of Bone," at which time he presented many very interesting and wonderful specimens, and introduced to the audience patients who possessed specimens of reproduced bone, and who added very much to the force and character of the address. He is also an honorary member of the New York and Massachusetts State Medical Society, and corresponding member of the Historical Society of Yale College. For many years he held the position of Chairman of the Surgical Section of the New York Academy of Medicine, and as Dr. Francis, in his work, "The Surgeons of New York," has happily said:

"During these genial evenings of the meetings of the Surgical Section of the Academy of Medicine, old and young, obscure and far-famed, mingled in pleasant converse; harmony pervaded the apartments of our host, envy yielded to the blandishments of successful hospitality, and refreshment soothed the wearied frame, while interesting data occupied the mind."

The attendance was always large, and as many as eighty have been known to assemble in his parlors at the meetings of the Surgical Section. Dr. Francis, in speaking of Dr. Wood as an operating surgeon, said:

"As an operator, Dr. Wood is bold, free, confident, and anatomical. Cutting well either with his left or right hand, he performs the most serious operations with becoming skill and with the happiest results. It has not been so much his desire to originate new practices as to improve on old ones, and by a careful ratiocination arrive at important issues."

Dr. Wood was married to Miss Emma Rowe, daughter of James Rowe, Esq., merchant of New York. He has one son and two daughters living. The eldest daughter married Mr. Louis V. Bell, son of the Hon. Isaac Bell, and grandson of the late Valentine Mott. Dr. Wood began life in debt for his second course of medical lectures. His father being unsuccessful in business, he determined not to call upon him for further assistance, but hired money to complete his studies. He is one who, in the truest sense of the word, has made himself; and to-day, while reaping his reward as a successful and eminent surgeon, amid tributes spontaneously offered to him by his colleagues, who also speak for thousands who are silent, is enjoying the privilege which comes to but few men—of knowing that their labors and exertions are appreciated by the world which they serve.

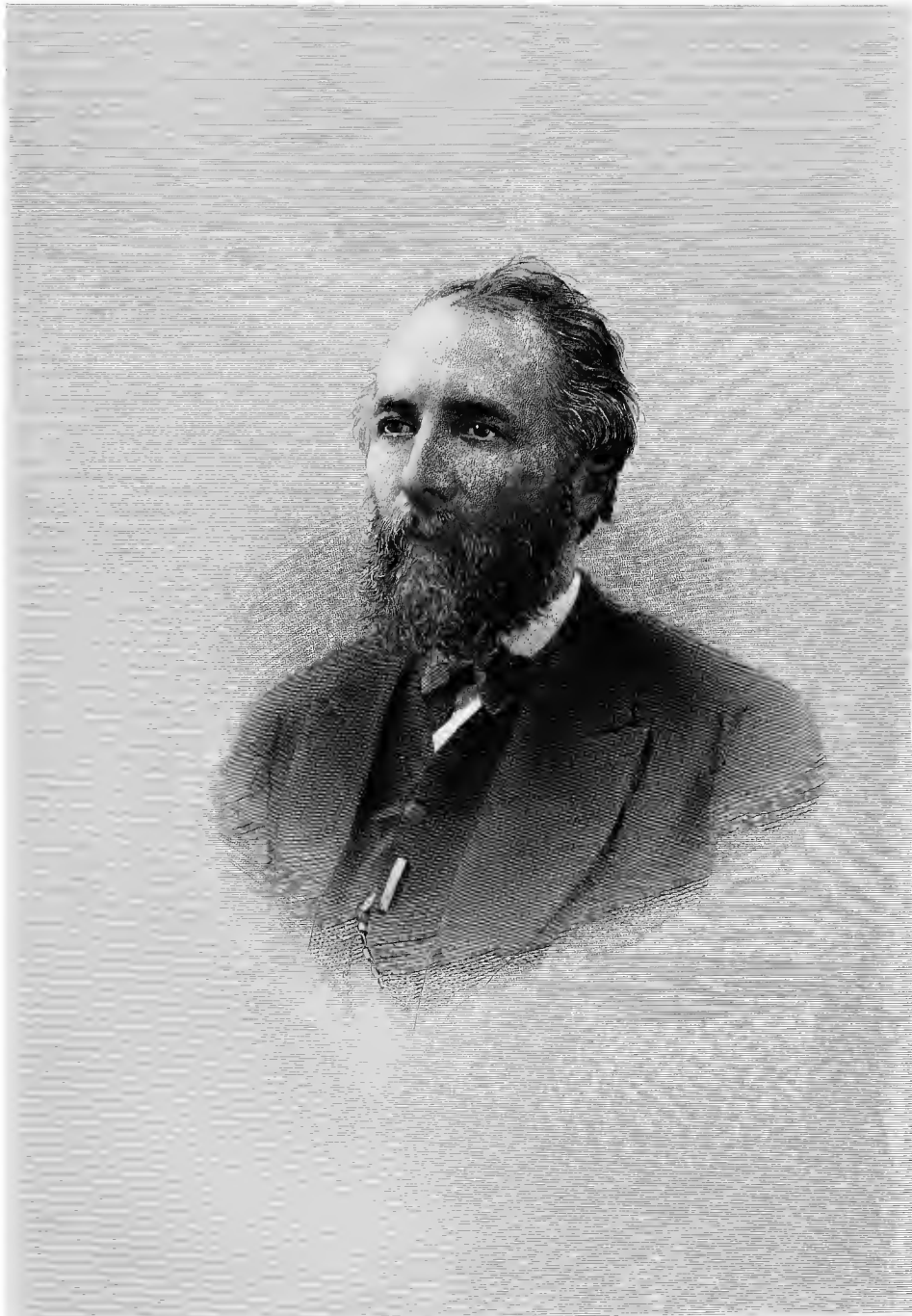
LEAMING, JAMES R., M.D., was born in Groveland, Livingston County, Feb. 25th, 1820. The name is of very ancient English date, found in county annals, gazetteers and MS. records, under such various forms as Lemying, Lemying, Leamyng, Lemming, Leming, Laming, Lamming, Leeming, and Leaming. Camden says that "Lemen, or Leming," as it is now written, "means a public way," an assumption endorsed by Clarke, the author of a gazetteer, who observes: "The village of Leeming derives its name, which means stone way, from the circumstance of its being crossed by the ancient Hernan street." The first instance of the name, now preserved, is found in an early Welsh poem, reciting the prowess of Ida, an Anglian prince, in a battle which occurred A.D. 547, with Urien. "*Gwaeyth ar goed Lhwyvein*," the "Battle of the Wood of Lemying," narrated by the bard, took place near Burneston, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, a locality identical with the present village of Leaming and with the "manor of Lemying," an estate, according to the Herald's Visitations, (A.D. 1634), "sold by — Lemying to the ancestor of Sir Thomas Blande," about the end, probably, of the sixteenth century. Corroborative evidence of this suggestion may be claimed in the recorded inquisition (*vide* British Record Commissions, Vol. I., page 203), of the estate of one Johannes De Lemying, deceased, resident of Yorkshire, A.D. 1305, and owning property at Knapton, Stockton, York, and Eskelby, the latter in the parish of Burneston. A Johannes De Lemene, *arce-deacre de Vanes*, A.D. 1362, and the village Lemying, are likewise referred to in "Foedera et Acta Publica." It is certain, both from parish records and Heraldic annals, that there were several families bearing the name of Lemying, Leaming, or Leamyng, living in York, Essex, and Lancashire during the twelfth and down to the last century; but whether of a common original stock, is not to our knowledge absolutely settled. In the latter county, between Liverpool and Preston, tradition occasionally refers to a "Leeming Hall." The reminiscences of a Lancashire lady, Betty Leaming in her days of maidenhood, who died in 1837, at the extraordinary age of 105 years, are *apropos* in this connection, she being fond of detailing her visits to the "Hall," and often asserting the common origin of the scattered branches of the family, and its material and social consequence antecedent to one of the rebellions. Such traces of the early history of the Leamings as are obtainable, certainly indicate the original prominence and substantial position of the family. The suggestion of a decadence of its wealth and influence, after one of the great internecine struggles, finds a degree of support in an old story, that one of its members was conspicuous in the Roundhead Revolution. Another strong

corroboration is afforded by the life of Thomas Leeming, of Market Weighton, of Yorkshire, familiar to all students of the domestic and religious annals of England during the latter half of the seventeenth century. Thomas Leeming was an earnest follower of George Fox, and, with other Quakers, was fined and imprisoned, between 1658 and 1671, for his adherence to the new form of worship. The christian name of the pioneer of the family in America, and the date of his arrival, are both matters of doubtful assumption. Tradition, eschewing her old habit of the "three brothers" who came out in the same ship, but at once separated on reaching the new world, suggests a single immigrant, but names him variously Thomas, Christopher, and Jeremiah. Curiously enough Thomas was the name of the Quaker, Jeremiah that of the reputed rebel and regicide, and Christopher a common christening of the Yorkshire family. In this conjectural surrounding of the first arrival, it is at least certain that a Christopher Leaming, from whom is descended the subject of this biography, landed at Boston about the middle of the seventeenth century. Regarding the part of England from which he came, no *data* remain; probably, however, from Yorkshire, the bit of family genealogy found in the Herald's Visitations, previously referred to, mentioning a Christopher as the son of that Lemying who sold the manor at Burneston. The year of his arrival is similarly involved in doubt, some of his descendants holding to the early date of 1632, while others, claiming a more careful research, fix it at 1663. The records of Suffolk County occasionally refer to persons of the name as resident about the period of the former date. It is admitted, however, that the family indicated and long ago extinct, could have been only a collateral branch from the original stock. In the case of Christopher Leaming, moreover, two statements bearing upon his English antecedents, and generally accepted as credible, favor the assumption of 1663 as the year of his arrival. The first asserts that he was an officer under Cromwell, in which case his departure from England may be naturally assumed to have followed the Restoration, occurring in 1660. The second claims that he was a brother of Sir John Leaming, Lord Mayor of London, an irrelevant circumstance except in so far as it indicates the substantial character of the family during the great revolution. Sir John was a person of enormous possessions, and, dying without an heir in Great Britain, his estate, lying in the Jews' Quarter, went into Chancery, and, it is said, furnished the *motif* of Dickens' novel of "Bleak House." Soon after Christopher's landing in Massachusetts, he moved to Southampton, Long Island, where he married Esther Burnett, by whom he had three children, Thomas, Aaron, and Jeremiah. In 1691-'92 he left









Albany, N.Y. : J. R. Seaming, 22 N. 4th St.

J. R. Seaming



Southampton, and, with his son Thomas, (followed by Aaron in 1703), was among the first settlers of the extreme southern point of the coast of New Jersey. A small village, numbering but thirteen dwellings, grew up, supported for some years by the whale fishing pursued in the Delaware Bay and the adjoining waters, and known as Cape May town. Its limited territory, since the decadence of the fishery divided into farm properties, was in 1798 made a part of the township of Lower. Christopher Leaming died May 3d, 1695. From his two sons a large progeny extended through the Cape May region. Provident, enterprising, and honest, the Leamings were among the most conspicuous citizens of that part of the State, and one of the seaside beaches bears their name to this day. Thomas, who died in 1723, was a Quaker, an old manuscript diary of his, still preserved, having the following entry: "In 1706 I built my house; Samuel Hand took a horse from me, worth £7, because I could not train." Probably the early Cromwellian spirit of the English Leamings had not been entirely extinguished, however, in the family, as, in 1778 a Christopher Leaming was among the signers of a very pronounced denunciation of the British authority in America, pledging its subscribers to "bear true faith and allegiance" to the revolutionary Government. Aaron Leaming, doubtless a son of the first Aaron settling in Cape May, was one of the most popular men of his time, and very largely engaged in land purchases and other local speculation. He was associated by the State Government with another prominent citizen in the compilation of the valuable series of State papers termed "Leaming and Spicer's Collections." Upon his monument, in the old Leaming burying-ground, two miles north of the Court House, is the following inscription: "In memory of Aaron Leaming, Esq., who represented this county in Assembly thirty years. Died Aug. 28, 1780, age of 65 years, 1 mo., 11 days." Jeremiah, the youngest son of the original Christopher, the pioneer, did not accompany his father and brothers to New Jersey; but, soon after reaching man's estate, settled in Middletown, Conn. By his wife, a Turner, three children, Jeremiah, Matthias, and Aaron, were born to him. The elder, Jeremiah, born in 1717, entered Yale College and graduated in 1745. After leaving college, he studied for the ministry, and was ordained in the Episcopal priesthood in 1748. His ministerial career was long and eventful, comprising eight years at Newport, Rhode Island, eight or nine at Norwalk, Conn., and twenty-one years at Stratford. Polished and genial in his personal habits, of pronounced intellectual ability, and an intense individuality which seemed to combine the old-time devoutness of the Arch-Deacon, the independent spirit of the Roundhead, and the long-suffering

faith of the Quaker, he was one of the remarkable men of his day. During the Revolutionary period, with the majority of Episcopal divines his sympathies still clung to the cause of the British crown. Far in advance of most churchmen, however, he was a bold and outspoken Royalist, and indifferent to consequences in his demonstrations of adherence to the cause of Church and State, which he regarded as dependent upon a defeat of the Revolution. As a logical result of his intemperate expressions, he became obnoxious to the local authorities and people; the incensed patriots took his portrait and nailed it, with the face reversed, upon the public sign-board, an indignity followed soon after by his incarceration in the Old Sugar House prison, New York. His imprisonment, without a bed, at an advanced period of life, caused a hip disease from which he, during his remaining years, was a cripple. In 1783, notwithstanding the obloquy cast upon him for his loyalty, he was the first choice of the Convocation for the office of Bishop, a position which he declined in consideration of his age and personal disability. Essentially a controversialist in spirit and mental culture, he wrote and published, in 1770, "Evidences of the Truth of Christianity;" in 1776, the "Defence of Episcopal Government"—a rejoinder to the Calvinistic champion, Dr. Noah Welles; and in 1785, a volume entitled "Dissertations on Various Subjects." After the final recognition of the independence of the colonies by Great Britain, he gracefully acknowledged the providential determination of the strife, and, it is believed, composed the first prayer for Congress incorporated in the liturgy of his church. The following letter to his Diocesan and warm friend, Bishop Seabury, is of great historic interest:

"STRATFORD, Dec. 1, 1785.

You know, if you know me, that you are sure that I have nothing more at heart than to promote your character and the advantage of the Church of Christ. Dr. Johnson says our Ch. is now compleat in case you appoint a proper prayer for the Congress, to be used after the Com<sup>as</sup> in the room of the prayer for the King. I would not be supposed to dictate in any thing; but only ask, if the second prayer, in the Com<sup>a</sup> office, might not be proper, altered thus:

'Almighty and Everlasting God, we are taught by thy holy word, that the hearts of the Supreme Rulers of States and Kingdoms are in thy rule and governance, and that thou dost dispose and turn them as it seemest best to thy goodly wisdom. We beseech thee, so to dispose and govern the hearts of thy servants, the High Court which presides over these United States, that in all their thoughts, words, and work, they ever seek thy honour and glory, and study to preserve thy people committed to their charge, in wealth, peace, and godliness. Grant this, O, merciful Father, for thy dear Son's sake, Jesus Christ our Lord.'

If you should appoint this, or any other prayer that you may esteem more proper, would it not be best it might be published in the newspapers for the information of all.

I wish you might not ordain any for this State, unless they have had a degree in some college. When I see you, I will give a reason for this advice, till then, be assured, I am yours in such a sense as is agreeable to your station.

J. LEAMING."

The author of this beautiful invocation died in New Haven in 1804, aged 86 years. His younger brother, Aaron, though possessing in a marked degree the strong individuality and adventurous disposition of the blood, developed his qualities in a far different direction. While yet a youth, chafing under a paternal control that probably partook of the old English severity, he left home surreptitiously, and on foot making his way to Boston, a distance of seventy miles, in twenty-four hours, shipped for a long voyage. Returned from his sea-faring still yearning for excitement, he enlisted in the army of Sir William Pepperel, and acquitted himself with gallantry in the war against the French and Indians, being present at the taking of Louisberg by the combined fleet and land force, in 1745. When peace was declared, having married Miss Sarah Grant, of an estimable Middletown family, for some years he remained at home. His family increasing, and middle life coming on, he was induced, by the reports of the richness of the region, to move to Berkshire County, Massachusetts. He took up his residence in Great Barrington, where he pursued the business of stock raising and general farming. In 1792 his children numbered ten, William, the youngest, being born that year. His fortunes seem to have been generally adverse, and had it not been for the fraternal love of his Episcopal brother, Jeremiah, who was both rich and generous, his family would have experienced genuine hardship. In 1804, having been furnished by his brother a considerable sum to invest in a farm at Kinderhook, he decided to desert the eastern country altogether, and, gathering his large herd of cattle, started for what was then the extreme west, the Genesee region in New York. His journeying, made through the snows of winter, with William and an older brother following the herd on foot, brought him at last to Genesee County. He died at Honeoye a year or two after this last move. William, after his father's death, was apprenticed to a blacksmith of the neighborhood, and, learning his trade thoroughly, settled in Groveland, where, during the latter years of his life, he was a farmer, cultivating a considerable tract. Though his educational advantages had been far from liberal, his natural talents were of an exceptional order, and his intelligence well cultivated by reading and observation, so that he was esteemed a man of fine mental parts. Early in life he married the daughter of James Rosebrugh, a prominent citizen of the town, who had been Surrogate and for many years held official positions in Livings-

ton County. The first male issue of this marriage was James R. Leaming. The grandfather of Dr. Leaming's mother was the Rev. John Rosebrugh, a noted Presbyterian clergyman of Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Of this devoted pastor and eminent patriot, some brief record is not unworthy of permanent preservation. He was born in 1714, of Scotch parentage. While yet a youth he came, with his brother William, (whose descendants are still numerous in Canada,) to America. Graduating at Princeton among the earlier children of that venerable *alma mater*, he studied theology, and, entering the Presbyterian ministry, was first settled in Mansfield and Axford (now Oxford), New Jersey. He had been married after his first arrival, and had lost both wife and child before he was nineteen years of age. He married again in Mansfield, Miss Jean Ralston, of an old Scotch Presbyterian stock, and a sister of John Ralston, conspicuous as a member of the Revolutionary Congress. In 1769, he accepted a call to minister to a congregation in Allentown, Northampton County. In 1776, while he was devotedly ministering to a flock scattered over a broad country side, Washington, suffering from his first reverses on the Hudson, was endeavoring with desperate energy to consolidate his army, weakening daily by the desertion of the timid and the discharge of those whose terms of service were concluded. The retreat had been made into New Jersey, and from his headquarters the American Cincinnatus issued a proclamation calling upon all patriotic citizens to enlist, or, if not joining his ranks, to contribute whatever lay in their power to the encouragement of the struggling revolution. One of these broad-sides of imploring Liberty reached the rural neighborhood in which Rosebrugh resided, and was delivered into his hands. At once assembling his congregation, with a sincerity of expression doubtless nothing new to those descendants of the Covenanters, he read to them the words of the proclamation, and afterwards preached upon this text from the Book of Judges: "Curse ye Meroz, said the Angel of the Lord, curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof; because they came not to the help of the Lord, to the help of Lord against the mighty." Finishing his discourse, he solemnly declared that "he could die in the faith of what he had preached, the next moment." His people, before averse to leaving their homes unprotected, could no longer hold back, but shouted together that they would go if he would be their commander. He intended to accompany them as Chaplain, but could not accept the responsibility of military leadership without consulting his wife. When the brave Jean heard that the need of Washington could only be answered by her husband's sacrifice, her instant response—"Then, go!" came back to him. The next morning, it appearing that many of those

moved to patriotism the previous day had been meanwhile prevailed upon by their families to linger at home, the intrepid pastor told his assemblage that all who felt it their duty to stay should remain to defend the settlement, but that any who were impressed as he was, to hasten to the relief of their country, could follow him. With such words, shouldering a musket, he strode down the lane from the meeting-house to the road, and every man fell into line behind him. Upon forming ranks the number was found large enough to constitute a battalion, which was hastily organized by the choice of Rosebrugh as Major. He joined the army at once with this respectable contingent, and, recognising the necessity of a more experienced commander, resigned his militant position and accepted that of Chaplain. The battalion was soon attached to the force under General Putnam, and after Christmas ordered to join the command of Gen. Cadwallader, at Bristol. Crossing the Delaware into the Jerseys, it was soon in the midst of actual warfare, Cadwallader's body co-operating with Col. Griffen against a Hessian force under Count Donop. On the 2d of January, 1777, near the stone bridge over the Assunpink, near Trenton, as the "settlement" militia (as the Allentown recruits were called,) were retreating, Rosebrugh, having dismounted and gone into a house for refreshment and rest, was separated from the little force. Hearing the alarm, "The Hessians are coming," and finding his horse stolen and the crossing by bridge and ford held by the enemy, he sought shelter in a piece of woods. Here he was met by a Hessian platoon under a British officer. He surrendered and offered his watch and money in a vain effort to persuade his captors to spare his life for the sake of his family. Seeing the uselessness of such imploration, he knelt down at the foot of a tree, and, according to the relation of an eye-witness, was praying for his cruel foes, when, at the command of their leader, he was bayoneted. The British officer went at once from the scene of his ferocity to the tavern just left by his victim, and showing the watch, boasted that he had killed a rebel parson. The woman who kept the place, who knew Mr. Rosebrugh and recognised the watch, exclaimed: "You have killed that good man, and what a wretched thing have you done for his helpless family this day." This enraged the officer, and he threatened to kill her likewise, but suddenly ran away as if fearing pursuit. Captain Hays, commanding Rosebrugh's men, found the body, having seventeen bayonet wounds and three sabre cuts, and wrapping it in a cloak, buried the patriot pastor upon the spot where he fell. The body was subsequently taken up by ministerial brethren and removed to Philadelphia, where it was permanently interred. In a series of papers on "The Clergy of the Revolu-

tion," published in 1875, Mr. J. T. Headley incorporated in his memoir of Rosebrugh the subjoined passage from his will, made upon his entering the Revolutionary struggle:

"Having received many singular blessings from Almighty God in this my earthly pilgrimage, more especially a loving wife and five promising children, I do leave and bequeath them all to the protection and mercy of God, from whom I received them; being encouraged thereto by God's gracious direction and faithful promise, (Jeremiah 49: 11.): 'Leave thy fatherless children, and let thy widows trust in me.'"

The early education of Dr. Leaming was received in the district schools of his neighborhood, until, his father desiring for him a career more active and ambitious than his own, he was sent to Temple Hill Academy, at Geneseo, an institution of high local repute and sustaining an advanced standard of scholarship. For some years after leaving the academy, he continued his studies in the intervals of home labor, and improved the winter seasons much to his intellectual advantage by teaching. The adverse fortunes of his father finally necessitated an immediate decision as to a profession, and, determining to study medicine, he entered the office of Drs. Edward and Walter E. Lauderdale, at Geneseo, in 1845. Pursuing his studies two years under this private tuition, in 1847 he joined the medical department of the University of New York. Passing two years at the university, he graduated in the spring of 1849. Upon receiving his diploma, he determined to pursue the practice of his profession in the metropolis, and at once established himself in Waverley Place, where he remained till 1852, when he transferred his office to 310 West 23d street. Soon after his entrance upon practice a circumstance occurred which served to indicate and, in a singular degree, to shape the course of his professional life. He was appointed attending physician at the Northern Dispensary, a position hardly less useful to the young practitioner, in the varied experience it affords, than honorable as an endorsement of his ability and promise. His connection with the institution lasted ten years, the duties of visiting physician of the First District being added to his charge during the latter part of this period. While he was thus employed, the late Dr. George P. Cammann, the recognised authority of his day upon chest affections, was still connected with the Dispensary as physician in all cases of lung and heart disease, and lecturing to classes of students upon that branch of medical science. Appreciating the rare value of the opportunity, Leaming was a regular and earnest listener to the lectures and clinical instructions of this able specialist, and soon developed a particular bent for the department of practice therein treated. The Demilt Dispensary having been established in the meantime, Dr. Cammann accepted

a position as physician in chest diseases, and in 1859, at his particular request, Dr. Leaming was appointed to the associate chair, then vacant. This relation as colleague with Dr. Cammann lasted four years, a professional and personal association of inestimable advantage. Dr. Cammann died in February, 1863. In 1868-'9 Dr. Leaming severed his own connection with the Dispensary, his individual business demanding all his attention. In 1870 he moved to his present residence in West 23d street. For several years he has devoted himself exclusively to the study and treatment of chest diseases, declining a general practice. In his specialty he enjoys a distinctive reputation for accurate diagnosis and successful treatment of the more complex cases. The service he has rendered to the profession in perfecting the conditions of auscultation and systematising the premises of diagnosis, has received the acknowledgment of the best authorities. The singular advantages he enjoyed in his long association with Dr. Cammann, whose learning, experience, and professional skill were of the highest order, have been cultivated and thoroughly realized, the younger physician seeming indeed to have inherited a great degree of his elder's special knowledge, to which he has added the results of a later day and more advanced science in all departments of medicine. In the department of pathological investigation, as bearing upon the symptoms of lung or heart derangement, in which Dr. Cammann was an indefatigable worker, his pupil and successor has taken up the labor *con amore*, and developed with faithful appreciation theories of exceeding importance in his specialty. Several of the theories thus demonstrated—and particularly those relating to the practice of auscultation—are, indeed, recognised additions to professional knowledge. In evolving the principles of diagnosis, Dr. Leaming has given thorough consideration to the necessity of aiding the work of the ear, or the stethoscope, not only by an accurate general knowledge of the human organism, but by as familiar an acquaintance as can be secured with the particular organism under investigation, its normal or pathological condition as affected by disease or habit. Speaking, in one of his treatises upon cardiac disease, of the exceptional and seemingly anomalous murmurs conveyed to the physician's perception, he illustrates his position by the well-known result of pouring water or sand into the chamber of a violin (an instrument singularly analogous, in its internal shape and proportions, to the human chest) within which a music-box or watch has been previously placed: "The low notes of the music-box disappear entirely, as also does any jarring of the wheels of the watch. These phenomena are invariable, because they are the result of acoustic law. The application of physical law to art is to render it scientific, and scientific medicine

is the immediate professional want of our time. If acoustic law is applied to auscultation in physical diagnosis, it will remove it from the domain of doubt or uncertainty, just so far as its principles are intelligently applied." Dr. Leaming is a popular lecturer, his oral expositions of his favorite themes being clear, easily intelligible, and rich with illustrations from his large experience and thorough reading. His contributions to professional literature have been occasional essays upon various points of his specialty, read before medical associations, or communications to medical journals. It is to be hoped, that at some day not far distant, they may be permanently embodied in a single volume. The following list comprises the more considerable and important papers: "The Use of Muriate of Ammonia in Sun-Stroke," [*New York Journal of Medicine*;] "Thuja Occidentalis in Malignant Disease," [*New York Journal of Medicine*;] "Memoir of Dr. Cammann," [read before N. Y. Academy of Medicine, Oct. 21st, 1863;] "Therapeutics of Chloride of Ammonium," [read before New York County Medical Society, Feb. 1st, 1864, published in *New York State Medical and Surgical Transactions*, 1864;] "Cardiac Murmurs," [*New York Medical Journal*, 1868;] "Discussion on Pneumonia," [Bulletin of New York Academy of Medicine, 1865;] "Pleuritis," [Bulletin New York Academy of Medicine, 1870;] "Respiratory Murmurs," [*New York Medical Journal*, May, 1872, and *D. Appleton & Co.*, 1872;] "Plastic Exudation within the Pleura," [read before State Medical Society, Feb. 5th, 1873, published in *Dr. Brown Sequard's Archives*, 1873, and by *J. Lippincott & Co.*;] "Hæmoptysis," [*Medical Record*, 1874;] "Significance of Disturbed Action and Functional Murmurs of the Heart," [*Transactions of New York Academy of Medicine*, and *D. Appleton & Co.*, 1875;] "Physical Signs of Inter-pleural Pathology," [read before *New York Journal Association*, Nov. 16th, 1877;] etc. In 1867 Dr. Leaming was appointed visiting physician of St. Luke's Hospital, and performed the duties of this office until the commencement of the present year. He is now the special consulting physician in chest diseases of that institution. He is also consulting physician of the Orphan's Home of the Episcopal Church, and of the House of Rest for Consumptives, at Tremont. In 1871, he accepted the chair of the Practice and Principles of Medicine in the faculty of the Woman's Medical College, and, resigning in 1874, was made Emeritus Professor of that department. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, Pathological Society, and other professional and scientific associations. He was married in 1853, to Janie Helen Cheeseman, of Philadelphia, who died in 1865; and to Kate L. Strobel, of this city, his wife now living, in 1868.



**M**A RTINDALE, GENERAL JOHN HENRY, Attorney General of the State in 1866 and 1867, was born at Sandy Hill, Washington County, New York, on the 20th of March, 1815. His father, the Hon. Henry C. Martindale, a distinguished citizen of Washington County, was a native of Berkshire County, Massachusetts. He was a lawyer by profession, and a man of highly cultivated literary tastes. He held various public offices in Washington County, and during the administrations of Presidents Munroe, John Quincy Adams and Jackson, represented that county in the Congress of the United States. His wife, the mother of General Martindale, was Minerva Hitchcock, daughter of John Hitchcock, Esq., who, with his three brothers, settled in the town of Kingsbury, Washington County, towards the close of the Revolution. Gen. Martindale entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in 1831, and was graduated in 1835, ranking third in his class. He served a short time in the army as Second Lieutenant, but resigned to engage in the study of the law. In 1838 he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Batavia, New York. In 1842 he was appointed District Attorney of Genesee County, by the Court of Common Pleas, and held that office three years. In 1847, under the new constitution of the State, he was elected to the same office, which he retained till 1851, when he removed to Rochester, where he continued the practice of his profession. At the opening of the civil war he promptly tendered his services to the Government, and in August, 1861, was commissioned Brigadier General of Volunteers, and assigned to the command of the First Brigade of General Fitz John Porter's Division. His two brothers, Col. Edward Martindale, and Major F. E. Martindale, and his son, Lieutenant Edward H. Martindale, followed him into the military service; the four comprising every adult male member of the family. General Martindale's command consisted at various times of the 18th and 22d Massachusetts, the 13th and 25th New York, the 2d Maine, and the 1st Michigan regiments. During the long inactivity of 1861, succeeding the battle of Bull Run, the brigade, with the Army of the Potomac, lay in the works before Washington. The General, however, aware of the necessity for improving such periods of inaction, devoted himself diligently to the work of increasing the discipline and efficiency of his men. He took part with them in the Peninsular campaign of 1862, and was at their head from Yorktown to Malvern and Harrison's Bar. At the battles of Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mill, Mechanicsville, and Malvern, the value of the General's instruction was evident in the thorough discipline of the brigade, the rapidity with which it moved to points of danger, and its remarkable com-

posure under fire. At Hanover Court House, General Martindale particularly distinguished himself by his bravery and marked military capacity. He assumed the dangerous responsibility of disposing his troops and putting them in perilous positions, contrary to the orders of his superior officer. While actually engaged with the enemy, he received orders to retire and move toward the Court House, whither the rest of General Porter's command had proceeded. Perceiving that obedience to these instructions would leave the whole line of march open to assault against the rear and left flank of the Union column, he remained with one regiment (the 2d Maine) to cover the line, and confront the whole force of the enemy. In this position he was joined by the 44th New York, and afterwards by a fragment of the 25th New York, and two pieces of artillery, and with this force—all told not exceeding one thousand men—he held the enemy in check for nearly two hours. This, indeed, was the only perilous fighting in that battle. Major General Griffin, conspicuous in this campaign, thus refers to General Martindale:

“Before Yorktown; at Hanover, where we gained a complete victory (and the entire success was due to his exertions and judgment alone); at Gaines' Mill, where I recollect his earnest objections to the positions of the different arms of service, and where, I believe, had the commanding officer listened to the proposed changes, the result would have been different; again, at Malvern, where his command was ably handled; at these battles, from my own personal observation of his conduct, comes my expression of confidence.”

On the retreat from Malvern to Harrison's Bar, he endeavored by every means in his power to calm the confusion naturally incidental to a sudden and unexpected retreat in the darkness of night, and to prevent the abandonment of the sick and wounded, exclaiming in his indignation: “Let us stay with the men at all hazards, rather than abandon them.” On arriving at Harrison's Bar he was prostrated by typhoid fever, owing to long exposure and want of food. He was removed to Washington, where he lay for about six weeks at the house of a friend, before able to report for duty. During this period General Fitz John Porter preferred charges against him to the effect that he proposed the surrender of his brigade to the enemy on the retreat from Malvern. Immediately on recovery he demanded a court of inquiry at Washington, which court, composed of three general officers of the highest standing, entirely and promptly exonerated him from the charges, and reported that they were disproved by the prosecutor's own evidence. Soon afterwards he was appointed Military Governor of Washington, a position of critical responsibility, requiring in its possessor both military and civil ability of a peculiar character; and at a later period was brevetted

Major General of Volunteers by commission from the President and Senate, for gallant conduct at Malvern Hill. Thus was testified the confidence of the Administration in General Martindale's ability, bravery, and patriotism. On the 1st of May, 1864, having filled the position of Military Governor of Washington since November, 1862, he was relieved at his own request, and assigned to the Army of the James, under General Butler, by whom he was placed in command of the Second Division of the Eighteenth Corps; and, in the movement towards Petersburg, participated in the battles of Swift Creek and Drury's Bluff. On the 1st of June, 1864, he joined the Army of the Potomac at Cold Harbor, and took part in the action at that place on that day, and in all the engagements which occurred during the ensuing fortnight. In the severe assault of the 3d of June, he was in the thickest of the battle with his division, which lost one-third of its number in killed and wounded within the space of one hour. He was present with his command at the assault on Petersburg, on the 15th of June, when the outer defences northeast of that city were carried by the Eighteenth Corps, under Gen. W. F. Smith. On the 16th of June, he was again in action, co-operating with the Ninth Corps; and on the 18th he commanded a Provisional Corps, composed of two divisions of the Eighteenth and McNeil's division of the Sixth Corps, and gained the advanced line on the Appomattox, held by the Union forces until the final movement in the following spring. He succeeded Gen. Smith in the command of the Eighteenth Corps, but shortly afterwards was compelled to relinquish his command owing to completely broken health. The resignation of his commission immediately followed, Gen. Butler, his commanding officer, approving his course "with regret," and extending his leave of absence twenty days, trusting that with renewed health he might recall his resignation. The sufferings resulting from three years of constant labor and severe exposure, however, compelled him to retire from the army. He had been a member of the Convention which organized the Republican party, and on his return to civil life he immediately re-connected himself with that party, and has ever since been recognized as one of its most earnest members. He was active in the Presidential canvass of the fall of 1864, and warmly advocated the re-election of Lincoln; and on the 4th of July, in the following year, publicly addressed the citizens of Rochester, urging the adoption of the amendment of the Constitution, as the final destruction of slavery. In the fall of 1865, he was elected Attorney General of New York, and filled that important office during 1866 and 1867. He occupies a leading position in the legal profession, and is held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens.

ROSS, CHARLES N., of Auburn, State Treasurer for the years 1876 and 1877, was born at Port Byron, Cayuga County, on the 25th of December, 1842; and is the son of Elmore P. Ross, for the past forty years a resident of that county, and prominent as a banker and man of business. He obtained his early education in the Auburn schools and at the local academy, and afterwards entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1862. On completing his studies he returned to Auburn and engaged in business, soon afterwards becoming Cashier of the First National Bank of Auburn. At a later period he was called to the Presidency of the Auburn City Bank. On the recent consolidation of these two institutions, under the name of the First National Bank of Auburn, with a capital of nearly half a million dollars, Mr. Ross became President of the new corporation. His father was for years an active member of the Democratic party, and was the warm personal friend of the late Dean Richmond, and other of its able leaders. Mr. Ross thus imbibing, as it were, from the fountain head, the principles of this great force in the body politic, grew up in the Democratic party, and continually acted with it, although the town in which he resided was strongly Republican. In 1874 he received the Democratic nomination for Mayor. This honor was entirely unsolicited by him, and, indeed, in the case of any other citizen, might have been regarded as a mere compliment. But the members of his party, though repeatedly beaten in the local elections, felt that the time had come when victory was possible, provided Mr. Ross would take the field. At their urgent solicitation he consented to do so, and entered upon the canvass with a rare degree of energy, which was not without its effect upon his supporters. Pluck and determination frequently accomplish wonders, and, in this instance, aided as they were by the well-known integrity of the young candidate, his prominent position in the financial community, and the eminent respectability of his family, the seeming miracle of a Democratic success was the result. His administration as Mayor was marked by a watchful and conscientious guardianship of the best interests of the city. His independence and honesty, and the care displayed by him in the exercise of the appointing power, won for him the respect of his fellow citizens generally; while by his avowed hostility to all jobbing and speculation—as evinced in his vetoes of all bills of a doubtful nature—he not only earned the gratitude of the citizens of Auburn, but established a reputation which extended far beyond the limits of his sphere of action. At the Democratic State Convention, held at Syracuse, September, 1875, he was unanimously nominated for the office of Treasurer of the State, and in the ensuing canvass was elected to that office, beating the opposing

candidates—Edwin A. Merritt, Republican, and S. B. Ayres, Prohibitionist—by a plurality of 18,062 votes. The office of State Treasurer is one of the most important in the gift of the people. Besides having charge of all the monies paid into the State Treasury, the Treasurer pays drafts upon the warrants of the Comptroller, the Auditor of the Canal Department, and Superintendent of the Bank Department, and keeps the State's bank account; he is also Commissioner of the Land Office, and of the Canal Fund, and a member of the Canal Board and Board of State Canvassers. The *Albany Argus* commented upon the nomination of Mr. Ross for Treasurer as follows:

"Aside from his superior financial training and abilities, he possesses the qualifications necessary to a useful and leading member of the Canal Board. Cool and deliberate in his manner and habits of thought, an excellent judge of men, possessing that keen insight necessary to a correct judgment, he will be a careful adviser and a safe administrator of public affairs. \* \* \* \* \* No better man in the State could have been selected for Treasurer than Charles N. Ross."

He retired from office at the conclusion of his term, having faithfully and satisfactorily discharged the duties which devolved upon him. At present, besides his duties in connection with the First National Bank of Auburn, he is largely interested in railroad and other extensive enterprises.

CAMPBELL, SAMUEL, of New York Mills, ex-State Senator, was born at Tarbolten, Ayrshire County, Scotland, in 1809. He passed his boyhood and youth in his native country, and his education was obtained in the excellent common schools for which Scotland has long been renowned. In 1831, having then but just attained manhood, he emigrated to America, and settled in Oneida County, where he shortly afterwards married, and has resided ever since. He began life as an employee of the New York Mills, then owned by Marshall and Walcott. He was a willing as well as powerful workman, and besides a natural aptitude in the management and care of machinery, possessed a marked degree of mechanical skill. In course of time he made a number of valuable improvements in the machinery of the mills, and in many ways so identified himself with the progress and welfare of the establishment that, in 1847, he was admitted to partnership, and from this date his career was both prosperous and successful. His early political affiliation was with the Whigs, and upon the organization of the Republicans, he joined that party and became an active worker in its interests. He was prominent in his support of the National Government during the late civil war, and in his official capacity as

Supervisor of Whitestone and as a member of the War Committee of Oneida County, labored with zeal and assiduity to maintain the integrity of the Union. He also contributed freely of his means to promote the Federal cause, and his many acts of liberality in connection with the soldiers and their families, are still remembered by his fellow citizens. In recognition of his devotion to the Union, the Republicans appointed him a delegate to the National Convention held at Baltimore in 1864, which re-nominated Lincoln for the Presidency. At a later period his fellow citizens nominated him to the State Senate, Dr. L. W. Rogers, of Utica, introducing his name to the President of the District Convention with the following remarks:

"MR. PRESIDENT:—I rise to name a candidate for Senator, who is well-known to the members of this Convention—so favorably known that he needs no word of eulogy from me. He is a man of large experience in business, and well acquainted with the wants and condition of the district; a Democrat in the true sense of the term, who sympathizes with the common people, and aims to elevate and improve them; a patriot, who stood by the country in her day of trouble, laboring without ceasing, and contributing without stint to furnish troops for the Union army, and to support our brave soldiers in the field; a man whose character for personal and political integrity is without reproach and above suspicion; a large-hearted, liberal gentleman, whom none know but to love, none name but to praise—Samuel Campbell, of Whitestone."

He was elected by a heavy majority, and although the business of legislation was a new one to him, his practical common-sense speedily enabled him to master its details, and his term in the Senate not only reflected credit on himself, but also secured for his constituents all they had desired. Mr. Campbell is associated in the management of the New York Mills with the son of Benjamin Walcott, the founder of this immense enterprise, whose ideas they have faithfully carried out. The village of New York Mills lies in the lovely valley of the Mohawk, and is one of the attractive features of Oneida County. The factories are three in number, and there are also churches and schools, and well laid-out grounds. The residences of the factory owners are here, and also the homes of the operatives; the latter impressing the visitor by their neatness and convenience, and the healthful air of their surroundings. The moral and mental condition of the operatives is in keeping with the beauty and healthfulness of the locality, and the effects of the wise and humane policy inaugurated by Benjamin Walcott, and faithfully adhered to by his successors, are visible in the good conduct, sobriety, intelligence, and cheerfulness of the entire population. Mr. Campbell has given much attention to agriculture, and on the fine farm attached to his residence, has raised some of the best stock, comprising Ayrshires, Durhams, and Alderneys, which have often won for him

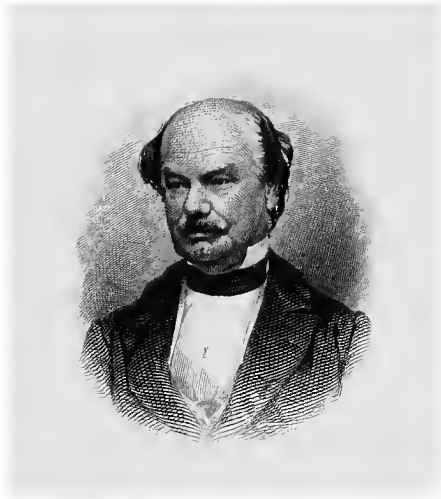
the first prizes at State and County fairs. His herd of Ayrshires is considered the best in the country. Mr. Campbell's residence is one of the finest in Oneida County, and in location, proportions, and appointments possesses many of the characteristics of the baronial residences of the old Scottish lords. The wife of his youth still presides over his household, and a numerous family of sons and daughters has sprung up around him. His eldest son at one time held an important consular appointment abroad.

**SPINNER, HON. FRANCIS E.**, of Mohawk, was born on the 21st of January, 1802, in the town of German Flats, Herkimer County, New York, where the village of Mohawk now stands. His father, the Rev. John Peter Spinner—a Protestant clergyman of that place—was a native of Werbach, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany; and having been reared in the Catholic faith, entered the priesthood in early life, and was distinguished for his learning. At the age of thirty-three, however, he espoused the Protestant religion, and at a later period was married to M<sup>lle</sup> Maria Magdalena Fidelis Brument, of Lohr, in the kingdom of Bavaria, who was descended from an old Norman family. He emigrated to America, subsequently, and settling in Herkimer County, (his residence then being about the centre of the present village of Mohawk) engaged in preaching the gospel. His children were nine in number—six of them being boys, of whom Francis was the eldest. In accordance with a custom prevalent in Germany, and which seemed even more advisable in a new country, the worthy clergyman apprenticed his six sons to mechanical trades. The boys, however, had no sooner grown old enough to choose their own pursuits, than each of them selected a different occupation from the one in which he had been trained. Francis desired to become a merchant, and entered the employment of Major Michael Meyers as clerk. The crash of 1817 caused the failure of Major Meyers, and Francis was next apprenticed to Mr. Benne, a manufacturer and wholesale dealer in confectionery. Instead of remaining a workman Francis became a salesman, and at the end of two years had full charge of the books of his employer. His father learning of this, instantly removed him from this business and apprenticed him to Mr. Francis Choate, of Amsterdam, New York, with whom he learned the trade of saddle and harness making. He afterwards formed a copartnership with Mr. David DeForest, with whom, for a short time, he conducted the business. Mr. Spinner's early education was obtained in the village schools of his native county, his father teaching him the languages and the rudiments of the

higher branches. While in Albany he had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of several prominent citizens—men of culture, among whom was the late General Peter Gansevoort, who took a great fancy to him, and permitted him to use his library as freely as he desired. The taste for literature—doubtless largely inherited from his learned father—was thus afforded ample indulgence, and its development once commenced could not be arrested. Upon removing to Amsterdam he became a shareholder in the village circulating library, and while learning his trade there read through every book contained in the library. It was said of him by the librarian, that he read more books than all the other subscribers combined. His favorite studies were Natural History and the Natural Sciences, in which he became exceedingly well versed. In 1824 he returned to Herkimer County, and formed a copartnership with Major Alexander W. Hackley, a merchant of that place. In 1829 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, and was given the sole charge of the Sheriff's office and the County Prison during the Shrievalties of the Hon. John Graves, and of Col. Frederick P. Bellinger, after which, in 1834, he was himself elected Sheriff of the County of Herkimer. Besides attending to business and his official duties, he interested himself in military affairs. He raised the La Fayette Artillery Guards (a crack company of that day) and helped to organize the Twenty-sixth Regiment, New York State Artillery. He commenced as Lieutenant in 1835, and was elected to, and held, all the intermediate grades up to the rank of Major General of the Third Division of Artillery, which latter he resigned in 1835, on entering upon his duties as Sheriff. He was appointed a Commissioner for building the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, during the term of Governor Marcy, but was removed entirely upon political grounds on the accession to power of the Whig party in 1839. The removal of General Spinner was urgently demanded from the start by partizans of Governor Seward, but was delayed for over six months, because the Governor insisted that some cause for the removal should be found. Those desiring the removal were freely permitted to inspect the books and vouchers of the Commission, but even the searching scrutiny of lawyers and experts failed to find even the slightest irregularity or discrepancy. The final settlement revealed a small amount due from the State, which has remained undrawn ever since. Governor Seward, in after life, often said that this was the only case that he ever knew in his long political life, of the displacement of a public officer against whom no cause for removal could be found. About the time of these difficulties he was appointed Cashier of the newly organized Mohawk Valley Bank, and, accepting the position, removed to the village of







*D. Agimur*





Mohawk, the place of his birth. He was subsequently elected President of the bank. In 1845 he was appointed by the Hon. Michael Hoffman, then Naval Officer of the Port of New York, to serve under him as Deputy and Auditor, and held these positions for several years, in the meantime continuing his relations with the bank. Up to this time he had held various minor offices, as State Inspector of Turnpikes, Commissioner of Schools, Supervisor, etc., etc. In 1854 he was elected to represent the Seventeenth District, composed of the counties of Herkimer and St. Lawrence, in the Congress of the United States. This was the memorable Congress that spent the winter without an organization of the House. In this long contest he was the only member who had been regularly nominated by the Democratic party who voted for Mr. Banks for Speaker. During this term he was a member of the Committee on Elections, and served on various special committees, among which was the one appointed to investigate the outrage upon Senator Sumner, and the famous Conference Committee "that agreed to disagree" on the Army Appropriation Bill. His associates on this committee were Messrs. Douglas, Seward and Toombs of the Senate, and Messrs. Orr and Campbell of the House. The House of Representatives had placed a proviso in the bill that the army should not be used against the settlers in Kansas and Nebraska. The Senate refused to concur, and for the first time in the history of the Government, the army appropriation bill failed. In an extra session of Congress, however, called by President Pierce shortly afterwards, the bill became a law without the proviso. Gen. Spinner had been elected to this Congress (the Thirty-fourth) by a plurality of twenty-three hundred votes. During this session the Republican party was formed. He received the nomination to the Thirty-fifth Congress, from that party, and was re-elected by a majority of over nine thousand votes. He was placed by Speaker Orr on the Committee on Accounts, and rendered important service to the nation in this connection. He was again elected on the Republican ticket, by a majority of between nine and ten thousand votes, and in the Thirty-sixth Congress, in the organization of which occurred the second long contest, that ended in the election of Gov. Pennington as Speaker, he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Accounts. At the close of the last session of this Congress, in March, 1861, Mr. Chase, the newly appointed Secretary of the Treasury, invited him to take the office of Treasurer of the United States. His nomination to that place by President Lincoln was the only one whose confirmation was resisted by the Democratic majority in the Senate, but was at length confirmed by the helping votes of loyal Democratic Senators, among whom were Andrew Johnson, Stephen A. Douglas,

and James W. Nesmith. He entered upon his office as Treasurer on the 22d of March, 1861, and for a period of over fourteen years ably discharged the duties of that responsible position. He has come out of the public service with but a modest competence, without a taint of suspicion, and with a record for honest devotion to the best interests of the people, and the great trust so long confided to his care, which will forever place his name among the purest and most patriotic of America's citizens. The deep conviction of his honest and faithful service prompted the proposal by his friends and fellow citizens, to raise a worthy pecuniary testimonial, which should constitute a fitting tribute of the nation's appreciation and gratitude. This project being submitted to Mr. Spinner for approval, was firmly but respectfully declined in a characteristic reply, wherein he stated that the consciousness of duty well performed and the knowledge of public appreciation, was sufficient recompense for all the cares, anxieties and privations borne, and sacrifices that had been cheerfully and voluntarily made during the long struggle for national existence, and the trying period which followed. He declared that he was able to leave to each of his three children the sum of ten thousand dollars, which, with an honest reputation, was, in his estimation, all that was necessary. The number of instances, in these latter days, wherein public servants have passed through such a long and trying ordeal, and have emerged untainted, even by suspicion, are unfortunately somewhat rare; and when it is further considered that Mr. Spinner's opportunities for profiting by his position were unusually great, and that he disdained even to avail himself or permit any of his friends to avail themselves of what many would have deemed legitimate perquisites, his example shines with increasing lustre, and will go down to posterity among the few which are revered and venerated.

---

**WEBB, GENERAL JAMES WATSON**, a distinguished citizen of New York city, was born at Claverack, Columbia County, New York, February 8th, 1802. He is the son of General Samuel B. Webb, a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war, and Catherine (Hogeboom) Webb. Johnson's Encyclopædia contains the following notice of his father:

"Samuel Blatchley Webb was born at Weathersfield, Connecticut, December 15th, 1753, and was the sixth in descent from Richard Webb, of Gloucestershire, England, who was made a freeman of Boston in 1632, and accompanied Rev. Thomas Hooker in the settlement of Hartford, Connecticut, 1635, driving

away the Dutch, who were settled on the spot subsequently known as Webb's Point. Being a step-son and private secretary of Silas Deane, young Webb took part at an early age in the movements preliminary to American Independence, and on bearing of the battle of Lexington, promptly left Weathersfield for Boston in command of Capt. Chester's company of light infantry; took part in the battle of Bunker's Hill, where he was wounded; was commended in general orders for gallantry, and wrote to Mr. Deane an account of the battle, now on file in the library of the Connecticut Historical Society. He was soon appointed aid-de-camp to General Putnam; became private secretary and aid-de-camp to General Washington, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, June 21st, 1776; was the writer of the order for promulgating the Declaration of Independence in New York city, July 9th, 1776; was associated with Col. Joseph Reed a few days later in refusing to receive a letter from Lord Howe, addressed to George Washington, Esq.; was engaged in the battle of Long Island; was wounded at White Plains, and at Trenton; was engaged at Brandywine; raised and organized almost entirely with his own funds, the 3d Connecticut Regiment, of which he took command in 1777; was captured with his regiment by the British fleet in General Parson's unfortunate expedition to Long Island, Dec. 16th, 1777, and not exchanged until 1780, when he succeeded Baron Steuben in the command of the light infantry with the brevet rank of Brigadier General; arranged, by request, the meeting between Washington and Count Rochambeau in the house in which he was born, at Weathersfield, Connecticut, May 19th, 1781; was an intimate and trusted friend of Washington throughout the war, and subsequently was one of the sixteen officers who founded the Society of the Cincinnati, at Newburg-on-the-Hudson, June 19th, 1783, and was selected to hold for Washington the Bible on which he took the oath of office as first President of the United States, at New York city, 1789. In that year he married Catherine Hogeboom, of Claverack, Columbia County, New York, where he passed the remainder of his life, and died December 3d, 1807. He kept a diary of his experiences throughout the war, portions of which were printed in 1876."

James Watson Webb, at the age of twelve, went to reside at Cooperstown, New York, with his brother-in-law and guardian, Judge George Morrill, where he completed his education under the supervision of Rev. John Smith. He entered the United States army in August, 1819, as Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery. In June, of the following year, he was stationed at Chicago, then a mere frontier outpost, (not a house being erected on the spot for twelve years subsequently), and was appointed Adjutant of this post. He was advanced to the grade of First Lieutenant in 1823, and the same year was married to Helen Lispenard, daughter of Alexander Lispenard Stewart, of New York, and granddaughter of Anthony Lispenard, Esq., one of the old Huguenot residents of that city. In 1824, he was made Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, and the following year was appointed Adjutant of the Third Regiment

of Infantry. In the fall of 1827, he resigned his commission and adopted the profession of journalism, purchasing the *Morning Courier*, which had been established the previous May, and becoming its principal editor, warmly supported his friends Jackson and Calhoun, in the Presidential canvass of the following year. In 1829, he purchased the *N. Y. Enquirer*, which he consolidated with the *Courier*, under the title of the *Courier and Enquirer*. With this paper he remained connected for upwards of thirty years, during which he displayed the same spirit of fearless enterprise, energy, and zeal, which had characterized his military career. His journal was early identified with the Whig party, and was an able exponent and advocate of its principles. In 1849, he was appointed Minister to Austria, but the appointment was not confirmed. In 1851 he was appointed by Governor Hunt, Engineer-in-Chief of the State of New York, with the rank of Brigadier General. At the opening of the civil war, which for several years previous he had frequently predicted in the columns of the *Courier and Enquirer*, he was appointed Brigadier General, but, acting under the approbation of General Scott, refused an appointment which would have made him the junior of officers whom he had ranked in the regular army. In 1861 he was appointed Minister to Turkey, but declined the appointment, although it had been confirmed by the Senate. Shortly afterwards he was confirmed as Minister to Brazil, and filled that important position eight years. Being in Paris in 1865, he negotiated a secret treaty with the Emperor Napoleon, for the removal of the French troops from Mexico. In 1869 he resigned the mission to Brazil, and has since resided in New York. Having lost his first wife in 1848, he was subsequently married to Laura Virginia, youngest daughter of Jacob Cram, one of our oldest and most respected citizens.

---

**WEBB, GEN. ALEXANDER S.**, son of the preceding, was born in New York, on the 15th of February, 1835. In his twentieth year he was graduated from West Point, and commissioned a brevet Second Lieutenant in the Second Artillery. He served with his regiment in the Florida campaign, and on frontier duty, during the period from 1855 to 1857. The latter year he was appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the United States Military Academy, but, on the commencement of hostilities with the south, he returned to his regiment, and was stationed for a short time at Fort Pickens, serving in the defence of that post. On the 14th of May, 1861, he was appointed Captain and assigned to the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry, and was engaged in the battle of





*Atlantic Publishing & Engraving Co. New York.*

*John Jay*





Bull Run on the 21st of July following. He was next commissioned Major of the First Rhode Island Volunteer Artillery, and with that command served in the defences of Washington from September, 1861, to April, 1862; and with the Army of the Potomac in the Virginia Peninsular Campaign during the ensuing summer. He was appointed Assistant Inspector General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, on the 20th of August, 1862. Shortly afterwards he was Chief-of-Staff of the Fifth Corps, and in November was appointed Inspector of Artillery and assigned to duty at Camp Barry, Washington, where he remained till January, 1863, when he returned to the field and served as Assistant Inspector General, Fifth Corps, until June 23d, when he was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers and ordered to duty with the Second Corps. He was present with his brigade at the battle of Gettysburg, and in repulsing the assault on the third day was conspicuous for his bravery and military skill. He was wounded in this struggle, and was brevetted Major (U. S. A.) for gallantry. At the battle of Bristow Station, October 11th, 1863, he distinguished himself at the head of a division, (which he had commanded during the campaign) and was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel, (U. S. A.) for gallantry. He commanded a brigade in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, and, being severely wounded during the last day's fight, May 12th, 1864, was forced to retire from active service for the rest of the year. In January, 1865, he returned to the field and served as Chief-of-Staff to General Meade, then commanding the Army of the Potomac, during the campaign which resulted in the surrender of Lee. In January, 1866, he was mustered out of the volunteer service, and appointed Acting Inspector General of the Military Division of the Atlantic, (U. S. Army.) The following July he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Forty-fourth Regiment of Infantry, (U. S. A.,) and was on duty at West Point until 1868. For gallantry at Gettysburg and Bristow Station, he was brevetted Major General of Volunteers; and Colonel, Brigadier General, and Major General, (U. S. A.,) for gallantry at Spottsylvania and for gallant and meritorious services during the war. In 1871 he became President of the College of the City of New York, and has since filled that position. This institution was incorporated as the "Free Academy" in 1847, and was endowed by the Legislature, in 1854, with power to confer degrees in the arts and sciences. Full collegiate powers were granted in 1866, and the name was changed to that which it now bears. The very general protest from the citizens of New York and the Alumni and pupils of the college, against its abolition, testifies in the strongest manner to the high estimate in which the labors of Gen. Webb are regarded in connection with that institution.

JAY, HON. JOHN, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria, was born in New York, 23d June, 1817. He is the son of Judge Wm. Jay, known as author, jurist, and philanthropist, and grandson of John Jay, the first Chief Justice. Young Jay lived in the family of his grandfather at Bedford, Westchester County, New York, until the death of the latter in 1829. His education commenced at home under private tutors, was continued at Dr. Muhlenbergh's Institute, at Flushing, where Bishops Bedell, of Ohio, and Odenheimer, of New Jersey, were among his classmates, and at Columbia College, New York, where he graduated second in his class in 1836. He read law with the late Daniel Lord, Jr., in whose office the Hon. Wm. M. Everts was his fellow student. He married, in 1837, Eleanor, daughter of Mr. H. W. Field, and continued in the practice of the legal profession until 1858, when, upon the death of his father, with whom he had been constantly associated in the anti-slavery movement, he removed to the family place at Bedford. While in college, in 1834, he became a Manager of the New York Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society, and on the 4th of July of that year, an anti-slavery meeting in New York was dispersed by a mob, and the city for days presented scenes of riot and outrage against the Abolitionists, to whom the authorities afforded no protection. The residence of Dr. Abraham B. Cox, with whom young Jay was then living, was designated among those to be assailed. Jay and a few other young men supplied themselves with arms, and made known their intention of defending it, and the mob passed to places where no resistance was expected. Similar outrages against the Abolitionists throughout the country soon gave to the Anti-Slavery movement a national character, and aroused the American spirit in the north. The petitions to Congress increased from 37,000, in 1836, to 300,000, in 1838; and in 1839 the number of societies holding the Constitutional views expressed at Philadelphia was 1,650. In the latter year, Jay, who had continued to act with the Anti-Slavery managers, and to contribute to the *Emancipator*, took part in preparing the way for the adoption by the Abolitionists of distinct political action. In 1839 were held at New York the anniversary meeting of the society, and subsequently an Anti-Slavery Convention. At the first of these, Jay presented an elaborate report on the Constitutional right and duty of Congress to exclude slavery from the Territories and new States; and at the second, he made a speech on "The Dignity of the Abolition Cause," in which he argued that the time had come when, to accomplish their objects, they must resort to political action and the use of the ballot, and no longer confine themselves to appeals to the conscience and understanding. In June, 1839, the

Trustees of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, at their meeting in New York, excluded from the seminary, against the protest of Bishop Doane, a colored candidate for orders—Mr. Alexander Crummell—in disregard of the constitution of the seminary, which entitled all such candidates to admission. Jay, learning the facts, disclosed them in an article which was widely reprinted in America and England. This led to a sharp newspaper controversy, in which Bishop Onderdonk, of New York, attempted to vindicate his treatment of Crummell, and assailed Hon. Charles King, then the editor of the *American*, for publishing Mr. Jay's paper—an assault which Mr. King resented with spirit. The subject was reviewed by Jay, some two years later, in two articles entitled "Caste and Slavery in the Church," in the *New World*—a weekly journal edited by Mr. Park Benjamin, and to which Jay frequently contributed. Among the facts quoted to show the active interference of the church on the side of slavery, was one connected with the Board of Missions, whose organ, *The Spirit of Missions*, had recently proposed the establishment of a mission school in Louisiana, to be sustained by a plantation worked by slaves, under the auspices of Bishop Polk, who afterwards became a noted Confederate General. These papers were subsequently republished in pamphlet form in New York and London, and were made the basis by the late Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, then Bishop of Oxford, of the concluding chapter in his "History of the Church in America." In 1842 Mr. Jay delivered an address "On the Progress and Results of Emancipation in the West Indies." He dwelt upon the conclusive proofs afforded by that history, of the perfect safety and practicability of immediate emancipation, and concluded by anticipating a like result in America before the lapse of another generation. In 1844 Jay organized a demonstration at New York, of members of both the Whig and the Democratic parties against the proposed annexation of Texas, which the Abolitionists had denounced as early as 1836, and for which President Tyler had made propositions through Mr. Upshur. The meeting was held at the Broadway Tabernacle, on the 24th of April, and was presided over by the venerable Albert Gallatin, the last survivor of the Cabinet of Jefferson, who declared that the proposed annexation would be a breach of national honor toward Mexico. The original call for the Anti-Texan demonstration, with hundreds of signatures, was presented by Mr. Jay to the New York Historical Society. Strong efforts were made in the Presidential canvass to induce the Abolitionists to vote for Mr. Clay. But that statesman, in a note to a southern friend, 16th August, 1844, had declared himself not opposed to Texan annexation. Jay, writing to an Anti-Slavery Committee, reviewed the situation, and recommended

that their votes should be a distinct protest against the measure. This policy, advocated by leading Abolitionists, was so far adopted that 60,000 votes were cast for the Hon. John P. Hale. In the Episcopal Convention of New York Mr. Jay had introduced and renewed a motion looking to the admission of the colored Church of St. Philips. This motion, and all discussion on the question had been uniformly resisted by the late Hon. John C. Spenser, Mr. William H. Harrison, of Trinity Church, and other prominent gentlemen of the clergy and laity. The motion being renewed year by year, the opposition concluded, after a contest of nine years, to allow a direct vote to be taken on the question. Jay called for the vote by orders, which resulted in the admission of the parish by a large majority—the clerical vote being more than ten to one in its favor: ayes, 140; nays, 13. Jay defended, during several years, in the New York courts, persons arrested as fugitive slaves. Some of the reported cases attracted attention, both at the north and the south. In the first, "*In re Kirk*," a lad who had concealed himself on board of a steamer from Savannah, there were two hearings before the Hon. Judge Edmonds. After the first, Kirk was discharged as detained by the captain without authority. An order for Kirk's re-arrest was presently issued by the Mayor, Mickles, under an old statute of New York, and after an elaborate argument, in which the late James T. Brady and Nathaniel B. Blunt appeared for the Mayor, the New York statute was pronounced unconstitutional, under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the matter of Prigg, declaring all legislation in regard to fugitives exclusive in Congress. Among the prominent Abolitionists who took an active interest in this case, were the venerable Isaac T. Hopper and Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, and the released boy was sent to Boston and educated by Mr. Francis Jackson. Another case in 1847, "*In re Da Costa*," concerned two Brazilian slaves, who, after one decision against them by Judge Daly, and a second by the late Judge Edwards, on the ground that the matter was "*res adjudicata*"—made their escape from the Eldridge street prison. They were educated in the West Indies, and one of them served as a missionary in Africa. The judgment "*In re Bell*," where the claimant of an alleged fugitive was required to show that the party was held to service "under the laws of that State," induced a message from the Governor of Maryland to its Legislature, and resolutions from that body, claiming from the State of New York the value of the slave. It was also cited in the Senate by a southern Senator, as proving the necessity of additional pro-slavery legislation. In the "*Lemon case*," argued by Mr. Jay before Mr. Justice Payne, and afterward contested by the State of Virginia in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals of







the State of New York, eight slaves who had been brought by their mistress to New York to be shipped to Texas, were set at liberty, and were subsequently cared for in Canada, and provided with a farm. In the case of Henry Long, a fugitive from Georgia, which occurred later in 1850, after the passage of Mr. Clay's compromise, including the Fugitive Slave Act, the Union Safety Committee, appointed at the memorable meeting at Castle Garden, retained the late eminent counsel, George Wood, to assist the counsel of the claimant, Mr. H. M. Western, to whom was also presented a service of plate. The claim was, in the first place, contested by Mr. Jay—who was assisted by the late Hon. Joseph L. White—on the ground of the illegality of the proceedings before the Commissioner, Mr. Hall. They were subsequently removed by the counsel for the claimant, before Judge Judson, of Connecticut, and Long was surrendered. The voluntary interference of the Union Safety Committee to obstruct an alleged fugitive seeking to protect his freedom by an appeal to the courts, did not command universal approval, and by a subsequent subscription Long's freedom was purchased from his master. Two years before this, in 1848, Mr. Jay's health induced a visit to Europe, accompanied by his wife. During the time passed by them in England, Mr. Jay made the acquaintance of many authors and men of note who are since dead. Among them were Hallam, Macaulay, Rogers, Wordsworth, Professor Wilson, Jeffrey, Talfourd, Thackeray, Grote, Nassau W. Senior, John Kenyon, Crabbe Robinson, the Chevalier Bunsen, Professor Whewell, Charles Babbage, Lady Morgan, Lady Duff Gordon, Sir David Brewster, Lord Morpeth, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Alison, Sir Henry Bulwer, Cobden, Dean Milman, Bishop Wilberforce, the Thorntons, Proctor, Samuel Warren, Mrs. Jamieson, Maccready, Charles Buller, Sir Frederick Thesiger, Sir David Dundas, and the venerable William and Petty Vaughan, etc., etc. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, late Attorney General, accompanied him to the Law Courts, and he was cordially received by King Louis Philippe and his Queen, then living in exile at Clairmont. From England he went to Paris, which still bore the marks of the insurrection of June, and where Mr. Rives was then our Minister, and returned home after a tour through Switzerland and northern Italy (pending an armistice between the Austrian and Piedmontese forces), and parts of Germany, including Frankfurt, where the Revolutionary Assembly was in session, Holland and Belgium. During his absence occurred the Buffalo Convention, when the Anti-Slavery party, coalescing with a dissatisfied wing of the Democracy, nominated Mr. Van Buren, for whom 290,000 votes were cast in the canvass which resulted in the election of General Taylor over Mr. Cass. The

hopes entertained from Taylor and Fillmore—the latter of whom, when in Congress, had commanded the confidence of the Abolitionists—were disappointed by the defection of Mr. Webster on the 7th of March, 1850, the death of General Taylor in July, and the approval, by Mr. Fillmore, of the Fugitive Slave Law. When, in 1854, the pledge given by Mr. Pierce in his Inaugural, not to disturb the quiet of the country, was broken by the proposal to repeal the Missouri Compromise, Mr. Jay was the President of an Anti-Slavery organization in New York, called the Free Democratic Club, and in correspondence with Senators Chase, Hale, Sumner, and other gentlemen of similar views. With the first motion for the repeal, made by Mr. Dixon, of Kentucky—with the view, as was supposed, of forcing Mr. Douglass to adopt that policy—Mr. Jay prepared a call under the heading: "*No Violation of Plighted Faith! No Repeal of the Missouri Compromise!*" inviting the citizens of New York to meet at the Broadway Tabernacle on the 30th of January, to declare their determination to resist any interference with that ancient landmark. The call was first presented to pronounced Conservatives of both parties, and was signed by many who, in the hope of conciliating the south, had concurred in the compromises of Mr. Clay. The meeting was presided over by a well-known bank president, Mr. Shepard Knapp, and addressed by the late Judge Emmett and Mr. James W. Gerard. Decided resolutions, drawn by Mr. Jay, and confined strictly to the subject of the call, were adopted by acclamation. The voice of New York thus uttered, was immediately echoed from Cincinnati, where the call bore the same heading: "*No Violation of Plighted Faith!*" and presently New Haven, Boston, and countless towns and villages throughout the north and west joined in announcing the same determination. Mr. Jay organized a second demonstration at the Tabernacle on the 19th of February, composed chiefly of mechanics, which was addressed by the late Joseph Blunt, the Hon. John P. Hale, and Henry Ward Beecher; a third on the 14th of March, which was presided over by the venerable Abraham Van Ness, who was nominated by the Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, opened with prayer by Dr. Vermilye, and addressed by the late William Curtis Noyes and Mr. Kauffmann; and a fourth meeting in the City Hall Park on the 14th of May, which was presided over by the late Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, the friend and Attorney General of President Jackson, and the late Thomas Fessenden. A general committee, about 125 in number, embracing all the officers of the various meetings, had been appointed with power, and under their authority a resolution drawn by Jay was adopted, inviting the citizens of the State, without distinction of party, "who were disposed to maintain the rights

and principles of the north; to stay the extension of slavery to the Territories; to rescue from its control the Federal Government; and, so far as can properly be done, to kindly aid the citizens of the south in peacefully hastening its end, as a system unjust in itself and unworthy of our Republic—to assemble in Convention . . . to determine what course patriotism and duty require us to pursue.” The resolution further declared that “the citizens of the free States generally, and also of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, and the slave States, who sympathize with these views, be invited to hold Conventions in their respective States, with a view to united action.” Mr. Jay attended the New York State Convention, held under these resolutions, at Saratoga on the 10th of August, 1854—an enthusiastic and determined body, presided over by the Hon. John A. King as temporary Chairman, and Judge W. T. McCoun as permanent President; and which, after a declaration of principles, adjourned to meet at Auburn in September. He was the author of two addresses to the people of the State issued soon after this—one emanating from the Free Democratic Convention of the State (October, 1854), signed by John P. Hale, Hiram Barney, and John Jay; and another, August, 1855, from the Free Democratic Club of the city of New York—both urging the necessity of harmonious action, and the latter recommending the election of delegates *only* to the Convention of the new party, which assumed the name of Republican. This advice was adopted; and on the assembling of the Republican Convention at Syracuse, on the 27th September, 1855, the Whig Convention, which met there at the same time, formally adopted the new platform, dissolved their old organization, and were absorbed into THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. Similar movements occurred in the meanwhile in other States, stimulated by the exposure by the House Committee of the frauds organized against Kansas and the brutal assault upon Mr. Sumner; and in June, 1856, the National Republican Convention held their first meeting in Philadelphia, and nominated Mr. Fremont, upon a platform embodying the Constitutional anti-slavery principles, on which the Abolitionists, some twenty-six years before, had taken their stand in the same city. Jay took part in the Presidential campaign, and an address delivered by him at Bedford, October 8, 1856, entitled, “America Free or America Slave,” was published, with a map of Kansas and Nebraska, as a campaign document. The 1,341,000 votes cast for Fremont gave new confidence to the Republicans, and little disposed them to acquiesce in the further attempts made by the Buchanan administration to force slavery upon Kansas, and to establish, by judicial decision, that black men had no rights. The Abolitionists in their progress had found them-

selves impeded by the adverse influence of church organizations and religious societies; and among the latter, the course pursued by the American Tract Society, and which had been gravely reviewed by Judge William Jay, aroused warm disapproval. At their anniversary meeting in 1858, held in the New York Academy of Music, Mr. Jay offered a resolution, “That nothing published by the Society shall countenance the idea that the Scriptures sanction the lawfulness of slavery.” The resolution was laid upon the table on the motion of Mr. Daniel Lord, Jr., after a speech, to which, as he declined to permit a reply by a temporary withdrawal of his motion, Mr. Jay responded by a letter in the *Independent*, then edited by the Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson. The persistence of the Managers of the Society in disregarding, on a question of such moment, the views believed by many to be held by a majority of the life directors and members throughout the country, induced the introduction into the New York Legislature, of a bill giving to life members of charitable societies the right to vote by proxy. This bill passed the Assembly, and was advocated by Mr. Jay before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, who reported in its favor, although it failed to pass. In 1859 proofs accumulated that the African slave trade had greatly increased, and that “the root of the evil,” as Mr. Seward declared, “was in the city of New York.” In the Episcopal Diocesan Convention for that year Mr. Jay presented a petition setting forth that, “in defiance of the laws of God and the statutes of this Republic,” the trade had been reopened, and was being prosecuted from the port of New York, within the limits and jurisdiction of the diocese, and praying inquiry. His motion that the petition be referred, was laid on the table, and this action of the Convention called forth an expression of surprise and regret from the London *Christian Observer*. At the next Convention, in 1860, the chair being occupied by the Rev. Dr. Creighton, Mr. Jay presented a preamble and resolutions upon the subject, asking the Bishop to prepare a pastoral letter, the clergy to preach against the wickedness of the trade, and the laity to use their influence against it. When proceeding to speak to the resolution, he was called to order, and a motion made to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. Jay claiming the floor, and declining to yield it, it was held, on the suggestion of Dr. Francis Vinton, that while, by the rules of the House, a member could preface a resolution with an expression of his views upon the subject, the moment a resolution was offered the House could dispose of it as it pleased; and upon this ground the resolution was tabled by a great majority. At the evening session of the same day, Bishop Horatio Potter in the chair, Mr. Jay said he rose to offer a resolution touching some of

the foreign missions of the Church, and that "the Convention, perhaps, anticipated his announcement—that he referred to their missions on the Western Coast of Africa. Mindful," he added, "of the rule recognized by the Convention this morning, that a member has the right, in advance of the presentation of a resolution, to state its purport, his general views upon the subject, and his reasons why it should be adopted, I shall proceed to follow this course with such brevity as I may find convenient. [Sensation.] I am glad, Sir, that I have the opportunity of doing this with the Provisional Bishop in his seat as the presiding officer of this house—our own Right Reverend Father, accustomed to preside over this Council of the Church with fairness, with consistency, and with courtesy, and who is alike able and ready to protect members in their constitutional rights, and to maintain unimpaired that decency of procedure that should characterize this Convention against all attempts, by whomsoever made, to interrupt its proceedings, or compromise its dignity. The danger, Sir, that I anticipate to our mission on the coast of Africa arises from the re-establishment at our doors of the African slave trade." Mr. Jay was here called to order from all parts of the house, and there ensued a scene of excitement and disorder unusual in that grave body. The Bishop, unmoved by the clamor, reminded the Convention that, by the rule recognized in the morning, the speaker had the right to express his views, and earnestly appealed to them to preserve silence. Mr. Jay, in the course of his speech, contested the accuracy of the averment constantly made, that the Episcopal Church had observed a cautious neutrality on the general question of slavery, and presented an array of facts to show that, instead of neutrality, there had been acquiescence and approval; that the harmony of action, on which gentlemen were solacing themselves, had been a harmonious co-operation with the supporters and advocates of slavery—an united action on the side of the oppressor, and against the oppressed, and that the legitimate results of that course were before them in the enslavement in Arkansas of free negroes, and the revival in their own diocese of the African slave trade. The resolution was laid upon the table by a vote of 55 to 7, on the part of the clergy, and of 44 to 6, on the part of the laity; but more than two-thirds of both orders represented in the Convention refrained from voting. In the Presidential campaign Mr. Jay delivered an address on "The Rise and Fall of the Pro-Slavery Democracy, and the Rise and Duties of the Republican Party;" at the close of which, confidently anticipating the election of Mr. Lincoln, which was to crown with success the struggle to stay the extension of slavery, and to array the Government on the side of freedom, he said:

"Let the consciousness of our superiority in wealth and power compel us to that gentleness and moderation which the strong should exercise toward the weak; nor allow our hostility to the dark system which they cherish to render us uncharitable in our judgment, nor forgetful of the thousand ties of kindred and of ancient association which have constituted us in the past, as God grant they may in the future, an united people."

During the first week of January, 1861, Mr. Jay learned from a source entitled to credit, that the Confederates contemplated the early seizure of Washington, under color of law, as belonging to the State of Maryland, which, in advance of the seizure, was to repeal the law which had ceded that part of the District of Columbia. He immediately called the attention of the country through the *New York Tribune*, to the danger threatening the capital. The subsequent arrest, by General McClellan, of the members of the Maryland Legislature, was in pursuance of advice given to Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet by a member of the New York Union League Club, that the Legislature was expected, immediately on their assembling, to commit the State to the Rebellion. In March, 1861, Mr. Jay attended the inauguration of the President at Washington, and in April he assisted at the gathering at Union Square, originated by Colonel Cannon, which has been alluded to by Senator Morgan as "that now historic popular outburst," which sounded the key-note of the national feeling at the humbling of the flag at Sumter. On the 4th of July, the day fixed by Mr. Lincoln for the assembling of Congress, Mr. Jay delivered an address at Mount Kisco, Westchester County, New York, to a large assemblage in the open air, on "The Great Conspiracy and England's Neutrality," which was sharply criticised by English newspapers and reviews, and reprinted in full as far as Honolulu. During the war, Mr. Jay was associated first with the Loyal National League of New York, which had numerous branches throughout the State, and held an important Convention at Utica, and then with the Union League Club. In 1862 he took part in the State canvass, in which, through the defection of a Republican faction, General Wadsworth was defeated by Horatio Seymour, and he reviewed the military and political situation in a speech at Morrisania, New York. At the Episcopal Convention of this year Mr. Jay appeared as a delegate from St. Philip's Church, which had promptly chosen him one of their representatives on learning that he had been omitted from the delegation of his own parish through the influence of a political coalition which had already excluded him from the vestry. The excuse given by the vestry was their disapproval of his past action as a delegate against the slave trade; and his reply was published in New York on the morning that the Convention met. He occasionally exposed and discussed,

through the *Tribune*, the disloyalty which had crept into the Episcopal pulpit, and which, in two churches in Westchester County, had been so defiant that the clergyman had refused to read the prayers appointed for the country and its defenders, and were thus lending the influence of the Church to the cause of the Rebellion. Both the reverend gentlemen alluded to proved to be from Maryland. After the riots of July, 1863, when a colored orphan asylum was burnt, and negroes were hung in the streets, the Union League Club resolved to raise one or more colored regiments. The requisite authority having been denied by Governor Seymour, was given by Mr. Secretary Stanton; and Mr. Jay addressed the second of these regiments, the 26th United States Colored Troops, on its departure on the morning of Easter Sunday. Colonel Silliman, who, on receiving the colors prepared by ladies of New York, said that he and his men "would love, honor, and protect them with their lives," fell before the war was ended. In December, 1863, Mr. Jay addressed a letter to the American Anti-Slavery Society, on the thirtieth anniversary of its foundation, at Philadelphia, in which he said

"Prejudices deeply seated may obscure, perhaps, for another generation, the credit due to the gentlemen whose careful action in Convention you are met to celebrate; but the candid historian will admit that they exhibited, not a blind devotion to the cause of the slave, but a conscientious regard to the integrity of the Constitution, and the welfare and happiness of the country. He will record that it was the Abolitionists, who, avoiding all infringement on the constitutional rights of the slaveholders, would allow no infringement upon their own; and that to them belongs the honor of vindicating the right of petition, and of maintaining, against brute violence and legislative menace, freedom of speech and of the press. \* \* \* The political principles declared at Philadelphia have stood the test of time and trial, and have received the emphatic indorsement of the American people; and the anti-slavery movement in the United States, with exceptions that more plainly mark the rule, has been marked by statesmanlike characteristics now crowned with success, and by a love of country, that neither delay, injustice, nor disappointment could impair or disturb. Its progress was not always observed by the unobservant, and we heard occasionally that abolition was dead; but when the hour came that the slave power deemed itself strong enough to destroy the Republic, anticipating an easy victory by the aid of its fellow traitors in the north, the hour had also come, although they knew it not, when the loyal American people were educated to that point of patriotism, pluck, and constitutional strength, that they were able to meet the blow, treacherously as it was given, and to return it with a vigor which is sending slavery and the Rebellion to a common grave."

On the publication, in 1864, of the call of the National Republican Committee for the nominating Convention at Baltimore on the 16th of June, Mr. Jay, in a printed letter addressed to their Chairman, the Hon.

Edwin D. Morgan, objected to the terms of the call, as excluding all who were not in favor of "the complete suppression of the existing Rebellion, *with the cause thereof, by vigorous war,*" and suggested that this seemed to narrow the party to those who were ready to prosecute the war, not simply for the suppression of the Rebellion, but beyond that point for the abolition of slavery, and that such a restriction of the party, even if properly within the power of the Committee, would be at variance with the pledges of the Administration, unjust to the War Democracy, open to constitutional doubt, and dangerous to the safety of the country. On the 25th of October, Mr. Jay delivered an address before the Brooklyn Union Club, at their headquarters, on the site of Fort Greene, upon "the great issue" involved in the choice between Lincoln or McClellan. After the election, he assisted at a celebration dinner of the same club, on the 22d of December, and in response to a toast, spoke of "our triumph and our duties." In 1865, Mr. Jay, who had for some time acted as a Manager of the Freedman's Aid Society of New York, assisted Mr. McKim, of Philadelphia, and others, in accomplishing a union of all the aid societies of the north and west, and took part in the inauguration of the Freedman's Aid Union at the Cooper Institute, on the 9th of May. He went frequently to Washington during the war, sometimes in connection with members of the Union League Club, Mr. John M. Forbes, of Boston, and others, to advocate the enlistment of the blacks, a proclamation of emancipation, the organization of a Freedman's Bureau, the adoption by Congress of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery; and on the passage by the House of that amendment he drafted the report made to the club upon the adoption of the measure which was to crown with success the anti-slavery movement. He also occasionally visited, at Fortress Monroe, and the Army of the Potomac, his son, Col. William Jay, who served from the beginning to the end of the war, on the staffs of Gen. Wool, Gen. Morrell, Gen. Sykes, and Gen. Meade. During one of his visits to Fortress Monroe, in March, 1862, he witnessed the assault of the Merrimac upon the Congress, the Cumberland, the Minnesota, and the St. Lawrence, and the next day the memorable fight with the victorious Monitor. On another visit he accompanied President Lincoln, Mr. Stanton, and Mr. Chase on their return to Washington the morning after the destruction of the Merrimac, as far as Craney Island and Norfolk, which had surrendered the night before. In the autumn of 1865, he again visited Europe, with part of his family, and presided at the Thanksgiving dinner at the Grand Hotel in Paris, on the 7th of December, where, at his suggestion, southern gentlemen who acquiesced in the result of the war were asked

to assist at the festival, and the proceedings, to which interest was added by the presence of Gen. Schofield, were reported by the *London Times*, and attracted attention on the Continent. After passing the winter at Rome, in February he presided at an American breakfast at Naples, in honor of Washington's birthday. A toast offered on this occasion to Garibaldi, brought from that eminent Italian this response:

"The sympathy which comes to me from free men, citizens of a great nation like yourselves, gives me courage for my task in the cause of Liberty and Progress. I regard to-day the American people as the sole arbiter of questions of humanity, amid the universal thralldom of the soul and the intellect. Please express these, my sentiments, to your countrymen, and believe me yours for life,

G. GARIBALDI.

CAPRERA, March 13th, 1866."

During Mr. Jay's absence in Europe, he was elected President of the Union League Club of New York, and in a letter from Paris, reviewing the situation, he recommended the propriety of "cordially opening your doors to southern gentlemen coming to New York, who, however deeply involved they may have been in the Rebellion, are now prepared not simply to acquiesce in the result of the war, and the abolition of slavery, but to assist in the work of reconstruction upon the basis of universal education and equal rights." After his return, some disposition was manifested to dissolve the club, as a body that had completed the work it was intended to do in maintaining the integrity of the Government. The Executive Committee and a majority of the members adopted a different view, and when about removing to their new club-house in 1868, Mr. Jay alluded to the work which yet remained for the club, "in assisting to reconstruct in harmony our national Union; to restore the national prosperity; to enlighten by the Church and the school-house the masses of the south to correct among ourselves the legislative corruption which has become so appalling; to secure the independence and purity of the judiciary, that sheet-anchor of a people's rights; to protect the integrity of our public schools; the inviolability of the public faith; to rescue our citizens from the profligacy of a municipality, whose system of government is a scheme of plunder; to lift the control of our politics from the secret caucuses of interested politicians to a higher level and more intelligent discussion." In 1867 Mr. Jay was appointed by Governor Fenton, of New York, a Commissioner to represent the State in the establishment of a National Cemetery on the battle-field of Antietam. His report, communicated to the Senate by a special message dated April, 1868, in addition to a table of the dead of New York buried in the Antietam Cemetery, gave the facts of a controversy raised by a resolution offered by Mr. Jay in the Board, with the approval of Governor Fenton, to

provide for the allotment or purchase of grounds for the burial of the Confederate dead who fell in the battle of Antietam, in pursuance of the provisions of the 4th section of the act of incorporation granted by the State of Maryland. This resolution, after a decided approval from Gen. Grant, was adopted by the votes of seven States, Maryland, New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, Vermont, Indiana and Minnesota, against two, Ohio and West Virginia; and Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania soon after advised the Legislature of that State, that, in consequence of its passage, he had withheld an appropriation made by them to the cemetery. The Hon. John Covode, M. C., in a published letter, next assailed Gov. Fenton and the Trustees as guilty of a violation of trust in perverting a loyal cemetery to the interment of rebels. Mr. Jay's official report contained his reply to this attack, vindicating the action of the Board as strictly demanded by the provisions of the charter, and good faith on the part of the Trustees, and insisting that the decent burial of the Confederate dead, whose remains were being disturbed by the ploughshare and the harrow, was a matter that concerned the conscience, the humanity, and the honor of the nation. In June, 1867, the Union League Clubs of New York and Philadelphia, with a delegation from Massachusetts, were asked to undertake the composing of a difficulty that had arisen among the Union men of Virginia, and which threatened to demoralize the party not only in Virginia, but the south. Senator Henry Wilson and five other gentlemen from Boston, the Hon. Geo. H. Boker and Mr. Gibbons of Philadelphia, and a deputation from the club of New York, met at the Executive Mansion at Richmond, by the invitation of Gov. Pierpont, who asked Mr. Jay to preside over their deliberations. At the close of two sittings, the late Hon. John Minor Botts, Gov. Pierpont, Mr. Chandler, the U. S. District Attorney, Mr. Hunicutt, and others, including several men of color, being present, both parties united in a call for a new Convention to perfect the Republican organization of the State. In August, 1867, Mr. Jay having been invited by the Comité Française d' Emancipation, and the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, to assist at Paris at the Anti-Slavery Conference under the Presidency of the Duc de Broglie and Monsieur Edouard Laboulaye, addressed to them an historic sketch of emancipation in the United States, from the days of the Abolition Society, in 1784, with a note of the condition of the freedmen, which was published in their report. In the investigation organized by the Union League Club in November, 1868, into the naturalization and election frauds by which it was believed the election of the Hon. John A. Griswold, as Governor of New York, had been wrongfully defeated, Mr. Jay prepared a memorial to Congress, and assisted to

procure from the House the appointment of the special committee of inquiry, headed by the Hon. William Lawrence, and assisted by Messrs. Blair, Dickie, Kerr, and others, whose voluminous report was the next year made the basis of Congressional action. In the Presidential canvass, he made a speech which was published with the title, "The Presidential Election, what it means for America and Europe," and in alluding to a remark publicly made at Rome by Mr. W. W. Story, to the effect that his Holiness the Pope had been a steady and uncompromising opponent of the Rebellion, Mr. Jay quoted the letter of the Sovereign Pontiff, dated at St. Peters, 1863, addressed to "the illustrious and Honorable President of the Southern Confederacy," as showing that Pius IX. was the only sovereign in Europe who recognized the Confederacy and received its envoys, assuming that the American Republic was divided, and expressing the hope that "the other people of America and their rulers" would, like Davis, be willing to listen to peace. Mr. Jay has been at different periods actively associated with the New York Historical Society, the International Copyright Club, the American Geographical and Statistical Society—before which he read a paper on "The Statistics of American Agriculture"—with the New York State Agricultural Society, and the Bible Society. Among his occasional speeches of later years, a number have been connected with receptions at the Union League Club, such as at the breakfast to Goldwin Smith; the receptions of General Sheridan, of Rev. Newman Hall, of Senators Colfax and Fessenden; the dinner to General Grant, &c., with tributes to the memory of Edward Everett, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Capt. Charles H. Marshall, Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, Gov. John A. King, and others. Mr. Jay was nominated by President Grant as Minister to Austria, in April, 1869, and after the Senate's confirmation, which was said to have been unanimous, the Union League Club held a meeting, at which Dr. Joseph P. Thompson made to their retiring President a farewell address. Mr. Jay, in his response, said that the mission with which he had been honored by the President, was undoubtedly intended in large measure as a compliment to the club, as an acknowledgment of the illustrious services rendered to the country by a body upon which, in the expressive language of Mr. Colfax, "the Government had leaned in the darkest hour of trial and of peril." Mr. Jay arrived in Vienna in May, 1869, and was presently empowered by the President to negotiate a treaty upon naturalization. A convention on the subject with the Count de Beust, was signed on the 20th of September, 1870. The correspondence transmitted to the Senate (11 Congress, 3rd Session-Executive F, Dec. 12, 1870) exhibits the difficulties exper-

rienced in overcoming the objections made by successive War Ministers, who regarded it as a cover for escape from military service. It was subsequently approved by the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments, and the ratifications were exchanged July 14, 1871. It appears from a note of Mr. Jay (*Foreign Relations for 1874*, p. 23) that the provisions of the treaty were executed with fidelity and promptness, by the Austro-Hungarian Government, in all cases where its former subjects claimed protection as American citizens. Another convention was concluded by Mr. Jay, November 25th, 1871, with the Count Andrassy, the eminent Hungarian statesman who succeeded the Count Beust at the head of the Foreign Office, giving to each country a mutual protection in trade-marks. Such a convention had become a matter of importance to some of our manufacturers, especially to those of sewing machines, which were largely copied in Vienna with the original trade-marks, and its adoption was unsuccessfully opposed by many Austrian manufacturers. This treaty was the first signed by Count Andrassy after his accession to the Premiership, and it was the first foreign treaty made by the Austro-Hungarian Empire, written in Hungarian as well as in English and German. In noticing its proclamation by President Grant, June 1, 1872, the *Pester Lloyd* remarked that it was the highest recognition of the kingdom of Hungary that had occurred for four hundred years. The diplomatic corps, during Mr. Jay's residence at Vienna, embraced some of the most accomplished diplomats of Europe. The successive ambassadors from England were Lord Bloomfield and Sir Andrew Buchanan, assisted by Mr. Lytton, known in literature as "Owen Meredith,"—to-day the Viceroy of India—Mr. Ford, and Mr. Ffrench. Russia was represented first by Prince Orloff, and later by Mr. Novikoff. Prussia by the Baron Werther, and later by General Von Schweinitz. France sent the Duke de Grammont, the Marquis de Bannville and the Marquis d'Harcourt. Italy was represented by the Marquis de Pepoli, M. Minghetti and General Robillant. Sweden by M. Dué and Count Piper. Denmark by M. De Falbi. Bavaria by Count Bray. Greece by the Prince Ypsylanti. Switzerland by the learned author M. de Tschudi. Belgium by M. de Jonghe. Holland by Baron de Heéckeeren. Brazil by M. Varnhagen, the historian, who was created the Marquis de Porto-Seguro. Turkey by Haider Effendi, Caboul Pacha, and Khalil Cheriff Pacha. Mr. Jay occasionally observed our national holidays by diplomatic dinners at the Legation, the speeches at which were sometimes printed with the approval of the speakers, and it was remarked that the eminent diplomats, who assisted on these occasions, spoke with a freedom and in a tone that pleasantly contrasted with diplomatic memories



of Vienna, and seemed to show more of cordiality than usually marks the governmental toasts at continental banquets. On Washington's birthday, in 1871, the Count de Beust, in responding to a toast to the Emperor, referred to their cordial relations with America, and said: "I trust that the motto of the great Republic across the ocean, Unity and Freedom, will always be, and remain ours. Unity and Freedom! the first as the only element of strength, the last as the great principle of progress." On the same occasion, the Duke de Grammont, who soon after became the chief of the Foreign Office at Paris, expressed, in the name of the Emperor Napoleon, "the reciprocal friendship which united both countries," remarked that "Friendship between nations is more and better than alliances;" quoted familiarly a passage from Webster, and spoke of the hero whose anniversary they were celebrating as belonging to the national remembrances of France equally with those of the United States. In the absence of Lord Bloomfield, Mr Robert Lytton, who had served at Washington in the suite of his uncle, Sir Henry Bulwer, made a brilliant speech on the relations of England and America, and the worthy aims of the diplomacy of these and kindred nations. General Von Schweinitz, the Prussian Minister, referring to the great North German emigration, said: "Only one condition we ask, that they keep us in their affections, and that they win yours, which we value highly—far more highly than I am able to tell you." Mr. Wassiltschikoff, of the Russian Embassy, spoke of the reciprocal sentiments of sympathy exchanged at the time of Captain Fox's visit to Russia, and when the Imperial flag floated in American waters; and toasts were cordially responded to by Mr. Del Mazo, the Envoy from Spain, and the Count Wydenbruch, the late Austrian Minister to Washington. On another occasion, the 4th of July, Count de Beust again spoke with his usual graceful humor, illustrating a point in American politics by quoting the words of Washington, and remarking that he "would be happy to recommend a reduction of their budget to our almost Utopian proportion of army to population—thirty thousand to forty millions. But they were unfortunately not blessed with King Neptune as a neighbor, with whom there is no necessity, *pour parler* a disarmament, and who, after every advance, invariably retires." The Count Potocki, the Minister President of Austria, dwelt upon "the pluck of Abraham Lincoln," and Count Georges Festetics, of the Ministry at Pesth, spoke for Hungary. The Nuncio of the Holy See responded to the sentiment, "Peace to the Nations of the World," shortly before the German-French quarrel passed the bounds of diplomacy, and Captain Mullany, Commander of the Richmond, who had served with Farragut at Mobile, proposed the

health of the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial and Royal Austrian Navy, Admiral Tegethoff, but a little time before the lamented death of that brave commander. A note from the Count Andrassy published with the proceedings, closed with the words:

"I sincerely regretted being deprived of the occasion of expressing all the warm sympathy I feel for the noble nation that you represent, and hope that you will kindly excuse your faithfully devoted

ANDRASSY."

On another occasion, the 4th of July, 1871, when the celebration of our independence was gracefully honored by the Ambassadors of Great Britain and other guests of distinction, American and foreign, the Count de Beust, speaking in French, proposed the health of President Grant, remarking that their homages were addressed not only to the chief of the Government of a great republic, but to the brave soldier who had conquered the Union and whose laurels were transformed into olive branches. Recalling the opening lines of Voltaire's *Heuriade*, he applied them with a slight change:

"A lui qui fut élu par les Etats-Unis;  
Grandi par la conquête mais grand par son genie."

The Vienna Exposition of 1873, admirably managed by its able and courteous chief, the Baron Schwarz-Senborn, brought to the Austrian capital large numbers of Americans, whose presence increased the social duties of the Legation and led to an establishment, for the season, of an American Episcopal Chapel. Many of the heads of the countries represented at the Exposition, including President Grant, were invited to come in person. Among those who came were the Emperor of Russia, attended by Prince Gortschakoff; the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck; the Empress Augusta; the Shah of Persia; the Kings of Italy, Belgium, and Denmark; the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur; the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany; the Czarowich and his wife, the Princess Dagmar; with many princes, archdukes, and gentlemen of lesser rank, and others eminent in literature, art, and science. During the season of the Exposition, there was blended with the stately etiquette of the Imperial court a wider courtesy and a generous hospitality: and the cordial invitation of the Count Andrassy to Mr. Jay, to submit in larger numbers the names of his distinguished countrymen, enabled an unusual number of Americans to enjoy the gala operas, concerts and suppers, given by their majesties at Vienna and at Schönbrunn, with plays in the theatre of Marie Therese and fire-works at the "Gloriette," varied by military reviews and mimic battles. The temporary suspension by the President, on the 24th of April, as the Exposition was about to open, of the American Commission on the ground of "irregu-

larities" in the management, and the official duties imposed upon Mr. Jay in connection with the matter, aroused against him personal animosities, and gave rise to unmeasured abuse and misrepresentation in both the European and American press. The course subsequently pursued by the Government at Washington, in rewarding the management which at Vienna it had condemned, and that after a full report by the Governmental Commission of Investigation: combined as it was with a suppression of the official record, and the issue from the State Department of an abstract which Mr. Jay afterwards denounced as inexact in its statements both of the evidence and of the finding of the report, and unjust in its pretence that the temporary Commissioners were interested in machinery, seemed to give color to the charge that was publicly made by a New Jersey Committee, that Mr. Jay's action in connection with the Exposition had been reviewed and disapproved by the Government at Washington. A report, too, from the Treasury Department after his return home, by an error for which an apology was afterwards tendered, represented Mr. Jay as a debtor to the Government for a large part of the moneys intrusted to him as disbursing agent for the Exposition. Mr. Jay, in allusion to these charges, referred to the fact that his conduct had been formally approved. The following extracts were given by Mr. Jay as showing such approval:

"On January 31st, 1874, the Department had said: 'I take this opportunity to congratulate you on the close of the duties which devolved on you in connection with the Exhibition. They were arduous and peculiar, and under the circumstances were necessarily complicated.' Again, on the 5th of February, 1875, the Secretary wrote: 'The final statements furnished with your No. 730, of April 15th, 1874, taken with those previously forwarded, complete your accounts as disbursing officer of the Vienna Exhibition. They show a balance of £744, 11s. 2d. as having been paid out by you to Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., and credited to the account of the Exhibition, and are fully approved. They exhibit much care, prudence, and exactness in the administration of a somewhat embarrassing and complicated financial charge.'"

Mr. Jay, in 1874, returned to New York on a home leave, accompanied by his family, including General Von Schweinitz, the German Ambassador at Vienna, who had married his daughter. While in Washington on the 19th of June, with the permission of the Secretary of State, he consulted the Attorney General in reference to a suit which had been commenced against him in the District Court at Vienna, and of which the facts given by Mr. Jay for the correction of erroneous versions were as follows:

"The suit was brought against him by his official title, to compel him to retain the premises occupied for the Legation for a term beyond that for which, in accord with a custom in Vienna, a six months'

notice of surrender had been given. The claim was based on an averment, that Mr. Delaplaine, the Secretary of Legation, had been authorized by Mr. Jay to make a lease, and that as Mr. Jay's attorney he had concluded one. The fact stated by Mr. Delaplaine was that he had never been authorized by Mr. Jay to make a lease, and that he had never made one or pretended to make one, but had informed the agent that the proposed lease must be submitted in writing for Mr. Jay's approval. The counsel consulted by Mr. Jay, Doctors Hasenröhr, Bruxner, and Johanny, were unanimous in the opinion that no lease having been submitted or signed, Mr. Jay's right to give the notice of surrender was clear, and that should Mr. Jay appear in the suit, the court, on Mr. Delaplaine's testimony, must so award. The question of Mr. Jay's acceptance or refusal of the process of the court, involved him, for a time, in a sharp controversy with the Foreign Office, from which the Count Andrassy was temporarily absent. The acting Minister of Foreign Affairs urged Mr. Jay to accept the process of the Austrian Court, not on the ground that by giving notice he had waived his diplomatic immunity, but that under the Austrian statute there was no diplomatic immunity in questions of rent, which belonged to the realty, and therefore to the domestic jurisdiction. They frankly admitted—and in this the Ministry of Justice concurred—that both the Austrian policy and the text of the law, forbade the idea that a notice of surrender, however given, could commence a suit or proceeding in the nature of a suit; but they insisted, that all diplomatic agents were subject to the rent statute, and that other Ministers had submitted themselves accordingly. Mr. Jay suggested in reply, that the United States, by their Act of 1790, had expressly included questions of rent among those to which diplomatic immunity is extended by the law of nations; that the Act denounced and punished as violators of the law of nations, all who should infringe the right of Ambassadors in this regard; and that, as the immunity of a Minister belonged to his State, and was essential to the independence of its envoy, he could not submit himself to the Austrian jurisdiction without the consent of the President. The acting Minister insisted that the Austrian statute gave the court jurisdiction over Ministers; that the proceedings were summary and admitted of no delay, and he intimated, that if Mr. Jay should refuse to accept its process, the papers would be affixed to the door of the Legation. Mr. Jay, protesting against the threatened violation of the rights of the Legation, submitted the question in person to Count Andrassy, upon his return to Vienna. The Count, who had not before heard of the matter, said that the case showed a conflict of legislation between the two countries, on the extent of diplomatic immunity in the matter of rent; that the American Minister had the right to conform his course to the principles of the laws of nations as declared and practised by his own Government; to decline the process of the district court, and to enjoy reciprocally the same protection against the local jurisdiction that the American Government gave to foreign Ministers at Washington; that the parties to the suit and the district court should be accordingly notified that the suit should be stopped, although the Government, since the change in the Constitution, had no power to enforce its discontinuance. This decision was not acquiesced in by the Ministry of Justice, and under its approval, and assisted, as it afterwards appeared, by the *finesse* of an official in the Foreign

Office, who gave to the counsel of the plaintiffs an advice at variance with the orders of his chief, the district court continued the suit, appointed a stranger to Mr. Jay, *curator ad actum*, to represent him, on the *lucus a non lucendo* argument that as Mr. Jay resided at Vienna with an ex-territorial character that made him subject only to the United States, he could be treated as an absent defendant owing allegiance to the Austrian law. The Curator took an appeal to the Superior Court, which decided that the District Court had no jurisdiction; and then a further appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which held as a primary point that foreign envoys were subject, like other persons, to the Austrian rent statute, and ordered the District Court to proceed with the suit. This last decision was given after Mr. Jay had left Vienna to visit the United States, and the plaintiff had proposed by letter that the defendant should consent to a lease of the premises, subject to the judgment in the suit. The Attorney General, to whom, by the permission of the Secretary, the question was submitted, advised Mr. Jay to do nothing that might even seem to recognize the suit. That the responsibility of protecting the Representative of the United States lay with the Austrian Government, which had recognized his right to protection from the action of the District Court, although they declared their want of power to stay its proceedings. It was, he said, a Governmental matter, and the only way for our Government to secure protection for their Ministers in their diplomatic rights, which belonged not to them personally, but to the Government, was to hold foreign Governments responsible wherever those rights are violated. In accordance with this advice Mr. Jay took no notice of the suit, and, on the 21st of August, on a declaration of the Curator to supply a gap in the evidence, that he could not deny that Mr. Delaplaine was the authorized attorney of Mr. Jay, it was adjudged that the notice of surrender was void. A further suit was then commenced against Mr. Jay to recover rent for the premises for the first six months after the date of their relinquishment, as part of the term for which it was assumed that they had been taken by Mr. Delaplaine, as his attorney. Mr. Jay's protest against this new proceeding as plainly in violation of the law of nations, and of the rights of the American Representative, which the Imperial Government had recognized, received prompt attention at the Foreign Office, which immediately submitted the question anew to the Supreme Court, and that Court, in reversal of their judgment on the point the year before, held that ambassadors, by the Austrian laws, were entitled to the diplomatic immunities secured by the law of nations, and were not subject to the rent statute, and the Court ordered the suit to be dismissed accordingly."

It was understood that the Foreign Office had strengthened their position in the conflict with the Ministry of Justice on the immunities of envoys, by inquiring the views and practice of other courts. It was soon after announced by the Vienna press and the London *Times*, that a suit commenced against Sir Andrew Buchanan, the British Ambassador in Vienna, was dismissed under the decision in Mr. Jay's case, and this was regarded as an indication that the Imperial and Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs would

thereafter have no difficulty in protecting the independence of the envoys accredited to the Emperor from the attempt of Austrian tribunals to subject them to the penalties of Austrian laws. Among the inexact and injurious reports circulated on the subject of this controversy was one, that Mr. Jay's refusal to appear in the suit had impaired the cordiality of his relations with the Imperial court. The contrary was shown by a note from the Count Andrassy addressed to Mr. Jay after his departure for home in 1874, and courteously sent to him in America by the State Department. The note was dated April 25th, 1874, and said:

"The undersigned with pleasure declares that the Imperial and Royal Cabinet has in every case met on the part of Mr. Jay a courteous and conciliatory spirit which greatly contributed to the success of affairs, and to increase the intimacy of the relations between the two countries. In the hope of being enabled soon to renew with Mr. Jay the relations which the undersigned is happy to maintain, he avails himself, etc."

In the autumn of 1874 Mr. Jay expressed to the Department his desire to resign his post, and he returned home in April, 1875, by the way of London and Paris, having, by request, been permitted to leave in advance of the arrival of his successor. The volumes on 'Foreign Relations,' 1869-'75, contain extracts from Mr. Jay's correspondence on the political and religious questions of the Empire, and there is some allusion to the Vienna Congress on Patents, which had been successfully inaugurated in 1873, in furtherance of a plan at that time authorized from Washington, of negotiating a convention on patent rights for the international protection of inventors. Among his publications after his return were a series of papers in favor of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. One of these, relating to the grounds of Russia's declining, attracted attention at St. Petersburg, and soon after its discussion by the *Golos*, it was announced that Prince Gortschakoff had reconsidered their refusal, which had been based on an advice given by His Excellency, Governor Jewell, that the Centennial Commission was only a private corporation with which our Government had no concern. Some newspaper assaults on Mr. Jay's action at Vienna, made by a New Jersey Committee, with the suggestion that it had been disapproved by the Government, induced replies from his pen, in the course of which he denied the right of the Government, whatever the change in their own policy, to suppress the official record, to pervert the facts, and to subject to public misrepresentation and undeserved reproach the special and temporary Commissioners, for no other reason than that they had patriotically responded to the call of the Government in a difficult emergency, and had executed, with fidelity and success, the orders of the President. The gentlemen who had thus served the country, Messrs. Thomas McElrath, Le Grand

B. Cannon, and Theodore Roosevelt, together with Jackson S. Schultz and H. Garretson, united with Mr. Jay in a petition to the House of Representatives, which, on the 20th of March, 1876, passed the following resolution, introduced by unanimous consent

“*Resolved*, That the Secretary of State be requested to communicate to this House the report of the special Commissioners appointed to supervise the Commission to the Vienna Exposition, together with the correspondence of Mr. Jay, late Minister to Austria, with the Chief Commissioner and the Department of State, on the subject of the American Department, together with such other papers and accounts relating to that business, as may be necessary for a complete understanding thereof.”

The resolution was not complied with. Among Mr. Jay's addresses in 1876, was a Centennial oration upon the battle of Harlem Plains, before the New York Historical Society, which celebrated the occasion on the heights of Bloomingdale, between 117th and 119th Sts., overlooking a part of the field of battle. On the 19th of October, he delivered at Katonah, New York, an address upon the issues of the Presidential campaign; and on the 21st of December, a Centennial address before the alumni of Columbia College, on “Her honorable record in the past, with a glance at her opportunities in the future.” During 1876, Mr. Jay was chosen President of the *Alpha Delta Phi* fraternity, having chapters in fifteen colleges, and in January, 1877, he was re-elected President of the Union League Club at New York, succeeding in this office Mr. Joseph H. Choate. In his remarks on taking the chair, Mr. Jay, after discussing the political situation, referred to the New York Museum of Art, which had sprung from a memorial referred by him in 1869 to the art committee, as already a successful rival of the British Museum in bidding for the Cesnola collection. Mr. Jay questioned the constitutionality of the Electoral Commission, objecting especially to its bearing on the independence and dignity of the Supreme Court, and he reviewed the diplomatic correspondence of the Government with England on extradition and the right of asylum, questioning the right of the Government under the old doctrine as declared by Webster, to allow an extradited person to be tried on any charge except that on which he was demanded and surrendered. He contributed to the *International Review* for May and June, a paper on “Our Foreign Service.” In June he prepared by request, for the New York Historical Society, a tribute to the memory of John Lothrop Motley, his predecessor at Vienna. Objections were made to its reception, on the ground that its historic references to Mr. Motley's treatment at Vienna and London, involved strictures on the Government. An explanation soon appeared from ex-President Grant in Scotland, of the reasons why Motley was

dismissed from London, and why Mr. Sumner was removed from the Foreign Affairs Committee in the Senate; and this was followed by a controversy, in which the Honorables E. L. Pierce, Wendell Phillips, Hamilton Fish, and Bancroft Davis took part. The Historical Society thanked Mr. Jay for his tribute to Motley, but substituted for its records one that omitted all reference to the treatment against which Mr. Motley had protested, and Mr. Jay responded in the *International Review* for November, on “Motley's Appeal to History.” Mr. Jay read before the Church Congress of New York, a paper on “The Relation of the Popular Press in America to Christianity.” In April, 1877, Mr. Jay was asked by the Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, to act as chairman of a committee to investigate the New York Custom House; and accepted the post on learning that it would be the duty of the Commission “not to examine into the conduct of the present officers, but into the system under which they are now acting.” The Commission began their work by an examination in public of the officers of the customs, Mr. Jay's associates on the Commission being the Hon. Lawrence Turnure, and J. H. Robinson, Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury Department. The Commission was subsequently addressed by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce. Their first report, on the 24th of May, recommending a reduction of the force and declaring against appointments and assessments for party purposes, was promptly approved by the President and Secretary, whose orders for inaugurating a reform created an impression throughout the country. Five subsequent reports were made, most of them suggesting reforms in the organization and management of the several departments; the last on the 1st of November, 1877, with suggestions for the amendment of the revenue laws. The Commission pronounced the partisan manner of appointments in the Custom House, as developed by the investigation, unsound, demoralizing, and tending to official ignorance, inefficiency, and corruption—burthening the country with debt and taxes, and prostrating the trade and industry of the nation. They said: “The Commission believe that there can be no adequate protection in the Custom House for the honor of the Government, the rights of importers, and the interests of the nation, until the service is freed from the control of party, and organized on a strictly business basis, with the same guarantees for efficiency and fidelity in the selection of a chief and subordinate officers that would be required by a prudent merchant.” The announcement of this policy by the President, aroused an opposition within the Republican ranks, on the part of many who had been active managers of the party. In December, 1877, Mr. Jay, in a note to Gov. Morgan, withdrew





Respectfully yours  
John McCloskey  
*John McCloskey*

CARDINAL M<sup>C</sup> CLOSKEY.







his name as a candidate for the Presidency of the Union League Club, and urged the necessity of unanimity of action in view of the dangers that threatened the public faith. At the January meeting the club elected as his successor, without opposition, Mr. George Cabot Ward, and passed, unanimously, resolutions which had been suggested by Mr. Jay, in favor of resumption and against the debasement of the currency.

**M**CCLOSKEY, HIS EMINENCE, CARDINAL JOHN, Archbishop of the Archdiocese of New York, was born in the city of Brooklyn, March 20th, 1810. Being a youth of more than ordinary promise, his mother, who became a widow when he was only ten years old, gave him a liberal education, and he finally prepared for the priesthood. He concluded his collegiate course at the Institution of Mount St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, Md., in 1827, and pursued his first course of theology at the same place. He received the degree of Master of Arts about 1830, and at a subsequent period the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was ordained priest by Bishop Dubois on the 9th of January, 1834, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, where he celebrated his first mass, and in the following November left for Europe, passing two years in France, and one in Rome. On his return to New York city, he was placed in charge of St. Joseph's Church, where he remained for seven years. On the organization of St. John's College, Fordham, in 1841, the young but learned clergyman was appointed by Bishop Hughes to the Presidency of the new institution, a position he held for about one year, after which he resumed the charge of his parish. On the 23d of November, 1843, he was appointed Coadjutor by Bishop Hughes, and on the 10th of March, 1844, was consecrated under the title, Bishop of Axiere, *in partibus infidelium*. He had now reached, at thirty-four, a very prominent position in the church. His superior, and all others associated with him in religious work, were deeply impressed with his ability and zeal. In 1847, when the Diocese of Albany was established, he was transferred thither. He found the diocese, which included all of the State of New York lying north of forty-two degrees north and east of the eastern line of Cayuga, Tompkins, and Tioga Counties, very feeble, having only forty churches, some of them without clergymen. The Catholic population was scattered over a large territory, and was, for the most part, poor, and had to struggle against the prejudice of the surrounding people. Bishop McCloskey lost no time in pressing forward in the great task now before him. He made St. Mary's, one of the few Catholic churches

of Albany, his cathedral; but in July, 1848, laid the corner-stone for a new edifice. The large and fine structure, now known as the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, was completed in the fall of 1853, at a cost, with the episcopal residence, of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The year 1851 was marked by the opening of the Academy of St. Joseph, in Troy, under the care of the Christian Brothers, and the establishment of a hospital by the Sisters of Charity, which has, in a single year, received seven hundred and eighty-nine patients. In 1852 a female seminary was founded in Albany by a colony of Sisters of the Sacred Heart; and in 1855 an academy for boys was opened at Utica at a cost of more than seventeen thousand dollars. His term of service in the Diocese of Albany extended over a period of seventeen years, and during the whole time his labors were characterized by unceasing earnestness, and everywhere crowned with more than the usual success. He left in the diocese one hundred and thirteen churches, eight chapels, fifty-four minor stations, eighty-five missionaries, three academies for boys, and one for girls, six orphan asylums, and fifteen parochial schools. Before his departure from Albany, he was entertained by the Catholic clergy of that diocese, when an address was presented to him, with gifts, procured at an expense of four thousand dollars, consisting of his portrait, and an archepiscopal cross and ring. The address concludes as follows:

"It is, Right Reverend Father, in the recollection of nearly all of us, that when you took possession of this see there were but few churches and fewer priests. How great the change! Ever since you have been all to us—our bishop, our father, our counselor, our best friend! Your noble cathedral, with its surrounding religious and literary institutions; the grand and beautiful churches erected under your patronage, and with your assistance; the religious communities introduced and fostered by your care, and all now flourishing with academies and schools; your clergy numbering nearly one hundred, and, by their union and zeal, reflecting some of your own spirit—all tell of your apostolic work here, and how difficult it is for us to say—farewell."

The Governor of the State and a number of the leading citizens of Albany invited the Bishop to a public dinner, which, however, his engagements would not allow him to accept. The following passage taken from the letter of invitation shows the estimation in which he was held in the community:

"Permit us to say that your residence of seventeen years with us has taught us to appreciate a character elevated by noble sentiments, and inspired by Christian charity. It is for others to bear witness to the results of your episcopal labors, the reflected light of which we see in the elevated condition of your people. It is for us to recognize the successful mission of one who has united in his person the character of a learned prelate and a Christian gentleman, and whose influence

in society has been exerted to soothe and tranquilize, to elevate and instruct."

Touching and beautiful as were the sentiments conveyed, they were the expression of all classes of every religious denomination in the diocese. Bishop McCloskey was held very dearly by the late Archbishop Hughes, and from certain acts immediately before the death of the latter, and testamentary papers which he left behind him, the inference was that he desired to be succeeded by his former coadjutor. In conformity with these wishes, and agreeable to a wide-spread confidence in the ability of Bishop McCloskey worthily to succeed the deceased prelate, he was most favorably indicated for the position by the votes of his episcopal brethren, and became the selection of the Pope, (Pius IX.) who, in May, 1864, appointed him to the vacant See. His installation to this office took place on Sunday, August 21st, (1864) at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York city. Catholic prelates from all parts of the State, and from many neighboring and distant States, as well as from abroad, took part in the ceremonies; a number of the leading officials of the municipality and commonwealth being present on the occasion. The episcopal and sacerdotal procession was one of the grandest which had ever been witnessed in the United States, and has been eclipsed in magnificence only by that which took place in connection with the ceremony of imposing the *berretta* in 1875. The Archdiocese of New York comprises the city and county of New York, and the counties south of the forty-second degree of north latitude, except those on Long Island. The Roman Catholic Province of New York embraces the Dioceses of New York, Albany, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, Burlington, Hartford, Springfield, Newark, and Portland, and includes New York, New Jersey, and the eastern States. Upon his elevation to the See of New York he set to work energetically to carry out the projects inaugurated by his able and popular predecessor. The completion of the new St. Patrick's Cathedral, the corner-stone of which had been laid with imposing ceremonies in 1858, specially engaged his attention; and he has given all his private means to aid its erection. This cathedral, a noble marble edifice in the Gothic style, is situated on Fifth avenue, in the immediate vicinity of the Central Park, and is now (1878) fast approaching completion. In point of magnificence this structure vies with the most famous cathedrals of Europe, and has no equal in the United States. Having been built by voluntary contributions from all the churches of the archdiocese, it is essentially a cathedral church, and as such will perpetually remain, as its founder designed it should remain—a free church. On the succession of Pius IX. to the Papal chair, in 1846, the Catholic Church in the United States numbered about

two million members, presided over by two archbishops and twenty-four bishops. Within the ensuing quarter of a century its membership had swelled to nearly six millions, and the hierarchy had proportionately increased. The claims of so large and influential a body to representation in the Sacred College of Cardinals (which when full is composed of seventy members) were favorably regarded by the late Pope Pius IX., who recognized in the Archbishop of New York a personage worthy of this signal honor. In the Consistory, held at the Vatican, on the 15th of March, 1875, Archbishop McCloskey was raised to the dignity of Cardinal, and informed of his elevation by the Prefect of the Propaganda, in a despatch of which the following is a translation:

"ROME, March 15th, 1875.

ARCHBISHOP McCLOSKEY,—You were preconized Cardinal in to-day's Consistory. The ablegate will be Mgr. Roncetti, and the *guardia nobile* Count Mareforchi. The Archbishop of Baltimore will confer the *berretta*.

FRANCHI, Cardinal."

The ceremony of imposing the *berretta* took place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York city, on the 27th of April, 1875. The occasion drew together a greater number of high dignitaries of the Catholic Church than had ever before assembled in America, and the attendant ceremonies were of the most impressive character. The processional display was especially magnificent, and such as is seldom witnessed, except in the city of Rome itself. Besides the ecclesiastics present, many dignitaries of the State and nation lent their presence on the occasion. Archbishop Bayley, who officiated, stated in his address, that the selection was made with the view of honoring the Catholics of the United States, and to testify the esteem in which Archbishop McCloskey was held by the head of the church, and as a compliment to the nation. During the ceremonies, Dr. Ubaldi, Secretary of the Ablegate, read the following official announcement from the Pope to the Cardinal:

TRANSLATION.

"TO OUR BELOVED SON JOHN McCLOSKEY,—By the appointment and favor of the Apostolic See our Archbishop of New York, and now proclaimed a Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church.

PIUS IX., POPE.

BELOVED SON,—Health and Apostolic benediction. Having been placed through the Divine mercy, without any merit of ours, in the supreme dignity of the Apostolic See, with that solicitude which should be characteristic of our pastoral office while laboring for the welfare of the Catholic Church, we have ever sought to enroll among the number of our venerable brethren, the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, men of such conspicuous merit as the dignity of their illustrious order demands. For this reason it is that we have chosen you, our well-beloved son, whose

eminent piety, virtue, and learning, and zeal for the propagation of the Catholic faith, have convinced us that your ministry would be of great utility and honor to the church of God. Having, therefore, created you a Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, we send to you by our beloved son, Cæsar Roncetti, one of our private chamberlains, the scarlet *berretta*, which is one of the insignia of that sublime dignity. When, with the proper forms, it shall have been conferred upon you, know that its shining crimson should ever remind him who is elevated to the Cardinalial dignity that, fearless and unconquered, he must ever uphold the rights of the church of God, through every danger, even to that shedding of his blood which is pronounced precious in the sight of the Lord. We also greatly desire that you would receive with all manner of kindness him whom we have sent to you, both for the sake of the mission upon which he is sent, and for our sake. It is also our wish that before you receive the *berretta* you should take and subscribe with your own hand, the oath which will be presented to you by the aforementioned, our beloved son Cæsar Roncetti, and send it to us either by his hand or any other. And it is our wish that no persons, constitutions, or ordinances of this Apostolic See, or anything else whatsoever, shall be construed as invalidating this our present act. Given in Rome, at St. Peter's, under the seal of the Fisherman's Ring, on the 26th day of March, in the year 1875, and of our Pontificate the 29th.

F. CARDINAL ASQUINI, Secretary, etc."

Cardinal McCloskey has made a number of visits to Rome in connection with his episcopal labors, and was present at the great Ecumenical Council recently held in that city. Shortly after being raised to the Cardinalate, he visited Rome to receive formally the Cardinal's hat from the Sovereign Pontiff, according to the established usages of the Church, but after a short absence returned to his pastoral charge. In his labors in the archdiocese, which are necessarily very great, he has of late years been ably assisted by Vicar General Quinn and Chancellor Preston—two Catholic clergymen of New York city, distinguished for their zeal and learning. Exercising a most commanding influence in his extended and increasing field of effort, as well on account of his high official position as for his prominent qualities of head and heart, Cardinal McCloskey has already accomplished an incalculable amount of good, and gives promise of greater usefulness in the future. The Church in him finds a zealous and efficient leader, and American citizenship a most noble and honored exponent. He is one of that class of whom Addison says: "Those men only are truly great who place their ambition rather in acquiring to themselves the conscience of worthy enterprises than in the prospect of glory which attends them. These exalted spirits would rather be secretly the authors of events which are serviceable to mankind, than without being such, to have the public fame of it." He is above the medium height, sparely made, and erect. His head is of an in-

tellectual cast, and his countenance, where increasing years are beginning to leave their unmistakable lines, is strongly expressive of amiability and benevolence. The features are finely moulded and uniform. About the mouth there is always an expression of the truest kindness and gentleness, and the eyes are soft and sympathetic, while full of intellectuality. The brow is broad, over which the hair is parted, and carefully combed on either side. In any gathering of men he would be selected as a person distinguished for gifts of mind, and great goodness of heart. In his manners he is dignified, courteous, and kindly. It was said of him by the late Pope Pius IX., that he had the bearing of a prince. A simple, easy dignity, natural to the man, as well as taught in the prominent stations which he has so long occupied, does not prevent a gentlemanly and friendly demeanor towards all who have intercourse with him. There is that calmness, thoughtfulness, and propriety which is becoming in one holding a sacred office, but the warmth of a genial, cheerful nature is as fully apparent in both words and actions. He is a ripe scholar, and a bold and devoted churchman. His eloquence is of the tender, deeply religious kind, uttered with fervent sincerity, and in language at once of simplicity and elegance. A man of energy, and of sleepless vigilance in the discharge of all duty, still he always seeks the most unostentatious manner of performing it. He provokes no conflicts, and offends no opinions, but with humility and prayerfulness, toils on in the sphere of his own duties. Hence the many monuments which he has reared to the usefulness and glory of his Church, and hence the spotless and honored name which he has given to the ecclesiastical history of his times. At the present writing he is on his way to Rome, having been summoned thither to attend the Conclave convened to elect a successor to the late Pius IX. In this august body he will take his seat as the representative of a constituency which far outnumbers that of any other prince of the Church, and will be the first American citizen who has ever had a voice in the selection of a successor to the chair of St. Peter.

---

TAYLOR, MOSES, President of the City Bank, was born in New York city, January 11th, 1806, and is the great grandson of an Englishman of the same name, who emigrated to this country from London in 1736, and with a strong predilection for the bustle and activity of metropolitan life, took up his residence in the city of New York, his place of business being advertised in the *New York Gazette*, published in 1750, as at "the corner house opposite the Fly Market," in which place he resided and prosecuted

business during the remainder of his life. The younger son of this old-time merchant was born in New York city, in 1739, and passed his manhood during the eventful period of the Revolution. Being a man of family, and desirous of saving his children—some of whom were daughters—from the contaminating influences inseparable from the military occupation of the city by the foreign regular and mercenary troops, he removed to the interior of New Jersey, where another son, Jacob B. Taylor, the father of the subject of our sketch, was born. Upon attaining manhood his tastes led him to business life, and, removing to New York, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, his faithfulness, honesty, and activity speedily advancing him to prominence in the business community. At one time he represented the Ninth and Fifteenth wards in the Board of Aldermen, his associates among the "City Fathers" being such men as Hone, Ireland, Allen, and other equally well-known and respected merchants, and at all times he took a leading part in advancing the welfare and interests of his fellow citizens. His son, the subject of our sketch, was born in the old mansion house, which stood at the corner of Broadway and Morris street, and there he passed the earlier years of his life. In 1813 his father removed up town to a house on Broadway, in the vicinity of what is now the New York Hotel, at that time quite distant from the business centre of the city. Moses Taylor's early education was obtained in the common schools of the city, a curriculum sufficiently thorough to fit him for a business career. At the age of fifteen he manifested a determination to become a merchant, and, abandoning his studies, entered the house of J. D. Brown, which he shortly afterward quitted to accept a clerkship in the shipping offices of Messrs. G. G. & S. Howland, who were engaged in an extensive and varied foreign commerce. The industry and intelligence of the young clerk received a powerful stimulus from the vastness and success of the enterprises in which the firm was engaged, and soon attracted the attention of his employers, who rapidly advanced him to positions of responsibility and trust, and largely increased the sphere of his duties. In such a thorough school he developed a rare degree of judgment and foresight, and through the exercise of these he was enabled to engage successfully in several business ventures of his own, always, however, with the advice and consent of his employers. Although in receipt of but a small salary, his business ventures had enabled him by his twenty-sixth year to amass a little fortune of fifteen thousand dollars, with which sum, and the good wishes of his employers, he embarked in business, establishing himself at No. 44 South street, where his warehouse still remains. At this time the cholera was raging in the city, and never was business com-

menced at a less auspicious season, although, through energy and capacity, he brought it to a successful issue. He had, however, no sooner succeeded in realizing a substantial position, than the great fire of December, 1835, destroyed his warehouse, and swept away all that he possessed. Good health, youth, and a spirit superior to misfortune, came to his assistance at this juncture, and, without losing any time, he made arrangements the following day with his landlord for the rebuilding of his store, meanwhile transferring his office to the basement of his house on Morris street for a few days, and afterwards securing temporary accommodations in Broad street. The credit system, which prevailed so largely among merchants at that time, and the high character of Mr. Taylor, enabled him to engage in a number of mercantile ventures, which, through his judgment and foresight, being such as supplied deficiencies occasioned by the fire, met with a ready sale and yielded an abundant return. His insurance policies also realized far more than he had hoped to obtain, and altogether he found himself, after a brief period, not at all seriously affected by the recent calamity, and had happily demonstrated his ability to overcome the most disastrous circumstances. His new warehouse was the first to rise amid the ruins of the conflagration, and in course of time he became its owner, and has ever since carried on his business under its roof. Mr. Taylor's main field of enterprise was the trade with Cuba, although at one time he was a considerable ship owner, and largely engaged in that branch of commerce. In 1855 he became President of the City Bank, an institution with which he is still connected in the same responsible capacity. During the great panic of 1857, when the terrible "run" was made on the banks, and many of them were being rapidly depleted of their specie, some to the extent even of ninety per cent., a meeting of the various bank Presidents was held one evening, and when the City Bank was called on for information as to its condition, Mr. Taylor was able to answer: "We had \$400,000 this morning; we have \$480,000 to-night." During the dark hours of the Rebellion Mr. Taylor actively interested himself in the support of the National Government, and to his efforts were due, in a great degree, the successful negotiation of the public loans made by the banks. With a confidence in the stability of the nation equalled only by his sense of duty to his imperilled country, he devoted himself with singular assiduity to the accomplishment of this result, and not only carried the project through, but arranged the details of the transactions and attended to the fulfilment of the vast engagements resulting from them. As Chairman of the Loan Committee of the Associated Banks he officiated for upward of a year, during which time the enormous sum of two

hundred millions of dollars, or equivalent securities, was entrusted to the Committee. It is generally admitted that to the influence of no one man was this bold measure more largely due than to that of Moses Taylor. In the Clearing House Association as well as in the meetings of bank officers, the judgment and sagacity of Mr. Taylor are invariably relied upon, while his soundness in financial matters, and his well-proven integrity of character place him in the foremost rank of business men. During the latter years of his career he has interested himself in several important public improvements. His appreciation of the practicability of submarine telegraphic communication anticipated that of many whose names have since been especially conspicuous in that field, he being, indeed, one of the original projectors of the first Atlantic Cable Company. He is a large owner of railroad properties, and has been instrumental, through his rare grasp of opportunities and ready capital, in pushing to completion some of the most marked successes in that department of enterprise. Mr. Taylor can rightly lay claim to being considered a self-made man. Enjoying in early life none of those adventitious aids to success, which as often cripple as assist, he has built for himself not only a magnificent fortune, but by his honor, energy, and purity, has placed himself high in the estimation of his fellow men, and by unostentatiously befriending the unfortunate, and assisting the deserving, has shown himself possessed of those kinder qualities of the heart which fittingly supplement the other extraordinary ones of the mind.

---

**WOOD, HON. FERNANDO**, Member of Congress from the Ninth District, city of New York, was born June 14, 1812. His ancestry were Quakers, and of a rugged, progressive, and intelligent race. His paternal ancestor, Henry Wood, reached the American shores with Roger Williams, the founder of the Providence Plantations, and was of that band of independent men who claimed the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of their own conscience. When the Puritans of Massachusetts attempted to subordinate the Quakers of Rhode Island to their own proscriptive intolerance, Henry Wood, with his little family, migrated to the Delaware River, and became settlers upon the New Jersey side of that river opposite Philadelphia. The father of Fernando Wood was a merchant of respectability in Philadelphia and in New York, where he located in 1820. Mr. Wood has, therefore, lived in New York from boyhood. His early education was limited, so much so that it may be said he is entirely indebted to his mother and his studies after reaching manhood for the education he obtained.

His interest in politics began about the time he reached his majority, and has continued ever since. When twenty-five years of age, although dependent upon his own industry for support, he acquired much notice by his writings and public speaking. When twenty-seven years old he was Chairman of the young men's leading political organization of New York, and when twenty-eight years of age he was elected to Congress as one of the Representatives of that city. This was one of the memorable historical Congresses of this country. It was distinguished not only for the importance of the questions discussed and disposed of, but also for the men then leading the two great political parties of the day. In the House of which Mr. Wood was a member, were John Quincy Adams, Millard Fillmore, afterwards President, Caleb Cushing, one of the most learned of modern statesmen, Richard W. Thompson, the present Secretary of the Navy, Henry A. Wise, John Sargent, and others equally eminent. In the Senate were Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Thomas H. Benton, James Buchanan, afterwards President, Lewis Cass, and others whose fame and patriotic services will be handed down to posterity as among the foremost in our history. It was in this Congress that Mr. Wood, a mere youth, obtained a national reputation. He grappled with the public questions of the day, relying solely upon the native vigor of his intellect, and not upon the speeches or writings of others. At the expiration of this Congress he retired for the time being to private life, resuming his mercantile pursuits, which he had left to enter Congress. This was in 1843. He continued in diligent attention to his business until 1850, when, having acquired a competency, he felt at liberty to return to farther prosecute his ambitious political aspirations. In that year he was nominated by the Democratic party of New York as a candidate for Mayor of that city, but a combination made up of the Whig party and the Know-Nothing—just then coming into power—defeated him. In 1854 he was again nominated by the same party for the same office, and was elected. At this time the city government was in a state of utter demoralization, evil-doers and law-breakers had full sway, a lax city executive, without vigor or efficiency, had left the lives and property of the citizens with little or no protection. Mr. Wood was as quick to see as he was prompt to apply a remedy. He assumed the reins of power with a resolute determination to reform abuses, lower taxation, and to establish private and public security, and good government. He devised a municipal system to execute this change. Nor were his reforms in the interest of the party which had elected him, or of himself personally, but they were made applicable to men of all parties and of all classes, and prosecuted with a firmness and an inde-

pendence entirely original at that time, and which has seldom, if ever, been followed since. He was re-elected Mayor by an increased majority in 1856, respectable men of both parties uniting in his support. By this time his enemies began intrigues against him. He had crushed out and destroyed so many abuses and evils, which had been practiced by both his political enemies and friends, that they resolved to form a secret combination to thrust him from office if possible. In the winter of 1856-'57, this combination developed itself in the Legislature at Albany to take from him all control over the police of the city. A bill was passed creating the Metropolitan Police Department, placing the police of the city under the control of a Board of Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State, in violation of the Constitution of the State, and of the municipal rights of the city. Under the advice of the Counsel to the Corporation, and of Charles O'Connor, the ablest lawyer in the State, he refused to recognize this authority, and resolved to maintain the municipal police, the authority for which had existed for two hundred years. Meanwhile, the State police was organized and put into existence. A collision between the two forces naturally followed very soon. A serious riot occurred, in which the State police was roughly handled and severely punished. Of course this conflict created great excitement. Mr. Wood's enemies felt that they had acquired the result which they sought to obtain, which was to make him responsible for a bloody riot, and hold him up to public condemnation. His political opponents were naturally desirous to render unpopular a rising man antagonizing their party, and leading men of his own party were also quite willing to aid in any movement which would render him a less successful rival. The result was, that in the ensuing election Mr. Wood was defeated. He was, however, re-elected in 1859, after the city had suffered the rule of another Mayor, who, however amiable and honorable, was nevertheless, less efficient. Mr. Wood now resolved to abandon city politics for a higher field. He was elected to the 38th Congress in 1861, and has since continued a member of the House of Representatives, with the exception of the 39th Congress, when he was absent upon a visit in Europe, where he traveled extensively, and studied the politics of the continental nations with such care as to better qualify himself for the duties of an American statesman. His service in Congress has been too recent, and is too well-known to require much comment. He was, for several years, a leading member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and has, for three Congresses, been on the Committee of Ways and Means, of which he is now Chairman. His experience, active mind, and general intelligence give him great advantages as a legislator. As

a debater, he has no superior in either House of Congress. He is now the accepted leader of the House, both political parties looking to him for advice and counsel, so as to better render a faithful discharge of public duty. Dignity and courtesy in debate is his chief merit, and no opportunity or aggravation can swerve him from this indispensable requisite in a parliamentary leader. Mr. Wood is now sixty-five years old, but he is really in his prime, having only now reached the fullest maturity of ripe judgment, and in possession of all the requisite mental and physical qualifications so necessary for his position. The part he took in securing a count of the electoral vote in the spring of 1877, saved this country from anarchy and revolution. Though convinced that Mr. Tilden had been elected President, yet, as a choice of evils, and to prevent the dire calamity which would have followed an omission to declare a result by the two Houses of Congress, as provided for in the Constitution, he took the helm, and by his courage, persistency, parliamentary skill, and commanding influence over the House, accomplished what no other man could have done at the time under the circumstances. It is these rare qualities, which all men must respect, that comprise the secret of Mr. Wood's success, and mark him as one of the leading men of the country.

---

**A** GNEW, CORNELIUS REA, M.D., physician, of New York, was born in that city on the 8th of August, 1830. His ancestors were Huguenots, Scotch and North Irish. His paternal ancestors left France at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled in the northern part of Ireland, near Belfast, where they identified themselves with the Scotch Presbyterian Church. John Agnew, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, married a sister of Rev. William Stanley, a resident in the north of Ireland, and for several years thereafter transacted business in Belfast. He came to America in the year 1786, and at first took up his residence in Philadelphia. Shortly afterwards, however, he removed to New York city, where he settled permanently, and became engaged in the tobacco, commission, and shipping business, in which he continued till his death. He was succeeded by his son William, a native of Philadelphia, who had been associated with him as partner several years. Grandsons of the founder of this mercantile house continue the business to the present day, and occupy premises built adjoining the original establishment. William Agnew remained in business about sixty years, and became a leading merchant of New York. He died at the advanced age of eighty-four. He was a singularly modest man, averse to display, and tena-









*C. B. Agnew*



scious of his habits of simple living. He filled with fidelity a useful place in the church, brought up a large family honorably, and, dying, attributed all that was good and useful in his life to the blessing of God upon the pious care which his parents had bestowed upon him in his early religious culture. He was a man of very few words, not at all progressive in the ordinary sense of that expression, but intensely in earnest in his religious life, and trying to do always everywhere what he believed the Bible taught should be done. Early in life, William Agnew married Miss Elizabeth Thomson, a member of an old Scotch family which came to America during the year 1771, and settled in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. The father of this lady was by profession a surveyor, and surveyed the national turnpike that was built from Chambersburg, Pa., to Baltimore, Md. He was a resident and one of the largest land owners in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and extensively engaged in farming and fruit raising. He also took a deep interest in agricultural matters generally, and was the first to introduce clover seed into the county in which he resided. An honored descendant of this family was the late Judge Thomson, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Cornelius R. Agnew, the subject of the present sketch, is the son of William and Elizabeth (Thomson) Agnew. His early education was received in private schools, and he was prepared for college by William Forest, of New York. In 1845, being then but fifteen years of age, he entered Columbia College, and, after pursuing the usual course, was graduated in 1849. He immediately commenced the study of medicine, under the instruction of the well-known Dr. J. Kearney Rogers, who was for many years surgeon to the New York Hospital, and to the New York Eye Infirmary, and also Professor of Anatomy in the old College of Physicians and Surgeons. He attended the regular course of instruction in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and while pursuing his studies entered the New York Hospital as junior walker, receiving shortly afterwards an appointment as senior walker. In 1852, he received his medical degree, and passed the following year as house surgeon in the New York Hospital, of which he became, also, Curator. In 1854, he went to the shores of Lake Superior, seeking recreation and improvement after his arduous hospital service, and took up his abode in a small settlement in the mining regions on Portage Lake, where now stands the flourishing town of Houghton. He remained a year in this locality, during which time he engaged in the general practice of medicine. He then returned to New York, having received the unsolicited appointment of surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary in that city, and went to Europe to complete his studies, to comply with the conditions of the appointment.

While abroad, he worked energetically in medical and surgical clinics. In Dublin he became a resident pupil of the Lying-in Asylum in that city, and also attended the clinics given by William Wilde—afterwards Sir William Wilde—at St. Mark's Eye and Ear Hospital, in the same place. Subsequently he visited London and walked its hospitals, observing the practice of William Bowman and George Critchett, and attending the clinical lectures of William Ferguson. He next visited Paris, where he observed the practice of Velpeau and Ricord, and of Sichel and Desmarres in diseases of the eye, and that of Hardy in diseases of the skin. Upon his return to America, in 1855, he established himself in New York as a general practitioner. In 1856, he was married to Miss Mary Nash, daughter of Lora Nash, one of New York's honorable and successful merchants, now deceased. He held his position as surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary till April, 1864, when his duties on the United States Sanitary Commission compelled him to resign rather than to impose additional labor upon his colleagues in that institution. In 1858, he was appointed Surgeon-General of the State of New York, by Governor E. D. Morgan. At the commencement of the civil war, the same Governor appointed him Medical Director of the State Volunteer Hospital, N. Y., in which position he performed most efficient service. For a long time he had charge of the important trust of obtaining for the regiments passing through New York to the seat of war, their medical supplies, being the representative in this work of the Surgeon-General of the State of New York. It should be said, that all these duties were performed without any pecuniary emolument whatever. Immediately upon the inauguration of actual hostilities, the health of the Union armies and the care of the sick and wounded soldiers, awoke the deepest solicitude at the north, and measures for their relief were being actively taken in the homes of the land. Thoughtful and patriotic citizens were busy in devising some method by which this relief could be systematized, so as to be of the greatest benefit with the least obstruction to military usages. The plan of a volunteer commission, whose special efforts should be directed to this object, was urged upon the Government by Rev. H. W. Bellows. After some delay, and considerable negotiation, the Secretary of War issued an order, on the 9th of June, 1861, appointing Rev. Henry W. Bellows, Drs. A. D. Bache, Jeffries Wyman, Wm. H. Van Buren, Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, Dr. S. G. Howe, Dr. R. C. Wood, Assistant Surgeon General U.S.A., and Cols. G. N. Cullum and Alex. Shiras, of the United States Army, in connection with such others as they might choose to associate with them, "A Commission of Inquiry and Advice in respect of the

Sanitary Interests of the United States Forces." The members of the Commission were to serve without remuneration from the Government. "On the 12th of June" (we quote from the excellent history of the United States Sanitary Commission, by Charles J. Stillé, himself an efficient member of the Commission at a subsequent period,) "the gentlemen named as Commissioners in the order of the Secretary of War of the 9th, (with the exception of Professor Wyman, who had declined his appointment), assembled at Washington. They proceeded to organize the Board by the selection of the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows as President. Their first care was to secure the services of certain gentlemen as colleagues who were supposed to possess special qualifications, but whose names had not been included in the original warrant. Accordingly Dr. Elisha Harris and Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew were unanimously chosen Commissioners at the first meeting, and George T. Strong, Esq., and Dr. J. S. Newberry, in like manner at the one next succeeding." The Board still further augmented the number of members by the election, at different periods during the war, of the following gentlemen: Bt. Rev. Bishop Clark, Hon. R. W. Burnett, Hon. Mark Skinner, Hon. Joseph Holt, Horace Binney, Jr., Rev. J. H. Heywood, Prof. Fairman Rogers, J. Huntington Wolcott, Charles J. Stillé, E. B. McCagg, F. Law Olmstead. From the efforts of such an eminently representative body of gentlemen it was surely reasonable to expect good results, and the national expectation was not disappointed. To the labors of Dr. Agnew no slight share of the success which attended the Commission is to be attributed, as the following extract, taken from the history above referred to, proves:

"Dr. Agnew brought to the service of the Commission the valuable experience he had gained while performing the duties of a medical director of the troops then being raised in New York. He soon exhibited a practical skill, executive ability and at all times a perfect generosity of personal toil and trouble in carrying on the Commission's work, which gave him, during its whole progress, a commanding influence in its councils. Oppressed by serious and responsible professional cares, he nevertheless watched over with keenest interest, the details of the Commission's service, and he set an example of self-sacrifice and disregard of personal interest, when the succor of the soldier claimed his attention or required his presence. It is not too much to say that the life-saving work of the Commission at Antietam, the relief which it afforded on so vast a scale after the battles of the Wilderness, and the succor which it was able to minister to thousands of our soldiers returning to us from rebel prisons, diseased, naked and famishing, owed much of their efficiency and success to plans arranged by Dr. Agnew, and carried out at personal risk and inconvenience under his immediate superintendence."

In conjunction with Drs. Wolcott, Gibbs and Wm. H. Van Buren, Dr. Agnew prepared for the Quarter-

master's Department the plans which were subsequently carried out in the Judiciary Square Hospital at Washington, and were more or less accurately followed in the pavilion hospital system of the war. Dr. Agnew was one of the four gentlemen who founded the Union League Club in New York city—an organization from which the government derived the most material assistance during the civil war, and which proved no slight factor in supporting the flagging energies of both the people and the government during the darkest hours of the Rebellion. He is now one of its Vice Presidents. In 1866 he established, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, an ophthalmic clinic, having been asked by its faculty to do so, and in 1869 was elected Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, a position which he still holds. In 1868 he originated the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, and in 1869 the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York. In 1865 he was appointed one of the Managers of the New York State Hospital for the Insane, Poughkeepsie. He has been twice re-appointed and has held, from the inception of the undertaking, the Secretaryship of its Executive Committee. The educational institutions of the State and city have also received a share of his attention. In 1859 he was elected one of the Trustees of Public Schools in New York city, and subsequently was chosen President of the Board. In 1864 he was chosen one of the Associate Trustees to organize a school of mines in Columbia College, and on February 2d, 1874, was made one of the Trustees of Columbia College. Dr. Agnew has taken a deep interest in everything relating to the public health, and has contributed some papers to the literature on this subject. He was Secretary of the first society that was organized in New York city for sanitary reform, and a member of the committee that prepared the first draft of the city health laws. He has also been a member for many years of the Century Club. In 1872 he was chosen President of the Medical Society of the State of New York. He is a member of the following scientific societies: Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, Scotland; New York Academy of Medicine; New York Pathological Society; Medical and Surgical Society of New York city; American Ophthalmological Society, of which he was for several years President. He is a member also of the New York Ophthalmological Society, which he aided in founding. He attended the International Medical Association at the Centennial meeting at Philadelphia, as a delegate from the Medical Society of the State of New York. For the past twenty years he has devoted himself particularly to diseases of the eye and ear. As a lecturer Dr. Agnew is fluent and practical. His views and methods are conveyed in language at once clear and concise, and unburdened by unnecessary

technical phraseology. As an ophthalmologist he is widely known. He has contributed useful articles to current medical literature, having published a number of brief monographs, of which the following may be mentioned: "A Contribution to the Surgery of Divergent Squint;" Ophthalmic Notes; "Trepining the Cornea to remove a Foreign Body deeply embedded in its Substance;" "A Case of Double, extremely minute and apparently Congenital Lachrymal Fistula;" "A Contribution to the Statistics of Cataract; Extraction of one hundred and eighteen recent cases," [New York, 1874]; "Canthoplasty as a Remedy in Certain Diseases of the Eye," [New York, 1875]; "Clinical Contribution to Ophthalmology," reprinted from *Archives of Ophthalmology and Otology*, Vol. IV., Nos. 3 and 4; "Otitis," Vol. I., No. 6. *A Series of American Clinical Lectures*. Edited by E. C. Seguin, M.D., [New York, 1875,].

**KERNAN**, HON. FRANCIS, of Utica, United States Senator, was born at Tyrone, Schuyler County, New York, January 14th, 1816. His parents, who were both natives of Ireland, were married in this country. He finished his studies at Georgetown College, District of Columbia, and afterwards studied law in the office of Joshua H. Spencer. In due time he was admitted to the bar, and subsequently formed a partnership with Mr. Spencer. From 1854 to 1857 he was reporter of the Court of Appeals of New York; and in the fall of 1860 was nominated to the State Assembly by the Democrats, and elected from a district which had given a large Republican majority the preceding year. In 1862 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the United States, and while in that body rendered important service as a member of the Judiciary Committee. Although thoroughly in sympathy with the National Government in its efforts to maintain the integrity of the Union, his course was marked by a spirit of justice, fairness and moderation which was in marked contrast to the pusillanimity of the so-called Copperhead faction and the violent radicalism of the Abolitionists. In a debate on the 13th of January, 1863, on the subject of confiscation, which drew forth the most diverse opinions from the ablest members of the House, he used the following language, which is quoted here as showing the temper of the speaker on this important subject. He said:

"I submit, that the punishment for treason, like the punishment for every other crime, should fall upon the guilty party only, and that we should not seek to affect his innocent children and heirs. Take away from the guilty party his life estate, his right to dispose of it, but do not take away the right of inheritance

from the innocent heirs, who will show themselves loyal, else they never will have the right to come into court and ask to be heard."

In the debate on the bill to enact a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, he spoke adversely to the measure, arguing that it would not work out satisfactorily any such social problem as that presented by the colored population of the Southern States. He also took ground against the subjugation of civilians to trial and punishment by military commissions, and opposed the repeal of the joint resolution made a part of the Act of Congress as to confiscation, passed in July, 1862, by which confiscation was limited to the life estate in land of the traitors. He was a prominent member of the State Constitutional Convention held in 1867-'68, in which his legal abilities were displayed to advantage in the framing of many of the most important provisions of the new instrument. In 1872 he was the candidate of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans for Governor of the State of New York, but was defeated by General Dix. Shortly after the organization of the State Legislature in 1875, he was elected to the United States Senate for a term of six years, beginning on the 4th of March, 1875. He took his seat in that body as a Democrat, succeeding the Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, Liberal. A prominent contemporary work, in referring to Mr. Kernan, uses the following language:

"He possesses, in a pre-eminent degree, all the qualifications essential to the discharge of the duties of the high position to which he has been elected, and his election gives general satisfaction. His efforts in behalf of the public schools of the State have identified his name with that cause. He holds a high rank as a jurist and a statesman, and is described as very forcible in debate and argument, being clear and concise in his statements, logical and direct in reaching conclusions, pointed and pertinent in illustration, chaste and strong in diction, attractive in manner and commanding in presence."

Taking high ground on all the most important issues which have been presented in the Senate, and possessing decided convictions, his influence is constantly exercised to promote peace and mutual understanding. He is conceded to be one of the ablest chiefs of the Democratic party, and is one of the recognized exponents of the views of that organization. His course, however, has been marked by a spirit of conservatism and liberality which invariably marks the careful statesman, and which, combined with broad and just views, and a determination carried into practice to labor in truth and earnest for the welfare of the whole country, has secured for him the respect of the people of every section and of the most diverse political sentiments. In his remarks before the Senate during the debate on the School-fund Constitutional Amendment, he clearly defined his views as to the extent and power

of the jurisdiction of the Federal Government in matters bearing upon the internal affairs of the several States: and, as apart from this, these remarks indicate the sense of Mr. Kernan on the public school system of the nation, in the upholding of which he has so prominently identified himself, they are deemed sufficiently characteristic and important to be incorporated in the present biographical sketch, and are as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT:—The Senate, by a majority vote, has substituted the article reported by the Judiciary Committee for the article proposed and passed in the House of Representatives and sent here. That was the proposed article which has been brought to the attention of the public many months ago by a gentleman of distinction (Mr. Blaine) in the party with which he acted, and very well known to the country; and I believe that it met with no considerable opposition in any quarter. It declares that moneys raised in a State by taxation for the support of public schools, or derived from any public fund therefor, or any public lands devoted thereto, shall not be under the control of any religious sect or denomination, nor shall any money so raised be divided among the sects or religious denominations. Were this before the Senate I would support it. I should be opposed, if the people of a State were entirely of one denomination, and that the one to which I belong, to placing money raised for the support of public schools under the control of that religious denomination. But there has been another article proposed here and adopted by a majority of the Senate; and as I wish to call the attention of the Senate to this proposed article, I cannot, with my views of what is wise either for the Federal Government or for the people of the respective States, vote for this proposed article. I ask the attention of Senators to the leading principle or idea which the wise men who framed the Constitution of the United States followed in framing it. It was that the Federal Government, which was to be the Government, and to act for the people of all the States, should have those powers which were essential to action by that Government on subjects as to which the people of all the States had a common, general, national interest. It was to be a Government with power to make treaties with foreign countries, to provide for the general defence, to furnish a currency, to regulate commerce, and to have jurisdiction over other matters of like character, in which all the States had a common, general interest, and upon which the people of the several States could not properly act. The framers of the Constitution believed also that it was wiser and better that the people of the several States should reserve to themselves and exercise all those powers of government which related to home rights, if I may use that term, to the internal affairs of the State, to the regulation of domestic relations, to the title to property, the modes in which it could be transferred; in a word, that the people of each State should have the exclusive power to manage their local and internal affairs as they thought best for their own happiness and prosperity. I think all experience shows how wise this was and is. It was and is wise in reference to the perpetuity and strength of the Federal Government, which extends over a very wide section of country, over communities living in different States

and having different views as to their local matters and State Governments. The Federal Government will be strong and the people contented while the people of each State manage their own local affairs, and the Federal Government in its action is restricted to general national affairs. But when, in reference to these local affairs of a State, these home matters, the Representatives from Massachusetts or New York have a voice as to what shall be done in California as to local State matters, the people of Ohio shall have a voice in the local affairs of Missouri, we can readily see that there will not be as much contentment, and I do not believe there would be as much of good government and prosperity, as if the people of each State managed these local affairs for themselves. It makes the Federal Government strong to leave these local affairs to the people of the State, because the people of different States then do not come in conflict in the Halls of Congress as to local government and policy, in regard to which they may have very different interests and views. The founders of the Federal Government had the wisdom to perceive the advantage of leaving to the people of each State the control and management of their local State matters. Believing this to be wise, believing that nothing but evil will grow out of allowing the Representatives of one State to have a voice as to the local affairs of another, I have believed, and all my teaching and experience confirm me, that we should have power in the Federal Government only over those matters as to which the people of all the States have a common, general interest, and as to which the people of a State could not act for themselves. \* \* \* \* \*

I believe that the matter of educating children may be wisely left to the people of each State; I believe that it is a home right; I believe that it will be exercised best in that way. I believe that our experience shows that there is no serious difficulty in its being exercised wisely and well by the people of each State for themselves. But I recognize that moneys raised to support common public schools are a fund to support a system which pervades the Union; this system is regarded with great interest by a large portion of our people; and it is a single subject. Inasmuch as there was danger that sectarian dissensions would arise in regard to the common school moneys, inasmuch as it was asserted that efforts were being made to divide these moneys between the religious denominations, and there was great danger that the subject of the common schools would be made a political question, and sectarian prejudices aroused as an element in political contests, I was willing to adopt the Blaine amendment, in the hope and belief that it would quiet these groundless fears as to the common schools, and avert the evils which spring from religious prejudices. Therefore, I say that while I believe it is wiser and better to leave the people of each State free to maintain their schools as they see fit, and I do not believe there will be any diversion of money raised for the support of common schools to other purposes, especially as in many State Constitutions, as in that of New York, there are provisions which forbid the application of money raised for common schools to any other object: yet if it would allay that which I regard as the greatest evil that ever comes among a community, strife and bitterness in reference to religious creed, I was willing to vote for the Blaine amendment, although, as the Senator from Indiana says, it is against the principles I believe to be wise."





*Ernest M. Weed*







In the debate on the Bland Silver Bill, he took sides with those opposed to its passage. He deprecated passion or prejudice in deciding on the measure, but declared that a ninety-cent dollar and a fluctuating silver standard of the currency would stain the public honor of the nation, and, while injuring all, would bear with greater weight upon the poor. He was convinced that the passage of the bill would be detrimental to the interests of the entire country, and urged that if it should bring home Government bonds from abroad, domestic capital would be invested in them and would be diminished to that extent in developing home resources. He further declared that the passage of the bill would be a step in the wrong direction, either to alleviate the sufferings of the people or prevent their recurrence in future, adding that it was not forced contraction of the currency which broke down home industries, but a system of extravagance and fluctuating currency. He stated that he was in favor of a gold and silver currency circulating together, but as long as silver is depreciated below gold it will drive the gold dollar from use. In his opinion, the practical effect of the passage of the bill would be to demonetize gold in case the silver did not rise to par. He had no faith, he said, that silver would rise to a par with gold as soon as it should be remonetized. He was in favor of making the silver dollar worth more intrinsically. Mr. Kernan is one of the few men who have attained eminence in politics, who still feel and manifest a warm sympathy for and deep interest in the working classes. In consequence, few men stand higher in the estimation of the people, and fewer still have better deserved their good opinion.

---

**WEED, HON. SMITH MEAD**, a prominent lawyer and political leader, of Clinton County, was born in the town of Belmont, Franklin County, July 26th, 1833. On the paternal side he is descended from an old New England stock. His father, Roswell Alcott Weed, was born at Lebanon, N. H., in 1798, and died at Plattsburgh, N. Y., in 1869. His mother, Sarah A. Mead, was a daughter of Smith Mead, an old and conspicuous citizen of Clinton County, who participated in the defeat of the British under General Provoost, by General Macomb, in September, 1814. Receiving a thorough rudimentary education at the local schools and academy of his neighborhood, Mr. Weed entered the Law School of Harvard University, where he pursued a full course of reading and lectures. Graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1857, he associated himself with the firm of Beckwith & Johnson, doing a large business in Plattsburgh, and at once entered upon an active professional life. For

several years he devoted himself exclusively to his practice—his marked ability and ripe legal knowledge soon securing an individual clientage which absorbed all his time and attention. In 1865 he was persuaded to accept a nomination for the Presidency of the village, and was elected to his first public office, a position which he filled for several successive terms. The previous fall he entered the field of State politics as a candidate for the Legislature from Clinton County. A Jeffersonian Democrat from conviction, as well as from inherited sympathy, his recognised talent as a partisan leader, and his personal popularity especially commended him to the Democratic party, which, generally in the minority in the county, needed a strong candidate. Notwithstanding an assured Republican victory on ordinary issues, he entered the canvass with a determination to carry the county, and was returned by a handsome majority. During the session of 1865 he was an industrious and painstaking legislator, and a most valuable addition to his own political side of the House. A staunch partisan, he was from the start among the leaders of his party. His loyalty to Democratic traditions, however, was never of a degree to secure his blind assent to the behests of a temporary policy, or to bend his individual sense of integrity or public economy in compliance with "Ring" mandates. His vote given during the year in support of the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery, fairly indicated his broad and far-sighted view both of policy and justice. The "Free School" act, upon which the present system of public education was based, was likewise framed and introduced by him, and passed through both branches of the Legislature by his efforts. He, in fact, occupied, from his first entrance upon a political career, the liberal and essentially national ground to which, it is not unfair to say, his party has since followed its wisest and most patriotic leaders. In the fall of 1865 he was again in the field as the Democratic nominee, and was successful over an opponent of acknowledged popular strength. His re-appearance as a member of the Assembly was warmly welcomed by his co-partisans, who, in the preliminary caucus, made him the Democratic candidate for Speaker. The fact that the Republicans controlled the election in the House in no degree lessened the value of the compliment, it being, indeed, a recognition of the admirable parliamentary talent developed by Weed in the previous session, and a virtual appeal to his leadership of the minority against a majority, which numbered in its ranks several of the ablest debaters and most adroit workers in the State. His record, during the Legislature of 1866, did not disappoint the sanguine expectation of his friends. In the November election his constituents a third time prevailed upon him to accept

a nomination, and he was again returned. The same year he was chosen a Delegate-at-Large to the State Constitutional Convention. In this body, composed of the wisest and most experienced publicists, his large acquaintance with legislative history, and his well-digested theories of both political and social economy, sensibly affected the results of procedure. Upon all questions involving individual rights, or the general improvement of society, he was a leader and former of sentiment, and, as usual, in advance of his party. During the session of the Legislature of the preceding year, debating the enactment authorizing the Convention, he had urged that colored people be allowed to vote for its members, thus shrewdly anticipating the action of a future day. Pursuing the same liberal policy in the Convention, he advocated the separate submission of the negro-suffrage clause, avowing his belief that the civil enfranchisement proposed would add to the body of voters in the State of New York a class of citizens fully qualified in mental capacity and general intelligence to exercise the right of suffrage. The speech in which he enforced the "new departure," carefully prepared, rich in legal and historic precedent, and delivered in an impressive manner, created an unlooked-for interest, and is remembered as one of the sensations of the Convention. In 1868 Mr. Weed's services were secured by the State as senior counsel for the managers of the impeachment of Canal Commissioner Dorn, and he made the leading argument for the prosecution, which is reported in the published proceedings of the trial. In 1871 he was again a representative of Clinton County in the Assembly. He returned to Albany to find a new, or at least a newly-developed, element, directing and controlling the Democratic portion of the Legislature. The "Tammany Ring," then at the zenith of its power, was not only shaping legislation for its own purposes in the city of New York, but its tentacles were threatening to embrace the great public and private works throughout the State—the canals, the railroads, and all chartered enterprises that could be subsidized or absorbed. To a partisan whose politics were not a matter of mercenary circumstance or personal association, but a genuine conviction based upon careful study of fundamental principles, the assumption of the Ring to indicate and order his action was simply inadmissible. The sterling honesty and robust individuality of Weed could not recognize the power or the commands of the new domination. During the session, while loyally supporting such bills as were distinctively party measures and not offensive to his sense of public or private policy, he was a consistent antagonist of the special legislation demanded by Tweed and his metropolitan associates, and not infrequently found himself

an unsupported opponent of their schemes. In their well-concerted assault upon the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, as a prominent member of the Railroad Committee, he successfully resisted the designs of the "strikers." Following up this resistance, as a member of the same committee, he prepared and submitted to the House a report, exhaustive in its examination of the law and its views of public policy, favoring a repeal of one of the most conspicuous measures of the "Ring," the Erie Classification Act. Though this report was endorsed by but a minority of his colleagues, its statement was so impressive in its thoroughness and honest inspiration, that the combined forces of the Tammany and Erie "Rings," exerting all their powers of coercion and persuasion, were able to defeat its passage by only one vote. The bitter and just denunciation of the corrupt coalition embodied in the report, brought down the wrath of the Ring managers upon Mr. Weed, and caused him to be distinctively classed among the enemies of the controlling element in the Democratic party. He was brutally assaulted in the Assembly Chamber by the notorious James Irving, representing one of the metropolitan districts; a demoniac violence which, however, at once recoiled upon the assailant, who was expelled from the Legislature. In the Legislatures of 1873 and 1874 Mr. Weed again was a member of the Assembly, his Clinton constituency being invariably strong enough to elect him whenever he would accept its candidacy. The last year he was the Democratic caucus candidate for Speaker, against Gen. Husted, who was chosen by the Republican majority in the House. During the session of 1873 he brought forward a measure of exceptional importance to the commercial interests of New York city and State—a proposed enlargement of the Champlain Canal to the capacity of a ship channel. The bill introduced contemplated a ship canal from Whitehall to Troy, of a transverse section broad and deep enough for the passage of 1000 ton vessels, which should connect with the Caughnawaga Ship Canal, projected by Canada, and constitute an unbroken channel from the waters of the St. Lawrence, *via* Lake Champlain and the Hudson River, to New York Bay. Mr. Weed had given long and careful study to the possibility of the work, thoroughly investigating the physical character of the region and the essential difficulties of construction, and grasping the commercial possibilities of the line and the resources of the country. Through his urgent action, the Congressional Committee on freight transportation from the great lakes to the sea-board, had been induced to visit and examine the route, and had expressed its strong commendation of the enterprise. Upon introducing the measure to the Assembly, he accompanied it by a speech exhaustive of the

subject, as well in its engineering as in its business aspects. The period was, however, not opportune for the consideration of additional investments in public works, the State canals having been for some years suffering from the competition of the railroads, and the "times" being generally "hard." The bill passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate,—for the material advantages of the State, it is to be hoped, to be resuscitated and put in force at some future day. In another direction Mr. Weed's desire to secure a proper communication for the northeastern part of the State with the metropolis, has happily met with more immediate success, the final completion of the New York and Canada Railway, connecting the British Provinces with the metropolis and the coal fields of Pennsylvania, in 1875, being in a large degree due to his persistent energy and intelligent management. Up to the winter of 1865-6, the scheme for a railroad along the western shore of Lake Champlain, first agitated in 1847, and for five or six years a topic of earnest local consideration, had lain dormant since the collapse of Robert Schuyler in 1852. At that time the general interest of the people of Plattsburgh took the shape of an assemblage of leading citizens, in which the long-delayed project was elaborately discussed and an organization to carry it out initiated, under the General Act of Transportation. The same winter, Mr. Weed, who had been conspicuous among the original promoters of the organization, being then a member of the Assembly for his first term, introduced and secured the passage of a bill appropriating \$500,000 for the construction of the road from Whitehall to Plattsburgh. The bill was vetoed by Gov. Fenton; but, not disheartened by such a difficulty, Weed introduced a similar measure in the Legislature of 1867, at the request of the Governor, (who promised to approve it) making the appropriation \$250,000, and providing for the bonding of towns on the line. The bill became a law, and during the succeeding summer Plattsburgh, Peru, Ausable, Crown Point, Ticonderoga, Moriah, Jay, Wilmington, and other towns voted to aid the enterprise. A portion of the line was also put under construction. In the next session Mr. Weed secured Gov. Fenton's assurance that he would sign a second appropriation of \$250,000, but on the passage of the act adverse influences compassed its defeat, through that official's veto. Similar ill success attending a like measure passed by the Legislature of 1869, through Gov. Hoffman's exercise of the veto power, the friends of the road, despairing of State aid, endeavored to effect arrangements with the Ogdensburg, Rutland & Burlington, and the Rensselaer & Saratoga Companies, to complete it. This and other attempts of an analogous character were however, abortive, the Vermont Central interest, natu-

rally antagonistic to competition on the west side of Champlain, contriving in each instance to defeat the aim of the Plattsburgh projectors. Finally, in the winter of 1872, after a long detail of victories and defeats, the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Company having been virtually given up, Mr. Weed drafted articles of association for a new corporation, the New York and Canada Railroad Company, with which, after obtaining the signatures of several conspicuous original stockholders as subscribers, he went to New York and in a short time perfected an arrangement by which the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—that wealthy and powerful interest—assumed the completion of the road, providing the sum of \$70,000, remaining unexpended of the State's appropriation, should be transferred to its credit and the towns along the line would bond in certain stated amounts. The conditions thus asked were promptly fulfilled, Mr. Weed obtaining an Act of the Legislature, then in session, (March, 1872), giving the remaining \$70,000 to the New York and Canada Company upon its completion, and, by dint of very hard work in Clinton and Essex Counties, securing the town bonds required. Recording the successful conclusion of this prolonged struggle, the *Plattsburgh Republican*, in an interesting history of the enterprise, observed:

"So it turns out that after about forty years of patient waiting, northeastern New York has secured to her a railroad connection south. Many of the pioneers in the railroad struggles which we have tried to sketch, however imperfectly, waited long but died without the sight; while many others who were identified in the very first movements are still alive to rejoice in this final result. To Hon. Smith M. Weed too great credit cannot be bestowed, for in this latter struggle, in which it was his fortune to be constantly pushed to the front, he has met and overcome difficulties which would have discouraged a man of less strength and less perseverance."

Upon the occasion of the formal opening of the line, on the evening of November 16th, 1875, a sumptuous welcome was given by the citizens of Plattsburgh to a large party of invited guests, representing the capital, the professional eminence and the enterprise of the United States and the British Provinces. On behalf both of the railroad and the rejoicing town, Mr. Weed was charged with the duty of receiving the distinguished visitors and of presiding at the after-dinner ceremonial. In the course of the rhetorical entertainment, Col. Cannon, in a very pointed manner, ascribed the credit of the finished enterprise as follows:

"This meeting is paying a tribute of thanks and honor to the great corporation which has constructed it; but, gentlemen, the early completion of this work is due more to the President of this meeting, one of your own citizens, than to any other man; and, although the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company furnished the means, the gentleman who presides here

to-night, by his energy, his pertinacity, and I might almost say by his impudence, has accomplished the early completion of this railway, a result which no bonds, no town meetings, and no eloquence had been able to do."

The Hon. R. S. Hale, of Plattsburgh, pursuing the vein opened by the New York capitalist, added the subjoined graceful tribute to an earnest encomium upon the achievement of Thomas Dickson, the President of the associated Companies:

"Another gentleman has from the beginning—has indeed for years and years—toiled to this end. He has had other purposes than Mr. Dickson, no doubt, for he had no interest in the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; but he was actuated by his interest in the country. For a score of years no man has struggled for the success of this enterprise as has Smith M. Weed. In the pursuit of that end he has never faltered, never flinched, never hesitated; pursuing his object with skill, with sagacity—never, thank God, with impudence, for impudence is not predicated or predicable of such a work. I have been opposed to Mr. Weed in politics and opposed to him professionally, and sometimes to my grief. I am sorry to say I have been opposed to his policy in regard to this enterprise, but time has vindicated his judgment, and I say here, if I could have the credit which honestly belongs to Smith M. Weed for the part he has taken in this work, I would thank God and say, 'I have enough.'"

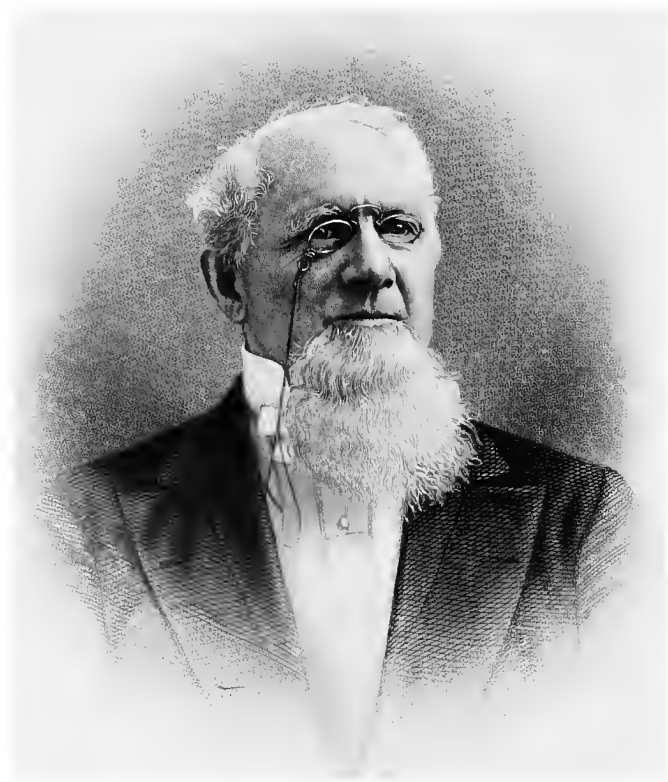
In 1867-'68 Mr. Weed purchased the Rogers Ore-bed, covering a considerable tract, in Clinton County, and has since exhibited characteristic energy in the development of the property. With his partner, the Hon. Andrew Williams, he has erected at Belmont, upon the very spot on which he was born, one of the finest iron works in the United States, which is actively operated. His association with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the prosecution of the New York and Canada extension, necessitated his frequent presence in New York city, and in 1873 he formed a new professional connection and established a law office in the metropolis, not, however, giving up his office in Plattsburgh, or intending to make the city of New York his residence. He has been for some time the general counsel of the Company. As a lawyer, politician, or man of business, his pronounced ability and intense will seem to assure his success in whatever cause he assumes or enterprise he undertakes. His oratory is effective and persuasive, more from the force of his logic, the wealth of facts with which he weights his argument, and the directness of his appeal, than from declamatory tricks or rhetorical effusiveness. Deliberative and unimpassioned in his manner, sometimes to the degree of apparent stolidity, the attrition of debate or the intrusion of an unlooked-for antagonism arouses his powers and excites a fluency of illustration and a facility of repartee not always agreeable to his opponents. A man of abiding faith, rare self-assertion, and strong feelings—

qualities that do not often secure large following of the people—his popularity in his own home is best indicated by his carrying his district in 1873 by 250 majority, while it gave a handsome victory to the Republican general ticket. Mr. Weed was married September 6th, 1859, to Miss Carrie L. Standish, seventh in lineal descent from Miles Standish, the Plymouth champion, and daughter of the late Col. M. M. Standish, of Plattsburgh.

---

JENKINS, JOHN FOSTER, A.M., M.D., of Yonkers, was born at Falmouth, Massachusetts. His father, John Jenkins, also a native of Massachusetts, was a well-to-do merchant, and at one time a member of the Senate of that State. His mother, whose maiden name was Harriet Swift, was likewise a native of Massachusetts. After the usual training in the local schools he entered the high school at Roxbury, (now part of the city of Boston) upon leaving which he became a student at Brown University, Providence, R. I. He finished his studies at Union College, Schenectady, from which he was graduated in 1846. While attending the latter institution he began the study of medicine under the tuition of Dr. Alexander M. Vedder, a leading physician of Schenectady, distinguished for the thoroughness of his medical acquirements, and from whose office have graduated a number of students, who afterwards attained a very high rank in the profession. Upon completing his classical course at Union College he entered the medical school of Harvard University. After attending one course of lectures at this institution, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which, in the spring of 1848, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He afterwards attended a second course of medical lectures at Harvard University. Taking up his residence in the city of New York in May, 1849, he engaged in the general practice of medicine, and a short time afterwards paid a visit to Europe, where he spent about a year in travel and professional study. In 1854 he was married to Miss Elizabeth S. David, of New York city, and two years later removed to Yonkers, where he has since resided. During the late civil war Dr. Jenkins was prominently active in the relief of sick and suffering Union soldiers. Entering the service of the Sanitary Commission soon after its organization, he officiated first as Hospital Visitor, and afterwards became Chief Executive Officer of the Commission. His labors in connection with this important auxiliary to the Medical Corps of the army were of the most valuable character, his high professional attainments and eminent talent for organization proving of immense service in developing





Faithfully yours  
Amos Ransom







to the utmost the usefulness of the Commission. Dr. Jenkins has given to the profession several excellent papers on medical subjects, one of which, entitled "Report on Spontaneous Umbilical Hemorrhage of the Newly-born," read before the American Medical Association, and subsequently reprinted in pamphlet form [Philadelphia, 1858] is particularly notable from the fact, that it deals with a malady which has fallen under the observation of practitioners so rarely, that up to the year 1850 it had been almost entirely ignored by systematic writers on the diseases of children. In this Report, Dr. Jenkins presents a history of the malady, and a table of one hundred and seventy-eight cases, with particulars of each. In addition, the etiology, symptomatology, and pathological anatomy of the disease are given, with instructions in diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment; the whole forming an exceedingly interesting monograph well calculated for the instruction of the profession. Although twenty years have elapsed since this report was submitted to the profession, it still remains an authority on the subject of which it treats, and reflects great credit on the painstaking and accurate research of the author. Dr. Jenkins has, on several occasions, delivered addresses before medical and scientific societies of which he is a member. One of these, entitled the "Relations of War to Medical Science," was delivered before the Westchester County Medical Society, at its annual meeting in 1863, and subsequently published at the request of the Society. A paper by him on "Tent Hospitals," read before the American Social Science Association, May 21, 1874, sets forth the value of such temporary structures in the treatment of contagious and infectious maladies, and abounds in practical suggestions well worthy the attention of medical men, the plan proposed admitting the institution of small hospitals to meet such exigencies as may arise in any locality. This paper was issued in pamphlet form the same year, by direction of the Social Science Association, and has had a wide circulation. Dr. Jenkins' interest in all that relates to medical science is particularly active. He is a member of the Westchester County Medical Society, and has been President of that body. He is also a permanent member of the State Medical Society, and, at the present writing, is its presiding officer. He is also actively connected with the Public Health Association, and is a prominent member of the New York Academy of Medicine. To a large and varied experience he adds excellent powers of observation, solid professional acquirements, and a well-cultivated intellect. These qualifications, in conjunction with a kindly and humane temperament, have secured for him a high degree of popularity not only in the profession of which he is a prominent and respected member, but amid a wide circle of friends and patients.

**R**AMSDELL, HON. HOMER, of Newburgh, was born in Warren, Worcester County, Mass., Aug. 12, 1810. His parents were Joseph and Ruth (Stockbridge) Ramsdell, natives of the old town of Hanover, Mass., both being representatives of pioneer families that, sharing in all the vicissitudes of New England life in the early period of our history, developed such independence of spirit, such powers of endurance, and such a tenacity of purpose, as was destined to fit their descendants for an honorable and useful part in the communities in which they might live. Mr. Ramsdell was educated at Monson Academy, and, having finished his studies, proceeded to New York, where, in 1832, he engaged in the dry goods business. He retired from that line of trade in 1840, and, going to Newburgh, he connected himself, in 1844, with the commercial firm of Thomas Powell & Co., and has, from that time to the present, continued in the mercantile and forwarding business. Mr. Powell, the senior partner, died in 1856; since that time Mr. Ramsdell has, by purchase and consolidation, added other neighboring forwarding lines to his heretofore large establishment, embracing not only those of Newburgh, but also of Poughkeepsie and Fishkill, so that to-day, by a far-reaching capacity and extent of business, he stands in the first rank, while his docks and warehouses are the most commanding of any between New York and Chicago. Living in a progressive age, and identified as a common carrier in the full meaning of the term, he sought his vantage ground in affording the most liberal accommodation to the public. The same spirit of accommodation characterises his maintenance and management of the ferry between Newburgh and Fishkill, and his capacious covered wharves and sitting-rooms afford a generous shelter to the traveler on landing at Newburgh's shore. In 1845 Mr. Ramsdell was elected a Director of the New York and Erie Railroad Company (serving as President from 1853 to 1857), and with the exception of the interval elapsing between the latter year and October, 1866, he has continued up to the present time in the exercise of his official functions in that body. In 1847, when the question of changing the gauge from 6 ft. to 4 ft. 8½ in. was discussed, Mr. Ramsdell advocated and voted to narrow the gauge. The change which could then have been made for a few thousands, is now being done under great disadvantage, at a cost of many millions. During the absence of Receiver Jewett in Europe in 1876, Mr. Ramsdell acted as Receiver of that corporation. His connection with the Erie Railroad has been most important in its bearing upon the commercial interests of Newburgh. The trade of that city, already greatly impaired by those two great carriers, the Erie Canal and the Hudson and Delaware Canal, which, extending in contrary directions, drew

off the supplies that formerly flowed to this point, was in imminent danger of complete annihilation from the still further diversion of its commerce to other markets by the Erie Railroad, then in process of construction. Recognizing this fact, and with a laudable effort to prevent such a disastrous state of affairs, a few public-spirited men proffered large financial aid to the Company, then insolvent; the conditions being the building of a branch road to Newburgh. This subsidy took the form of an agreement to pay one-third of the actual cost of the construction of said branch, the whole sum being between six and seven hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Ramsdell was one of the most active promoters of this enterprise, and his firm, of which his honored relative, the late Thomas Powell, was the head, were the largest stockholders, without whose aid, from its inception to its completion, it is generally conceded, the plan could not have been carried into effect. The city of Newburgh, its vital material interests thus ensured, embarked upon a fresh tide of prosperity which has known no ebb since that critical period in its history. Its transactions in lumber alone have been of vast extent, while, with increased facilities for procuring material, the respective trades of car building and ship building have received a new and active stimulus. The coal beds of Pennsylvania—direct communication with which was the object in whose interest the construction of the Hudson and Delaware Railroad was contemplated by the citizens of Newburgh, more than forty years ago—now pour their wealth into this popular entrepôt by the way of the Hawley Branch of the Erie Railway, the construction of which was originated by the subject of this notice more than twenty years ago, it being the connecting link between the roads of the Pennsylvania Coal Companies and the Erie Railway. It has been truly said that the record of Mr. Ramsdell is written in the prosperity of the city in which he dwells. In every public enterprise his financial ability and his talents have been the leading factors; while even those of his works of a more private character have been such as, necessitating the employment of labor on a large scale, and the consequent distribution of capital, have tended to promote business interests generally, and thus conduce to the welfare of the community. With a grasp of mind worthy of a statesman, Mr. Ramsdell sees from afar effects to be reached only by a long train of operations, and combining in an eminent degree the faculty of perceiving the practical relations of things with a skilful use of the means at his command, he has been instrumental in bringing certain public questions to a successful issue, and in converting what threatened disaster to the community into a means of renewed prosperity. He has used his wealth, not for personal aggrandizement, but

rather for the development of the resources of his town, for the improvement of his neighborhood, and for the good of his fellow-citizens generally, who owe him a debt of gratitude which it will be difficult to repay. Having laid the foundations of his present commercial and financial greatness upon the broad and deep basis of honorable dealing, accompanied by a diligent attention to the object he has had in view, and uniting sound judgment with great liberality of sentiment, Mr. Ramsdell has attained a position of unequalled power and influence in the community. He has persistently declined political preferment, but at one time served his fellow citizens as chief executive of Newburgh.

---

Of Thomas Powell, who, for about a quarter of a century previous to his death, was the senior partner of the firm of which Mr. Ramsdell is now the head, and to whom the prosperity of the city of Newburgh, as well as of the present firm, is so largely due, the following notice is given as of interest in this place: Thomas Powell was born at Hempstead, L. I., Feb. 21, 1769, and was the grandson of a Welsh gentleman, who emigrated with his family to this country from Powelton, in Wales, where his ancestors held large landed possessions. Establishing himself on Long Island, he became prominently identified with that locality, and died possessed of a large estate. His son, Henry Powell, born at Hempstead in 1741, inherited this large estate, but choosing to espouse the cause of the colonies in their struggle for independence, and declining to accept the flattering overtures of the minions of the British Government, he was robbed of his wealth, his possessions were confiscated, and he himself arrested and confined on board the "Jersey Prison Ship," and later in the "Old Sugar House." A Quaker by birth, he was opposed, on principle, to the shedding of blood, but true to his convictions of right and duty, and ardently in sympathy with the patriot cause, he did not hesitate to sacrifice his fortune and imperil life itself, rather than prove false to his country. Surviving the horrors of this confinement for a period of three years, he was finally released, deprived of everything save his natural energy and unsullied name. Two of his sons, Jacob and Thomas, survived his death, (which occurred by drowning, in 1781, while attempting to save the life of his son Joseph, who likewise perished) and though but sixteen and twelve years of age respectively, they set to work with determined energy to support their sister and widowed mother. After several business adventures they settled in New York, in 1798, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, but being forced to leave the city by the presence of yellow fever, took up their residence temporarily at Newburgh. At







*Thomas Powell*





this time a single dock and one or two stores sufficed for the business of the village, but the possibilities of the place were so apparent, that the brothers decided to locate there permanently. Energy and fair dealing speedily secured for them a large business, and the respect of the community, and, as the village grew, their business and wealth increased correspondingly. They were selected from among numerous applicants to build Fort Putnam, at West Point, a work which they executed promptly, and to the entire satisfaction of the Government. Jacob died in 1823, and the business was continued by Thomas. The successful experiments of Fulton in steam navigation gave a decided impetus to the carrying trade, which was an important part of Mr. Powell's business. About 1834 he built the Highlander, one of the most substantial and rapid steamers of the day. In 1844 Mr. Homer Ramsdell became associated with him in business. In 1846 the Thomas Powell, a steamer celebrated for remarkable speed, was built, and, with the Highlander, still traverses the waters of the Hudson. The business of freighting was, however, soon carried on almost entirely by means of barges, and of these the firm built several, which are without superiors on the river. Although largely exerted in developing and perfecting the carrying trade on the Hudson, Mr. Powell's energies were by no means confined to this field of operation. He was actively interested in every work of progress and development which took place in Newburgh in his day, and was the originator of many projects which have greatly increased the prosperity of that place. He was a large stockholder in various manufacturing enterprises, and in railroads, docks, store-houses, ferries, banks, steamers and barges. At a time when the success of the Hudson and Delaware Canal, and later, of the New York and Erie Railroad, threatened the destruction of the business prosperity of Newburgh, his efforts largely averted the impending disaster. On more than one occasion he has been known to risk his entire wealth to secure the prosperity of those around him. He was respected for his honesty and integrity of character, and beloved for his large-hearted kindness and active philanthropy. A member of the Society of Friends, he was not exclusive, but exercised a true Christian spirit towards all. He was quiet and unostentatious in his habits and tastes, and died, in 1856, greatly regretted, leaving behind the reputation of a just and upright man. The wife of Mr. Powell was Mary Ludlow, descended from a historic race, of which the following brief notice is deemed appropriate in this connection. The Ludlows are descended from one of the most ancient families of England, which traces its origin to William Ludlow, Esq., of Hill Deverill, who lived in the reign of Edward III., (1350). Descendants of the family were

subsequently knighted for acts of personal merit, and numerous alliances have been formed with some of the proudest English families. Of this family was Edmund Ludlow, (the Regicide) celebrated in history as a General of the English Republican forces, and as one of the Judges who condemned Charles I. to death. A strenuous opponent of the divine right of kings, he opposed likewise the pretensions of Cromwell, and was forced to live in exile. He died at Vevay, Switzerland, where, in the Protestant Cathedral of St. Martin, a monument is erected to his memory. The American branch of the Ludlows traces its descent from Sir Edmund Ludlow, lineally descended from William Ludlow, of Hill Deverill, (1350) who had for his second wife Margaret, relict of Viscount Bindon, second son of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. The great grandson of Sir Edward was Gabriel Ludlow, born 1663, who landed in New York, Nov. 24, 1694, and three years later married Sarah Hamner, daughter of the first Episcopal clergyman in New York, a lineal descendent from Sir David Hamner, of Hamner, in the county of Flint, one of the Justices of the Court of the King's Bench, in the reign of Edward II. Three of the great grandsons of this union were distinguished officers in the United States Navy: Captain Charles Ludlow, who served from 1798 to 1813; Robert Crommeline Ludlow, Purser of the Constitution, and the warm friend of Captain (afterwards Commodore) Bainbridge, with whom he participated in a series of brilliant victories; Lieut. Augustus C. Ludlow, who served with the gallant Captain Lawrence aboard the Chesapeake, and was second in command in the memorable engagement with the Shannon, shortly afterwards following his brave young commander to the grave, from wounds received in that action. Mary Ludlow, the sister of these three gallant officers, was born in 1785, and in 1802 became the wife of Thomas Powell. Five children were the result of this marriage, of whom the youngest, Frances Ludlow Powell, was married in 1835 to Mr. Homer Ramsdell, who subsequently became the partner of her father, and is now his worthy successor.

---

**B**IGELOW, HON. JOHN, Secretary of State of New York in 1876 and '77, was born Nov. 25th, 1817, at Walden, Ulster County. After completing his elementary studies he entered Union College, and was graduated, in 1835, in a class which contained a number of men who have since become distinguished. After leaving college Mr. Bigelow studied law in the office of Robert and Theodore Sedgwick, New York city, and was admitted to the bar in 1838. For the ensuing ten years he was actively engaged in the duties

of his profession, meanwhile contributing many articles on political subjects to the *Democratic Review*, a leading political paper, edited by John L. O'Sullivan. Among these contributions, which attracted special attention at the time, and were celebrated for their high literary character, and the ability with which the important questions involved in the prosperity and perpetuity of the Republic were discussed, were his articles on "Constitutional Reform;" "Executive Patronage;" "The Reciprocal Influences of Religious Liberty and the Physical Sciences," etc., etc. In 1843 he contributed a number of articles to *The Pathfinder*, a weekly literary and political journal edited by Parke Godwin, and was also, about the same time, engaged as literary editor of the *Plebian*, a daily Democratic journal. In 1844 he edited a book of travels entitled "Commerce of the Prairies." In 1845 Governor Silas Wright appointed Mr. Bigelow one of the Inspectors of the State Prison at Sing Sing, which position he held for three years. During this time he was the author of the three Reports to the Legislature demonstrating the means whereby, under discreet and faithful management, this prison ceased, for a time, to be a burden to the State, and became self-sustaining. In the fall of 1849 Mr. Bigelow gave up the practice of law to engage in journalism, and became joint editor and proprietor with William Cullen Bryant of the *New York Evening Post*. He made a visit to Jamaica, West Indies, in the winter of 1850, from whence he wrote a series of letters to the *Evening Post*, which were afterwards published in a volume, entitled "Jamaica in 1850; or the effect of sixteen years of Freedom on a Slave Colony." It is said that the whole edition of this work was sold within a year. Four years later he passed the winter in Hayti, and again wrote many interesting letters descriptive of the country, etc., to the *Evening Post*. During the Presidential campaign of 1856 he wrote the biography of John C. Fremont, who was then the Republican candidate. Mr. Bigelow spent the years of 1859 and 1860 abroad, and continued his letters to the *Post* on various political questions, interspersed with sketches of travel and essays on Buffon, Montesquieu and others. In the fall of 1860 he sold out his interest in the *Evening Post* to Parke Godwin. The civil war broke out shortly after this, and Mr. Bigelow was appointed, by President Lincoln, Consul General at Paris. In this position, apart from his official duties, he rendered valuable services to his Government in various ways, and particularly in counteracting, through the press, the influences operating upon public opinion in Europe favorable to disunion. He prepared and published a work entitled "Les Etats-Unis d'Amerique en 1863," which was favorably received in France, and is said to have been largely instrumental in correcting many

erroneous opinions, and turning public sentiment in France in favor of the preservation of the Union, thereby discouraging the sympathy of the Imperial Government in behalf of the Confederates. After the death of Mr. Dayton, then Minister to France, which occurred in 1865, Mr. Bigelow was nominated and confirmed as Charge d'Affaires, and after the expiration of sufficient time to ascertain the sentiments of the French Government on the subject, he was nominated and unanimously confirmed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France. In this position it became his duty to dispose of many and important questions of difference between the United States and France growing out of the war, among which was the successful negotiation for the withdrawal of the French army from Mexico. Resigning this mission he returned to the United States and resumed his literary pursuits, continuing thus engaged until the spring of 1870, when he returned to Europe with his family for the education of his children, taking up his residence in Berlin, where he remained for three years, including the period of the Franco-German war. He returned again to this country in 1873. In the spring of 1875 he was appointed by Governor Tilden one of the four Commissioners authorized by law to investigate the management of the State Canals, and was subsequently chosen President of the Commission. In the fall of the same year he received the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State, and was elected by a majority of 14,810 over Frederick W. Seward, the Republican candidate. While in France Mr. Bigelow discovered, after patient search, the original manuscript of the "Autobiography of Dr. Franklin," together with many valuable letters and papers, from which he prepared, in 1874, a new life of Franklin, compiled entirely from his writings, and constituting a continuous and complete autobiography, which appeared in three volumes, and which is now the recognized standard biography of the illustrious American philosopher. In company with his friend Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, Mr. Bigelow again visited Europe in the summer of 1877, on a visit of a few months devoted to rest and recreation.

---

TEN EYCK, JACOB H., of Albany, was born in that city on the 9th of February, 1780, and was descended from Dutch ancestors, settled in Albany as early as 1680; there he passed his life, and there he died on the 8th October, 1872. His career was a connecting link between this and a former generation. It was identified with the history and progress of Albany from its small population and primitive habits of a century ago to its present importance as a great centre of travel and traffic. The century which he nearly







*J. H. Ten Eyck*



completed was the most notable and important the world has seen. He was born when the war of the American Revolution was but a recent event, and close in the memory of his elders, and he was of sufficient age during the period of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars in Europe to watch their operations with interest. His later life included the years of the war of the Rebellion here, and the political events resulting therefrom. Contrasted with all these surroundings was the quiet and moderation of Mr. Ten Eyck's private daily life. It was regular, methodical and uneventful. He had no ambition of political or other distinction, except that of performing, conscientiously, his daily duties, and dealing honestly and uprightly with his fellow citizens. The only public position that he ever filled was that of Presidential Elector, having been chosen as such on the Republican ticket in the Lincoln campaign in 1860. His life and fame were essentially local. He seldom was absent from Albany. He was always relied upon there for assistance in the advancement of its municipal, financial, and charitable interests, and was director and trustee of a number of the local institutions of Albany. There his face was pleasantly familiar to all, and his name was a household word. Although during his life scientific and mechanical inventions and progress revolutionized the manners and methods of the community, and particularly affected the city of Albany by bringing it within easy reach of New York city, Mr. Ten Eyck was among the foremost to welcome all progress and improvement. His pleasure was in the enjoyment of the present and anticipation of the future, and in favorable comparison of the modern era with the primitive condition of affairs in the period of his early days. During his long life he enjoyed the absolute confidence and entire respect of his fellow citizens, and when he died in 1872, full of years and full of honor, regret was universal.

---

**P**ARKER, WILLARD, M.D., LL.D., of New York, was born in Lyndeborough, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, on the 2d of September, 1800. He is descended in the sixth generation from one of five brothers, who emigrated from England to this country in the early half of the 17th century, and settled at Chelmsford, Mass. His maternal grandfather took a prominent part in the Revolutionary war, performing active and important service under the celebrated General Stark. His father was Jonathan Parker, and his mother Hannah (Clarke) Parker, who, when Willard was about five years of age, returned to the original seat of the family in Chelmsford, Mass. Having graduated at Harvard University in 1826, he

began the study of medicine under the well-known Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston, then Professor of Surgery in the Harvard Medical School. In 1830 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Harvard University, and soon afterwards was appointed house surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital. He was next appointed Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the Medical School of Woodstock, Vermont, and lectured there during the spring course, from March to June, for several years. About the same time he accepted the chair of Anatomy in the Berkshire Medical College, which he filled during the fall courses of lectures for about six years, during the latter three of which he also filled the chair of Surgery. In the summer of 1836, the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati secured his services as Professor of Surgery for a term of four months. In January, 1837, he went to Europe, where he passed the remainder of the year principally in the study of his profession in the schools and hospitals of London and Paris. Upon his return to America he resumed his connection with the Ohio Medical College, remaining thus engaged till 1839, when he was appointed Lecturer on Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. In the following spring he accepted the Professorship of Surgery, and for a period of thirty years—during the last ten of which he was assisted by Dr. Markoe—occupied this chair. In 1870 he resigned the position, and was immediately made Clinical Professor of Surgery, and still fills that office. Living in an age distinguished for the wonderful advances and discoveries made in surgery, and enjoying an intimate acquaintance with the most eminent surgeons of the day, Dr. Parker himself has taken a high rank in this department of medical science. Besides having performed nearly all of the major operations in surgery, he was the first to undertake several of a most important character. Among the latter was the operation termed perineal lithotomy, for the relief of chronic cystitis dependent upon hypertrophy of the prostate gland, which he first performed in 1846. He was also the first to perform excision of the great trochanter. The diagnosis and treatment of perityphilitic abscess have been ably illustrated by his recent researches. He has successfully ligated the carotid, iliac, and subclavian arteries, being one of the three American surgeons who have attempted the latter brilliant feat. He was the first in America to perform the operation of Dieffenbach, of Berlin, for the cure of strabismus. His contributions to the statistics of surgical operations have been exceedingly valuable, notably, one on ligation of arteries for the cure of aneurism, etc., published in the *New York Medical Journal*, November, 1852. In 1854 he first described and reported cases of what is now known as "malignant pustule." The

operation for the cure of abscess of the appendix vermiformis, is also one of his contributions to medical science. "He was the first to point out a condition known as concussion of the nerves, as distinguished from concussion of the nerve-centres, and which had been previously mistaken for one of inflammation." In 1865 he succeeded the late Valentine Mott as President of the New York State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him, in 1870, by Princeton College; and he has been the recipient of numerous honors from prominent scientific and literary institutions, and is connected with a large number of the leading American and foreign medical societies. He occupies a prominent place among the leaders in medical science, and few men in any profession are more widely known and respected.

**H**EPWORTH, REV. GEORGE H., pastor of the Church of the Disciples, New York city, was born in Boston, Mass., February 4th, 1833. He is of French descent on his mother's side, and some of his ancestors met the fate of the popular leaders in the French Revolution—at least two of them being guillotined in Paris during Robespierre's "reign of terror." "If it is true," says another, "that one's life-work is ever decided before we are born, the law applies to the case of Mr. Hepworth. It was the earnest wish of the mother that one of her children should be a preacher. She was, in many respects, a remarkable woman, and would often ride a dozen miles of a cold winter's night to hear some distinguished and eloquent minister. She gave the preacher's temperament to her son. In his earliest influences, almost before he could speak plainly, he would mount his little chair for a pulpit and deliver a boyish sermon. He never experienced that doubt as to what his profession should be which characterizes so many. From childhood he entertained the single purpose of becoming a preacher." After concluding studies at the Boston Latin School, Mr. Hepworth was graduated at the Harvard Divinity School in 1853. He was first settled over the Unitarian Church in Nantucket, Massachusetts, for about two years, and then returned to Cambridge, where he studied for several months as a resident graduate. In December, 1857, he was called to the temporary care of the Church of the Unity, then a newly organized Unitarian congregation of Boston. At that time he was not quite twenty-five years of age. He was engaged to supply the pulpit for six months from Dec. 1st, 1857, and on the 14th of March following received an unanimous call to the pastorate, which he accepted. His pastorate was one of the most efficient and suc-

cessful character, and his congregation became one of the most prominent and wealthy of Boston. At the outbreak of the war Mr. Hepworth exerted himself in the pulpit and lyceum, and through the press, in behalf of the Government. In 1862 he joined General Banks' command in Louisiana, as an army chaplain, and remained in the south for a long period. He was soon appointed to a place on the General's staff, with the supervision of the free labor system of Louisiana. In this capacity he performed very valuable services to the country. Upon his return he embodied his experience in a book entitled "The Whip, Hoe, and Sword." He also delivered a number of lectures throughout the country, particularly during the Presidential election of 1864. While in Boston he originated the system of Sabbath evening discourses in one of the principal theatres, which has since spread to other cities of the Union. He is also entitled to the credit of having, by his own personal exertions, established the Boston School for the Ministry, which consists of four leased brick houses on East Dedham street, where, in the second year, nearly forty students entered upon the course of study. On Sunday, May 16th, 1869, Mr. Hepworth tendered his resignation of his Boston pastorate, having accepted a call to the Church of the Messiah, New York city, formerly under the care of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood. His first sermon was preached before a large congregation on the morning of Sunday, June 13th, 1869. His salary here was twelve thousand dollars. He preached with his usual success, until the winter of 1872, when, unexpectedly to the congregation, one Sunday he announced that he intended, after serious and mature deliberation, to secede from all connection with the Unitarian church, having changed his religious views. The matter produced great excitement in the whole Unitarian organization of the country, and, indeed, in all sects. He was soon after received into the fellowship of the Congregational church, and interesting services held at Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church in Brooklyn. Regular Sunday services were commenced by Mr. Hepworth in Steinway Hall, which were largely attended. A new congregation was organized under the name of the Church of the Disciples, and a large amount of money was subscribed to build a church edifice, which was erected on the corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, and dedicated in the spring of 1873. An Ecclesiastical Council, convened at the request of the Church of the Disciples, at the Brick Church, New York, on the afternoon of December 5th, 1872, in the words of the invitation "to consider our covenant articles of faith and church rules, and, if deemed advisable, to recognize us as a church of Christ; also to examine the pastor of the church, and to assist in his installation, if found wor-







FRANKLIN

ANDREW VARICK STOUT.





thy of your fellowship in the gospel." Twenty-seven pastors and lay delegates, of different churches, and all the evangelical denominations, composed the council. Mr. Hepworth appeared before them, and was examined at great length, and with great severity. His orthodoxy being, by the result, made apparent, the unanimous vote was that he be installed, as he had requested, and heartily welcomed into the fellowship of the churches as a Christian man, and a minister taught by the Lord Jesus Christ, and led by His spirit. On the evening of the same day Mr. Hepworth was duly installed before a large congregation. From that time to this he has continued active and efficient in the discharge of his ministerial duties, and has come to be regarded as one of the most eloquent and able preachers of the day. He has abilities of various kinds which eminently fit him for a success in the ministry equal to any minister of his time. He is a thinker and worker. His heart is in his labors, and his young energies are all enlisted for a life-time of faithful unselfish service in the cause of truth and religion. Simple and unostentatious, and yet effective in the pulpit, and zealous and loving in his duties out of it, he must go forward to triumphs still greater than those which have already made his career so marked by practical usefulness.

---

**STOUT, ANDREW VARICK**, President of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of New York, was born in that city in 1812. While yet a boy he determined not to be a burden to his widowed mother, and accordingly applied himself diligently to study, working with so much assiduity that at the age of twelve years he had mastered the ordinary English branches. He had the good fortune to be large for his age, and at fourteen applied for and received a position as assistant teacher of the English branches in one of the public schools of his native city, the trustees, who did not question him on the subject, supposing him to be much older. At sixteen he became assistant teacher in the famous private school of Shepherd Johnson, and, although quite young to fill this responsible position, he acquitted himself with a marked degree of credit. His success secured for him the entire confidence of his Principal and employer, Mr. Johnson, who, at the commencement of the next school year, said to young Stout, "I am about forming a new class in Latin; I would like you to take charge of it," and although he knew next to nothing of the Latin grammar or language, he replied, "all right," and, that very day employing the services of an old teacher and clergyman to give him three hours' instruction every evening, the next day he took

charge of his Latin class, composed of some of the best scholars in the school, although beginners in the study of the Latin grammar—as was also their teacher. This fact he kept to himself, and by his persevering application was always thoroughly in advance of his class. Indeed, it was subsequently admitted by all that the Latin class trained by young Stout was one of the best drilled which ever graduated from Shepherd Johnson's school. At the age of eighteen years, his acknowledged proficiency as a teacher secured for him an appointment as Principal of Public School No. 2, New York city. Residing at the time with his mother and sister, in a cosy little cottage at Bushwick, Long Island, he rose every morning at four o'clock, and after several hours spent in garden work, for which he had great taste, he rode to town, attended to his school duties till four in the afternoon, and then returned to Bushwick. His natural aptitude for business pursuits, led him, about this period, to form a combination with a relative who was engaged in building. Together they constructed several buildings in the then fashionable quarter of East Broadway, which upon completion were sold at a handsome profit. Other and similar business ventures followed, and were alike successful, Mr. Stout finding himself, at the age of twenty, possessed of the sum of seventeen thousand dollars, no slight fortune in that day. The credit system which then prevailed, largely aided his early business operations, and by the exercise of judgment, economy, and fair dealing, and by carefully looking after his notes and promises to pay, never making a pecuniary obligation that was not faithfully met at maturity, he won the respect of the business community and built up an excellent business reputation as well as good teacher. His careful conduct of affairs gave the impression that he was possessed of considerable means, and as he was a zealous and consistent Christian, free from those dangerous habits so common among young men, every confidence was reposed in him, and his promises to pay were always at par wherever he was known. He was connected from an early age with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, while still a youth, was selected as Treasurer of the society of which he was a member. In this position he displayed remarkable ability, managing the finances with great success, never permitting a pecuniary obligation to remain unpaid after the close of the month. The growing extent and importance of his business operations, led him to relinquish his occupation as teacher; and, free to devote his entire energies to these operations, he steadily reaped the reward of his activity and persistence. About this time, at the age of twenty years and nine months, a grave misfortune befell the young business man, caused by his wish to aid a personal friend likewise a builder,

with whom he had, during the previous two and a-half years, built several houses on joint account. For this friend he had, at the commencement of their business, reluctantly endorsed a note at bank for five thousand dollars, and to save himself from losing this amount Mr. Stout was induced to sign others, until finally these endorsements amounted to the sum of \$23,000. At this time, three months before his majority, the person, to save whom these liabilities had been incurred, failed, making no provision for their payment; thereby leaving Mr. Stout in debt to the bank for the whole amount, with good assets amounting to \$17,000; thus at a stroke leaving him in debt \$6,000 more than he was worth. Disinclined by nature to shirk any of the responsibility which he had voluntarily assumed, although it had not profited him one penny's worth; disdain to take advantage of the fact of his being under age, (a fact however which the business community did not dream of), he took up every note as it fell due, believing honesty the best policy, keeping his own counsel and refusing even to accept an extension of time offered by the officers of the bank, who were favorably impressed with his honesty and business capabilities. His success in clearing himself from this trouble gave the impression that he was possessed of large means, and though this was untrue, still the proceeding showed him to be the possessor of excellent business qualities, which indicated for him a prosperous future. The misfortune which might have crushed a less hopeful aspirant, only served, however, to strengthen him for the battle of life, and developed instead of annihilated his inherent manliness and self-confidence. His honorable course becoming widely known, established his reputation, and he was considered as one eminently worthy of confidence. At a later period he embarked in the wholesale boot, shoe, and leather business, bringing to this new field of operations all the energy and independence which had characterized his previous life. Few men in his time worked harder, for activity and energy seemed to be a part of his nature. In the shoe and leather trade, as in his previous career, prosperity and fortune attended persistent hard work and honesty; and ere long Mr. Stout rose to a prominent rank among those engaged in his line of business. The shoe and leather dealers having decided that their interests would be best subserved by a bank in which those interests would be the principal consideration, set to work to organize such an institution, and Mr. Stout, as one of the most prominent in the trade, interested himself in the project with great enthusiasm. Out of this grew the Shoe and Leather Bank of New York, of which he became the largest stockholder and was elected a Director. So great an influence did he exert upon the working of the new institution, that the second year

of its existence he was elected to be Vice President, but acting President, and a year later became President, remaining at the head of the bank ever since, and being, in point of service, at this time the oldest bank President in the city save one. To the wise policy of administration which has marked Mr. Stout's Presidency, and to the soundness of his views on finance and banking, as well as to his excellent standing in the business community and unswerving honesty of character, this unequivocal success is largely due. The various business crises which have occurred with almost a periodical regularity, and which have swept away or seriously injured many of the leading financial institutions of the country, have left the Shoe and Leather Bank unharmed, and it stands to-day among the most reliable and honored financial institutions of the great metropolis. Although Mr. Stout's name has been frequently considered in connection with elective offices in the gift of the people, he has studiously held aloof from politics. He was, however, prevailed upon to serve a term of six years as City Chamberlain, and rendered valuable service to the municipality. While an incumbent of this office, a difficulty arose in regard to paying the police force their wages, but knowing the suffering to which the men and their families would be exposed by delay, Mr. Stout generously advanced the sum of five hundred thousand dollars for the purpose, trusting to the city to reimburse him when the necessary appropriation had been made. In grateful acknowledgment of this act of kindness, the thanks of the police force of the city were publicly extended to him at a mass meeting held soon afterwards, and in addition thereto he was requested to sit for his portrait, an elegant and appropriate testimonial to his disinterested act of saving so many men from suffering. Possessed of an ample fortune, Mr. Stout is no less widely known for his liberality in the cause of religion than for his honorable and successful business career. Unostentatious and unassuming, he is likewise active in every commendable work of Christian charity, distributing his benefactions with an impartial hand. His private beneficence is of a character which, avoiding display, accomplishes the fullest meed of good in not wounding the susceptibilities of the deserving recipients. His taste for literature, formed at an early age, is still predominant, and few persons who have devoted a life-time to active business pursuits, equal him in the elegance of his classical attainments. Beloved in the home circle and in the Christian church with which he has been prominently identified from early youth; respected and revered by the business community with which he has been honorably connected for so long a period, he is a striking exemplification of the success which attends honest, persistent and well-directed effort.





*P. F. Tracy*







**TRACY, BENJAMIN F.**, United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York from 1866 to 1873, was born in Owego, Tioga County, New York, April 26th, 1830. His father, Benjamin Tracy, a farmer, still resides in Owego, at the advanced age of eighty-two years, a hale and hearty man. Young Tracy was educated in the common schools and at the Owego Academy, and when nineteen years old began the study of law in the office of Colonel Nathaniel W. Davis, in his native town. Reading diligently for two years, he was admitted as attorney and counsellor at law in May, 1851; having before his admission to the bar already laid the foundation of a not inconsiderable practice. His success as a young practitioner was pronounced at the start. In the fall of 1853, his promising talents and personal popularity were recognized by his nomination by the Whig party for the office of District Attorney of Tioga County. He accepted the candidacy and was elected after a hot canvass, in which the Democrats carried the county for their State ticket by a majority of 700. Serving in his first official position with ability, upon the expiration of his term in 1856, he was re-nominated and again elected—his opponent being Gilbert C. Walker, a popular young lawyer, subsequently Governor of Virginia and now member of Congress from the Third District of that State—by a majority of 900. In 1857 he formed a partnership with his beaten competitor, under the firm name of Tracy & Walker, afterwards Warner, Tracy & Walker. This association was exceedingly advantageous to all of its members, the firm having a very profitable and extensive business, being engaged in nearly every cause tried in Tioga County. Mr. Tracy is universally acknowledged to be the most successful lawyer that ever practised at the bar in his native county. Walker, however, severed his connection after two years and established himself in Chicago, where he remained until the outbreak of the civil war. In 1859, his second term expiring, Tracy declined a re-election. In 1861-'62 he was sent to the Assembly by the Republican party and War Democrats of his county. Henry J. Raymond, of New York, and Calvin T. Hulburd, of St. Lawrence County, were candidates for the Republican nomination for Speaker. The contest was very sharp and the result doubtful. In this struggle Tracy, one of the youngest on the roll of membership, at once became an earnest partisan of the brilliant Republican editor. With such skill and boldness did he push the canvass that he at once became the leader of Mr. Raymond's friends. His leadership was promptly recognized by Mr. Raymond, who, immediately upon his nomination, moved that Mr. Tracy be appointed Chairman of the Committee to call future caucuses of the Republican members of the Assembly. Tracy's legislative

career, though short, was exceptionally creditable for the work performed, and the responsibility thrust upon him. Mr. Raymond, whose warm friendship he enjoyed till the sudden death of that gifted statesman, recognized his personal ability by appointment on the most important committees, making him a member of that on the Judiciary and Chairman of that on Railroads, and on "Bills entitled to early consideration," the latter position, as head of the "Grinding" Committee, giving him largely the control of legislation. He soon distinguished himself among the orators of the House, his readiness in debate, agreeable delivery, and invariable earnestness assuring the attention of members. Early in the session Mr. Hulburd, Chairman of the "Ways and Means," reported from his Committee a series of resolutions upon the subject of finance, committing the Legislature to a national policy of carrying on the war exclusively on a specie basis. Tracy, having moved an amendment to the resolution, in substance pledging the credit of the nation in every form available for the prosecution of the war, made in support of his amendment the first legislative speech ever made in the United States in favor of the issue of paper money for carrying on the war. At the close of the session he returned to Owego to resume the practice of his profession. The spring of 1862 is still remembered as a period of alarm to all who had the Union cause at heart. News came from Washington to the War Governors of the northern States of the terrible exigency in the field—McClellan's Peninsular campaign a fiasco, and a threatened movement of the Confederate forces, relieved from duty in defence of Richmond, upon the National Capital. New levies were imperative for the Federal army, and Gov. Morgan at once appointed a committee in each Senatorial District to organize a general recruiting effort. Tracy was one of the committee for Broome, Tioga, and Tompkins Counties. He accepted the charge, and, in addition to general service as a member, receiving a commission from the Governor, personally recruited two regiments, the 109th and 137th, making his headquarters at Binghamton. The active work was completed in thirty days, and Tracy was appointed Colonel of the 109th, with which he reported to General Wool at Baltimore, in whose department it remained until transferred to that of Washington. In the spring of 1864, the regiment was ordered to join the 9th (Burnside) Corps, then a part of Grant's advance. Colonel Tracy led his regiment with gallantry in the battle of the Wilderness, when its loss on Friday, May 6th, was upwards of eighty killed and wounded. Near the close of the fighting on that day, he fell exhausted and was carried from the field. Urged by the staff of his commanding officer to go to hospital, he refused, but resumed the lead of his regi-

ment and held it through three days of the fighting at Spottsylvania, where he completely broke down and was compelled to surrender the command to the Lieutenant Colonel. As soon as he became satisfied that months must elapse before he could again join the army, and not liking military service in a hospital, he tendered his resignation and came north to recruit his health. In the following September, without solicitation on his part, Secretary Stanton tendered him the appointment of Colonel of the 127th U. S. Colored Troops, which he accepted and again entered the military service. Subsequently he was ordered to the command of the military post at Elmira, including the Prison Camp and the Draft Rendezvous for western New York. This was a large and important command. In the Prison Camp there were at one time as many as ten thousand prisoners. The treatment of prisoners of war has been a subject of extended and bitter controversy between the north and south. That there was much suffering and great mortality at Elmira is not controverted, because these are inseparable from large military prisons; but that either can be attributed to cruelty or neglect is positively denied. Nothing, that could reasonably be done to alleviate the suffering of the prisoners, was omitted. The very best of food was supplied in large quantities, while the barracks were large and commodious, nearly all new and built expressly for the prisoners; accommodations and supplies furnished them being in all respects the same as those supplied to the troops on guard and to the volunteers received at the Draft Rendezvous. In the celebrated passage in the House of Representatives, in March, 1876, between Hill, of Georgia, and Blaine, the former, incensed by the representations of the Republican leader of the horrors of Andersonville, referred bitterly to the Elmira camp, charging upon its management cruelties quite equal to those recorded of the southern prisons. Mr. Hill's assault at once elicited an indignant denial from Gen. Tracy, who telegraphed to Mr. Platt, member from the 28th (New York) District, a full refutation. The effect of Mr. Platt's protest against the hot recrimination of the Georgia Representative, was impressively heightened by an unexpected episode. Hon. C. C. Walker, from the Elmira District, an intense Democratic partisan, following his Republican colleague in defence of northern humanity, affirmed that every word of General Tracy's dispatch concerning the treatment of prisoners was true of his own knowledge. Upon the conclusion of peace, Tracy came to New York and entered the law firm of Benedict, Burr & Benedict, in which association he remained till October, 1866, when he received the appointment of U. S. District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York. General Tracy was placed in this official position at a period requiring the

maximum of courage, legal acumen, and energy on the part of the Federal prosecutor. The district contained a large proportion of the whiskey production of the seaboard, more than five hundred distilleries being counted within its limits. Very many of these were small and illicit affairs, and all were striving to cheat the Government of its dues. For two years General Tracy gave his exclusive attention to this class of revenue defaulters, fearlessly exercising all the powers of his official authority and professional talent against its members, rich or poor. The struggle was a severe one, the "Whiskey Ring" using its immense profits to bribe revenue officers and to subsidize the best legal talent; and, had its assailant been wanting either in ability, or moral or physical bravery, the victory might have been on its side. Tracy was not only an honest servant of the United States, but a relentless enemy of all who aimed to defraud the country. Despite threats and proffered temptations, he did not relax his pursuit. In the winter of 1867, at the request of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, indorsed by the Internal Revenue Commissioner, he drafted a Bill regulating the collection of taxes upon distilled spirits, which, in one year after it became a law, resulted in securing \$50,000,000 for the United States Treasury, instead of the \$13,000,000 collected the previous twelve months. Before the multifarious assault of this admirable enactment, the combination of distillers, lawyers, and traitors in office was obliged to succumb. Mr. Rollins, the Commissioner-in-chief, declared, after the battle, that, had it not been for the U. S. District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, the internal revenue system of the United States would have been an utter failure. In 1873 Mr. Tracy resigned his Federal position and resumed his private practice in Brooklyn, where he has since resided. His professional business has become one of the largest in the State. Since his return to private practice he has been engaged in most of the important issues brought to trial in Kings County, among which, as *causes celebres*, may be mentioned Tilton vs. Beecher, in which he made the opening address—of great power and eloquence—for the defence. Perhaps no speech ever delivered in America was so widely read;—and probably no professional address ever made a greater impression upon the public mind at the time of its delivery. The current of opinion had been running heavily against Mr. Beecher for some weeks; and the evidence of Mrs. Moulton, shrewdly reserved by Mr. Tilton's counsel for the close of their case, had produced a profound sensation—so strong, indeed, that all Mr. Beecher's enemies, and many of his friends, believed that its effect could not be overcome. The responsibility of opening the case under these circumstances was a momentous one. A hundred detailed

statements were to be met and refuted; a multitude of new facts were to be foreshadowed and stated in their proper connection; while the least failure to prove what was promised by the opening address would be very disastrous. Mr. Tracy therefore wrote out nearly one-third of his speech, covering most of the details concerning which strict accuracy was needed; although the part orally and extemporaneously delivered also contained a large amount of detail respecting matters with which the speaker was so familiar as to rely unhesitatingly upon his memory without notes. The address extended over four days, and its effect was remarkable, both in the rapidity and the extent of the change which was made in public sentiment. The boldness with which it put Mr. Beecher's assailants upon the defensive, excited universal surprise. It was generally conceded that if the statements of the speech could be proved, Mr. Beecher's vindication was complete. The only question seemed to be, "Can these statements be proved?" Mr. Beecher's friends believed that the proof would be given, and regained all their courage. His enemies were not sure that the proof would fail, and were half silenced. The proof was in fact given, and much more, as was demonstrated to the satisfaction of all who followed the masterly words of Judge Porter and the magnificent eloquence of Mr. Evarts, in the summing up. The jury, although unable to agree, stood nine to three in favor of Mr. Beecher upon the final ballot, and on several ballots voted eleven to one. The action was never tried again, and all attacks upon Mr. Beecher were finally defeated. General Tracy was married in 1851, to Miss Delinda E. Catlin, of Owego, a sister of General Catlin, the recently elected Prosecuting Attorney of Kings County. He has a family of three children, two girls and one boy.

---

**H**UNT, WARD, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born in Utica, June 14, 1810. His father, Montgomery Hunt, was a conspicuous citizen of Oneida County, and from his prolonged connection with the old Bank of Utica, (which to his financial management as cashier, owed its high standing among provincial institutions) was widely known throughout central New York. The Hunt family, of original English stock, it is believed, first settled in this State about the commencement of the last century. At the age of fourteen Ward Hunt was bereaved of his mother, a most excellent lady, who is remembered as a woman of rare domestic and social virtues, and a fine intelligence. In his seventeenth year, after a thorough preparatory tuition at the local academy, he entered Union College, from which

he graduated with honor. Upon leaving college, having determined upon the legal profession, he went to Litchfield, Conn., at that time still the seat of the famous Law School of Judge Gould, and pursued the regular course of reading and moot practice. Returning to Utica, he entered the office of Hiram Denio, (afterwards eminent as a Judge of the State Court of Appeals,) where he continued his studies till 1831, the date of his admission to the bar. Although an exceptionally youthful practitioner, Mr. Hunt, through his father's connection with the Bank of Utica, and a consequent large community of friends, soon secured a by no means inconsiderable business, and with this auspicious beginning his professional career was fairly launched. Shortly after his admittance to practice he was likewise taken into the law firm of Mr. Denio as a junior partner. His success was thenceforward assured, and, at a county bar, then, as now, distinguished for the number of its eminent lawyers, he quickly achieved a rank more than respectable. His business was of the miscellaneous character incident to a provincial office, combining the duties of attorney and advocate, with occasional calls upon his assistance as counsel. His association with so thorough and learned a barrister as Mr. Denio, for whom, as senior, he prepared important causes for trial, fortifying his elaborate briefs with citations and references, was of incalculable advantage. Under such conditions his professional education matured with unusual rapidity, and, at a very early stage of his practice, he had acquired a reputation for legal attainment excelled only by that of the oldest lawyers in the county. He was engaged in the most important suits tried before the Supreme Court and the Bench of Appeals at Albany. A fluent and forcible speaker, by no means destitute of rhetorical power, he never forgot, in the excitement of an earnest effort, the staple of his argument, wisely relying for his best effects upon the convincing weight of a simple, straightforward statement of the law and the facts. His delivery, deliberate and impressive, and singularly consecutive in its representation and leading up to his purpose, enlivened at rare intervals by happy anecdotic illustrations, but never sailing away into the clouds of metaphor, or drifting in the fogs of verbiage, was admirably calculated to win the verdicts of intelligent juries, while his temperate and clear analysis and thoroughly constructed implication secured the attention of the bench. Absorbed in the successful pursuit of his profession, Mr. Hunt gave but small thought and service to political interests. His first vote was given to General Jackson, the Presidential candidate, and his earliest political associations were with the Democratic party of that day. In 1839 he served a single term in the Legislature, having been persuaded to accept the nomination the previous fall.

Upon the formation of the Republican party, in 1856, he severed his connection with the Democracy, and supported the Presidential candidacy of General Fremont, acting zealously with the new organization. In 1865, his legal ability and learning were recognized by the State Republican Convention, which nominated him as the candidate at large of the party for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Accepting the candidacy after careful reflection, Mr. Hunt was elected by a majority of over thirty-two thousand, and entered upon his duties in January, 1866, curiously enough, taking the place of his early instructor and long-time associate in practice—Judge Denio. Two years succeeding, the removal of the Chief Justice, William B. Wright, by death, and the resignation of John M. Parker, concurred in promoting Ward Hunt to the head of the Court of Appeals. As Chief Justice of the Court of last resort in this State Judge Hunt fully satisfied not only the sanguine anticipations of his friends, and the great political body which named and elected him to the position, but the most exacting requirements of the bench and bar. By those especially of the profession, learned in its personal annals and proud of its traditions, who looked back to the days of Marshall, Story and Kent, as to the *dies fasti* of legal chronology, the clear mental process and thoroughly judicial temperament of Hunt were appreciated as satisfying their most cherished ideal. Unfortunately, however, for the State and the legal profession, the Court of Appeals was not destined to a prolonged possession of its new chief. In December, 1872, Hon. Samuel Nelson resigning his place as Associate Justice, a vacancy occurred in the Supreme Bench of the United States. President Grant, out of a large number of eminent members of the profession throughout the country, whose fitness for the position was pressed upon his consideration, decided to give the Empire State the honor of the appointment, and, soon after receiving the formal notice of Judge Nelson's retirement, tendered the exalted office to its Chief Justice. On the 7th of January, 1873, Judge Hunt took his seat as Associate Justice of the United States, and has borne a part in all the subsequent proceedings of that body. Judge Hunt is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he was reared, and has held many positions of trust. A recent biographer has well said that "in all his relations, both public and private, he is everywhere esteemed for the correctness and purity of his life." He has been twice married, originally to the eldest daughter of the late Chief Justice Savage, of this State, and again in 1853, to his wife, still living, daughter of the late James Taylor, Esq., of Albany. A surviving son, Ward Hunt, Jr., a practicing lawyer of Utica, and a married daughter, Mrs. Arthur B. Johnson, constitute his family.

CONKLING, HON. ROSCOE, Senator of the United States, was born in Albany, N. Y., on the 30th of October, 1828. His father, Hon. Alfred Conkling, a graduate of Union College, was admitted to the bar in 1812, and became one of the most distinguished lawyers of the State. He was District Attorney of Montgomery County for several years, and was subsequently a member of the Seventeenth Congress. At a later period, he was appointed United States Judge for the Northern District of New York, by President Adams, his nomination being unanimously confirmed by the Senate. During the administration of President Fillmore he was appointed Minister to Mexico, and after returning home devoted himself to literary pursuits, paying particular attention to the revision and republication of several important works on law, which he had written at an earlier period. His death occurred at Utica, in February, 1874, he being then in his eighty-fifth year. Roscoe Conkling received a good education in his youth, principally under the parental roof. At the age of fifteen years he entered the law office of J. A. Spencer, Esq., of Utica, and was in due time admitted to the bar. At a time when most young lawyers are still pursuing their studies, he was appointed by the Governor of the State to fill the office of District Attorney of Oneida County; this was in 1849, when Mr. Conkling was but twenty-one years of age. Despite his youth, however, it was universally conceded by members of the profession that the duties of the office had never been more skillfully and energetically performed. His fellow citizens of Utica recognized his abilities by electing him Mayor of that city in 1858, and the record shows that he is the youngest person who has ever held that office. At the close of his term, he was elected to represent his district in the Thirty-sixth Congress, and was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, of which his brother, the Hon. Frederick A. Conkling, a prominent merchant of New York city, was also a member. During these terms, he served as Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and also as Chairman of a Special Committee on the Bankrupt Law. Mr. Conkling was also elected a member of the Thirtieth Congress, serving with distinction on the Committee on Ways and Means, and on the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. He was re-elected Representative the following term, but before the opening of the Fortieth Congress, the Legislature of the State of New York elected him to the Senate of the United States, to succeed the Hon. Ira Harris. He entered upon his six years' term in March, 1867, and on its expiration was re-elected, taking his seat in March, 1873. In the Senate, during the Fortieth Congress, he served as Chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws of the United States, and









*Roscoe Conkling*

HON. ROSCOE CONKLING.

SENATOR FROM NEW YORK.



was a member of the important Committees on the Judiciary and Commerce. His labors were particularly prominent in the work of Reconstruction, and he advocated the resolution submitting the Suffrage Amendment. In the famous impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, he voted with the majority, in favor of conviction. The Bill providing for the erection of the post-office building, New York city, was presented in the Senate by Senator Conkling. He has served on the Committees on Appropriations, the Judiciary, and Mines and Mining, and was Chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws. Although he acts at all times with his party, his opinions on political questions are always tempered by moderation and excellent sense. In the National Republican Convention held at Cincinnati, in 1876, Senator Conkling's name was prominently mentioned in connection with the Presidency, and he had many supporters both in and out of the Convention. He was appointed on the Select Committee of the Senate "to take into consideration the state of the law respecting the ascertaining and declaration of the result of the election of President and Vice President of the United States." His speech in the Senate, on the 23d and 24th of January, 1877, in relation to the Bill "to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes," in the recent Presidential campaign, was one of the ablest delivered on this important subject, and is here given in part. Mr. Conkling said :

Mr. PRESIDENT:—Before reaching the details of this measure or its advantages or wisdom, we must make sure of the power, in some mode, to subject the verification and count of the electoral votes to the action of the two Houses, or to the law-making power. A study of the question years ago, convinced me of the right and therefore the duty of the two Houses, to ascertain and verify electoral votes and declare the true result of Presidential elections, or else by an exertion of the law-making power to declare how those acts shall be done. My present judgment does not rest, however, wholly on preconceived opinions. Some weeks ago, when the inquiry came to be invested with unprecedented importance, I reviewed carefully every act and proceeding in our history bearing upon it, and, without the aid then of compilations made since, every utterance in regard to it to be found in books. A distinction may be drawn between the power of the Senate and the House themselves, to execute this duty directly by force of the Constitution alone, and the power of Congress by law to direct it to be done in any way other than strictly and literally by the two Houses. It is not my purpose at this moment to explore this distinction, nor to inquire how far, or whether at all, the Constitution inculcates the exact mode or form in which the two Houses, or Congress, shall execute the Twelfth Article. If the function and duty there commanded be within the province of the two Houses, or if the Constitution leaves to the law-making power the right to declare the mode by which Presidential elections shall be verified, the proposed Bill is competent, as I may attempt hereafter to show. If

the two Houses are themselves by the Constitution commanded to count the votes, the Bill executes the Constitution. If, however, the true meaning of Article Twelve merely commands the votes to be counted, without declaring by whom they shall be counted, then Congress, the repository of "all legislative powers," is directed how to proceed by the concluding words of Section 8, Article I. It is there ordained that—

"The Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

But, if the power in question is deposited by the Constitution, and is not deposited with the two Houses, neither the Bill on the table nor any Bill, rule, or plan, seeking to draw the count of electoral votes, or their examination within the jurisdiction of the two Houses, or of Congress, is of the slightest efficacy or validity. If, by the Constitution, the Senate and House are only spectators of the count, there is an end of the matter as to them and as to each of them. Any action by either House, is then sheer intrusion—any statute proposing action, is null, and an attempt to violate the Constitution by usurping powers it withholds. If the power to ascertain and count is vested in the President of the Senate, perhaps the form of his proceeding—for example, whether he shall take up the States alphabetically or otherwise in opening certificates, might be prescribed by law. But any Act or Rule to strip him of the power or any part of the power reposed in him by the Constitution, would be plainly void. The Constitution declares that the President of the United States shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. A statute declaring the Secretary of State, or any body save only the President alone, Commander-in-Chief, or putting any one in partnership with him as Commander-in-Chief, would be null. Nor does it alter the case if the Constitution vests power by implication rather than by express words. It matters not what words are employed, whether they be palpably explicit, or so general or few that resort must be had to construction to ascertain their force and meaning. Whenever a power is by the Constitution, in any form of words whatever, deposited with an officer or department, there it is, and there it must remain as long as the Constitution remains unaltered. It has never been seriously contended, at least never until of late, it never was seriously contended until we had "a case on hand," if I may borrow a phrase from a distinguished Senator, that this power belongs to one House alone, or to one House more than to the other. Most of those who challenge the competency of a Bill dealing with the subject, maintain that the power resides in the President of the Senate. If then the Bill before the Senate executes the Constitution, whether the Twelfth Article requires the count to be by the two Houses literally, or only requires that Congress shall cause it to be made, it cannot trench on the Constitution unless the President of the Senate is endowed with the power to conduct and determine the count. This question I propose to examine by the text of the Constitution, aided by the settled rules of construction, by the opinions of the most illustrious men of four generations, and by the practice and acquiescence of the nation and of all departments of the Government for eighty-

seven years. The President of the Senate is clearly the person to whom the electors are to transmit, in a sealed packet, the certificate of their own appointment, and of the ballots they cast—he is clearly the person who is to keep these packets, and keep them inviolate, till the day comes when the law says that Congress shall be in session, the certificates shall be opened, the votes counted, “and the persons who shall fill the offices of President and Vice President ascertained and declared agreeably to the Constitution.” How the President of the Senate, rather than some other person or officer, came to be selected as the custodian of these sealed packets, we are not left to conjecture. The history of the formation of the Constitution informs us. The selection was made in a draught or plan afterward disapproved in its chief feature. By that plan it was proposed to give to the Senate alone the choice of the President in case of a failure by the electors to choose him. An incident, and a natural incident of this arrangement, was to commit the custody of the certificates to the presiding officer of the body which was to elect the President if none was found to have been chosen. This proposal was rejected, and the power to choose the President in case none had been chosen by the electors of the States, was conferred on the House of Representatives. Other changes were made, but the original draught served throughout as the basis of action. Alterations were made in it, but without discarding it totally and beginning anew, just as alterations are usually made in a Bill by amendments, one at a time, instead of rejecting the whole Bill in gross, and substituting a new one for it. One of the details not thus altered, was the designation of him who should receive and keep, and be responsible for till they were needed, and then produce, the electoral certificates. With or without this ray of light falling on the few words whose meaning we must learn, one thing will probably be admitted by all. It will not be denied, that had any other officer been denoted as the President of the Senate is, his duty, power and prerogative would be exactly the same. Had the President of the United States, or the Secretary of State, or the Speaker of the House, or the Secretary of the Senate, or the Clerk of the House, been the officer named, in either case the same words would confer on him the same power and impose the same duty now reposed in the President of the Senate—neither more nor less. This brings me to the language of Article Twelve of the Constitution. It is there declared that the electors shall meet in their respective States, and, within certain restrictions, vote for President and Vice President, and, that they shall make and certify a statement of their proceedings and transmit it sealed to the seat of Government, directed to the President of the Senate. The contents were to be a secret. The purpose was to commit to the unpledged discretion of the electors, they being relied on as a body of sagacious unbiased men, the absolute selection of a Chief Magistrate, choosing from the whole body of the people. In aid of this purpose they were required to vote by ballot so that even bystanders might not know how an elector voted, or for whom votes were given. To secure and continue secrecy, the votes were to be enveloped under seal, that curiosity might not pry into them, or fraud alter or destroy them, till they were disclosed to the whole nation. A responsible and trustworthy custodian was essential to their inviolate preservation. The modern practice of parties has overturned the idea of unpledged electors,

and now electors represent particular candidates nominated in advance; the Constitution, however, remains, and knowing its purpose, the confidence reposed in this regard in the President of the Senate would not be belittling to the highest functionary on earth. An Act of 1792, re-enacted in 1874 as part of the Revised Statutes, amplifies and defines the duties of the electors, and among other things requires them to annex to the certificates of their proceedings the evidence of their own appointments. Pursuing the Constitution, we find these words following those already referred to:

“The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted.”

A familiar maxim of construction is, that meaning and effect must be given, as far as may be, to every word. This is true of the most trifling agreement between men. It must be at least as true of a frame of government laboriously devised and meant to stand as an eternal wedlock between peoples and states. The first words we meet here are “in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives.” The consequence attached to these words may be somewhat inferred from occurrences in the First and Second Congresses, in which sat eighteen of the thirty-nine men who framed the Constitution. By an Act of Congress they required that on the day when the persons shall be ascertained and declared who shall fill the offices of President and Vice President, “the Congress shall be in session.” Perhaps the first question which arises is for what was the Congress thus twice required to be in session? Obviously for some act, or, that its members may be spectators—they could hardly be witnesses of such an act in any reasonable sense if the act were to be done exclusively by one person. If the President of the Senate alone is empowered to determine what shall be counted, and to count, and to adjudge the result, it is not easy to see how the two Houses can in any just and effectual sense witness and verify the truth of that he does. They can hear what the officer says if he chooses to say anything, but nothing requires him to speak a word. No declaration even at the end, is required by the Constitution. The whole proceeding may be in silence. But if the custodian of the certificates, after they are opened, chooses to state their contents or effect, and this be all, the whole transaction is his. He takes up a paper in his seat and peruses it as he would peruse a letter. The Senators and Representatives see him from the body of the Hall, but they no more see or know the signatures or seals or words or figures appearing on the paper, than if they gazed at the spectacle from the galleries, or saw it as a concourse sees the oath of office administered to the President on the eastern portico of the Capitol. If the President of the Senate announces that no one has a majority, the House must either accept the statement, though it may be believed erroneous, and proceed to an election, or the House must disregard the statement and refuse to proceed. The Constitution plainly states the hinge whereon the action of the House must turn. Saying nothing about what any one shall say or declare, Article XII., dealing with the fundamental fact, ordains that if no one has in truth received a majority of all the votes, and of all the electors appointed, the House of Representatives shall immediately choose the President. The fact proved by the votes is made the sole criterion, and whether it was intended that the House should act on what the

President of the Senate might say about the fact, or on what the House itself might know or believe about the fact, is an inquiry I commend to those who suppose that only one person, and he not connected with the House, is authorized to examine the votes and determine their validity and effect. If the members of either house suspected forgery or error, as matter of right they could take no proceeding relating to the count, and if the act of the President of the Senate is effectual and binding, it would afterward be too late. It must, however, be admitted notwithstanding all this, that these words in and of themselves may be satisfied by supposing that the two Houses, consisting now of about four hundred members, are required to be present with their officers merely to behold a pageant, to see and to be seen, as spectators of an occasion wherein they can act no part. The text proceeds: The President of the Senate "shall open all the certificates." There is no room for construction here. This is a plain grant of power to do a certain simple thing, and a direction to do it. Now the language changes. "The President of the Senate" is dropped; he disappears, and nowhere reappears. "And the votes shall then be counted." That is, a count of the votes shall then take place; a count of the votes shall then be had. "The votes shall then be counted." By whom? By him? As two Senators have inquired, why was it not said "by him." How easy to add those two little words, "by him!" The men who drafted this solemn instrument, masters of language as most of them were, were so fastidious in taste, so scrupulous in the execution of their work, so determined that words should become exact vehicles of thought, that they appointed a committee on style in order that every syllable might do its needed office. How, Mr. President, would men only ordinarily instructed in the English language have expressed themselves had they intended that the President of the Senate should count the votes? "The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and count the votes," are the words which ninety and nine men in a hundred would naturally have written or spoken. Had they said "the President of the Senate shall count the votes" simply, that would have been plain. Why? Because no man can count or examine the contents of a sealed packet without opening it, and there implication would have made all plain. So had they said "open and count the votes." But no, he "shall open all the certificates, and the votes shall *then* be counted." Why "then?" If the President of the Senate was to open and count, if it was to be one act at one time in one place by one person, all parts of the act must of necessity be "then," must they not? Why bring in the word "then?" But why change the current of the sentence, and why use twice as many words as were necessary or natural, when the effect of doing so would be to bewilder, if not mislead, the reader? The Constitution is terse, sententious, a model of comprehensive brevity. You scan it in vain for another instance of a phrase so loose and needlessly wordy, if indeed the intent was to say that the person who was to open the certificates should also count. In the first instance these words "in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives," were proposed not before the word "counted," but after the word "counted," so that it would have stood and it did stand "the votes shall then be counted in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives." In the earlier con-

siderations of the Convention the words so standing were accepted more than once. At length the provision was referred to the committee on style, and I beg to inquire for what purpose? To change the meaning of those who by little accretions of concurrence had built up step by step with patience and care a great fabric of government, destined, as they believed, to stand so strong and last so long? Was the purpose of the committee on style and of those who trusted the committee, to take liberties with substance, and to change the essence as it had been agreed to? O, no, but to define the meaning more sharply, to project it more distinctly and unmistakably before the minds of those who in a far future would appeal to this instrument as the testament and revelation of free institutions. When the committee reported these words to the consideration of the Convention for final and perfected action, they stood as they stand now "in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted." Was it ever, in all the scrutiny which those words underwent, proposed to use such words as would commit the power compressed into the word "count," to the President of the Senate? Were any of the forms I have suggested, or other forms clearly denoting that, ever proposed at all? No, sir; but on the contrary, after all this care and painstaking, the words as we see them were adopted, as the last, most deliberate, consummate act of the Constitutional Convention. If we thoughtfully read these words, and ponder the change they introduce into the sentence, several intents appear in dropping the President of the Senate and employing the present phrase "the votes shall then be counted." What "votes?" Not all votes. "All the certificates" are to be opened, but not all votes are to be counted. "The votes" are to "be counted." What votes? The constitutional, valid, true votes; not six votes from Oregon, although six appear; not necessarily the three votes certified by the Governor of Oregon, although he is the certifying officer by the Act of 1792, and the only certifying officer known to the national laws; but the three honest votes, if there are three. These three, and only these, are to be counted. Counting and ascertaining becomes substantial, and we see reasons for so making it, if we recur only to the exclusions provided by the Constitution. The honorable Senator from Indiana said yesterday that the President of the Senate—I borrow his phrase—is to count everything, "good, bad, and indifferent." Mr. President, I dissent from this proposition. The Act of 1792, already referred to, declares, speaking of the proceedings in question:

"That Congress shall be in session \* \* \* and the said certificates, or so many of them as shall have been received, shall then be opened, the votes counted, and the persons who shall fill the offices of President and Vice President ascertained and declared, agreeably to the Constitution."

The Constitution names five instances in which no majority of votes shall work the ascertainment to fill the office of President of the United States. Was it designed that votes cast for one dead should be counted, and that he should fill with an aching void the office of President of the United States? Would that be "agreeable" to the Constitution? Was it designed that votes forged should be counted; votes, not certified or certified by an usurper, counted blindly and without inquiry? Was it designed, if lying on

our table be a record denouncing against a convict on impeachment perpetual exclusion from every office of profit, emolument, or trust, that votes cast for him should be counted and made effectual, and this, because although not good, such votes might be "bad or indifferent?" No, Mr. President. Should the State of Massachusetts send here an electoral certificate on which should appear as the first two electors the names of my honored friends the Senators from Massachusetts, and if then should follow as electors the names of every Representative from Massachusetts, designating them respectively as Senators and Representatives, I should read in the Constitution that "no Senator or Representative" shall be or shall ever be "appointed an elector," and I should say those votes, although they might be "bad" or "indifferent," were not to be held good until they were at least considered. "Agreeable to the Constitution" some heed must be given to its plain and absolute prohibitions, and "bad" votes, that is to say, forbidden votes, are not of course or by main force to be counted as if they were "good" votes, which is to say, legal and constitutional votes. But, it has been said that the power of the President of the Senate, though not expressed in the Constitution, may be implied from that which is expressed. It has been whispered that the President of the Senate may, in a closet or a corner, a month in advance, adjudge, determine, and conclude the electoral count by refusing to receive any certificate except that which he chooses in the end to count. That is, he may decide that he will receive two certificates from Oregon, that being a large if not a populous State, but that one each must suffice for all the other States, and so he would take but one. The existing President of the Senate, discharging as he habitually does, with conscience and propriety, the duties resting on him, has already, I am informed, received contesting certificates from the three or four States from which they come. I have heard no one say aloud that, having received them, it will be his duty or prerogative to suppress or conceal any of them; and therefore I proceed to consider whether by implication he has the power to judge between them, to determine what shall become of them, and what is their legal import and quality. The doctrine of implication stretched to cover the ground here involved, may be said to derive implication from implication, or rather to graft implication on implication. The argument seems to be, first, that because the President of the Senate is the custodian of the certificates and directed to open them, it may be implied that he has the power afterward to count the votes they contain; and then from that implied power it may be implied that he has the power to determine what shall be counted; and then from this second implied power may be implied the power to decide and affirm the effect of the count he has made, and of the votes he has held valid. The argument in favor of the authority of the President of the Senate certainly deserves respectful consideration. It has found no voice in this debate. It is a position against which, if I mistake not, every member of this body on both sides, save four, stands on his oath recorded. I repeat, it has found no voice in this debate; but I receive it respectfully as a suggestion which I must weigh carefully, because beyond these walls the thought has been advanced by those whose words and opinions are entitled to be weighed. The doctrine of implication or implied powers, as long and unchangeably known to the law, may thus be stated: When power is given to do

a thing, permission is implied to employ the means to do it. Whatever is essential to the full and complete execution or enjoyment of a thing granted, is deemed to be granted also. Experience abounds in illustration of this species of intendment. A spot of ground is granted in the midst of a great field. It is implied that the grantee has granted to him also a right to pass over the intervening ground to get to his possession. When the Constitution empowers Congress to coin money, to borrow money, to establish post-offices and post-roads, power is implied to resort to the needed ways and means, and thus, to authorize banks and mints, the acquirement of real estate, and the like. This is the doctrine of the old Supreme Court with Marshall at its head, in *McCulloch vs. Maryland*, in *Weston vs. the city of Charleston*; and in many noted cases since. When the Constitution authorizes the President on the call of a Governor or Legislature to employ troops upon the happening of a certain contingency, the power is implied in him to inquire and determine whether that contingency has arisen. So said the Supreme Court in the case of *Mott vs. Martin*. But the terminus and boundaries of this doctrine are as certain as legal bounds can be. Whatever is essential or conveniently conducive to, or fairly in aid of a granted power, may be implied or inferred; but nothing more. Here is the end, in reason and in law. Implication operates in favor of the right to do an act minor to and involved in something beyond which is expressly authorized. Power to do a limited and defined thing does not ordinarily work power to do a greater thing—the greater contains the less, not the less the greater. Power to do an act of one species or nature, does not work by implication power to do a separate act of a different species or nature, particularly an act of more exalted nature, not essential to the act expressly authorized. Power to do a ministerial act does not imply power to act judicially. Authority to act as custodian of papers, does not confer license to exercise transcendent powers of sovereignty, or of supreme ultimate political and public determination. Express authority to do a given thing never implies power to do anything whatever after the act authorized is completely done and ended. The certificates must be opened before their contents can be examined or passed upon—they must be opened before counting their contents can begin: how then can power to judge and ascertain afterward, be inferred from power to produce and open beforehand? How can the latter be incident to the former? Breaking the seals is merely prefatory to a wholly different proceeding. A clerk of a court, or the presiding justice, is made the recipient and custodian of papers—he is to keep them untouched and sealed till a certain day, and then he is to carry them into court and open them. Would a statute declaring that the papers should then be acted on, or should then undergo examination, or that facts of which they were evidential should then be found, mean that the clerk, or the one justice, and not the court, was to act on the papers, or pass upon them, or find the facts from them, and would his power to do any or all of these things be implied from the fact of his being the custodian of the packet? If, in the instance supposed, the sheriff were the custodian, and the contents of the packet were warrants and summons, and the statute declared that these writs should then be served, how should we know who was to serve them? The appropriateness of the sheriff for such a purpose

would suggest him as the proper person, but this is not all. We should know it was the sheriff who should act, because the law declares that the sheriff shall serve all such writs. But, in the case supposed, if the statute said, "and the validity and effect of the writs shall then be passed upon," should we infer that the sheriff was to pass upon them, and this because the law made him their custodian? We should know the court was to do this, merely because the function is judicial and the court is a judicial body and so authorized by law. Apply the rule to the matter before us. We know too well the nature of the possible inquiries involved. Committees have gone far and wide to conduct them. My distinguished friend from Wisconsin, (Mr. Howe) has pained us by his absence for weeks, because deputed by the Senate to tarry in a distant State. Many other Senators have done the like. The framers of the Constitution knew and pondered the sort of problems which might arise for solution; they have left us evidence that they were not unmindful of some of the questions which now confront us. My inquiry at this point is whether the President of the Senate is so equipped for settling disputed questions of fact, is so endowed with facilities for resolving problems like these, that reason and intendment point to him alone as the tribunal to decide? The person having the largest number of votes, of valid, legal votes, be it a majority, is to be the President. The question is, who "shall fill the office of President?" The Constitution has named, as I said, at least five cases in which, although a majority of votes be given for a candidate, he shall not fill the office of President. No person shall fill the office of President unless he be a native-born citizen; no person shall fill the office of President unless he has attained the age of five and thirty years; no person shall fill the office of President unless he has been fourteen years a resident of the country; no person shall fill the office of President chosen by the votes of electors in the State wherein he resides who voted also for another person in the same State for Vice President; no person shall fill the office of President who, having been impeached by the grand inquest of the nation, has been branded by the votes of two-thirds of this body and immutably disqualified. The certificates may be forgeries, the pretended electors may not be true electors, he who assumes as Governor to certify the electors may not be the Governor at all. These and other questions may arise; still higher and larger questions may arise. Has the President of the Senate power to send for persons and papers, to compel the surrender of telegrams, and imprison witnesses if they will not give them up? Who has that power? Who had it when the Constitution was made? Was there anybody who familiarly in both hemispheres had wielded such power? Yes, sir; the British Parliament for ages had possessed and exercised the power to judge of the election, qualifications, and returns of officials. The State Legislatures on this continent had done the same thing. Joint meetings of two legislative houses had long been common. It had been customary for the Lords and Commons to assemble in joint conference, and their rules relative to such meetings, more than two centuries old, stand I believe even to this day. So, after our Constitution was adopted, it was customary for the Senate and House to meet and sit together to receive the message or speech of the President of the United States. The two houses of State Legislatures, from the beginning, have assembled together; they do so still, not only to elect regents of

universities, not only to choose Senators in Congress, but to see opened, to canvass, to ascertain, to determine the count of votes and the results of elections. The honorable Senator from Ohio [Mr. Thurman] sits before me, and seeing him reminds me of an ancient custom in his State. As early perhaps as 1802, the State of Ohio had, I think, in its fundamental law substantially the words of our Constitution "the presiding officer shall open the certificates in the presence of the two Houses and the votes shall then be counted." Was this the provision?

Mr. THURMAN.—Pretty nearly.

Mr. CONKLING.—I ask the Senator from Ohio to correct me if I am wrong, in saying, that even at that early day, and always during the maintenance of that Constitution, it was the settled and uncontested understanding that the presiding officer merely opened the certificates, and that the two houses of the Legislature of Ohio together proceeded to count or canvass the votes. Am I right in that?

Mr. THURMAN.—That is right as to the Governor.

Mr. EDMUNDS.—The Chief Magistrate.

Mr. CONKLING.—The Chief Magistrate of the State. I ask, then, whether it can be doubted that the men who employed the words, "and the votes shall then be counted," knew of a tribunal or body having powers and faculties adequate to the conduct of such a proceeding. It has been said that the count is a mere addition of units; that nothing is needed to count except common honesty and common sense. I do not understand the word to be so employed in the Constitution. Counting may be of different kinds. To count my fingers is purely a ministerial act and very simple. To count a pile of papers is a ministerial act. To count bank notes in which there may be counterfeits, and separate the true from the false, is more than a ministerial act, it requires judgment; it involves faculty. To "open all the certificates" is a ministerial act; as my honorable friend from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds] suggests, as a porter might open a bale of goods. It is purely a ministerial act. But to count the votes is something more. Why? "All the certificates" are to be opened, but not all votes are to be counted. The valid, constitutional votes, and no other votes, are to be counted; and he who counts them, with his fan in his hand, must winnow the wheat from the chaff, if there be chaff. If New York sends 45 votes as electoral votes, they are not all to be counted, because New York is entitled to only 35 electoral votes. They are to be sorted, the bad and indifferent are to be separated from the good, and only the 35 true Constitutional votes are to be counted, because they who were intruders, or ignorantly added their names to the roll, did an act unauthorized, and therefore void. If the certificate of Massachusetts should by accident or fraud show that her votes were cast for the Democratic candidates, the world knows that Massachusetts voted for the Republican nominees, and, therefore, the certificate is not to be blindly counted, or counted at all, without inquiry and verification. If electoral votes are cast for Julius Cæsar, or for Harry the Eighth, or a British subject—they are not to be counted without inquiry. An illustration of the difference between these two kinds of counting may be found in an incident of the last examination of electoral votes. In 1873 four electors of the State of Georgia voted for Horace Greeley. What was the objection to that? Why should they not vote for one of the most eminent members of one of the largest professions? What



was the difficulty? Was there any doubt that the electors were appointed? No, sir. Was there objection to their election? No, sir. Was not Georgia a State in the Union? Had not every propriety and mandate been observed? Yes, sir. But a Representative from the State of Massachusetts rose in the meeting of the two Houses and said:

"I object to the count of those votes; I object because it is announced that Mr. Greeley was buried on the day on which those votes were cast."

Let me be more explicit with the Senate in stating the process of the member who made the objection. Legally dissected, his statement was this: "The certificate is blameless on its face; there is a State behind it; these four men were legal electors; but the newspapers have announced that Mr. Greeley was buried on the day the votes were cast; nobody has said he was buried alive, therefore it may be concluded, and the Houses may act upon it as a fact, that Mr. Greeley was not alive when the ballots were given." The two houses separated. In this House the honorable Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds] proposed a resolution declaring that these four votes should not be counted. The Senator from Ohio before me [Mr. Thurman] moved to amend by striking out the word "not," which amendment prevailed. I then moved an amendment, to add to the resolution, which then declared that those four undoubted votes for Mr. Greeley should be counted, words declaring the function of the two Houses in counting the votes to be ministerial, as distinguished from the effect of that count or of those votes. Recently, it has been stated that by this proposed amendment I had expressed the opinion that counting any votes, in any sense within the power of the two Houses, is purely ministerial! O, no, sir. I offered the amendment to have it appear that when the Senate said votes for a dead man should be counted, the Senate meant merely that being the votes of legal electors they should be enumerated, and announced, not that they should in legal effect be counted so that had there been a majority of votes for one dead it would follow that the Houses would ascertain and declare that a dead man should "fill the office of President of the United States." While these proceedings were progressing in this Chamber, the House considered the four Georgia votes also. The House said the vote should not be counted at all in any sense, and so they were ignored and rejected. I refer to this to distinguish between counting the Chairs in the Senate Chamber, and doing that which is involved in the constitutional direction touching the electoral votes. The word "count" does not govern so much as the words "the votes," the question always being what are "the votes" in the sense of the Constitution and of truth. The power which makes this determination is not technically judicial. Why? Because the question does not arise in a judicial proceeding. It is *quasi* judicial. It is the power to judge; it is the power to decide mixed questions of law and fact; it is the power, by judgment, to affirm truth and fact. The power to judge whether a bill shall pass or not, is not technically judicial; neither is it ministerial. The power to pass on the validity and effect of electoral votes, is political. Yes, it is political; its exercise may involve the very highest attributes of sovereignty. When Colorado is reached, suppose a Member or Senator rises and says "I object to the votes of Colorado because she is not a State in the

Union." In the case of Colorado there is no doubt; but the question is the same as if she were shrouded in doubt. The question is, shall her vote be counted. The objection is, that she is not a State in the Union, and the count or refusal to count her vote, is the only response to the objection. No higher political question can be solved or asked. Is she a State in law and in fact? Mr. President, nations have fought over that question for centuries. A State to-morrow may stand under the uplifted banners of revolt; she may pass an ordinance of secession, prostrate all the forms of government, make treaties with foreign nations, seize the forts, arsenals, post-offices, custom-houses, dock-yards, and ships of the nation, and march an army into sister States. Shall her vote be counted? It is no answer to say, the law-making power may fix her status in advance. If her certificate is here, the question is, shall her votes be counted; and he who has the power to decide that question may decide it as he lists. The law-making power may have acted, or may have had no time to act, and what may be the force and effect of its action, if it has acted, is only a factor in the open question.

Mr. EDMUNDS.—An indeterminate one at that, on this theory.

Mr. CONKLING.—Yes, an indeterminate one, of course. A minority, but a considerable minority of the Law Committee of the House of Representatives is said to have reported that Colorado is not a State, that she is inchoate, inconsummate as a member of the Union, her statehood being in the chrysalis. Suppose, armed with this report, a member of the House objects to the count of Colorado's vote. The law-making power has acted, but the very question would be what is the force and effect of that action; and the Senator from Vermont may well say the action is indeterminate. If the Constitution reposes in you, sir, the prerogative and duty of determining what votes shall be counted, who are the members of the sisterhood of States by whom the Chief Magistrate is to be elected, whether you might weakly lean upon the opinion of somebody else or not, I will not consider; but you and you alone, at first and at last, are to solve the question. Indeed, if I were to accept what was said by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] this morning, I should begin to doubt myself whether my friends from Colorado are members of the Senate. I understood the Senator from Ohio to argue that the two Houses by law cannot enact in advance that on the happening of a certain contingency, a certain legal verity and conclusion shall become established. He so stated expressly, if I understood him aright. If that be true, awkward indeed would be the dilemma of Colorado. Congress, by an enabling act, authorized the then Territory of Colorado to assume statehood, the act declaring in advance that upon the happening of certain contingencies, and proclamation thereof by the President of the United States, she should become crowned with statehood, with like force and effect as if she stood full-grown and proclaimed before the adoption of the act. The President has made that proclamation, evidential of that contingency; and the act of Congress, speaking afresh, when the condition is complied with, Colorado is as complete in her rights as a member of the Union as is the proudest or the most ancient State in all the sisterhood. But the Senator from Ohio disputes the doctrine by which she is here, and, in so doing, he confronts and combats the Supreme Court. That court long ago held in the embargo



cases that such legislation in advance, incomplete, inconclusive, and inoperative, until the happening of an external contingency, is competent and effectual when the contingency occurs.

Mr. EDMUNDS.—According to the judgment of the President of the United States.

Mr. CONKLING.—And, as my friend reminds me, the contingency resting on the action and judgment of the President of the United States. But, Mr. President, I wander from the purpose. I had alluded to the proportions of questions lying within the power to decide whether electoral votes, or alleged electoral votes shall, or shall not be counted and made efficacious. I now maintain that the scope and vastness of this power, and of the questions and possibilities it may involve, are the measure of the certainty and clearness with which it must be conferred. Loose intendments will not do. Loose intendments may suffice for paltry uses, but in the last quarter of the nineteenth century loose intendments will not satisfy forty-five million free people that such supremacy resides in one functionary who may be made to-day by one majority of the votes in this single Chamber, and unmade to-morrow by the change of a single vote. Do reason and the fitness of things suggest that our fathers meant the President of the Senate should be the one man, even if there were to be one man, to decide whether alleged irregularity or fraud should vitiate the vote of a State, and turn the scale in the choice of Chief Magistrate of the Republic? Is such power so suited to one man, rather than to the American people in Congress assembled, that wisdom will extract it from words which drop him and turn away from him? The Constitution speaking to you, Mr. President, commands you in the presence of the States and of the people to produce and open all the certificates, and at that moment it turns its back on you. Will reason from such words, even if they be doubtful words, extract such transcendent prerogative, and repose it with him who is likely to sit as the sole judge in his own case? Six times already has the President of the Senate been one of the Presidential candidates for or against whom the count was to be made. Was this not foreseen by the framers of the Constitution? The very men who drafted it proceeded in seven years to make the President of the Senate their own successful Presidential candidate. And so, we are asked to believe that our fathers intended to make one individual the sole judge in his own case, though divine law and civilized jurisprudence had declared since the morning of time that no man should ever be judge in his own case, not even if other judges sat with him. In 1800, the authors of the Constitution, creating a committee of fifteen to do what the Commission now proposed is to do, provided jealously that no candidate, and no man of kin to a candidate should be of the committee. The other day we had under consideration a constitutional amendment committing to nine judges holding their commissions for life, and as independent of parties and factions as is the monarch of the skies, the count of Presidential votes, and it was there bluntly provided that not one of them should ever be eligible as a Presidential candidate until after the lapse of years. This is the modern standard of safeguard against self-interest. Yet we are asked to believe that our fathers, trained men, the victims of abuses under other systems, and profoundly jealous, as their words and acts show they were of the weakness, the ambition and the greed of man, deposited absolute

power with a single individual to decide for himself and for the nation whether he should mount the highest pinnacle of American, if not of human ambition. They imposed no disability, or even interval of probation, on this one judge, but straightway they made him the party also with their own hands! Such a judge, we are invited to believe, they so entrenched, that in the presence of the whole nation, because, in law, every State and every citizen is present, he might by fraud or error undo the nation's will and the nation's right, and the nation must bow mute and helpless before wrong and usurpation. The courts of New Jersey, in accord with courts the world over, have lately said that no act of legislation can make a man judge in his own case, whether he sits alone or with other judges. But we are warned that if the Houses have this power, they may baffle a count. They may throw out one State and another State until no majority of all the electors appointed remains. No doubt this is possible. Every page of the Constitution presents instances in which the two Houses, or one House alone, may defeat the Government. One House may refuse to pass appropriation bills, or tax bills, or army bills in war. The States may refuse to appoint electors, or may appoint ineligible electors. The electors may refuse to vote, or may vote for ineligible candidates. The President of the Senate may refuse to receive certificates, or refuse to open them, or refuse even to produce them. The Governor of the State may refuse to certify, or he may certify falsely. The Houses may refuse to attend, and so on. It all proves nothing. The answer Jefferson gave, "the Government rests on the consent of the governed." So must every free government rest while it stands at all, and whenever representatives, and States, and people forsake the government, and leave it to languish and die, it will go down, as other governments have gone, to the sepulchre of blasted nationalities and buried epochs. Is a majority less to be trusted than one man? A bare majority of one House may select a President of the Senate for the express, but secret purpose, of deciding a count, and deciding it in a particular way. Is such a creature of an hour, doing the bidding of a bare majority of one House, more trustworthy than the majority of both Houses acting in the open light of day? Is the decision of one Senator in the case of Oregon, which decision might make him for one year, or four years, President of the United States, a stronger anchor for the nation than the decision of both Houses of Congress, including that Senator, aided by the proposed tribunal in which five judges of the highest court must sit?

Mr. EDMUNDS.—In a Republic.

Mr. CONKLING.—Yes, and in this Republic, the only considerable experiment of free government extant on the globe—an experiment which, should it fail, would turn the clock of ages far back on the dial. If the Constitution ordains this one man power, let every man bow to it, mystery though it be. But I do not so read; I cannot so read. The canons of construction, the letter and spirit of the Constitution, reason, all revolt against a conclusion so puerile and so perilous. Prudence points with warning hand to a day when parties in the Senate may be reversed, and when new majorities may set up presiding officers to wield licentious power under a baneful precedent established now. Thus far I have been indicating my own reasoning on the words employed. Let me now ascend to better reasoning. Let us inquire what has been done

by illustrious men, sworn as we are sworn, to execute the Constitution. Let us survey the action of all the generations, and parties, and officials, who have proceeded under Article XII, and also the action going before the Constitution and setting it in motion. Reference has often been made to a resolution adopted by the Constitutional Convention in 1787. It has been cited as if it defined or construed the power we now consider. On the 17th of September, 1787, the Constitutional Convention adopted two resolutions. They were transmitted to the Congress of the Confederation. The Congress, a few days afterward, on the 28th of September, accepted the report without acting upon it otherwise. These accompanying documents, and others, were sent to the States with the Constitution, and the Constitution was propounded to be ratified or rejected. One resolution recommended that the Senate should appoint a President for the sole purpose of opening and counting the electoral votes. Some observations may be made on this resolution in addition to those which fell from the Senator from Vermont. In the first place, the whole proceeding antedated the Constitution; it was before it was ratified; it was before it was proposed. Geologists would say it was pre-historic. It was a prefatory, or provisional proceeding. In the language of the resolution, "proceedings were to be commenced under the said Constitution." The ship was to be launched, and the launch might be by the sails or the machinery of the vessel, or by external and imparted force. It might be, as the French would say, by an impulsion; and those who made the launch chose so to make it. The resolution did not profess to define or construe any clause in the Constitution. It merely designated an occasion, and referred to the objects of that occasion. It did not even profess to conform to the modes which the Constitution would bring in. The Constitution directed that the electors should send their certificates to the President of the Senate. This resolution suggested that they should be sent to the Secretary of the United States. Who was he? He was the Clerk of the old Continental Congress. They had but one House, and had a clerk, and this was the man. The resolution did not even propose that the counting should even take place in the presence of the two Houses. How did the Senate regard the action thus suggested. George Washington had been unanimously chosen President. Every elector had voted for him. The electors themselves had been appointed with unanimity. Everybody from the beginning knew it would be so; it was matter of course. John Adams had been overwhelmingly elected Vice President. To ascertain the election was a substantial and solemn proceeding, only as it is substantial and solemn for the Secretary of State to announce the Fourth of July, or a holiday. The time "to commence proceedings," according to the suggestion of the resolution, was March 4, 1789. Ten States had ratified the Constitution. A quorum of the Senate was 11. No quorum came to the seat of Government till April 6. Then no Senate was sworn in. It was January 3, 1790, before the oath of office was taken. Till then, there was no Senate, but only Senators-elect. Ten months before they were sworn in as Senators, and on the 6th of April, 1789, eleven of those who afterward became Senators proceeded to start the Government, and impart life and motion to the Constitution. They passed an order. Here it is:

"Ordered, that Mr. Ellsworth inform the House of

Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is formed; that a President is elected for the sole purpose of opening the certificates and counting the votes of the electors of the several States in the choice of a President and Vice President of the United States; and that the Senate is now ready, in the Senate Chamber, to proceed in the presence of the House to discharge that duty, and that the Senate have appointed one of their members to sit at the Clerk's table to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; submitting it to the wisdom of the House to appoint one or more of their numbers for the like purpose—who reported that he had delivered the message."

Had this order stopped midway, it might more plausibly be said to be a prescription, or definition, or expression, of functions and powers. Even then I should deny that it was so. Even then, I should hold it merely to designate an occasion and purpose, not to determine or explain the part to be acted by each actor in the details of the transaction to take place. Let me illustrate my meaning: Suppose at the last session before the trial of an impeachment began, the Senate had adopted a resolution in these words: "Ordered that Mr. Morrill be appointed President of the Senate for the sole purpose of trying the pending impeachment." Would such an order have implied that the President of the Senate so appointed was alone to conduct and determine the trial? Certainly not. Why not? Because the Constitution does not so ordain. The Constitution states how much, and what he shall do, and therefore he could do no more, and it would be violent to suppose that the body adopting the order meant him to do anything save only that committed exclusively to him by law. The Governor of a State, by order or proclamation, appoints a particular judge to hold court for the sole purpose of trying an indictment for murder against A. B. We do not understand such a proclamation to mean that the judge so appointed is himself alone to conduct the trial and decide the case. So, had the order of the Senate in question stopped with saying that John Langdon was elected solely for one purpose, I should understand it to mean that he was elected to act the part legally incumbent on him in the execution of that purpose, whatever it might be. I should understand the meaning and effect to be that he was not elected President of the Senate permanently or generally, but that he was elected for one occasion only, or as lawyers would say, *pro hac vice*. But unfortunately, fatally I think, for the argument I am combating, the resolution does not stop with declaring that John Langdon was chosen only for a single purpose or occasion; it proceeds, "and that the Senate is now ready in the Senate Chamber to proceed in the presence of the House to discharge that duty." The Senate is ready to discharge that duty? What duty? Manifestly to count the votes along with the House.

Mr. SARGENT.—Why not "then open the certificates?"

Mr. CONKLIN.—I thought I had assigned the reason. Because the Constitution declared who should open the certificates, and it declared that the President of the Senate should do it. In the distribution of duties it reposed the duty to receive and open the certificates, in the presence of the Senate. It expressly gave this duty to him as his share and function in the transaction, and having done so, it abstained from giving him any other share or function. The Senate therefore in speaking of the duty reposed in itself and the House,

did not speak of another duty expressly reposed in somebody else. There is, I think, only one escape from this construction of the resolution and proceeding. We may escape it by saying that the proceeding being to inaugurate the Constitution, those who conducted it did not deem the Constitution yet operative, and therefore did not govern themselves by its mandates. If this be so, of course the argument sought from the occasion favoring the power of the President of the Senate, falls to the ground. The resolution proceeds further:

"And that the Senate have appointed one of their members to sit at the Clerk's table, to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared;—"

And 'declared,' here, I take it, means "read," or 'reported," or "announced;—"

'submitting it to the wisdom of the House to appoint one or more of their members for the like purpose'—

What did the House do? The House appointed a teller, and resolved that it would attend—

"for the purpose expressed in the message delivered by Mr. Ellsworth."

I ask again, what was that purpose? The House did attend. The tellers appointed by the two Houses made the enumeration of the votes. The Houses then separated. What next occurred? Mr. Madison came to the Senate to say that the House had directed him to inform the Senate that the House had agreed that the election should be certified or notified—now mark—"by such persons and in such manner as the Senate shall be pleased to direct." If the Constitution ordained that the President of the Senate should certify and declare the result, what had the House to do with it? What had the House to depute or concede to the Senate? What power could the Senate receive from the House? What could the Senate say or do in the matter, if the power and duty was lodged in the presiding officer? The Senate apparently thought, however, that it had everything to do with the affair, after the House intrusted its part in it to the Senate. A committee was appointed to prepare the certificates of election. One of the committee was Mr. Ellsworth, and he had sat in the Constitutional Convention. The committee drew the certificate, and every word of it, and the President of the Senate was directed to sign it, and he did sign it. He signed it not of his own motion, or because authorized by the Constitution, but by the command of the Senate speaking for both Houses, and he signed it as the organ and mouth-piece of the two Houses. The certificate recites that he who signed it had counted the votes. No doubt he counted them in the sense of arithmetic. Probably each of the other ten Senators did the like, the tellers surely did, but whatever they or the presiding officer did, was done by the assent and authority—nay, by the command of the Houses. Had either teller been selected to sign the certificate, could he not have signed it with equal truth? Had a committee been directed to sign the certificate, would it not have been equally true as to those who signed it having counted the votes? But now it is said that the certificate implies and proves that the President of the Senate exercised the power, and the sole power to judge and determine what should be counted. It is said, and truly, that afterward for many years the certificates used were in this ancient form. So they were. I ask the Senate to inquire whether they meant, or were intended to mean, that

he who signed them had exercised the power to judge and determine. I turn to 1805. Aaron Burr was President of the Senate. In his bad eminence, as depicted by the Senator from Ohio, he was clear-headed and intrepid, and was never charged with being diffident of prerogative or distrustful of himself. I ask the Senate to hear what Aaron Burr said when the electoral certificates were to be opened.

MR. MORTON.—From what does the Senator read?

MR. CONKLING.—I read from the compilation on page 36:

"Mr. Burr stated that pursuant to law there had been transmitted to him several packets, which, from the endorsements upon them, appeared to be the votes of the electors of a President and Vice President; that the returns forwarded by mail as well as the duplicates sent by special messengers had been received by him in due time."

From this point, observe his words. He was addressing the Senators and Representatives:

"You will now proceed, gentlemen, said he, to count the votes as the Constitution and laws direct, adding that, perceiving no cause for preference in the order of opening the returns, he would pursue a geographical arrangement."

Turn now to the certificate of this count on the next page; page 37. There is the ancient form copied, "the undersigned certifies that he has counted the votes," although fresh on his lips were the words, preserved in the same record, that the Constitution committed it to the Representatives of the States and the Representatives of the people to conduct the count, and besides these words, is the attested fact that the count was actually conducted by the two Houses through their tellers. Turn to the proceedings in 1817. Indiana had entered the Union. Indiana was a State. Her Senators sat here, and in the House of Representatives sat William Hendricks, the ancestor of one of the recent candidates for Vice President. Mr. Tyler, from the State of New York, when her certificate was read, rose and said, "I object to that vote." It was alleged that Indiana, less observant of right and truth than she is now, had cast out her shoe over certain territory not her own; that she had overreached and taken something from a sister State; some other irregularities were laid at her door, and her votes were objected to. What occurred? Did the President of the Senate assume to determine? No, sir. Mr. Varnum, a Representative from New York—and there was no twenty-second joint rule then—Mr. Varnum moved that the Houses separate to decide whether the votes should be counted or not. The two Houses did separate; they did debate; they did consider. Nobody suggested that the President of the Senate had anything in the world to do with it; but yet in 1817, as usual, we find the certificate identical throughout with the earliest one. The tellers made the enumeration; the two Houses conducted the count; the President of the Senate did nothing, except what he was commanded to do; the two Houses prescribed the form of the certificate; they directed him to sign it and he did sign it, and the certificate stated that he counted the votes. No doubt he did in the arithmetical sense; he heard the tabulation read; he looked at it; he was convinced of the correctness of the enumeration; he announced it to the Houses. Again, see what John Adams stated on the 3d of February, 1797.

Committees had been appointed, as they always were from 1793, beforehand, for what? "To ascertain and report the mode in which the electoral vote should be examined"—a bald usurpation, if the President of the Senate had the right to examine—they had reported directing the President of the Senate to do certain things, one of which was on receiving the count from the tellers to declare the result. When Mr. Adams came to perform his duty, speaking on his oath, and speaking that the nation might hear, what did he say? That he derived his power from the Constitution, that the Constitution conferred on him this high prerogative? O, no, sir:

"In obedience to the Constitution and law of the United States, and to the commands of both Houses of Congress, expressed in their resolution passed at the present session, I now declare, et cetera."

At this point, as well as at any time, I may refer to a remark of Chancellor Kent, read yesterday by the Senator from Indiana, as if it were authority against the pending Bill. This remark fell from the lips of the Chancellor in one of the earlier addresses he made to college students. These lectures, when they began, were not designed as chapters of a law book. Their author did not then know that they were to be the germ of commentaries, which, growing in exactness and care, were to increase into one of the most famous and copious repositories of the law. They were designed originally to beguile the heaviness of unwonted and unwelcome leisure. The Chancellor had left the bench at sixty, the constitutional limit; and as he says in some touching words which preface the earlier editions, he dreaded the heaviness of hours unemployed. He went into the Columbia Law School and held discourse mingled of history and jurisprudence, generalized and elementary dissertations designed to impart outlined instruction to beginners in the study of the law. I think I must have borrowed some of his words. Yes, he says that "they are of that elementary kind which is not only essential to every person who pursues the science of the law as a practical profession, but is deemed useful and ornamental to gentlemen in every pursuit." Thus speaking to young men of affluence who were laying the foundations of culture at large, we observe that the language he employs is naturally inconclusive and regardless of judicial precision. What does he say:

"In the case of questionable votes and a closely contested election, this power may be all-important."

That is, the power to count. I stop a moment to remind those who think the count is mere arithmetic, of the condemnation of such a view involved in these words.

"In the case of questionable votes and a closely contested election, this power may be all-important."

I submit that if everything, good, bad, and indifferent, is as we have been told, to be counted, as the multiplication table is said, there would be no "questionable votes," nor would the power to count be "all-important," or important at all. The sentence continues:

"And I presume in the absence of all legislative provision on the subject, that the President of the Senate counts the votes and determines the result, and that the two Houses are present only as spectators to witness the fairness and accuracy of the transaction,

and to act only if no choice be made by the electors."

These words suggest three observations. "I presume." I need not ask lawyers whether that is the deliberate and considered phrase of a great magistrate long accustomed to weigh questions in exact scales and to pronounce distinctly and definitely his judgment upon them? "I presume" is not the language of judicial conclusiveness or exactness. O, no.

Mr. EDMUNDS.—It is a guess.

Mr. CONKLING.—A guess, yes a guess—a pardonable form of speech when we remember the nature and object of the discourse. We next find these words: "In the absence of all legislative provision." Will any man who stands on the opinion of Chancellor Kent, after hearing these words, deny the power of the House to legislate? Or to put the equivalent of the inquiry, will any man pretend in the face of these words that Chancellor Kent believed that the Constitution deposits with the President of the Senate this power? If the Constitution in any way vests the power with the President of the Senate, that is the be-all and end-all of the matter: no legislative provision could touch it. If the Chancellor believed the Constitution so provided, nothing could be more absurd than the words, "in the absence of all legislative provision;" surely he knew that no legislative provision in such a case could have any more effect than the wind.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Dawes], in a tone which few beyond me hear, inquires whether I mean that they have no limit in this Bill. Mr. President, I had supposed that the Constitution had raised not only a hedge and fence, but a wall of limit to the powers it confers. I supposed that when five of the most largely instructed and trusted members of the Senate, and five of the most largely instructed and trusted members of the House, were authorized to meet five judges of the highest and most largely instructed judicial tribunal of the land, we might trust to them to settle what a court of oyer and terminer settles whenever it is called upon to determine whether it has jurisdiction to try an indictment for homicide or not. I supposed that giving it the instrument by which its jurisdiction is to be measured, we could trust this provisional tribunal of selected men to run the boundary and fix the line marking their jurisdiction, and to blaze the trees. I hear a voice ask, "Where they please?" This cannot have been the voice of the Senator from Massachusetts. That Senator is a lawyer, and he knows that judges cannot lawfully do anything because they please; they must stop where the law stops. I have repeatedly insisted that the Constitution and the existing law is the boundary; and I believe the Act of 1792 is the only statute applicable. No, I am wrong, the Act of 1845, touching the choice of Presidential electors, may also have a bearing. Inasmuch as the Constitution, the law, and the Acts of Congress, of which I think there are but two, prescribe the power, inasmuch as we make the existing law the guide-board, inasmuch as we command and conjure the Commission to go according to the Constitution and to keep within its limits, I supposed it could not be a roving Commission to traverse at large the realms of fact, superstition, and fiction. \* \* \* \* \*

Mr. President, I owe an apology to the Senate, and I make it feelingly, for the time occupied in this discussion. I signed this report. I will vote for the pending Bill; vote for it, denying that it is a compromise, believing that it is no compromise, believing





Federico de Peyster







that it surrenders the rights of none, and maintains the rights of all. It seems to me fair and just. Adopted, it composes the country in an hour. The mists which have gathered in our land will be quickly dispelled; business will no longer falter before uncertainty or apprehension. If thoughts of anarchy or disorder, or a disputed chief magistracy, have taken root, the passage of the Bill will eradicate them at once. The measure will be a herald of order and calmness, from sea to sea; it will at once again proclaim to the world that America is great enough, and wise enough, to do all things decently and in order. It may be denounced by partisans on the one side and on the other; it may be derided by the adventurous and the thoughtless; it may be treated with courageous gaiety, as it has been by the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania; it may not be presently approved by all the thoughtful and patriotic. Still I will vote for it, because I believe it executes the Constitution, and because I believe it for the lasting advantage of all the people and of all the States, including that great State whose interests and whose honor are so dear to me. It may be condemned now, but time, at whose great altar all passion, and error, and prejudice at last must bow, will test it, and, I believe, will vindicate it. Those who vote for it can wait. Yes, they can wait. Senators, in a matter of duty so exalted, we may "place our bark on the highest promontory of the beach, and wait for the rising of the tide to make it float."

Although for nearly two decades Mr. Conkling has occupied important representative positions, demanding of a man of his essentially conscientious nature an earnest use of his abilities for his country or constituency, he has by no means separated himself from his professional duties and associations. For several years antecedent to his congressional career, his eloquent oratory and profound legal knowledge had won for him a local pre-eminence, acknowledged and respected both by lawyers and clients at a circuit conspicuous for the brilliancy of its leaders. As a jury-lawyer he was especially distinguished for his successes, being regarded indeed as without an equal in Oneida and the adjoining counties, in the advocacy of a case before the people. His recent practice has been largely before the U. S. Courts, where he is generally retained in cases involving intricate constitutional or patent law points. In the present Congress he is a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and is also on the Judiciary Committee; and is Chairman of the Committee on Commerce. His term in the Senate expires on the 3d of March, 1879.

---

**D**E PEYSTER, FREDERIC, LL.D., President of the New York Historical Society, and Honorary Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, was born in the year 1796, in the city of New York, his parents at the time being residents of Hanover Square. According to a tradition in the family, the

remote ancestor of the de Peysters "lived the patriarchal life of a Flemish *Landheer* or *Ambachtsheer*, happy in the possession of a countship and fifteen flourishing villages of (French) Brabant, a district of country now belonging partly to Holland and partly to Belgium." At a later period the family, which was Huguenot, being driven out of France by the religious persecutions of Charles IX. against his Protestant subjects, found an asylum among the tolerant Dutch, and for three-quarters of a century was "domiciliated" at Amsterdam. The de Peysters were among the first of the Norman Protestant families whose representatives left Holland for the New World. Johannes de Peyster, a native of Haarlem, in Holland, (accompanied by his wife—a townsman—whose maiden name was Cornelia Lutters) was the first of his name in America. According to the Historical Collections of the State of New York, he arrived in New Amsterdam, as the city of New York was then called, about the year 1652. It is recorded that in the year 1653 he contributed forty dollars towards the erection of the city palisades, and this sum being a large one in those days, proves him to have been a person of means, and from Valentine's "History of the City of New York," we learn that he was "a merchant of wealth and respectability," and a property-holder. From 1655 to 1665 he held the office of *Scheper*, (sheriff or judge), and from 1666 to 1673 was an Alderman, becoming, in the latter year, Burgomaster. In 1677 he was Deputy Mayor of New York, and on the 15th of October, in the same year, was appointed to the office of Mayor, which he declined, owing to his imperfect acquaintance with the English language. Gov. Nicoll, of the Province of New York, once said that Johannes de Peyster "could make a better platform speech than any other man outside of Parliament, only that his knowledge of the English tongue was defective." He had issue seven sons and two daughters. Two of his sons, Abraham and Johannes, were afterwards Mayors of the city. Cornelius, another son, was the first Chamberlain of the city of New York, and held the rank of Captain in an infantry regiment, of which his eldest brother, Abraham, was Colonel. This Colonel de Peyster was also a Judge of the Supreme Court, and later, Treasurer of the Provinces of New Jersey and New York, officiating as Governor of the latter Province in the year 1700. Descendants of the family have ever since been more or less prominent in the affairs of New York. Alliances have been contracted with many of the most distinguished families of the State, including the Beekmans, de Lanceys, Van Rensselaers, Van Cortlands, Livingstons, Schuylers, Coldens and Wattses, and in the veins of the present representatives of the family of de Peyster may be said to flow the bluest of Knickerbocker blood. At an early age, Frederic de

Peyster, the subject of this sketch, was placed under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. Chase, the Principal of a noted school in Poughkeepsie, (and who subsequently became Bishop of Ohio,) and afterwards studied under Mr. Findley, of Newark, N. J. He was prepared for college at Nassau Hall, then presided over by Mr. Igenbrodt, and, in 1812, entered Columbia College, from which he was graduated, in 1816, as Bachelor of Arts, receiving, shortly afterwards, the degree of Master of Arts. During his collegiate career he was a member of the *Societas Philo-Lectica*, and was prominent among the members of a class which numbered many who subsequently rose to distinction. He began the study of law in the office of the Hon. Peter A. Jay, (eldest son of the celebrated John Jay) by whose advice he closed his legal studies under the tuition of Peter Van Schaack, Esq., of Kinderhook, one of the most popular and learned jurists of the State. In 1819 he was admitted to practice as an attorney in the Supreme Court, and in the same year became a Solicitor in Chancery. The following year he was appointed a Master in Chancery by Governor De Witt Clinton, and continued, by successive appointments, in the same situation for a period of seventeen years. In 1823 he became a counsellor in the Supreme Court, and also a counsellor in the Court of Chancery, and, in 1829, was admitted as attorney and counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States. His interest in the State militia began at a period when prominent citizens contested for its commissions. Active in its organization, he became a Captain in the 115th Regiment, in 1819, and, subsequently, served on the staff of Brigadier General Augustus Fleming. On the promotion of that officer to the command of the Third Division of Infantry, he was appointed one of his Aides, his commission bearing date April 7, 1825. While a Captain in the 115th Regiment a question arose, suggested by himself, whether an officer holding two military positions could be elected to fill a third—a salaried one—without thereby vacating the former offices. An election of this character having occurred, Captain de Peyster, at the request of his brother officers, and having previously examined a similar case decided by the Court of King's Bench, raised the question in order to put it to the test. The Brigadier General, who presided at the election, decided the point was not tenable, and overruled it, announcing the result officially to his command. Captain de Peyster appealed to the Commander-in-Chief, Governor De Witt Clinton, by whom the matter was referred to the Attorney General and the Judge Advocate. These officers, in a report submitted to the Governor, decided that the point raised by de Peyster was well taken—correct, and, by direction of the Governor, the Brigade Commander was ordered to announce this de-

cision officially to his command. This action wrought a great change in many similar cases, and achieved considerable notoriety. Soon afterwards Governor Clinton appointed him one of his personal Aides, with the rank and commission of Colonel, and made him Military Secretary for the Southern District of the State. His relations with De Witt Clinton were of the most cordial character, and were maintained unbroken until the death of that distinguished statesman. From a very early period in his life he manifested a deep interest in the cause of education, becoming, in 1810, a member of the Free School Society of New York, of which, in after years, he was a Trustee. His literary tastes were also very marked in early life, and, while still a young man, he became prominently connected with several literary and learned societies. While holding the office of Master of Chancery, among the multiplicity of his duties, his attention was particularly called to the valuation of lives. His proficiency in this department was well-known, and, at the request of a committee of the Tontine Coffee House Association, his services were secured to ascertain the value of the lives of the nominees. In this estimate he employed the Northampton Tables, recognized, at that period, as authorities in the matter, and it is noteworthy, that his estimate fell within one year of the date of the actual accomplishment of the fact. Shortly afterwards he became a member of the Tontine Association, and, on the resignation of the Secretary, Mr. Robert Lennox, was, on the motion of that gentleman, elected to the office. His connection with this unique organization has been maintained up to this day, he having, for about seven decades, held the office of Chairman of the Committee entrusted with the management of its affairs, and being, at present, one of two persons invested with their superintendence. A portion of the Constitution under which this Association was formed, and which explains its nature and object, is here given as being of decided local interest. The preamble is as follows:

“Whereas, the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed and set, have, at their joint expense, purchased certain lots of land in the second ward of the city of New York, and erected a building thereon, called the Tontine Coffee House, to be kept and used as a coffee house in the said city of New York, and have furnished the same for that purpose, and have taken conveyances for the same premises in the names of John Broome, Gulian Verplanck, John Delafield, William Laight, and John Watts, five of the said subscribers, in joint tenancy, as trustees for themselves and the other subscribers; and, whereas, the property in the said lands, and buildings, and furniture is divided into two hundred and three shares, which belong to the persons whose names are hereunto subscribed and set, in the proportion mentioned opposite to their respective names, and the owner of each of the said shares, or his executors, administrators

or assigns, is to have and receive the profits of such share during the natural life of the person named and described opposite to his name, as his nominee for such share, and to which description such owner has subscribed his name, and upon the death of any such nominee, the share which depends upon the life of such nominee is to cease, and the whole profits of the said premises are continually to go to, and be equally divided among such of the said owners whose nominees shall be living on the first day of May in every year, until the said nominees shall, by death, be reduced to seven, when the whole of the said property is to vest in the persons then entitled to the shares standing in the names of the seven surviving nominees, and the trustees, or their heirs, in whom the fee of the said land and premises shall then be vested, are then to convey the same to the persons so entitled in fee, equally to be divided between them; therefore, in order to carry the said plan into execution, it is hereby agreed by and between the said owners, as follows, that is to say: *First.* That the said building shall be used and kept as a coffee house, and for no other use or purpose, until the number of the said nominees shall be reduced to seven. [Here follow seven other provisions or articles.] \* \* \* \* \* Done in the city of New York, the fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four."

In 1826 he became a member of the New York Historical Society, and, after successively holding the offices of Secretary, Foreign Corresponding Secretary, and Vice President, was elected President, and has been re-elected to this office eleven times. An incident that occurred in connection with his secretaryship in this society deserves mention. A number of gentlemen in the city of New York, conceiving the plan of uniting all the various literary institutions in the city, under the name of the New York Athenæum, with the view, by such combination, to make the proposed new institution one of the most distinguished in the United States, made strong efforts to merge the New York Historical Society in the proposed Athenæum. At a meeting of the former Society, held for this purpose, Dr. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, a prominent member, suggested that in consideration of a sum sufficient to pay off its indebtedness, the entire property should be transferred to the Athenæum. To this, Mr. de Peyster strongly objected, urging, that when the gentlemen who first originated the Historical Society appealed to the public for donations, they represented that the books and documents thus obtained, should be held for ever by the Society, as a part of its archives, and for its historical purposes alone. The contemplated sale of these donations, Mr. de Peyster declared, would be a violation of the pledge given to the donors, and he was opposed to such sale. A warm debate ensued on the resolution presented by Dr. Van Rensselaer, which was not adopted, and the meeting broke up without the attempt to obtain the archives for the Athenæum proving successful. Al-

though the Athenæum was subsequently established, its existence was short-lived, and the shares into which it was divided speedily suffered great deterioration in value. When the meeting, previously referred to, broke up, the late Charles King, at that time co-editor of a popular city newspaper called the *American*, and subsequently President of Columbia College, remarked to Mr. de Peyster, that in his opinion a serious harm had been done both to the Historical Society and to the Athenæum by the defeat of the proposed union, and that a great object had probably been frustrated. Mr. de Peyster, in reply, stated that if the Historical Society would give him authority to do so, he would go up to Albany and represent it before the Legislature, with the view of obtaining an act granting to the Society the sum of five thousand dollars, which amount would enable the payment of every outstanding claim against the institution. Mr. King, on hearing this proposition, declared that if Mr. de Peyster was successful in obtaining the appropriation, he would make the New York Historical Society one of the leading institutions of the country. The Society according the requisite power, Mr. de Peyster proceeded to Albany and laid the petition for relief before the Legislature. His reasons for the necessity of the aid desired, his eloquence in urging them, his intimate acquaintance with many of the leading legislators, and last, but not least, his high social standing, which raised him above even the suspicion of jobbery, were successful. The Bill for the appropriation passed both Houses, and was signed by the Governor. The load of debt being now removed, the Society started anew, wholly unembarrassed. Its career from that day to the present has been one of prosperity and usefulness, and it now stands the leading institution of its class in the United States. Among the other institutions with which Mr. de Peyster was prominently identified at an early period, was the Literary and Philosophical Society, of which he was Secretary; and the American Academy of Fine Arts, of which he was an original member, and also Secretary. For upwards of fifty years he has been connected with the Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, and is now the senior member. He is one of the oldest members likewise of the New York Society Library—has been President of that institution for a number of years, and at present is Chairman of the Board of Trustees. His kindly sympathy with the unfortunate and the poor is evinced by his active interest in the affairs of a number of humane, beneficent, and charitable institutions, in the organization of many of which he has taken a prominent part. He is one of the Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; a founder and member of the Board of Directors of the Home for Incurables; and Trustee and Secretary of the Leake and Watts Orphan House;

and is connected with a number of other equally worthy institutions. He was one of the founders of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and is a Manager and Vice President of that most excellent organization. He is also one of the founders of the Soldiers' Home, recently erected by the organization of ex-Union soldiers known as the Grand Army of the Republic. Few men in his day have exerted a more beneficial influence on the affairs of his native city, or have been more extensively interested in works of local improvement and development. In this respect he is a noted instance of the hereditary tendency of race, as a representative of a family, which, almost since the settlement of Manhattan Island, has exerted a marked influence in everything which tended to the real benefit of the community, the elevation of its morals, and the improvement of its welfare. Possessed of a large fortune, he is no less active in deeds of private charity than in works of public beneficence. He is a warm supporter of science, in which he takes the deepest interest, and a liberal patron of art and literature. The Historical Society, of which, for many years, he has been an honored member, and for a long time President, has been the recipient at his hands of many rare and valuable additions to its collections. Notable among his gifts was the magnificent marble statue of "The Indian," by the eminent American sculptor, Thomas Crawford. This beautiful work of art had long been considered one of the gems of Rome, the Italians deriving from it their first and only idea of the aboriginal American. On the death of Crawford it was transferred to America and offered for sale, the price being four thousand dollars. His appreciation of the great genius of the young American artist, and a belief that the halls of the Historical Society were the proper place in which to preserve this precious—and, with increasing years, invaluable—memento of a race which once dominated this continent, led him to purchase it from Mrs. Louisa W. Terry, executrix of the late Thomas Crawford, and present it, as his own private gift, to that Society. On the evening of Tuesday, the 6th of April, 1875, it was formally received by the Society, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood delivering an address on "Thomas Crawford and Art in America," at the conclusion of which, Mr. William J. Hoppin submitted the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. John Austin Stevens, and adopted unanimously:

"Resolved, that the thanks of the Society are cordially extended to our President, Frederic de Peyster, for his munificent gift of the colossal statue of 'The Indian,' by the eminent sculptor, Thomas Crawford. Resolved, that in acknowledgment of this princely addition to our treasures, we recall the many previous similar benefactions, as well in works of literature as of art, with which Mr. de Peyster has enriched the

collections of the Society. Resolved, that we recognize with pleasure, in this grateful record, the names of two so highly honored sons of New York—the artist and the citizen—now for ever united by grateful association in the thoughts and affections of our members."

Mr. de Peyster was also one of the largest donors to the fund for the erection of the bronze statue of the American poet, Fitz-Greene Halleck, which now adorns the Central Park. He is well-known as a friend of art, and his elegant city mansion is filled with beautiful paintings, marbles, and rare bronzes. His prominence as President of the New York Historical Society, and his well-known ability as a speaker, occasions his being frequently called upon to address learned bodies of men and literary societies, while his high social standing and genial character render him a welcome guest on many public and private anniversaries when the proceedings are chiefly of a social nature. Prominent, from an early period, in the St. Nicholas Society, he has been President of that organization, and, on several occasions, has delivered addresses before its members. One of these, delivered at the banquet given by the Society to the officers of the "*Prins van Oranje*,"—the first Dutch vessel of war to visit American waters—in 1852, was an especially happy effort, and has been printed. Mr. de Peyster was present at the banquet given, in 1864, by prominent American citizens to Señor Matias Romero, the Mexican Minister, his address on this occasion being declared one of the pronounced features of the evening. His interest in Columbia College—his *alma mater*—is of the most active character, and he is one of the most prominent members of the Alumni Association of that institution, being, at present, Vice President, and also Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Association. An address on the "Culture Demanded by the Age," delivered by him before this body, on the 9th of November, 1868, is a very scholarly production, and has been published in book form. On the centennial anniversary of the Battle of Harlem Plains, September 16th, 1876, Mr. de Peyster presided at the exercises held on the battle-field, (of a portion of which historic locality he is the owner), and, in presenting the Hon. John Jay, as orator of the day, made a speech full of historical interest. He has been selected, on four several occasions, to deliver the annual address before the New York Historical Society, and his efforts have been marked by great force and beauty of language, as well as thoroughness of research. Among the addresses of Mr. de Peyster, which have been published, is a masterly effort on "The Moral and Intellectual Influence of Libraries;" a very able one on "William the Third as a Reformer;" and a sequel, on "The Representative Men of the English Revolution," a glowing tribute to the distinguished compeers of this illustrious sover-

eign. On the conclusion of this latter address, the late Hon. James W. Beckman, then Vice President of the New York Historical Society, (before which it was delivered, Dec. 19, 1876), spoke of its learned author in the following complimentary language :

"To the wise care of the Dutch stadtholder, who was afterwards William the Third of England, the colonies that became these United States of America, owed much. Education and liberty of conscience, brought over by him from Holland into England, were in turn transmitted under his government to the western continent. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel into Foreign Parts was chartered by William III., and was the crowning glory of a ruler who had vetoed the Massachusetts law that punished witchcraft with death, had established William and Mary College in Virginia, originated the Society Library in New York, sent Halley the astronomer to America, and instructed the Earl of Bellomont to educate the people at large, including the Negroes and the Indians. Such a sovereign drew around him men of like ability, and for the admirable commemoration just given us of John Locke, Sir Isaac Newton, Dryden, Dean Swift, Bishop Stillingfleet, Sir William Temple, and Marlborough, our hearty thanks are due. It is fitting that a descendant of Col. Abraham de Peyster—who, as Senior and Presiding Member of the King's Council, administered *pro tem.* the affairs of this Province in 1700—should remind us of these illustrious contemporaries and subjects of the great Hollander who secured in England the liberty of the press and of religion, and who established there honest finance and ministerial responsibility. Abraham de Peyster, as Alderman, Mayor of New York city, Colonel commanding the militia, horse and foot, of the city and county of New York, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Treasurer of the Provinces of New York and New Jersey, was eminent as a defender of popular freedom in the Colonies. He was virtually the Finance Minister, on whom a succession of the royal Governors relied, and he deserves to be ranked among the ablest public men of the reign of the Third William of England."

+ In connection with the Centennial Commemoration of the Independence of the United States, Mr. de Peyster was among the distinguished men of the present day, invited to contribute to the archives of the nation, biographical sketches of eminent Americans who flourished during the Revolutionary period; the subject specially assigned him being the life of William Floyd, of Long Island, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. This collection of biographies has not yet been issued, but the sketch of William Floyd, by Mr. de Peyster, has since been published in the Magazine of American History, edited by John Austin Stevens, Librarian of the Historical Society. Mr. de Peyster was also invited to assist in the exercises held in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, July 1st and 2d, 1876, to commemorate the introduction and adoption of the "Resolutions respecting Independency," and delivered an address on that occasion. The Hon. John W. Wallace, President of the

Historical Society of Pennsylvania, who presided, introduced Mr. de Peyster with the following remarks :

"Among our highest pleasures to-day is the presence of the Hon. Frederic de Peyster, of New York, and President of the Historical Society of that State; a worthy representative of that early citizen of New Amsterdam, Johannes de Peyster, distinguished for his integrity in many offices of trust under both Dutch and English Colonial rule, and with whose name you are acquainted. No worthier representative, no representative more welcome, could the Historical Society of New York send us this day. I introduce to you, with peculiar pleasure, the Hon. Frederic de Peyster, of New York.

Mr. de Peyster now stepped forward and began his address. After briefly sketching the history and progress of the nation, in terse but eloquent language, he gave an interesting review of the various Congresses held in this country from the days of William Penn down to, and including, the memorable Continental Congress, which, on the 2nd day of July, 1776, uttered the fiat of American liberty. The limits of a biographical sketch do not allow of a reproduction of this address, but the following beautiful tribute to the agency of woman in moulding the destinies of nations is here inserted, by reason of its singular beauty and justice, and because it contains the only reference made on the occasion to the female sex. Referring to the influence of woman, he said :

"Having thus considered the origin and cause of the great results, which through the past century have flowed, with but here and there an interruption of brief duration and fortunately overcome, steadily along the stream of time down to the present day, with its glorious realization and astonishing possibilities, justice to a most important element in the consummation of these results demands a consideration of the influence exerted by woman, who, in all times and in every country, has been largely instrumental in the shaping of events. You to-day have here already heard eloquent words in reference to the memorable individuals who participated in the 'times that tried men's souls'—of the patriots who first demonstrated those vital, pregnant verities, now made deathless. It was a memorable saying of a Lord Chancellor of England that, from the father were derived chiefly the moral qualities, but from the mother the intellectual. Whether or not this saying is true or incorrect, it is not my intention to investigate. It is here introduced, because this reflection is suggestive of a subject matter which deserves especial consideration on an occasion so interesting as the present, when the influences which shaped, and the minds which originated, the vital measures previously mentioned, deserve especial regard. The glorious document, the *ægis* of our national character, contained, as has been said, 'glittering generalities.' It needed, alas, the blood of patriotic men to weld the substance thus misrepresented, into adamantine solidity, perishable only with the national faith, that cannot die. And have the men of America alone wrought out these existing results? Look back upon the past, and hear the deathless notes which proclaim the mother's intellectual training of her offspring; likewise, the daughter, recalling the mother's

virtuous teaching, when assuming in her turn, the duties of a wife and mother, aid in perpetuating this influence, and assist in giving vigor to manly thought, and its teachings. Shall not the mother and wife of the 'Father of his Country' receive this day a tribute worthy of the influence which made the son and husband, 'First in the hearts of his country?' The susceptible nature of the growing child, gradually influenced by the tender, watchful, judicious training of the mother, is as the plastic clay under the skilful touch of the master sculptor, taking, almost imperceptibly, its loveliest shape. The watchful care of the loving mother ever exerted to guard and keep her 'jewels'; her pure and gentle counsels, and her tender admonitions, act on her offspring as the sculptor's touch upon the marble, and eventually insures its reward. It is both instructive and interesting to trace the influence of the sex, in the earliest ages known to us, when, as on an occasion like the present, a great public event was to be commemorated: Among the ancient Hebrews, the office of announcing and celebrating good news, or glad tidings, on the occasion of any great public event, belonged, as learned men, familiar with their records, declare, particularly to the women. Not in ancient times alone has the influence of woman been felt in the affairs of nations. The history of all ages testifies to the prominent part taken by her in the shaping of events. Surely, from no more beautiful source than from the teachings of the tender mother, and the encouragement of the loving wife, could come the love of God and country; from no purer fountain on earth could flow the teachings which inculcate those noble virtues and heroic qualities which assist so mightily in the elevation of mankind. Not merely the teachings of woman, but her love and example have ever inspired to the loftiest deeds, and the most magnificent achievements. Gentle, but earnest, her counsels have always been powerful in their antagonism to oppression, cruelty, and wrong. In patriotic fervor, oftentimes excelling the male sex, tempered as were the latter by actual experience, it would seem that their very physical helplessness lent greater weight to the suggestions of their active intellects, and proud, but loving hearts. What greater incentive to valiant conduct, after a knowledge of the demands of his country, can be conceived, than the Spartan soldier received from his mother, when leaving her side for the field of battle, he received from her, with his shield, the parting injunction to return 'with it, or on it.' Is it possible that any one will challenge the claim thus made, and which concedes the powerful influence of woman? Scarcely! for has not every soldier had one, if not both of these blessings—a beloved mother, or a loving wife? Who does not know their power as pleaders, when enlisted by sympathy with a good cause?"

Among his other addresses which have been published, was a "Biographical Sketch of Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State of New York," delivered on the occasion of the reception by the Historical Society of an elegant life-size portrait of the Chancellor, painted by Vanderlyn, and presented to the Society by Mrs. Livingstone, a prominent member of the American Colony in Paris. He is understood to be engaged at present in editing the life and writings of a talented young classmate, long since deceased,

who, in the early part of the century, won great distinction as a clergyman and poet. In addition to his active connection with learned, beneficent, and social organizations, he is prominently identified as director, manager, or trustee, with several leading banks, railroad and insurance companies, and is a Warden of the Church of the Ascension, in New York city. Mr. de Peyster has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married on the 15th of May, 1820, was Mary Justina, daughter of the Hon. John Watts, Jr., the last royal Recorder of the city of New York, and, after the Revolution, a prominent member of the State and National Legislatures. This lady died on the 28th of June, 1821, leaving an only son, Gen. John Watts de Peyster, distinguished as a military writer and critic. Mr. de Peyster's second wife, to whom he was married on the 14th of November, 1839, was Mrs. Maria Antoinette Hone (daughter of John Kane, Esq., of New York), who died on the 30th of October, 1849. His literary acquirements, antiquarian research, and active interest in the cause of education and art, have won for him honorary membership in a large number of learned societies. In 1867, Columbia College conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. At a meeting of the Council of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, held on the 8th of March, 1877, Mr. de Peyster was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Society in consideration of his eminent services in the cause of historical and antiquarian research. The *New York Evening Post*, edited by the distinguished poet and journalist, William Cullen Bryant, in an editorial published on the 19th of July, 1877, refers to this appointment in the following complimentary language:

"The Royal Historical Society of Great Britain has recently conferred its honorary degree of membership on our well-known and highly esteemed fellow citizen, Frederic de Peyster, LL.D., President of the New York Historical Society. \* \* \* \* Mr. de Peyster has been from his youth upward singularly devoted to the interests of our best literary institutions, in which his personal services have always been conspicuous and most valuable. He has given additional lustre to a name identified through all the generations of New York history with the best families, the best culture, and the best interests of the city and State. If we were called upon to mention any name as that of a typical New Yorker, it would be his patronymic. To our Historical Society especially, Mr. de Peyster's earnest zeal for its interests has been most valuable in its results at many points in its history. Half a century ago, when the aid of the State was invoked to save it from ruin, it was Mr. de Peyster who conducted its business at Albany to a successful issue, and his exertions on that occasion elicited a cordial tribute of grateful interest and respect from De Witt Clinton, who was himself conspicuous for his devotion to history and science. In later years Mr. de Peyster has won and worn with dignity, the highest honors in the gift of the Society, which are fitly bestowed upon





*J. Walter Eyster*







men who, like him, have done what they could to promote its best interests, really making them a matter of personal concern. Among its benefactors, now and hereafter, the name of de Peyster must hold a conspicuous place. The Royal Historical Society of Great Britain is devoted to historical, biographical, and ethnographical investigations, and numbers among its conspicuous officers and members, Earl Russel, Sir John Lubbock, Ruskin, Froude, and other persons eminent in literature."

Possessed of a remarkable fondness for classical and Biblical literature, his acquaintance with the authors of antiquity, both sacred and profane, is unusually profound; and in their pages, during the short intervals of leisure afforded by an exceedingly active and useful life, he finds that delightful recreation so congenial to a finely cultured mind. Distinguished by a long line of ancestry and high family connections; widely known and respected for his philanthropy and learning; esteemed for his excellent social qualities; and respected and honored for his long, useful, and unsullied life, he is eminently worthy of the high titles of Christian, gentleman, and scholar, which have seldom been better deserved.

---

**D**E PEYSTER, JOHN WATTS, LL.D., Brevet Major General, S. N. Y., son of the preceding, was born on the 9th of March, 1821, in the first ward of the city of New York. On both sides he is descended from several of the leading colonial families, who were distinguished in the work of developing the Dutch and English Province of New York into the "Empire State." Three of his ancestors—de Peyster, de Lancey and Cadwallader Colden—were prominent as Lieutenant Governors or acting Governors in the administration of the affairs of the Province, the first named as early as 1700. His great grandfather, the Hon. John Watts, Sr., was to have succeeded Governor Tryon. Another relative, John Hamilton, succeeded Morris, in 1746, in the government of the Province of New Jersey. His maternal grandfather, the Hon. John Watts, Jr., the last Royal Recorder of the city of New York, after the Revolution a Member of Congress, and, later in life, Speaker of the State Assembly, was the founder of the Leake and Watts Orphan House in New York city. The General's early education was received at the Lafayette Institute, over which presided, at that time, Professor John Leutz, distinguished as a mathematician, and who subsequently became President of Transylvania University. He afterwards entered Columbia College, from which institution he received the degree of Master of Arts. At an early age he joined the State militia, and, in 1846, attained to the rank of Colonel.

In 1851 he was appointed Brigadier General, by Governor Washington Hunt, and was the first officer in New York thus raised to that rank, which hitherto had been elective. He was subsequently placed in command of the Ninth Brigade, Third Division, and achieved a high reputation as a tactician and disciplinarian. The same year he went abroad as the accredited military agent of the State of New York, endorsed by the United States authorities, and spent about two years in the study of the military systems of the various European Governments, also visiting nearly all the foreign capitals, and devoting considerable attention to the municipal police and fire departments. His observations and suggestions were embodied in a series of reports constituting a 12mo. volume of over 500 pages, in which, among other important information, the advantages of a paid fire department with fire-engines and escapes in conjunction with steam, were set forth in detail, with the promise of the beneficial effects which have since been obtained. A portion of this report, comprising about 250 pages, was afterwards published as a Senate document, (No. 28, 1853). In consideration of his "efforts to improve the military system of New York," he was awarded a gold medal by Governor Hunt, in 1852; and, about the same time, he received a similar testimonial from the field and staff officers of his brigade, in recognition of their "appreciation of his efforts towards the establishment of an efficient militia." In 1855 he was appointed Adjutant General of the State, and introduced a number of important reforms and improvements. Impressed with the necessity for an intelligent as well as organized and disciplined citizen soldiery, he published, at his own expense, and circulated gratuitously throughout the State, *The Eclairneur*, a monthly journal devoted to military instruction, which he continued for several years. A valuable treatise on the "Science of the General Staff," by General von Hardegg, (Adjutant General of the kingdom of Wurtemberg), translated from the original, was among the papers which appeared in this journal. From his youth, historical research and military studies have largely engaged his attention, and, in 1856, upon retiring from active connection with the militia—a step rendered necessary by the precarious condition of his health—he devoted himself to literary pursuits. The same year appeared his "Military Biography of Field Marshal Leonard Torstenson," (XVIIth century) which received the most flattering notices abroad, King Oscar, of Sweden and Norway, presenting to the learned author three medals, in recognition of his ability and research. In 1857 appeared another important work from his pen, entitled "The Dutch at the North Pole, and the Dutch in Maine;" followed, in 1858, by two others—"The Dutch Battle of the Baltic,"

and "Carausius and the Ancient, Mediæval and Modern Netherlands," the latter, a volume of 421 octavo pages. On the outbreak of hostilities with the seceding States, in 1861, he hastened to Washington and tendered his services to the National Government, at the same time offering to raise a brigade of picked troops for immediate active service. The emergency not being deemed grave, this offer was declined. In the fall of the same year he renewed the offer of his services and a brigade of infantry, but at this period his health, which for years had been precarious, suddenly gave way, and he was prevented from taking the field. However, he was constantly active with tongue and pen in upholding the Union cause, and was prominent in the work of recruiting in the district in which he resided. Several of his addresses during this period were intensely patriotic, and did much to maintain the flagging energies of the sections in which they were delivered. His writings on military subjects, during this momentous epoch, attracted widespread attention, and President Lincoln at one time contemplated calling him to Washington as chief of his personal staff, but was deterred from doing so by two influences, one operating against New York, and the other inimical to the advancement of a militia officer. In consideration of "meritorious services tendered to the National Guard and to the United States prior to and during the rebellion," he was created a Brevet Major General of the National Guard, S. N. Y., by a special act of the State Legislature, the recommendation which secured the passage of the act being endorsed by a number of distinguished army officers and prominent civilians. In 1867 he began the publication of "Decisive Conflicts of the late Civil War" (being a descriptive and critical history of the principal battles of the Rebellion), of which only the parts covering the campaigns of Antietam and Gettysburg have as yet appeared. These, however, are considered masterpieces of analysis, and have contributed in no slight degree to the reputation of the author. He is also the author of a work on "Practical Strategy," and of one on "Secession in Switzerland and the United States Compared." In 1869, he issued his "Personal and Military History of Major General Philip Kearny," an octavo volume of over 500 pages, which was the first of his works published for general circulation, and of which two editions have been exhausted. In 1872 appeared "La Royale, or the Grand Hunt of the Army of the Potomac," a quarto of about 300 pages. His military writings in general, but more particularly those on "the great American conflict," have won for him a wide reputation as a military critic; the most prominent and scientific officers according him the highest praise for soundness of judgment and a clear appreciation of the great fundamental principles which

should govern military operations and battles. The extent and profundity of his acquaintance with the works of the great military writers and historians of all ages is regarded as wonderful, while the justness of his views, in matters connected with the art of war, is universally admitted. The late distinguished English military writer and critic, General, the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, Bart., who served with Wellington on the Peninsula, paid Gen. de Peyster the high compliment of dedicating to him a work in two volumes, entitled "The Lives of the Warriors of the Seventeenth Century," which was the last of his military writings. In the letter dedicatory, covering twenty-seven printed pages, the learned author gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness to Gen. de Peyster for many valuable suggestions. Under the *nom-de-plume* of "ANCHOR" he is familiar to readers of the leading journals of New York city, to the columns of which, for years, he has been a constant contributor, his writings being chiefly on military and historical subjects, although he has frequently written upon art, science, and the drama, and on more than one occasion has given to the public a stirring ode or poem, principally in reference to some notable historical event. A history of the Third Corps, Army of the Potomac, from his pen, was published in serial form in the *New York Citizen and Round Table*, and in *Onward*—a monthly magazine. This history, if published in book form, would fill at least five octavo volumes. At the first annual meeting of the Third Corps Union after the war, he was elected an Honorary Member; and at another, held at Boston in 1870, he was voted a magnificent gold badge set with precious stones, in recognition of his eminent services in placing upon record the true history of the achievements of the Third Corps, and in defending its commanders and men against systematic wrong and misrepresentation. In 1877, a series of thirty-one articles from his pen, on "The Revolutionary Year, 1777," were published in two leading journals of New York city, and were distinguished for impartiality, besides being exhaustive as to authorities and facts. Two of his orations, one on the distinguished Revolutionary patriot, General Philip Schuyler, and the other on the scarcely less distinguished Union commander, General Geo. H. Thomas, delivered before the New York Historical Society, have been printed for private circulation. His works on historical subjects have won him Honorary and Corresponding Membership in some twenty or thirty Historical and Literary Societies, both European and American. He has donated largely in books to prominent literary institutions, particularly to the New York Historical Society, and the New York Society Library, giving to the former a valuable collection of military works, and establishing in the latter a special alcove. He is prominently connected





WILLIAM B. ASTOR.







with a number of the principal religious, philanthropic, and scientific associations, and is a member of several leading local clubs and social organizations. He is one of the Trustees of the Saratoga Memorial Monument Association, and likewise a member of the Military Association of the State of New York, and an Honorary Member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. In 1870, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Nebraska College, located in a diocese with whose interests he has warmly identified himself. His efforts in the cause of education date from a very early period in his life, and for several years he maintained, at his own expense, an excellent free school in the neighborhood of his country seat ("Rose Hill"—so named after ancestral homes near Edinburgh in Scotland and in the Province of New York) in the township of Red Hook, Dutchess County. He was married, in 1841, to Miss Estelle Livingston, whose father, John Swift Livingston, Esq., was a scion in the second generation of the historic family of that name. His three sons, J. Watts, Jr., Frederic, Jr., and Johnston L., were respectively brevetted Colonel, Major, and Lieutenant Colonel, for gallant and meritorious service during the late civil war. The first-named (who served on the staff of his cousin, Major General Philip Kearny), and his brother Frederic, died from casualties and disease contracted in the discharge of duty. The surviving son, Col. Johnston Livingston de Peyster, of Tivoli, had the honor of hoisting the "first real American flag" over the Capitol of the Confederate Capital, Richmond, on the entrance of the Union troops to that city. General de Peyster, originally a Whig, has been prominently identified with the Republican party ever since its formation, but has steadily declined to accept any office. He has delivered a number of political speeches, and has done much by his private influence to aid the party with which he is connected. Enjoying the acquaintance and friendship of many of the best known and ablest men of the day, in all walks of life, he is distinguished among them for a remarkable originality and independence of thought; though the fact that in many respects he is ahead of the times has tended somewhat to neutralize his influence.

---

**A**STOR, WILLIAM B., of New York, was born in that city in September, 1792, and died there on the 24th of November, 1875. His grandfather was a butcher in Waldorf, near Heidelberg, Germany, in which place the celebrated John Jacob Astor, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born on the 17th of July, 1763. John Jacob Astor left his native place in his seventeenth year, with

his bundle on his shoulder, and a crown or two in his pocket, which may be said to have been the original capital of the great Astor estate. He proceeded to London, and joined his elder brother, who was a dealer in musical instruments in that city. At the age of twenty he came over to New York, bringing with him a few musical instruments and a small sum of money. Selling the former, he invested his entire capital in furs, with which he returned to London, where he disposed of his stock to great advantage. Success attending his enterprise in this direction, he established himself as a furrier in the city of New York, and subsequently married a Miss Sarah Todd. At the time of the birth of his son, William B., he was doing a prosperous business at No. 149 Broadway. He subsequently became extensively engaged in the fur trade, exporting largely to Europe in his own vessels, which returned laden with foreign commodities, the latter being invariably disposed of at a handsome profit. With a spirit of enterprise, which was a marked characteristic of the man, he pushed his traffic in furs far into the western wilderness; and, in 1811, established a depôt for the trade on the western coast of North America, near the mouth of the Columbia River. For the promotion of this enterprise he despatched two expeditions to this depôt, which he named Astoria. He also engaged extensively in the Canton trade, and his fortune increased with wonderful rapidity. His sagacity was further displayed by the purchase of real estate in New York, the value of which increased enormously. At the time of his death (March 29th, 1848), his fortune was estimated at twenty millions of dollars. He enjoyed the friendship of many prominent men, and was very intimate with Washington Irving and Fitz-Greene Halleck, at the suggestion of the former leaving the sum of four hundred thousand dollars to found a public library in New York city. This institution, known as the Astor Library, was erected in Lafayette Place, and opened to the public in 1854. By direction of the founder the government of the library was invested in eleven trustees, his son being one of the number. During his early years William B. Astor attended the public schools of the city, spending his odd hours and vacations in assisting his father in the store. When sixteen years of age he was sent to the university at Heidelberg, Germany, whence, after two years of study, he went to Gottingen, his tutor, in the latter place, being a student a year or two older than himself, who subsequently became the great German scholar and diplomatist—Chevalier Bunsen. The intimacy thus began continued, with slight interruption, for a period of six years, during which, in 1813, Bunsen and he traveled together in southern Europe. On his return to America, in his twenty-third year, he was admitted to partner-

ship with his father, who was then engaged in the China trade. In 1827 a dissolution of the firm was followed by the organization of the American Fur Company, of which William became President. The attempt at securing the monopoly of the fur trade proving unsuccessful, both father and son abandoned commercial pursuits. Having prospered in his business transactions, William possessed, in his own right, a comfortable fortune, which was further increased by a large bequest from his uncle Henry. On the death of his father he inherited the principal share of his wealth, although the other members of the family were well provided for. He was now in his fifty-sixth year, and well qualified by age, intelligence and experience, to undertake the management of the immense estate of which he found himself in possession. One of his principal acts was to increase the original bequest of his father for establishing the Astor Library, by adding the sum of a quarter of a million dollars, paying nearly the whole amount previous to his death. His marked literary tastes and warm sympathy with men of letters, led him to devote a great deal of time to the administration of the affairs of the library, and he lived to see it among the foremost in America in extent and usefulness. At present it is in a most flourishing condition, containing upwards of one hundred and seventy-seven thousand volumes, many of them of the most rare and valuable character. The success of the real estate operations of his father induced him likewise to invest largely in New York property, which rapidly increased in value. About the year 1860 he began building operations on an extensive scale, and, during the ensuing thirteen years, continued the erection of houses, mostly of the first class, upon his hitherto unimproved city property. The total number of houses owned by him has been estimated at seven hundred and twenty, and his rent-roll would compare favorably with that of the most wealthy of the English nobility. By the record of the tax office, in 1875, he paid taxes on real estate in the city of New York, the market value of which was at least twenty millions of dollars. His bank stock, at the same date, amounted to nearly three-quarters of a million dollars, and he owned largely in railroad stock, and in National, State and City bonds. The total valuation of his estate, at the time of his decease, was about forty-five millions of dollars. He was a man of quiet tastes, and refined and unassuming in his manner. In the seclusion of his valuable private library he spent many hours in the cultivation of literature, and in intercourse with many leading literary spirits of the day. In the work of charity he was constantly active, and was an annual contributor to many of the beneficent institutions of the city. He gave the sum of fifty thousand dollars to St. Luke's Hospital, and in his will left ten thousand

dollars to the American Bible Society, and lesser bequests to a number of other societies. Besides the sum of a quarter of a million dollars given to the Astor Library, in addition to the four hundred thousand dollars bequeathed by his father, he made provision in his will for another endowment of two hundred thousand dollars.

---

CURTIS, GEORGE WILLIAM, LL.D., a popular author, orator, and publicist, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, on the 24th of February, 1824. His father was a respectable and well-to-do merchant of that city, and his mother was a daughter of the Hon. James Burrill of Rhode Island, who, having filled a number of important offices in that State, was elected to the United States Senate, in which body he became prominent, particularly distinguishing himself by his inflexible opposition to the Missouri Compromise. He was dignified in character and eminent in scholarship, and was widely known and esteemed. Mr. Curtis obtained his primary education in a private school at Jamaica Plain, near the city of Boston. At the age of fifteen, he moved with his parents to New York, where he entered upon his business career in the counting-house of a dry goods importer. In 1842, accompanied by his elder brother, he went to Brook Farm, Massachusetts, and identifying himself with this famous socialistic experiment, spent a year and a half there in study and farming, enjoying, at this time, the society of Emerson and Hawthorne, who were also residents of the farm. At the expiration of this period, he went to live with a farmer at Concord, spending an equal length of time in the ordinary routine work incident to farm life. A course of European travel having been decided upon, he went abroad in 1846, first visiting Italy, where he passed about a year in general sight-seeing and travel, after which he went to Germany and entered the University of Berlin, where he remained several months, during which he witnessed the stirring revolutionary scenes of which that city was the theatre in 1848. The ensuing two years were spent in general travel in central and southern Europe, and in Egypt and Syria, the latter countries receiving especial attention. On his return to the United States, in 1850, he published a volume entitled "Nile Notes of a Howadji," which met with such flattering success that in 1852 the young traveler published a second volume, entitled the "Howadji in Syria," which was equally well received. Having in the meantime secured a position as correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, he wrote a series of letters from the various watering places to that journal, which were subsequently published in





CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.





book form under the title of "Lotus Eating." He was now fairly launched in a literary career, and when *Putnam's Monthly Magazine* was founded in 1852, he became one of the editors of that periodical, remaining connected with it till its suspension several years later. As one of the original editors, he felt deeply concerned at the failure of this magazine, and in a conscientious attempt to save its creditors from loss, sunk his entire fortune. In 1853 appeared "The Potiphar Papers," followed, in 1856, by "Prue and I," both of which had previously been published in serial form in *Putnam's Monthly*. In the former year he made his *debut* as a lyceum lecturer, instantly achieving success in this new field, in which, subsequently, he became greatly distinguished. He has delivered a number of orations before literary societies, and has, besides, composed several poems of a high order of merit, which he has read in public, a number of them becoming permanently enshrined in the poetical literature of the nation. On the formation of the Republican party, he became one of its most prominent members, taking an active part, as a public speaker, in the Presidential campaign of 1856. Two years later he identified himself with the subject of women's rights, in a lecture entitled "Fair Play for Women," which was marked by great force of logic and brilliancy of expression. From the opening of his literary career to the present, he has been constantly connected with the best journalism of the country, making for himself a reputation which is higher, probably, and at the same time more purely literary, than that of any other man in the profession. As the amiable and cultivated occupant of the "Easy Chair" of *Harper's Monthly*, as the letter-writing Bachelor of *Harper's Bazar*, and especially as the editor-in-chief of *Harper's Weekly*, he has exercised an influence upon the reading public of America which has certainly been genial, elevating, and refining. Several of his serial stories in this latter journal have been republished, one, entitled "Trumps," a novel of American society, containing some trenchant sarcasm upon current political "wire-pulling" and electioneering abuses. He edited A. J. Dunning's "Rural Essays," with a memoir. It has justly been said of him by a prominent journalist, that "there are few men in America who, when they take up their pens, can be sure of reaching so wide an audience; and there is scarcely another who, having written so much, can look back over the record and find so little to regret." In addition to his journalistic duties, which have been most assiduously performed, he has labored hard as a popular educator, taking a deservedly high rank among the foremost in the land. At college and other literary celebrations, he is always in great demand; his addresses, besides being edifying and pleasing in the highest degree,

are marked by an elegance of style, and refinement of humor, particularly appropriate on such occasions. Mr. Curtis is a factor of great weight in the political arena. From a very early period in his career he felt it a duty to exercise the ability he possessed in the cause of social and political reform, and despite his multifarious other duties, has, from time to time, addressed the people on these great questions. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1860 and 1864 which nominated Lincoln to the Presidency. In the latter year, he ran on the Republican ticket as Congressional candidate from the First District of New York, but was unsuccessful. Two years previously President Lincoln tendered him the post of Consul General to Egypt, but he declined the honor. In 1867, having been elected a delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention, he rendered important service as Chairman of the Committee on Education. In the Presidential canvass of the following year, he served as Elector on the Republican ticket. In the field of politics he has displayed a purity of purpose and a consistency of action, which have stamped him as one of the most trustworthy leaders of public opinion; and the high esteem in which he is held, by all save the merest party "hacks," is a convincing proof of the strength of his influence. He was conspicuous as a friend and supporter of President Hayes' administration in the Republican Convention held at Rochester, September, 1877; and he was also the principal speaker at the mass meeting held at Cooper Institute, New York, October 10th, 1877, to endorse the President's course, especially as regards the Southern Policy and Civil Service Reform. During President Grant's administration, Mr. Curtis was Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Civil Service, and at the present time, is regarded as the recognized exponent of the great principle of Civil Service Reform.

---

**V**ANDERBILT, CORNELIUS, the most eminent and successful organizer of steam communication, on sea and land, in our domestic history, was born on the northeast slope of Staten Island, a short remove from the shore, and in full sight of the beautiful bay and the growing metropolis in whose fortunes he was destined by Providence to exert so large an influence. Previously to his birth, three generations of his ancestry had lived and died in the same neighborhood; the pioneer, Jacob, coming to Richmond County from Kings County in 1715, and establishing himself upon a large tract of land purchased from his father. It is probable that the original immigrant, or immigrants, from Holland, settled in and about the old town of Flatbush, in Kings County. Aris Vanderbilt, the

father of Jacob, is known to have been a resident of that place, and Art Jansen Vanderbilt was one of the grantees of a considerable part of its territory, under the Dongan patent of 1685. During the succeeding century the family was one of the most conspicuous for social consequence and wealth in the town, Jeremiah being an Elder and the Hon. John recorded in the minutes as having given in 1796 "a fine bell, imported from Holland," to the Reformed Dutch Church. In the pages of an old Dutch Bible, still preserved, is written the record of the family for over two hundred years. Jacob, the first settler on Staten Island, was born January 25th, 1692, and his wife, Eleanor, Feb. 10, 1698. The succeeding generations, pursuing the lineage down to the late Commodore, were as follows: Children of Jacob and Eleanor Vanderbilt: Aris, born Feb. 2d, 1716; Denys, born Sept. 5th, 1717; Hellitjie, born March 22d, 1720; Jacob, born Jan. 6th, 1723; Magdalena, born Dec. 1st, 1725; John, born Nov. 15th, 1728; Cornelius, born Sept. 22d, 1731; Anna, born Feb. 11th, 1734; Phebe, born April 27th, 1737; Eleanor, born Sept. 13th, 1742. Children of Jacob (2d) and Mary Sprague, his wife: Eleanor, born March 6th, 1747; Jacob, born Jan. 6th, 1750; John, born May 9th, 1752; Dorothy, born July 29th, 1754; Oliver, born June 16th, 1757; Joseph, born Sept. 6th, 1761; Cornelius, born Aug. 28th, 1764. Children of Cornelius and Phebe Hand, his wife: Mary, (m. Simonson), born Dec. 21st, 1787, died Aug. 10th, 1845; Charlotte, (m. DeForest), born Dec. 29th, 1791, died Jan. 5th, 1877; Jacob, born Aug. 28th, 1789, died Aug. 3d, 1805; Cornelius, born May 27th, 1794, died Jan. 4th, 1877; Phebe, born Feb. 19th, 1798, died young; Jane, (m. Barton), born Aug. 1st, 1800; Eleanor, (m. Vanduzer), born June 4th, 1804, died April 21st, 1833; Jacob Hand, born Sept. 2d, 1807; Phebe, born Feb. 9th, 1810. The fortunes of the Vanderbilt family resident in Richmond County were prosperous, it is certain, during the first and second generations at least. Farmers and considerable land owners, they were respectable and thriving citizens, greatly esteemed in the Dutch element of the population. Tradition credits to them the possession of much territory now occupied by bustling communities or laid out in fair villa sites. The "Rose and Crown" cottage, which owns its special page in local history as having been, during the Revolution, a tavern patronized by the British officers, belonged, with its surrounding orchard, to one of the family. It is probable that Cornelius, the second, and father of the Commodore, either did not inherit a large share of the property of his ancestors, or was not endowed with the faculty of keeping or increasing his acres. The loss of his parents during his infancy, it is said, indeed, left his inheritance in the charge of persons who were

either incompetent or faithless, so that when he came of age he found his best estate consisting in his own energy and good sense. Of the latter resource he made particularly fortunate use in securing at an early age the very best helpmeet for one who had to make his own way in the world—his excellent wife. This lady, Phebe Hand, was born in New Jersey, where her grandfathers owned farms in the vicinity of Rahway. Both of these old gentlemen were of English extraction and godly persons, one being a deacon in the Reformed Church and the other a warden of the Episcopal. Her uncle, Colonel Hand, fought at the battle of Long Island. Through the unfortunate investment of a fair competence left by her maternal grandfather, in Continental securities, which after the war became worthless, she lost her entire dependence, and for a few years found a home in the family of a clergyman, who, with his wife, were her intimate friends. When her independent spirit finally compelled her to leave this kindly protection, she came with her mother to Staten Island, where she met her husband, who had become possessed of a small farm and was leading a plodding, half-prosperous career in the market-gardening business of that early period. To him she was, through all their union, not only the best of wives, but, in every sense, the most efficient of partners. Somewhat given to speculation in a small way, and not invariably showing the wisest judgment, her thrifty, saving habits, drilled into her by the disaster of her maiden life, and her calm, deliberative soul, rich in self-reliance and hopeful energy, were a most happy counterpoise to his scheming proclivity. Upon one occasion, when his inability to pay a debt of \$3,000 rendered a foreclosure upon the farm property certain, it is said that she produced from her secret hoard the required amount in gold pieces, and, to his utter astonishment, rescued the home which ill-considered ventures had so nearly sacrificed. Such a provident and considerate nature was not without its reward. Guided by her careful, sagacious sympathy, the affairs of the young couple, after a few such vicissitudes as fortune sometimes inflicts upon her most favored acolytes, began to assume the shape and promise of success. The farm, under the supervision of the industrious wife, became each year more and more productive, and the husband's commercial results with his market boat, in which he made constant trips to the city, more profitable. The young Cornelius, the fourth issue of their union, was born on the 27th of May, 1794. At this time his father and mother were living in Port Richmond, where the house in which he first saw the light is still standing, the present property of Dr. Harrison, though so much altered by improving or repairing hands that hardly a suggestion of the original structure remains. The unpretentious



circumstances of his infancy are singularly illustrated by the uncertainty that obtained as to the precise locality of his birth-place, several houses in Stapleton, two or three in the central part of the island, and still another in Port Richmond claiming the credit of such association. When he was yet a small child, his parents removed to Stapleton and occupied a small dwelling on Bay street, looking out upon the harbor, which was subsequently burned down. The quaint little Dutch cottage, still existing in the same village, and honored by a wood-cut in the illustrated journals as the scene of his nativity, had no claim to that honor, though honored in hardly a less degree by being the home of his excellent mother during her widowhood. The early life of the young Cornelius ran naturally in the groove providentially wrought for it, for some years. The humble condition of his family, owning no exceptional features to impress contemporary observation, left really nothing to be remembered, so that tradition has found no material to weave into the fabrics her curiosity-seekers hunt for. The boy's teaching was but nominal, if he had any at all beyond the tuition offered at his mother's knee. In after life he was not infrequently heard to say that the Bible and hymn book at home, and the Testament and spelling book at school, were about the only volumes he knew in his childhood. As for the callow days which all boys are supposed to pass through, it is not probable his infancy had many. He was a strong, healthy, harum-scarum lad, as he grew up promising to assume the tall stature and stalwart proportion of his father, a very personable man. In all out-of-door exercise he delighted and was an adept—a good oarsman, a fine swimmer, and a perfect rider. He learned to read, write, and cipher, and at this point his education halted. He worked on the farm, sailed his father's boats, and rode his horses, or those of his neighbors, whenever he could get a mount, without regard to the quality of the steed. When but six years of age he rode a racehorse in an improvised race, his companion being a little slave boy two years his senior, who lived to become a minister of the colored Methodist Church, and visited the great Commodore at his home in Washington Place after a separation of three-quarters of a century. His father by this time was prospering in his combined profession of farmer and boatman. The two-masted, deckless craft, termed in those days a periauger, in which he conveyed his garden-truck to market, was not only making its daily trips and carrying besides his own produce that of some of his neighbors, but he was likewise using other boats for passenger traffic, and establishing a general system of ferriage between the island and the city. The numerous incidents of his business occasionally offered some place which his stripling namesake could fill as well as any

one, and he found the lad not at all indisposed to any occupation that took him upon the water. In one instance, the senior Cornelius having contracted to discharge the cargo from a vessel driven ashore in the lower bay, and his own presence being required at his regular avocation, he trusted the superintendence of the lighterage to his son, then hardly in his teens, under whose precocious eye the hired men worked with as much judgment and industry as if an old hand had been ordering their movements. In such a routine of manly exercise, whether at play or work, young Vanderbilt passed his years until the sixteenth opened. During the previous twelvemonth, nearly all his time was called for by his father, and he acquired such a mastery of the ferriage business as to awaken a strong aspiration for an occupation of his own. He received little or no approval from his male parent, who found his services too efficient to spare them, and, after debating in his own mind the expediency of running away and going to sea, finally made a last appeal to his mother. The kind-hearted woman would at once have discouraged a proposition which seemed to combine both foolhardiness and extravagance—the boy asking her to furnish him with a sail-boat for his own use—but her sympathetic policy of dealing with him adopted another course of treatment than a positive and summary denial of his wishes. It was the first day of May, and the little farm under her eye suggested a way out of her difficulty. Without, of course, entertaining the slightest idea of her son's ability or willingness to comply with her conditions, she told him that if he would plough, harrow, and plant an adjoining eight-acre lot in the interval, she would pay to him one hundred dollars upon the coming anniversary of his birthday, an amount sufficient to secure the boat with complete equipment. The canny proposition was accepted and young Cornelius went to work, with the greater alacrity inasmuch as his father was absent, and he wished to finish the job and receive the money before his return could possibly interpose an objection. He had twenty-seven days to perform his task in, but no means to hire help, only his own wits to aid him. These were good and sufficient resources, however, even in that early epoch. Mark Twain has somewhere embalmed the device of a wicked boy who, for some mischief-making, commanded by his mother to stay inside the yard and paint the whole of the front fence, cunningly excited the emulation of his chums in the neighborhood by his demonstration of æsthetic delight in the work, and, with seeming self-denial, resigned the brush to their hands until the whole work was done. In something such a way, young Vanderbilt went at his enemy, the eight-acre lot. He played no game upon his fellows, however, in extravagant encomium upon the exquisite pleasure of

holding the plow or the harrow, nor did he shirk his own share of the task in a self-assumed capacity of lazy critic and overseer. He was popular with the village lads, and very confidently appealed to them, stating frankly the nature of his task and its reward. With a harmonious response they all went to work, and, to his mother's perhaps sorrowful amazement, somewhat within the allotted period the "stent" was completed and the lot seeded down, and as thoroughly prepared for the fertilizing sun and summer shower as the best gardener on the island could have made it. The good woman, reluctant, but doubtless proud of her son's first victory, paid him his reward at once, and, with the gold pieces in hand, he hurried forthwith to the port and was soon the possessor of a craft whose merits, for his purpose, had long before been the theme of much earnest consideration. One version of this interesting episode states that the boat, under her new master, had left her moorings but a short distance when she ran on a sunken wreck and capsized. However it may have been, neither wind, tide, nor accident stood successfully in her way, since Vanderbilt, within an hour, reported his arrival to his mother. At this time, the city of New York contained between 70,000 and 80,000 inhabitants. The population of Staten Island, though mainly composed of farmers, fishermen, and gardeners, numbered many wealthy families, whose male members, doing business in the city, were in the habit of making daily trips each way. Something like forty boats, of all kinds and sizes, the greater number of the periauger type and suited better for truck than human freightage, were owned on the island. The landing-place at either terminus of the route was the same as has been for years occupied by the steam ferry, the city landing being an ordinary beach with a simple floating dock. Under such conditions Vanderbilt commenced his experience as a carrier of passengers, entering upon a career which, it is safe to assert, has no parallel for its extended operations and wonderful success in all the annals of travel or business communication. The thorough honesty of his purpose was first manifested by the compact made with his parents, recognizing the fact that his time and service belonged to them, it being his own proposition to give them all the receipts of his patronage during the daytime and half of that received after night-fall, the remaining half going to himself. The fare for each trip in those days was eighteen cents. Though but sixteen years of age he was in stature almost a man; tall of frame, yet well developed through constant exercise; broad of shoulder; bright of eye; possessed of a complexion singularly clear and wholesome, and never without the engaging smile, which, in the most arduous duties of his earnest life, rarely gave way to a cloud on his face. His success as a ferry-

man was instant and lasting. He had chosen a craft smaller than the average, but more easily manageable and much faster. The best patronage sought his boat, and particularly the fashionable gentry who thronged the Battery at eventide, or the business community which demanded a quick and sure conveyance. Two years after his start as a ferryman, in 1812, came the second war with Great Britain. The National Government, determined to resist the domineering demands of England, was putting the several fortifications, which commanded approach to the city by the Narrows and the East River, in a proper condition to meet anticipated assaults. During the two years previous Vanderbilt's enterprise had not only prospered far beyond the average of all competitors, but he had acquired a recognized reputation for skill, judgment and courage as a waterman. When the war came with all its incidents of preparation, a new field opened for his efforts. His boat was constantly engaged in transporting sick or wounded soldiers from the forts to the city, or in conveying companies of pleasure-seekers down the Bay for a view of the British squadron in the offing. In addition to this passenger business, which was largely profitable, he had occasional freightage of provisions and ordnance material for the garrisons. One day, while transporting a detachment of soldiers from the Narrows, an officer shot out in another craft from the Quarantine Station and hailed him. Though recognizing the boat as that of a rival, he came to, and, as soon as their gunwales touched, the officer jumped on board and ordered the soldiers to go ashore with him for inspection. Young Corneile saw at once the shallow device to transfer his passengers to a competitor's craft, and indignantly told the officer that the soldiers must remain as they were. The officer drew his sword and was about to strike him, but, before the blow could fall, was himself knocked down and thrown back into his own boat by the enraged youth, who instantly sheered off, and, under a fair wind, soon discharged his passengers at the Whitehall dock, where they were originally ordered. The grit and spirit of Vanderbilt were illustrated in another incident of the blockade which, as related by the story-tellers of that period, possesses the picturesque colors of veritable romance. In September, 1813, the British fleet, lying off and on, made an unsuccessful attempt to run past Fort Richmond in a prevailing south-easter, and reach the inner harbor. The commander of the fort, after a hard day's fight, in which the hostile attempt had been repelled, was very anxious to communicate with the city in anticipation of the morrow, and sought out a boatman daring enough to carry his despatches. In his extremity he had recourse to Vanderbilt, who, alone of all the Island sailors, was sufficiently brave to undertake the crossing. The storm was at its height,

and as the small boat rocked upon the maddened sea at the sally port, its uncertain locality barely suggested by the muffled lantern of the guard, the officers, who were assigned to the journey, shuddered as they leapt on board. The commandant, in bidding them good-bye, asked Vanderbilt if he felt confident he could make the trip. "Yes, but I will have to carry them half the way under water," was the answer. The passage was made with extraordinary speed, but the young navigator's prediction was amply verified, his passengers being landed at Old Coffee House Slip drenched to the bone and stiff with cold. In the spring of 1814, the State militia having been called out for three months' service, under heavy penalties for failure to respond, the boatmen, who foresaw an exceptionally good business during the summer, were in great consternation. The Commissary General, Matthew L. Davis, an intimate friend of Aaron Burr, and his subsequent biographer, advertised for bids for the transportation of supplies, the contractors accepted being left exempt from military duty and free to pursue their regular business. All the boatmen, but Vanderbilt, caught by the bait of exemption, put in ridiculously low bids; he, however, little expecting the award in his favor, offered to do the work at rates considerably higher, but fair to the government and remunerative to himself. The conservative temperament of Davis, who distrusted cheap labor, was favorably impressed by the responsible nature of Vanderbilt's proposition, and, much to the latter's astonishment, he gave him the contract. There were six posts, each requiring a weekly delivery of supplies, the entire line extending from Harlem, Ward's Island, and Hell Gate to the Narrows. The young contractor undertook his task with a strong will to perform it to the entire satisfaction of the authorities, having first obtained permission to make his visits during the night, and thus securing the day season for his established patronage. All of the cargoes were delivered regularly and faithfully, and at the conclusion of his service he received a grateful acknowledgment from the supervising officials. During the fall preceding this connection with the State Commissariat, an event of essential influence upon the happiness as well as the fortunes of the young contractor transpired. He had for a considerable period been, in the Island phraseology, "keeping company" with an attractive girl of Port Richmond with a view in both minds to marriage as soon as his accumulated means should warrant such a step. The lady, just about his own age, was his cousin, Sophia Johnson, a daughter of his father's sister, Eleanor, who had formed a union with a local family of social respectability, but humble circumstances. While the reduced means of her parents prohibited those educational advantages

for their child that would have developed her fine natural traits to the degree of matured elegance of which they were susceptible, she had been thoroughly taught in all the domestic virtues, and was a remarkably sensible and practical young woman, as intelligent as the average farmer's daughter, and possessed of a will and mental activity sure to realize the best results of honest opportunity. During the three years and a half in which her suitor had been working on individual account, his savings, over and above the handsome returns to his father, had accumulated to rising three thousand dollars, a foundation which the young couple looked upon as sufficient for their start in life together. They were accordingly married on the 19th of December, 1813, and at once commenced housekeeping, occupying a few rooms in a small dwelling at Stapleton, still standing and owned by the family. With his newly assumed responsibility Vanderbilt bent even more strenuously than before to his work. Upon the conclusion of his engagement with General Davis, he determined to invest his means in new boats and to extend his business over other waters. The first result of his enlarged enterprise is generally assumed to have been the *Dread* or *Dorad*, a two-masted lighter; but it is claimed by one or two very old people, still living among the original scenes of his Jersey ventures, that in 1813 he had constructed for him at Belleville, on the Passaic, a small sloop, named the *Swiftsure*, which, while on the stocks, he brought his betrothed to see, sailing and rowing all the way from Port Richmond. The larger craft was built in 1814, after his marriage, and was not only of a more considerable capacity than any one of the periauger fleet in the New York waters, but carried much more sail, and attained greater speed. Possibly this last qualification suggested the name generally given her, as she may very likely have been a "dread" to the competitors of the young Captain, whose heavy spars and full sheets took the shine and the wind out of their clumsy truck boats with short masts and small canvas; it is but justice, however, to say that one authority asserts that Vanderbilt named his new schooner the *Dorad*, abbreviating with characteristic license the term *El Dorado*, a ship's christening in favor with the growing commerce of the port. Still retaining his original island wherry to perform the regular ferriage, in the *Swiftsure* and her more pretentious consort he drove a thriving, money-making business up the Hudson and East River, through the Kills and the waters of Newark Bay, down the Narrows, and wherever, in short, a cargo was to be delivered, a pic-nic party sought a day's pleasure, or a market offered for any kind of produce. His observation of the reciprocal wants of country and city was quick and intelligent, and he soon found profitable

use for his increased tonnage in ventures of a mercantile type. When shad were running in the North River, it was his custom to purchase several loads during the season, and, sailing up the Raritan or Passaic, to dispose of the fish through hucksters, who traversed the thoroughfares and by-lanes of the country with their wagons, returning to the city with the equivalent in money or marketable produce from the Jersey farms. One of his trips, with a freightage of Monmouth County melons, extended up the Hudson as far as Albany, from which point he peddled his truck through the outlying towns. During his progress he stopped in the Shaker community, and, besides selling melons in considerable number, was hospitably entertained by the people of the settlement, who would receive no pay for their kindness, an incident which impressed itself so strongly on his memory that, half a century thereafter, he made a concession to a representative of that peculiar faith which no one of his business associates dared to ask. Thus combining the professions of merchant and navigator, Vanderbilt pursued a uniformly successful career for four years succeeding his marriage. In the summer of 1815, in connection with De Forest, who had married his sister Charlotte, he launched a second schooner, which was commanded by the latter, and named in honor of his wife. The new craft, even larger than the *Dread*, was used in freighting between various home ports. Though it has been stated that the *Charlotte* made outside trips down the coast, the fact is at least doubtful. Vanderbilt himself was not a sailor—whatever he might have been had he run away to sea as he threatened to—but a very shrewd and wonderfully industrious inland waterman. His industry and extraordinary activity were exemplified in a circumstance which closed his partnership with his brother-in-law. Two British vessels were reported lying in the offing in want of provisions. There was great competition among the lightermen to supply them, and Vanderbilt in great haste got some barrels of cider, fruit and cooked provisions, and with De Forest started in the *Charlotte* to secure the new patrons. His enormous energy and alacrity distanced all the rival purveyors, and he easily disposed of his entire freightage; but De Forest was so worn out by fatigue, that on his return to Whitehall he exclaimed, "Vanderbilt, I want to sell my half in this sloop right away, and I want the cash too." The cash was soon in hand, and during the remainder of his career in the Bay young "Cornelle" had no partner. One who knew him, and has survived him, remarked after his death: "He was a most determined man in those days but not very popular. He was too stern, and often cut off people snappishly. If he did not want to answer a question he never minded one's feelings. We never expected that he

would be a millionaire, but we always admitted his go-ahead force. He carried a scar to his grave, made on his breast by a pole which wore into the flesh. He was poling to beat Jake Van Duzer for passengers up through Buttermilk Channel, to reach Whitehall. Rivalry aroused all his powers, and that is why he made such a terrible starter of opposition lines." This appreciation of the nature and capabilities of Vanderbilt during the initial epoch of his development was undoubtedly correct from the standpoint of one who was a cotemporary, and in some sense, an associate. With but small qualification, however, the old saying that "no man is a hero to his valet," applies to all such estimates of exceptional character. Time and result only record the correct calibre and measurement of their instruments. In 1817, Vanderbilt, then 23 years of age, had accumulated between nine and ten thousand dollars, in addition to his ownership of a very considerable property in vessels. His savings, which he husbanded with the greatest care, annually averaged about twenty-five hundred dollars, each twelvemonth showing an encouraging increase upon the preceding. His prospects were certainly very fair, and it is safe to assume that if he had kept on in his business as a general lighterman, extending it with merely ordinary intelligence, *pari passu* with the progress of the city and its surroundings, he would have been, in due course of time, a very rich man, possibly even a millionaire. While he was, however, industriously reaping the small harvest of the Bay and its estuaries, with his periaugers, an altogether new element in commercial enterprise had been slowly forcing its recognition upon the business world. In 1798 the Legislature of New York had granted to Robert Livingston an exclusive right to navigate the waters of the State in vessels propelled by steam, the new motor developed and applied by Robert Fulton. The partial success of the *Clermont*, in 1807, Fulton's first steamboat, had been acknowledged by the traveling public, and, in 1810, the Hudson was operated by four similar craft, while the Delaware, St. Lawrence, and Lake Champlain had each one. The monopoly of the New York waters was, by subsequent enactments, obtained by Chancellor Livingston's efforts, extended from time to time, until, in 1823, a judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States dissolved it permanently. Meanwhile, in New Jersey, John Stevens, of Hoboken, who was indeed but a few months anticipated by Fulton in the actual operation of a steamboat, had been developing the invention in the construction of a craft for navigating the Delaware, and Aaron Ogden, the great lawyer and subsequent Governor, was studying the crude engineering of Fitch with a view to similar enterprises in home waters. A ferry had, for two or three generations previous,

existed between Elizabethport and New York, the communication being made by sail and oar, as in other routes about the city. The franchise at the Jersey end was owned by Thomas Gibbons, an educated gentleman of great wealth, speculative enterprise and intense will, and was especially valuable from the fact of its immediate connection at the Port with a line of stages running through New Brunswick to Trenton, and thence to Philadelphia. Soon after the successful exploitation of steam on the Hudson, Ogden leased for a term of years this franchise from Gibbons, and established a route by steam between Elizabethport and Jersey City with a small craft, the *Sea Horse*, built for him at Belleville, having first withdrawn a concession which he had made to the Livingstons, allowing them to stop their boat (the *Raritan*, running from New York to New Brunswick) for passengers at the ferry landing. A few years followed of reciprocal antagonism between the rival State interests, Ogden being prevented entering the New York waters with his craft, and, in return, securing an act from the New Jersey Legislature prohibiting the Livingstons from navigating the waters of that State. Gibbons, who had meantime desired to form a partnership with Ogden, but found him impracticable, upon the expiration of his lease in 1815-'16, refused to renew it, and determined to enter the new field of business upon his own account. His first boat, of exceedingly small size and power, was named the *Mouse of the Mountain*. Upon starting his new enterprise, he at once encountered the renewed energies of the Livingstons, who had overthrown the palpable injustice of special legislation by a favorable decision of the courts, as well as Ogden, who, after his defeat, had struck hands with his former enemies, and secured from them the franchise of the New York end of the Elizabethport route. Under such conditions, having decided to run his boats through the *Raritan* to New Brunswick, then the most important route out of New York, through the increasing business travel to Philadelphia, and the regular pilgrimage of Representatives and other officials to Washington, Gibbons discovered that his deprivation of an approach to the eastern shore of the Hudson gave his rivals an advantage which could be compensated only by the boldest enterprise on his own part. In the midst of the imbroglio, tried and fretted by the annoyances of competition, he came one day in hot haste to the boat-landing at Whitehall, seeking to reach Elizabethport as speedily as possible. The waterman, whose boat was at liberty, told him it wanted yet a quarter of an hour of his regular time to leave, and he asked him brusquely his price to start at once with himself alone. A sum was quickly named and accepted, and Gibbons jumped aboard. As the lines were being cast off two other persons

arrived and took their seats. After the boat was fairly under way, the master secured his helm, and stepped forward among his passengers. Gibbons, the sole charter-party, by virtue of his extraordinary payment, immersed in his own reflections, noted the procedure with small interest, until, to his amused surprise, the young Captain came up and placed in his hands the ordinary fares received from the two other gentlemen. The rare and simple morality of the action impressed his mind singularly, since, though by rigid regard to his agreement the boat was his exclusive property for the trip, its master, had he chosen, might have pocketed whatever extra fares chance offered without a violation of conventional custom. Shortly after, in conversation with Governor Tompkins over the troublesome features of his steamboating venture, referring to his great need of a thoroughly honest, shrewd and energetic subordinate to carry out his plans, it is said that the latter recommended Cornelius Vanderbilt, a Whitehall boatman, as the man exactly suited for his purpose. He at once sought Vanderbilt out, and, to his great satisfaction, found the Governor's strong encomium endorsed by his own experience. It did not require a long passage of time or argument to perfect an agreement between two natures possessing certain strong traits of sympathy. Vanderbilt, who had daily seen the *Raritan* and Ogden's boats threading the Kills, and witnessed the departure and arrival of the Albany line with its constantly increasing loads of passengers, had very soon accustomed his mind to the changed system of water travel. His quick intelligence readily grasped the importance of the revolution, and with characteristic prescience took advantage of every opportunity to acquaint itself with the practical features of the new motor. Very soon Gibbons proposed to take him into his employ, and offered him the position of captain of a little steamer, at a salary of one thousand dollars a year. For one who had always been his own master, and was then making enough to lay up nine thousand dollars in four years, such a position would appear to offer few inducements, and, if he had studied alone his present interests, certainly he would have declined it at once. But he was not acting with the expectation of obtaining an immediate return. He saw with his clear head the future triumphs of steam, and determined to participate in, if not direct, them. Under such circumstances commenced the apprenticeship of Captain Vanderbilt, in the fall of 1817. The first boat of which he had charge was the diminutive "*Mouse*," previously referred to, Gibbon's initial construction. Early in 1818, he was promoted to the *Bellona*, a craft of respectable proportions for that period, built at Belleville. This vessel was at once employed on the Philadelphia line, in carrying pas-

sengers between New York and New Brunswick. About this time Vanderbilt left New York for Elizabethport, and, after a residence at that place of a few months, moved with his family to New Brunswick, his business engagements requiring him to spend his nights there. It will be remembered that the passengers *en route* for Philadelphia remained at New Brunswick over night, to be in readiness for the early stage to Trenton, where they again took boat for Philadelphia. Mr. Gibbons himself owned the Stage House, where the passengers then remained over night, and of course the proper reception and treatment of travelers was an indispensable condition to the prosperity of the whole route. Through an inefficient management, this hotel, which should have returned a profit to its proprietors, had become on the contrary a source of expense. Soon after the establishment of Vanderbilt in New Brunswick, his principal offered him the hotel property, with its receipts, free of charge, if, in addition to his other duties, he would undertake its operation. The proposition was accepted, and Vanderbilt installed his wife as tavern-keeper, while he gave his exclusive attention to the executive management of the line. Bellona Hall, a portion of which is still standing near the locality of the old steamboat landing in New Brunswick, was a frame structure, three stories high, and for many years after its pretensions to a fashionable patronage had faded away, was the favorite hostelry for river captains and canal men. Mrs. Vanderbilt's spirit of energy, and thrifty providence, associated with a faculty of pleasing all tastes, soon secured her the favor of the traveling public, and instead of an experiment, the house at once became a remunerative fact. She presided over its management during the connection of her husband with Mr. Gibbons' fortunes, and was succeeded by her sister, Mrs. Van Pelt. William H., her eldest son, the surviving representative and successor of the great Commodore, was born in the house (as were likewise others of her children) on the 8th of March, 1821. Meanwhile the steamboat enterprise was a pronounced success, the profits showing handsomer figures with each successive twelvemonth. The Bellona and her small consort in time gave place to improved boats, the liberal control of Gibbons correctly appreciating the advantage of keeping abreast with the world's progress. The following verbatim copy of an advertising bill of the line, still preserved as a curiosity of early steamboating, shows that the enterprise of those days was not far different in its demonstrations from that of the present:

UNION LINE  
FOR PHILADELPHIA  
AND BALTIMORE,

Through in one day to Philadelphia,

at 6 and 12 o'clock, a. m.

25 MILES LAND CARRIAGE,

*Via New Brunswick, Princeton and Trenton.*

FIRST LINE (morning). The elegant steamboat THISTLE, Capt. G. JENKINS, will leave the wharf, north side of the Battery, foot of Marketfield street, at 6 o'clock a. m., every day (Sundays excepted). Passengers arrive in Philadelphia by the steamboat Trenton, Capt. A. Jenkins, same afternoon. Fare, only \$4.

SECOND LINE. The splendid new steamboat EMERALD, Capt. C. Vanderbilt, leaves the wharf as above at 12 o'clock, noon, every day (Sundays excepted). Passengers will lodge at Trenton and arrive at Philadelphia, by steamboat Philadelphia, Capt. J. A. Jenkins, at 10 o'clock next morning. Fare, only \$3.

P. S. The Baltimore Union Line steamboat leaves Philadelphia daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

FOR SEATS APPLY AT YORK HOUSE, NO. 5 COURTLANDT STREET.

Second office in Broadway, and at the office in Marketfield street, or on board the boat.

All goods, specie, and baggage at the risk of the owners thereof.

New York, Sept. 15, 1826.

It will be seen from the foregoing that Gibbons' boats were then allowed to make a landing on the east side of the Hudson. This had been the case since 1824, in which year the cause of Gibbons *vs.* Ogden, the latter representing the old unconstitutional franchise of the Livingstons and Fulton, was decided in favor of the former by the Supreme Court of the United States, Daniel Webster making his famous argument against the monopoly, and Chief Justice Marshall delivering the opinion. Pending the downfall of the monopoly, Vanderbilt, indeed, had made his landings on the New York side, but always with the greatest difficulty and a constant danger of arrest. His fertile resources of evading the sheriff, who waited daily for him on the dock, were matter for the gossips of the period and furnished themes for various stories that still have currency. One relation states that he taught a female to steer the boat, and when it neared the landing, was accustomed to turn it over to her charge, himself disappearing until the lines were again cast off,—the result being that the officer was obliged to return his writ endorsed *non est inventus*. At the end of twelve years' service of Mr. Gibbons, Vanderbilt, having mastered the system of steam navigation, concluded to go into business for himself. He was thirty-five years of age and had accumulated thirty thousand dollars, a fair capital for that epoch. In 1829, he informed Mr. Gibbons of his plan to leave him. "You must not," he replied, "I cannot carry on this line a day without you." He then offered to increase his salary to five thousand dollars, or more, if

money was his object. But Vanderbilt had thought well before he decided on the step he was about to take, and at once refused the offer. Finally, Gibbons told him he could not run the line without him, and that he might have the Philadelphia route, saying, "There, Vanderbilt, take all this property, and pay me for it as you make the money." This tempting offer was also declined, for he was unwilling to put himself under such an obligation to any one, although fully sensible of the great kindness that prompted it. Thus ended Vanderbilt's engagement with Mr. Gibbons, who soon after sold out the line to other parties, finding that the life of it was gone. Once again the captain was his own master. He had served a long time in a severe school to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the details and practical management of steam navigation. The next twenty years of his life we must pass over rapidly. At once applying himself to the work before him with the same wisdom, and that earnest, steadfast zeal he had ever shown, successful results followed. During this period he built a very large number of steamboats, and established steamboat lines on the Hudson, the Sound, and elsewhere, in opposition to corporations and companies having a monopoly of the trade, and making travel too expensive to be enjoyed by the many. His plan was always to build better and faster boats than his competitors, to run them at their lowest paying rates, and thus furnish passengers with the best and cheapest accommodations. That he made enemies by this independent and frequently aggressive policy, is as undeniable as the compensating fact that society at large was greatly benefitted thereby. His great antagonists, the Stevenses, father and sons, who found him their rival on the Hudson and Sound, wherever travel sought a mode of communication, finally recognized his victory by retiring from the contest. At this time, when he was the acknowledged front of the field, the public gave him the title of Commodore, the appellation which will be longest associated with his memory. Thus engaged, these twenty years were passed, contributing greatly to the rapid growth and development of steam navigation. In the meantime, the gold of California had been discovered, and the rush of passengers and the pushing forward of merchandise to that remote portion of our country necessitated the building of the Panama Railroad, and the establishment of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to run in connection with it. The immense travel over this route led Vanderbilt to determine to seek another transit route, in connection with which he could put on a competing line between New York and California. With this intention, on the 12th of August, 1849, he obtained from the Government of Nicaragua a charter for a Ship Canal and Transit Company. This

charter was subsequently amended by additional stipulations granting to Cornelius Vanderbilt and his associates the exclusive right to transport passengers and merchandise between the two oceans by means of a railroad, steamboats, or otherwise, and separating the transit grant from the canal grant. In 1850 Vanderbilt built the *Prometheus*, and left in her on Christmas day of that year for Nicaragua. It is said he bade his wife good-by in the morning without the slightest suggestion of a prolonged absence, pursuing his trusty maxim of "never tell any one what you are going to do until you have done it." The party were three weeks exploring the region, and during the whole of that time they were either on foot, on horseback, or in an open boat, satisfying themselves of the practicability of the route. The original plan was to make Realejo the Pacific port; but, finally, the then but little-known harbor of San Juan del Sur was fixed upon. Thus having explored and mapped out the transit route from ocean to ocean, he at once went to work to put the line in operation. Having built the little steamboat *Director* to run up the San Juan river, he towed it all the way to Nicaragua, and personally superintended the laborious, wearisome, and difficult task of taking her up over the rapids. This accomplished, the Transit Company was formed, the route was opened, and a semi-monthly line to California, *via* Nicaragua, was established in July, 1851. We can scarcely appreciate now the difficulties of this undertaking; yet all will agree that it required a man with a clear head, and a will that never yields to obstacles, to plan and execute it. Under his management, also, the route became a favorite one, and the price of passage between New York and San Francisco was permanently reduced from six hundred to three hundred dollars. He constructed very many first-class steamers for both the Pacific and Atlantic sides of this line, and it was continued in successful operation until Jan. 1st, 1853, when Vanderbilt sold his steamers on both sides to the Transit Company. After that he acted as the Company's agent for a few months, and then his connection with it ceased until January, 1856, when he was chosen President. In the meantime, William Walker had landed in Nicaragua, and Vanderbilt having taken ground against his filibusterism, and refused to carry his men and munitions, Walker issued a decree on the 18th of February, 1856, annulling all grants to the Company and the acts of incorporation. After this there was a long series of plots and counterplots, and very many unsuccessful attempts were made by different parties to obtain the right to open the route, until finally, when every difficulty of that kind had been removed, it was found to have become almost impracticable—a sand-bar having formed at the mouth of the San Juan river. About the time Vanderbilt



sold out his interest in the Nicaragua-California line, he had laid the keel of a new steamship, to be called the *North Star*. She was built, as all his vessels, under his own supervision, in a very complete manner, and splendidly fitted up with all that could tend to gratify or please. He had now become a man of great wealth. From the little boy of sixteen, with his hundred-dollar sail-boat, he had gradually but surely crept up, accumulating and so using his accumulations that now his vessels plowed almost every sea, and his enterprising spirit was felt in every part of our country. It had never been his plan to put away his money in a chest, nor yet to simply invest it, but rather, in the fullest sense of the word, to use it. Having then, from so small a beginning, worked out such great results, he proposed, in May, 1853, to make the tour of Europe, with his family, in one of his own steamers. For the purposes of this excursion, the *North Star* was built and furnished. This was the first steamer fitted with a beam engine that ever attempted to cross the Atlantic. Many steamship men considered engines thus built impracticable for ocean steamers; but Vanderbilt, by his experiments on this and many other vessels, established the fact that they are eminently suited for sea purposes, as well as river navigation. The ship was staunch and fleet, two qualities her owner insisted upon in all his constructions, and her equipment was on a generous scale, perfect in all departments. Thursday, the 19th of May, 1853, was the time fixed for sailing; but as she was leaving her berth the strong current of the ebb-tide caught her on the quarter, and swung her upon a reef of rocks at the foot of Warren street. The damage being slight, however, was soon repaired, and on the following day she was on her way to Southampton. To give an account of this excursion, or even a small portion of what was seen or said, would require more space than we can spare, and, besides, is foreign to our purpose. In almost every country visited, they were received by all the authorities with great cordiality, as well as great attention. At Southampton the *North Star* formed the topic of conversation in all circles, and the party was honored with a splendid banquet, at which about two hundred persons sat down. When in Russia, the Grand Duke Constantine and the Chief Admiral of the Russian Navy visited the ship. The former solicited and obtained permission to take drafts of it, which duty was ably performed by a corps of Russian engineers. In Constantinople, Gibraltar, and Malta, the authorities were also very cordial and polite. But in Leghorn (under the government of Austria) the vessel was subjected to constant surveillance, guard-boats patrolling about her day and night—the authorities not being able to believe that the expedition was one of pleasure, but imagining

that the steamer was loaded with munitions and arms for insurrectionary purposes. After a very charming and delightful excursion of four months, they returned home, reaching New York September 23d, 1853—having sailed a distance of fifteen thousand miles. As the *North Star* was steaming up the Narrows, the Commodore left her in a small boat off the quarantine and went ashore, to pay his first respects on reaching home to his excellent mother, whose dread of the sea had prevented her participating in the journey. This visit of Commodore Vanderbilt to Europe satisfying him that the interests of our growing commerce required that the facilities of communication between Europe and America should be increased, soon after his return he made an offer to the Postmaster General to run a semi-monthly line to England, alternating with the Collins line, carrying the mails on the voyage out and home for fifteen thousand dollars. It will be remembered that the Cunard line was at that time withdrawn from the mail service on account of the Crimean War, and his plan, therefore, was to provide for weekly departures, filling up those thus left vacant. This proposition, however, was not accepted; nevertheless, not willing to abandon the idea, on the 21st of April, 1855, he established an independent line between New York and Havre. For this purpose he built several new steamships, and among them the *Ariel*, and finally the *Vanderbilt*, and the line was kept up with great spirit, and very successfully. Subsequent to the building of the *Vanderbilt*, there was an exciting contest of speed between the boats of the different lines. The *Arabia* and *Persia*, of the Cunard, the *Baltic* and *Atlantic*, of the Collins, and the *Vanderbilt*, of the Independent line, were the competitors. Great interest was taken in the contest, as all will remember; but the *Vanderbilt* came out victorious, making the shortest time ever made by any European or American steamer up to that time. The subsequent history of this vessel is well-known. In the spring of 1862, when the Administration needed, immediately, large additions to its navy, to aid in carrying on its military operations (an occasion which many were too eager to turn to their own advantage, at the country's expense), Commodore Vanderbilt illustrated the nature of his whole-souled patriotism, by making a free gift of this splendid ship to the Government. The following resolution of thanks, passed by Congress, and approved by the President, January 28th, 1864, is a fitting though late acknowledgment of his magnificent gift:

*Whereas*, Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York, did, during the spring of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, make a free gift to his imperiled country, of his new and staunch steamship *Vanderbilt*, of five thousand tons burden, built by him with the greatest care, of the best material, at a cost of eight hundred thousand dollars,



which steamship has ever since been actively employed in the service of the republic against the rebel devastations of her commerce; and whereas the said Cornelius Vanderbilt has in no manner sought any requital of this magnificent gift, nor any official recognition thereof; therefore,

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the thanks of Congress be presented to Cornelius Vanderbilt for his unique manifestation of a fervid and large-souled patriotism.

SEC. 2. That the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, which shall fitly embody an attestation of the nation's gratitude for this gift, which medal shall be forwarded to Cornelius Vanderbilt—a copy of it being made and deposited for preservation in the library of Congress.

After his removal from New Brunswick, upon the severance of his connection with Gibbons, Commodore Vanderbilt resided a few years in New York, living at one time in Stone street, and at another in East Broadway, both, in those days, eligible parts of the city. He then returned to Staten Island, occupying, originally, the pleasant little cottage in which his mother died, and afterward, for a considerable period, a large villa-dwelling, conspicuous for its Corinthian columns in front, standing on the shore-road near Stapleton. While living in the latter residence, a circumstance occurred that is worthy of record, as one instance, at least, of an opposition in which the steamboat king was obliged to own himself the beaten party. It was his custom to drive regularly to and from the ferry in a light top-buggy, drawn invariably by a quick-stepping horse, and, at one time, in the hot summer, he got in the way of hitching his team on the opposite side of the thoroughfare, on account of the shade afforded by a row of trees. Unfortunately, his horse had a bad habit of nibbling the frondage of the boughs that overhung the sidewalk, and the gentleman who occupied the place observed, with considerable annoyance, the threatening damage to the young growth of his elms and maples. As he was called away early each day to New York, his wife availed herself of an early occasion to represent the case to the Commodore, and request him to secure his horse upon his own side of the street. Either the request was not conveyed in the most gentle manner, or its recipient did not happen to be in a kindly mood at the moment of hearing it—at any rate, his answer, accompanied by expletives not unusual to his diction, was a positive declination to comply with the wishes of his neighbors. Their situation was uncomfortable, violent measures not being their *role* in any sense, and a resort to the law against so powerful and self-willed antagonism, worse than hopeless. Woman's wit, however, compassed the desired relief. With much painstaking recourse to all the Milesian experts on the Island, a donkey, possessed of an exceptionally loud and hideous bray, was secured

for just one day's performance. Vanderbilt, who had with increased emphasis, refused a second time the reasonable demand, drove up at his accustomed hour, and in his stereotyped manner tied his horse beneath the suffering trees. As soon as he had crossed the road and was within his own doors, the donkey, emancipated from a convenient thralldom in the rear of the house, was persuasively driven to the front. Seeing the horse, he at once approached the fence, and, protruding his nose over the paling, greeted him with a phenomenal he-haw. Startled by the deafening, ear-piercing terror, the spirited animal gave but one look at the long-eared, unkempt and upreared head that met his gaze, and just as a second salute, more horrible than the first, was about to issue from the distended jaws, broke his fastening with a single leap, and, dashing in a mad frenzy down the avenue, was not stopped till nothing was left of the vehicle behind him but fragmentary suggestions of body and wheels distributed by the roadside. The circumstances of the accident were not known to the community, but it is probable that the Commodore fully appreciated them, as he called upon his antagonist the following day, and, in words becoming the presence of a lady, with a quizzical smile, expressed his admiration of her smartness and satisfaction at the result with which, he added, he could reasonably find no fault. His promise to hitch his horse on his own domain was thereafter scrupulously observed, and the friendly relations between the opposite horses remained unbroken till the transfer of the Vanderbilt residence to New York in 1846. In that year the Commodore installed his family in its new dwelling, which continued to be his home till his death. West Washington Place, extending but two short blocks, was then the aristocratic heart of the city, and Vanderbilt had for his neighbors several of the wealthiest men of the metropolis, among them being the great merchants, Augustus Ward, George Barclay, and Henry Barnwell, John Lafarge, the large real estate owner and supposed agent of Louis Philippe, and Matthew and Henry Morgan, E. B. Little, George Curtis, and Mr. Schuchardt, the bankers. The lot (No. 10) occupied by his dwelling, extended through to Fourth street in the rear, and was there fronted by a small plainly-built brick house, the lower floor of which he used as his offices and business reception-room. Between 1857 and 1862 Commodore Vanderbilt had disposed of all his steamers with the exception of the superb ship bearing his own name, which he had bestowed upon his country, a gift costing him more than 800,000 dollars, and intrinsically worth much more than that sum at the time it was made. Commencing with the little Caroline, his first boat, which afterwards was transported to Lake Erie, and, during the Canadian Insurrection of 1837, was cut loose from

her moorings at Navy Island and carried over Niagara Falls, and ending with the Vanderbilt, it is believed he had owned more than one hundred craft, including his sea-going vessels. He closed up his marine career by disposing of his Atlantic fleet to Messrs. Allen & Garrison and their associates for three millions of dollars. As early as 1845 the Commodore had been an investor to a certain extent in railroad stocks, his first venture of the kind probably being a large purchase of Norwich and Worcester, made in order to control the steamboat interest of that Company. Subsequently he was engaged in a similar transaction in the stock of the Nicaragua Transit Company. As neither of these investments was independent of his old enterprise, but subordinate to it, it cannot be assumed fairly that he was a railway manipulator at that time. After the sale of his steamships, the new era in his career really commenced. His wealth was colossal—in its proportions even then, the total of his property being variously estimated from thirty to forty millions of dollars, and he had a large amount of ready money always at his command. The first step in his new departure was a modest investment in the New York & Harlem Company's bonds. The New York & Harlem Railroad was the first road built in, or running from, the city of New York. It was built from the city to the Harlem river in 1832-3. In 1840, a charter was granted the Company by the Legislature, to extend the road through Westchester County; and in 1845, the further power was given to build it to a point on the Hudson river opposite Albany, or to connect it with some other road terminating at that place. Under this latter clause, it was constructed to Chatham Four Corners, there connecting with the Albany and Boston Road. Although running through a country which should have made it a success, there always seemed a cloud over its fortunes, and the whole concern became dilapidated and almost worthless. Bad management was doing what it has since done for hundreds of other enterprises. In 1852, the Company was well-nigh on its last legs; bankruptcy was considered almost inevitable; the trustees made a desperate effort, and offered great inducements to capitalists for loans. But moneyed men were very shy of such a corporation. Commodore Vanderbilt, at this time, happened to have a little ready money on hand lying idle. What was better, he realized what *must be* the future of the railroad system of the country, and he invested one or two hundred thousand dollars in the bonds of the Company. The management of the road, meanwhile, did not improve. It rather retrograded. In 1857, Gen. Chas. W. Sanford, who had been for many years counsel to the Company, viewing with alarm the deplorable condition of its affairs, sought an interview with the Commodore, and

urged him to become a Director, and give the road the benefit of his great executive ability. Vanderbilt shook his head, and was with difficulty persuaded to entertain the proposition. Finally he consented, provided Daniel Drew would go with him. This Drew consented to, and a ticket was arranged with Vanderbilt and Drew at the head. Allen Campbell, who had built a large portion of the road, was sent for from Alabama and his name added. Gen. Sanford collected enough proxies, and the ticket was elected, and Campbell chosen President. The road was then thoroughly overhauled and put in good repair. Commodore Vanderbilt entered with zeal upon the enterprise, and advanced, from time to time, large sums for the use of the Company. In 1863 he was unanimously chosen President of the Company, and, having at this time almost entirely withdrawn from maritime pursuits, he gave his undivided attention to railroad matters. It is worthy of note, that the stock of the Company, which in 1857 was worth about three cents on the dollar, soon after he became President rose to seventy. In 1864, an event took place which showed Vanderbilt as a man not easily trifled with, and taught a lesson to sundry amateur financiers, which they have not yet forgotten. A bill was introduced before the Legislature of that year, empowering the Harlem Railroad Company to lay a railroad track through Broadway to the Battery. The lobby, always potent, unfortunately, in Legislative matters, conceived the idea of setting a trap for the Commodore, by which they could make a nice little speculation themselves. In furtherance of their schemes, sundry members of the Legislature were enlisted, and the project developed. It was this: under the probabilities of the passage of a Broadway bill, Harlem stock had advanced nearly to par. The schemers proposed to form a "ring," with sufficient strength to defeat the bill, and in the meantime "sell short" on Harlem stock in Wall street; that is, sell the stock at the market rate, to be delivered at a future day. Of course, when the bill should be defeated, the stock would fall, and as much as it fell, so much would be the measure of profit. The bill failed to become a law; but the stock instead of declining in price, kept steadily advancing. Consternation now seized the ring, and they found to their dismay, when they sought to purchase stock to carry out their sales, that Vanderbilt and his friends held the entire amount, and not a share could be obtained. The nominal price went up to near 300, and the victims got out of it as best they could; but there are many to-day who were rich men then, but have never recovered from that little game. For many years previous to this date, Vanderbilt had seen clearly that the competition between the Harlem and the Hudson River roads was very prejudicial to both Companies. He, therefore,

quietly bought up a controlling interest in the latter road, and in 1865 was elected President of the Company, still holding the same office in the Harlem. The N. Y. Central Railroad was then controlled by Dean Richmond, and a good deal of antagonism had been fostered along the line of the road against Vanderbilt, who was represented to be something like an anaconda, swallowing his way over the country. Mr. Richmond and his friends in Albany—Erastus Corning, John V. L. Pruyn, and others—were largely interested in steamboats on the Hudson river, and the entire influence of the Central Road was wielded, so as to induce shippers of freight to send it from Albany to New York by boat during navigation. They also ran trains to connect with the night boats and miss the Hudson River Railroad trains. While the river was closed with ice, they would ship by the railroad; but when the river opened, the road got little chance for freightage. The Hudson River and Harlem Railroad Companies remonstrated; but it was all in vain. They protested; but it was useless. They offered all sorts of compromises; but they were rejected. In the winter of 1865, matters came to a focus. Vanderbilt had submitted until his Dutch blood was up. In the dead of winter, one cold January day, the trains from New York stopped some half a mile or over from the ferry at Albany, and passengers were obliged to walk a long distance. The Legislature was in session, and some of the members had to walk in the snow. This was a wrong they could appreciate, and spoke more directly to them than half a million petitions or remonstrances. A Committee of Investigation was formed, and Commodore Vanderbilt and the officers of the Hudson River Railroad were summoned before it. Now, nothing had been said by the Commodore, and he produced an old law by which it seemed that they had no right to run to the river. But everybody understood that the point was to bring the Central to terms, on some definite and lasting basis, which should hold good in summer as well as winter. A tremendous amount of verbal ammunition was expended, but the Commodore had the best of it, and so they soon discovered. "Did you not know, sir," asked one of the Investigating Committee of the Commodore, "that you were seriously interfering with the traveling public?" "I was in New York," quietly replied the Commodore, "and was only informed of what had been done afterwards." "What did you do when you heard of it?" was asked. "I did not do anything," replied Mr. Vanderbilt; "I was playing whist at the time, and I never allow anything to interrupt me when I am playing whist!" The result of this audacious move on the part of the Hudson River Railroad, was an equitable and just compromise by which that road received its proportion of New York freight. Dean Richmond did not live

long enough to see his "anaconda" fears realized; but, before he died, Commodore Vanderbilt had done much toward carrying out what he deemed an absolute necessity, namely, the union in interest of the entire line of roads from New York to Buffalo. He saw, then, very clearly, what has since become unquestioned, that the longer the line of railroad which is conducted under one management and without change of cars, the better it is for the traveling public and shippers; and, provided the management is judicious, the better it is for the stockholders also. The difficulty with the Central road, just mentioned, showed the extreme danger to the Hudson River road, which a hostile management of the former Company might produce. Before a great while, therefore, Commodore Vanderbilt obtained a controlling interest in the Central Company, and in 1868 was elected its President. When he assumed control of the Harlem Railroad, he at once proceeded to place the entire road in the most thorough repair. In the first two years he advanced the Company two millions of dollars. "He burned up its old cars; sold its old locomotives; threw out its old ties; repaired its road-bed; put in new cars, new ties, new locomotives, and made it, what it is to-day, one of the safest, one of the best regulated, one of the most thoroughly stocked roads that there is in the State of New York." And in spite of these vast outlays, to revive an almost bankrupt enterprise, the road almost immediately began to declare dividends. We dwell with some emphasis upon these facts, because they illustrate most aptly Commodore Vanderbilt's strongest traits of character. He believed that a railroad *must* pay, if well equipped and well conducted; and a more promising subject for experiment could not have been found. The Hudson River Railroad was next overhauled, and also put in first-class order. New depots were erected along the entire line; its double track completed, the number of trains increased, and the running time shortened. Being much shorter than the Harlem road, the through express trains were withdrawn from the latter and run on the Hudson River road. The business of the latter road was by these means increased enormously; and, in order to accommodate the down town freight business in New York city, St. John's Park, in Hudson street, was purchased by the Commodore at a cost of a million dollars, and a spacious freight depot, covering the entire square, was erected. It is on the western gable of this imposing edifice that Captain De Groot's famous bronze *bas relief*, emblematical of the Commodore's career, was erected at a cost of \$250,000. In November, 1869, the Central and Hudson River Railroads were consolidated into one Company, called the N. Y. Central and Hudson River Railroad—of which Commodore Vanderbilt was Presi-

dent. With the same wise forethought, the entire line of the Central was put in order, as had been the Commodore's other roads. The remarkable results are indicated in the following figures: When he was elected President of the Hudson River Railroad, in 1865, the capital of the Company was \$7,000,000. The Central Road, when he became President in 1868, had a capital of \$28,000,000. On this amount it had been nominally paying a dividend of six per cent.; but very little outlay was made upon the road, and it has even been said that the money to pay the dividends was borrowed. Under Commodore Vanderbilt's management, the New York Central Railroad Company paid a dividend of 8 per cent. on its capital stock, and, at the same time, a goodly surplus was left in the treasury. Since the consolidation of the Central and Hudson River Companies, regular dividends of 8 per cent. have been paid upon its capital of \$90,000,000. In addition to this, immense sums were expended in refitting the road. The aim of the Commodore and his friends was to perfect a system of connecting roads between the great cities of New York and Chicago, which would control the intercourse of the east and west. With this view, having secured governing interests in the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern lines, which completed the western end, he set about the reorganization of the eastern portion of the route. Soon after the consolidation of the Central and Hudson River, he obtained a concession from the Legislature authorizing the construction of an immense Union Depot at the junction of Fourth avenue and Forty-second street, in the city of New York, and the use of Fourth avenue thence to Harlem, previously occupied only by the surface rails of the Harlem Railroad, for a series of tracks conducting into the heart of the metropolis the Central and Hudson River, the Harlem, and the New York and Boston lines. The legislative enactment allowed the city authorities to assume half of the estimated cost of the great undertaking, and, upon the acceptance of this provision by the Aldermen, the "Fourth Avenue improvement," as it was termed, was immediately commenced. The history of this remarkable achievement—which in total cost reached the sum of \$6,500,000—is too recent to render further detail necessary. The superbly constructed tunnels and viaducts, through and over, which more than one hundred and twenty trains pass daily, and the admirable system governing the despatch and reception of travellers, constitute a marvel of engineering. The completion of a side cut from the Hudson River Road at Spuyten Duyvel, following the creek of that name to Harlem and perfecting a continuous branch to the Forty-second street Depot, was the culmination of the enterprise. Soon after finishing this work, the Commodore inaugurated

his last improvement in the consolidated New York line, the laying of two additional tracks upon the Central. This great effort was commenced in May, 1873, and the last rail secured in the fall of the following year, thus concluding the series of extraordinary enterprises conceived and ordered by a man more than seventy years of age, which have rendered the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad the most perfect, safe and profitable medium of transportation in the Union. On the 17th of August, 1868, Commodore Vanderbilt was bereaved of the noble woman who, for more than half a century, had been the charm of his domestic life, and, in an unusual degree, the sharer of his labors and successes. Since the death of his mother, on the 22d of January, 1854, but two members of the home circle, a daughter, Frances, and a son, George, had been taken away. Mrs. Vanderbilt was buried in the family tomb erected in the Moravian cemetery, on Staten Island. Her funeral was one of the most imposing that had for years passed down Broadway, both for the numbers and the social respectability of those who joined in the last tribute to her memory. Among the pall bearers were Horace Greeley and Alexander T. Stewart. Thirteen children had been the result of the singularly happy union of the young couple in 1813, of whom ten survived them. On the 21st of August, 1869, Commodore Vanderbilt was married again, the lady whom he selected for his second wife being Miss Frank Crawford, of Mobile, Alabama. Blessed by the sympathetic companionship of an exceptionally refined and thoroughly pious woman, the declining years of the great projector and worker passed beneficently and gently into history. His gigantic public works, now perfectly organized and developing under a rigidly simple control, requiring but a proportionately small part of his time, it was at last in his power to enjoy the results of a career unexampled for its constant occupation. Though so assiduous a worker for more than seventy years, the wear and tear of planning, conducting, and executing, with the endless strain of competition and antagonism, showed no trace in his personal bearing. Fully six feet in stature, as straight as an arrow, his face wearing its perennial smile, and his hair, which age had whitened but not thinned, flowing on head and cheek in generous exuberance, he was probably the finest specimen of manly vigor and beauty among the seniors of the business world. His fondness for horses was now gratified to its fullest extent, his stable containing several of the highest bred animals in the country, behind one or another pair of which it was his daily custom to drive upon the Boulevard and Harlem Lane. In his diet he was simple and systematically abstemious, a circumstance to which, in connection with his sustained out-of-door

exercise, was unquestionably due his robust health of body and mind. He was a great smoker, his cigar being a friend from whom it was hard to part, even in the long period of illness that anticipated his departure. Never a devout, or in the highest interpretation a religious person, he had always retained a respect for sincere practical Christianity and never lost the memory of his pious mother's prayers and teachings. During the existence of his first wife he had been so immersed in a struggle with the world, as to have little time for reflection upon spiritual affairs; but it was noticeable that the simple Bible texts and the old fashioned hymns of her love, always claimed his reverent attention. The religious germ in his organization was, however, to be developed, though, under the kindly cultivation of a younger nature, strange to his long antecedent career. It was the mission of his second wife to rescue from its burthen of worldliness the intrinsic goodness surviving in his soul, and to inspire the benevolent deeds that crowned his days. The Commodore had always been friendly to clergymen as a class. When he made his celebrated trip on the North Star, the Rev. John O. Choules, a popular divine of that period, was invited to join the party and did so, publishing a graphic record of that unique exploitation of American enterprise on his return. Rev. Dr. Corey, a well-known Baptist preacher, was during the latter years of his life, a so to speak "chum" of the Railroad King, their intimacy being cemented by physical traits essentially congenial. Notwithstanding this occasional liking for the general and not particularly sacerdotal wearers of the "cloth," Vanderbilt was an infrequent attendant upon their professional ministrations and very rarely visited the sanctuary on the Sabbath. Through the persuasion of his wife he was induced to make the acquaintance of the Rev. Dr. Deems, who had established a society in the old Mercer street Church, made up largely of business people, transiently in the city, and of a few residents. The plain, practical, and very sincere sermonizing of Dr. Deems made a most favorable impression upon his hearer, who was likewise attracted by the earnest and industrious spirit which shone out in his Christian life. Quite frequently Commodore Vanderbilt was thereafter present at the Sunday service in the church, and each time he was more and more interested in the good pastor's ministrations. Finally, a day came when the church property was offered for sale. Commodore Vanderbilt purchased it at a cost of \$50,000, and presented it to the society, settling the property upon Dr. Deems for life. How far the direct influence of the large-hearted wife entered into this particular benevolence, can only be imagined. The more magnificent charity which followed it, the endowment of the Vanderbilt

University at Nashville, bore immediate trace of her intelligent sympathy. In 1871 several Conferences of the Southern Methodist Church considered the want of an educational institution in that section of the country, and appointed a convention to discuss the project and inaugurate measures for its development. This body, composed of delegates from Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee, met in Memphis, in January, 1872, and adopted a plan based upon a foundation of \$1,000,000, providing that no initial step should be taken till half of that sum had been guaranteed. The exhausted condition of the South was soon found to render the raising of the needed amount hopeless in that section, and the fact was plain that, unless some extraordinary donor discovered himself, the laudable enterprise must default. At this juncture, the sympathy of Vanderbilt was again touched with effect. On the 14th of March, 1873, he addressed to Bishop H. N. McTyeire a letter, authorizing him to secure suitable grounds in or near Nashville, Tennessee, and to erect thereon buildings for the use of the University, for which undertaking, and a permanent endowment fund, he would bestow upon the corporation of the "Central University of the Methodist Church South," the sum of five hundred thousand dollars. The conditions further provided that Bishop McTyeire should accept the Presidency of the institution. The announcement of this grand benefaction was glad news, not only to Methodism, but to all the elements of southern society. The offer was gratefully accepted, and the long-delayed work at once commenced. In October, 1875, the institution was formally opened, its necessary structures having been completed and the grounds laid out. As the development of the general plan progressed, it being found that the outlay, absolutely requisite for building purposes, would materially reduce the reserve designed for endowment, the Commodore supplemented his original gift by a second, securing the endowment intact in its original sum of \$300,000 and making his total donation nearly \$700,000, which subsequent appropriations raised to one million of dollars. By formal act of the District Chancery Court, in March, 1873, the corporation changed the title of the institution to that of the Vanderbilt University. Under the excellent management of Bishop McTyeire, the Vanderbilt, already one of the most prosperous educational establishments in the Union, promises to assume a permanent rank as the first University of the south. On the 10th of May, 1876, a rumor agitated the financial circles of the metropolis that Commodore Vanderbilt was seriously ill. The malady that, for two days, appeared to his friends and household to be but an ordinary attack, from which as often before his vigorous constitution would rise

unimpaired, disappointed these sanguine hopes, and, on the 18th, had developed into a condition obliging him to keep his bed. The story of his eight months' confinement, during which the press, not only of the city but throughout the Union, satisfied the anxiety of the public by daily bulletins reporting the symptomatic state of the private citizen, who, in a Presidential year, was a more important object in the popular reflection than was the candidate of either party, does not need repeating. Within little more than a twelvemonth, the two men who, in all the United States, alone approximated to him in material wealth, William B. Astor and Alexander T. Stewart, had gone to their account. His immense property, closely calculated at seventy millions, and possibly reaching the climax of one hundred millions, was not only a theme of wondering regard, but the influence his immense interests in the great enterprises of the country gave their possessor, rendered the disposition of his wealth a subject of the most earnest speculation. Among the brokers and stock operators the effect of his death upon the stocks of the Railroads controlled by him, had been many times in the previous years discounted in contemplation. Very many shrewd observers prophesied great and precipitate falls in "Central," and some even hinted at the possibility of the Company's collapse. The remarkable prevision of the Railroad King had, however, guarded against all possibilities of the dispersion of his property among incapable or unworthy successors. His son, William H., whom he had educated in the organization and conduct of great enterprises beneath his own eye, was a representative fully endowed, both in experience and ability; and to his intelligent charge the marvellous fortune and its incumbent responsibilities were left. The will, providing generously for all his children and his wife, and indicating, in several instances, the singular practical wisdom of the deviser, had been made during the year preceding his death. With this instrument his earthly work was done. During the last few days of his existence, as, indeed, had been his custom for some time before, he listened calmly to the cheering, supporting passages of the Scriptures read to him by his wife and the faithful pastor, joining like a little child in the heartfelt prayers and the simple hymns. On the morning of the 4th of January, 1877, death came to his bedside. The last adieus were said, the last prayers whispered with faltering voices, the lines were cast off for the last time, and the soul of the great Commodore floated on the ocean of Eternity.















