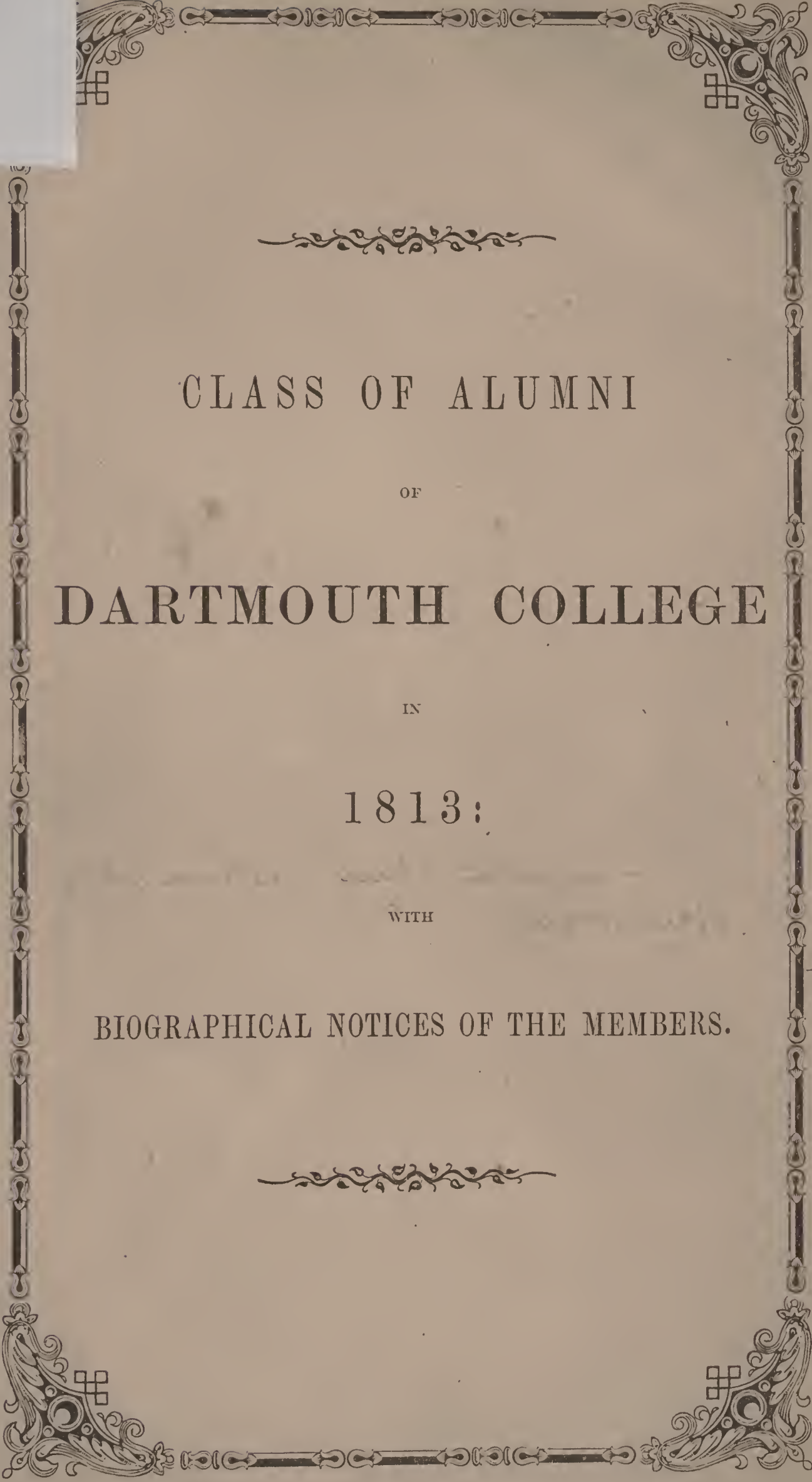


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CLASS OF ALUMNI
OF
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

IN
1813:

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF THE MEMBERS.

CLASS OF ALUMNI
OF
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

IN
1813:

WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF THE MEMBERS.

FOR PRIVATE USE.

“And still I seem to tread on classic ground.”—ADDISON.

“Socius atque comes, tum honoris, tum etiam calamitatis.”—CICERO.



BOSTON:
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 42 CONGRESS STREET.
1854.

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Sept
Fred Lewis Pollock
Jan 29, 1934

NAMES OF THE GRADUATES.

The Class that graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1813, with others⁽¹⁾ who left for various reasons, numbered sixty when their Sophomore Catalogue was issued in October of 1810. They were subsequently increased by several more. So enlarged, they were but forty-one when they received their first degree. Of these, only nineteen survive after the lapse of nearly forty-one years. Thus more than one-half of them have finished their probation, and now sleep bodily with the dead. This is an emphatic admonition for the rest to gird up their loins, and faithfully do the work divinely and righteously required of them.

JAMES ADAMS, Boscawen, N. H.
DANIEL AUSTIN, Portsmouth, N. H.
RUFUS W. BAILEY, Yarmouth, Me.
HENRY BOND, Livermore, Me.
JAMES BURNSIDE, Northumberland, N. H.
ABIEL CARTER, Concord, N. H.
JAMES CHUTE, Rowley, Mass.
AUGUSTUS COOLEIDGE, Boxborough, Mass.
DANIEL CRAM, Francestown, N. H.
FREDERIC CUSHING, Berwick, Me.
AUSTIN DICKINSON, Amherst, Mass.
JAMES DINSMORE, Londonderry, N. H.
THOMAS M. EDWARDS, Keene, N. H.
DANIEL ELLIOT, Dublin, N. H.
EBENEZER EVERETT, Francestown, N. H.
BENJAMIN F. FARNSWORTH, Berwick, Me.
SAMUEL FARNSWORTH, Berwick, Me.
JOSEPH B. FELT, Salem, Mass.
CHARLES FOX, Roxbury, Mass.
AUGUSTUS GREELE, Wilton, N. H.
BENJAMIN GREENLEAF, Haverhill, Mass.
HUTCHINS HAPGOOD, Petersham, Mass.
LEVI HARTSHORN, Amherst, N. H.
CHARLES JOHNSTON, Haverhill, H. N.

EBENEZER S. KELLY, New Hampton, N. H.
 JONATHAN KITTREDGE, Canterbury, N. H.
 ALLEN LATHAM, Lyme, N. H.
 BENJAMIN G. LEONARD, Niagara, N. Y.
 ALEXANDER LOVELL, West Boylston, Mass.
 CHARLES MARSH, Woodstock, Vt.
 JOHN NICHOLS, Antrim, N. H.
 TIMOTHY PARKHURST, Wilton, N. H.
 ELISHA B. PERKINS, Pomfret, Conn.
 PETER ROBINSON, Pembroke, N. H.
 DAVID SMITH, Francestown, N. H.
 EXPERIENCE P. STORRS, Lebanon, N. H.
 JOSEPH WARDWELL, Salisbury, N. H.
 SAMUEL WELLS, Greenfield, Mass.
 WILLIAM WHITE, Thetford, Vt.
 FREDERICK WOOD, Littleton, Mass.
 CHARLES WOODMAN, Sanbornton, N. H.

(1) JACOB ATKINSON, Boscawen, N. H.; FRANCIS COGSWELL, Dover, N. H.; GEORGE DUNBAR, Keene, N. H.; JACOB W. EASTMAN, Sandwich, N. H.; DANIEL A. FORD, Abington, Mass.; JOHN E. FULLER, Francestown, N. H., died; NATHANIEL HENCHMAN, Amherst, N. H.; CHARLES HERBERT, Rumney, N. H.; JOHN HUBBARD, Hanover, N. H.; JOSIAH HUBBARD, Hanover, N. H.; STEPHEN LYFORD, Brookfield, Mass.; JONATHAN MASON, Lyme, N. H.; JAMES MILT-MORE, Newbury, Mass.; MATTHEW PATRICK, Windsor, Vt.; SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Washington, N. H.; HENRY S. SAFFORD, Salem, Mass.; ALPHA SHAW, Unity, N. H.; EBENEZER SHAW, New Salem, Mass.; CHARLES J. F. SHERBURNE, Portsmouth, N. H.; JONATHAN SILSBY, Acworth, N. H.; MASON S. SMITH, Hanover, N. H., died; NATHANIEL WEST, Hanover, N. H.; JOHN WHITE, Concord, N. H. Of these, Dunbar, Ford, Henchman and Mason had left the class when the Catalogue was issued.

MINUTES OF THE CLASS MEETING.

AT a meeting of the Class of 1813, in Dartmouth College, holden at Hanover, N. H., July 26, A. D. 1853,—present : Dr. Henry Bond, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Gen. James Dinsmore, of Walnut Hills, Ky.; Thomas M. Edwards, Esq., of Keene, N. H.; Daniel Elliot, Esq., of Marlborough, N. Y.; Rev. Joseph B. Felt, of Boston, Mass.; Charles Fox, Esq., of Boston, Mass.; Benjamin Greenleaf, Esq., of Bradford, Mass.; Jonathan Kittredge, Esq., of Canaan, N. H.; Allen Latham, Esq., of Chilicothe, Ohio; Rev. Alexander Lovell, of Nashua, N. H.; Dr. Timothy Parkhurst, of Wilton, N. H.; Elisha B. Perkins, Esq., of Marietta, Ohio; and Samuel Wells, Esq., of Northampton, Mass.

Benjamin Greenleaf, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and Samuel Wells, Esq., Secretary.

Voted, That Messrs. Greenleaf, Felt, and Wells, be a Committee, to prepare and publish a short biographical sketch of each member of the Class, who graduated.

Voted, That Messrs. Elliot, Bond, and Edwards, be a Committee of Arrangements for the Class, at the present Commencement.

Voted, That the Secretary of this meeting be the Secretary of the Class; and that in case of his death, or inability to perform the duties of that office, the same shall devolve upon the then youngest member of the Class, successively; who shall take possession and have the care and custody, of all such records, documents, correspondence, and moneys of the Class, as shall be found in the possession of his predecessor in office, for the use and benefit of the Class; and that the last surviving Secretary cause the same to be deposited in the archives of the College.

Voted, That each member of the Class shall, on the first day of January, A. D. 1855, and annually thereafterwards, address a letter to the Chairman and another to the Secretary, stating such facts in relation to his personal history or that of his family, as would be generally interesting to his Classmates; and that the Secretary cause a summary of the same to be prepared, and transmitted to each member.

Voted, That if any member shall change his place of residence, he shall immediately communicate to the Secretary, the place of his new residence and post office address.

Voted, That the Secretary for the time being, be the Treasurer of the Class ; and that he render his account of moneys received and paid, to the Chairman, on the first day of January annually.

A contribution was then taken up, to defray the expenses of publication, and other expenses of this Association ; and the sum of one hundred and forty seven dollars was contributed. Some unknown member having contributed the sum of one hundred dollars, and being called upon to rectify his mistake, if any had been made, and no one making answer thereto, the same was considered as generously contributed for the benefit of the class, and it was thereupon

Voted, That the thanks of the Class be presented to the generous donor of one hundred dollars, and that the Chairman be requested so to dispose of the same, for the benefit of such members of the Class, or their children, as shall, in his best judgment, be most necessitous and deserving.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be published, and transmitted by the Secretary to each member of the Class.

During the meeting many incidents of personal history, both of present and absent members of the Class, were related, intermingled with religious remarks and devotions. Some whose residences were unknown were sought out. Letters from Class-mates unavoidably absent, were read, making the whole a season of rich enjoyment to every one present. On the 27th, the Class called in a body upon President Lord, also upon Professor Shurtleff, the latter being the only member of the Board of Trustees or Faculty of the College, holding office therein, in A. D. 1813. They also visited the cemetery where were found the graves of their honored instructors, Wheelock, Hubbard, and Adams.

The Class then voted to adjourn to meet at Hanover with their wives, so far as surviving and blessed with ability, on the Tuesday preceding the annual Commencement of Dartmouth College in A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock A. M., at such place as shall be provided by the committee of arrangements.

Attest.

SAMUEL WELLS, *Secretary.*

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

JAMES ADAMS.

JAMES ADAMS was born at Londonderry, New Hampshire, Nov 7, 1785. His father, the Hon. William Adams, was born there, Feb. 6, 1755, whose father was among the earlier settlers of the same place. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill, was also engaged in the battle of Bennington, and he died in October, 1828. James was a young man of great promise. Possessing an ardent thirst for knowledge, he entered upon a course of education, and graduated with the reputation of a studious and successful scholar. On leaving college, he took charge of the Academy of Hampton, New Hampshire. He there commenced the study of theology, with Rev. Mr. Webster, then minister of that town. He felt a strong desire to engage in the work of the ministry, had nearly completed his course of preparation, and the time was fixed for his examination and licensure. But he was attacked with sickness, which terminated in consumption, and closed his life, April 15, 1817, and his promised usefulness in the church below.

DANIEL AUSTIN.

DANIEL AUSTIN was the son of Daniel and Mary Austin. His father was a merchant of Boston, Massachusetts, till 1800, when he moved to Portsmouth, New Hampshire,

where he died December, 1818, aged 65. His mother deceased a few years since, at the advanced age of 87. Mr. Austin had his birth in Boston, November 21, 1793, and was the only son of a large family of children.

He prepared for college under Deacon Amos Tappan, and entered as sophomore. After graduating, he followed the bent of his distinguished classical taste, and attended to general literature. For a profession, he studied law with Jeremiah Mason, then of Portsmouth. But, when having progressed in it for a year and a half, a change took place in the fortune of his father, which led him to relinquish the pursuit. In the mean while, he declined the overture to become a Major, as aid to General Storer, and he delivered the Republican oration, of July 4, 1814. Though brought up to lean on parental aid, when this failed him, he sunk not in despondency, but nobly stood in his lot, and depended on personal efforts. He resorted to the useful and honorable employment of instructing youth.

After spending several years in this occupation, he turned his attention to theological studies. He entered Divinity Hall at Cambridge, and graduated in 1827. Being licensed this year to preach, and having had several calls to settle, he became minister of the First Parish of Brighton, June 4, 1828, as successor to the Rev. John Foster, D. D. He was persuaded by the inhabitants of the town, to serve for their Representative in the Legislature of 1832 and 1833, and then he declined a re-election. He continued his pastoral relation, with the large increase of his church, to November, 1837, when he resigned it, to the "regret and sorrow" of his people.

As to his domestic relations, he married Hannah, the eldest daughter of Benjamin Joy, Esq., of Boston, November 21, 1833. In referring to his connection, he remarked, "I have had nine children, five girls and four boys, none of whom, alas! are living."

Having left Brighton and moved to Boston, in the spring

of 1838, he was “reader and assistant, from one to two years, to his friend Dr. F. W. P. Greenwood, at the King’s Chapel.” “About this time he declined the Masonic appointment of Grand Chaplain of Massachusetts.” He removed to Cambridge in the spring of 1842; was one of the first School Committee under the city charter, and chairman, about the same time, of the Committee of the First Parish. He was unanimously chosen Deacon of its Church, but declined; was two or three years successively Chairman of the Lyceum Board, and for several years Superintendent of the Sunday School.

In the first part of Mr. Green’s mayoralty, Mr. Austin, out of regard for Washington, had placed around the tree, which bears the name of this distinguished man, and under which he stood on Cambridge Common, a substantial iron fence at his own charge.

Mr. Austin assisted the Professor of Pulpit Eloquence for a year or more, instructing the classes in elocution. He also founded and endowed a course of five Lectures relating to the Evidences of Christianity, which were delivered the same year by students of the Institution selected by the Faculty, and was discontinued only through fear of exciting a spirit of rivalry. He removed to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in April or May, 1850, purchased ‘Sherburne Place,’ and, in Kittery, Maine, a sea-side residence called ‘Willow Bank;’ between which locations he divides his time.

One of his friends, who has known him many years, has said—“He always reminds me of Lord Glenthorn in Miss Edgeworth’s ‘Ennui,’ though I think he has never, like him, made the *most* of his abilities; having ever been fond of quiet observation and retirement, and too great an admirer of the character of the Roman Atticus to make the requisite exertion. He is social, reverential, tasteful and public spirited. His prime characteristic, perhaps, is his benevolence. He has been the main support of eight or ten of his nearest relatives

for the last forty years ; is generally respected, and is always referred to as a good son and brother.”

RUFUS WILLIAM BAILEY.

RUFUS WILLIAM BAILEY was born in Yarmouth, Maine, April 13, 1793. His father, Lebbeus Bailey, was the son of Col. John Bailey, who commanded a regiment of Massachusetts “minute men” in the continental establishment through the revolutionary war. His ancestors emigrated from England, and settled in Plymouth county early after the first landing on Plymouth Rock. The graves of six generations¹ are of record in the towns of Scituate and Hanover. Lebbeus, the youngest of four sons, moved to Yarmouth, Maine, soon after his early marriage, and died there in 1827, at the age of 63. He married Sarah Sylvester Myrick, of Nantucket, whose father commanded a whale-ship, and was killed, when a young man, in conflict with a whale in the Pacific ocean. She is still living in Portland, Maine, at the age of 86. Rufus W., the second of six sons, was fitted for college partly at Hebron Academy, and partly by Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, afterwards President of Dartmouth College. He became a member of the junior class in 1811. After his graduation, he entered the office of Daniel Webster as a student of law, but before commencing the practice of it, he changed his purpose, and repaired to Andover Theological Seminary as a student of divinity. Before finishing his course of study at the Seminary, he was appointed Tutor in Dartmouth College, and at the end of one year, in 1818, was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church on Norwich Plain, and at the same time was Professor of Moral Philosophy in the Military Academy there. In 1823, he succeeded Rev. Dr. Humphrey as pastor of the Congregational Church in Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

¹ See Barry's Genealogies.

In 1827, his health compelled him to relinquish his pastoral charge and seek a southern climate.

He has always been connected with the cause of education. Immediately after his graduation, he took charge of Salisbury Academy, in New Hampshire, and subsequently of the Bluehill Academy, in Maine. While he resided in Vermont, he was a Trustee of the University, and had the Presidency of that Institution tendered to him in 1821. Subsequently he was invited to preside over two other Colleges. While in Massachusetts, he was a Trustee of Williams College. He originated and led in the organization of the "Pittsfield Female Academy," in 1825, and on his removal to the South, he established in South Carolina, the "Richland School," on the plan of the "Round Hill School" of Northampton. This school enjoyed, for several years, a wide patronage; but, like its prototype, finally proved a failure. He subsequently taught a Female School in Fayetteville, North Carolina. In 1840, he commenced the publication of a monthly Periodical, called "The Patriarch," issued simultaneously in New York and Washington; the first publication of this class designed to furnish to the parlor and to the family an attractive and religious literature. Before the expiration of the second year, having attained an extensive circulation, the Patriarch passed out of his hands and was merged in the "Mother's Magazine." In 1842, he founded the "Augusta Female Seminary," in Staunton, Virginia, and continued to preside over that flourishing Institution until his failing health required him to relinquish his labors in 1848. He then spent several years as Agent of the American Colonization Society in Virginia.

He is now engaged in literary pursuits. He has published a volume of sermons entitled "The Family Preacher," and various single sermons preached on various occasions; a volume of Letters to Daughters, called "The Mother's Request;" a volume of Letters on Slavery, called "The Issue"; besides many fugitive pieces in newspapers and in periodicals, some anonymous and some under his own signature; "A Manual

of Grammar” of the English Language, with a discussion on Idiom; and a “Primary Grammar” for beginners. He took his Master’s Degree in 1816, and was returned as the Phi Beta Kappa orator in 1821, incorrectly recorded in the Catalogue *Kiah* Bailey.

He has been twice married. In 1820, to Lucy, daughter of Hon. Reuben Hatch, of Norwich, Vermont. She died in Camden, South Carolina, in 1832, leaving three children: Mary, married to John F. Rives, a planter of Mississippi; Harriet, married to Professor Campbell, Washington College, Virginia; and Francis Brown, settled in Indiana. He was married again in 1842, to Mrs. Mariette Lloyd, daughter of Dr. Perry, of Waterbury, Connecticut. She died in 1853, leaving one daughter, Lucy, who was born in 1844.

In the close of a letter, written to the committee of publication, Mr. Bailey remarks, “I have been greatly afflicted and greatly blest, and in all the dealings of Providence, have seen the hand of a ‘Father ever kind and gracious.’”

HENRY BOND.

HENRY BOND was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, March 21, 1790, and was the only son of Henry Bond, who married Hannah, eldest daughter of Captain Phineas and Hannah (Bemis) Stearns, of Watertown. His grandfather, Colonel William Bond, of Watertown, commanded the 25th Regiment of the Continental Army, and died and was buried on Mount Independence, September 1, 1776.

In the summer of 1790, his father moved from Watertown to Livermore, Maine, then just begun to be settled, where he had previously purchased land and become joint proprietor of the first grist and saw mills erected in the township. His father died in March, 1796, aged 34, leaving a widow and two children; and his mother died in August, 1803, aged 35.

In March, 1806, he commenced his academical course at Hebron Academy, at that time and for a little while afterwards under the care of Mr. Albion K. Parris, who has since filled many high offices ; then for a few months, under Mr. William Weeks, and next under Mr. William Barrows, who filled the office of Preceptor for a few years very acceptably. In September, 1809, he was admitted to the freshman class of Dartmouth College, where he spent the full term of an undergraduate.

According to the very common usage among collegians, at that period, most of his winter vacations, both before and after entering College, were employed in teaching school.

Immediately after graduation, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Cyrus Perkins, at that time Professor of Anatomy in the College, and not long afterwards, upon the resignation of Dr. Nathan Smith, Professor of Surgery. With little interruption, he devoted his time to professional studies until the first of March, 1815. Having been elected Tutor of the College, he entered upon the duties of the office at the beginning of the spring term of this year, and continued therein until August, 1816. The period during which he held office in the College, was particularly interesting and exciting, as it was in the midst of those "Dartmouth College difficulties," which have become so noted by the important judicial trials that resulted from them.

While in the office of Tutor, he prosecuted his professional studies as closely as his other duties would permit, and, after his resignation, gave his exclusive attention to them until the close of the medical term in December, 1816, when he passed an examination for a medical degree. Immediately after this he went to Concord, New Hampshire, and early in January, 1817, offered to the public his professional services.

In each of the three summers he resided in Concord, Dr. Bond delivered a course of popular Lectures on Chemistry, and in 1818, he delivered the Oration before the New Hamp-

shire Alpha of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. In the spring of 1819, as early as the laws of the Society would permit, he was elected a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and at the same time a Censor, and the Orator for the next anniversary. In 1819, he was the originator and chief agent in the establishment of a Reading Room, or Atheneum, in Concord, which began with fair prospects, but which after a while dwindled away to extinction.

Early in November, 1819, he left Concord for Philadelphia, where he has since resided, unmarried. In March, 1820, after spending the winter in attending the medical lectures in the University and the clinical instruction in the Pennsylvania Hospital, he opened an office at 120 Arch street, in a house where Dr. Dorsey had resided, and where he had erected a small anatomical theatre, for his own use and that of his private pupils. For the first three years after settling there, Dr. Bond occupied that edifice, and usually had classes in general, and in practical and surgical anatomy, as large as could be accommodated. After the termination of his third course, the edifice was not allowed to be used any more for its original purpose.

In December, 1819, he was elected an Honorary Member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, and he was an active member of it until it ceased to meet. He was for ten years its Treasurer, and afterwards its Vice President. In 1823, a medical association, called the Kappa Lambda Society, was organized in Philadelphia, having sister societies in several other States. Its object was medical improvement, having a special reference to Medical Ethics. Of this Society he was an early member, and for some time its Secretary. In 1825, he was elected a Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and in 1833, was elected its Secretary, which office he held until 1844, when its labors and his ill health compelled him to resign; since which time he has been one of the Censors. He was one of the delegates of this College in 1840, and again in 1850, to the Decennial National Conven-

tions held in Washington city for revising the United States Pharmacopœia. He was a member of the first National Medical Convention, convened in New York in May, 1846, for the purpose of organizing a National Medical Association, and has been a delegate to most of the subsequent meetings. He was a member of the Convention held in Lancaster in April, 1847, for the purpose of organizing a State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and was one of the Committee for drafting the Constitution. He was also an original member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society. He is a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science, of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and of several religious and charitable associations. He was formerly, for several years, a member of the Philadelphia Board of Health, and most of the time its President. He is a Corresponding Member of the National Institute, of the American Statistical Association, of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Ill health, for the last few years, has compelled him to lessen very much his devotion to his profession, and some of his leisure has been devoted to antiquarian and genealogical researches, the results of which will probably be published.

Besides the papers on professional subjects, hereafter enumerated, he has read others before the College of Physicians and other medical bodies, which have not been printed, including two Biographical Notices of deceased members of the College. In 1824, he delivered the annual address before the New England Society of Philadelphia, which was printed.

1. "On the effects of atmospheric air, when applied to those parts of the body, not designed by nature to be in contact with it;" read before the Academy of Medicine in 1821, and published in vol. ii., of the *Phil. Journal of Med. and Phys. Science*.

2. "A case of swelled leg (phlegmasia dolens) occurring in a male," published in the same volume.

3. "On the production of animal heat;" read before the Phil. Med. Society in 1825, and published in vol. x., of the same Journal.

4. "A case of ostea-sarcoma, in the pelvis;" published in 1827, in volume iv., of the North American Med. and Surg. Journal.

5. "A case of diseased brain, of much interest in reference to its functions;" published in 1828, in the same Journal, vol. v.

6. "Observations on the removal of foreign bodies from the œsophagus," with new instruments for the treatment of those accidents; read before the College of Physicians in 1828, and published with a plate, in vol. vi., of the same Journal.

7. "Observations on the treatment of fractures of the patella, with an attempt at its improvement;" read before the Kappa Lambda Society, and published in vol. vii., of the same Journal.

8. In vol. xi., of the same Journal, a Review of *Recamier on Cancer*.

9. "Note of the post mortem examination of a female who committed suicide almost immediately *post coit.*;" published in vol. xiii., of the American Journal of Med. Science.

10. "On the extraction of *retained placenta* in cases of abortion;" published in the Am. Jour. of Med. Science, for April, 1844, with a description and illustration of a new placental forceps.

11. "A case of *rupture of the uterus*;" read before the College of Physicians, and published in the same Journal for January, 1845.

12. "Cases of retroversion of the uterus, with a description of a new instrument for its restoration, and some observations on the displacement of that organ;" read before the College of Physicians in March, 1849, and published in the same Journal for March, 1849, with illustrations.

13. "Remarks on obstetrical forceps, with an attempt at

their improvement ;” published in the same Journal for July, 1850, with illustrations.

14. “Description of a vectis for the removal of a globular pessary,” with case and illustration ; published in the same volume.

15. “On fractures of the lower end of the radius, proposing a new apparatus for their treatment ;” read before the College of Physicians in 1851 ; published in their Transactions, in the Medical Examiner and other journals, with illustrations.

An evident rule of Dr. Bond’s life has been, to enlighten and benefit his fellow-beings. Better thus to do, than command worlds for the conquests of ambition.

JAMES BURNSIDE.

His parents were James and Mary (Nutter) Burnside. His father was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, and died March 15, 1809, in his forty-seventh year. His mother was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and died May 18, 1820, in her fifty-sixth year. He had his birth at Northumberland, of the same State, October 27, 1793. He fitted for College at Haverhill. After graduating, he taught an Academy with success, and studied law in Onondaga, New York. His health was far from being robust. He soon showed symptoms of consumption, and died of this disease, at Utica, September, 1814. He had scarcely put in the sickle to reap benefit from his previous labors, ere he was summoned from the field of probation.

ABIEL CARTER.

His parents were Jacob and Sarah (Eastman) Carter. His father died at Concord, New Hampshire, January, 1805, aged

50, and his mother at Amesbury, Massachusetts, February 28, 1835, aged 78. He was born at Concord, March 2, 1791. He was instructed at the district school till twelve years old, when he was sent to Hanover, and attended the Academy under Frederick Hall. He subsequently went to Salisbury Academy, New Hampshire, and thence to College. Soon after graduating, he became engaged as an instructor of youth and a student of divinity in the city of New York for two years. He then received Episcopal orders, and began to preach at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which he continued for the same period. His next field of labor was Trenton, New Jersey. Here he remained the same length of time. He proceeded to the South, and was settled in Savannah, Georgia, where he discharged the duties of his office in bringing others to the Saviour of souls, till the day of his last illness, which proved mortal November 1, 1827. He married Maria, daughter of Rev. Abraham Beach, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, October, 1817. His wife, who deceased October 29, 1827, preceded him sixty hours in entering on the scenes of eternity, and realizing, as we trust, with him, the blessedness of tried and true faith. The disease which closed their earthly course, was the yellow fever. Their children are Anna, wife of Rev. Charles Aldis, of Detroit, Michigan ; Rev. Abraham Beach, of Yonkers, New York ; and Sarah L. E., who resides with her brother. May the covenant mercies of the parents ever be the portion of their posterity.

JAMES CHUTE.

JAMES CHUTE was the son of James Chute, who was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, 1755, and who died in Madison, Indiana, April 8, 1825. His mother's name was Mehitable Thurston. She was born in Rowley, 1753, and died October 19, 1819. He was born in Rowley, November 15, 1788, and died at Fort Wayne, December 25, 1835. He mar-

ried Martha Hewes Clap, of Boston, for his first wife, and Mary H. Hubbard Crane, of New York city, for his second. He has had five children: Richard, Sarah Caroline Requa, James Thurston, Samuel Hewes, and Eliza Jeannette. Three of these, Richard, Sarah and James, are married, and have each one child.

Mr. Chute fitted for College at the Dummer Academy. He taught a school during his vacations. For a few years after he graduated, he engaged in mercantile pursuits at the West. But he subsequently studied divinity with Rev. James Wilson, D. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio; was then engaged in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and was afterwards Chaplain of the State Prison at Columbus. Having resigned his last situation, he was settled at Fort Wayne, where he remained until his death.

The study and effort of Mr. Chute were to fill his years with usefulness, and in this he was divinely enabled to succeed.

AUGUSTUS COOLIDGE.

AUGUSTUS COOLIDGE was son of Augustus, who lived in a part of Boxborough, formerly of Stow, in Massachusetts, and moved with his family about 1815, to Madison, New York, and afterwards to the central part of Ohio, where he died in 1823. He was born May 21, 1788. Having graduated, he studied medicine with Dr. Charles Newell, of Stow. He accompanied his father to the State of New York, and continued with him there one year. He then left, being in feeble health, and went to reside with Dr. William Watson, of Bedford, Pennsylvania. After four years residence in this quarter, his relatives in Madison received a letter, in 1820, stating that he was afflicted with a lingering consumption. He continued till April 6, 1821, when he committed his spirit to the hands of the Saviour, whom he trusted and

confessed, as the Author of his salvation. Though a modest and reserved man, he was endowed with good talents and a disposition to improve them as his strength would allow.

DANIEL CRAM.

DANIEL CRAM, of Francestown, New Hampshire, had his birth April 22, 1794. His father was born "at Salisbury, near Hampton," September 14, 1768, and died May 1, 1853. His mother, daughter of Deacon David Lewis, of Frances-town, was born August 20, 1771, and died August 25, 1831. With a slender constitution, he engaged, after graduating, in the instruction of a public school at Orford. While thus usefully occupied, he gave satisfaction to his employers. Looking forward to the course which he might pursue in life, consumption appeared to have marked him as one in its long train of victims. He made an excursion to Boston, in hopes that he would be benefited. But he returned to the house of his parents, and there, amid the kindest of attentions, fell asleep, October 3, 1814, with the consolations of piety for his support.

FREDERICK CUSHING.

FREDERICK CUSHING was son of Colonel John and Olive Cushing. He had his birth at South Berwick, Maine, March 24, 1792. He studied medicine after leaving College. He was the first person married by his classmate, Rev. Daniel Austin, at Brighton, Massachusetts. His bride was Eliza Lanesford, daughter of Rev. John Foster, D. D. She was authoress of the interesting work, known as 'The Rivals of Acadia,' etc. After marriage, Dr. Cushing resided in Brattle-

borough, Vermont, and then in Montreal, Canada. Here he closed life, August 6, 1846. He had no children, but his wife still survives to reflect on his virtues with the mixed and varied feelings of joy and sadness.

AUSTIN DICKINSON.

AUSTIN DICKINSON was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, February 15, 1791. His parents were Azariah and Mary (Eastman) Dickinson. He fitted for College at New Salem and Deerfield Academies, and with Rev. Josiah W. Cannon, of Gill, Massachusetts. He had charge of a district school in Leverett, of the same State, one season before he graduated. He read law in his native place two years after leaving College. In 1817, he taught a family school one year in Georgetown, District of Columbia. In 1818, he studied six months at Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey, and the same period with Rev. Enoch Perkins, D. D., of West Hartford, Connecticut. He was licensed to preach February 2, 1819, by the North Association of Hartford Co., of the same State. He was blessed with an eminently pious, wise and faithful mother, whose very early training deeply impressed upon his childhood and youth a high sense of responsibility, a conscientious regard to duty, and a profound veneration for the Great Supreme in all his manifestations. Her endeavors for his spiritual benefit were sanctified to his soul, so that he was eminently prepared for the duties of his profession. Though his health was far from being robust, he had a strong desire, a firm resolution, and exercised a patient continuance to imitate the example of his divine Master. Hence, after traveling and preaching and being otherwise engaged for the spread of pure religion, he passed into East Tennessee. Here he found ministers engaged to raise \$10,000 as a fund for a Theological Seminary.

By his advice, they increased this sum to \$35,000. After he had secured pledges for about two-thirds of it, they commissioned him to visit several States where he obtained the rest, with the assistance of Mr. Hardin, and returned to Maryville, July, 1821, with the heart-felt satisfaction of being so divinely favored.

Having repeated his visit to the Virginia Springs, he went to Richmond and spent several months in the family of Rev. John H. Rice, D. D. In the meanwhile he corresponded and took other needed steps, to establish "The Family Visitor." This publication was the first religious newspaper issued South of Mason and Dixon's line. It flourished for several years, and exerted a wide and beneficial influence. It was finally united with the "Christian Observer" of Philadelphia.

Mr. Dickinson returned to Amherst in June, 1822. He was soon solicited to take an agency for collecting funds and assisting to obtain a charter for the College, lately instituted there. After spending a few months of the autumn at Andover Theological Seminary, he entered on this important service. Dr. Humphrey, former President of the Institution, remarked as follows: Mr. Dickinson "brought influences to bear upon the public mind, which few men could have wielded with such skill and success, and to which the College is more indebted for its establishment and prosperity, than one in a hundred of its present friends is or ever will be aware of. If it was not the most important work of his life, it was eminently worth living for." In the winter of 1822-3, and for most of a year while so occupied, he supplied the pulpit of the first Congregational Church of his native place. The Rev. Jacob Abbott, then Professor in the College there, made the subsequent criticism: "As a preacher, Mr. Dickinson excited great attention at the very commencement of his career. There was an imposing magnificence in his style; a grandeur in his imagery and in his trains of thought; and a calm and quiet, but at the same time emphatic and impress-

ive solemnity in his voice and utterance, which combined to produce a certain sublime and sombre eloquence, that possessed, for every intellectual person who listened to it, an inexpressible charm. The services of the Sabbath, while he officiated, were looked forward to with great anticipations of pleasure by the officers and students of the College, and by all the cultivated portion of the community."

Mr. Dickinson received ordination as an Evangelist, at Amherst, April 19, 1826. Not weary in well doing, and desirous to aid in the improvement of the American pulpit, and afford a useful supply of reading for families and destitute congregations, he began to publish, in the city of New York, a monthly periodical called the 'National Preacher.' This work contained sermons of eminent ministers among all the evangelical denominations. Within two or three years, its subscription list amounted to twelve thousand. Mr. Dickinson continued its editor and proprietor twelve years and a half. During this period, he distributed gratuitously nearly as many of the Preacher as he forwarded to subscribers. For the same time, he expended his income, which was considerable, except what he very economically used for his support, and also what leisure he had to spare, for the promotion of charitable and religious objects. He freely devoted the greater part of 1827, as editor to the Tract Society. He was author of Tracts Number 276, "Scriptural Argument for Temperance," Number 283, "Appeal to American Youth on Temperance," Number 384, "The Day of Trial," besides selecting and condensing many others. In addition to this, he often preached for destitute congregations. Early in 1828, Mr. Dickinson undertook to issue a new Monthly, entitled the 'Pastor's Journal.' Informed that the Home Missionary Society intended to publish a periodical, he proposed that his Journal should be united with it, which was accordingly done.

In June, 1831, for the improvement of his health, and objects of information and usefulness, Mr. Dickinson em-

barked in company with Rev. Asahel Nettleton for Europe. They reached London when a strong desire prevailed in England to understand the character of American revivals. On this and other accounts, they were frequently invited to attend pastoral meetings and preach on the Sabbath. They made many acquaintances with distinguished clergymen and physicians in Great Britain, and acquired valuable information of its educational and benevolent institutions. The prevalence of the cholera prevented their visit to the Continent, and admonished them to return home. This they did in the autumn of 1832.

His health having become more impaired and his eyes severely inflamed, Mr. Dickinson was urged by his friends to relinquish the care of the 'National Preacher,' in which he published various sermons, and seek for a rural residence. He concluded, in the fall of 1838, to engage in obtaining subscribers for the New York Observer. This he prosecuted with his accustomed energy and perseverance for almost six years. In the spring of 1844, Mr. Dickinson commenced his last important enterprise. In reference to it his language follows: "From my connection with the press, and intercourse with editors of various classes for some twenty years, the desirableness of making common secular newspapers the channels of a decidedly religious influence often recurred to my mind. But it was not till after a more particular investigation of their numbers and vast controlling influence, that I felt urged, by an imperative sense of duty, to volunteer in a special effort for their improvement." A distinguished author said of him, January, 1849, while ably and successfully prosecuting so noble a work, "He possesses in a very unusual degree, the high intellectual and moral qualifications requisite for the successful execution of such a plan." After a winter of labor, which severely taxed his mental and physical powers, Mr. Dickinson left Boston in the spring, where he had spent most of the year, and sought rest in the family of his brother in the city of New York. Here he was seized

with the cholera, and died August 15, 1849, with the strong hope of a blessed immortality. His remains were removed to and buried in the town of his birth. The place of their repose is denoted by a chaste and beautiful monument, erected by a few of his friends. "Behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

In his domestic as well as in his other relations, Mr. Dickinson adorned the doctrines of his Saviour. He married Laura Camp, eldest daughter of Mr. Joel Camp, of Litchfield county, Connecticut, then of New York, April 26, 1836. Her talents, education and sympathies well fitted her to be his help-meet indeed. They had one daughter, who died in infancy. His wife survived him, and was married April 15, 1852, to Rev. Dirck C. Lansing, D. D., of Brooklyn, New York. The blessing of the Highest ever rests on the devoted followers of his Son.

JAMES DINSMORE.

JAMES DINSMORE had his birth at Windham, New Hampshire, August 24, 1790. His parents were John Dinsmore, and Susannah Bell, daughter of John Bell, of Londonderry, and sister to Samuel and John Bell, formerly Governors of the Granite State. He studied at the Atkinson Academy, under Mr. John Vose, and then at the Londonderry Academy, in preparation for College. After entering as freshman, he taught school each winter of his four years course. Having received his first degree, he read law with John Porter, Esq., of Londonderry, and afterwards in the office of Judge Turner, in Natchez, Mississippi. Induced by favorable offers of a friend to leave the legal profession and engage with him in cultivating a plantation for cotton and sugar, he accordingly became occupied in this business. Thus employed, he spent twenty-five years in Mississippi and Louisiana. But the

climate not being favorable to his health, he removed to Kentucky, where he has resided fourteen years. As to his domestic relations, he was married in 1829 to Martha Macomb, daughter of Alexander Macomb, of Georgetown, District of Columbia, and sister to Governor Macomb. He writes, "We have two daughters living, whom the mother thinks remarkably fine."

Tall, stout, and athletic when young, as well as at present, there is a nobleness of bearing in his person and manners. He remarks, "Although I have lived so long in the backwoods, among those who are considered by many in the East as wild and dangerous people, I have never fought a duel, never received a challenge, never been shot at." Pursuing the even tenor of his life, he has consented, at times, to serve as a magistrate and member of the County Court. As an author, he has contributed various communications to the public prints, on agricultural and political economy.

In his letter, he mentions several events, relative to his class-mates, which denote his kind affections towards them. He dwells with pleasure on a pedestrian excursion with Felt, in their sophomore year, to the top of Ascutney Mountain. He says, "Many years ago, I went into the legislative hall at Natchez and saw what appeared to be the ghost of Austin Dickinson. He was reading a communication to the Legislature, which I found was an application for assistance to establish a Theological College in Tennessee. He appeared to have worked himself down until he was but the shadow of a shade. I afterwards met him in Boston and New York, ever, like his Master, going about doing good." With reference to meeting with survivors of his class the last year, his words are, "To enjoy the same pleasure, I would travel twice as far this year." When the time for such sessions is closed with them, may he and they be fitted for those which have no end and ever abound in wisdom and blessedness.

THOMAS M. EDWARDS.

THOMAS M. EDWARDS was born at Keene, New Hampshire, December 16, 1795. His parents were Thomas and Matilda (Chandler) Edwards. The former of these two died April 12, 1837, aged eighty years, and the latter November 24, 1843, at the same age; both of them deceased at Keene. The instruction of Mr. Edwards, for entrance into College, was chiefly under the Rev. John Sabin, of Fitzwilliam. After graduation, he read law with Foster Alexander, Esq., of Keene, Hon. Thomas Burgess, of Providence, Rhode Island, and Hon. Henry Hubbard, of Charlestown, New Hampshire. He began the practice of his profession at the place of his birth in 1817, and continued it until 1845. In the year last named, he was appointed President of the Cheshire Railroad, extending fifty miles, from Bellows Falls, Vt., to South Ashburnham, Mass. He held this trust to 1852, when he had the satisfaction of reporting, that he had seen to the entire construction of the road and to having it put in full operation. In addition to so responsible a position, Mr. Edwards was Post Master from 1817 to 1829; has been at various times a Member of the Legislature; is now President of the Ashuelot Bank, and the Ashuelot Mutual Fire Insurance Company, institutions located in Keene.

As to his domestic concerns, Mr. Edwards was married, on the 26th of May, 1840, to Mary H. Fiske, daughter of Phineas and Mary (Hart) Fiske, of the same town. He observes, "We have had seven children, and have six now living." With regard to publications, he has had some legal arguments, addresses, and contributions, on current topics of the day, printed in newspapers. According to his characteristic modesty and evenness of deportment, he expresses himself; "I cannot say, that my life has been marked by any very remarkable incidents. I have always been actively em-

ployed, professionally and otherwise, and have been reasonably successful in all matters I have undertaken." This is indeed a favorable lot. It points heavenward.

DANIEL ELLIOT.

IN a reply, dated Marlborough, Ulster county, New York, October 1, 1853, to Mr. Greenleaf, he writes as follows :

"I have before me your Circular, calling a meeting of our Class at the late Commencement of our venerable Alma Mater. That meeting has been held,—and with what an overflow of good feeling and depth of enjoyment, none better than yourself can tell. 'After forty years' wanderings,' a remnant—scarcely a third part—of our goodly class have had the privilege once more 'to look each other in the face,' and to press each other's hands in earnest welcome. Those faces had not passed unscathed through the discipline of forty years. You will remember that some of us were sadly perplexed by the marks that this long period had made upon our persons ;—and in *one* instance, at least, all *cue** to personal identity had been lost—or cut off!

"We parted in 1813 as 'hi juvenes,'—we met in 1853 as 'patres conscripti,'—yea, some of us as conscript grandfathers. We parted with high aspirations, ardent hopes, and brilliant expectations of the good gifts the world had in store for us. We met with changed views of worldly good—the retrospection of our forty years of anxious toil and diverse experience but ill comparing with those early hopes. Nevertheless, it was a delightful meeting—was it not? You remember how, as we warmed up, hour after hour, and

* "I hope I shall not be accused of *irreverent* allusion to an object, which I am sure is affectionately embalmed in the memory of every brother of the Class." [This refers to the hair of Mr. Greenleaf, which he wore, in college, tied up with a piece of ribbon.]

began to 'get the hang' of each other's altered faces,—the speech, the smile, the youthful feeling of by-gone days returned, and we were almost boys again together, in spite of bald heads, grey locks, and stiffened muscles. And yet, Mr. Chairman, there was a vein of sadness running through and tempering our enjoyment. For example, when you produced that weather-beaten old 'Catalogue for 1810,' and proceeded to call over the names of the absent and the dead, together with those of the present, how vividly the cherished images of the departed rose to the imagination, and passed along in sad procession! A goodly company; peace to their manes!

“But a glance at your Circular, with its formidable 'interrogatories,' reminds me that I am wandering from 'the point proposed'—a proceeding which I can hardly expect to meet the approval of your mathematical mind. I must, therefore, proceed to answer some of your inquiries of a personal nature, if you will allow me to do it in my own way.

“I was born on the first of October, 1792, in the town of Dublin, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, under the right wing of that glorious old mountain, Grand Monadnock. My grandfather, William Elliot, a native of Haverhill, Massachusetts, was one of the early settlers of Mason, New Hampshire, whence my father, David, came to Dublin about the year 1780. He owned a large farm, and was one among the most substantial and respected citizens of the town. My mother, Lucy Emery, was from Townsend, Massachusetts. My father died during my infancy, and my mother lived a widow for more than fifty years, attaining, within a few weeks, to the age of ninety years. A just eulogy on her character would be out of place here. Of two sons and two daughters left in her charge, I was much the youngest; and when, in due time, the elder were married and away, it became a question what was to be done with this odd remainder. District schools, in those

days, were not always our next-door neighbors, nor were they in operation a sufficient proportion of the time to keep an idle boy out of mischief. I was, therefore, sent to various schools, public and private, till my fourteenth year, when I was put into the hands of a country 'store-keeper' to learn the art and mystery of money-making. But, though under the charge of a very competent teacher, (one of the well-known Appleton family,) by some fatality I never got thoroughly imbued with the proper spirit. Perhaps the difficulty is organic. Phrenologists give me 'Acquisitiveness, moderate,'—the more's the pity! Another difficulty was, that I had charge of two circulating libraries, one belonging to a society of ladies, the other to the men. After spending some three years in this position, I abandoned the yard-stick and scales, and began to prepare for College, chiefly at Chesterfield Academy, and in the fall of 1810 joined the sophomore class at Dartmouth. What our College life was, you, Mr. Chairman, remember, as well as most of those who will feel an interest in looking over the pages of this our book of epitaphs and remembrances. For myself, I can truly say, that I remember very much of enjoyment, and very little of the opposite. I have, indeed, a dreamy kind of recollection of periodical *fogs*, dense enough, almost, to swim in—of bitter cold morning exercises in the old chapel, when our venerable President shook like an aspen in his everlasting drab great-coat; and the horrors of one quarter's board in 'commons,' are not fully erased from my memory. Still I have more frequent visions of cozy times in the study with my chum—of pleasant scenes in the recitation room, animated society meetings, social pleasures, ardent sports upon the common, and all those nameless enjoyments that contribute to make a College life the happiest portion of one's existence. Yes, deride who may, I confess to a love for Alma Mater, and to a grateful remembrance of the days passed under her wing. 'If I forget thee, O Jerusalem! may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth!'

“After graduating, I commenced the study of medicine, and spent the first year with Dr. Cyrus Perkins, then a Professor in the Medical College at Hanover, an inmate of his family. The second year was passed at Keene, with Dr. Amos Twitchell. As both these gentlemen were distinguished in their profession, particularly in surgery, it followed, of course, that I saw not a few severe cases in the course of their practice. As the period approached for entering upon the professional field, relying upon my own resources, I shrunk from the responsibility, and deserted from the ranks of the profession—thereby, doubtless, contributing to the longevity of many friends, who have lived unconscious of their escape from danger.

“In the fall of 1815, I set my face southward, with a very indefinite idea of what I should find or do there. Arrived at New York city, I sought out our friend Greele, who had a flourishing private school a few miles from town. Having an invitation to teach mathematics, latin, &c., in a Friends’ boarding school for young ladies in the same neighborhood, I remained there for about a year. While there, by a complication of fatalities, not necessary to be explained here, Mr. Greele and myself, with Luther Clark, (whom some of you will recollect,) became interested in a manufactory of window-glass and trading establishment, located under the south wing of the Catskill Mountains, in Ulster county, N. Y. In furtherance of our objects, I consented to take up my abode on the premises, and undertook the general charge of the business. It is hardly possible to conceive of a greater change, or more violent contrast in pursuits or manner of life, than I then encountered. The business was extensive, hazardous, laborious and complicated. It placed me in the midst of a rude population, some of whom could scarcely speak English, and in charge of a large number of operatives, mostly foreigners, of intemperate habits and offensive manners. How unlike my previous manner of life, and especially to the quiet school-room of my gentle Quaker pupils! How-

ever, I fought my way through, with a gradual amelioration in the state of things, for the term of ten weary years, and was glad to escape at last without serious disaster to myself or others.

“In 1818, I married Abby Greele, (sister of our classmate,) a native of Wilton, N. H., then residing with her brother near New York. In 1827, I removed to New York city, and became connected with Mr. Greele in the commission business, chiefly devoted to paper and collateral branches of trade. This connection continued, with some modifications, till 1838, when Mr. Greele withdrew. I continued in the business, with other partners, till 1844, when I again turned my face country-ward, and purchased a small farm on the right bank of the Hudson, seven miles north of Newburg, where I have vegetated up to this present writing, and where I shall be most happy to greet you, Mr. Chairman, or any of our *confreres*.

“But I see that I have not yet done with the ‘interrogatories’ in your Circular, (some of which are rather searching,) notwithstanding all this garrulity. To questions eight and nine, I reply,—Of children we count four, viz: (1.) Lucy Ann, born 1819, educated in New York, and married to Augustus F. Smith, Counsellor at Law, of the same city. (2.) Augustus Greele, born 1821, graduated at Yale 1839, went through a full course of medical studies in New York, now in Poughkeepsie; married Elizabeth A. Proctor, daughter of the late Amos Proctor, of New York. (3.) Henry Bond, born 1823, graduated at New York University in 1840, educated for the ministry at Union Theological Seminary, New York, and at Andover, now in Springfield, Massachusetts; married Martha A. Skinner, daughter of Rev. Dr. T. H. Skinner, of New York. (4.) Caroline Cornelia Greele, born 1826, educated in New York; married George J. Cornell, Counsellor at Law, also of New York.

“As you forgot to inquire after the third generation, I will merely remark, in passing, that we rejoice in twelve grand-

children,—a hopeful progeny! Which of you counts more?"

Thus we have gladly quoted from Mr. Elliot's classic and highly interesting letter, what is far better than the committee could offer. Though he has been engaged in active business, not so congenial with letters as other occupations, yet he evidently still retains his strong attachment for them, and has laudably cultivated his acquaintance with them. A friend of his informs us, as we should naturally suppose from our recollection of his taste for the fine arts while in College, that at his seat on the Hudson, he has a fine collection of Paintings. We are glad that the superior mind, which can appreciate and enjoy the works of human and divine skill, has the means of being so gratified.

EBENEZER EVERETT.

EBENEZER EVERETT was born at Francestown, New Hampshire, August 31, 1789. His father, having served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and his mother, L. Battle, moved from Dedham, Massachusetts, to that place. The first of his parents died twenty-five years ago, and the second now survives, at the age of ninety-eight years. He was licensed to preach June 6, 1815. He was installed at Ogden, Monroe county, New York, and afterwards at Oak's corner, Ontario county, of the same State. He took a dismission from this parish the last year. Since then he has been laboriously engaged in Genesee county, in collecting funds and distributing the Scriptures for their Bible Society.

Mr. Everett married Betsey Post, of Durham county, New York, October, 1817. She lived nearly eight years, and left two daughters, the eldest of whom survives, and is the wife of Addison A. Hayes, Esq. After continuing a widower nearly five years, he married Laura M. Stanley,

daughter of Nathan Walden, of Canandaigua, New York, who served in the Revolutionary War, and is now ninety-two years old and resides with his family. By his second wife he has had several children, two sons of whom live and are usefully employed.

Mr. Everett is a strong advocate for temperance and anti-slavery. He has labored long and zealously to promote the cause of morality and religion. He observes, "I have seen but few of my class-mates since leaving College. A star tells the tale in regard to the most of them." He still speaks of his readiness and strength to discharge the duties of a gospel minister. His language indicates that he knows the worth of a good hope in Christ, and that this is his light in darkness, his joy in sorrow, and his encouragement to look for perfect rest beyond the grave.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FARNSWORTH.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FARNSWORTH was born in Bridgton, Maine, December 17, 1793. He was the third of eight children of his parents, who were both natives of Groton, Massachusetts. His father, Samuel, was of English descent, and an eminent physician in the town of Bridgton, having an extensive practice in the surrounding country. His mother, Betsey Fitch, was daughter of Zechariah Fitch, of Scotch origin. He was father of a numerous family. He was owner of a large tract of land in what was then called "District of Maine," in consequence of which his daughter Betsey, after her marriage, and several of his other children, settled there, and many of their descendants are still residing in the same quarter.

Benjamin entered the freshman year. One of the most important events in his College life, was his experience of an affectionate trust in Christ as his only Redeemer.

After graduating, he began his theological course with Rev. Edward Payson, D. D., pastor of one of the Congregational Churches in Portland, Maine, with whom he remained one year. During this time his mind was led particularly to examine the subject of baptism, and by the impulse of his mind and suggestion of his tutor, he spent a season in fasting and prayer for divine direction. The result was, he became convinced that the scriptural view on the subject inculcated that believers are the only subjects, and immersion the only mode of baptism.

The following year he studied with Rev. William Stoughton, D. D., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Immediately after closing his studies with Dr. Stoughton, he accepted a call to the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church in Edenton, North Carolina, where he received ordination, and August 20, 1817, was married in Boston, by Rev. Dr. Baldwin, to Miss Julia A. Cushing. Miss Cushing was daughter of John and Julia Cushing, of Boston, and grand-daughter of Rev. Dr. Cushing, at that time pastor of the Congregational Church in Ashburnham, Massachusetts. In consequence of the failure of Mrs. Farnsworth's health in Edenton, he resigned the pastoral care of the church in less than two years, and returned to her native State. The event of her death took place in Middleborough, Massachusetts, September 17, 1819. She left two children. The daughter died in early infancy; the son, Henry Fitch, survived, and married Charlotte M. Palmer, of Memphis, Tennessee, where they reside.

Mr. Farnsworth, in the ardor of youth, intended to devote himself to a foreign mission, but the state of his health, and other events of Providence, indicating that he would not be able to sustain the duties of the pastoral office, he devoted himself to the object of education. Soon after his return from Edenton, he took charge of the Academy in Middleborough.

August 2, 1821, Mr. Farnsworth was the second time

united in marriage, by Rev. Dr. Baldwin, to Miss Maria C. Ripley, daughter of John and Jane Ripley, and sister of Prof. H. J. Ripley, D. D., of the Newton Theological Institution. By his second marriage he had five children, two of whom only survive. The daughter, Julia Maria, married P. H. Thomson, living near Lexington, Kentucky. The son, Thomas Ripley, married Miss Nannie H. Thomson, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

In September of the same year, having been solicited by the Trustees of Bridgewater (Massachusetts) Academy to become its preceptor, he complied with their invitation. Here he found himself too much limited in his religious efforts to admit of his doing as much for the spiritual welfare of his pupils as his feelings and sense of duty required. He remained in Bridgewater only two years, when, being requested to open a High School for young ladies in Worcester, Massachusetts, he removed thither and sustained a high reputation as a teacher. An interim here occurred, during which he became editor of the 'Christian Watchman,' a paper published in Boston.

Subsequently, he was solicited to take charge of the New Hampton Institution, located in New Hampshire, as Principal of the Academical department and Professor of Theology. After mature deliberation and prayerful consideration, he accepted the unanimous appointment, and entered upon his duties in May, 1826. Here he spent seven of the most useful years of his life, a blessing to the Institution, and being blessed himself in seeing abundant proof of the favor of Heaven upon his laborious efforts. Here he probably would have lived and labored many years longer, had he not been requested to take the Presidency of Georgetown College, in Kentucky. After proper consideration, he thought favorably of going; but subsequently learning some facts of an unpleasant character connected with the College, he abandoned the idea. But how very favorably his labors at New Hampton were appreciated by the Trustees and Overseers of the

Institution, may be learned from one of their resolves, when informed of his death. “Resolved, That we acknowledge with gratitude the kindness of God in raising up instruments, adapted to particular exigencies ; and that the patrons of the Institution have occasion to cherish, with lively emotions, the memory of the deceased, who contributed so largely to its prosperity and usefulness.”

The next two years he spent in Providence, R. I., where he established two High Schools ; one for young gentlemen, the other for young ladies. He was then requested to visit Georgetown, which he accordingly did ; and after receiving a unanimous appointment, he accepted the Presidency and entered upon the duties in the autumn of 1836. But the College was again destined to wade through difficulties which had a serious bearing upon its prospects, and rendered Mr. Farnsworth’s situation very unhappy ; and in less than one year he resigned the Presidency, and was induced to remove to Louisville, Kentucky, where he commenced a School which he intended as the nucleus of a College. He succeeded in organizing a Board of Trustees, and prepared a charter which was passed by the Legislature. He also obtained an annual appropriation from the city, and received the appointment of President. Thus the beginning was made which, after a lapse of years, has resulted in the University of Louisville. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by the Trustees of Georgetown College, during the administration of Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., now President of Lewisburg College, Pa.

A reviewer of his life made the subsequent remarks : “From this narrative it is clear, that the lamented Farnsworth may properly be called a ‘Master Builder’ in the Temple of Science, and that generations yet unborn shall reap the fruit of his labors. I feel that he should not be permitted to sink into the grave without some public acknowledgment, some fair exhibition of his achievements in the noble cause of education. He richly merits the name

and the praise of a benefactor to his race. His feeble constitution did not permit him to take the pastoral charge of a church, yet when his strength permitted, and God in his providence opened a door, he delighted to point his fellow sinners to ‘the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world.’”

Another writer added the following: “The friends of Dr. Farnsworth know that, for years past, his general health has been feeble. They will be glad to learn that, from occasional mental depression he happily emerged some time previous to mortal dissolution, and in auspicious sunrise was gently loosened from the shores of time, to be with Christ. If his faith for a season had been buried in the waters of adversity, it was that it might thence emerge with a purer whiteness. We learn that he was perfectly conscious in his last hours. Being asked how he felt in view of death, he replied, ‘Glory to God! I am going home; my home is in heaven!’ Referring to his protracted suffering, he said, ‘A *long* sickness and a *slow* death;’ and repeated the lines—

‘Why do my minutes move so slow,
Nor my salvation come?’

The moment at length arrived when the burden and the heat were to be over, and the servant was to be rewarded for faithful toil.

‘He closed his eyelids with a tranquil smile,
And seemed to rest in silent prayer awhile.’”

SAMUEL FARNSWORTH.

SAMUEL FARNSWORTH was son of Doctor Samuel and Betsey Farnsworth, who moved from Groton, Massachusetts, to Bridgton, Maine, where he was born, October 19, 1791. He prepared for College at Fryeburg Academy, under the

tuition of Amos J. Cook. He studied medicine with his father, after receiving his first degree, and the last six months of his professional studies in Boston, Massachusetts, with Dr. George C. Shattuck. He took his medical degree at Hanover, New Hampshire, in the autumn of 1816. He began practice in his native place, with his father. Their partnership continued a year, and then he moved to North Bridgton, where he passed the remainder of his days. He married Nancy Mussey, of Standish, Maine, September 16, 1817. They had the following children: Harriet Mussey, born April 10, 1819, married to Dr. Moses C. Richardson, August 23, 1846, and died June 1, 1848, leaving an infant, but five days old, to her mother. This child still lives with its worthy grandparent.—George Shattuck, born January 11, 1821, who resides at North Bridgton, as a merchant. He married Cordelia C. Frye, December, 1847, and has one child, born September 16, 1849.—Charles Henry, born June 14, 1823. He studied with Dr. Thomas F. Perley, and received a medical degree at New York, March, 1847. He married Lois S. Nelson, of Jay, Maine, June, 1849, who died the following 13th of September. For his second wife, he married Elizabeth A. Hazen, February 18, 1853, adopted daughter of Nathan W. Hazen, Esq., of Andover, Massachusetts.—Caroline Dana, born May, 31, 1825.—Ellen Amelia, born April 10, 1831.—Maria A., born January 11, 1835. The last three daughters reside with their mother at North Bridgton.

After experiencing various scenes, common to the lot of man in a world of sin and change, Dr. Farnsworth was called to take his leave of all he held dear in life, April 13, 1842. “He was a successful physician and surgeon, particularly the latter, owing in part to a calm, cool, deliberate temperament, added to a thorough knowledge of his profession. As a son, he was obedient and dutiful. As a husband, very kind and affectionate. As a father, attentive and indulgent.” So speaks a love, which many waters cannot quench.

JOSEPH B. FELT.

As the class interrogatories lay before him, the writer can hardly restrain the expression,—What is the use for him to give prominent points in his earthly course, and have them clad in the varied forms of typographic art? What will it be to the countless myriads of his race, who have, do and will exist, till they shall have put on their immortality, according to probationary principles and conduct? Still more, what can it be to the higher order of intelligences, from the lowest angels to the Infinite? It cannot be even as the dust to the balance. On the boundless waters of duration, it can scarcely cause the least visible undulation. Still the Ruler of the universe has so fitted the human family for a wise purpose, to exert an influence on all the accountable offspring of his power, that they have sympathies and aspirations, which may be dutifully gratified by taking note of mutual changes and experiences.

Mr. Felt was born in Salem, Massachusetts, December 22, 1789. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Curtis) Felt. He well remembers how they tenderly and faithfully watched over him, and provided for his reasonable wants; and how that, like other children, he had stronger faith in his parental declarations than in those of all the world beside.

One of his earliest recollections, indicative of decisive bias, was the following. On the cold, snowy morning of January 14, 1796, he heard that a man was to be executed for murder. Silent and alone, he walked half a mile from his home to the prison, there made his way through a dense crowd to the cart which held the prisoner, Henry Blackburn, and intently watched the sad ceremonies of fitting him for the scene of the gallows. Having scrutinized the prisoner, sitting upon his coffin, dressed in the habiliments common for the occasion, he followed him to the Episcopal church, where a

sermon was to be delivered by its minister, and then hastened back to the accustomed fireside, lest an alarm should be the result of his long absence. Such an inclination, as manifested in this and many other instances of discomfort and fatigue, to satisfy an awakened curiosity, being natural to the boy, has never entirely deserted the man. Though he shut out from his puerile creed of honor all impertinence, he never suffered toil for the pleasures of proper intelligence to break down his onward purpose.

The father of Mr. Felt, a commander of vessels engaged in the European and India trade, at a period when prosperous commerce kept him abroad the most of his time, could attend but little to the education of him and the other children. But his mother, of superior capacity for her charge of a large family, was always careful that they should be regular attendants at school, and be kept under salutary restraints. He also vividly brings to mind the story, the character and the Scripture, which, as they gathered around her in their sacred soirees, she related to them for their spiritual benefit. For such devotedness, the tongue of filial gratitude is unable to express its full obligations.

Most of the tuition received by Mr. Felt, till he was fourteen years old, was at a public school. This, however, favored with an efficient master, was not improved with lessons of grammar, geography and maps, as it has been, in other kindred institutions, for a considerable period since.

At the age just mentioned, and having lost his father, who died at Martha's Vineyard, August 23, 1802, aged 38, after a long and trying passage from India, he concluded, on advice with his mother, to enter a store and qualify himself for a merchant. Here, with variety of experience, he attended to the calls of his position. Among the books which he read in his leisure hours, were some of biography. These contained characters who, in their youth, sought and obtained the advantages of collegiate education, through their own personal effort and the assistance of friends, and who

had thus become increasingly useful without the fullness of fortune. Particularly was he interested in the early outset of Ledyard in such an enterprise. The process of his frequent thoughts on the subject, led him finally to open the question to his mother. She generously seconded his resolve, though the impression prevailed much more in sea-ports than in rural towns, that the collegian must have a wealthy sponsor to foot his bills.

In June, 1808, Mr. Felt went to attend an Academy at Atkinson, New Hampshire, under the care of Hon. John Vose. While inquiring for the mansion, where he expected to board, he was answered, "Follow the chaise, directly before you." This was done. It proved an important thread in the web of his life. A fair occupant of the guiding carriage, unconsciously pre-acting the part of a help-meet, became, in after years, his betrothed and bride. His plan was to enter College in a year from the next Commencement. To accomplish this, he was aware that labor, and not pleasure, must be his motto and example. A year's trial taught him, that there was more difficulty in his way, than anticipation had suggested, and that double the period was too short for such an object to be sufficiently obtained. Haste, in an undertaking of this kind, brings a heavy tax on the mental powers and physical energies, and renders its subject a hard laborer through all his collegiate course, so that he may keep equal pace with his compeers in talent.

On the 6th of October, 1809, Mr. Felt took the stage at Atkinson for Dartmouth College. The driver, more intent on gain than justice to his solitary passenger, deceived him with the story that he could be carried directly through. He was anxiously and expensively detained at Concord. Walking to Salisbury, while his baggage was taken along by a team, he there hired a man to convey him and it in a chaise to his place of destination. Here he arrived, after a hard night's journey. Thus his approach to the seat of the muses, was far from being through sylvan walks and dulcet strains.

On the 9th, Mr. Felt was admitted to the freshman class. Engaged to teach a winter school, he was seated, on the 2d of December, in a sleigh with his trunk, of a large size, by the side of the principal College edifice, ready to set out and enter on the untried services of his contract. A civil officer, with a posse comitatus, politely addressed him, and said that he had come from an adjacent town to rescue several dead bodies, supposed to have been stolen from their graves by medical students and brought to the premises for lecturing purposes. Whether a consciousness of being wholly clear of the matter, appeared in the countenance and bearing of Mr. Felt, or other circumstances concurred, the servant of the law merely put his hand into the trunk and speedily allowed it and him to pass without further detention. Innocence is the most fearless and safest protection.

With the diversified experience inseparable from one progressing through the grades and scenes of freshman, sophomore and junior classes, always affording to the reflective view of self-acquaintance, many deficiencies which might be supplied, and many imperfections which might be improved, Mr. Felt returned to College, February 26, 1813. His prospect was fair, that health would enable him to spend the whole term in vigorous application, so that the close of it might find him better fitted to move in the sphere divinely allotted for him. But the vision was clouded; the hope disappointed. He soon perceived that a cold, contracted by exposure on the route, had settled in his right eye, which has ever since, at different times, been a source of severe suffering and self-denial with regard to his studies. When all medical skill proved ineffectual, he had leave, on the 10th of May, to seek the alleviations of home.

Without sight enough to continue his literary pursuits, and uncertain when he might have it sufficiently; weary with having naught to occupy his time and attention, for a livelihood, and invited by a friend to become his partner in business, to which he had been formerly accustomed, Mr.

Felt concluded to make trial of the proffered accommodation. But the revulsion which occurred in mercantile affairs, while the second war with England was continued, closed their connection and brought him more fully to cast himself on the guidance of Providence, and to have it as the petition of his heart—

“The good we ask not, Father, grant,
The ill, we ask, deny.”

Though far from having recovered the healthy tone of his vision, and far from feeling himself sufficient for the mysteries of the gospel, Mr. Felt revived his purpose to prepare for the ministry. This he commenced, January 7, 1814, under the direction of Rev. Samuel Worcester, D. D. On June 15, he added to his employment the instruction of a private school. He received license to preach, March 21, 1815, from the Essex Association, and was frequently employed on the Sabbath by adjacent congregations. On the 18th of December, having been invited to exchange his school for another, long eligibly sustained by proprietors, he began the teaching of the latter. He was married, September 18, 1816, to Abigail Adams Shaw, daughter of Rev. John Shaw, who died at Haverhill, Massachusetts, September 29, 1794, and of Elizabeth Smith Shaw,¹ who subsequently became the wife of Rev. Stephen Peabody, of Atkinson, New Hampshire, where she closed life, April 9, 1815. Mr. Felt has had but one child, a daughter, which deceased in early infancy.

Having made an improvement in their municipal concerns, by the erection of an almshouse with a chapel, Salem judiciously resolved, that their poor should have the gospel more statedly and frequently preached unto them. Their overseers invited Mr. Felt to minister as the chaplain. He assumed

¹ She was daughter of the Rev. William Smith, of Weymouth, and sister to the wives of Judge Richard Cranch, and John Adams, President of the United States.

this service on the 16th of February, 1817. He withdrew from it on the 15th of August, 1819, so that he might have an opportunity to seek a settlement elsewhere. With a similar object in view, he resigned his school, December 17, of the same year.

After several calls, he was ordained at Sharon, Massachusetts, December 19, 1821. As his society, by secession from the town parish, were lessened in number and means, and were burdened with the expenses of building a new house of worship, and thus found it difficult to pay the salary agreed on, he concluded, by April 19, 1824, to change his field of labor. Then his own congregation and another of Stoughton made proposals for him to take charge of them both. But he judged that an arrangement of this sort would exceed his strength, and not be so well for them as a different one. In the meanwhile, he was invited to settle at Hamilton, as successor of Rev. Manasseh Cutler, D. D. Here he was installed the 16th of the next June.

On June 24, 1825, Mr. Felt made an address before a Masonic assembly at Ipswich, which they had printed. He received, September 5, of the same year, a commission as chaplain of the Second Regiment in Essex county, which he held to April 1, 1829. At this date, he attended as trustee of the Ipswich Academy, and delivered a discourse before the audience, on physical, intellectual and moral education. During the year, Farmer's New England Genealogical Register was published, to which Mr. Felt contributed many articles. He accepted, September 25, 1830, his election as member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Since, he has been alike kindly noticed by ten other similar societies in the United States.

As Secretary of Trustees for promoting an institution which should afford, on reduced terms, eminent domestic, literary and spiritual advantages to females, which finally resulted in the Mount Holyoke Seminary, and was chiefly suggested and kept before the public by Misses Z. P. Grant

and Mary Lyon, efficient co-workers,—Mr. Felt, on the 10th of September, 1831, commenced correspondence. With several modifications of plans for compassing so desirable a design, and continued exertions for it till its present location was obtained, an act of incorporation procured, and the prospect was encouraging for its success, he gave place, on the 8th of October, 1835, to a successor more nearly located to its premises.

In 1832, Mr. Felt closed the publication of the ‘Annals of Salem,’ containing 611 pages. Increasingly visited with weakness of lungs, and convincingly shown by his physician, that he must suspend his pulpit labors, he complied, February 3, 1833, and on the 4th of next December his pastoral relation was dissolved. Thus he reluctantly laid aside the full callings of a profession, of which his own experience can verily testify, that, however subject to many and peculiar trials, yet, when heartily cherished and properly honored, it is the perennial spring of purer, more abundant and sublimer joys, than those of all other human avocations, though rewarded with incalculable riches, blazoned with the most dazzling of earthly honors, and inscribed highest on the scroll of worldly fame. What is the chaff to the wheat? as the revelation of eternal truth interrogates.

In the course of the year last named, Mr. Felt issued the ‘History of Ipswich, Essex and Hamilton.’ On the 15th of September, 1834, he presided as chairman of a Masonic Convention at Topsfield. The substance of their resolve was, that as the influences of Christianity promote the purposes of Masonry, and that, as the means of removing the party contentions, occasioned by resistance to the latter institution, its exhibitions, sessions and continuance should cease,—they would, in their own individual example, practice such a cessation. The succeeding October 31, he bid adieu to his residence, endeared by many advantages and attractions of horticulture, and moved with his family to Boston, where he has continued to reside.

In February of 1835, Mr. Felt contributed, by request of the editor, Ecclesiastical Statistics of Essex County to the pages of the American Quarterly Register. In 1836, he was of a committee for editing a volume of the Massachusetts Historical Society's Collections, and also for three successive volumes, and supplied a large portion of materials for one of them. During four courses of public lectures, sustained by the same Institution, he delivered one in each course. On the 25th of April, he was commissioned by Governor Everett to arrange the State archives. He was so occupied to April 5, 1839, when he was appointed to visit England, and look for duplicates of Provincial records and papers, the originals of which had been lost. On May 1, he desired a friend of New York city to engage a passage for himself and wife in the Great Western, on her next trip. But on the 9th, he ceased preparations, and resumed attention to the archives, because assured that the British authorities declined to have their offices entered by Americans, lest they might find evidence unfavorable to their pending claims relative to our North-Eastern boundary.

On the 29th of December, 1836, Mr. Felt was chosen Librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society. But as this situation was a desirable one to Rev. T. M. Harris, D.D., and the former had enough else to do, he readily stepped aside for him, October 26, 1837. When the latter deceased, Mr. Felt succeeded him, April 28, 1842, and has thus remained to this day. So situated, he has derived multiplied pleasure in being of assistance to inquirers and authors while gathering their sheaves of knowledge for dispersion in various parts of the literary world.

A proposal was made, June 24, 1837, for Mr. Felt to become Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society. Though an eligible offer, his engagements were a bar to its acceptance. Of this Society, he was subsequently chosen a member. August 22, 1838, by commission from the Governor, he attended an examination of the Massachusetts

beneficiaries with others, at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Hartford, Connecticut. According to request, he made a report of such service. He published, in 1839, his 'History of Massachusetts Currency.' On December 18 of this year, he was appointed Recording Secretary of the American Statistical Association, which trust he still holds. On March 27, of 1841, he had notice of having been elected a Member of the Northern Antiquarian Society in Europe. This year an article of his on the Fasts and Thanksgivings of New England, was printed in the volume of Colman's Ecclesiastical Antiquities.

In July, 1843, Mr. Felt was on a committee of three to examine the classes of Dartmouth College. On April 29, 1845, he was informed of having been again commissioned by the Governor to visit England and examine the State manuscripts there for the legislative transactions of Massachusetts, while under the government of the former, and obtain leave for having such of them copied, as might be deemed requisite. On the 16th of May, he sailed, accompanied by his wife, in the steamship *Hibernia*, for Liverpool. After two great perils, one of being crushed by surrounding ice on the 22d, and consumed by fire on the 26th, he reached his port of destination on the 31st at noon. Having successfully spent six weeks in reference to the object of his mission, he made an arrangement for transcripts to be made, as the authorities who sent him might decide. He then traveled with his wife, through France, Scotland and Ireland, and returned to Liverpool after a pleasant, impressive and instructive journey. They embarked on board of the steamer *Caledonia*, August 19, and reached Boston September 3, under the protection of an ever watchful and gracious Providence. Thy mercies, oh Lord, who can fully number and appreciate! According to special request, twenty-six communications, relative to this voyage, began to be published the next October 30, in the *Boston Recorder*.

In the early part of 1846, Mr. Felt closed his work on

the Commonwealth Archives, after having been engaged in it from the spring of 1835, except a suspension of one year, by a change in the political character of the Legislature. While so occupied, he was not unfrequently called on to draw up statements of various topics, aside from his own assigned duty, which were interesting to him and useful to others. During the former of these two years, he was desired to succeed Rev. William Cogswell, D. D., as President of the Gilmanton Theological Seminary. He had been invited to take charge of two other literary seminaries. In 1847, he finished publishing 'Collections for the American Statistical Association,' 596 pages, on Towns, Population and Taxation. In 1848, he issued a 'Memoir of Roger Conant'; 1849, closed the second edition of the 'Annals of Salem' in two volumes, the first having 535, and the second, 663 pages; 1850, had printed 'Genealogical Items for Gloucester,' and 1851, for Lynn, and the 'Memoir of Hugh Peters.' He was elected to the Board of the Boston Public Schools in 1849, and continued two other terms, each a year long. Among the events of some excitement, was his motion, in 1852, to prevent public attention to immoral characters by having them invited to the schools and honored with partial exhibitions. It was occasioned by a visit of this sort, which Lola Montez made, accompanied with a member of the school committee.

Mr. Felt was chosen President of the New England Genealogical and Historic Society, January 2, 1850, and sustained such a relation three years. Next April 27, he had notice of having been elected an Honorary Member of the Troy Lyceum. In July, he was of the Committee designated to examine the Willard Seminary, of the same city. His 'Kidd Papers,' obtained in London, 'Memoir of Francis Higginson,' 'Sketch of Abigail Brown,' and 'Memorials of William S. Shaw,' in 1852, and, the succeeding year, his discussion of the question, 'Who was the first Governor of

Massachusetts,' and the 'Customs of New England,' were issued from the press.

The remarks of Mr. Felt, for the Centennial Celebration of Danvers, June 16, 1852, were published with other productions of the occasion. On October 20, of the same year, he was elected Secretary of the Congregational Library Association, and on the 25th of May, next year, agreeably to his own wish, they chose another for this office, and himself for their Librarian. The last and present years, he has been on the Committee for examining the classes of Harvard University in historical studies. The first volume of his 'Ecclesiastical History of New England,' has been recently printed.

Thus has your obedient servant endeavored to fill up the outlines, which you have marked out for his direction. He has withheld various items, which would pertinently fall within them, lest they might touch on the bounds necessary to be observed, and render tedious what has already been presented. To the stranger, unacquainted with the design of such a relation, it may seem as savoring too much of egotism. But considered as a yielding to the special request of surviving Class-mates, who wish to see the way by which each of them, whether living or dead, has been divinely brought along his earthly pilgrimage, the objection sinks from sight. It is like thinking loud, acceptable to the friend, though it may be construed as folly by the foe. Compliance of this kind has been rendered, under the deep impression that the Searcher of all hearts judgeth not as mortals judge; that many traits and events of human life, which may be the first in their view, are the last in his; and that the endless future of such being will depend, in its experience, on the motives with which it is or shall have been spent. Well for our race, that Omnipotent Perfection has so immutably arranged the moral universe, that we may rest with the fullest confidence in the rule which he has revealed, and cherish the strongest encouragement in the promises which

he has made. The whole earth should rejoice, because he reigneth. May this obligation ever find a happy response from all our purposes and actions.

CHARLES FOX.

CHARLES FOX was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, on the sixth day of February, 1794. His father's name was Ebenezer, and the maiden name of his mother was Anna Downes. Mr. Ebenezer Fox was a patriot of the Revolution, and died in Roxbury, his native town, the 14th of December, 1843, aged eighty, in the full possession of his mental faculties. His wife survived him six years, and died at the age of eighty-eight, in February, 1849.

Mr. Fox, being one of three sons, was prepared for College in Roxbury, by his oldest brother, Abraham. As his father's means were ample, and as he liberally supplied his son with funds adequate to all his wants, he did nothing towards defraying his expenses during his collegiate life. In College he was not a hard student, and discovered more inclination for literature than science; devoting more time to general reading, than to the lessons of the day. He was not at all ambitious to be distinguished as a scholar; but having a retentive memory, he acquired a considerable amount of knowledge, though of rather a desultory and miscellaneous character.

After he graduated, he entered the Medical College, and for two years was a pupil of Dr. Perkins, then Professor in that institution. Whether Charles was induced to remain a student at Hanover from a love of the profession, or a regard for a young lady, of beauty and accomplishments, who afterwards became his wife, was a subject of some discussion among his Class-mates. He was married to Mary Louisa Sparhawk, May 5, 1815, at Hanover, by the Rev. Roswell

Shurtleff, and afterwards resided on a farm, given to him by his father, on the banks of the Connecticut, in the town of Windsor, Vermont. On this pleasant spot he remained three years, and had two children born to him; the elder a daughter, the second a son.

Mr. Fox's wife was the daughter of Thomas Stearns Sparhawk, who graduated at Dartmouth in the class of 1791; and grand-daughter of the Rev. Ebenezer Sparhawk, the first settled minister in Templeton, Massachusetts, where several of his descendants now reside. Mrs. Fox's mother, Mary Kinsman, was the daughter of Col. Aaron Kinsman, of Concord, New Hampshire. Col. Kinsman commanded a company at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and was in the service of his country during the whole of the war. Her father was a lawyer, and was settled in Bucksport, Maine, where he died in 1807. Mrs. Fox was married before she was eighteen years of age, and notwithstanding her youth, she has proved herself a model mother, "bringing up her children in the way they should go," and they have thus far shown themselves worthy of the moral and intellectual education they have received.

The eldest child of these parents, Mary Anna, was born in Windsor, Vermont, April 18, 1816, and died in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, where she resided a short time, for the benefit of her health, August 17, 1840. This young lady gave evidence of extraordinary intellectual powers at an early age. The productions of her pen adorned the pages of many periodicals of the day, and not one of the articles she contributed was ever rejected. She was an amiable and affectionate daughter, a consistent Christian, a member of the Pine street Church in Boston, and died with a well-grounded hope of a blessed immortality. After her death, her father published two small volumes of her writings, entitled, 'The Only Son,' and 'Stories for the Young,' which have had an extensive circulation.—The second child, Charles James, was born in Windsor, Vermont, January 8, 1818, and died

in Boston, August 8, 1835.—The third child, Ebenezer, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, January 26, 1820, and died in May of the same year.—The fourth was William Stearns, born in Roxbury, April 4, 1821. This son was remarkable for his precocity, being able to read, understandingly, before he was four years old. He received a scientific education, and before he was twenty-one years of age, he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the United States Navy, having passed the test of a critical examination, to prove his qualifications. He was attached to the ship Falmouth, and remained in the service to the time of his death, October 28, 1844. This melancholy event was thus noticed in the Boston Mercantile Journal: “Lost, in Pensacola Bay, on the 28th ult., by the upsetting of the cutter of the Falmouth, William S. Fox, Professor of Mathematics in the United States Navy, aged twenty-three years, son of Charles Fox, of this city. Professor Fox was appointed at the age of twenty, and was attached to the Falmouth, on board of which ship he has been in active service ever since. In the death of this amiable young man, the navy has lost a valuable officer, society an estimable member, and his parents an affectionate son.” The death of this son was a sad bereavement to his parents.—The fifth child was Louisa, born in Roxbury, August 11, 1823, and died in May, 1824.—The sixth was a son, Richard Edward, born in Roxbury, September 3, 1825, and died in November, of the same year.—The seventh, named Edward Augustus, was born in Roxbury, October 11, 1826. Having qualified himself for a civil engineer, he went to Quincy, Illinois, and was employed as such for some time; when he went to Hannibal, Missouri, and is now (1854) one of the corps of engineers engaged in the construction of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, in that State. In this work he has been employed about two years. He married, in 1853, Sarah Eldredge, of Meredosia, Illinois, very much to the satisfaction of his parents. He is a young man of much moral and intellectual worth,

and is highly respected and esteemed by all his acquaintance.—The eighth child, Frederick Emerson, was born in Roxbury, January 11, 1829. This son early in life discovered a great taste for drawing, in the cultivation of which he was encouraged and furnished with facilities for its improvement. He served an apprenticeship in the office of one of the most skillful engravers in Boston. He has been in business for himself a few years, fully employed, and is considered, by competent judges of the art, as one of the best engravers in Boston.—The ninth child, a daughter, named Lucia Louise, was born in Boston, July 4, 1831. After receiving an excellent education, and obtaining one of the medals awarded to the six best scholars annually in the Boston public schools, she taught a school in West Cambridge, for four years, to the great acceptance of her employers; and resigned her office in 1853, when she was married, and removed with her husband to the city of New York.—The tenth child, Charles James, was born in Boston, October 12, 1835. He was a member of the English High School in Boston for three years, the term allotted for the course of studies pursued in that excellent institution. While there he was among the best behaved and most capable scholars, and was accordingly rewarded each year with a prize, and at the close of his course with a Franklin medal. Having fitted himself as a surveyor, he went to the West, was employed as an assistant engineer in Missouri, and is now in Illinois, holding the same trust.—The eleventh, a daughter, named Mary Ellen, was born in Boston, March 2, 1837. She was educated in the Johnson School in Boston, and resides at home.—The twelfth, a son, Arthur George S., was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, June 16, 1841, where the family resided at that time. He is now a member of the Brimmer School in Boston, and holds a high rank in his class.

After Mr. Fox had resided on his farm in Windsor, Vermont, about three years, he disposed of it on account of

some pecuniary losses which his father experienced in business, and removed to his native town. For the first time in his life he found himself thrown upon his own resources, and compelled to learn a lesson he had never been taught, self-reliance,—a want which he has been careful should make no defect in the education of his children.

He commenced a private school for young ladies, which he continued for about a year, when he was appointed Principal of the Roxbury Grammar School, then considered as the highest in the grade of the schools in the town, and which is now called the Roxbury High School. He retained this office for five years, and being recommended by the Trustees of that institution, he was unanimously elected, by the School Committee of the city of Boston, to the office of Principal of the Boylston Grammar School. In this capacity he served the city for the period of eighteen years. The estimation in which his services were held by his scholars, may be seen from subsequent statements. Young ladies, who had been under his instruction, sent him a letter of October 17, 1840, with some presents, expressing themselves highly satisfied with his faithfulness to them, while they sustained such a relation. So it was with gentlemen, who had been his pupils. In a communication to him, of June 16, 1842, after enumerating valuable articles as a donation to him, they express themselves as follows: “Allow us to remark, that the affection and concern manifested for us when children, the careful training of the moral as well as the intellectual nature, and the constant adherence to strict, impartial justice, in the government of your school, will cause us to hold you in grateful and enduring remembrance.”

Mr. Fox's labors as a teacher were now drawing to a close. He had, for three or four years, been afflicted with the infirmity of a partial deafness, which, increasing, prevented him from discharging his duties to his own satisfaction, or that of his friends and patrons, and compelled him to relinquish his

office. From the Hon. Martin Brimmer, then Mayor of Boston, and *ex officio* Chairman of the School Committee, he received the following testimonial :

CITY HALL, OCT. 3, 1844.

This is to certify, that Mr. Charles Fox has been engaged for eighteen years in the faithful discharge of the duties of an instructor in the Public Schools, which situation he has been obliged to relinquish in consequence of a defect in his hearing.

M. BRIMMER, *Mayor*.

Of the productions of Mr. Fox's pen, are many articles which have occasionally been published in the Boston journals, upon political, moral and educational subjects. Among these were a series that appeared in the Mercantile Journal, in the year 1841, advocating the arrangement of school-rooms and a system of instruction adopted within a few years upon the recommendation of the present Superintendent of Public Schools, Mr. Bishop, although he was not then aware that any such plan had ever been previously offered to the notice of the citizens of Boston. Mr. Fox has published the Adventures of his father in the war of the Revolution, which he wrote in his father's name, as they were related to him. This book has had an extensive circulation. He has likewise had engraved a portrait of Washington, which he found in the possession of a family in Boston, accompanied by documentary evidence showing that it is the best likeness of the Father of his country extant. He has in manuscript a work, which he intends to publish, entitled 'Washington in Boston.'

AUGUSTUS GREELE.

AUGUSTUS GREELE was born in Wilton, New Hampshire, December 27, 1787. His father, Samuel Greele, was a farmer of good property, and one of the leading men of the

town.¹ His mother was of the Read family, of Amherst. In September, 1798, his father died, leaving five children. His mother, a woman of great strength of character and moral worth, managed the affairs of the family and the education of her children in the most judicious manner. His elder brother, Samuel, (now of Boston, and extensively known as a public man and popular speaker,) graduated at Harvard in 1802, and was very little at home after the death of his father. At an early age, therefore, much of the care of the farm and the family business devolved on Augustus. His success in after life was, doubtless, very much owing to the habits of industry and self-reliance then formed, and to the responsibilities thus early incurred. Amidst all his duties and labors, he kept constantly in view a higher sphere of action. At New Ipswich Academy he qualified himself for teaching, and for several winters taught a school in his native town or in the vicinity. Having made considerable progress in classical studies, and still continuing their pursuit, at about the age of twenty-one he commenced the study of law in the office of Daniel Abbott, Esq., of Nashua. He soon perceived the importance of a more thorough preparatory education, and wisely determined to suspend his professional studies, and go through with a regular collegiate course. In 1809, he entered the freshman class at Dartmouth College, at a mature age, and well prepared to take rank with the best. During his collegiate course he had the misfortune to lose his excellent mother, suffered much from ill health, and was, from one cause and another, absent more than usual from his class. Still he maintained a high standing as a scholar, and eminently enjoyed the esteem and respect of his Class-mates and of the faculty.

Soon after graduating, he went to New York, and opened a private classical school for boys at Manhattanville, near the city, and soon enjoyed the patronage and friendship of many

¹ The whole of this communication is from Daniel Elliot, Esq.

distinguished families of the city and vicinity. With some changes in his establishment, he continued in this business, with very considerable profit, till 1819, when he gave it up, and went into the city in pursuit of mercantile employment. Here he became interested in a commission paper warehouse, the first of the kind established in New York. Within the year, seeing a broad field open before him, he purchased the interest of his partner, and went on with the business alone, up to 1827, when his brother-in-law, D. Elliot, became connected with the concern. Mr. Greele continued to be engaged in this business, either as a principal or a special partner, till 1838, when he withdrew from all connection with business, having secured a very handsome competency.

In 1820, he married Caroline Cornelia Lovett, in New York, who is still living. They had no children. In 1832-33, Mr. and Mrs. Greele spent about eighteen months in Europe, visiting the most interesting points in Great Britain, France, Switzerland and Italy. Few American travelers have been better prepared to enjoy and appreciate what they saw, and none, probably, have made more diligent and profitable use of their time. He brought home a handsome and well-selected collection of paintings, and during the rest of his life took great interest in the progress of the fine arts in our country. He was one among the founders of the American Art Union. Mr. Greele was one of the early members of the First Unitarian Society in New York, and continued attached to it under the administration of William Ware, Dr. Follen, and Mr. Bellows, to the time of his decease. In politics he was a decided whig, but had no taste for the turmoils of party strife, and would not suffer himself to be nominated for office.

During the last four or five years of his life, he suffered much from disease, in various forms,—a sad drawback from the enjoyment of his otherwise happy circumstances. After a protracted confinement, he died on the 19th of August, 1843, of softening of the brain, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

BENJAMIN GREENLEAF.

BENJAMIN GREENLEAF was born September 25, 1786, at Haverhill, Massachusetts. His father's name was Caleb, born August 16, 1759, at Newburyport, Massachusetts, and was the son of Timothy, who was the son of John, who was the son of Samuel, who was the son of Stephen, who was the son of Edmund, born in England in 1600, and who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1635. His mother's name was Susanna, born in Methuen, Massachusetts, July 2, 1761, the youngest daughter of Abigail and William Emerson.

He commenced his academical education at Atkinson, New Hampshire, September 9, 1805, under the instruction of the Hon. John Vose. From this period to September 26, 1810, he spent about two years at the Academy, and most of the remaining time he was engaged in teaching schools in Plaistow, Atkinson, Haverhill, Bradford, and Marblehead. September 28, 1810, he entered the sophomore class at Dartmouth College. While in College, he calculated and projected the Transit of Venus, which is to happen December 8, 1874; it being the first time this calculation was made at this College.

Soon after he graduated, he took charge of the grammar school at Haverhill, which he kept till March 27, 1814; at which time he was obliged to leave, on account of a severe sickness. December 12, 1814, he became Preceptor of Bradford Academy, and commenced his labors with ten scholars, but in a few months he had more than thirty. He continued in this Institution until April 6, 1836. During the last year of his labors, there were more than one hundred and fifty pupils, that were members of the Academy. After he left the Academy, it was constituted a Female Seminary, and has so continued to the present time.

From 1835 to 1840, he was engaged most of his time in

making a series of Arithmetics—the National, the Introduction or Common School, and Mental Arithmetics.

He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature during the years 1837, 1838, and 1839. In January, 1837, he introduced an order into the Legislature for a new Geological Survey of the State; also an order for a Natural History Survey. He was appointed chairman of a committee to whom these orders were referred. They made a favorable report on this subject, and the surveys have since been completed.

December 4, 1839, he took charge of the Bradford Teachers' Seminary, which was extensively patronized, while under his care. This institution he relinquished in 1848. Since this date, he has re-written his Arithmetics, to which he has made many additions and improvements. He has prepared a Practical Treatise on Algebra, published in 1852, which has passed through many editions. He is now engaged in writing a System of Practical Surveying. Of his pupils, more than one hundred and fifty have been members of College; and of this number, more than forty have entered the Christian ministry. The whole number of his pupils is about three thousand.

For many years past Mr. Greenleaf, in addition to his other labors, has made calculations for Almanacs for Boston, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, Halifax, California, and the Cherokee Nation. He took a very active part in establishing the American Institute of Instruction, and for many years has been one of its Vice Presidents. He was one of the founders of the Essex County Teachers' Association, being the first of the kind in New England, and for four years was President. For many years he has been President of the Board of Trustees of Bradford Academy; and, for forty years, he has been connected with the Institution, either as teacher or trustee, and for most of the time he has held both offices.

He was married to Lucretia Kimball, the daughter of

Col. James Kimball, of Bradford, November 20, 1821, and who was born February 29, 1794. He has had nine children: Emily Ann, born September 13, 1822, and married to John B. Tewksbury, of West Newbury, November 23, 1848.—Mary Abigail, born June 24, 1824, and who died in infancy.—Benjamin, born October 4, 1825, and who died September 16, 1829.—Betsey Payson, born March 19, 1827, and who died in infancy.—Betsey Payson, born April 6, 1828, and who was married to Rev. S. C. Kendall, of Webster, October 19, 1854.—Benjamin, born July 10, 1830, and who died in infancy.—Benjamin, born July 31, 1831, and who died October 2, 1843.—James, born December 31, 1832, and who died March 7, 1834.—Lydia Kimball, born May 15, 1836. Mr. Greenleaf has, therefore, but three children living,—Emily Ann, Betsey Payson, and Lydia Kimball.

He has been a Justice of the Peace for more than twenty years, and has been a member of a Congregational Church twenty-two years.

The preceding relation contains facts, which impart to it a substance, form and qualities of no ordinary kind. The subject of it has no cause to fall back from the approving application of our Saviour's noted comparison, "By their fruits ye shall know them." It has eminently come up to "life's great end," and well may be a "lamp to his feet and a light to his path," as he peacefully and usefully descends to the tomb.

HUTCHINS HAPGOOD.

HUTCHINS HAPGOOD was the second son of Hutchins and Elizabeth Hapgood, and was born at Petersham, Massachusetts, September 2, 1792. His father died September 4, 1837, aged 74, and his mother, January 11, 1835, aged 71. He pursued his studies under the Rev. Alpheus Harding, of

the New Salem Academy. He united with the freshman class, and made hopeful advancement with them. But in the winter vacation of the sophomore year, he was accidentally shot, in Petersham woods. By this event, his left arm was so badly fractured, that he never regained its full use. He had a long and painful confinement, and was not able to unite with his class until the autumn of 1811. Having graduated, he began to study law, November 6, 1814, with John Taylor, Esq., of Northampton, Massachusetts. Here he remained to the 18th of July, 1815, and then went to Cavendish, in the State of New York. When leaving his legal instructor, the latter remarked, that he "parted with him with great reluctance." In the last of the towns just mentioned, he finished his professional course. He spent some time in visiting various parts of the United States, to make himself better acquainted with their localities and resources. The question renewedly pressing itself on his mind, whether he should practice the profession for which he had prepared, or engage in mercantile pursuits, he decided to prefer the latter. He accordingly united with a firm in the city of New York.

Among the impressions on his mind, which he noticed as very remarkable, from not being caused by any immediate previous associations of thought, or by any natural inclination in him for superstition, was a vision of his, on the 28th of October, 1818, relative to the scene of the last Judgment. Giving his father an account of this event, he said, "All I felt and all I saw, I cannot express. It was wonderful, and baffles description. I therefore will forbear, wishing that the God of wisdom may convey, through the past, instruction to my heart." He addressed his other relatives on the same subject. To them, he said, "It was an appearance that I never, when awake, could have conceived. Did I depend on my own merit for salvation, I should despair. But God is merciful, he has pointed out a way of happiness by the good Shepherd."

After several years his health began to fail, and about 1825 he was compelled to withdraw entirely from business. While in that city, it appears from a manuscript book, containing seventeen pieces of poetry, on different subjects, that he was in the habit of improving his leisure in such composition. He sought his father's house, greatly enfeebled with pulmonary complaints.

A relative of his writes as follows: "He was, as you know, never married. But, for some years, he was engaged to a young lady of rare excellence. Letters written by her, after his death, to members of his family, furnish the most satisfactory evidence that he was not a stranger to the consolations of religion, and that, in his last days, he was supported by a well-founded hope of future happiness."

After more than three years of suffering, he finished his earthly career, June 2, 1828, taught, that nothing short of God should hold the supreme reliance of mortals.

LEVI HARTSHORN.

LEVI HARTSHORN was son of Edward and Lucy (Elliot) Hartshorn, and had his birth at Amherst, New Hampshire, March 5, 1789. He was the oldest of four children, the youngest of whom, Jotham, is the only surviving one, and lives in the native place of his deceased brother. He entered the class in their second year. After taking his first degree with them, he studied divinity.

He was settled over the First Church and Congregation of Gloucester, Massachusetts, October 18, 1815. Here he labored faithfully, usefully and acceptably. His health being enfeebled, he concluded to visit his parents, in the hope that it would be improved. Therefore, in the month of September, he set out on his contemplated excursion, expecting to return and prosecute his work with greater vigor. 'But

the lot is cast into the lap, and the disposition thereof is of the Lord.' Soon after reaching his destination, it was perceived that a typhus fever had fastened upon him, and threatened to prove mortal. The fear that he would sink under the attack, was realized in a few days. He expired September 27, 1819. In this time of trial, when human delusions vanish, having lived the religion of Christ, he could well apply to himself the soul-sustaining encouragement of his Saviour, "Fear not, thy sins are forgiven thee." A notice of him in the Recorder pertinently and truly says: "By the death of this amiable man, his church and society have sustained a great loss; and to his afflicted consort and children, the loss is irreparable. In all the various duties appertaining to his pastoral office, he was indefatigable, and although his labor among the people of his charge has been short, we trust he has not labored in vain."

CHARLES JOHNSTON.

CHARLES JOHNSTON was born at Haverhill, New Hampshire, June 3, 1789. His preparatory studies were at the Academy of that town, under the tuition of Joseph Bell and Ephraim Kingsbury. He taught the same Institution two years, 1814 and 1815. He studied theology under Rev. Grant Powers, pastor of the South Parish, where he was a preceptor. He was licensed for the ministry at Hanover, February, 1817, by the Orange Congregational Association. Then he went to Litchfield, Connecticut, and pursued his studies under Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D., till he ardently engaged in the work of Home Missions. So consecrated to an occupation of the noblest kind, as to its results and relations, however viewed by those who lose sight of eternal interests, he preached the riches of grace in this State and that of New York. His "labors were signally blessed in

the promotion of revivals of religion, imparting courage and strength to the churches, and the building up of waste places." He joined the Presbytery of Onondaga, and was installed Pastor of the Congregation and Church in Otisco, September, 1821. In the same month, he married Hannah H. Sanford, daughter of Dr. Jared Sanford, of Ovid, and sister of the late Judge Lewis H. Sanford, of New York. Ever since this time, Mr. Johnston's residence has been in central New York, but the most of it in Summer Hill, Cayuga county. Three of his latter years, he officiated as an agent of a benevolent society ; but, for the few last years, feeble health has required him to cease from the greater part of his ministerial callings and attend to agricultural concerns. Mr. Johnston has one son and two daughters living. He lost a son of high promise, who died August, 1844, a member of Dartmouth College. Thus with endeared ties to earth, and admonition to be ready for his departure, he still exhibits the firm purpose, which has long distinguished his life, to honor God as the great concern of his probation.

EBENEZER SMITH KELLY.

EBENEZER SMITH KELLY was from New Hampton, New Hampshire, and was born February 1, 1794. He studied law, and about 1819, settled in Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. He was appointed by Governor Heister, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas ; Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace ; Clerk of the Orphans' Court ; Recorder of Deeds and Register of Wills of that County. In 1825 he was elected State Senator, which office he held till his decease. He was "very highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him, and was among the foremost in his profession." He died in Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, while engaged

in legislative duties, March 28, 1829, aged thirty-five years.

He married, in 1821; Miss Nancy Davidson, daughter of Hugh Davidson, of Virginia. They had four children: only one, Mary, wife of William D. Robinson, Esq., of Lawrenceburgh, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, survives. The widow of Mr. Kelly married Hon. Samuel S. Harrison, and died in 1853, leaving a daughter by her last husband. The bright promise, which the College life of Mr. Kelly gave, was increasingly realized, till he was gathered to his fathers.

JONATHAN KITTREDGE.

JONATHAN KITTREDGE was son of Doctor Jonathan and Apphia (Woodman) Kittredge, of Canterbury, New Hampshire. He was born July 17, 1793.

After graduating, he read law in Albany, New York, and commenced practice in the metropolis of the same State, where he remained in it successfully till 1823, when he returned to New Hampshire. He subsequently renewed his professional labors in Canaan, and then in Lyme. In 1829, he married Julia Balch, of this town, by whom he has had nine children, seven of whom are living. He now resides in Canaan. In 1827, January 8, he delivered a Temperance Address in Lyme, which was subsequently printed, and widely circulated in the United States. It was the first address published, certainly for many years, and it gave an impetus to the temperance cause, which was felt throughout the civilized world. This address was republished in England, France and Germany, and was extensively circulated. Mr. Kittredge, in 1828, '29 and '30, addressed many public assemblies upon the subject. Two other addresses of his were issued from the press, by the friends of temperance. Mr. Kittredge was for several years agent of the New

Hampshire Temperance Society, and for a short time of a similar institution in Massachusetts. He finally relinquished his agency, and resumed the practice of law in Canaan, N. H. He has represented this town three years in the Legislature, has been Postmaster, and sustained several other offices. Various have been the occasions, on which he has had successful opportunity to exhibit the natural strength and literary acquisitions of his mind.

ALLEN LATHAM.

His parents were Arthur Latham, from Bridgewater, Massachusetts, who died at his residence in Lyme, New Hampshire, November 25, 1843, aged 85, and Mary Post, from Hebron, Connecticut, who died where her husband did, February 25, 1836, aged 72. He had his birth at Lyme, July 1, 1792; attended school at South Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and fitted for College with Rev. Eden Burroughs, D. D., of East Hanover, New Hampshire. After graduating, he studied law with Judge Nahum Mitchell, of Bridgewater, and at the Law School in Litchfield, Connecticut. He soon put his natural spirit of enterprise into exercise. Having been amply supplied with funds by his father to enjoy the best means of education, he went to Chilicothe, Ohio, with the purpose to improve the advantages thus laudably gained. He there opened an office for the law, and also for a general land agency. His business was increasingly successful, and wealth has flowed upon his hands. He has been honored with the trust of Surveyor General of the Virginia Military District, and of Senator for the State in which he has dwelt.

He married Maria, the daughter of Col. Richard C. Anderson, of Soldier's Retreat, near Louisville, Kentucky, May, 1822.

He continues active in his business relations, without any appearance but that of a modest and benevolent gentleman. As probation hastens to a close, may he be divinely enabled to lay up incorruptible treasure to supply his immortal wants.

BENJAMIN GREEN LEONARD.

BENJAMIN GREEN LEONARD was born March 8, 1793, at Newport, Rhode Island. His father was Captain Nathaniel Leonard, of the United States army, and, consequently, the childhood of the son was spent in garrison. His mother was Mary Leverett, connected with the Windsor family, of Vermont. His grandfather was Rev. Abiel Leonard, of the First Congregational Church in Woodstock, Connecticut. It is remarkable that he, his father and grandfather, all three exhibiting uncommon talents in early life, became insane when about fifty years old. On entering College, he was from Niagara, New York; and on leaving it, he went to Canandaigua, of the same State, and read law. He resided a short time at Batavia, and then moved to Chilicothe, Ohio, in 1819. He had little practice, at first, but afterwards was employed in many important cases. "As a land lawyer, he was unrivalled in Ohio." He frequently argued before the United States Supreme Court at Washington. The last time he was thus engaged, he broke down in the midst of the trial, came home mentally deranged, and was placed in an asylum. His friend Latham, and class-mate, who has furnished the preceding facts, speaks of Mr. Leonard as follows: "The leading characteristic of his mind was an extraordinary memory. I have known him multiply five decimals by any other five decimals and give the result correctly, and much quicker than I could do it with pen and paper. He would never allow a client to tell his story a second time, for he always remembered it on being once told. In College, you

remember, he was among our best Greek and Latin scholars." He continually made advancement in this respect. He also excelled in the French and German languages. "But his great passion was for philosophy, astronomy and general literature. I have often known him lock his office and exclude all visitors and clients, whenever he obtained a new book that he wanted to read. He would knowingly lock out his most intimate friends, and refuse them admission, unless they threatened him. We used, in these circumstances, to threaten to smoke him out. This would open the door, and afford us a pleasant interview. While in the asylum, he partially recovered and conversed sensibly. The last time I visited him, on leaving he came as far as the road, admired my horse, held the stirrup and told me to mount. I did so, and he said, as loud as he could, Go. The horse went upon the run, and Leonard almost as fast the other way. This was the last I saw of our friend B. G. L." The subject of this relation soon died. As we look on so distinguished a mind, passing away in its ruins, we cannot suppress the thought,—thus vanish the glories of this world, while naught less than heavenly wisdom can fit the soul for immortal excellence.

ALEXANDER LOVELL.

ALEXANDER LOVELL was the son of Amos Lovell, a respectable and industrious farmer. He was born, and always resided, in Holden, Massachusetts. He died November 6, 1815, at the age of sixty-two. His mother's name, before her marriage, was Mary Ball, a native of Concord, Massachusetts. She died February 13, 1833, in the seventy-seventh year of her age. They both died on the same place where they had lived together many years, and reared a family of eight children, all of whom survived their parents several years.

Mr. Lovell was born in Holden, Massachusetts, February

14, 1787. He lived with his father and labored on the farm till his twentieth year. Up to this time his advantages were limited to the ordinary district school, which was usually kept but a few weeks in the year. His father wished to encourage his desire to pursue a course of study, but felt unable to afford the pecuniary assistance which seemed necessary. He however cheerfully relinquished all claim to his time and earnings during the remainder of his minority, that he might engage in the enterprise, and do what he could by his own efforts. His first step now was, to engage himself to a farmer for the summer. With his earnings during that season, he entered the Academy at New Salem, Massachusetts, in the autumn, where he pursued his studies, for the most part, while fitting for College. A few months of the time, however, were spent in the family and under the instruction of Rev. Dr. Murdock, afterwards a Professor in the Theological Seminary at Andover. From the time he commenced fitting for College to the time he graduated, he spent a portion of each year in teaching.

In the fall of 1813, he was admitted to the Theological Seminary at Andover, and continued his connection with that institution to the close of the regular course in 1816. Having received license to preach the gospel, he went to Vermont, with a view to spend the winter among the destitute churches in the western part of that State, and in the spring to engage in the service of the Home Missionary Society. A portion of the winter and spring was spent among the people of Vergennes, from whom he received a pressing invitation to settle among them. A careful examination of the subject brought the conviction to his mind, that it was his duty to relinquish his previously formed plan, and to accept the invitation. He did so, and was ordained as Pastor of the Congregational Church in Vergennes, October 22, 1817. He remained among that people, he trusts, with some degree of usefulness, till November, 1835. At this time he took a dismission to accept a call from the Church in Phillipston,

Massachusetts, and was installed in that place the sixteenth of the next month. His labors were continued here, till the spring of 1843, when he was laid aside by prostrating sickness, and was not able to perform the pulpit labors for a single Sabbath, for two years and a half, and only occasionally since that time. Though unable to perform pastoral duties, his connection with that church was not dissolved till April, 1844. After this he resided a few years in Westborough, Massachusetts, and then removed to Nashua, New Hampshire, where he is still residing. During this time he has occasionally supplied a vacant pulpit, as health would permit, and opportunity offered.

About a year and a half from the time of his first settlement, June 8, 1819, he was married to Miss Clarinda Bush, daughter of Col. Jotham and Mrs. Mary Bush, of Boylston, Massachusetts. Her mother, whose name before her marriage was Mary Taylor, died at her residence in Boylston, November 17, 1836, aged seventy-five years. Col. Jotham Bush died at the same place, December 13, 1837, aged eighty years. Mr. Lovell has had but two children, a daughter and a son, both of whom are still living.

Except a brief memoir of a friend, issued in pamphlet form, and a dedication sermon, his publications have been limited to pieces on various subjects, occasionally inserted in newspapers or other periodicals. Leaning on the arm of his Saviour, who has enabled him to live usefully, he looks forward to the rest of a heavenly mansion.

CHARLES MARSH.

THE following notice is given of him by his class-mate, Elisha B. Perkins, Esq., of Marietta, Ohio :

“I have endeavored to review my recollections of our class-mate Marsh, and to get what information I could by correspondence with his friends ; but I cannot make as full a

report as the subject merits. His amiable character, and his high standing as a scholar, we all knew. There have been few young men who, during their College course, have exerted so great influence over their associates. Indeed, his influence was not only felt by those on whom it was directly exerted, but was continued long after his presence was withdrawn. Professor Shurtleff, in speaking of him some time since to a friend, said that 'his influence made a permanent and entire change throughout the College, raising the standard of scholarship by his example and spirit.' He maintained the same pre-eminence among the young men in the Law School at Litchfield, that was universally yielded to him while in College. Had his life been spared, he would unquestionably have taken his place among the greatest men of our country.

“Charles Marsh, Jr., was born at Woodstock, Vermont, October 17, 1790. His parents were, Charles Marsh, of Woodstock, born at Lebanon, Connecticut, and Anna Collins, of Litchfield. His father's high and well-deserved reputation as a lawyer, a legislator, and above all as a Christian, is well known. His grandparents were, Joseph Marsh, formerly Governor of Vermont, and Dolly Mason, a near relative of Jeremiah Mason, one of the greatest men of his day. He was thus allied to some of the most eminent and excellent men of our country, and he largely inherited their worth and talent. He was early destined by his friends to a liberal profession, but his health was not good, and it was thought unsafe for him to pursue his studies. He was, therefore, placed in the store of Gen. Curtis, in Windsor, and was several years employed there or elsewhere as a clerk. His health was so much improved, by the active duties in which he had been engaged, that he was able to resume his studies, and he was fitted for College at the Academy in Randolph, Vermont. After his graduation, he studied law for some time with his father, and then completed his course at the celebrated Law School of Judge

Reeve, in Litchfield, Connecticut. He was soon after admitted to the Bar in the city of New York, and opened an office at Lansingburgh, in October, 1816, where he remained till compelled to relinquish business by the sickness of which he died. While at Litchfield he took very copious notes of the Lectures of Judges Reeve and Gould, and also reports of cases tried before the moot court attached to the Institution. I have a copy of this manuscript, making a large quarto volume, that would do honor to the skill and talents of a veteran reporter.

“He was married, at Lansingburgh, to Miss Mary Leonard, daughter of Timothy and Mary Leonard, of that city, but had no children. Early in the spring of 1817 he was attacked with a pulmonary disease, and in May he left Lansingburgh, with his wife and a physician, to try the effect of travel, and of the western and southern climate, on his health. He was compelled, however, by the violence of his disease, to stop at a public house on the Ohio, not far from Louisville, where he died about the 1st of July. His remains were taken to New Albany, Indiana, and there buried. His class-mate, Experience P. Storrs, who was then residing in the neighborhood, was with him at the time of his death, and, with his other friends, did all that affection could do to make his last hours comfortable. Mr. Storrs prepared an obituary notice, from which I make the following extracts: ‘We brought the corpse down, through Louisville, to a little town just rising out of the woods below the falls, on this side of the Ohio, called New Albany, where it was buried. It will be most melancholy intelligence to all who knew him, especially to his class-mates, and more especially to his *brothers*, who knew his excellences. Ah! *we* loved him as a *brother*! He had no superior while in College, and had he lived, would undoubtedly have risen to the first grade in his profession. He possessed great fondness, and a taste highly cultivated, for classical literature, as well as a mind peculiarly well adapted to legal pursuits. It is not

common for any College to be graced with an undergraduate possessed of such talents for extemporaneous performances. He was one of those primary geniuses that give both direction and momentum to those about them ; not indeed by the low arts of political quackery, but by the intrinsic merits of his talents and character.' Our friend made no profession of religion, but for some time before his death he had been deeply interested in the subject, and died rejoicing in the hope of a Christian. He was brought up in the strictest principles of the old Puritan school of theology, and all the earlier influences, by which his character and principles were formed, were of the purest and loveliest kind, and accompanied, as they were, by the earnest and fervent prayers of devotedly pious parents and friends, they could hardly fail of being blessed to his spiritual good. He published nothing, and I believe held no office. In politics, he was a federalist, of the Washington school. In person, he was tall and slender. As well as I can recollect, he was about six feet in height, and weighed about one hundred and forty pounds.

"I regret that it is not in my power to do better justice to our departed friend. As his relative and 'chum,' I was more intimate with him than others ; but we all admired him for his talents and acquirements, and loved him for his amiableness and virtues."

JOHN NICHOLS.

His parents were Daniel and Mary (Dinsmore) Nichols, and he was born at Antrim, New Hampshire, June 20, 1790. His father was a respectable farmer and magistrate, and died of the spotted fever, February, 1812. He was fitted for College by Rev. John M. Whiton, his pastor, and Hon. John Vose, of Atkinson, and joined the class in their sophomore year. He entered the Theological Institution at

Andover, October, 1813, and finished his course there in 1816. In July of this year, he wrote as follows to Mr. Whiton: "It is now about two years since I commenced the examination of the subject of missions to the heathen, with reference to my personally engaging in the great work. No Christian can doubt, for a moment, that the religion of the gospel is to be the religion of the world. A large proportion of our number have reasons for declining the service. *Who will go?* This question has come home to my own bosom. My inquiries and my prayers have resulted in a settled conviction, that it is my duty, divine Providence permitting, to make known to those, who dwell in pagan darkness, the unsearchable riches of Christ. I would leave myself in his hands, and be at his disposal. God forbid that I should think of meriting salvation by a pilgrimage to a land of Pagan darkness. No ;

‘The blood of Christ shall still remain,
Sufficient and alone.’ ”

No one of his acquaintances in College would doubt, for a moment, but that his ability to acquire learning, his laudable progress in it, and his exemplary Christian deportment, were in harmony with so noble a consecration of himself to the missionary cause.

The greater part of the year, after leaving the Andover Institution, Mr. Nichols spent, under a commission of the Board, in stirring up the churches of New Hampshire to the calls of Foreign Missions. His labors did much towards inducing Christians in that State to adopt their present systematic contributions for such an object, ever worthy of their prayers, their high estimation, and their liberal donations. Before embarking for the distant land of his anticipated trials and labors, he visited the town of his birth, to converse with those whom he knew and loved. He did all in his power for the future welfare of his relatives, and especially of his widowed mother, who had experienced the faithful assistance

and the consoling attentions of his filial affection. While hearts almost broke at the thoughts of separation, they were comforted with the belief, that it was a sacrifice demanded by a higher and more sacred obligation than commonly exists.

The ordination of Mr. Nichols was at Park Street Church, Boston, September 3, 1817; and his marriage with Elizabeth Shaw, of Upper Beverly, Massachusetts, was on the 31st of the same month. On the morning of October 5, he and his wife sailed from Charlestown for Bombay, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Graves. Prior to his embarkation, he intended to visit his native place once more, but his other duties prevented his purpose. On this account, he sent a farewell discourse, from 1 Corinthians xv. 58, to his pastor, who read it from the pulpit, at the earnest request of his parishioners. The pertinency of the Scripture passage, the relations sustained by the adviser to the hearers, the impression that they were to see his face no more in the land of the living, and that in judgment they must answer for the use of the parting counsel he gave them, must have rendered the occasion deeply interesting, solemn and impressive.

Mr. and Mrs. Nichols arrived at Bombay, February 23, 1818. He immediately entered on the study of the Mah-ratta language. Towards the close of October, he was prostrated by a bilious attack, and his life despaired of. But divine goodness raised him up and enabled him to recommence his labors. Soon after his restoration he opened a school at Tannah, on the Island of Salsette, and another at Cullian, with encouraging prospects. In his Journal of a Tour, we have the succeeding extract, beginning September 24, 1819: "After addressing the villagers, we retired to rest in an open veranda. The Hindoos have neither chairs, tables, nor beds. Of course, whoever travels among them, must sit on the ground and sleep on the ground. Our journeying from village to village was through deep mud, long grass, and water sometimes up to the middle. To wear shoes and stockings was out of the question; though our

feet suffered much from the stones and gravel. With bare feet we traveled over a region inhabited by tigers, and were in continual danger from serpents, which might be concealed in the long grass. On the evening of the 25th, we arrived at a village where we spent a Sabbath. In the evening, before we had retired to rest, while reclining on a mat in an open veranda, I was roused by a serpent crawling over my feet; and before I could speak, it was under the feet of brother Graves. Through mercy we were not bitten. The serpent was killed before the door. There is a species of serpent very common here, whose bite causes death in five or ten minutes, and for which the natives know no remedy."

About May 20, 1820, Mr. Nichols, his wife and their little son, were taken with an intermittent fever. The two last recovered in three weeks, but Mr. Nichols was confined for sixty days, during the hottest portion of the year. In 1821, he wrote to Mr. Whiton, while called to behold the desolations of spasmodic cholera: "It is one of the most awful diseases with which a righteous God ever visited our sinful race, and was entirely unknown till about four years ago. I have witnessed its awful ravages in Tannah and Bombay; and have been much with the sick and the dying. This people generally believe it to be not a proper disease, but a destroying demon. I have abundant opportunity to put in practice the little stock of medical knowledge I acquired in America, and have prescribed for the sick in hundreds of instances. So ignorant of the healing art are these people, that the administration of the simple but powerful medicines, (emetics and cathartics,) produces such speedy and manifest relief as truly astonishes them." On the 11th of May, 1822, the child of Mr. and Mrs. Nichols was taken from them, and they left to mourn its death, though with consolations that God ordered all things in righteousness.

As a further specimen of perils and hardships, which his office called him to encounter, Mr. Nichols expresses himself

as follows : “ Since I have been in India, I have slept many nights on the ground, without anything about me but a loose cotton gown ; and in my tours to the continent, to distribute books and visit schools, I have slept many times all night on the boards of an open boat, without any bed or covering. In all the country, among the natives, high and low, you will scarcely meet with a chair, a table or a bed.” Thus enduring hardness as a good soldier of Christ, Mr. Nichols still cherished pleasant memories of home, and kindly affections for kindred and acquaintances in his native land. To a friend he wrote in the subsequent language : “ Need I tell you, that my early friends are my *dear* friends, and that a recollection of them is entwined with every fibre of my heart ? The rocks and hills of Antrim, are a scene on which imagination fondly lingers and memory drops her silent tear. Oh may that be a spot highly favored of Heaven, when this mortal body of mine shall be mouldering in the sands of India. Satisfied with the providence of God in calling me far away from my native land, I have not the remotest idea of ever returning there. It is worth a thousand lives, a thousand times more precious than mine, to make known for these heathen what a Saviour has done for a sinful world.” Such language, in the estimation of him who looks no higher than human wisdom, is cant, is folly. But to every mind, illumined by the light of inspiration and sanctified by the Spirit of grace, it accords with the dictates of divine knowledge, the necessities of our apostate race, and the infinite riches of Christ’s redemption.

In 1824, the last year of his earthly pilgrimage, Mr. Nichols received the sad tidings of a beloved sister’s decease. Thus he was a legal claimant to a portion of the property which she left. He forwarded to a friend a power of attorney to make distribution of it in the succeeding manner. To assign to his mother what was needful for her comfort ; to lay out a part for the purchase of tracts for the benefit of youth in his native town ; and to send the residue, if any,

to his wife's father, subject to his future disposal. Though attending to duty in this respect, as it called upon him from amid the changes and uncertainties of probation, he knew not that it would be his last act with reference to so judicious an arrangement.

Late in the autumn, Mr. Nichols began a tour in Southern Konkan, for the purpose of visiting, and modifying to some extent, the schools established there. He had not proceeded sixteen miles from Bombay, when he was taken sick of a fever. Informed that he was dangerously ill, Mrs. Nichols, accompanied by a friend, hastened, in a covered boat, to the place of his confinement, and had him brought back to Bombay. His return was on the 9th of December, ten days after he was attacked by the disease. Then he was speechless and, for the most part, insensible. He so continued till the middle of the succeeding night, being the 10th of December, 1824, when he fell asleep, and rested from the trials and labors of his ministry. The services of the funeral were performed the next day in the chapel, to which many of the natives resorted.

Mr. Nichols had three children, two of whom died prior to his decease, and the other eight months afterwards. His widow was married, October 19, 1826, to Rev. Joseph Knight, Church missionary at Nellore, in Ceylon. Here she departed this life, September 5, 1837, and left a son, Henry by her second husband, who became a clergyman. Thus she closed her earthly course, after a long and well-earned reputation of an exemplary Christian, and a faithful servant in the missionary vineyard of her Lord and Saviour.

The Memoirs of American Missionaries, whence the most of the preceding facts have been taken, speak of Mr. Nichols as follows: He "was nearly seven years among the heathen, engaged in various missionary labors; but

¹ She was born November 17, 1793, was a pupil of Benjamin Greenleaf, Esq., of Bradford, and was eminently distinguished for her literary attainments and piety.

especially, for the greater part of the time, in preaching the gospel to them in their vernacular tongue. He was a man of an excellent spirit, mild, gentle, and yet firm in the pursuit of duty. He longed for the salvation of the heathen, and prayed earnestly and continually for so great a blessing. To his brethren, he was a judicious and faithful counsellor, and to the mission, a warm and devoted friend." "I have long thought," observes Mr. Whiton, "that his Christian character presented traits of uncommon excellence. If ever I knew a man, who ruled his own spirit and was master of himself, he was that man. It was manifest, that the fear and love of God were the governing principles of his conduct."

Thus truth deservedly speaks of our departed brother. Better, infinitely better, to be as he, having fought the good fight of faith to extend the triumphs of Christ's kingdom over the hearts of his fallen race and the dominion of the prince of darkness, than the mightiest conquerors, who have not subjected their souls to the rule of Emmanuel, nor contended for the extension of his gospel. Verily believing and well doing for the highest welfare of man and the honor of God, are the imperishable crown, whose glories will ever abound and shed light on the successive events and ages of eternity.

TIMOTHY PARKHURST.

TIMOTHY PARKHURST was the son of Jonathan and Rachel (Colburn) Parkhurst. His father died at Wilton, New Hampshire, January, 1819, aged sixty-six, and his mother, August, 1826, aged seventy-one. He was born in the same place, November 27, 1793. He attended the common schools of the town till his fifteenth year; then he commenced preparation for College, under Rev. Thomas Beede, and continued it till joining his class in their freshman year.

He taught school during his College course. An extract from his reply, follows :

“ After graduating, I commenced the study of medicine at Amherst, in this State, and continued to reside there three years. I then commenced the practice of medicine in my native town, and have continued since to remain in the same place.

“ As to *offices*, I have never been much of a public character. I have been Postmaster some seven years, have a Justice’s commission for the county of Hillsborough, and have been Town Clerk of Wilton twenty-seven years.

“ I was married May 28, 1818, to Betsy Abbot, of Wilton, daughter of William Abbot, Esq., whose wife’s name was Phebe Chandler. My wife died in March, 1828. I married, a second time, Naomi Sawyer, of Sharon. I have had five children, by both marriages, three daughters and two sons, all now living. My life has been one of no remarkable incidents, although I have been busily engaged in the cares and pursuits of life, without making any great noise in the world.”

Thus speaks one, who was a pattern of equanimity to his class-mates, and who steadily and honestly attended to his own business, without unnecessarily troubling himself with others’ concerns.

ELISHA BACKUS PERKINS.

I CANNOT perhaps better comply with the resolutions adopted by those of our Class, who met in Hanover at the last commencement, than to follow the inquiries of the Circular of July 15, 1853. It is always a difficult matter to form a just estimate of one’s own character and doings ; and to a man of much sensitiveness or delicacy of feeling, it is rather an unpleasant task to be required to communicate that

opinion to others. I am not, however, disposed to allow my own feelings to stand unnecessarily in the way of anything that can afford gratification to my dear old class-mates, and especially since the feelings of attachment I have ever cherished towards them, have been so pleasantly revived and strengthened by our last delightful meeting.

My parents were Dr. Elisha Perkins, son of Dr. Elisha Perkins, of Plainfield, Connecticut, born July 18, 1763, and died in Baltimore, February 15, 1840; and Eunice Backus, daughter of Maj. Andrew Backus, of Plainfield, born June 14, 1770, and died at Canterbury, July 9, 1792.

I was born at Canterbury, Connecticut, June 19, 1792. My present residence is Marietta, Washington county, Ohio. I was married June 27, 1822, to Miss Emily Pope, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Pope, born in Boston, May 14, 1796. She is still living. I have had two children, both born in Pomfret, Connecticut. 1st, Elisha Douglas, March 23, 1823, and married April 11, 1848, to Miss Harriet Eliza Hildreth, daughter of Dr. Samuel P. and Mrs. Rhoda Maria Hildreth, of Marietta, Ohio, and died at Sacramento, California, December 17, 1852; 2d, Mary Duick, born February 1, 1825, married November 21, 1849, to Joseph P. Shaw, of Cleaveland, Ohio, son of William and Eliza DeWolfe Shaw, and died in Marietta, August 27, 1853, soon after my return from Hanover.

I commenced business as a lawyer, at Pomfret, Connecticut, in August, 1816. In 1828, my health having failed, I moved to Baltimore, and went into the drug business with my father. My health still continuing feeble, I removed, at the close of 1830, to Tallahassee, Florida, and opened a drug store there. While residing in Tallahassee, I was licensed by the Medical Board to practice physic, but was never actively engaged in that profession, except to a gratuitous business among the poor. In 1836, my health having been restored, and feeling anxious to withdraw my children from the influences of slavery, I sold my establishment, and

after nearly two years spent in examining different parts of the West, I came to Marietta, where I had friends, and purchased a house and a few acres of land, and was not employed in any active business till 1845, when I opened a drug store in Marietta, in which I am now engaged.

I have all my life felt a deep interest in the cause of education, and have generally held some office connected with our schools and literary institutions; but I have never allowed myself to be made a candidate for any political office, though I have held other situations of trust and responsibility. While residing in Florida, I was offered the appointment of Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, which I declined, but accepted the office of Commissioner of Public Grounds and Buildings, and was one of the Trustees appointed under the grant by Congress, of two townships in South Florida, to Mr. Perrine and his associates, for the purpose of locating and establishing a Garden, for the introduction into this country of tropical and other foreign plants. These offices, involving no political partisanship, and being in their duties agreeable to my tastes and feelings, I held till I left the State. Under the grant to Mr. Perrine and his associates, I explored a large part of Southern Florida, but the selection of the townships was prevented by the occurrence of the Seminole war; and since the death of Mr. Perrine, who was killed at Indian Key by the Indians, the project has been abandoned.

I have been a frequent contributor to the literary, religious, agricultural and temperance papers and journals, and have delivered Addresses on Peace, Temperance, Education, &c., which have been published. One of the Peace Addresses has been republished two or three times and extensively circulated. I have written or compiled nothing of more permanent character.

I united with the Associate Reformed Church in Baltimore, under the care of the Rev. Dr. I. M. Duncan, in the summer of 1830, and am now a member of the First

Congregational Church of Marietta. My earliest denominational attachments were to the Moravians, with whom I was placed in my boyhood for an education, and my feelings still incline most strongly to them ; but among our evangelical churches I have no very decided preferences. I can cheerfully hold fellowship with all, of any name, " who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and truth."

I was born and bred a federalist, and since the dissolution of that party I have been a whig, but never a very zealous partisan.

My height is five feet seven and a half inches. My usual weight is from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty pounds. I have never, in health, fallen below one hundred and sixteen, nor gone above one hundred and thirty-eight pounds.

Soon after I was graduated, I entered the office of the Hon. Sylvanus Backus, of Pomfret, Connecticut ; and after the usual course of study with him and with the Hon. Calvin Goddard, of Norwich, I was admitted to the Bar of Windham county, in August, 1816, and formed a partnership with Mr. Backus which was terminated by his death, in February, 1817. I was soon engaged in a large and lucrative business, in which I continued till the autumn of 1828, when I was compelled to abandon the profession by a pulmonary affection, which made it necessary for me to change my business and seek a milder climate. I was ambitious of distinction in my profession, but, not possessing a strong constitution, I broke down under the effort. The disappointment was very severe ; but I have had abundant cause since to bless God for this, as well as for every other trial he has called me to bear. The failure of my prospects of worldly distinction, led me to feel the vanity of all earthly hopes, and the importance of securing a better and more enduring portion ; and I humbly trust I have not sought it in vain. Much of my time has been devoted to efforts, feeble in themselves, and yet not altogether without God's

blessing on them, to do good to others. There is no condition nor employment in this life without anxiety and care ; but, after enjoying probably much more than an average portion of this world's favor and prosperity, I know that nothing but the hopes and promises of the gospel, much as some may affect to despise them, can satisfy the soul. Without them, the present is cheerless, and the future is involved in darkness and despair. By the deaths of our dear children, my wife and I are left alone in our old age, with none to cheer our declining years, or weep over our graves. Yet we are far from being unhappy. We know these trying events have been ordered by a kind Father, who never willingly afflicts nor grieves ; and we trust that the loved ones, who have been taken from our embraces here, have only arrived a little before us at the happy home, where we hope to meet again and dwell together forever. Oh, my brother, what a cheering thought it would be to feel assured that, in those blessed abodes, we shall meet all our dear class-mates whom we have loved so well here. It is a thought I have dwelt much upon since our recent delightful meeting at Hanover. Let us earnestly plead for such a blessing, and perhaps He, who delights in the prayers of his people, may grant it to our petitions.

PETER ROBINSON.

PETER ROBINSON was the son of General Robinson, of Pembroke, New Hampshire, and was born November 15, 1791. He prepared for College at Atkinson, of the same State, under the instruction of Hon. John Vose. He entered freshman, and taught school in the winter of his collegiate course. From his class-mate, Bond, we have the subsequent facts :

“ In 1816, he settled in Binghamton, Broome county, New York, as teacher in an Academy, and he resided there

until his decease. He was a lawyer by profession, but devoted considerable attention to agriculture. He was a Justice of the Peace about fifteen years ; was a member of the New York Assembly five or six years, and in 1829 was elected Speaker of that body. His speeches, we are told, were of a high order, and were published in the current debates of the day. Afflicted with a complication of diseases, he died of congestion of the brain, in 1841, aged fifty, unmarried."

Thus departed one, remarkable for his talents and scholarship. It is regretted that our materials for a notice of him are so scanty, though indicative of the eminent stand, for which intellect and knowledge amply qualified him. He learned that, while careful for the wisdom of earth, we should be far more so for the wisdom of heaven.

DAVID SMITH.

FROM him we have the succeeding account:

John Smith and Elizabeth Campbell, of the county of Hillsborough, and State of New Hampshire, were my parents. My father served six years in the Revolutionary war ; was in nearly all the battles at the capture of Burgoyne, and was wounded in the head by a musket-ball, at King's Bridge. The ball remained there till his death. I was born at Francestown, New Hampshire, on the 2d day of October, 1785. My present residence is Wheeling, Virginia, and there is my post-office address.

I am not married now. On the 17th of August, 1814, I was married to Miss Rhoda Mitchell, then of Boston, who died on the 19th of August, 1819. Her parents were James Mitchell and Mary Leech, of Haverhill, Massachusetts. She was born about six weeks before I was. This most excellent of all persons whom I ever knew, bore Elizabeth, Mary and John. In May, 1820, I married Harriett Mitchell,

sister to my first wife. She was born on the 20th of December, 1802, and died the 11th of August, 1833, leaving three children, viz., Rhoda, James and David. My connubial state ended with her life. I resided in Columbus, Ohio, from 1814 till 1836 ; and, though absent from there much of the time since then, am still a citizen of that place.

My daughter Elizabeth married Gen. Joseph M'Cormick, now of Cincinnati. Mary married Mr. Richard Hubbell, of Wheeling. John married Miss Matilda Patterson, of West Union, Ohio. Rhoda married Mr. John W. Gill, of Wheeling. James married Miss Martha Jeremiah, of Cincinnati. David married Miss Martha Gonell, of Wheeling. They now reside at Louisville, Kentucky. Elizabeth, my oldest, is thirty-eight years of age, and David, my youngest, is twenty-four years. Mary Hubbell has five children living. All the others have from one to four.

I was admitted to the Bar, but did not practice. My business, from 1816 to 1836, was printing. During this time I owned and issued a newspaper, called the 'Ohio Monitor'; nor am I author of any literature except newspaper fugitive essays ; and those are so evanescent, that few of the sheets could now be found which contained them.

I was six years a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, appointed by the General Assembly ; three years the State Printer, by the same mode of appointment ; was twice elected to the General Assembly, to represent Franklin county ; was a Clerk in the General Post Office from 1836 to 1845, at a salary of \$1,400 ; was appointed by Amos Kendall and dismissed by Cave Johnson.

I have been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1831.

In politics, democratic ; took the Adams phase thereof in 1824, the Jackson phase in 1828, and the abolition phase in 1845, from which I think that I shall never depart. I entertain no thought so abhorrent to me as African slavery ! On account of it, I was made a *yellow* statesman

in 1823 at home, and ejected from place at Washington city in 1845.

My height is five feet seven inches; my weight is one hundred and sixty-two pounds. I am disabled from ordinary exercise by lameness in both my lower limbs; belong to no secret society, and to no public one, except the church; enjoy good health, and as much happiness as an infirm celibate can expect.

The above is a very meagre sketch of a small pattern. If my worthy brethren think well enough of it not to leave my name blank, I shall thank them. I doubt not that their united biographies will be interesting. And excuse me if I say, jokingly, that if we do not preserve our own histories, our deeds will not inspire any Homer to rhyme them.

EXPERIENCE PORTER STORRS.

His parents were Constant and Lucinda Storrs. Of their eight children, he was the sixth son, and was born August 21, 1794, at Lebanon, New Hampshire. He is survived by only two members of this family, a brother Dan, aged sixty-six, residing in the same town, and another, the youngest, aged fifty-eight, settled in the ministry at Brooklyn, New York. He began his studies under Rev. Eden Burroughs, of East Hanover, and closed them with Professor Shurtleff, of Hanover. His complexion was light, his height about five feet, and his weight one hundred and forty pounds. After graduating, he read law with his brother Constant, of Argyle, New York, and was admitted to the Bar, October, 1816. Then he went to Indiana, and practiced his profession in the town of Paoli. With the deserved reputation of a distinguished scholar in his class, and of fixed habits to improve his strong intellectual powers, his prospect of eminence

in life was clear and encouraging. But human anticipations are often crossed by divine wisdom. Only two years had passed from his entering the arena of legal competition, when ill health required him to seek the attentions and remedies of his parental mansion. Here he struggled with a lingering consumption, which proved his end, December 17, 1829, at the age of thirty-five years. A brother, who witnessed his long sickness, and helped to alleviate the trials of his advancement to the bourne of probation, remarks of him as follows : “He bore his lingering illness with Christian fortitude and resignation, trusting in the great Redeemer for acceptance with God. He never made a public profession of religion, but often regretted that he had not.” Consoling indeed is the thought to his friends, that, in the day of his adversity, he leaned not on the broken staff of earth, but applied to the only remedy of salvation, which could take away the sting of death from him and them, and prepare his spirit to shine among the brighter lights of immortality.

JOSEPH WARDWELL.

His parents were Jeremiah and Mary Wardwell. He was one of ten children, six sons and four daughters. His birth was July 3, 1788. When entering College, he was of Salisbury, New Hampshire. During the winters he was there, he instructed schools. After graduating, he continued this employment in Boston, Massachusetts, where his prospect of success was better than usual. But his strength and health began to falter under long and persevering application to study. Besides this, he exerted himself in teaching sacred music, an art in which he greatly excelled. He soon fell before the power of consumption. He died February, 1814. He was modest in his manners, devoted to the pursuit of

knowledge, bent upon the purpose of being useful, and exemplary in all his deportment. His piety was eminent, and enabled him to follow the directions of duty with a peaceful submission to the allotments of Providence.

SAMUEL WELLS.

His parents were Samuel and Electa (Bascom) Wells. His father was the youngest of four children, was a farmer, and, though not of a strong constitution, was largely engaged in his calling, was Deacon of the Second Congregational Church in Greenfield, Massachusetts, and a Colonel in military service, when such an office was a token of much confidence and of equal honor. His mother was the daughter of Ezekiel and Anna (Brown) Bascom. It was a favorite maxim of hers, when conversing with her children, "Seek to be good rather than great," and one which she fully exhibited in her life. Of her thirteen children, one died while an infant, and all the rest, with a single exception, became professors of religion.

The eldest child, Samuel, had his birth at Greenfield, December 21, 1792. Being of feeble health from his earliest days, he was designed by his father for a liberal education. In accordance with this parental purpose, he left home on the day of the total eclipse, June 16, 1806, for New Salem. Here he studied at the Academy, and then performed the duties of clerk in a store, both of which occupied two years. At the close of this period, he concluded to prepare himself for mercantile pursuits; but by the winter of 1809, yielded to the wish of his father and renewed his studies, under the direction of Rev. Avery Williams, afterwards settled in the ministry at Lexington, Massachusetts. On the 2d of the following October, he was matriculated as a member of Dart-

mouth College. He remarks, "Here my health was such, that it was with difficulty I could keep up with my class, and in the spring of 1812, after a protracted fever, I was sent home to die; but again joined the class, late in the autumn, and graduated with them in 1813." Though he was thus called to endure the severe discipline of ill-health, yet his deportment was such as to win the friendship of those who became acquainted with him.

After graduating, Mr. Wells began to study law with Elijah Alvord, Esq., of Greenfield, and was admitted at this place to practice in the Court of Common Pleas, August, 1816, and at Northampton, to practice in the Supreme Judicial Court, September, 1819. He opened an office at Greenfield, and continued there till August, 1819, when he moved to Northfield. Here he continued for six months, and then went back to his native town. In November, 1822, he received a proposition from the Hon. Isaac C. Bates, to become a partner with him in the practice of law, which he accepted. This connection lasted till June, 1827. Thence Mr. Wells continued the duties of his profession alone.

As the consequence of being responsible for a company, whose affairs became much embarrassed, Mr. Wells's own property was taken, in 1830, and trials pressed upon him. His health failed, consumption seemed to be preying upon his vitals, and for more than two years he was unable to do any business. But that Providence, which seeth not as man seeth, turned back his captivity. He was restored so that he was able to resume his profession. This he followed till April 27, 1837, when he was appointed Clerk of the Judicial Courts for the county of Hampshire, Massachusetts, which office he has held to this date. In addition to this, he holds the offices of Justice of the Peace and Quorum, and also of Trials.

As to the social relations of Mr. Wells, we have the subsequent facts. On March 9, 1820, he married Sarah

Hooker Leavitt, daughter of the Hon. Jonathan Leavitt, of Greenfield, eminent for her piety. She died in her fortieth year, January 29, 1837, of an inflammation of the brain. She left four children,—Sarah Leavitt, Jonathan Leavitt, Maria Louisa, and Samuel Henry Martyn. Of these, Jonathan married Delia C., the daughter of Mr. Cornelius Delano, of Northampton, and resides in the city of New York. Henry is a member of Dartmouth College. The daughters live with their father. Mr. Wells was again married, May 15, 1851, to Mrs. Maria L. Carleton, widow of Mr. Cyrus Carleton, late merchant of the city of New York. She has three sons,—George W., Cyrus, and Charles A. Carleton.

It affords us much satisfaction to know, that while Mr. Wells has been careful for temporal concerns, he has been more so for those which are spiritual. He agrees with us, that in nothing are the most of our race so justly chargeable with erring from the dictates of reason, conscience and revelation, as in their everlasting interests. Like many others, he perceived that, from his earliest days of boyhood, the thoughts of death and judgment would frequently arise in his mind and produce a fear, lest, when summoned to meet them, he should be altogether unprepared. Then the prince of darkness would suggest to him, that there was time enough for him to conform with a deceitful world and still be sure of endless safety. Allured by such sophistry, he continually replied to the voice of inspiration, ‘Go thy way for this time,’ until the decease of a beloved brother, not emerged from infancy. This providence said to him, ‘If one so young is called to eternity, you may be commanded soon to follow him; prepare to meet thy God.’ Then doubts and darkness overshadowed his soul. The destroyer of all good assumed another mode of action, in order to keep him in bondage, and induced him to think that the day of grace for him had passed away. Still the Holy Spirit continued with him, and so aided him to seek, that he found peace in

believing. Thus turned to wisdom's ways, he could sincerely adopt the versified thoughts of an Apostle,—

“ When I am weak, then am I strong ;
Grace is my shield, and Christ my song.”

Mr. Wells united with the Second Congregational Church of Greenfield, in July, 1817. On removing to Northampton, his relation was transferred to the First Church there. He so continued, till the Edwards Church was formed in that town, when he became one of its original members. He remarks, as to such membership, “ With my own, the records now bear the names of my deceased and present wife, and of four out of our seven children.” We can heartily pray, that the remaining part of their children may be speedily brought into the fold of Christ, so that they may finish life and be partakers in the endless, perfect and glorious experience of heaven, as an unbroken and united family. Compare this portion with unions, graced by all the attractions of earth and most sought by insatiable ambition, and it excels them as the brightness of seven days does the dimmest glimmer of twilight.

WILLIAM WHITE.

WILLIAM WHITE was the son of James and Eunice (Kingsbury) White. His father died at Thetford, Vermont, 1830, aged seventy-six, and his mother, 1819, aged sixty. He had his birth at Haverhill, Massachusetts, May 1, 1788. He was prepared for College by the Rev. Gardner Kellogg, of Bradford, Vermont. He taught school in the winter, during his collegiate course. For two years after graduating, he was the Principal of an Academy at Gorham, Maine. For the same period, 1815–17, he was tutor in his Alma Mater. In the year last named, he commenced the practice of law,

at Bennington, Vermont, and remained there twelve months. He went to Philadelphia in 1821, and opened a Select Classical and English School. This Institution he continued four years. In this time, as his class-mate Bond relates, he “published an elaborate Essay on the Pronunciation of the Latin and Greek languages. He frequently wrote communications for the newspapers, but always anonymously. He also commenced a weekly publication, entitled ‘The Saturday Magazine,’ of which he was editor and proprietor, and which was literary, political, and critical. This periodical was conducted with decided ability, but it did not acquire an extensive circulation. At the end of a few months, it was discontinued. In the summer of 1825, he went to Richmond, Virginia, where he became Principal of the High School, and where he died of dysentery, August 21, 1826, unmarried. Mr. White’s mind was remarkable for the clearness and acuteness of its perceptions, especially upon abstract, metaphysical subjects. His demeanor was unpretending, and his morals unblemished.” The high promise which his appearance in College gave, was fully realized. He believed and revered the doctrines of grace. He deeply felt that the greatest of human intellect and acquisitions should be laid in the dust, when compared with even the glimpses of Divinity, as made known on the sacred pages of Revelation.

FREDERICK WOOD.

FREDERICK WOOD was the youngest of five brothers, and was born in Littleton, Massachusetts. After graduating, he studied medicine and prepared himself for its practice. He then traveled through several of our Western States. He contracted the impression, that the world cared nothing for him, and he might care nothing for them. Hence, for the

last twenty years he has made little provision for the morrow, any further than to supply his present necessities. During such a period, he has labored in various places. When last heard from, he was in the western part of his native State. A graduated class, in the development of their bias, habits, tastes, talents, and acquisitions, are like a little world in the exhibition of its various characters. Some meet, some fall below, and others rise above the line of anticipations individually formed of them, while on their collegiate course. Duty demands of them all, that they should move in the spheres adapted to their capacity and preparation, as faithful stewards of divine bounty. Happy indeed are they whose conscious reflection constantly lays before their perception, the knowledge that however encumbered with the imperfections of their fallen race, they desire, pray, purpose and strive to meet the approval of the Judge, who will render unto all according to their ways.

CHARLES WOODMAN.

CHARLES WOODMAN was the son of Rev. Joseph Woodman, minister of Sanbornton, New Hampshire, and was born January 9, 1792. He studied law with Jeremiah H. Woodman, of Rochester, in the same State, and then with Christopher Gore, of Boston, Massachusetts. He was married twice; first, to Mary W. Gage, daughter of Joseph and Mary Gage, of Dover, New Hampshire, June, 1818—she died in June, 1819, aged thirty years; second, to Dorothy Dix, daughter of the Hon. John and Rebecca Wheeler, of the same town, the 5th of November, 1821. His last wife was born February 28, 1798, and died in March, 1849, leaving one son, bearing his own name. For several years he was Representative in the Legislature from Dover, and in 1822 he was Speaker of the House. At the time of his decease, October 31, 1822,

“he was candidate for Congress, and would in all probability have been elected.” His knowledge of human nature, and the tact for using it to compass the objects which he considered fit to be obtained, and his busy, stirring spirit, exhibited while a member of College, he successfully applied in his subsequent life. But while political eminence was inviting him to share more largely in its laurels, and the pulses of his heart throbbed more strongly in unison with its proffers, the hand of Providence pointed him to the dial of probation, and bid him note that the hour of his departure from all earthly attractions had come. Thus warned, he was brought to the position, wherein no relief short of the favor conferred by Immanuel, can shed the light of hope upon the soul, and enable it to look for acceptance into the society of the righteous made perfect.

A P P E N D I X .

WHILE collecting the preceding, the Committee received the following notices of their Class-mates, who did not graduate with them, and which they think it is well to print in this connection.

JACOB ATKINSON.

HIS parents were Samuel and Sally Atkinson. His father died in Amherst, New Hampshire, in 1796, aged about forty-six years; and his mother in Boscawen, of the same State, in March, 1845, aged eighty-four. He was born in the last-named town, November, 1793, and fitted for College by Rev. Samuel Wood. He remained with his class two years, and then entered Brown University, where he graduated. He soon went to Stark county, Ohio, where he purchased land, improved it, and, in two years, sold it "at a handsome advance." Thence he moved to Wheeling, Virginia, where he taught school for a like period. In the course of 1817, he engaged in prosperous business with an elder brother of his in the same place, and so continued nearly up to the time of his decease, March 29, 1837. He was not married. "He was a good writer on politics, as well as other subjects. He was gentlemanly and conciliating in his deportment." The realities of life passed away with him, pointing to the wisdom of securing the purest and greatest temporal happiness, by the best preparation for immortal concerns.

JOHN EATON FULLER.

JOHN EATON FULLER was born at Francestown, New Hampshire, November 19, 1788. His parents were Daniel

and Abigail Fuller, who moved from Dedham, Massachusetts. He was one of nine children, who are all dead but two. While applying his time and energies to make laudable progress in his studies, he was prostrated by disease, and died at home, October 22, 1811. Mr. John Nichols, the missionary to India, was appointed by the Class to pronounce the eulogy customary on such occasions. This service was done very acceptably to the audience.

NATHANIEL HENCHMAN.

His parents were Dr. Nathaniel and Anna (Crosby) Henschman. His father was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, May, 1763, and died at Amherst, New Hampshire, May 27, 1800. His mother was born at Billerica, Massachusetts, and died where her husband did, November 27, 1836, aged 77. He was born at Amherst, Nov. 19, 1786, and attended the Academy under Jesse Appleton, afterwards President of Bowdoin College. Having left his class, he studied medicine under Dr. Matthias Spalding, and practiced some in his native place. In the last war with England, he became Surgeon's Mate in the army, and was stationed at Sackett's harbor. Thence he went to Aquacknock, New Jersey, and followed his profession there a short time. From that place he went to Woodville, Mississippi, and, having resided nine months here, he was attacked with an inflammatory fever, and died, after a sickness of five days, September 5, 1819, aged 33 years. In the burying ground of Amherst, a cenotaph is erected in memory of him by his mother. Two closing lines on this monument are as follow :

“ In distant clime, without stone or name,
He rests, who here had friends and honest fame.”

JOSIAH HUBBARD.

JOSIAH HUBBARD was son of John Hubbard. He was born at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, July 24, 1793. When he entered College, his father was its Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, but died the next year. His brother John, was of the same class with him. Bereft of their father's care and counsel, they soon took up their connections. Josiah married Mehitabel Whitmore, of Lebanon, New Hampshire, September 23, 1814; has had seven children, and four of them are married. From Lebanon he moved to Lowell in 1838, and was elected City Librarian in the latter place, 1844, which office he yet holds. He still exhibits the urbane and kind manners, which were common in his youth. Favored with the desirable disposition to live usefully, he has opportunity for its continual gratification.

JAMES MILTIMORE.

HE left College before his Class graduated. His parents were Rev. James and Dolly Miltimore. His birth was at Stratham, New Hampshire, March 30, 1789. He took charge of the classical department in Charlotte Hall Academy, Saint Mary's county, Maryland, in 1816, where he continued till his decease. He married Ann R., daughter of Robert Hilgour, resident where the Academy was located. They had three children, James, William, and Mary Ann. Mr. Miltimore was a member of the Episcopal church. His wife died July 27, 1851, and he, May 7, 1852. He was a classical scholar, and eminent for his oratory.

SAMUEL PHILBRICK.

His parents were Jonathan and Alice (Butler) Philbrick. His father died June 10, 1841, at Washington, New Hampshire, aged seventy-three, and his mother at Angelica, New York, February, 1853, aged eighty-two. He was born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, about 1792, whence his parents moved to Washington, 1803. He studied with Rev. Mr. Whiting, of Antrim, and Rev. John Lord of Washington. He married a daughter of Elder Bascomb. He has been a merchant more than twenty-five years in Savannah, Georgia.