



COLLECTION
OF
AMERICAN EPIITAPHS
AND
INSCRIPTIONS
WITH
OCCASIONAL NOTES.

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VIRO.
REVERENDO.
ET.
DOCTISSIMO.
JOSEPHO. M'KEAN.
LL. D.
PROFESSORIQUE.
RHETORICES. ET. ORATORIÆ.
BOYLSTONIENSI.
IN.
ACADEMIA. HARVARDIANA.
TOMUM. QUINTUM. OPERIS.
HUIUSCE.
SUMMA. CUM. AMICITIA
DEDICAT.
TIMOTHEUS. ALDEN.

**A COLLECTION OF AMERICAN EPI-
TAPHS AND INSCRIPTIONS, WITH OC-
CASIONAL NOTES, BY REV. TIMOTHY
ALDEN.**

RICHMOND, VIRG.

852. In memory of the awful calamity, that, by the providence of God, fell on this city, on the night of the 26 of December, in the year of Christ, 1811; when, by the sudden and dreadful conflagration of the RICHMOND THEATRE, many citizens, of different ages, and of both sexes, distinguished for talents and for virtues, respected and beloved, perished in the flames; and, in one short moment, publick joy and private happiness were changed into universal lamentation; this monument is erected; and the adjoining church dedicated to the worship of almighty God, that, in all future times, the remembrance of this mournful event, on the spot where it happened, and where the remains of the sufferers are deposited in one urn, may be united with acts of penitence and devotion.

Note.—Seldom has it fallen to the lot of the historian, in any age of the world, to record a calamity at once so sudden, so unexpected, so awful, so distressing, as that, the remembrance of which the foregoing inscription is designed to perpetuate. The annals of America have never furnished its parallel.

On thursday night, 26 December, 1811, it appears that the Theatre, on Shockoe hill in Richmond, was attended by an unusual number of people. The pantomime, entitled *Agnes and Raymond, or the Bleeding Nun*, was to have closed the amusements of the evening. This had been translated for the occasion by mr. Girardin; and many, who had seldom repaired to this place of recreation, now attended in order to witness its performance, principally, through civility to their fellow citizen. In the first act of this afterpiece one of the scenes exhibited the cottage of a robber, which was illuminated by a chandelier. When the curtain fell, on the close of the first act, and before it rose for the second, this chandelier was raised aloft among the oil-painted scenery. By a fatal inattention, the lamp was not extinguished! The fire instantly caught, spread with rapidity, and in less, than five minutes, the whole roof, as well as the suspended combustible materials, was in a blaze. "It burst through the bull's eye in front; it sought the windows where the rarefied vapour sought its passage, fed by the vast column of air in the hollows of the theatre, fed by the inflammable pannels and pillars of the boxes, by the dome of the pit, by the canvass ceil-

ing of the lower boxes, until its suffocated victims in the front were wrapt in its devouring flame, or pressed to death under the smoking ruins of the building."

The imagination may better paint, than the pen of the writer describe, the unutterable anguish of the gay and thoughtless assembly. In one moment, hilarity and joy were exchanged for the most agonizing sorrow and distress and a multitude of precious and immortal souls, at a time they little expected, was plunged into the world of spirits. Shrieks, groans, agony, and death, in its most terrific form, closed the tragick scene!

Many narratives were given to the author of this work, by respectable citizens of Richmond, from which it seems that lieutenant Gibbons and others had, from dreams or otherwise, a presentiment of the awful occurrence, which hurried so many poor creatures into eternity and filled their surviving friends with inexpressible sorrow. Some of these seemingly supernatural premonitions are noticed in a late publication by the rev. doc. Muir of Alexandria, to which the author begs leave to refer his readers. A full representation of all these would occupy many pages of this Collection.

The following is a list of the unhappy victims to this dread calamity, taken from the gazettes published at the time and corrected, by the author of this work, in May, 1814, from verbal information received of sundry people at Richmond.

From Jefferson ward, his excellency. George W. Smith, governour of Virginia, miss Sophia Trouin, miss Cecilia Trouin, sisters, Joseph Jacobs and his daughter, miss Elizabeth Jacobs, Cyprian Marks, mrs. Marks, the wife of Mordecai Marks, miss Charlotte Raphael, daughter of Solomon Raphael, miss Adeline Bausman, miss Ann Craig, mr. Nuttal, a carpenter, Pleasant, a mulatto woman, and Nancy Patterson, a woman of colour.

From Madison ward, Abraham B. Venable, esq. president of the Virginia Bank, William Southgate, son of Wright Southgate, Benjamin Botts, esq. an eminent attorney and his wife, miss Arianna Hunter, miss Mary Whitlock, miss Juliana Harvie, mrs. Sarah Heron, mrs. Girardin and her child, mrs. Robert Greenhow, mrs. Moss, child of Baruch Judah, mrs. Lesslie, Edward Wanton, a youth, George Dixon a youth, William Brown, mrs. Elizabeth Pattison, John Welch, a stranger lately from England, nephew of sir A. Pigott, miss Margaret Copland, miss Margaret Anderson, miss Sarah Gatewood, miss Mary Clay, whose father was then a member of congress, miss Lucy Gawthmey, miss Louisa Mayo, an orphan, mrs. Gerard, mrs. Eleanor Gibson, miss Ann Green, Mary Davis, Thomas Frazier, a youth, Jane Wade, a young woman, mrs. William Cook and her daughter, miss Elizabeth Stevenson, mrs. Convert and her child, Martha Griffin, Fanny Goff, a woman of colour, Betsey Johnson, a free woman of colour, and Philadelphia, a man of colour.

From Monroe Ward, mrs. Taylor Braxton, mrs. Elizabeth Page, mrs. Jerrod, James Waldon, miss Elliot of New Kent, mrs. Joseph Gallego, miss Sarah Conyers, James Gibbon, esq. lieutenant in the navy of the United States, mrs. Thomas Wilson, miss Maria Nelson, miss Mary Page, mrs. Laforest, and mr. Almerine Marshall of Wythe county.

To the foregoing these are also to be added, miss Elvira Coutts, mrs. Pickit, miss Littlepage, Jean Baptiste Rozier, Thomas Lecroix, and Robert Ferrill, a mulatto boy.

Many, who escaped with their lives, were much scorched in the flames, some were killed and others were greatly injured by throwing themselves from the windows, or by being trampled under foot in the attempt to escape with the crowd. Mrs. John Bosher and Ed. James Harvie, esq. expired, soon after the dreadful catastrophe. Some are cripples, a considerable number has dropped into the grave, and others are still languishing [1814] under the weight of deccase, in consequence of injury sustained at the time of the melancholy conflagration.

That Being, who educes good from evil, has, by this awful frown upon the unballowed exercises of the theatre, taught a lesson, which, it is to be hoped, will never be forgotten. It has already been improved, with the sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit, to the awakening, conviction, and conversion of some, who were previously in the broad road to eternal ruin. A presbyterian church has since been established in Richmond, under the

faithful pastoral care of the rev. John H. Rice, whose labours have been attended with a special blessing.

The members of the protestant episcopal society have erected a church, on the spot where the theatre stood, which was first opened with a sermon by the rev. W. H. Wilmer, 4 May, 1814. It is an elegant edifice of an octagon form, the master builder of which was Isaac Sturtevant of Boston in Massachusetts. The steeple, on the north easterly side, when finished, will be 130 feet high. On the south westerly side of the church, and adjoining it, is to be raised the monument, the foundation of which, already laid, is 36 feet square, within the walls of which will be engraved the inscription at the head of this article.

A handsome perspective view of the Monumental Church, drawn by William Strickland, F. S. A. designed and erected by Robert Mills, F. S. A. P. A. aquatinted by William Kneass, and dedicated to the citizens of Virginia, has recently been published.

RICHMOND, VIRG.

853. The general assembly of the commonwealth of Virginia have caused this statue to be erected as a monument of affection and gratitude to GEORGE WASHINGTON, who, uniting to the endowments of the hero the virtues of the patriot, and exerting

both in establishing the liberties of his country, has rendered his name dear to his fellow citizens, and given the world an immortal example of true glory. Done in the year of Christ, 1788, and in the year of the commonwealth the 12. Fait par Houdon, citoyen Francois, 1788.

Note.—This inscription, attributed to the pen of his excellency, James Madison, president of the United States, was copied from the pedestal, in the capitol at Richmond, on which stands a full length statue, exquisitely wrought, of the illustrious Washington. In the same apartment is an elegant busto of marquis De La Fayette, said to be a striking likeness of that heroick commander, whose name will ever be dear to the country, where the vigour of his life was spent in the cause of American liberty and independence.

RICHMOND, VIRG.

854. Here lies the body of colonel ROBERT GAMBLE; born on the 3 day of September, 1754, in the county of Augusta and state of Virginia; died, on the 12 day of April, 1810, in the city of Richmond, the place of his residence since 1790. "After having done his duty faithfully as an officer

throughout the revolutionary war with Great Britain, and passed unhurt through all its perils, he was, suddenly, when in full health, killed by a fall from his horse in the streets of Richmond. But death, however sudden, never finds the sincere and fervent christian unprepared, and such was he." Extract from his funeral sermon [by rev. J. D. Blair]

The affection of his widow and children hath placed this stone to his memory.

Note.—Col. Gamble, on a certain occasion, belonged to a *Forlorn hope*, under major Gibbon, and acquired great applause for his bravery and good conduct.

RICHMOND, VIRG.

855. Sacred to the memory of EDWARD CARRINGTON, who was born, the 11 of February, 1748-9, and departed this life, on the 28 day of October, 1810. The publick services, both civil and military, of this virtuous and exemplary man it is the province of history to record; in the less obtrusive scenes of private life, the qualities of his heart had a fairer opportunity of being developed; sincere in friendship, his life may be said to have been devoted to others.

Generous and benevolent, he was essentially the benefactor of the poor and protector of the helpless. His tenderness to her, who was the partner of his domestick comfort, is remembered with mingled gratitude and love and with pious veneration for his memory. She hath caused this monument to be erected.

RICHMOND, VIRG.

358. Here lieth the body of ROBERT ROSE, rector of Albemarle parish. His extraordinary genius and capacity in all the polite and useful arts of life, though equalled by few, were yet exceeded by the great goodness of his heart. Humanity, benevolence, and charity ran through the whole course of his life and were exerted with uncommon penetration and judgment upon their proper objects, without noise or ostentation. In his friendships, he was warm and steady; in his manners, gentle and easy; in his conversation, entertaining and instructive. With the most tender piety he discharged all the domestick duties of husband, father, son, and brother. In short, he was a friend to

the whole human race, and, upon that principle, a strenuous assertor and defender of liberty. He died, the 30 day of June, 1751, in the 47 year of his age.

RICHMOND, VIRG.

857. To the memory of doctor JAMES CURRIE, a native of Annandale in Scotland, who emigrated to Virginia previous to the revolution, practised medicine during a residence of forty years, with a celebrity seldom surpassed, died on the 23 of April, 1807, in the 63 year of his age.

Note.—This distinguished physician was a relative of doc. Currie of Liverpool, who wrote the life of Burns.

RICHMOND, VIRG.

858. In memory of the domestick worth and professional merit of doc. ANDREW LEIPER, who died, 17 October, 1798, aged 48 years. His affectionate wife has caused this stone to be erected.

Oh death, all-eloquent ! you only prove what dust we dote on when it is man we love. For this corruptible must put on incorrup-

tion, and this mortal must put on immortality.

RICHMOND, VIRG.

859. Here lies the body of **ANDREW RONALD**, attorney at law, of the city of Richmond, who died, on the 1 day of June, 1799, aged 57 years. His legal knowledge, strict integrity, and indefatigable attention to the duties of his profession procured him general confidence and an extensive practice. This monument is consecrated to his memory by the conjugal affection of Catharine, his widow.

RICHMOND, VIRG.

860. Sacred to the memory of the rev. **WILLIAM GRAHAM**, A. B. founder, and 20 years rector of Washington academy in Rockbridge county, Virginia, who was born in the state of Pennsylvania, 19 Dec. 1746, and died, in the city of Richmond, 7 June, 1799. He was distinguished for the strength and originality of his genius and the successful tenour of his exertions in be-

half of solid literature and evangelical piety.

Note.—A worthy clergyman, who had long enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Graham gave the author of this Collection the following characteristic paragraph.

“ His piety was fervent, yet unostentatious ; his friendships were ardent, his understanding was penetrating and comprehensive, his activity unremitting. He was equally instructive as a preacher and entertaining as a companion ; but, as a teacher of youth, his talents were unrivalled. No man ever possessed in a higher degree the art, if it may be so called, of leading the youthful mind to think for itself and exert its faculties in search of truth. The services, which he rendered to his country, and to the church, of which he was a distinguished member, ought to be had in grateful remembrance. His labours of love will not be forgotten before God, and when this earth with all its glory shall have passed away like the baseless fabric of a vision, he will enjoy the reward of a faithful servant.”

RICHMOND, VIRG.

861. *Note.*—SAMUEL PLEASANTS, esq. the truly estimable and much respected editor of the Virginia Argus, left this transitory scene, in the midst of his days and usefulness, on the 4 of October, 1814. The following paragraph is copied from the obituary

notice, which appeared in the publick gazettes, soon after his decease.

“ In recording the death of this virtuous, and excellent man, this esteemed fellow citizen and friend, we are forcibly struck with a sense of the unavailing nature of worldly prosperity and the precarious tenure of all sublunary enjoyments. The pursuits of honourable industry and the unvarying uprightness of a life regulated by religion and virtue, by philanthropy, patriotism, and benevolence, had raised him to a state of wealth and respectability, which left nothing wanting to his external happiness. Mr. Pleasants enjoyed, in the bosom of a numerous and lovely family, that domestick felicity, which is the true crown of prosperity and the best reward of goodness.”

RICHMOND, VIRG.

862. *Note*—The following memoir of the late hon. judge Pendleton was written, at the request of the author of this Collection, by a distinguished citizen of Virginia.

“ EDMUND PENDLETON, son of Henry Pendleton and Mary Taylor, was born in the state of Virginia, in the county of Caroline, in the year, 1721. His grandfather, Philip Pendleton, emigrated from the town of Norwich in England. His parents had five sons, of whom Edmund was the youngest, and two daughters. In 1743, he married Sarah Pollard, who is now living, [1814] and

died at Richmond, on the 23 day of October, 1803, without issue, in the eighty third year of his age.

“ His parents being unable to give him a liberal education, he was only sent two years to an English school, and then bound to Benjamin Robinson, the clerk of Caroline county court. This gentleman had been educated in England, was a man of polite accomplishments, and contributed towards awakening in young Edmund his uncultivated genius. He determined to study the law ; but the whole source of his information was less, than a dozen volumes, and the proceedings in the county court. The law books were old reporters, and as they abounded in Latin, his ignorance of that language induced him to employ three months in attending a school in the neighbourhood, when the duties of the office he kept would permit. In this short space, he acquired a knowledge of it, which by his own exertions was so improved, that when he became a practitioner of the law, few were able to translate law Latin more correctly. By making himself a complete master of these few books, and by a sedulous attention to the lawyers and proceedings in the county court, young Pendleton was enabled to obtain a licence, after a strict examination, to practice the law immediately on his coming of age.

“ This stock of literature was only extended throughout his life by an intercourse with mankind, by reading a few English books, and by making

himself master of a good law library. But a quick apprehension, united with great industry, enabled him very speedily to become eminent in his profession. Without studying rhetorick, he became a rhetorician ; and he caught logick, arithmetick, and geometry, as they were exhibited by others for show or use, to the extent of his occasion for them. He soon acquired a profound knowledge of the character of mankind, and of human affairs. And perhaps it was his happiness, throughout his life, to have extracted his opinions from realities, rather, than from the speculations of philosophers.

“ The house of burgesses in Virginia under the colonial government, if not the only legitimate branch of the legislature, was that chiefly respected by the people, and alone accustomed to that species of deliberation, which excites emulation and begets eloquence. In this house Pendleton was placed by the suffrages of his county at so early an age, that he survived every individual elected in the same year ; and he was continued in it by a suffrage, generally unanimous, until the revolution. That found him its speaker. During the interregnum between the subversion of one government and the establishment of another, he was made the president of a committee appointed to exercise the executive power, and on the latter event he was placed at the head of the judicial power, where he continued until his death.

“ The use of biography is not to dazzle, but to instruct ; not to slide upon eulogy into fiction, but to

exhibit pictures capable of imitation. If the actions of the man I am commemorating had been recorded, a narrative would have appeared, infinitely more useful, than a panegyrick, rounded up with great qualities and splendid virtues. Such a model, however beautiful, is as much a man, as the statue of Apollo was a god.

“ Mr. Pendleton’s life approached the nearest to constant employment in useful occupations, and to constant happiness, of any I ever knew. It was divided, the short intervals of relaxation excepted, between his profession, services to individuals, and a succession of publick employments, from manhood to the grave. He seemed to expend every portion of his time, whether it was appropriated to business or relaxation, with pleasure ; and to return from the most agreeable society to the most intricate investigations, with the ardour of desire ; nor was it possible to discern any difference between the satisfaction he derived, from gratuitous labours sustained for the benefit of private people or of the publick, and those sustained for his own benefit.

“ Neither his great industry, nor his high relish for pleasure, inspired him with avarice or prodigality. One sufficed to satisfy the other, because his estimate of pleasure, being an accurate inference from human nature, and not the delusion of imaginary visions, he soon discovered that the finest pleasures of which men were susceptible, were not costly ; and that industry enabled him to supply his present wants, to provide for old age, to confer a multitude

of benefits upon others, to serve the publick, to live happily, and to gratify at his death the expectations he had excited. It is easier to maintain an even tenour of private, than of publick life. Political wisdom is harder to acquire, than moral rectitude. The former is forever contemplating fluctuating circumstances; the latter is a simple extract from a few fixed principles. Mr. Pendleton arrived at the age of 21 in the year, 1742. An adoration of church and state prevailed at that time almost universally in Virginia. And he of course drank deeply of the enthusiasm of orthodoxy and loyalty.

“ A few years before the revolutionary war, the sect of baptists, having appeared in the state of Virginia, was received and encouraged by a considerable degree of persecution. The affection for the king and the church of England was at this period inspired by that strong kind of opinion, which being imbibed from habit and rivetted by prejudice, is impatient of contradiction and blind to reason. Many upright magistrates thought it their duty to apply to religious liberty the acts of the English parliament against conventicles, under which the preachers of this sect were frequently prosecuted and imprisoned. Mr. Pendleton, then judge of his county court, an office compatible with his legislative station, concurred in these prosecutions; and, by bestowing upon another sect the popularity justly arising from persecution, contributed to the depression of that, to which he was devoted. A flame was kindled, which has nearly

consumed the sect then predominant in Virginia, though its friends soon endeavoured to extinguish it by the tears of repentance ; and its great merit became the victim of its own intemperate zeal and political ignorance. But this event did neither shake mr. Pendleton's popularity, nor deprive him of the friendship of those individuals, who were the objects of a severity, administered with a sympathy so unaffected, as to convince the injured of the purity of his motives.

“ The popularity and success, which persecution bestows on sects, religious or political, is a restraint upon enthusiasm and oppression, implanted by God in the constitution of human nature. No tyrant, no fanatic, no mob, can eradicate a repugnance to inhumanity, a hatred of intolerance, and a horror at maniacal barbarity. A fear of commiseration causes self interest to assuage the passions, by suggesting to the mind fluctuation of power, retaliation, and vengeance. It is a tribunal, which punishes unerringly, and displays examples inculcating charity and benevolence. Religious sectarianism is the author of modern civil liberty. The zeal it inspired found the right to think and to speak. This discovery, though suggested every moment by the consciousness of the mind and the organ of articulation, had slept long under the shroud of ignorance, and might have still slept, except for religious sectarianism. That, having found these inestimable rights, taught justice by reason and reprisal, and disclosed to enthusiasm, both religious and political, the experi-

ation for oppression, to which it is destined, and by teaching sects and parties, that their own safety depends on moderation and justice, has within the last two centuries vastly improved the condition of mankind.

“The lawyers of Virginia took the lead in opposing the usurpations of the English parliament, among whom Randolph, Pendleton, Henry, Wythe, Nicholas, and Jefferson were considered as the chief. The three first were members of the two first congresses, and, two excepted, all partook sufficiently of an affection for the civil and religious form of the colonial government to feel a reluctance against a separation of the colonies from Great Britain, only to be surmounted by her perseverance in imposition. Mr. Jefferson, a young man of retired and stultous habits, was probably the only individual among them, whose mind had admitted republican principles from research and reflection. The powers of Mr. Henry were awakened, and his opinions formed by the occurrences of the times; and this gentleman, who did not appear at the bar until he was about 30 years old, had attained nearly to 40, before the extent of his talents was discovered by the publick, and probably before it was known to himself.

“Among such associates, Mr. Pendleton, self taught, and without erudition, supported an equality in publick estimation, and in usefulness to his country; and even contributed a great share of

those addresses and compositions, the elegance of which will long testify to the talents of the first and second congress. His professional and legislative exercises, combined with his intuitive powers, had endued him with a capacity for composition, which few equalled and fewer surpassed. And this capacity was no longer exercised in congress, because his other talents had become necessary to the publick in a different department.

“ The ability of the Virginians to emerge from the fatuity, which had taught them to look upon a king as their friend and benefactor, is a consolation to liberty and a warning to oppression. Enthusiastick loyalty yielded to common sense. The British parliament conquered the first, but the latter could not be conquered by the British armies. After having patiently exhausted all the efforts of an ardent wish to avoid a separation from a mother, whom she idolized, Virginia resolved to rely upon herself for justice.

“ Mr. Jefferson sent to mr. Pendleton, in his own hand writing, a copy of the draught for the declaration of independence, before, as seems probable, it was submitted to a committee. This draught is yet in existence, endorsed *original draught for the declaration of independence in congress changed for the worse*, in the writing of mr. Pendleton. The alterations demonstrate its subsequent consideration, but are so trivial, that mr. Jefferson, if the conjecture is correct, appears to have almost exclusively drawn that instrument.

Mr. Pendleton was now entirely convinced, that complete independence or complete submission were the alternatives, between which the colonies were compelled to choose, and entertained no difficulty as to the preference.

“When the present federal constitution was under consideration, he became an advocate for it, being still at the head of the judicial establishment of the state, and was elected by his county, with a col. James Taylor, to serve in the state convention upon that occasion, though it was undoubtedly hostile to the adoption of the constitution. The commemoration of this event would be the most useful portion of this biographical essay, if it should produce imitation. These two men were selected by the people, without solicitation, to represent them upon this great occasion, from their weight of character, and in spite of a prepossession, entertained by the electors themselves, against the opinion, which they publicly avowed. And this strain of virtue and good sense might possibly have prevented the United States from suffering the calamities, which a rejection of the federal constitution would probably have caused. For, as Mr. Pendleton was so highly respected, as to be chosen the president of the convention, his influence and talents, with the difference of four votes on account of himself and his colleague, might have produced the small majority by which the constitution was adopted. I could not forbear to record so happy an instance of the vast superiority of sound and per-

inant motives for preferences in elections, over those, which too often prevail.

“ During Washington’s administration of the government, mr. Pendleton took but little part in politicks. He was offered a judge’s place by that president, which he refused; and as generally approved of his measures, as is usual with men able and determined to think for themselves. The funding and banking laws were among the objects of his disapprobation. To the sedition law, the loan, the army, and the meditated war with France, under Adams’s administration, he was also hostile. But none of his opinions were drawn from personal views or party prejudices. He never had a connexion with any political party, owing probably to the circumstances of his being fixed in a species of retirement by his crippled state of body, and excluded by his office from popular assemblies; or to a temper uncommonly calm; so that his opinions were the result of his own judgment, and that judgment was rendered upon the best unbiassed estimate he could make of the publick good.

“ In the year, 1777, mr. Pendleton sustained a luxation of the thigh bone by a fall from his horse, which reduced him to the necessity of using crutches for the rest of his life, without diminishing his usefulness, or, apparently, his happiness. Before this fall he was corpulent. After it, his health and flesh gradually declined, and he became very lean before his death. He demonstrated, however, the power of temperance and equanimity to extend

life by living twenty six years without that exercise, which his constitution greatly required; and the power of a continual exercise of the mind, to preserve the judgment in a state of bodily decrepitude, to extreme old age. On the day of his death, he was to have delivered several judgments in difficult cases, intending then to have resigned his office; but his corporeal powers were unable any longer to sustain his mental.

“ Soon after the election of mr. Jefferson as president of the United States, mr. Pendleton published, in a newspaper, an essay, entitled *The danger not over*. I have some idea that he subscribed it. Whether he did so or not, it was copied into many of the newspapers, and was generally acknowledged to be his. It may be useful to record the opinions, at this era, of a man above eighty years old, who had an intimate knowledge of the colonial government, had grown up under a decided preference for limited monarchy, had borne a conspicuous part in the revolution, had warmly advocated the adoption of the federal constitution, and had ceased for many years to take any active part in politicks. This essay is therefore inserted from a manuscript in his hand writing found among his papers, because the printed copy could not be obtained, with which it possibly may not perfectly correspond, though there is no reason for supposing any material difference.

“ THE DANGER NOT OVER.

“ Although one of my age can have little to hope and less to fear, from forms of government, as rather belonging to the next world, than the present, and possibly may be charged with intermeddling where he has no interest, whenever he utters opinions concerning social regulations ; yet I feel impelled, by an earnest desire to promote the happiness of my country, to submit to the publick consideration some reflections on our present political state.

“ It is far from my intention to damp the publick joy, occasioned by the late changes of publick agents, or to disturb the calm, which already presages the most beneficial consequences ; on the contrary, I consider this event as having arrested a train of measures, which were gradually conducting us towards ruin.

“ These changes will be matter of tenfold congratulation, if we make the proper use of them ; if, instead of negligently reposing upon that wisdom and integrity, which have already softened even political malice, we seize the opportunity to erect new barriers against folly, fraud, and ambition, and to explain such parts of the constitution, as have been already or may be, interpreted contrary to the intention of those, who adopted it.

“ This proposition does not argue a want of proper confidence in our present chief magistrate, but the contrary. It can be no censure to believe that he has a nobler destiny to fulfil, than that of making

His contemporaries in this country happy for a few years ; and that the rare event of such a character at the head of a nation, imposes on us the sacred duty of seizing the propitious opportunity to do all in our power to perpetuate that happiness. As to that species of confidence, which would extinguish free inquiry and popular watchfulness, it is never desired by patriotism, nor ought to be yielded by freemen.

“ In pursuit of our purpose, we ought first to lay down certain principles, which we believe to be sound ; next to inquire whether they have been violated under the constitution, and then consider how a repetition of those violations may be prevented. As thus ;

“ 1. Government is instituted for the good of the community, and not to gratify avarice or ambition ; therefore, unnecessary increase of debt, appointments of useless offices ; such as stationary ministers to foreign courts, with whom we have little connexion ; and sixteen additional judges, when the business of the federal courts had greatly diminished ; and engaging us in war abroad for the sake of advancing party projects at home ; are abuses in government.

“ 2. The chief good, derivable from government, is civil liberty ; and if government is so constructed as to enable its administrators to assail that liberty with the several weapons heretofore most fatal to it, the structure is defective ; of this sort, standing armies, fleets, severe penal laws, war, and a

multitude of civil offices, are universally admitted to be ; and if our government can, with ease and impunity, array these forces against social liberty, the constitution is defective.

“3. Peace is undoubtedly that state, which proposes to society the best chance for the continuance of freedom and happiness ; and the situation of America is such, as to expose her to fewer causes of war, than any other nation, whilst it also disables her from gaining any thing by war. But if the executive power can, by indirect means, engage us in war not declared by the legislature ; if a treaty may be made, which will incidentally involve us in war, and the legislature are bound to pass all laws necessary to carry it into effect ; or if the judiciary may determine a war to exist, although the legislature hath refused to declare it ; then the constitution is defective, since it admits constructions, which pawn our freedom and happiness upon the security of executive patriotism, which is inconsistent with the principles of republicanism.

“4. Union is certainly the basis of political prosperity, and this can only be preserved, by confining, with precision, the general government to the exercise of powers clearly required by the general interest, or respecting foreign nations ; and the state governments to objects of a local nature ; because the states exhibit such varieties of character and interests, that a consolidated general government would be in a perpetual conflict with local interests, from its want of local knowledge, or from

a prevalence of local prejudice or interest, so as certainly to produce civil war and disunion. If then the provinces of the general and state governments are not clearly defined, if the former may assail the latter by penalties, and by absorbing all subjects of taxation, if a system leading to consolidation may be formed and pursued, and if instead of leaving it to the respective states to encourage their agriculture or manufactures, as their local interest may dictate, the general government may, by bounties or protecting duties, tax the one to promote the other, the constitution has not sufficiently provided for the continuance of the union, by securing distinctly the rights of the state governments and local interests.

“ 5. An essential principle of representative government is, that it be influenced by the will of the people, which will can never be expressed, if their representatives are corrupted, or influenced by hopes of office. If this hope may multiply offices and extend patronage, if the president may nominate to valuable offices members of the legislature, who shall please him and displease the people, by increasing his power and patronage, if he may be tempted to use this power and patronage for securing his re-election, if he may even bestow lucrative diplomas upon judges whilst receiving liberal salaries paid as the price of their independence and purity; then a risk exists, lest the legislature may legislate, the judges may judge, and the

senate may concur in nominations with an eye to those offices ; and lest the president may appoint, with an eye to his re-election ; and thus may at length appear the phenomenon of a government, republican in form, without possessing a single chaste organ for expressing the publick will.

“ Many of these objections were foreseen, when the constitution was ratified, by those, who voted for its adoption, but waved then, because of the vast importance of the union, which a rejection might have hazarded, of the provision made for amendments, as trial should disclose defects, and of the hope that in the mean time the instrument, with all its defects, might produce social happiness, if a proper tone was given to the government by the several agents in its operation ; but since experience has evinced that much mischief may be done under an unwise administration, and that even the most valuable parts of the constitution may be evaded or violated, we ought no longer to rest our security upon the vain hope, which depends on the rectitude of fallible men in successive administrations ; but now that the union is as firmly established by the general opinion of the citizens, as we can ever hope it to be, it behooves us to bring forward amendments, which may fix it upon principles, capable of restraining human frailties.

“ Having, I trust, shown the utility and necessity of such efforts at this time, I will adventure to submit to the consideration of the people, with great

humility and deference, whether it would be advisable to amend the constitution.

“ 1. By rendering a president ineligible for the next term and transferring from him to the legislature the appointment of the judges and stationary foreign ministers ; the stipend of the latter to be no longer discretionary in the president.

“ 2. By depriving the senate of executive power, and shortening their time of service, or subjecting its members to removal, by their respective state governments.

“ 3. By rendering members of the legislature whilst in office, and for a limited time thereafter and the judges, incapable of taking any other office whatsoever, the offices of president and vice president excepted, and subjecting the judges to removal by a concurring vote of both houses of congress.

“ 4. By forming some check upon the abuse of publick credit ; which, though in some instances useful like fleets and armies, may like those, be carried to extremes dangerous to liberty, and inconsistent with economical government.

“ 5. By instituting a fair mode of impanneling juries.

“ 6. By declaring that no treaty with a foreign nation, so far as it may relate to peace or war, to the expenditure of publick money, or to commercial regulations, shall be law, until ratified by the legislature ; the interval between such treaty and the next meeting of congress excepted, so far as it may not relate to the grant of money.

" 7. By defining prohibited powers so explicitly, as to defy the wiles of construction. If nothing more should be gained, it will be a great acquisition clearly to interdict laws relating to the freedom of speech, of the press, and of religion; to declare that the common law of England, or of any other foreign country, in criminal cases, shall not be considered as a law of the United States, and that treason shall be confined to the case stated in the constitution, so as not to be extended further by law, construction, or using other terms, such as sedition, etc. and

" 8. By making out more precisely the distinct provinces of the general and state governments.

" In the Virginia bill of rights, this inestimable sentiment is expressed, *that no free government or the blessing of liberty can be preserved to any people, but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality, and virtue; and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles; a sentiment grounded on experience of this solemn and melancholy truth, that of men advanced to power, more are inclined to destroy liberty, than to defend it.* There is of course a continual effort for its destruction, which ought to be met by correspondent efforts for its preservation. These principles and reflections are most respectfully submitted to the publick; with this additional observation, that it is only when great and good men are at the head of a nation, that the people can expect to succeed in forming new barriers to counteract recent encroach-

ments upon their rights ; and whenever a nation is so supine, as to suffer such an opportunity to be lost, they will soon feel, *that the danger was not over.*"

" Mr. Pendleton and mr. Wythe were the leading lawyers at the bar of the supreme court of Virginia, for many years. The gentlemen of this profession are observed to be less addicted to the sensations generally inspired by rivalry, than those of any other, and perhaps it would be difficult to find two characters, less likely to feel them. Yet such sensations were felt at the bar by these gentlemen, and produced occasional interruptions of civility. These were always of short duration. Their minds invariably subdued a passion, not less erroneous, than untractable, and rushed towards each other through the obstruction of mutual jealousy, from the conviction of mutual worth. Mr. Wythe was placed next to mr. Pendleton on the bench, and they served for years in the same courts in great harmony ; but being separated by a new arrangement, it became mr. Pendleton's duty, as president of the court of appeals, to revise the decrees of mr. Wythe as chancellor. Several revisals of these revived the old sensations, and mr. Wythe printed a volume of cases, reported chiefly for the purpose of justifying his own decisions, and treating with some bitterness those of the court of appeals. Mr. Pendleton at first resolved to report the same cases and commenced the work, but desisted ; and mr.

Wythe's book made no impression. Their friendship was not as cordial after as before this event, and the anecdote is related to awaken a watchfulness against the suggestions of competition, by the consideration that they found their way into the best hearts, and the soundest heads

“The writer of this article knew Mr. Pendleton intimately above the last fifty years of his life. Without courting popularity, suppressing his opinions, or subscribing to temporary dogmas, he was extremely popular; and he lived and died a proof, that, if an affectation of zeal, for some particular party, may be necessary to advance the personal views of men of inferior understanding or little merit, still, real talents, useful actions, and a sound moral character will enable a man to exercise an honest independence, and gain the esteem of the wise and good more permanently, than the arts, which deceive, corrupt, and enslave, can gain the applause of the foolish or wicked.”

RICHMOND, VIRG.

868. *Note.*—The hon GEORGE WYTHE late chancellor of Virginia, was born in the county of Elizabeth city and died, after a short but excruciating sickness, on the 8 of June, 1806, in the 81 year of his age. From certain circumstances, it is supposed that he was poisoned, but the person suspected of having been guilty of the nefarious deed was cleared by a jury.

A full and interesting sketch of this noted chan-

meter is given in the Biog. Dict. of which Mr. John Kingston of Baltimore is the author, whose labours have superseded the necessity of introducing sundry articles, especially from the southern states, into this Collection. The author of this work, however, with much pleasure, introduces the following paragraphs with the hope, that his patrons will be induced, from this specimen, to procure and peruse the valuable production, from which he quotes the subsequent passages in reference to the distinguished subject of this notice.

“Chancellor Wythe was indeed an extraordinary man. With all his great qualities he possessed a soul replete with benevolence, and his private life is full of anecdotes, which prove, that it is seldom that a kinder and a warmer heart throbs in the breast of a human being. He was of a social and affectionate disposition. From the time when he was emancipated from the follies of youth, he sustained an unspotted reputation. His integrity was never even suspected. While he practised at the bar, when offers of an extraordinary but well merited compensation were made to him by clients, whose causes he had gained, he would say, that the labourer was indeed worthy of his hire, but the lawful fee was all he had a right to demand, and as to presents he did not want and would not accept them from any man. This grandeur of mind he uniformly preserved to the end of his life. His manner of living was plain and abstemious. He found the means of suppressing the desire of wealth, by limi-

ting the number of his wants. An ardent desire to promote the happiness of his fellow men by supporting the cause of justice, and maintaining and establishing their rights, appears to have been his ruling passion.

“As a judge, he was remarkable for his impartiality and sincere attachment to the principles of equity, for his vast and various learning, and for his strict and unwearied attention to business. Superior to popular prejudice and every corrupting influence, nothing could induce him to swerve from truth and right. In his decisions he seemed to be a pure intelligence, untouched by human passions, and settling the disputes of men according to the dictates of eternal and immutable justice. Other judges have surpassed him in genius, and certain facility in despatching causes, but while the vigour of his faculties remained unimpaired, he was seldom surpassed in learning, industry, and judgment.

“From a man, entrusted with such high concerns, and whose time was occupied by so many difficult and perplexing avocations, it could scarcely have been expected that he should have employed a part of it in the toilsome and generally unpleasant task of the education of youth. Yet even to this he was prompted by his genuine patriotism and philanthropy, which induced him for many years to take great delight in educating such young persons as showed an inclination for improvement. Harassed as he was with business, and enveloped with papers belonging to intricate suits in chancery, he yet

found time to keep a private school for the instruction of a few scholars, always with very little compensation and often demanding none. Several living ornaments of their country received their greatest lights from his sublime example and instruction. Such was the upright and venerable Wythe."

NORFOLK, VIRG.

864. Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM PLUME, who departed this life, the 22 day of Feb. 1807, in the 61 year of his age. He was a native of Ireland and, for many years, a useful and respectable resident of this borough; where he has left the most incontestible evidence and worthy example, to his surviving friends and fellow citizens, how much may be done by combining a steady course of active industry with benevolence, hospitality, and the most strict integrity; in the practice of which virtues he was eminently distinguished.

NORFOLK, VIRG.

865. LOUIS ETIENE DUHAIL, vice consul de la Republique Française, ne au Mens en 1757, decede a Norfolk, le 4 Oct. 1797.

Les Francais, ses citoyens, residants a Norfolk et Portsmouth, rendant homage a ses talens et virtus, ont erige ce monument a son memoire.

NORFOLK, VIRG.

366. This vault contains the body of ISABELLA K. M'GUIRE, who departed this life, 27 Sept. 1807, aged 45 years ; as also of MAURICE FITZGERALD, a learned and pious son of Erin, who departed this life, 10 October, 1802, aged 42 years.

NORFOLK, VIRG.

367. Sacred to the memory of LEWIS HARVIE, of Richmond, who died in this borough, on the 14 of April, 1807, in the 25 year of his age.

Ab, why dear youth, in all the blooming prime
Of vernal genius, where, disclosing fast,
Each native worth, each manly virtue lay ;
Why wert thou ravish'd from our hope so soon ?
What now avails that noble thirst of fame,
Which stung thy fervent breast, that treasur'd
store

Of knowledge, early gained ; that eager zeal
To serve thy country, glowing in the band
Of youthful patriots, who sustain her name ?

Note.—The foregoing inscription is from an elegant marble slab supported by six pillars and empaled with iron.

NORFOLK, VIRG.

868 JOSIAH HODGES, jun. born, 12 Nov.
1774 died, 10 May, 1799.

Here rests a youth, whose heart, while life was
there,

Glow'd with fraternal love and filial care.

A sun-bright ray, from truth's clear mirror thrown,
On his young head with faith and honour shone ;

While honest worth, on modest merit's plan

Mark'd the few years, that ripen'd him to man.

The peaceful virtues lov'd with him to roam,

In his fond heart each duty found a home ;

And when oppressive death chill'd his warm breast

And said, depart, fraternal love went last.

In vain gay comfort sends its light of peace,

In vain she bids the streaming sorrows cease ;

The day revolves, but with each day appears

A brother's, sister's, and a mother's tears,

Whilst the fond father views this stone and cries,

When such friends part, 'tis the survivor dies.

NORFOLK, VIRG.

869. CARY H. HANSFORD, M. D. ob.
29 Oct. 1801, ætat. 42.

NORFOLK, VIRG.

870. Sacred to the memory of CHARLES PLOWDEN SLANEY, esq. late captain of his Britannick majesty's 21 regiment of light dragoons, who departed this life, the 19 of September, 1796, aged 24 years; sincerely lamented by all his friends. J. Hamilton, consul, posuit, 1799.

NORFOLK, VIRG.

871. Underneath are deposited the remains of MR. THOMAS GWYNN, late of Neath in the county of Glamorgan, South Wales, a member of the volunteer corps. Obiit, 27 Jan. 1788, ætatis suæ 27. His simplicity of manners, goodness of heart, and strict integrity endeared him to all his friends and to a numerous acquaintance, who lament his loss.

NORFOLK, VIRG.

872. ROBERT CRAIK, surgeon, ob. 24 Dec. 1754, æt. 35.

NORFOLK, VIRG.

873. Sacred to the memory of EDWARD

BARRY, esq. a native of Dublin, who departed this life in the 60 year of his age, on the 11 of October, 1802, eight days after his arrival from the island of Trinidad, where he had long resided.

Remote from scenes of former care and strife,
 He came to pass the ev'ning of his life
 With friends, who anxious were to impart
 Each soothing charm to his disturbed heart ;
 For various ways designing man had tried
 To wound his peace, and rouse his honest pride:
 Scarce had he reached this long desired shore,
 Where he had spent some happy hours before
 Ere dire disease attack'd his languid frame,
 Struck at his life ; t'was for a grave he came !
 While sorrow bids the frequent tear to flow
 The sigh to heave of silent, real wo,
 Let us indulge the hope his valued soul
 Has found repose, where man has no control.

Note.—The ten foregoing inscriptions were kindly copied from monuments in Norfolk, for a place in this Collection, by its author's much esteemed friend, Samuel Russell Trevett, esq. M. D. surgeon on board of the United States' frigate, President.

WILLIAMSBURH, VIRG.

874. Sacred to the memory of the right rev. JAMES MADISON, D. D. president of the college of William and Mary and bishop of the protestant episcopal church in Vir-

ginia, in whose exemplary life and character the divine influence of religion, the excellence of moral virtue, the loveliness of charity and universal benevolence, with the amiable attractions of domestick affection, friendship, and urbanity, were united with the illustrious advantages of literature, philosophy, and science, and with a steady and indefatigable zeal and attention to the duties of the venerable and important offices, with which he was invested. The beneficial effects of his unremitted exertions have been diffused far and wide during the space of more, than five and thirty years, which he devoted to the best interests of his country and of mankind. He ceased from his labours, on the 6 of March, 1812, esteemed, beloved, and lamented by his country, his family, and his friends. His remains are deposited in the northwest corner of this chapel awaiting the rewards of an useful and well spent life. Ob. an. ætat. 63.

Note.—The father of bishop Madison was a brother of the father of his excellency, James Madison, president of the United States. As bishop of the protestant episcopal church in Virginia, the rt. rev. Richard C. Moore, D. D. of the city of New York, was consecrated his successor, in May 1814. The

rev. John Bracken, D. D. rector of Bruton parish and now president of William and Mary college, delivered a sermon at the funeral of his accomplished predecessor, founded on the 3 verse of the 39 Psalm, from which the following is extracted.

“ I must confess that I am no friend to funeral panegyrics, where there is nothing of extraordinary worth and merit to give occasion and foundation for them. In such cases, as praises are not to the dead, so they may be of ill consequence to the living; not only by bringing those of our profession, who make a practice of it under the suspicion of officious and mean flattery, but likewise of encouraging men to hope that they also may be well spoken of when dead, though they should have done little or no good in their life.

“ But yet, on the other hand, to commend those excellent persons, the merit of whose lives has been great and exemplary, is not only a piece of justice due to the dead; but an act of charity to the living; setting a pattern of well doing before our eyes, and inciting and encouraging us to do likewise.

“ I am not indeed, under any circumstances, the person to venture at more, than drawing a few lines of a portraiture, which deserves to be coloured and finished by the hand of a skilful painter; but labouring for several days past under some degree of varying unremitting bodily pain; and at the same time not free from mental agitation, on account of domestick considerations, deeply interesting to a parent, the separation of his family, with the pro-

pect of cheerless, uncomfortable solitude; I feel myself still more inadequate to the task, and must bespeak your indulgence and candour to the feeble attempt.

“What I have to say will I suppose be but little more, than what you will be able to go before me in. I shall be brief and hardly more, than an echo of what you must have been saying to one another.

“A rational and firm piety, an active and constant affection for the well being and interest of mankind, a quick penetration, a solid judgment, were some of the sources, which united their powers to compose the gentle and bounteous stream of his life and conduct. As a christian, he was truly sincere, of an innocent, irreproachable, nay exemplary life, which was led not only at a great distance from vice; but also in the even and uniform practice of many virtues, such as were suitable to, and adorned the state and profession, to which it pleased God to call him. He highly valued and heartily loved that church, wherein he was baptized and educated, of which he was an able minister and defender, over which he presided with distinguished eminence and approbation, and to which his decease will, I fear, be an irreparable, I had almost said, a fatal loss; yet he was not of those narrow spirited and bigoted men, who confine all merit within their own pale; but he thought candidly, and spoke advantageously of many, who thought differently from himself. So far was he from being tinctured with bigotry, or the least tinge of religious, which in-

deed is the worst sort of affectation, in any thing he said or did, or from any endeavours to recommend himself to others, by appearing to be what he really was; that he was faulty on the other side, and by an excess of modesty in his religious demeanour, and a detestation of hypocrisy, pharisaical show, and outward ostentation, he gave occasion to insinuations from some few captious persons, as illiberal, as they were unfounded, that he was rather a nominal, than a true christian.

“ It is impossible to know the heart of man; but, on this point, I have abundant reason to assert, that the suggestion was groundless and untrue.

“ It is the interest of mere pretenders to knowledge and greatness to affect a mysterious gravity, and keep their inferiors at a distance; the idol is not to be seen unveiled, or in a full and open light by its votaries, lest they should discover its enormities. The deceased was always easy of access, his carriage free, familiar, and open, without a shy and reserved manner, without stateliness and solemnity; cautious, but not artful; honest, but not unguarded; glad to communicate, though not ambitious to display his great knowledge. And this leads me to advert to this particular connexion with this place, this seat of learning and science. Nearly forty years ago, he received, unanimously, the appointment of a professor, and, a few years afterwards, that of president; both of which characters he sustained with ability, dignity, and general applause.

“ He was a vigilant and prudent superintendant, a great encourager of science and good order; and, from his talents and greatly improved mental endowments, a most able, judicious and successful instructor, to which every corner of this commonwealth bears witness; so that by his wise, attentive, and judicious superintending care of the state of the college, he brought it to a flourishing and distinguished condition, and rendered its character and fame eminent and respected through the United States. So long as life remains, the remembrance of his worth and services will be embalmed in the hearts of all, who feel and have felt the benefits of his instructions, religious, moral, and scientific. Whilst in the walks of private life and social intercourse, a native fund of cheerfulness, ease, and vivacity, joined with chaste and polished manners and suavity of temper, united their powers to compose the gentle and bounteous stream of his life and conversation.”

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

875. Sacred to the memory of NATHANIEL GREEN, esq. who departed this life, the nineteenth of June, 1786, late major general in the service of the United States, and commander of their army in the southern department. The United States, in congress assembled, in honour of his patriotism, val-

our, and ability, have erected this monument.

Note.—General Green, second only to Washington among the heroes of the revolutionary war, was a native of Warwick in the state of Rhode Island. His distinguished martial achievements make a prominent and splendid figure in the annals of his country. It is to be regretted, that the monument, so fitly voted by congress, on which the cenotaph at the head of this article was to have been inscribed, has not been reared to his memory. His name, however, will adorn the historick page, when every marble column, now erected in honour of the illustrious dead, shall be laid in ruins.

The year before his death, he removed with his family to a valuable plantation, in the vicinity of Savannah, which the legislative assembly of Georgia had bestowed upon him in testimony of his brilliant and important services, as a commander on the southern station. He died suddenly, as was supposed, by an ictus solis.

An elegant medal, the die of which was made by DUPRE at Paris, was struck in honour of general Green, by order of congress. On one side there is a fine profile likeness of this able and valiant officer, encircled by these words ;

NATHANIEL GREEN EGREGIO DUCI. COMITIA
AMERICANA.

on the reverse is this inscription ;

SALUS REGIONUM AUSTRALLUM.

In the centre a winged female figure is represented

holding a palm branch in one hand and a wreath in the other, and standing, having one foot on a shield and one on a broken sword and other implements of war. At the base are these lines ;

HOSTIBUS AD EUTAW DEBELLATIS,
DIE VIII SEPT. MDCCLXXXI.

UNITED STATES.

876. *Note.*—The following was written, by a gentleman well versed in the technical language of the navy, for a monument, which was to have been erected to the memory of the hon. Job Pray, a member of the executive council of Georgia, and, during the revolutionary war, a brave naval commander.

Sunk at his moorings, on wednesday, the 29 of April, 1789, one, who never struck his flag, while he had a shot in the locker ; who carried sail in chace till all was blue ; in peace, whose greatest glory was a staggering topsail breeze ; in war, to bring his broadside to bear upon the enemy ; and who, when signals of distress hove out, never stood his course, but hauled, or tacked, or wore, to give relief, though to a foe ; who steered his little bark full fifty annual cruises over life's tempestuous ocean, and moored her safe in port at last ; where her

timbers being crazy and having sprung a leak
 in the gale, she went down with a clear
 yawse. If these traits excite, in the breast
 of humanity, that common tribute to the
 memory of the departed, a *sigh*; then, tra-
 veller, as thou passest this wreck, let thine
 be borne upon the breeze, which bends the
 grassy covering of the grave of old JOB
 PRAY.

SUNBURY, GEOR.

877. In memory of JOHN JONES, esq.
 He was born in Sunbury, Georgia, 20 No-
 vember, 1772, and departed this life, the
 28 of March, 1805, aged 32 years, 4
 months, and 3 days. He was a dutiful son,
 an affectionate husband, a tender parent, a
 fond brother, a sincere friend, a humane
 master, a true respecter of religion, and a
 generous benefactor to the poor.

Yes, we must follow soon, we'll glad obey.

When a few suns have roll'd their cares away;

Tir'd with vain life, we'll close the willing eye,

'Tis the great birthright of mankind to die.

Blest be the bark, that wafts us to the shore,

Where death-divided friends shall part no more.

UNITED STATES.

878. *Note*—The following inscriptions are from an elegant medal struck in Paris, under the direction of marquis De La Fayette, in pursuance of a resolve of congress, in honour of the late colonel Washington of South Carolina.

GULIELMO WASHINGTON

LEGIONIS EQUIT. PRÆFECTO.

The foregoing words are near the periphery of the medal. On the same side colonel Washington appears on horseback passing the enemy. The angel of victory is represented in a flying posture over his head holding a wreath in one hand and palm branches in the other. At the base is the name of the artificer DUPRE and the words;

COMITIA AMERICANA.

on the reverse,

QUOD PARVA MILITUM MANU STRENUÈ PROSECUTUS HOSTES VIRTUTIS INGENITÈ PRÆCLARUM SPECIMEN DEDIT IN PUGNA AD COWPENS, XVII JAN. MDCCLXXXI.

 UNITED STATES.

879. *Note*.—JOHN TEMPLER SHUBRICK, esq. lieutenant in the navy of the United States, is a son of the late colonel Thomas Shubrick, of South Carolina, an active, enterprising, and brave revolutionary officer and aid de camp to general Green.

The subject of this article has had the singular

honour of being in three of the late brilliant and successful engagements, which have distinguished the American navy ; and, in each, was wonderfully shielded from the dangers, which threatened him, while his brave companions were falling around him in every direction. The legislature of his native state resolved that a sword, worth \$ 500, should be bestowed upon him as a token of respect and applause. This sword is now [autumn of 1814] in the hands of an artist, in the city of New York, who will do justice to his own talents and taste and to the honourable body, who have employed him. The inscription, which is to adorn it, is understood to be couched in the following terms ;

THIS SWORD IS PRESENTED BY JOSEPH ALSTON,
GOV. OF S. CAR. TO LIEUT. JOHN TEMPLER SHU-
BRICK, OF THE UNITED STATES' NAVY, AS A
MARK OF THE RESPECT, ENTERTAINED BY HIS NA-
TIVE STATE, FOR HIS DISTINGUISHED GAL-
LANTRY AND GOOD CONDUCT IN THE SEVERAL
ACTIONS OF THE FRIGATES, CONSTITUTION AND
GERRIERE, UNITED STATES AND MACEDONIAN,
AND THE SLOOPS OF WAR, HORNET AND PEACOCK.

SIC ITUR AD ASTRA.

An elegant sword, which cost about \$ 325, was also presented to him by the citizens of Charleston and was executed by Fletcher and Gardiner at Philadelphia. On one side, the inscription is in these words ;

TO THE GALLANT
 LIEUT. JOHN T. SHUBRICK, U. S. N.
 FROM
 HIS FRIENDS, CITIZENS OF CHARLESTON.
 on the other ;
 CONSTITUTION AND GUERRIERE.
 UNITED STATES AND MACEDONIAN.
 HORNET AND PEACOCK.

UNITED STATES.

880. *Note.*—His excellency, WINFIELD SCOTT, a major general in the army of the United States, one of the distinguished heroes of Erie, has been complemented with a sword from congress, and a sword from the citizens of Baltimore, for his heroick exploits.

On passing through Princeton in New Jersey, 28 September, 1814, he was honoured with a very respectful notice. A deputation from the trustees of the college waited upon him and invited him to attend the commencement exercises. The young gentleman, mr. M'Ilvaine, who pronounced the valedictory, had selected, for his subject, *The duty of maintaining the rights and honours of our country at the present important crisis.* The close of his oration, in its original form, consisted of an address to a fictitious martial hero. On being apprised that gen. Scott was to be present, he made a few verbal alterations, and, when he came to that part of his

performance, turning very respectfully to that gallant commander, applied the passage to him in propria persona, and in a style so apposite, so graceful, and so eloquent, as electrified the audience. President Green then rose and declared that the honorary degree of master of arts was conferred by the corporation of New Jersey college upon general Scott. The gratification of every one present was instantly evinced by an enthusiastick burst of applause.

UNITED STATES.

881. *Note.*—JOHN CHRYSTIE, esq. late colonel of the 23 regiment of the United States' army, died, 1813, at Fort George, in Canada, after the retreat to that place. An obituary notice of this brave, active, and skilful officer, appeared soon after his decease, from which the following statement is drawn.

He was the third son of major James Chrystie of the city of New York, who acquired a high military reputation in the armies of his country, during the revolutionary contest. Having received a collegiate education, he devoted himself to the study of the law, for about two years, when he was induced to gratify the strongest inclination of his mind, by taking a commission in the army. He was appointed lieutenant of artillery in colonel Simonds' regiment and was stationed at Oswego on Lake Ontario, where he commanded during one winter. In the succeeding spring he was removed to New Orleans,

where his talents soon attracted the notice of general Wilkinson, who took him into his family as his aid. Shortly after, he was promoted to a captaincy and was honoured with the esteem and respect of the principal officers in the army. Between him and the late gallant general Pike there existed the most cordial attachment. In 1811, he resigned his commission and returned to his course of legal studies; but, on the prospect of war, he again stepped forth to aid with his talents in redressing the wrongs of his country. He was appointed lieut. col. in the 13 regiment of infantry belonging to the army of 25,000. He accompanied colonel Van Rensselaer in his descent upon Canada. On him devolved the honour to command the regular troops in the battle of Queenston, the superior regular officers having been wounded in crossing the Niagara. Here he displayed the courage and the skill of a veteran, sustaining the conflict with the British and Indians, during most of the day. At length, having received a wound with a sword; and several balls through his clothes, he was compelled, for want of reinforcements, to surrender to the overwhelming force of general Sheaffe. He was a prisoner for some time at Montreal and Quebeck, but was discharged on his parole of honour. When exchanged, he, with renewed zeal, repaired to the service of his country on the frontiers of the state of New York. Here he was appointed inspector general and colonel of the 23

regiment, and, shortly after, finished the career of life, from an attack of the bilious colick.

“ He was of a frank and amiable disposition; possessed of a respectable and cultivated mind; full of animation, brave, passionately addicted to the military life, and glowing with ardour to distinguish himself in his country’s cause. To his country his loss is no ordinary one, and he has left many friends, who knew him well and loved him much; to deplore his early death.”

UNITED STATES.

882. *Note.*—WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, esq. commodore in the navy of the United States, a son of doctor Absalom Bainbridge, was born in the vicinity of Princeton college in New Jersey. For his biography and for that of many other distinguished American officers, the author of this work begs leave to refer his readers to the *Port Folio*, and to Delaplaine’s splendid publication, when completed. The various, gallant, and wonderful exploits of commodore Bainbridge afford materials for a volume of no ordinary interest. He has long been known as one of the most active, enterprising, intelligent, brave, and skilful commanders in the rising American navy. As a disciplinarian, he is represented to be without a superior. His conquered enemies have done him the justice to acknowledge, in the most unequivocal terms, that he is as generous and humane, as he is fearless of death,

in fighting the battles and defending the rights of his country.

On the 29 of December, 1812, while commanding the United States' frigate, Constitution, he fell in with his Britannick majesty's frigate, Java, which he soon reduced to a wreck and destroyed, after taking out her officers and crew. On board of the former, Jonas Ongrain, Joseph Adams, Patrick Conner, John Cheeves, Barney Hart, Mark Snow, John D. Allen, William Cooper, and Thomas Hanson were killed, and twenty five were wounded. On board of the latter, 60 were killed, and certainly 101, but probably 170, were wounded in the action.

Very different was the conduct of commodore Bainbridge, in reference to the private property of all on board of the Java, from that, which has often characterized the officers of the British, when the Americans have been so unfortunate as to fall into their hands. The private plate alone of lieutenant general Hislop, generously given up, was estimated at \$30,000. The general not only acknowledged the noble conduct of the commodore in a respectful written communication, but presented him with a valuable sword in testimony of his high sense of his generosity and worth.

A golden medal was voted commodore Bainbridge by congress. The corporation of the city of New York bestowed upon him the freedom of the city accompanied with a golden box adorned with appropriate devices. Many other patriotick marks

of approbation and applause were liberally conferred on the distinguished subject of this article. The legislature of Massachusetts honoured him and others with the following resolution ;

“ Resolved, as the opinion of this house, that commodores, Bainbridge and Decatur, captains, Hull and Jones, of the United States’ navy, their officers and crews, in the splendid victories by them recently obtained over the British ships of war, the Java, Macedonian, Guerriere, and Frolick, and in their generous conduct to their captured enemies, have acquired for themselves a distinguished title to that consideration and applause of their fellow citizens, which is due to an heroick and able discharge of duty, and which is the legitimate reward of the brave man, who devotes his life to the service of his country.”

Commodore Bainbridge is entitled to the gratitude of his country for the uncommon activity, vigilance, faithfulness, and economy, with which, under his superintending care, a 74 has recently been built at Charlestown in Massachusetts. This is supposed to be one of the best constructed and most thoroughly finished ships of the line, which has ever appeared in any part of the world.

UNITED STATES.

883. *Note*—THOMAS MACDONOUGH, esq. commodore in the navy of the United States, originated from the state of Delaware. His father is said to

have emigrated to this country, at an early age, and was an officer of distinction and valour in the revolutionary war. His ancestors, for several generations, lived in the north of Ireland, whither the first of them, who went to that hospitable asylum, had removed from Scotland, at a time, when many were obliged to flee the tyrannical measures imposed upon their native country.

The commodore has a high reputation, not only, for his nautical skill and bravery ; but, for his amiable, moral, and religious character. No profanity, no irreverence of the sabbath is allowed where he commands. When without a chaplain, he daily offers the sacrifice of prayer and praise in the circle of his officers and crew.

On the 11 of September, 1814, one year and one day after the total discomfiture of the British on Lake Erie, commodore Macdonough, commander of the squadron on Lake Champlain, captured, in a most gallant manner, after a severe and bloody contest, a superior opposing force. It was truly a providential interposition, as, like Nelson and Perry on memorable occasions, he duly acknowledged, which gave him the glory of a brilliant victory, under circumstances so peculiar, as to render it a subject deserving of special national gratitude to heaven.

On board of the British vessels, ninety five guns were mounted ; on board of the United States', eighty-six only were mounted. On board of the latter, fifty two were killed and fifty eight were

wounded ; on board of the former, the number killed is known only to the surviving part of the enemy, as they showed no disposition to inform their captors.

The haughty foe, flushed with victory, thought to have crushed the American squadron under her overbearing weight, and to have led, in triumph, her veterans into the interior of the country. Sir George Provost, the British commander in chief, at the head of 14,000 regulars and militia, only waited the expected issue of the naval contest, to extend the ravages of his arms, proudly calculating on an irresistible march to the banks of the Hudson. His hopes, however, were blasted, his project was defeated, and he returned in haste, like the messengers of Job, with a sorrowful tale.

The power, who claims to be mistress of the deep, has repeatedly seen, since the commencement of the present war, that the spirit, which actuated the fathers, when contending for the liberty and independence, animates the sons, when called to defend the rights and redress the wrongs of their beloved country.

By a resolve of the senate and house of representatives in congress, the thanks of that national body have been presented to commodore Macdonough and through him to the officers, petty officers, seamen, marines, and infantry serving as marines attached to the squadron under his command, for the decisive and splendid victory gained, on lake Champlain. By a resolve of congress, golden

medals are to be struck, emblematical of the actions between the two squadrons, and to be presented to the subject of this article, captain Robert Henly, and lieutenant Stephen Cassin ; silver medals with appropriate devices are also to be bestowed on each of the commissioned officers of the navy and army, who were in the engagement ; and a sword on each midshipman and sailing master, who so nobly distinguished themselves in that memorable conflict. By a resolve of the same honourable body, a silver medal with suitable emblems, is to be presented to the nearest male relative of lieutenant Peter Gamble and lieutenant John Stansbury, who fell in the action, and the president has been desired to communicate to them the deep regret, which congress feel for the loss of those gallant men, whose names ought to live in the recollection and affection of a grateful country. [See resolve of congress.]

Other honours have been decreed or are in contemplation for the hero of Lake Champlain, but the most substantial of these is a grant of a thousand acres of land from the legislative assembly of the state of New York.

FREDERICKSBURG, VIR.

384. Here lies interred the body of col. JOHN DANDRIDGE of New Kent county, who departed this life, the 31 day August, 1756, aged 56 years.

FREDERICKSBURG, VIRG.

885. In memory of ALEXANDER ROSE of the parish of Vere, in the island of Jamaica, merchant, and a native of North Britain, who visited the United States of America for the recovery of his health and departed this life, at Fredericksburg, in Virginia, on the 28 day November, 1800. This stone is placed over his remains, in testimony of affectionate and fraternal regard, by his brother, William Rose, of the said island.

 FREDERICKSBURG, VIRG.

886. Here lies the body of LEWIS LITTLEPAGE, who was born in the county of Hanover, in the state of Virginia, on the 19 of December, 1762, and departed this life in Fredericksburg, on the 19 of July, 1802, aged 39 years and 7 months.

Honoured, for many years, with the esteem and confidence of the unfortunate Stanislaus Augustus, king of Poland, he held under that monarch, until he lost his throne, the most distinguished offices. He was by

him created knight of the order of St. Stanislaus, chamberlain, and confidential secretary in his cabinet, and acted as his special envoy in the most important negotiations. Of talents military as well as civil, he served with credit as an officer of high rank in different armies. In private life, he was charitable, generous, and just, and in various public offices, which he filled, he acted with uniform magnanimity, fidelity, and honour.

FREDERICKSBURG, VIRG.

887. In memory of ANNA GREEN, who departed this life, 10 August, 1804, aged 28 years.

Sleep soft in dust, wait the Almighty's will,
Then rise unchang'd and be an angel still.

UNITED STATES.

888. *Note*—The following inscriptions are from a medal bestowed by congress on one of the heroes of Stony Point, the die of which was made by GATTEAUX at Paris.

JOANNI STEWART COHORTIS PRÆFECTO.

at the base,

COMITIA AMERICA.

on the reverse,
 STONY POINT OPPUGNATUM.
 a view of that noted place, and,
 XV JUL. MDCCLXXIX.

CHARLES COUNTY, MAR.

889. In memory of **LYDIA KENNEDY**, who departed this life, 7 Dec. 1795, in the 41 year of her age, condoled by a husband and six children.

Beauty and virtue she did possess;
 Her pious life and faith express,
 That she is gone to realms above,
 There to live in endless love.]

Note.—Clement Kennedy, the husband of Mrs. Kennedy, died, 19 May, 1811, in the 66 year of his age. There remains are buried on their plantation at Sandy Point on the Maryland shore of the Potomack.

ARLINGTON, VIRG.

890. *Note.*—The hon. John Custis of Arlington, Northampton county in Virginia, a gentleman of great opulence, died, about the year, 1750. An elegant monument was erected to his memory, agreeably to directions in his last will and testament. George Washington Parke Custis, esq. of Arlington, in the vicinity of the city Washington, one of his descendants, from recollection, gave the

author of this work the following extract from the inscription, which was prepared by the hon. mr. Custis and which he expressly enjoined upon his administrator to see engraved upon his tomb stone.

Here lies the body of JOHN CUSTIS, who died —, — aged 77 years; and yet lived but 7, being the time of his keeping a bachelor's house, at Arlington, on the eastern shore of Virginia.

FREDERICKSBURG, VIR.

891. *Note.*—Colonel FIELDING LEWIS of Fredericksburg, a son of Robert Lewis of Gloucester county, departed this life in December, 1781, in the 56 year of his age. His grandfather, general Robert Lewis, a native of Wales, whose name appears in the English history of his day, came to Virginia and settled in the forementioned county, where he spent the remainder of his life.

The subject of this article married miss Elizabeth Washington, the only sister of the late president of the United States. Their children were; 1. captain Fielding Lewis, who died in Fairfax county, at the age of about 50 years; 2. captain George Lewis who was captain of Gen. Washington's life guard, during the revolutionary war, and is settled in King George county; 3. Elizabeth Lewis the wife of Charles Carter, esq. formerly of Fredericksburg; 4. major Lawrence Lewis, who was aid de camp to gen. Morgan in suppressing the insurrec-

tion in the western parts of Pennsylvania, and now resides at his seat, which embraces a part of the Mount Vernon estate; 5. captain Robert Lewis, who was one of president Washington's private secretaries from the time of his inauguration, in 1789, to 1791, and is now settled in the delightful city of Fredericksburg. The other gentlemen, who had the honour of holding the same office and making a part of the illustrious Washington's family at that time, were colonel David Humphreys, colonel Tobias Lear, major William Jackson, and colonel Thomas Nelson. 6. Howell Lewis, who lives at the Great Kenawba.

Colonel Fielding Lewis was proprietor of half of the town of Fredericksburg, and of an extensive territory adjoining it. He left a very valuable estate, which he divided equally among his sons.

He was a most zealous partizan in behalf of his country and took a warm and decided part in opposition to the tyrannical measures of Great Britain. He ever stood high in the affection of general Washington and of his fellow citizens. He superintended the great manufactory of arms, at Fredericksburg, which was in operation during the revolutionary war. For a number of years, he was a magistrate in the county of Spotsylvania. He also represented that county in the state legislature. His last moments were gladdened at hearing of the capture of Cornwallis.

In all disputes and difficulties among his neigh-

bours, his counsel was eagerly sought; and he had the invaluable talent of restoring harmony and love, where discord and hatred had disturbed the order and happiness of society. He was greatly esteemed and revered; and he was eminently entitled to the character of a peacemaker.

His constitution gradually sunk under a consumptive complaint; but he was enabled to view the last enemy without a fear. He had long been an exemplary and zealous professor of religion; and he, at length, left the world in the triumphs of the christian hope. *Mark the perfect man and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace.*

FREDERICKSBURG, VIRG.

892. *Note.*—Mrs. ELIZABETH LEWIS, the relict of colonel Fielding Lewis, was a lady of eminent worth. She was distinguished by all those virtues, which characterize a dutiful daughter, a tender bosom companion, an affectionate mother, a sincere friend, and an obliging neighbour. She felt the power, enjoyed the comforts, and exhibited, in her life and conversation, the excellence, of the christian religion, of which she was long a publick professor.

She died, at the age of about 64 years, in the arms of her daughter, mrs. Carter, at the family seat in Culpeper county, and entered on that rest, which the glorious Redeemer has prepared for the people of God *Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord.*

BRIDGE'S CREEK, VIRG.

893. *Note.*—**AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON**, esq. born in the ancient mansion at Bridge's Creek in Westmoreland county, state of Virginia, was a grandson of John Washington, a gentleman of respectable family in the north of England, who emigrated to this country about the year, 1657, and was the proprietor of an extensive tract of land, much of which remains in the possession of his descendants to the present day.

Augustine Washington, the principal subject of this article, was twice married. By his first wife he had two sons, Lawrence and Augustine. The former, who had no children, left his estate at Mount Vernon to his half brother, the late president of the United States; the latter was the father of the late colonel William Washington of Georgetown in the District of Columbia.

By his second wife he had five children, four sons and one daughter; 1. his excellency, George Washington, whose name will never cease to be remembered with a gratitude, and a veneration, and an applause, which no other mortal now upon earth can ever hope to attain; 2. Elizabeth Washington, the wife of colonel Fielding Lewis, of whom a memoir is given in the preceding article; 3. colonel Samuel Washington, whose children were Thornton Washington; Ferdinand Washington; captain George Steptoe Washington; all of whom died in Jefferson county; Lawrence Augustine Washing-

ton, who resides at the Great Kenawha ; and Harriet Washington, the wife of Andrew Parks of Baltimore ; 4. colonel John Washington, whose children were Jane Washington, whose husband was colonel William Augustine Washington and whose posterity inherit and occupy the ancient homestead at Bridge's Creek ; the honourable Bushrod Washington, who inherits and occupies the seat of the late president of the United States at Mount Vernon ; Corbin Washington, who died in Fairfax county ; and Augustine Washington, who was accidentally killed, while a pupil, at Booth's academy in Maryland ; 5. colonel Charles Washington, whose children were major George Washington, aid de camp to marquis De La Fayette in the revolutionary war, and the special favourite of his excellency, George Washington ; Frances Washington, the wife of the patriotick colonel Burgis Ball, who raised a regiment of soldiers by his own exertions, furnished them with a uniform and every thing necessary for perfect equipment, and generously paid them for the whole time of their service from his private funds ; captain Samuel Washington of Fredricksburg ; and Mildred Washington, the late wife of captain Thomas Hammond of Jefferson county.

FREDERICKSBURG, VIRG.

894. *Note.*—Mrs. MARY WASHINGTON, relict of Augustine Washington, esq. noticed in the foregoing article, was a daughter of colonel Ball of Lancaster county, on the northern neck of Virginia.

On the demise of her husband, the family removed to a pleasant situation on the eastern bank of the Rappahannock, in Stafford county, and opposite to Fredericksburg. Here the late beloved and revered Washington spent a number of the early years of his life. This place is now the property of colonel Mercer, a son of the gallant general Mercer, who fell, while contending for the rights of his country, in the vicinity of Princeton college.

Some years before her death, mrs. Washington removed into a house she had purchased, delightfully situated in Fredericksburg, which is now owned and occupied by the rev. S. B. Wilson, where she spent the remainder of her days and died, in the autumn of 1789, at the age of 85 years. She was buried on a beautiful swell of land, which belonged to her son in law, colonel Fielding Lewis, and which is now in possession of the family of the late Seth Barton. She had selected the spot for her grave, in which her remains were deposited agreeably to her express desire. Within a few steps from the place where she lies interred is a romantick ledge of rocks, to which she used often to resort for private meditation and devotion. Nothing distinguishes her grave but the verdure of the grass, which covers it, and a thrifty young cedar near it.

She was a lady of uncommon excellence, and was greatly endeared to all, who had the happiness of her acquaintance. She was a sincere, humble, and

exemplary follower of the Lamb of God, ever deriving her greatest satisfaction and delight in living agreeably to the dictates of the gospel. She was truly estimable in all the relations of life; but, among the distinguished traits of her character, none was more remarkable, than her constant and generous attention to the necessities of the poor.

She, for years, was expecting the approach of death from a deep rooted cancer in her breast; and was long desirous to lay aside her clayey tabernacle, to depart, and be with Christ, in whom was all her hope; yet she was enabled to exercise a becoming resignation to the will of God under all the sufferings she endured from her excruciating disorder. At length, she fell asleep in Jesus, leaving that precious name, which is better than that of many sons and daughters however distinguished in life, to enter on the rewards of grace.

MOUNT VERNON, VIRG.

395. *Note.*—His excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, who was emphatically “the first in war, the first in peace, and the first in the hearts of his countrymen,” was born at the ancient mansion of his American ancestors, at Bridge’s Creek in Westmoreland county, on the 22 of February, according to the new style, 1732, and died, at his seat on Mount Vernon, saturday evening, 14 December, 1800.

Mrs. Washington, his amiable, intelligent, dignified, and pious consort, departed this life, on the 22 of May, 1802. Her original name was Martha

Dandridge. She was a sister of colonel Bartholomew Dandridge of New Kent county in Virginia. Her first husband, who died a few years after her marriage, was Daniel Custis, by whom she had one son, John Custis, a revolutionary officer and father of the present George Washington Parke Custis, esq. of Arlington near Alexandria, and one daughter, who died in early life. President Washington was not blessed with the endearments of children; but he was spared to be hailed by millions, as their father, benefactor, and friend.

UNITED STATES.

896. *Note.*—General Washington's elegant cabinet of medals is in the possession of captain Robert Lewis of Fredericksburg. It consists, principally, of those struck at Paris, under the superintendance of marquis De La Fayette, according to a resolve of congress, in honour of some of the illustrious revolutionary heroes of America. From this cabinet the author of this Collection took his account of several of those interesting medallick testimonials, which are noticed in this work.

GEORGIO WASHINGTON,
 SUPREMO DUCI EXERCITUM,
 ADVERTORI LIBERTATIS.
 COMITIA AMERICANA.

The foregoing is a copy of the inscription, which, with an elegant profile likeness of general Washington, is exhibited on one side of one of these

medals, to which is added the name of the artificer,
DU VIVIER. On the reverse are the words,

HOSTIBUS PRIMO FUGATIS.

under which the general is represented on horse-
back attended by three of his aids. A view of
Dorchester heights, Boston, soldiers, ordnance, etc.
is also delineated, and at the base appears the fol-
lowing ;

BOSTONIUM RECUPERATUM,
XVII MARTII, MDCCLXXVI.

MOUNT VERNON, VIRG.

897. PRESENTED BY THE GOLDSMITHS OF
EDINBURGH TO DAVID ERSKINE, EARL OF BU-
CHAN, WITH THE FREEDOM OF THEIR CORPORA-
TION, BY THEIR DEACON, A. D. MDCCLXXXI.

Note—This is a copy of the inscription, neatly
engraved on a silver plate fixed on a box made of
the celebrated oak, which sheltered the patriotick
sir William Wallace, after the unfortunate battle of
Falkirk about the year, 1300. This characteristick
box was a present to general Washington, from the
earl of Buchan, through the hands of mr. Archi-
bald Robertson. The earl had requested and ob-
tained leave of the Goldsmiths' Company, to bestow
it on the man, whom he esteemed more deserving of
it, than himself. He therefore gave it to the illus-
trious hero of America. His lordship, in his letter,
which accompanied the box, requested that general
Washington, on the event of his decease, would
transfer it to the man in his country; who, in his

judgment, should appear to have the strongest claims.

General Washington replied, "I accept, with sensibility and with satisfaction, the significant present of the box, which accompanied your lordship's letter. In yielding the tribute due from every lover of mankind to the patriotick and heroick virtues, of which it is commemorative, I estimate, as I ought, the additional value, which it derives from the hand, that sent it, and my obligations for the sentiments, that induced the transfer. I will, however, ask, that you will exempt me from a compliance with the request relating to its eventual destination."

In general Washington's will this box is bequeathed to the noble earl, from whom he received it.

MOUNT VERNON, VIRG.

898. *Note.*—An excellent likeness of president Washington is frequently seen on some of the large Liverpool pitchers. The part of one of these pitchers containing this likeness has been carefully separated and elegantly framed by the direction of the hon. Bushrod Washington. It hangs in one of the rooms of the ancient mansion at Mount Vernon. On the back of this interesting picture is neatly written the following characteristick sketch of the great political father of the United States.

WASHINGTON, the defender of his country,

the founder of liberty, the friend of man. History and tradition are explored, in vain, for a parallel to his character. In the annals of modern greatness, he stands alone; and the noblest names of antiquity lose their lustre in his presence. Born the benefactor of mankind, he united all the qualities necessary to an illustrious career. Nature made him great, he made himself virtuous. Called by his country to the defence of her liberties, he triumphantly vindicated the rights of humanity, and, on the pillars of national independence, laid the foundations of a great republick. Twice invested with supreme magistracy, by the unanimous voice of a free people, he surpassed, in the cabinet, the glories of the field; and, voluntarily, resigning the sceptre and the sword, retired to the shades of private life. A spectacle, so new and so sublime, was contemplated with the profoundest admiration; and the name of Washington, adding new lustre to humanity, resounded to the remotest regions of the earth.

Magnanimous in youth, glorious through life, great in death; his highest ambition,

the happiness of mankind ; his noblest victory, the conquest of himself. Bequeathing, to posterity, the inheritance of his fame, and building his monument in the hearts of his countrymen, he lived, the ornament of the eighteenth century ; he died, regretted by a mourning world.

MOUNT VERNON, VIRG.

399.

FROM THE TOMB
OF

WASHINGTON,

X MAY, MDCCCXIII.

Note.—This tomb is remarkable, principally, for the precious relicks it embosoms. Here are the remains of all, *quod non supra est*, of the never to be forgotten George Washington,

Whose name alone strikes every tittle dead.

It is a plain subterranean vault, substantially built with brick and mortar, on the declivity of Mount Vernon ; and is situate nearer to the majestic Potomack, than to the venerable mansion, which dignifies and adorns the most interesting eminence in America. It neither has, nor needs, any shrine, any mausoleum, any marble, any inscription, to attract the attention of the thousands, who, in the course of every year, repair to the seat of the late illustrious political father of this country. After walking in the piazza, distinguished by its lofty pillars ; viewing the apartments of the ancient

and still hospitable habitation ; feasting the eye on the rich variety of the garden and green house ; perambulating the serpentine avenues, among the beautiful fruit and forest trees, planted by the hand of Washington ; noticing the simplicity, neatness, and convenience of the numerous buildings and enclosures, in different parts of the spacious plantation ; entering, and ascending a flight of stairs in the summer house, to witness the uncommon elegance of the prospect in all directions ; every one, spontaneously, bends his way to this humble receptacle of the dead, in order to take the last tender look, and to vent the last tender sigh of regret.

There is nothing hazarded in the assertion, that the tomb of Washington is continually visited with more real affection, than the splendid monuments of Westminster Abbey, with all their regalia, ever were.

The vault is overspread with a thicket of red cedars, which, with the surrounding scenery, added to the necessary association of ideas, give it a romantick and impressive appearance.

On the 10 of May, 1814, a gentleman, who had enjoyed all the luxury of a visit to Mount Vernon, except finding the present honourable proprietor and occupant at home, plucked from the summit of the tomb a branch of one of the cedars, which has since been converted into a beautiful gold mounted walking stick, and is enriched with an inscription, the copy of which forms the head of this article.

The same gentleman descended into the vault, which contains the bodies of general Washington, of his lady, and of fifteen others. He saw the names of many previous visitors inscribed on the external coffin of Washington. Instead of adding his own, he wrote with his pencil on the foot of the narrow cell, those wonderfully appropriate lines of Shakespeare ;

“ Take him for all in all,
We ne'er shall look upon his like again.”

BALTIMORE, MAR.

900. *Note.*—A superb monument to the memory of WASHINGTON has been decreed by the citizens of Baltimore. Among a considerable number of plans offered for consideration, the one, proposed by the ingenious Robert Mills of Philadelphia, has been selected. If ever carried into effect, it will be a rich ornament to the city, and will make as magnificent an appearance as an eastern pagoda, which, from the drawing, it seems much to resemble.

The patriotick citizens of Massachusetts have formed a society, the object of which is to raise a fund for the purpose of erecting a splendid mausoleum, in the capital of New England, to the memory of one, who can never be forgotten.

It would be an endless task to enumerate the honours, which Washington received, and which have been, and which still are, in contemplation, to immortalize his name. The hon. Samuel L. Mitchell, M. D. happily expressed the sentiments,

which the author of this work adopts, and to which he begs leave to refer his readers, on a certain occasion, to the legislative assembly of New York, in reference to a monumental memorial of the talents and virtues of one, whose name will live when every marble column shall be crumbled into dust. A grateful sense of the achievements of Washington is impressed on the hearts of millions, and that impression will be transmitted to all future generations, till the universe, assembled in the clouds, shall hear his eulogy pronounced by the Son of God.

UNITED STATES.

901. *Note*.—A medal, the die of which was prepared by DUPRE, at Paris, contains the following inscriptions; near the periphery, on one side,

DANIELI MORGAN DUCI EXERCITUS.

In the centre, a figure in the garb of an Indian is represented crowning this hero with a wreath of laurel; at the base,

COMITIA AMERICANA.

on the reverse,

VICTORIA LIBERTATIS VINDEK.

a display of the engagement, then,

FUGATIS, CAPTIS, AUT CÆSIS, AD COWPENS, HOSTIBUS, XVII JAN. MDCCLXXXI.

UNITED STATES.

902. *Note*.—The following is from a medal executed by DU VIVIER at Paris.

JOH. EGAR HOWARD LEGIONIS PEDITUM PRÆ-
FECTO.

On the same side, this heroick officer is represented on horse back, attended by the angel of victory, putting the enemy to flight. At the base,

COMITIA AMERICANA.

on the other side, *

QUOD IN NUTANTEM HOSTIUM ACIEM SUBITO
IRRUENS PRÆCLARUM BELLICÆ VIRTUTIS SPE-
CIMEN DEDIT IN PUGNA AD CŌMPENS, XVII JAN.
MDCCLXXXI.

=====

ALEXANDRIA, D. COL.

903. Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of Mrs. ANNE WARREN, daughter of John Brunton, esq. of England, and wife of William Warren, esq. one of the managers of the Philadelphia and Baltimore theatres. By her loss, the American stage has been deprived of its brightest ornament. The unrivalled excellence of her theatrical talents was only surpassed by the many virtues and accomplishments, which adorned her private life. In her were combined the affectionate wife, the tender mother, and the sincere friend. She died at Alexandria, on the 28 of June, 1808, aged 39 years.

ALEXANDRIA, B. COL.

904. Here lie the remains of mrs. ELIZABETH DAVIS, the late consort of the rev. Thomas Davis, rector of Fairfax. She was related to several of the most respectable families in Virginia and Maryland, lived deservedly esteemed by all the worthy of her acquaintance, and died greatly lamented, on the 9 of May, 1803, anno ætat. 59.

ALEXANDRIA, D. COL.

905. In memory of mrs. MARY THORN, relict of the rev. David Thorn, who departed this life, 5 August, 1773, in the 56 year of her age; and also of

The rev. WILLIAM THORN, their son, who was the first presbyterian pastor in Alexandria. He possessed a clear judgment, lively imagination, and extensive memory. These happy talents were improved by a liberal education. His life was a shining example of filial duty and affection, of sincere friendship, and of every amiable virtue. He entered into the ministry, in the 21 year of his age, discovered a becoming zeal for religion in that sacred cha-

racter, in performing the duties of his office was highly useful and acceptable to his congregation, and, to their inexpressible sorrow, departed this life, 8 August, 1773, in the 23 year of his age.



ALEXANDRIA, D. COL.

906. To the memory of **MRS. SARAH CARLYLE**, wife of col. John Carlyle, merchant in Alexandria and daughter of the hon. William Fairfax, esq. collector of his majesty's customs in South Potowmack, president of the honourable council in Virginia, who died in childbed of her seventh child, the 22 of January, 1761, aged 30 years, 22 days. She was amiable through life as a dutiful child, loving wife, affectionate parent, indulgent mistress, faithful friend, sincere christian; and is thence justly lamented by all, who knew her. Nigh her lie five of her children, **RACHEL, ANN, WILLIAM, GEORGE FAIRFAX, and HANNAH.**

Note.—The foregoing epitaph is from a metallick plate, inserted in a horizontal slab, upon which is also engraved a coat of arms with the motto, **HUMILITATE.**

ALEXANDRIA, D. COL.

907. Sacred to the memory of **MRS. GRACE HALL**, consort of **MR. WILLIAM HALL**, born in Antrim in Ireland; cut off in the bloom of youth, on the 10 day of March, 1798, having just entered her eighteenth year. To the summons of her God she submitted with a degree of fortitude, seldom equalled, perhaps never excelled. Had heaven delayed its call, for a length of years, still would the demand have been thought too soon by him, to whom she was united, and who erects this tribute of love, in remembrance of her transcendent virtues and worth, and that, at a future day, it may direct an infant daughter, she has left, to trace this hallowed spot, drop a tear on her grave, and lament her loss.

ALEXANDRIA, D. COL.

908. In memory of **WILLIAM LADD**, who was born in the town of Little Compton, state of Rhode Island, 30 October 1736, and died, on a visit to his children, at Alexandria, 4 December, 1800. Probity, benevolence, and patriotism characterized his life and gained him the esteem and

confidence of society. On the day of his country's alarm, he volunteered in her cause and therein freely sacrificed the fruits of his honest industry. After being repeatedly elected to the legislature of his native state, he was called to a seat in that convention, which ratified the favourite object of his wishes, the federal constitution. Truth was his guide, integrity his solace, and he found the reward of his virtues in the regard of his friends and in the hope of immortality.

ALEXANDRIA, D. COL.

909. In memory of SARAH LADD, the amiable consort of William Ladd and daughter of Beconi Gardner, esq. late of Newport, R. I. She died at Alexandria, 30 October, 1807, in the 74 year of her age. Exemplary and endearing in all the relations of life, she possessed the respect and esteem of an extensive acquaintance. Her mourning children have erected this monument as a small testimony of their filial duty, reverence, and affection.

In memory also of doctor JOSEPH BROWN LADD, the eldest son of William and Sarah

Ladd, who departed this life, at Charleston, South Carolina, 2 November, 1786, aged 22 years. Studious from infancy, he was a favourite of the muses, and highly promising in his profession of physick. His writings, published under the signature of Arouet, display genius, which riper years might have led to eminence.

How fair thy beauties and the early dawn!
 The sun beheld them glorious in the morn;
 But, ere his beams had pierc'd the noontide shade,
 On earth's cold lap the wither'd rose was laid.

On what great springs his spirit mov'd
 Let those, with tears, who knew him, tell;
 He liv'd, and he was all-belov'd,
 He died, and all-lamented fell. *Arouet.*

ALEXANDRIA, D. COL.

910. Relieve the distressed. Nemo me impune lacessit. [encircling a coat of arms, then] Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM HUNTER, JUN. born in Calston, Scotland, 20 January, 1751. The characteristicks of his life were unbounded benevolence and friendship. He died in Alexandria, 19 November, 1792, beloved, esteemed, and lamented. The St. Andrews' society of Alexandria, whose founder he was, and

among whom he resided until removed by death, erect this monument as a tribute of gratitude and respect.

ALEXANDRIA, D. COL.

911. Sacred to the memory of ROBERT CRIGHTON, esq. M. D. a native of Scotland. He served, professionally, in Braddock's army and, after the defeat of that ill-fated officer, went to the island of Jamaica, where he resided, for forty years, and until declining health induced him to come to America in search of relief. It was in Alexandria, after a painful illness, death arrested him, on the 18 day of November, A. D. 1801, in the 67 year of his age, much regretted by his friends and acquaintances. This monument, while it expresses the attachment of his widow, reminds those, by whom it may be observed, it is appointed unto men once to die and after death the judgment.

ALEXANDRIA, D. COL.

912. Under this stone are deposited the remains of Mrs. MARY VOWELL, late wife of Mr. Thomas Vowell, jun. and daughter of the late captain John Harper, who was born,

28 February, 1772, and died, 19 August, 1805, aged 33 years, 5 months, and 13 days. In the same lot are deposited four infant children. This monument is erected by the surviving husband as a tribute of love and afflicting remembrance.

Here, in the just hope above the stars to rise,
 The mortal part of Mary Vowell lies ;
 In whom those beauties of a spotless mind,
 Faith and good works, were happily combin'd.
 Unblam'd, unequalled in each sphere of life,
 The tenderest daughter, sister, parent, wife.
 Sure in the silent sabbath of the grave
 She tastes that tranquil peace she always gave.
 Thy death, and such, oh reader, wish thine own,
 Was free from terrors and without a groan.
 Thy spirit to himself th' Almighty drew
 Mild as the sun exhales th' ascending dew.

ALEXANDRIA, D. COL.

913. A monument raised by an afflicted husband in memory of the departed worth of Mrs. MARGARET VOWELL, daughter of John Harper, esq. born, 20 August A. D. 1775, died, 25 July, A. D. 1806. The same lot contains the dust of four children, who died in infancy, the eldest in her fifth year. Her characteristick was an ardent

mind, which, having received early impressions of the religion of Jesus, was zealously bent, by example and precept, to promote this glorious interest.

Here lies the heir of heavenly bliss,
 Whose soul was fill'd with conscious peace ;
 A steady faith subdued her fear,
 She saw the happy Canaan near ;
 Her mind was tranquil and serene ;
 No terrors in her look were seen ;
 Her Saviour's smile dispell'd the gloom
 And smooth'd her passage to the tomb.
 Let faith, like hers' in joys to come,
 Direct my walk, though dark as night ;
 Till I arrive at heaven, my home,
 Faith be my guide and faith my light.

FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRG.

914. *Note.*—By the aid of documents, kindly furnished the author of this Collection, he has been enabled to give the ensuing memoir of JAMES CRAIK, M. D. who departed this life, at the place of his residence in Fairfax county, on the 6 of February, 1814, in the 84 year of his age.

Doctor Craik was born in Scotland, where he received his education for the medical service of the British army. He came to the colony of Virginia, in early life, and had the honour to accompany the youthful Washington in his expedition against the French and Indians, in 1754, and returned in safe-

ty after the battle of the Meadows and surrender of Fort Necessity. In 1755, he attended Braddock in his march through the wilderness and, on the 9 of July, assisted in dressing the wounds of that brave but unfortunate commander.

At the close of the French war, the subject of this article resumed and continued his professional labours till the commencement of the revolution in 1775. By the aid of his early and fast friend, general Washington, he was transferred to the medical department in the continental army and rose to the first rank and distinction.

In 1777, he had an opportunity, which he gladly embraced, to show his fidelity to his general and to his adopted country, by taking an active part in the developement of a nefarious conspiracy, the object of which was the removal of the commander in chief. In 1780, he was deputed to visit count De Rochambeau, then recently arrived at Rhode Island, and to make arrangements for the establishment of hospitals to accommodate the French army. Having performed this difficult duty, he continued in the army to the end of the war, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, on the memorable 19 of October, 1781.

After the cessation of hostilities, the doctor settled, as a physician, in Charles county in Maryland; but soon removed to the neighbourhood of his illustrious friend and companion, the farmer of Mount Vernon, at his particular, repeated, and urgent request.

In 1798, when, like a guardian angel, the never to be forgotten Washington again stepped forth to redress the wrongs of his country, the venerable Craik was once more appointed to his former station in the medical staff. With the disbandment of the army, then called into service, ceased the publick professional labours of the subject of this memoir, whose life, for nearly half a century, had been devoted, with zeal and high reputation, to the American cause and interest.

One trying duty yet remained to be performed. It was to witness the closing scene and to receive the last sigh of his revered commander, the most distinguished man of his age. Their youthful commissions had been signed on the same day. They had served together in the ranks of war. Their friendship was cemented by a social intercourse of fifty years' continuance and they were greatly endeared to each other by mutual toils, privations, and honours. At length the moment of parting arrived. It was tender, affectionate, solemn, and impressive.

In reference to that painful event, the doctor is said to have expressed himself in this manner; "I, who was bred amid scenes of human calamity, who had so often witnessed death in its direst and most awful forms, believed that its terrors were too familiar to my eye to shake my fortitude; but, when I saw this great man die, it seemed as if the bonds of my nature were rent asunder, and that the pillar of my country's happiness had fallen to the ground."

As a physician, doctor Craik was greatly dis-

tinguished by his skill and success and his professional merits were highly and justly appreciated. In the various relations of private life, his character was truly estimable and his memory is precious to all, who had the happiness and the honour of his acquaintance. He was one, and what a proud eulogy it is, of whom the immortal Washington was pleased to write, *my compatriot in arms, my old and intimate friend.*

ALEXANDRIA, D. COL.

915. *Note.*—The MUSEUM established at Alexandria, from the noble principles, on which it is founded, and from the number, variety, value, and interest of the articles it contains, is an object deserving of the liberal attention it continually receives; and is worthy of the notice of every lover of the works of nature and art in its vicinity and of every traveller, who has the happiness to visit the beautiful city, of which it is the pride and the ornament.

It is under the jurisdiction of the Alexandria Washington Lodge Num. 22, of which col. George Deneale is M. This gentleman is also M. W. D. G. M. of District Num. 10, under the G. L. of Virginia, and William Paton, jun. esq. is its W. M. for the present year, 1814, both of whom are highly esteemed by their brethren for the active, zealous, and faithful manner, in which they discharge the duties of their respective offices.

According to the constitution, the officers of the

lodge, for the time being, are trustees of the Museum. One of the fraternity is elected a manager, to whose charge all things pertaining to it are committed; yet subject to the inspection of the trustees, who hold a meeting once a month, and to whom a statement of donations, of receipts from visitors, and of all the fiscal concerns of the institution is submitted.

The Museum is founded on the principles of benevolence and charity towards all mankind. As its funds admit, gratuities are bestowed upon the worthy, as their exigencies may require, according to the discretion of the trustees.

The manager keeps a fair and faithful record of every article presented and of the names of all donors. The property belonging to the Museum, exclusive of its pecuniary income, can be neither sold, loaned, nor given away; and should it ever be thought expedient to dissolve the institution, by a particular clause in its constitution, the lodge is pledged to return the valuable contents of the Museum to the original donors, or to their heirs.

It will, no doubt, be gratifying to many of the readers of this work to be informed, that the lodge, having under its protection and patronage this benevolent and useful establishment, claims, for one of its principal founders, the late general Washington, whose memory is dear to every friend of the United States. In 1788, it passed under the jurisdiction of the G. L. of Virginia. The illustrious George Washington was created the first

W. M. of the same. After the decease of this noble benefactor of the human race, the Alexandria Lodge, in which he first had presided, was permitted to assume his name. It was, accordingly, in 1805, enrolled in the archives of the G. L. of Virginia by the name of the Alexandria Washington Lodge Num. 22, of which about 120, of the first respectability, are at present members.

The Museum owes its origin to Timothy Mountford, esq. who, on St. John's day, in 1812, stated to his brethren of the lodge, in a concise address, the feasibility and the importance of such an institution. The fraternity was pleased to express their high approbation of mr. Mountford's benevolent suggestion, and appointed a committee for carrying the object into effect. A constitution was formed embracing all the ideas of the projector, who was elected by the suffrages of the masonick body the Manager of the Museum. He is a gentleman of wonderful talents for building up and conducting the concerns of such an establishment. He immediately entered on the duties of his office and it is astonishing, that he should so soon have amassed such a vast collection of curious, rare, costly, and interesting articles. No other person could have expected to effect, in twenty years, what he has, by his activity and zeal, effected, in two. Under his fostering care the institution has risen to importance, without funds, and, as it were, by magic touch; and promises long to gladden the sons and

daughters of want, while it affords a pleasant resort for amusement and instruction.

Among the many thousand articles, which Mr. Mountford has already brought together, and he has been heard to say that he never applied in vain for any thing, which he thought desirable for a place in his collection, may be seen the mantle in which Washington received baptism; his grand masonick robes; his pistols studded with brilliants, given by Louis XVI, to the general, through the hands of Marquis De La Fayette; a model of the Bastile, made of stone taken from the ruins of that once prison of misery and despair, presented to the general by the national assembly of France. These articles were given to the Museum by connexions of general Washington, Messrs. Lewis, Custis, and Robinson. Other donations of great value have been made by President Madison and other distinguished characters.

The institution established and patronized by a respectable masonick lodge, calculated to benefit society in general, and to be the mean, in particular, of affording help to those, who are ready to perish, will unquestionably continue to experience, from the liberal, benevolent, and patriotick, all that encouragement and support, to which, on the noblest principles, it has a just and honourable claim.

ALEXANDRIA, D. COL.

916. The greatest traveller of my species. My name is SEAMAN, the dog of captain Meriwether Lewis, whom I accompanied to the Pacifick ocean through the interior of the continent of North America.

Note.—The foregoing was copied from the collar, in the Alexandria Museum, which the late gov. Lewis's dog wore after his return from the western coast of America. The fidelity and attachment of this animal were remarkable. After the melancholy exit of gov. Lewis, his dog would not depart for a moment from his lifeless remains; and when they were deposited in the earth no gentle means could draw him from the spot of interment. He refused to take every kind of food, which was offered him, and actually pined away and died with grief upon his master's grave!

 WASHINGTON, D. COL.

917. *Note.*—The following inscriptions are from the beautiful monument, erected, in a conspicuous part of the navy yard at the city of Washington, in honour of the American naval heroes, who nobly fell, in their country's cause, before the walls of Tripoli. The accompanying statement was kindly furnished, on the suggestion of a friend, for a place in this Collection, by B. H. Latrobe, esq. whose skill, taste, and judgment, in every department of the fine arts, are well known, and whose remarks add much to the value of this article.

“ This monument owes its existence not to publick gratitude in our national government, nor to patriotick feelings of the citizens at large; but to the private friendship and admiration of the officers of the navy, who, of their own accord, assigned a portion of their pay to the erection of a memorial of actions, as heroick as any, that were ever achieved in naval warfare; from which, although they shared in the glory, their country alone derived the benefit.

“ The care of procuring the monument to be made was committed to captain Porter, now [1813] commanding the *Essex*. He was very much aided by the zeal of the bishop of Florence, whose interest in the American cause arose not so much from the feelings of a catholick ecclesiastick against the infidels, as from an enlightened view of the pernicious effects of a system of piracy, nursed by the policy of the European powers, to which America alone had dared to oppose the remedy of actual force. By the influence of the bishop, Micall, of Leghorn, was induced to give the aid of his art on terms so exceedingly moderate, that the original expense of a monument, which at the usual rate of charge for sculpture would have cost twice as much, did not quite reach 3000 dollars.

“ When finished the blocks and figures were carefully packed up, and brought over in the *Constitution* frigate to Newport, R. I. from whence they were, in another vessel, brought to Washington. In this circuitous voyage several of the blocks

of the monument, and many of the slabs, composing the lower base, were broken, and it became necessary to substitute a base of freestone in its stead.

“ On its arrival, it became a question where it should be erected. The capitol of the United States was pointed out as the proper place. But the unfinished state of that building and the size of the monument were objections. However, congress was applied to, in the first place, for the sum of \$1000 to defray the expense of putting it up. The application, though renewed in various shapes, proved altogether vain. The idea of placing it in the capitol was of course given up, and the navy yard, originally the most proper situation, was chosen. To defray the expense of its erection, which could not be much less than \$800, a further subscription by officers of the navy was made, to which other citizens contributed. The navy department also gave every aid and facility to the work, which could legally be afforded, and in the year, 1808, the monument was placed where it now stands; the principal object of view to all those, who enter the yard, either by land or water, and to an extensive portion of the city and of the port.

“The general style of the work is not of bad taste, and there are many points about it, that are very excellent. Its execution is not of the first class, but it is not in any part bad, and for a work standing in our climate, in the open air, it is sufficient. The six figures, which surround the column, are very unequal in merit and execution. That of

Commerce, at the northeast angle, is the best. The figure of America is the worst, and is unfortunately the most conspicuous, as that of Commerce is the least so.

“ The monument itself consists of a rostral column, of the Roman dorick order, mounted on a pedestal, to which the character of a Sarcophagus is given. On the top of the column is the American eagle bearing a scroll with the federal motto, E PLURIBUS UNUM. The column itself has, on the east and west sides, each, three antique rostra, or beaks of galleys, and, on the north and south, antique anchors in flat relief.

“ The pedestal has on the south side the inscription :

Heic decoræ functorum in bello virorum cineres.

“ Here are deposited the sacred [decoræ, handsome, cannot be literally translated,] ashes of men, who fell in the war.

“ The column with its pedestal stands upon a square block, of very excellent proportions. The block has a Cymatium of semicircular compartments, on which are sculptured in basso relievo, alternately, a Turkish, turbaned mask, and a trophy of Turkish arms. This part of the work is in very excellent taste.

“ On each side of the block is a pannel. That to the south represents, in basso relievo, a view of Tri-

poli from nature, with a frigate and gun boats in the fore-ground attacking the town. This, like all landscapes, and representations of air and water and smoke in sculpture is a work of no effect or beauty ; but will serve as a record of the appearance of Tripoli in the year, 1804. On the north side is this inscription ;

Erected to the memory of captain RICHARD SOMERS, lieutenants JAMES CALDWELL, JAMES DECATUR, HENRY WADSWORTH, JOSEPH ISRAEL, and JOHN S. DORSEY, who fell in the different attacks, that were made on the city of Tripoli in the year of our Lord, 1804, and in the 28 year of the independence of the United States.

“ On the east side ;

The love of glory inspired them, fame has crowned their deeds, history records the event, the children of Columbia admire, and commerce laments their fall.

“ On the west ;

As a small tribute of respect to their memory, and of admiration of their valour, so worthy of imitation, their brother officers have erected this monument.

“ The block, on which these inscriptions are cut, is raised upon three steps, at three angles of which are placed ;

“ At the southeast, a female figure, having on her head a diadem of feathers, a covering like the short petticoat attached to the Roman *Lorica* also of ostrich feathers, round the waist, and Roman leggins and shoes, but otherwise naked, represents America. She leads up to the monument two children from the lower step, and points upwards to the inscription on the pedestal. This is a badly imagined and executed figure, and has nothing of the native American character or costume.

“ At the northeast angle sits History. She is represented by a tolerably good female figure fully clothed, holding a book in her left hand, and a pen of bronze gilt in her right. She looks upwards to the column, and appears on the point of commencing to write. This figure is well placed, well imagined, and her attitude is very good. But the sculpture is faulty, especially about the neck.

“ At the northeast corner is a figure of Commerce standing. His right hand points to the column, with the Caduceus in the left. This is by far the best figure of the whole, in drawing, attitude, and spirit, and must have been executed either by a superior artist, or from a model by a first rate sculptor.

“ At the northwest corner, the figure of the winged Victory is elevated to the summit of the square block, that supports the column. In her right hand, she holds a wreath of laurel over the Sarcophagus; in her left, a branch of palm, of bronze

gilt. The figure is but indifferent, but the general effect is good.

" At each corner is an urn lamp of black variegated marble, with a flame of bronze gilt.

" The whole monument is placed on a square mass of solid freestone, about five feet high, and sixteen feet wide, which is [to be] surrounded at a small distance by a circular iron railing.

" All the figures are as large as life, and the whole forms a very well proportioned pyramidal group of sixteen feet base and thirty feet in height. Excepting the base, the whole work is executed in white Carrara marble.

" It is to be regretted, that the marble blocks, of which this monument is composed, are not of such form and dimensions as would have enabled the architect, in putting it up, to have secured it against the effects of frost. But in this respect, too much regard has been had to cheapness, and although every possible precaution was used and all the blocks were bound together by brass clamps, the joints have been opened considerably by the frost; and the evil is irremediable, because there can be no means of securing them effectually from the wet. Still, with this defect, the work is so firmly tied together and secured, that it will probably stand, where it now does, for some centuries."

WASHINGTON, D. COL.

918. To the memory of GEORGE CLIN-

TON. He was born in the state of New York, on the 26 of July, 1739, and died, at the city of Washington, on the 20 of April, 1811, in the 73 year of his age.

He was a soldier and a statesman of the revolution. Eminent in counsel, distinguished in war, he filled with unexampled usefulness, purity, and ability, among many other high offices, those of governour of his native state and vice-president of the United States. While he lived, his virtue, wisdom, and valour were the pride, the ornament, and security of his country; and when he died, he left an illustrious example of a well spent life worthy of all imitation.

This monument is affectionately dedicated by his children.

Note.—For a memoir of the active and patriotick life of the late vice-president of the United States, the reader is referred to the oration, occasioned by his death, delivered by the honourable Gouverneur Morris.

WASHINGTON, D. COL.

919. Sacred to the memory of mrs. MARGARET TINGEY, consort of 'Thomas TingeY, esq. captain in the United States'

navy and superintendent of the Navy Yard, Washington, who departed this life, on the 25 of April, A. D. 1807, in the 57 year of her age.

How to console, and cheer domestick life
 She gave a sweet example as a wife ;
 How to be virtuous, circumspect, and kind,
 Her children learn'd from her instructive mind.
 But most her husband felt her tender care,
 Most now he feels the anguish of despair ;
 His friends and neighbours cannot give relief,
 They knew her worth, and only swell his grief.
 The helpless poor, now doubtful of their bread,
 Despond, and mourn their benefactress dead.
 She's call'd to heaven ; let resignation say,
 The Lord bestow'd, the Lord has taken away.

T. L.

WASHINGTON, D. COL.

920. A tribute of friendship to the memory of JOHN SMITH, esq. late of the Treasury department, who died, on the 11 day of October, 1812, in the 38 year of his age.

WASHINGTON, D. COL.

921. Entombed within this vault are the remains of JOHN SMITH, esq. aged 37 years, and CATHARINE LOXLEY SMITH, his wife,

a native of Philadelphia, aged 30 years.
 They closed this mortal scene, she the 27,
 and he the 28 of April, 1811. Only 24
 hours separated their departing spirits.

Together down they sink in social sleep,
 Together freed, their gentle spirits fly
 To scenes, where love and bliss
 Immortal reign.

Also the remains of BENJAMIN LOKLEY
 SMITH, a lovely infant, aged 6 months.

Thrice happy child,
 That saw the light and turn'd its eyes aside
 From our dim regions to the eternal sun,
 And led its parents' way to glory.

UNITED STATES.

922. Consecrated to the memory of mr.
 OLIVER CARTER, jun. who died 5 April,
 1812, in the 49 year of his age.

Here, passenger, confined, reduced to dust,
 Lies what was once religious, wise, and just !
 But far removed above the ken of these,
 The rising mountain, the aspiring trees,
 In the glad groves, that crown the eternal hills,
 The ransom'd soul in deathless pleasure dwells.
 What though the body in the grave be laid,
 Ghastly and breathless in the awful shade,
 To human view that form no more confess'd.

Which pleased the friend and which the virtuous
blessed ;

We view a bright reversion in the skies,
When the dead saint, wak'd to new life, shall rise.

Note.—The foregoing was given to the author of this Collection, while travelling in some part of the U.S. but having, inadvertently, omitted to note where, he cannot prefix the name of the place, in which the remains of Mr. Carter are entombed.

GEORGETOWN, D. COL.

923. Sacred to the memory of JAMES GILLESPIE, M. C. of North Carolina. Ob. 11 Jan. 1805, æt. 59.

GEORGETOWN, D. COL.

924. In memory of WILLIAM WARD BURROWS, late lieutenant colonel commandant of the United States' marine corps, who died, 6 March, 1805, aged 47 years.

His death, and such, oh reader, wish thy own,
Was free from terrors, and without a groan ;
His spirit to himself th' Almighty drew
Mild as his sun exhales th' ascending dew.

GEORGETOWN, D. COL.

925. In memory of Mrs. MARY BURROWS, wife of Col. William W. Burrows, who departed this life, 6 February, 1803, aged 38 years and 6 months.

GEORGETOWN, D. COL:

926. Brigadier general LEVI CASEY, a representative in congress from South Carolina, died, on the 3 of February, 1807, aged 54 years.

GEORGETOWN, D. COL.

927. VALENTIN REINTZEL der Alte gestorben den 24 August, 1794, in dem 74 jaher seines alters.

GEORGETOWN, D. COL.

928. To the memory of general THOMAS MEASON of Union Town, Pennsylvania who departed this life, at Georgetown, on the 10 day of March, 1813, aged 37 years.

GEORGETOWN, D. COL.

929. In memory of NAZWORTHY HUNTER, first delegate to congress from the Mississippi territory, who died, the 9 of March, 1801.

GEORGETOWN, D. COL.

930. Sacred to the memory of JAMES COOK, esq. attorney at law, who departed this life, on the 16 day of April, A. D. 1798, aged 26 years wanting a few hours.

GEORGETOWN, D. COL.

931. In memory of JAMES BURNSIDE, a native of Ireland, who departed this life, 26 September, 1800, in the 57 year of his age. For many years, in the early part of his life, his time and talents were successfully devoted to the instruction of youth. Impelled by his love of liberty, he took an early and decided part in our revolutionary war, during which and till the time of his death, he served with great integrity and reputation in one or other of the publick offices, or employments of the United States. Universal benevolence, unremitting acts of kindness, especially towards strangers from his native country, formed a distinguishing trait in his amiable character.

 UNITED STATES.

932. *Note.*—One of the medals in the late general Washington's cabinet had, on one side, this inscription;

AGGERES PALUDES HOSTES VICTI.

then a view of the fortification and of Hudson river,
and at the base,

STONY-PT. EXPUGN. XV JUL. MDCCLXXIX.

on the reverse,

VIRTUTIS ET AUDACIÆ MONUM. ET

PRÆMIUM.

in the centre appropriate devices, at the base,

D. DE FLEURY EQUITI GALLO PRIMO

SUPER MUROS RESP. AMERIC. D. D.

DU VIVIER S.

UNITED STATES.

933. *Note.*—The late JOHN TRIPPE esq. a gallant officer in the American navy, in attestation of his heroick services on the Mediterranean station, was honoured with a medal from congress. The same national body passed a resolve for the bestowment of swords upon him and others, who had distinguished themselves on the waters of Tripoli; but, as yet, the well earned honour has not been conferred on any of them. [See art. 410] The legislative assembly of Maryland gave him an elegant gold mounted dress sword, which is enriched with the following inscription;

THE STATE OF MARYLAND
 TO
 JOHN TRIPPE
 NAVY U. S. III JAN. MDCCCVII,
 IN
 GRATEFUL RECOLLECTION
 OF
 HIS PATRIOTISM AND BRAVERY
 OFF
 TRIPOLI.

BALTIMORE, MAR.

934. Sacred to the memory of the rev. JOHN SIEGRIED GEROCK, who departed this life, the 23 of October, 1788, aged 64 years.

The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

BALTIMORE, MAR.

935. Zum andenken an den alten treuen Christ, den eifrigen lehrer der warheit, den redlichen, zärtlichen vater NICOLAUS KURTZ der 48 jahr das evangelium geprediget, und in Baltimore den 12 May, 1794, die laüfbahn vollendet hat seines alters 73 jahr, 7 monat, setzen dis denkmal seine kinder. Von redlichen die seinen werth erkennen wird er der redliche beweint; und ehrfurchtsvoll wird ihn die nachwelt nennen der treuen knecht des Herrn den menschenfreund.

Translation.—To the memory of that aged, faithful christian, that zealous herald of the truth, the good and tender father, Nicholas Kurtz, who preached the gospel 48 years, and finished his course in the city of Baltimore, 12 May, 1794, aged 73 years and 7 months, this memorial is reared by his

children. By the upright, who knew his worth, he is lamented. As a philanthropist and faithful servant of his Lord, posterity will honour him.

BALTIMORE, MAR.

936. Hier ruhet in Gott SUSANNAH SCHROEDER, geliebte ehefrau von Heinrich Schroeder und mutter von 5 kindern. Sie entschlief, 1794, den 2 November, ihres alters 28 jahr. Volkommen erfülke sie jede pflicht ihres lebens, als kind, als gattin, und als mutter war sie. Zartlich, liebe voll, und gutt zu früh ward sie den ihrigen entrissen. Ihre tugenden und ihre treue wird Gott in der ewigkeit belohnen.

Translation.---Here rests in God Susannah Schroeder, the beloved wife of Henry Schroeder, and mother of five children. She fell asleep, on the 2 of November, 1794, in the 28 year of her age. She faithfully discharged the duties of life, as a child, as a wife, and as a mother. Tender, affectionate, and good; too soon was she torn from her friends. Her virtues and faithfulness God will reward forever.

BALTIMORE, MAR.

937. Hier ruhen die gebeine von GEORGE HEINRICH REPOLD. Er wurde geb. den

20 Jan. 1756, zu Peine im bisthum Hildesheim und starb den 11 August, 1811, seines alters 55 jahre, 1 monat, 22 tage. In-nigst betrauert von seinen freunden und besonders von seiner gattin die ihm dies denkmahl der liebe setzt.

Du liessest mich, doch bald siehst du mich wieder,

Kein tod trennt die, die wahre liebe band,

Steigt einst des todesbothe zu mir nieder,

Enthullt den geist. biet ich dir froh die hand

Nur kurze zeit kann mich hier von dir trennen,

Und sterb ich einst, wirst du mich schnell erkennen.

Translation. Here rest the bones of George Henry Repold. He was born, on the 20 of January, 1756, at Peine in the diocess of Hildesheim, and died, on the 11 of August, 1811, aged 55 years, 1 month, and 22 days; deeply lamented by his friends and particularly by his wife; who erects to his memory this monument of her affection.

Thou readest me now; but soon wilt thou see me again. No death can separate those, who are united in the bonds of true love. When the messenger of death shall approach to set the spirit at liberty, gladly will I extend my hand to thee. A short period only can separate us, and when I leave the body, thou wilt immediately recognise me.

BALTIMORE, MAR.

938. To the memory of PATRICK ALLISON, D. D. founder and first minister of this church, who died, 21 August, 1802, aged 62 years. The gratitude and veneration of his flock have devoted this monument.

Man, that is born of a woman, is of few days and full of trouble. He cometh forth, like a flower, and is cut down. He fleeth also as a shadow and continueth not. Lord, make me to know mine end, and the number of my days, what it is, that I may know how frail I am. So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

Blessed be the God and father of our Lord, who hath begotten us again unto a lively hope, by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead.

For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. Then shall be brought to pass the saying, that is written, death is swallowed up in victory.

Note—The foregoing is a copy of the inscriptions, which adorn and enrich a neat monu-

ment, erected to the memory of doctor Allison, in front of the pulpit, in the church where he officiated. His colleague and successor, the rev. James Inglis, D. D. paid a handsome and respectful tribute to his memory in a sermon delivered, 29 Aug. and founded on 1 Thes. 4. 13, from the manuscript copy of which the following characteristic sketch has been transcribed, at the request of the author of this Collection, for a place in his work.

“ Approach, and look into the uncovered grave. Dissolution has begun its office. In these cold mansions, this mouldering cell, thou seest a body, once racked with disease, now yielding food to worms. Are these the relicks of one, who made a trade of wickedness, and declared hostilities against God? or, of a believer, a christian, whose life was a pattern of piety and virtue? Yes, this believer, this christian expires. Sprung from a man, whose disobedience entailed a patrimony of malediction on his posterity, he participates the universal destiny, *dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return.* What, then, shall be thy condition, in whom sin predominates? *If the righteous scarcely be saved, wherewith shall the wicked appear?* If the judgment of God begin in his own house, burn in his temple, strike at his altar, what shall be the fate of those, who know him not, and obey not the gospel?

“ The death of persons thus worthy of our esteem and love should awaken in us that fear, which may be introductory to a change of life, and ex-

Cite that grief, which is necessarily connected with repentance. Sorrow for the dead, therefore, originating in this principle, characterized by these results, is innocent and becoming; and so far am I from wishing to repress it, that I would be grateful to God could I make you feel all its force. I would carry you to the place of death, where sleep the relicks of your friends. I would remove the sod, that covers them, and expose the ruins of man. I would call on each to behold his wife, his child, his brother, his father. I would call on all to bend over the form of one, who devoted the years of a long and honourable ministry to your salvation.

“ Could I so soon lose the impression of recent events, christians, the habiliments of grief, by which I am surrounded, and the respectful solemnity, visible in every countenance, would remind me of the particular object, to which this service is consecrated. But a few days have elapsed since we were employed in performing the last offices for our reverend and beloved father in Christ, whose memory be blessed. No more is necessary to prove the veneration, in which his character is held, than the unusual concourse of men of all denominations, who attended his remains to the grave. *That* was the offering of *general grief*. *This morning* is devoted to sorrows *peculiarly our own*; sorrows, however, that hold no affinity to despondence, but harmonize with the brightest hopes of christianity.

“ It is my consolation that I stand not here to eulogize a character, which is appreciated by all;

but to invite you to follow his example, that *through faith and patience you may inherit the promises*. To do justice to his merits would indeed require an acquaintance of an earlier date; information more extensive; a judgment more matured; and a tongue more eloquent, than mine. Expect not, therefore, a detailed enumeration, either, of his personal virtues, or, of his ministerial furniture and excellencies. Of both you are far more competent to form an estimation, than I, to whom, unhappily for myself, he was unknown, except by general reputation, until disease had impaired his strength and arrested his publick functions.

“ He was a native of the state of Pennsylvania. The era of his birth is fixed about the year, 1740. His early life discovered that vigour of mind, which distinguished its subsequent stages; and, during the course of a liberal education, he afforded ample presages of the eminence, to which heaven had predestined him. In 1760, or 61, he visited this place, and, in about two or three years after, renewed his visit as a probationer for the office of the holy ministry. His labours being acceptable, he formed a small congregation; officiating, for some time, in an inconsiderable edifice, to not more, it is supposed, than six families. The numbers shortly increased, however, to such a degree as to call for the erection of a new church; to which, at no long period after, an addition was made to accommodate the influx of worshippers. The augmentation of the society rendered it necessary, some years back, to erect the

present building, which, while a propitious providence shall permit it to stand, will be an honourable monument of the taste, industry, assiduity, and ministerial zeal, of our deceased pastor. None can wrest from him the title of our spiritual father, nor refuse to acknowledge him as the founder, under God, of our congregational establishment, at this moment, one of the most respectable and flourishing in the states of America. In vindicating the rights of the presbyterian church against what he conceived to be the invasions of other religious communities, he was firm and unyielding. In the discharge of duties more immediately pastoral, he was exemplary. He watched and wept, he prayed and felt, for all; and where, upon retrospection, he apprehended that he might have been more faithful in any particular of ministerial obligation, his enlightened conscience evinced a tenderness of regret, which more than all other proofs, demonstrates the general integrity of his soul. In his pulpit compositions, he was chaste, correct, elegant, energetick. As circumstances required, they informed the mind, quickened the zeal, or touched the springs of passion. He was particularly impressive in the performance of funeral offices, in dispensing the sacraments, and especially in the service of the holy communion. In solemnizing the nuptial rite, his addresses were admirably calculated to inspire those present with the most exalted views of a relation, on which too many cast but loose and superficial regard. In the deliberative assemblies of our

church, he was distinguished for profundity and acuteness of investigation, promptitude and vigour of decision. In the supreme ecclesiastical court, consisting of delegates from the different presbyteries in the United States of America, where the force of ministerial talents and the lights of ministerial wisdom and experience may be supposed to be concentrated, he had an ample theatre, on which to display the discriminating and combining powers of his mind. On that field he stood among the foremost in the judgment of all; in the opinion of not a few, unrivalled. To close this very imperfect sketch of his publick character, he was orthodox, without possessing the asperity of sectarian bigotry; he was liberal, without subscribing to the fashionable indifference of the age, or assailing the eternal barriers between truth and falsehood, rectitude and error. Such was the pastor.

“ Alike eminent was the man. Let the tears of a wife, to whom, for the affectionate assiduity, with which she attended him during a long and lingering malady, I am proud to pay this publick tribute of respect; let the tears of an interesting daughter, an only child, deprived of his example and instruction; let the tears of his domesticks, whom, able as he was at once to command and to conciliate, he had inspired at once with fear and with love; let the regrets of all, whom he had ever honoured with his intimacy; describe to you the husband, the father, the master, and the friend. In all the departments of life, he was alive to the impulse of

dirty. Firm, incorrupt, undaunted, I deem myself warranted in applying to him that observation of the earl of Morton, at the grave of the celebrated Scottish reformer ; *here lies one, who never feared the face of man.*

“ As dissolution approached, his wishes seemed to meet it. Some days previous to his decease, he intimated to the faithful and beloved partner of his trials a fear, that he might kill her by the fatigue of attending and nursing him ; and he was frequently heard to express a desire to depart. More than once he exclaimed, in an earnest and most impressive manner, *my God!* laying a peculiar, and, apparently, endearing emphasis on the first word of the exclamation. Pardon me, christians, if I fondly undertake to supply the omission, and say what I believe he would have said, or meant to say, *O God, thou art my God, and unto thee would I go ; into thy hand I commit my spirit ; thou hast redeemed me, O Lord God of truth ; Ps. 31. Why are thy chariots so long in coming?* At length, on the 21 of August, 1802, between the hours of one and two, having himself closed his eyes and composed his features, with a radiant smile upon his countenance, and not a groan, nor a struggle, to interrupt the awful stillness of death, he returned his spirit to almighty God, who gave it, and was delivered from the burden of the flesh, and from sufferings very rarely equalled.

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“Such christians, was the life, and such were the last moments of this man of God. He is gone; but his memory lives; and he, being dead, yet speaketh. My people, he says, the bonds, which recently united us, were holy bonds. Lose not the recollection of them in worldly dissipation; in the rounds of gait; and the avenues of pleasure; where man walketh in a vain show. My people, sharp were my pains, and keen my sufferings. I am at rest. But pain and suffering may be your portion also. Death will certainly enrol you among his innumerable subjects. *All flesh is grass, and all the goodness thereof as the flower of the field; that grass withereth; and that flower fadeth.* Consider your end, and the measure of your days, that you may learn how frail you are. My people, death is the wages of sin. It is sin, that divides the parent from his child, the pastor from his flock. It is sin, that annuls the covenant of friendship, and severs the dearest ties of love. Break off your sins, then, by immediate repentance. Mortify every evil inclination. Receive into your hearts by a lively faith that Deliverer, who saves from sin and saves to the uttermost. Look upon him, who is the resurrection and the life, until you can triumph with this great apostle, *O Death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? The sting of death is sin; and the strength of sin is the law; but thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.*”

BALTIMORE, MAR.

939. *Note*—This and the succeeding article are from the session book of the presbyterian church in Baltimore, of which the rev. doctor Inglis is the much esteemed pastor.

“ On the evening of 9 October, 1806, departed this life, in the 72 year of his age, ROBERT PURVIANCE, one of the elders of this congregation, and for many years, one of the committee entrusted with its temporal concerns. Steady and regular in all his habits; firm, resolute, resigned, and unrepining, amidst his trials; punctual in his dealings; faithful in his duties; assiduous in his attendance on publick worship, and the various institutions of religion; equally respectable and amiable in social converse; as a father, kind and provident, as a husband, generous, constant, and invariably affectionate; ever ready to share the joys and sooth the sorrows of a pious and excellent wife; uniform, consistent, respectable, through life; and also through the hasty stages of a painful malady, which led him to his grave; he hath left an example ornamental to the religion he professed, and worthy of general imitation. Sweet is the memory of the just; most consolatory the anticipation of their recompenses; for when the trumpet of the archangel sounds, and the voice of the Son of God calls to them from the clouds of heaven, they come forth to the resurrection of life eternal.”

BALTIMORE, MAR.

940. " On the morning of the 13 of September, 1807, being the Lord's day, while the congregation were assembling for publick worship, departed this life, after a very few days of severe illness, **GEORGE SALMON**, one of the elders of this congregation, and one of the committee entrusted with its temporal concerns.

" Seldom is it that society, civil or religious, sustains so heavy a loss ; or the domestick circle so painful a bereavement, as occurred in the decease of this most estimable man.

" The felicities of this life, of which he had an ample share, instead of interfering with the claims of heaven, as they too often do, exalted his soul in pure and unaffected devotion to the Father of lights, the giver of every good and every perfect gift. His religion was of the modest and unobtrusive kind, although he never shrank from the acknowledgment of its obligations. His attainments in this respect, were great ; yet were they ever accompanied by an exemplary humility. His dependence was on the grace of God, and the merits of the Redeemer.

" His morality was at once invigorated and characterized by his religion. The same singleness of heart, the same meekness of temper, were conspicuous in both. Walking humbly with his God, he did justly, and loved mercy, in his relations with mankind. Righteousness predominated in his pecuniary transactions, and yet left room for a gene-

rosity as diffusive as ever opened the heart or hand of man.

“ In his charities, he was indefatigable ; and the distinguishing feature of his mind was eminently visible in them ; his left hand not knowing the bounty, which his right hand dispensed.

“ This church will long have reason to deplore the privation of his faithful services, his zealous exertions, and his unremitting devotion to its interests. *His witness is in heaven, and his record is on high.* He died in the sixtieth year of his age.”

BALTIMORE, MAR,

941. Under this stone are deposited the remains of EDWARD BIDDLE, esq. counselor at law, some time speaker of the house of assembly of Pennsylvania and delegate in the first and second congress. He departed this life, 5 September, 1779, in the 41 year of his age.

BALTIMORE, MAR.

942. In memory of SARAH, the wife of Robert Cary Long, who departed this life, 13 February, 1807 in the 26 year of her age and 10 of her marriage.

Could blameless manners, or affection warm,
 Could the mild virtues, still to memory dear,

Or innocence the rage of death disarm,
 An early victim had not rested here;
 Nor had a husband mourn'd his doom severe,
 Nor infant sorrows stream'd around this grave,
 Nor bending parents mix'd the falling tear.
 Such was her worth, could worth exception crave,
 Earth's dreary cell wou'd ne'er that form belov'd
 enslave.

BALTIMORE, MAR.

943. In memory of the honourable DANIEL DULANY, esq. barrister at law, who, with integrity and honour, for many years, discharged the important appointment of commissary general, secretary of Maryland, and one of the proprietary's council. In private life, he was beloved, and died regretted, 19 March, 1797, aged 75 years and 8 months.

Rebecca, his widow, daughter of Benjamin Tasker, esq. of Annapolis, caused this tomb to be erected.

BALTIMORE, MAR.

944. Sacred to the memory of ROBERT MERRY, esq. a native of England, A. M. in the university of Cambridge, author of the celebrated poems, published, under the

title of Della Crusca; who, possessing a constitution, that promised length of days, an eminent and well earned reputation, the affection and esteem of all, who knew him, was suddenly bereaved of these enjoyments by an attack of apoplexy, on the 24 of December, 1798, in the 43 year of his age. Could genius, taste, mildness of disposition, gentleness of manners, or pure benevolence of heart repel the shaft of death, his virtues and his talents still had graced the world.

Through life's mysterious vale, from day to day,
 Man, wretched pilgrim, journeys on his way,
 While but a little onward hangs the gloom,
 That hides the solemn precincts of the tomb.

Pains of Memory.

Note.—The foregoing is from a plain head stone, which directs to the spot, where rest the mortal remains of one, whose name will be handed down to posterity with those of the most celebrated poets of his age. Mr. Sheridan has remarked, that the subject of this article gave birth to a species of poetry, brilliant in imagery and original in texture. The hon. Joseph Story, in his work, entitled *The Power of Solitude*, has the following lines in reference to Mr. Merry.

Wild bard of fancy, o'er thy timeless tomb
 Shall weep the cypress and the laurel bloom;

While village nymphs, compos'd each artless play
 To sing, at evening close, their roundelay,
 With spring's rich flowers shall dress thy sacred
 grave,
 Where sad Petapsco rolls his freighted wave.

BALTIMORE, MAR.

945. Grand lodge of free and accepted ancient masons of the state of Maryland.

Societas fraterna lapididarum Marylandica hunc lapidem angularem posuit, die 16 Maii, anno lucis 5814.

Brother Jacob Small architect.

Profitemur omnes amore prosequi. Deus nos adjuvet exercere quod profitemur.

This corner stone of a MASONICK HALL was laid in solemn procession, on the 16 day of May, 1814, under the jurisdiction of Levin Winder, esquire, R. W. grand master and governour of Maryland.

In the 38 year of American Independence.

MONTGOMERY CO. MAR.

946. *Note.*—General JAMES L. LINGAN, the friend of Washington, was one of the most valiant officers, who fought and bled to secure the liberty and independence of his beloved country. He was spared amid scenes of bloodshed and carnage; he

was one of the few, who survived where many hundreds of his fellow soldiers sunk under the horrors of the British prison ship at the Wallabout; he lived to enjoy, for years, the blessings, for which he had toiled, and till his head was white with the lilies of the grave. A friend to the freedom of the press, he volunteered to support the rights which had been grossly infringed by a lawless power. In discharging the offices of kindness to a persecuted editor of a publick gazette, he fell a victim to the madness and cruelty of an infuriate mob, and under circumstances to beggar all description of the atrocity and vandalism of the dead. An unvarnished recital of the circumstances, attendant on the death of this veteran, would be sufficient to melt the heart of a stoick !

The riotous scene at Baltimore, on the 27 and 28 of July, 1812, in which this revolutionary patriot was murdered, is without a precedent in the annals of America ; and, for the honour of this country, may it be blotted from the historick page.

On the first of September, funeral solemnities were observed by a numerous concourse, in honour of the brave general Lingan, at Georgetown in the District of Columbia, where an oration was delivered by George Washington Parke Custis, esquire, of Arlington, in a style of impassioned eloquence, which the uncommon, distressing, and wonderful occasion inspired.

To this publication and the accompanying notes

the reader is referred for a tribute of high respect to the memory of this distinguished character.

WILLIAMSPORT, MAR.

947. Dedicated to the memory of **OTHO HOLLAND WILLIAMS**, founder of Williamsport in 1787, a distinguished patriot and hero in the armies of the United States, in which he attained, by meritorious services, the rank of brigadier general, during the revolutionary war, that terminated in establishing the independence of his native country.

On another side of the same elegant monument is the following inscription ;

A devoted, tender, and excellent husband, father, and brother ; a loyal and enlightened citizen ; a virtuous, benevolent, and accomplished man.

He died, in 1794, aged 45 years, beloved, honoured, and deplored.

Note.—For an account of the brilliant achievements and distinguished reputation of general Williams, the reader is referred to the histories of the American revolutionary contest, and, particularly, to the *Memoirs of the Southern War*, by general H. Lee. His name is honourably blended with those of the illustrious heroes, who nobly resisted the tyrannical claims of an impolitick and ungenerous pa-

rent empire, and led the United States to liberty and independence and to an exalted rank among the nations upon earth.

DOVER, DEL.

948. Consecrated to the memory of the reverend JOHN MILLER, A. M. who died, 22 July, 1791, in the 69 year of his age. He sustained, more than 43 years, the pastoral charge of this congregation, and of that of Duck Creek; pious, faithful, and beloved.

Beneath this stone are also deposited the remains of mrs. MARGARET MILLER, his wife, who died, 22 November, 1789, in the 60 year of her age; an excellent woman! The children of the deceased, moved by sentiments of filial piety and veneration, have erected this little monument to the best of parents.

Note.—"Dover, 2 August, 1791. Died on Friday the 22 ult. in the 69 year of his age, the rev. mr. JOHN MILLER, pastor of the United Presbyterian churches of Dover and Duck Creek. He was born and educated at Boston in the commonwealth of Massachusetts. After his ordination in that town, he removed to this state, and soon afterwards accepted the charge of the above mentioned congrega-

gations, to which he sustained the psstoral relation for upwards of forty three years. This pious and venerable clergyman had been distinguished, throughout his long life, for his devotedness to the service of religion and virtue ; and for the plainness, faithfulness, and sincerity, of all his publick and private ministrations. His congregations, and all others, who enjoyed the benefit of his instructions, have fully witnessed the purity and ardour of his zeal for their spiritual interests. His precepts and example now no longer admonish them. But, though his cold lips have ceased to proclaim the truths of religion, and his withered hand to point out the road of salvation, the efficacy of such upright endeavours cannot fail still to extend its influence, and be consecrated to lasting usefulness. His infirmities and declining age had long familiarized to his mind the approach of death, and enhanced the value of that bright reversion, which religion offers to its votaries. And he expired, at length, in the arms of his children and friends, perfectly resigned to the disposal of Heaven, and looking, with steadfast eyes and humble confidence, for the hopes of a glorious immortality, after having lived to complete, in an uncommon degree, all the essential and various duties of a good citizen, a father of a family, and a minister of religion." [Philadelphia newspaper.]

Mrs. Margaret Miller, the wife of the abovementioned clergyman, was the daughter of Allunby Millington, esq. and Elizabeth Harris, his wife, of Talbot county, on the eastern shore of Maryland.

She was born, 21 Sept. 1730 ; and was married to the rev. John Miller, 23 Nov. 1751.

The following tribute of respect to her memory appeared in a Philadelphia newspaper, a few days after her death.

“ Died on sunday, the 22 ult. in the 60 year of her age, universally beloved and regretted, mrs. Margaret Miller, the pious and amiable spouse of the reverend mr. John Miller, of Kent county, in the state of Delaware. We intend not to delineate, at full length, the character of this excellent woman. We leave to her disconsolate husband, and affectionate children, the tender but impossible task of expressing the indelible impressions, which her endearing discharge of the conjugal and parental duties has left on their mind ; and her servants will never forget how intimately the authority of a mistress was blended with the kindness of a guardian and friend.

“ In the respectable sphere of retirement, to which Providence had allotted her, she lived in the unremitted exercise of active virtue and diffusive benevolence. To the poor of her neighbourhood be the solemn appeal for the warmth and extent of her charity ; for the tenderness and assiduity, with which she relieved their distresses, or commiserated afflictions, which she was unable to mitigate.

“ Though she shunned publick view and every ostentatious display of her virtues, they escaped not general observation. She secured and enjoyed

the affections of every denomination of christians, and every class of society, to a very uncommon degree.

“ But it is to her religious character, that we principally wish to recall the attention of the publick. Her piety was fervent, uniform, and exemplary. She had early cultivated it as a source of pleasure and a refuge in distress. It adorned the happiest and most prosperous periods of her life; and she fully experienced its peculiar importance to minds of sensibility, under the pressure of affliction. Nor did the comforts of religion forsake her, when she discovered her life hastening to a termination. She demonstrated its efficacy to support its votaries, in those interesting moments, when the last and firmest pillars of human consolation fall to the ground, and when nothing besides can shed that benign lustre, necessary to fortify our confidence and animate our hope in passing through the *dark valley of the shadow of death.*”

DOVER, DEL.

949. This humble stone covers the remains of doctor JOHN MILLER, the eldest son of the rev. John Miller, of Dover, Delaware, who departed this life, 28 February, 1777, in the 25 year of his age. Returning from the American army, in the state of New Jersey, he was seized at Darby, with

a fatal peripneumony, occasioned by the exposures and sufferings of a military life. Torn from his friends by an early death, he had lived long enough to evince the soundness of his understanding, the disinterestedness and activity of his patriotism, and the benevolence of his heart.

Note.—The following tribute of respect to the memory of doctor Miller, from the elegant pen of doctor John Warren, of Boston, who was his intimate friend, and who attended him in his last illness, appeared in a Philadelphia newspaper, 4 March, 1777.

“ Last Friday, died, at Darby, Doctor John Miller, aged about 25, on his journey to Dover, the place of his nativity. Doctor Miller, with great assiduity, for a considerable time, served his country in the capacity of a volunteer surgeon in the army. Though naturally of a slender and delicate constitution, he was observed, particularly in the late successful movements of our army, to undergo the fatigues and hardships of a military life with surprising equanimity. He had long been absent from an affectionate father and fond mother; he paid a sacred deference to the hoary head of Age; he could not but know their fond attachment to a son, who was looked upon in a great measure as the support of their feeble years. He was probably enjoying, in idea, the pleasing circumstances of that

endearing scene, which he expected shortly to experience, in an interview with his dearest connexions. He was, with impatient speed, hastening the arrival of those happy moments, with so much pleasure anticipated, when the iron hand of relentless disease arrested him on his journey, and marked him for his prey. His seizure was violent; the progress of the disease was rapid; the struggles of nature were agonizing; and death, at length considered as a welcome messenger, with irresistible force, soon laid the helpless victim at his feet.

“It is no uncommon thing for the falsely reputed great of the world to be surrounded by crowds of interested dependants, who seldom fail to bestow the most extravagant encomiums upon the most undeserving objects, but when summoned by the voice of mortality to submit to the irreversible decree of fate, they have generally slept in obscurity; their names have been seldom mentioned unless it were to execrate their memories. The vain and empty adulations of some cringing expectant may perhaps have been lavished upon the detested character, but after a little affected pomp and constrained ceremony, the lying voice has been forever hushed; but the memory of our much loved friend, to whom we are now paying our last publick tribute, will exist unimpaired in the breast of every friend to merit, who was blest with his acquaintance; in those faithful repositories his virtues are recorded with the point of a diamond. The plaintive voice of his mourning friends may testify with what warmth he

loved. His breast was the seat of those refined passions, which dignify and embellish human nature; when he contracted a real friendship, it was for life; the price of it was beyond rubies, and the objects of it had the most ample cause to felicitate themselves, upon the inestimable favour. So many testimonies would preclude the necessity of an herald to proclaim his fame, were it not that survivors might, by viewing the fair example, be induced to copy it.

“When he felt the approach of his last, and we believe his only foe, so keen and so lively an idea of that affecting scene, which usually attends a dying bed, surrounded by a circle of weeping friends, that upon being pressed to apprise his distant relatives of his dangerous situation, he strenuously opposed the proposal, adding that he wished the conflict might be over before the heavy tidings of his malady should have reached their ears, lest they should be witnesses to the painful combat.

“His calmness and intrepidity in the field of danger were conspicuous. He was peculiarly attentive to the wounded soldiery, and as to his surgical character, it is sufficient to observe that in him was exhibited a remarkable instance of that happy combination of compassionate tenderness, and manly firmness, so requisite to that profession of which the miserable and distressed are the objects. In argumentation, he discovered a depth of genius, with

which few are favoured; and there were few subjects, upon which he could not converse with the greatest ease and perspicuity. The last impressions from parting objects are usually vivid and permanent; the character of our friend shone with distinguished lustre in the latest period of his life. Dry up your tears, then, ye grieving relatives, it is just that the ripest fruits should be first gathered, and protected from the rude storms of fortune. The aged parent, the amiable sister, and affectionate brother, may reflect upon the numerous temptations, to which the variegated scenes of life expose us, and console themselves with the happy belief, that death in kindness secured him from them. The voice of reason and philosophy should check the too violent effusions of grief. We do not expect, nor wish, his virtues to be forgotten; this indeed were impossible; the reflection upon the loss of so worthy an associate will frequently cast a sable mantle over the enjoyments of life. But, peace to his dust. The weeping genius of celestial virtue shall spread her fostering wings over the embalmed ashes of her favourite son, shall watch the sleeping clay with the lamp of glory in her hand, shall protect it from the rude intrusions of unhallowed feet, and, when earth and seas shall be summoned to deliver up their dead, shall gather the re-animating dust, and present it, we trust, to an approving God, whose almighty fiat shall clothe the once corruptible mass with a robe of effulgent lustre, and though the unstable systems of matter shall have perished

in the last convulsions of universal nature, shall shine as a star for ever and ever."

WILMINGTON, DEL.

950. To the memory of JOSEPH MILLER, esquire, counsellor at law, who died, 4 September, 1798, of a malignant and epidemick disease, aged 33 years.

In all the relations of society, he was eminently useful, estimable, and beloved; in his professional and publick character, upright and disinterested, firm, able, and diligent; a zealous patriot, a faithful legislator, a benevolent and exemplary citizen. In the collision of parties, and in the competition of active life, he was candid, liberal, and mild, conciliatory and honourable. In the circles of his acquaintances and friends, his virtues shone with superior lustre. Ardent and steady in his attachments, prompt and assiduous in all the offices of kindness and sympathy, in the endearments of family connexion, he was singularly gentle, amiable, and engaging; a tender husband, an affectionate brother.

His widow, his brothers, and his sisters erected this tomb to indicate the repository

of his ashes; on the tablet of their hearts are inscribed the memory of his virtues, and the reverence and affection, which such virtues can never cease to impress.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

951. To the memory of JAMES MILLER, A. M. student of law, youngest son of the late reverend mr. John Miller of Dover, state of Delaware. He died, under the hospitable roof of doctor Richard Waring, 15 April, 1795, aged 22 years.

Affected with pulmonary consumption, he had left his relatives and native home, and was travelling abroad for the recovery of health; when he was arrested by death, in a land of strangers, whose sympathetick tenderness embraced all the duties of kindred and friends.

This stone was erected by his brothers and sisters, not only to point out the spot, where his ashes repose; and to commemorate the virtues and talents of an amiable young man, and the loss of a beloved brother; but also to express their affectionate gratitude, for the kindness and friendship, with which he was treated in South Carolina.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

952. In memory of EDWARD MILLER, M. D. late professor of the practice of physick, in the university of New-York, and resident physician for the city of New York.

Endowed with a mind vigorous and comprehensive; in his profession learned and skilful; a polished and elegant scholar; a firm and zealous patriot; in all the intercourse of life, candid, upright, benevolent, and honourable; and, in the endearments of domestick relation, singularly engaging and exemplary. He died, 17 March A. D. 1812, aged 51 years. His only surviving brother and sister, impressed with a deep sense of the loss, which they sustained in his death, have erected this frail memorial of his virtues and talents, and of their affection for the best of brothers.

In the same tomb are deposited the remains of his nephew, EDWARD MILLINGTON MILLER, eldest son of the reverend Samuel Miller, D. D. who departed this life, 5 February, 1812, in the 7 year of his age

Note.—The foregoing inscription is from a hand

some tablet fixed on the wall, externally, of the new and elegant presbyterian church on Wall street, near the head of Broad street.

The occasional literary productions of the late distinguished doctor Edward Miller have recently been published with an interesting biographical memoir and a portrait of this physician, scholar, and philanthropist. To this work, neatly printed in one 8vo. volume, the reader is referred. In consonance with a remark, often made by the late sir William Jones, that prodigy of eastern learning, this publication is a monument more respectful to the memory, talents, and worth of this estimable character, than any marble column, which the ingenuity of man could have erected.

NEW CASTLE, DEL.

953. This monumental marble, inscribed to the memory of GUNNING BEDFORD, esq. late governour of the state of Delaware, who departed this life, 30 September, 1797, and lies here interred, his afflicted widow devotes, to discriminate the cold and silent repository of the remains of a much loved and sincerely lamented husband. Endeared to all, that knew him, by the amiable qualities of the heart; in his life, high in the esteem of the wise, the good, and the patrio-

tick, in his death, lamented by every friend to merit, truth, and virtue.

So he dies,
But soon revives ; death over him no power
Shall long usurp.

NEW CASTLE, DEL.

954. Sacred to the memory of ROBERT WILEY, who departed this life, the 4 day of June, 1801, aged 21 years, 6 months, and 27 days. View this monument, ye young and careless, and boast no more of tomorrow.

NEW CASTLE, DEL.

955. To the memory of JEHU CURTIS, esq. late speaker of the assembly, a judge of the supreme court, treasurer and trustee of the loan office, who departed this life, 18 November, 1753, aged 61 years. If to be prudent in council, upright in judgment, faithful in trust, give value to the publick man ; if to be sincere in friendship, affectionate to relatives, and kind to all around him, make the private man amiable ; thy death, oh Curtis, as a general loss, long shall be lamented.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

956. H. E. S. MARCIA PATERSON,
 uxor peramabilis Johannis Paterson, A. M.
 quo diu in carcere devincto dehinc procul
 ab illa et patria exulante, mœrens contabuit,
 et, tandem, expiravit, Jan. 13, A. D. 1786,
 ætatis suæ 45to.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

957. Here lies the body of WILLIAM
 DERICKSON, who departed this life, 1 June,
 1876, aged 62 years.

The poor his bounties felt in need,
 His charities few did exceed.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

958. In memory of MRS. JOANNA HAM-
 ILTON, widow of the rev. Arthur Hamilton
 of Wilmington, who departed this life, 14
 June, 1807, in the 67 year of her age.

A soul prepar'd meets no delays,
 The summons comes, the saint obeys.
 Swift was her flight and short the road,
 She clos'd her eyes, and saw her God.
 The flesh rests here till Jesus come
 And claim the treasure from the tomb.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

959. In memory of major DANIEL JENNER ADAMS, who departed this life, the 29 of November, 1796, aged 47 years. He was a man, who feared his God and loved his country; and faithfully served them both; and these are virtues, which include all others in them.

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 WILMINGTON, DEL.

960. Here lies the body of EDWARD MANNING GRAY, esq. late merchant of the island of St. Christopher, aged 45 years.

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 WILMINGTON, DEL.

961. Hic mœrenda jacet mater, uxor! Conjugis atque prolis honos et amor, dum fuit illa, fuit. MARIA FRANCISCA REGINA JOUBERT, sponsa Annæ Ludovicide Tousard, unius ex Cincinnatis, nata in Gallica parte insulæ Sancti Dominici. Ex ea quod erat humanum sponsus, filiæ, consobrina, amici mœrentes deposuere, 20 Jul. anno Domini 1794, ætatis suæ 29, multis amabilis, multis flebilis. D. O. M.

Here lies lamented a mother and a wife.

While living, the delight and ornament of her husband and offspring, **MARY FRANCES REGINA JOUBERT**. She was wife to colonel Ann Lewis De Tousard, one of the Cincinnati, and died in the 29 year of her age. Her mortal remains were deposited here by her lamenting husband, daughters, cousin, and friends, on the 20 of July, anno Domini, 1794. She was beloved by many and by many bewailed.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

962. Ici repose le corps de mou. **J. GAR-
ESCHE DU ROCHER**, negotiant et habitant de
St. Dominique ; ne a Marennes, province de
Saintonge, le 31 Mai, 1740, et decede a
Wilmington, etat de Delaware, le 2 Jan-
vier, 1801, age de 60 ans, 6 mois, et 3 jours.
Commercant respecte, colon recommandable,
Tendre pere, ami sur, le meilleur des epoux,
Maitre indulgent, a ses egaux affable,
Il plut a tous les cœurs et fut cheri de tous.
Pour y trouver sa digne recompense,
Son ame, en paix, a vole vers les cieux.
Que ce marbre a jamais attente a tous les yeux
La vertu, les regrets, et la reconnaissance.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

963, Ci git la plus tendre des meres, **ELIZ-**

ABETH GARESCHE, nee a Nantes et morte a Philadelphia, le 28 Novembre, 1803, agee de 43 1-2 ans.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

964. This monument is erected in memory of JOHN M'KINLY, M. D. who was born in the kingdom of Ireland, on the 24 of February, A. D. 1724, and died, in this town, on the 31 of August, A. -D. 1796.

He settled early in life in this country and pursuing the practice of physick soon became eminent in his profession. He served in several important publick employments and particularly was the first person, who filled the office of president of the state, after the declaration of independence. He died full of years, having passed a long life usefully to the publick and honourably to himself.

WILMINGTON, DEL,

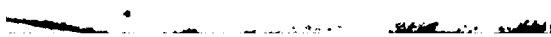
965. Hic jacent sep. mort. reliq. ELIZABETHÆ KILLEN, prim. fil. Gul. Killen, arm. can. st. Del. Illa deces. hac vita magn. lam. 23 Aug. 1794, suæ ætatis an. 39, suo sen. pat. superv.

UNITED STATES

966. *Note.*—JACOB JONES, esquire, a captain in the navy of the United States, acquired distinguished honour, 18 October, 1812, by his skilful, intrepid, and victorious encounter, in the *Wasp*, a sloop of war, with his Britannick majesty's sloop of war, the *Frolick*, of superior force.

On board of the *Wasp*, five were killed and five were wounded; on board of the *Frolick*, about thirty were killed and between forty and fifty were wounded.

The common council of the city of New York unanimously resolved that a magnificent sword should be presented to captain Jones in testimony of their high opinion of his gallant conduct in capturing the *Frolick* and, at the same time, voted their thanks, in a respectful form, to his brave officers and crew.

The legislative assembly of Delaware, his native state, complimented him with a valuable and superb piece of plate in evidence of their respect for his heroic services in the cause of his country. It is an urn of a roundish form on a square pedestal with claw feet. Its height is eighteen inches and it is capable of containing about five quarts. In front is exhibited a view of the engagement of the *Wasp* and the *Frolick* in a tablet borne by two figures, which represent Victory, extending a laurel wreath, and Britannia, in a disconsolate posture. The handles are supported by rams' heads. The body and foot are richly ornamented with leaves and various em-


blematick devices. It was designed and executed, at an expense of \$500, by Fletcher and Gardiner of Philadelphia. An appropriate inscription, which was not prepared when the writer saw this beautiful specimen of American manufacture, is to enrich and adorn it. This is certainly a very handsome testimonial to the valour of the hero, for whom it is designed.

UNITED STATES

967. *Note.*—JAMES BIDDLE, esq. a lieutenant in the navy of the United States, son of Charles Biddle and nephew of capt. Nicholas Biddle, was one of the heroes of the Wasp, of whom, his brother officers, and crew, captain Jones was pleased to express himself, in the following terms, to the secretary of the navy. “The courage and exertions of the officers and crew fully answered my expectations and wishes. Lieutenant Biddle’s active conduct contributed much to our success, by the exact attention paid to every department during the engagement and the animating example he afforded the crew by his intrepidity. Lieutenants, Rodgers, Booth, and mr. Rapp showed, by the incessant fire from their divisions, that they were not to be surpassed in resolution and skill. Mr. Knight and every other officer acted with a courage and promptitude highly honourable; and, I trust, have given assurance, that they may be relied on, whenever their services may be required.”

The citizens of Philadelphia, who have not been exceeded by those of any other part of the United States in the bestowment of valuable and honorary testimonials on the distinguished heroes of the American navy, presented Mr. Biddle with an elegant urn, which was adorned with various appropriate and emblematic devices. It was designed and executed, in a superb style, by Fletcher and Gardiner, the cost of which was about \$400. The following is a copy of the inscription, which is neatly engraved on this significant and valuable piece of plate.

TO LIEUT. JAMES BIDDLE, U. S. N.
WHILE HIS COUNTRY REWARDS HIS PUBLIC SERVICES THE FRIENDS AND COMPANIONS OF HIS YOUTH PRESENT TO HIM THIS TESTIMONIAL OF THEIR ESTEEM FOR HIS PRIVATE WORTH.

PHILADELPHIA, PEN.

968. *Note*—A metallick statue of the first proprietary of Pennsylvania, as large as the original, said to be an excellent likeness of that distinguished adventurer in his accustomed habiliments, stands on a pedestal in front of the hospital. On the north side is the following inscription;

The proprietary arrived, 1682, made a just and amicable arrangement with the nations for the purchase of their lands and went back to England, 168 .

on the west side;

Returned to Pennsylvania, 1699, and finally withdrew to his paternal estates, 1701.

on the south side;

William Penn born, 1644, died 1718.

MERCY, JUSTICE.

on the east side;

Pennsylvania granted by Charles II. to William Penn, 1681.

in a label;

Presented by John Penn, esq. 1804.

The proprietary holds in his left hand a scroll on which the following appears;

Charter of privileges to Pennsylvania, 1700.

Almighty God being the only Lord of conscience, I do grant and declare that no person, who shall acknowledge one almighty God and profess himself obliged to live quietly under the civil government, shall be in any case molested, or

The Pennsylvania hospital, an ornament to the city of Philadelphia, an honour to its founders, and a blessing to thousands, is the most magnificent and the best endowed establishment of the kind in America.

PHILADELPHIA, PEN.

969. *Note.*—Near the elegant and substantial

SCHUYLKILL BRIDGE a neat pyramid of marble has been erected, on a base of granite, on the several sides of which are the following inscriptions, which are attributed to the hon. judge Peters ;

on the west side of the pyramid,

This BRIDGE was erected, at an expense of near 300,000 dollars, by a company incorporated, the 27 of April, in virtue of a law passed, the 16 of March, 1798.

The coffer dams, foundations, and other subaqueous work consumed a great proportion of the expenditures. It was commenced by laying the first stone of the eastern pier, after many difficulties had attended the dam, 5 September, 1801 ; and completed for passage, 1 January, 1805. The cover was begun and finished, in the same year.

on the south side,

Dimensions of the bridge. Length 550 feet, abutments and wings 750, total 1300. Span of smaller arches, each 150, of middle arch 194 feet 10 inches, width of the bridge 42, curvature of the middle arch 12, of the smaller arches 10. The curves are catenarian. Rise of the carriage way 8 feet. Height

over the platform to the cross-ties 18. From the surface of the river to the platform is the greatest elevation 31. Elevated above all floods ever known in this river.

on the east side,

The bridge is in itself the most grateful reward, expected from its institution; a recompense the most honourable to those, who, by liberal advances and long privation of profit, unassisted by publick pecuniary aid, encouraged and supported; and a memorial the most acceptable to those, who, by enterprising, arduous, and persevering exertions, achieved this extensively beneficial improvement.

on the north side,

The eastern pier was first erected in a depth of water of 21 to 24 feet, in a coffer dam. The lower course of masonry is bolted on the rock. The western pier attended with greater difficulties, constant hazard, and unavoidable expense, was commenced in the midst of an inclement winter, within a coffer dam, of original and appropriate construction, in which 800,000 feet of timber were employed. The depth of water from

the rock is 41 feet. No pier of regular masonry, in so great a depth of water, is known to exist in any other part of the world. The masonry of this pier was begun on christmas day, 1802, and erected from the rock to low water mark, in 41 days and nights, after seven months had been occupied in preparing the dam and retrieving its misfortunes. These piers are, in length, 71 feet, 6 inches, and, in thickness, 30 feet, at the bottom, battering to the top, where they are in length, 60 feet, and, in thickness, 19 feet 4 inches. The height of the eastern pier, from the rock, is 40 feet, and that of the western pier is 55 feet 9 inches. The first contains 3635 perches and the latter 6178 perches of masonry. The eastern abutment, 18 feet, and its wings are founded on the rock. The western abutment, of equal thickness, and its wings are built on a platform supported by piles. Splay of the wings 60 feet.

PHILADELPHIA, PEN.

970. Let the patriot, the soldier, and the christian, who visit these mansions of the

dead, view this monument with respect. Beneath it are deposited the remains of JOHN BARRY. He was born in the county of Wexford in Ireland, but America was the object of his patriotism and the theatre of his usefulness and honour. In the revolutionary war, which established the independence of the United States, he bore the commission of a captain in their infant navy; and afterwards, became the commander in chief.

He fought often and once bled in the cause of freedom. But his habits of war did not lessen in him the peaceful virtues, which adorn private life. He was gentle, kind, just, and charitable, and not less beloved by his family and friends, than by his grateful country.

In full belief of the doctrines of the gospel, he calmly resigned his soul into the arms of his Redeemer, on the 13 of September, 1803, in the 50 year of his age. His affectionate widow hath caused this marble to be erected to perpetuate his name after the hearts of his fellow citizens have ceased to be the living records of his publick and private virtues.

Note.—This is from the Roman catholic cemetery on south Fourth street, and the next from that at the corner of Sixth and Spruce street.

PHILADELPHIA, PEN.

971. Pray for the soul of **WILLIAM ELLING**, a native of Baemberg in Germany and once pastor of the Holy Trinity Church, who expired, tuesday, the 2 of April, 1811, aged 63 years.

Machab. lib. II. v. 46. It is therefore an holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from sins.

PHILADELPHIA, PEN.

972. *Note.*—The following paragraph is from the church records of the learned and rev. Nicholas Collin, D. D. missionary to the ancient Swedish church in Philadelphia.

“**ADOLPH ULRIC WERTMULLER**, a native of Stockholm, where his father was a respectable apothecary, aged about 61. He was a celebrated limner, member of the academies of painting and sculpture at Stockholm and of the former academy of painting at Paris. He obtained also the title of professor in Sweden. Having learnt the art at home, he went to France for improvement, particularly by a Swedish painter settled at Paris. There he continued many years and acquired considerable

property in money, but suffered great loss in the revolution by the general convulsion of the finances. In May, 1794, he arrived from Spain, in a Swedish vessel, at Philadelphia, and remained there till autumn, 1796. He then went back to Europe to settle affairs, lived the greatest part of the time at Stockholm, sustained another heavy loss by the failure of a principal merchant there and returned to Philadelphia, November, 1800. On the 1 of January, 1801, he was married to a lady, whose maternal grandfather was ——— Hesselius, who lived, for a long time, in this city and was buried in the Swedish cemetery. With her he got property and lived happy. They had no children. She survives. Nine years ago, he purchased a farm situated below Marcus Hook."

Mr. Wertmuller deceased in Philadelphia, about the year, 1812. His portrait of the illustrious Washington was much admired and has been frequently copied. In his Danae he gave a distinguished specimen of his professional talents. This superb piece of painting has been much celebrated by connoisseurs and was productive of a generous sum to its author.

PHILADELPHIA, PEN.

973. *Note.*—ALEXANDER WILSON, the celebrated ornithologist, a native of Scotland, for many years, a resident of the United States, departed this life, at Philadelphia, in the midst of his

days and usefulness. He died at the house of Mr. Jones, on the 24 of August, 1813, at the age of about 42 years. His remains were interred in the cemetery appertaining to the ancient Swedish church, in that city, situate near the banks of the Delaware. The rev. Nicholas Collin, D. D. pronounced an address, upon that occasion, which was respectful to his memory.

Mr. Wilson was a gentleman of unrivalled genius, industry, taste, and skill, in his professional pursuits. His American Ornithology in 9 volumes 4 to. a most splendid production, is a monument, more durable, than marble or brass, which will render his name dear to the lovers of the fine arts in all future generations.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

974. Beneath repose the earthly remains of HANNAH, wife of Nicholas Collin, rector of the Swedish churches in Pennsylvania, departed, on the 29 of September, 1797, aged 48 years and 2 months. He erected this monumental record of her piety, kindness, economy, neatness; her faithful affection to him in many trying scenes; of his grief, which shall not cease until they meet in the land of the living.

Note.—The author of this Collection hoped to have found, in Pennsylvania and Delaware, some

valuable inscriptions in the energetick Swedish language for a place in his work. Having discovered none such, he requested the rev. doc. Collin to give him a translation of the epitaph to the memory of his late excellent consort. He was pleased to furnish the following, which is a version of the closing part of it, as a specimen of this language.

As hans sorg, som ej skall ändas sörr än de mötas i de lsvandes lande.

Many respectable families in the United States trace their descent from the early settlers of this country, who came from Sweden. Since the departure of the colony, which reached the shores of the Delaware, in 1656, no emigrations, from Sweden to this part of the world, have taken place under the sanction of publick authority. Doctor Collin considers himself as probably the last missionary to be sent from the land of his fathers to the Swedish churches in this region.

A minute account of the Swedish colony and mission in the United States is much wanted as an interesting document in American history. The rev. doctor Collin, who has the means and the knowledge necessary for preparing such an account, more than any other gentleman in the country, contemplates a publication embracing this important object.

PHILADELPHIA, PEN.

975. Mors mihi vita in cœlo quies est.

This marble covers the remains of the rev.

ANDREW RUDMAM. Being sent hither from Sweden, he first founded and built this church; was a constant, faithful preacher, eleven years, in this country, where he advanced true piety by sound doctrine and good example. He died, 17 September, 1708, aged 40 years.

PHILADELPHIA, PEN.

976. In memory of the rev. **JOHN DYLANDER**, missionary from Sweden and, four years, minister of this church, who died, 2 Nov. A. D. 1741, ætat. 32.

While here, he sung his Maker's praise;
 The list'ning angels heard his song
 And call'd their consort-soul away,
 Pleased with a strain so like their own.
 His soul, attentive to the call
 And quickly hastening to obey,
 Soar'd to ethereal scenes of bliss,
 Too pure to dwell in grosser clay.

Note.—Many Palatines had arrived in a certain ship infected with a malignant fever. Like the good Samaritan, he repaired to these strangers in distress to administer the consolations of the gospel, caught their disorder, and fell a victim to his benevolent exertions.

PHILADELPHIA, PEN.

977. To the memory of **ADELAIDÆ A. CELESTIS DE LORMERIE**, born in Paris, the 26 of October, 1781, deceased, the 31 of August, 1798. Mowed down in the flower of her age, God called her to himself, no doubt, for a speedy reward of her early and accomplished virtues. She is much regretted by all, who knew her talents, beauty, and mildness.

Note.—The remains of this young lady were interred at Burlington, in New Jersey, where she deceased. At the request of her father, who had been a member of the court of Louis XVI. a monument, containing the foregoing cenotaph, was erected by the wall of the Swedish church in Philadelphia.

 PHILADELPHIA, PEN.

978. Sacred to the memory of miss **MARIA ELIZA FURUTRAD**, native of Halmstad in Sweden, resident in Philadelphia, for two years, deceased, the 20 of September, 1803, aged 28 years. Many knew and esteemed her piety, virtues, and manners. Spectators admired her fortitude in death.

NICHOLAS COLLIN.

PHILADELPHIA, PEN.

979. In memory of the rev. WILLIAM MARSHALL, a native of Scotland and first pastor of this church [Walnut st.] who died, 17 November, 1802, in the 62 year of his age and in the 38 of his ministry. Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life. Rev. 2. 10.

PHILADELPHIA, PEN.

980. Sacred to the memory of JACOB MOTTE HUGER, esq. a native of S. Carolina and lieutenant of marines in the service of the United States. He departed this life, on the 8 of October, 1798, aged 25 years.

PHILADELPHIA, PEN.

981. In memory of SUSANNA MORRIS, who died, 2 July, 1795, in the 78 year of her age. Best of mothers.

BENJAMIN RUSH.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth, yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them. Rev. 14. 13.

PHILADELPHIA, PEN,

982. In memory of BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D. who died, on the 19 of April, in the year of our Lord, 1813, aged 68 years.

Note.—This is the epitaph inscribed on a neat and plain marble monument, which points to the spot, where rest, in hope of a glorious resurrection, from the dead, the remains of one, who was justly styled the *American Sydenham*.

Several biographical sketches of this illustrious character have already appeared. The following tribute of respect to his memory consists of a few paragraphs selected from the elegant eulogy pronounced by David Hosack, M. D. one of the professors in the college of physicians and surgeons established in the city of New York, in his discourse, introductory to a course of lectures on the Theory and Practice of Physick, 3 November, 1813.

“ Doctor Rush was born, on the 24 of December, 1745, on his father’s estate, about twelve miles from the city of Philadelphia. His ancestors followed William Penn from England to Pennsylvania, in the year, 1683. They chiefly belonged to the society of quakers, and were all, as well as his parents, distinguished for the industry, the virtue, and the piety, characteristic of their sect. His grandfather, James Rush, whose occupation was that of a gunsmith, resided on his estate near Philadelphia, and died in the year, 1727. His son, John, the fath-

er of dr. Rush, inherited both his trade and his farm, and was equally distinguished for his industry and ingenuity. He died while his son Benjamin was yet young, but left him to the care of an excellent and pious mother, who took an active interest in his education and welfare. In a letter, which I had the pleasure to receive from dr. Rush, a short time before his death, and which was written upon his return from a visit to the tomb of his ancestors, he thus expresses the obligation he felt for the early impressions of piety he had received from his parents.

“ I have acquired and received nothing from the world, which I prize so highly as the religious principles I inherited from them ; and I possess nothing, that I value so much as the innocence and purity of their characters.

“ But this was not the only source of that virtue and religion, for which he was so eminently distinguished. His mother, as if influenced with a presentment of the future destinies of her son, resolved to give him the advantages of the best education, which our country then afforded. For this purpose he was sent, at the early age of eight or nine years, to west Nottingham grammar school, and placed under the care of his maternal uncle, the rev. doctor Samuel Finley, an excellent scholar and an eminent teacher, and whose talents and learning afterwards elevated him to the presidency of the college of Princeton. At this school young Rush remained five years, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge

of the Greek and Latin languages, and other branches necessary to qualify him as preparatory for a collegiate course of study. But under the tuition and guidance of dr. Finley, he was not only instructed in classical literature ; he also acquired what was of no less importance, and which characterized him through life ; a habit of study and observation, a reverence for the christian religion, and the habitual performance of the duties it inculcates. For his accomplished and pious instructor not only regarded the temporal, but the spiritual welfare of those committed to his care.

“ At the age of fourteen, after completing his course of classical studies, he was removed to the college of Princeton, then under the superintendance of president Davies, one of the most eloquent preachers and learned divines our country has produced.

“ At college, our pupil not only performed his duties, with his usual attention and success, but he became distinguished for his talents, his uncommon progress in his studies, and especially for his eloquence in publick speaking. For this latter acquirement, he was doubtless indebted to the example set before him by president Davies, whose talents as a pulpit orator were universally acknowledged, and were frequently the theme of his pupil’s admiration.

“ Dr. Rush received the degree of batchelor of arts, in the autumn of 1760, at the early age of fifteen. The next succeeding six years of his life were de-

voted to the study of medicine, under the direction of dr. John Redman, at that time an eminent practitioner in the city of Philadelphia. Upon commencing the study of medicine, the writings of Hippocrates were among the very first works, which attracted his attention; and, as an evidence of the early impression they made upon his mind, and of the attachment he had formed to them, let it be remembered, that dr. Rush, when a student of medicine, translated the aphorisms of Hippocrates from the Greek into his vernacular tongue, in the seventeenth year of his age. From this early exercise he probably derived that talent of investigation, that spirit of inquiry, and those extensive views of the nature and causes of disease, which give value to his writings, and have added important benefits to the science of medicine. The same mode of acquiring knowledge, which was recommended by mr. Locke, and the very manner of his common place book was also early adopted by dr. Rush, and was daily continued to the last of his life. To his records, made in 1762, we are at this day indebted for many important facts illustrative of the yellow fever, which prevailed in, and desolated the city of Philadelphia, in that memorable year. Even in reading, it was the practice of dr. Rush, and for which he was first indebted to his friend dr. Franklin, to mark with a pen or pencil, any important fact, or any peculiar expression, remarkable either for its strength or its elegance. Like Gibbon, he

investigated with his pen always in his hand ; believing with an ancient classick ; that to study without a pen is to dream, studium sine calamo somnium.

“ Few men have entered the profession in any age or country with more numerous qualifications as a physician, than those possessed by dr. Rush. His gentleness of manner, his sympathy with the distressed, his kindness to the poor, his varied and extensive erudition, his professional acquirements, and his faithful attention to the sick, all united in procuring for him the esteem, the respect, and the confidence of his fellow citizens, and thereby introducing him to an extensive and lucrative practice.

“ But dr. Rush did not confine his attention and pursuits either to the practice of medicine or to the duties of his professorship ; his ardent mind did not permit him to be an inactive spectator of those important publick events, which occurred in the early period of his life.

“ The American revolution ; the independence of his country ; the establishment of a new constitution of government for the United States ; and the amelioration of the constitution of his own particular state, all successively interested his feelings, and induced him to take an active concern in the scenes, that were passing. He held a seat in the celebrated congress of 1776 as a representative of the state of Pennsylvania, and subscribed the ever memorable instrument of American independence.

In 1777, he was appointed physician general of the military hospital for the middle department; and in the year, 1787, he received the additional gratification and evidence of his country's confidence in his talents, his integrity, and his patriotism, by being chosen a member of the state convention for the adoption of the federal constitution.

“ But the virtues of the heart, like the faculties of his mind, were also in continued exercise for the benefit of his fellow men; while the numerous, humane, charitable, and religious associations, which do honour to the city of Philadelphia, bear testimony to the philanthropy and piety, which animated the bosom of their departed benefactor, let it also be remembered that, as with the good Samaritan, the poor were the objects of his peculiar care; and that in the latter, and more prosperous years of his life, one seventh of his income was expended upon the children of affliction and want. Dr. Boerhaave said of the poor, that they were his best patients, because God was their paymaster.

“ Let it also be recorded, that the last act of Dr. Rush was an act of charity, and that the last expression, which fell from his lips, was an injunction to his son, ‘ be indulgent to the poor.’

“ Vale, egregium academice decus! tuum nomen mecum semper durabit; et laudes et honores tui in æternum manebunt.” [These words were addressed by Dr. Rush, upon his taking leave of the university of Edinburgh, to his particular friend and preceptor, Dr. Cullen.]

PHILADELPHIA, PEN.

983. *Note.*—The 195 article of this Collection consists of the uncommonly well written epitaph, attributed to the pen of the hon. mr. Dallas, which enriches the monument erected to the memory of mr. Bradford, late attorney general of the United States. The following paragraph appeared in the publick gazettes of Philadelphia soon after his decease.

“ The remains of WILLIAM BRADFORD, esq. were, on monday evening, brought from his country house, and interred in the presbyterian church yard in Arch street, attended by his relations and neighbours, and a number of the principal officers of the general and state governments. The course of this gentleman’s life was short, amounting to not quite forty years ; but it was marked by uncommon publick and private usefulness. His mind was opened and formed upon an extensive and correct scale, by the late dr. Witherspoon, president of the college of New Jersey. After qualifying himself for the practice of the law, he obeyed the impulse of an hereditary love of liberty and his country, and served, several years, as an officer in the army of the United States. In the year, 1780, he was appointed attorney general of the state of Pennsylvania, which office he filled till 1790, when he was placed upon the bench of the supreme court of the state. The integrity and propriety, with which he discha-

ged the duties of these stations, attracted the attention of the national government, and, in 1794, he was appointed attorney general of the United States. In this elevated situation he continued to display a singular variety of talents and knowledge. But the dignity and splendour of his publick conduct constituted only a part of the excellency of his character. There was a constant overflowing of gentleness and kindness, in his deportment towards his family and friends, and of benevolence towards the whole family of mankind. The present penal code of Pennsylvania, which was composed chiefly by him, is a monument of his knowledge and love of human nature. Thus, while an admiring and affectionate country, blessed by his publick labours, was destining him to future and other honours; and while a numerous circle of relations and friends, with a growing attachment, viewed him as their chief ornament and delight, it has pleased God to remove him from the wishes of both, thereby to teach the uncertainty of human hopes, and that *they build too low, who build beneath the skies.*"

UNITED STATES.

984. *Note.*—The following tribute of respect to the memory of the brave GEORGE WASHINGTON REED, esq. a captain in the navy of the United States, appeared in Poulson's Daily Advertiser for the 14 of April, 1813.

"The arrival of several of the officers of the *Vixen*

enables us to publish a more particular account of the loss of that vessel, and of the death of her gallant commander, captain Reed, an officer so eminently entitled to the usual biographical memorial.

“ He was the youngest son of the late president Reed, of Pennsylvania, and received the honour of his name from general Washington, at a time when that illustrious person was in habits of confidential intimacy with his father. Such were the early auspices of a man, whom, in the morning of life, an inscrutable providence has consigned to an untimely death. After receiving a liberal collegiate education, and graduating at Princeton, captain Reed entered the navy; and, as he regularly rose through all the various stations from midshipman to master and commander, was always distinguished for intrepidity, scientifick and practical seamanship, unexceptionable deportment, in subordination. and in command, with every other endowment for the highest rank of that honourable profession, which had just exalted its adepts to the summit of maritime ascendancy, at the very moment when the subject of this article has descended into the tomb.

“ In private life, his characteristicks were probity, cheerfulness, extensive intellectual acquirements, a most unaffected diffidence of his own sterling merits; together with a general sobriety, and chasteness of conduct, a due sense of moral and religious obligation, not always the recommendations, sometimes not even the aim, of young gentlemen of the sword.

“He acted as second lieutenant of the *Nautilus* in the memorable attack on Tripoli, in August, 1804, after the death of captain Somers, and first lieutenant James Decatur took command of that vessel, stood into the harbour with the utmost gallantry and skilfulness, and effectually covered the gun boats in their operations. For his conduct on that occasion, he was noticed by commodore Preble in his general orders, issued on the termination of that bold and successful enterprise. Lieutenant Reed afterwards accompanied gen. Eaton's detachment to the coast of Africa, and served on board the vessel, which co-operated with him on that romantick expedition.

“When war was declared against England, capt. Reed solicited employment, though his health was extremely delicate. He was ordered to a command at the southward, whither he repaired immediately, notwithstanding the unhealthiness of the climate at that season. The death of capt. Gadsen preferred him to the command of the brig, *Vixen*. The sea air in a great degree restored his health; but it was his peculiarly hard fate to be captured by a force so superior as to preclude any contest, [the *Southampton* frigate] then to be shipwrecked on an inhospitable coast, and finally to die a prisoner among strangers. During all these reverses, however, he preserved that equanimity and resolution, which never forsook him. When the *Southampton* and *Vixen* ran ashore, in the night, the English crew became mutinous from intoxication; and

what was saved from the wrecks, was principally due to the exertions of the American seamen, under the direction and encouragement of captain Reed. For this generous interposition he received the public acknowledgments of sir James Yeo, the British commander, and an offer of his parole to return home, but would not leave his officers and men behind him, and chose rather to remain with them, in the unwholesome atmosphere, of which he was unfortunately the first victim. He died, after four days' illness, of a fever brought on by the fatigues, anxiety, and exposures incident to his painful and mortifying situation. His enemies paid those honours to his remains, which the brave of all nations render to each other. His interment was attended by the British officers, and a detachment from the garrison, who committed him to the earth with the ceremonies of a military funeral.

“The naval annals of his own country, now blazing with recent renown, will not withhold a suitable testimonial to the memory of an officer, whose lot it was at such a time to undergo the total frustration of his ambition, and shipwreck, and captivity, and an untimely death.”

PHILADELPHIA, PEN.

985. In memory of JAMES DELAPLAINE, who departed this life, the 17 of August, 1780, aged 45 years.

Note.—The subject of this article was a son of

James Delaplaine, a man of wealth and of the religious denomination of *friends*, who died in Philadelphia. He became an episcopalian and his remains are deposited in the cemetery appertaining to Christ's Church. Before the revolutionary war he held an office under the government of Great Britain.

He had two sisters, Hannah and Elizabeth. By his first wife, Catharine, he had three children, who died in early life; Jacob, Eleonore, and Jane. By his second wife, Mary, a daughter of Elias Keen, he had two sons, James and Joseph. The former died in infancy; the latter is the gentleman, in Philadelphia, who is publishing, in a superb style, biographical memoirs and portraits of some of the illustrious American heroes of the present age.

His grandfather was Nicholas Delaplaine, one of the pious protestants, who fled from the land of his progenitors on the revocation of the edict of Nantz, first to England and then to America, and here spent the remainder of his days, probably, in the city of New York. He had two sons; Joshua and James. The former of these had two sons; Joseph, and Joshua. The latter has already been mentioned.

The father of Nicholas Delaplaine, whose name was also Nicholas Delaplaine, or, in the ancient manner of writing it, De La Plaine, lived and died in France, according to tradition, at the uncommon age of 105 years. An original painting of this remote ancestor still exists, but has been considerably injured. It represents him, as having a re-

markably long and thick beard, with a solemn and most venerable aspect. He appears to have been a dignitary in the church, but of what particular grade is uncertain.

A historical account of the emigration of the huguenots to this country is a desideratum. Many of the distinguished families in America trace their origin to those worthies, who, like the puritanick settlers of New England, left the endearments of their native land for an asylum in this western world, where they might enjoy, without molestation, the blessings of religion pure and undefiled.

UNITED STATES.

936. *Note*—The 108 article of this Collection contains a notice of the late gen. Wayne. The subsequent inscriptions adorn the medal struck in honour of his brave exploit in assailing and carrying a strong fortress on the Hudson at the point of the bayonet.

ANTONIO WAYNE DUCI EXERCITUS.

On the same side of the medal a female figure is represented presenting this hero with a wreath of laurel. At the base,

COMITIA AMERICANA.

and the name of the artificer,
GATTEAUX.

On the reverse, is a view of the fortifications and contending forces, and

STONY POINT EXPUGNATUM.

XV JUL. DCCLXXIX.

PHILADELPHIA, PEN.

987. *Note.*—The following memoir of the late worthy, distinguished, and honourable CHARLES PETTIT, of Philadelphia, was furnished, by a friend, for a place in this biographical and historical Collection.

“The hand of time removes, with a quick and painful certainty, the characters endeared to our country by revolutionary merit, as well as by personal worth. To the long list of the patriots of the revolution, who have died since the peace of 1783, the name of Charles Pettit, was added on the morning of wednesday, the 4 of Sept. 1806.

“This gentleman was educated, and practised with reputation, as a lawyer. At the commencement of the revolution, he was secretary of New Jersey, the province, in which he was born, under governour Franklin, the son of the American sage. He immediately, however, joined the standard of independence; and, throughout the memorable contest, he was a constant, a faithful, and an efficient, publick agent. By a resolution of congresss, he was associated, with his friends, gen. Green and col. Coxe, in the department of quarter master general to the American army; and those friends, who well knew the intelligence of his mind, the force of his industry, and the ardour of his patriotism, with a merited and fortunate confidence, devolved upon him the principal execution of this arduous trusts. Gen. Washington, who praised him; the

soldiers, who loved him ; and the government, who thanked, but did not, perhaps, sufficiently reward him ; have borne testimony of his meritorious and exemplary services, in every vicissitude of the war.

“ On the declaration of peace, mr. Pettit chose Philadelphia for his residence ; and became one of the most intelligent, active, and influential merchants of the city. He still, however, participated in publick business. He was an active agent to procure a fair provision for the publick creditors ; himself, it is true, having become in very hazardous times, to almost the whole extent of his fortune, a publick creditor. As a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania, he was the author of the funding system of the state ; not with a view to embarrass the then existing federal government, but with a view to alleviate the distresses of his constituents, till the federal government had acquired the power to do them justice. He was also a delegate in congress under the confederation ; and then, for the benefit of the union, as well as of the state, he acquired the publick confidence ; employing that confidence in the advancement of the publick good, regardless of personal advantage. On the great question, relative to the present constitution of the U. States, he stated his objections with firmness, but he recommended its adoption with candour ; and it is known, that he became the principal instrument of subduing the Pennsylvania opposition, by his conciliatory conduct, and forcible reasoning, as

a conferree, at the general conference, which was held in Harrisburg, previously to the ultimate vote of ratification.

“ For some years, mr. Pettit has mingled little in the controversies, and felt little of the cares of publick life. As a man of business, however, he has displayed great talents, assiduity, and fidelity, in presiding, for many years, over the first incorporated Insurance Company of Philadelphia. As a member of society, he has circulated useful information; settled commercial disputes; and cultivated, by precept as well as by example, *peace on earth and good will towards men*. While, as the father of a numerous and respectable, and respected offspring, he has raised a monument to perpetuate the memory of his domestick virtues, and affections, which shall endure, as long as the feeling of gratitude can influence the present generation, or the narrative of truth can awaken the sensibility of their posterity.

“ Charles Pettit, in the 70 year of his age, has thus been committed to the grave, leaving to his children an inheritance, infinitely more valuable, than lands or chattels, the inheritance of his good name; which never was tainted with the suspicion of abusing a publick trust; nor with the reproach of betraying a private friendship.

“ The hand, that delivers this testimonial to the publick, delivers it from the heart of one, who, for many years, knew, loved, and respected him.”

PHILADELPHIA, PEN.

988. *Note.*—A plain marble slab, with the following laconick inscription, points to the spot, where rest the remains of a distinguished philosopher and civilian, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 17 January, 1706, and died, at Philadelphia, 17 April, 1790.

BENJAMIN and DEBORAH FRANKLIN, 1790,
 Many writers in America and Europe have become the biographers and eulogists of doctor Franklin. The following epitaph written by himself, long before the close of his life, has been much admired; its prototype, however, may be seen in Mather's *Magnalia*.

The body of **BENJAMIN FRANKLIN**, printer, like the cover of an old book, its contents torn out, and stript of its lettering and gilding, lies here, food for worms; yet the work itself shall not be lost; for it will, as he believed, appear, once more, in a new and beautiful edition, corrected and amended by the author.

Of the late president Washington's cabinet of medals, one has an excellent profile likeness of this American sage and the inscriptions;

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

NATUS BOSTON. XVII JAN. MDCCVI.

on the reverse,

ERIPUIT CÆLO FULMEN SCEPTRUMQUE

TYRANNIS.

surrounded with a vine, and, at the base;
 SCULPSIT ET DICAUIT AUG. DUPRE,
 ANNO MDCCLXXXVI.

PHILADELPHIA, PEN.

989. In memory of DAVID RITTENHOUSE, born, 8 April, 1732, died, 26 June, 1796; and HANNAH RITTENHOUSE, his wife, who died, 16 October, 1799, aged 64.

Note.—For respectful and just notices of doctor Rittenhouse, a man of an original genius, and one of the greatest philosophers America has produced, the reader is referred to Rush's Eulogy, Miller's Retrospect, and Allen's Biog. Hist. Dictionary.

PHILADELPHIA, PEN.

990. JOHN HUTTON died, 23 Dec. 1792, aged 108 years and 4 months.

PHILADELPHIA, PEN.

991. In memory of capt. JOHN WIGTON, who died, 13 September aged 51 years and 3 months; of his wife MARGARET, who died, 15 September, aged 50 years and 2 months; of their daughters, MARGARET, who died, 19 September, aged 21 years

and 5 months! and NANCY, who died, 5 October, 1793, aged 11 years, 11 months, and 5 days; all of whom were removed from this life by that awful calamity, the yellow fever, which, between the 1 of August and the 9 of November, 1793, swept off about 5000, or one twelfth part of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia!

FRANKFORT, PEN.

992. In memory of ANN STEWART, wife of James Arrott, who died, on the 23 of August, 1809, in the 29 year of her age, leaving an only son named William, aged 2 months and 13 days. She was most beloved by those, who knew her best.

FRANKFORT, PEN.

993. In memory of PETER NEFF, who was born, 23 February, 1764, and departed this life, the 15 of August, 1804, aged 40 years, 6 months, and 12 days.

FRANKFORT, PEN.

994. In memory of mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL, bookseller, Philadelphia, who died, at

Frankfort, of a malignant fever, 14 August, 1800, aged 31 years. He was a native of Scotland, an affectionate husband, an indulgent father, a sincere friend, and an honest man.

FRANKFORT, PEN.

995. Sacred to the memory of **GEORGE GRAHAM**, a native of Dumfries-shire, Scotland, who departed this life, 21 September, 1805, in the 27 year of his age. This mournful testimony of affection is erected by his brothers.

Life makes the soul dependent on the dust,
 Death gives her wings to mount above the spheres.
 Through chinks styl'd organs dim life peeps at light,
 Death bursts th' involving cloud, and all is day.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

996. *Note*—The rev. **JOHN W. BROWNE**, a native of Honiton in Great Britain, at the age of 59 years, was thrown from his horse, on the first sabbath in January, 1813, in attempting to ford the Little Miami, and was drowned. He was employed, in 1812, by the trustees of the contemplated university of Miami on a mission into the New England states, to solicit benefactions for that institution. Having ample recommendations from his constituents, he was kindly received and collected

as much in books and money, as could reasonably have been expected, considering the remoteness of that part of the country, to which his attention was directed, from people, who have ever shown a noble disposition to aid in the cause of the literature and science of the United States. The full amount of donations mr. Browne obtained, the author of this Collection is unable to state. He however recollects, that mr. Browne told him he had received about 1400 volumes, many of which were valuable, and about \$ 1500 in money.

The subject of this article frequently preached to great acceptance while on his mission.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

997. In memory of mrs. RACHEL CRAMMER, consort of doctor Cramer, who died, on the 27 of March, in the year of our Lord, 1811, aged 25 years.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

998. In memory of mrs. HONOUR JOHNSON, the beloved consort of mr. Thomas Johnson, sen. She departed this life, the 8 of July, 1811, aged 67 years, 3 months, and 12 days. R. I. P.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

999. JAMES FITZHERBERT GRISWOLD,

whose remains are deposited here, was born at New Milford, Connecticut, 18 August, 1790, and died, 16 October, 1811. This stone is erected to the memory of their first born, by Stanley and Elizabeth Griswold. Son, farewell, we will meet thee again.

WHITE'S STATION, OHIO.

1000. *Note.*—A wonderful specimen of prowess was exhibited by the people at White's Station, on the 19 of October, 1793, which has hitherto escaped the notice of every historian. Captain JACOB WHITE and several families had commenced a settlement at this place, which is on Mill Creek, about nine miles from the village of Cincinnati, a year or two previous to the above date. At this time, it so happened that only four men capable of making a defence were at home. This circumstance was, no doubt, ascertained by the Indian enemy. In the dusk of the evening, the dismal warwhoop was given. Several guns were fired, which instantly killed Andrew Goble and two children of Moses Pryer. This was the first intimation of the approach of the savage foe. In a moment, about sixty warriors of the Shawanese and Taway tribes rushed into the enclosure and got possession of one half of the buildings in the settlement, all of which were near together. Captain White, Moses Pryer, Stephen Flina, and Samuel Dunn had the presence

of mind to make a noble and successful stand against the savage host. They soon killed seven with their rifles and wounded four, which so alarmed the invaders, that they retreated with the utmost haste. Three of their slain they left upon the ground and the rest they carried off. The Taway chief, who was the first commander of his tribe in war and a half king, or second in council, in time of peace, was killed by the heroick captain White. He was somewhat like the Anakims for altitude, measuring six feet and nine inches! While the rest of this little band acted well their part, all expecting to have fallen a prey to the ghastly tomahawk or other weapons of the overwhelming force, captain White, who, providentially, had six or eight rifles loaded at the time of the onset, discharged them in rapid succession through the crevices of his log house and with an aim, which was fatal to several of the savages besides their chief. While doing this wonderful execution with his rifles, he directed his little son to bring him a broad axe, intending, whenever the Indians attempted to force their way into his door, which he every moment expected, to do his utmost, with this instrument of death, before he yielded up his life. A kind Providence protected the valiant opposers of the terrible foe and gave them a triumph, when they had reason to think that they, their wives, their little ones, and the helpless aged inmates of their

families would shortly have been in the world of spirits.

This is one of the many singular instances, in which the people, in various parts of this American land, have experienced a wonderful divine interposition when in the greatest jeopardy from their aboriginal enemies.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

1001. In memory of THOMAS CUMMINS, who died, 10 July, 1794, aged 26 years.

I had my part of worldly care,
When I was living, as you are ;
But God from it hath set me free,
And as I 'm now, so must you be.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

1002. Here lies the body of MARY WADE, wife of David E. Wade, who died, on the 28 of April, in the year of our Lord, 1811, at 5 o'clock, on sabbath day, aged 45 years, 6 months, and 12 days.

My Saviour shall my life restore
And raise me from my dark abode ;
My flesh and soul shall part no more,
But dwell forever near my God.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

1003. Beneath this monument repose the ashes of **CHARLES KILLGORE**, register of the Land office of the United States for the district of Cincinnati. He died, the 2 of October, 1807, in the 33 year of his age.

Nor sculptur'd brass nor monumental stone
Can add to him, in whom the virtues shone.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

1004. *Note*—The hon. **JOHN CLEVES SYMMES**, a gentleman well known for his enterprising spirit, the flattering prospects he once had in view, and for his reverse of fortune, departed this life at Cincinnati, in February, 1814. A large and respectable procession attended his remains from the residence of general Harrison to a principal landing place on the Ohio river, where military honours were performed by the infantry company commanded by captain M'Farland. The corpse was taken thence, in a barge, to North Bend, and interred on the spot, which mr. Symmes had previously selected.

UNITED STATES.

1005. *Note*—The legislative assembly of Virginia, a few years since, bestowed upon the enterprising and brave general **GEORGE ROGERS CLARK** an elegant sword in testimony of his heroick services. On the handle is a representation of the

general and his troops and of governour Hamilton, the commander of the British and Indian forces previous to the surrendry of St. Vincennes, in the attitude of delivering up his sword. On the scabbard, is this motto;

SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS.

on the blade, the following inscription is neatly engraved;

A TRIBUTE TO COURAGE AND PATRIOTISM,
PRESENTED,
BY THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, TO HER
BELOVED SON,
GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK,
WHO,
BY THE CONQUEST OF ILLINOIS AND VINCENNES
EXTENDED HER EMPIRE
AND
AIDED IN THE DEFENCE OF HER LIBERTIES.

UNITED STATES.

1006. *Note.*—Colonel WILLIAM JOHNSON, the second son of colonel Robert Johnson, died at his seat in Scott county, state of Kentucky, on the 25 of April, 1814. He was one of those martial heroes, who sacrificed domestick ease to the toils and hazards of the camp. He commanded a battalion of Kentucky militia, called into the service of the United States for the protection of Fort Meigs against the British and their savage allies. He was

the first with his troops, under general Clay, who reached that important post.

On the 13 of May, 1813, he headed his battalion and fought with an intrepidity and firmness, which gained him the confidence, the esteem, and the admiration of his men and of the whole army. He continued in active service, six months, and no officer, of his grade, stood higher in the affection of his compatriots in arms. The excessive fatigue and hardships, to which he was exposed in this campaign, destroyed his constitution and issued in his early death.

FRANKFORT, KEN.

1007. *Note.*—The rev. JOHN GANO gathered the first baptist society in the city of New York and became its pastor in 1762. He was a distinguished chaplain, in the American army, during the revolutionary war. In 1788, he removed to Kentucky, and preached, in various places, to great acceptance and the spiritual benefit of many. His days were ended at Frankfort in August, 1804, at the age of 77 years. From his private writings an interesting biographical memoir has been given to the publick, which supersedes the necessity of enlarging, in this work, upon the character of this faithful and orthodox preacher of the gospel. The following anecdote, however, does not appear in that memoir and is too important to be lost.

While in the ministry at New York, a certain man, who had lived in open hostility to the laws of

God, a debauchee, a drunkard, a gambler, a blasphemer, a reviler of every thing sacred, was suddenly seized with a most excruciating disorder and his dissolution seemed to be fast approaching. However great were the pains of his body, yet greater were the tortures of his conscience. He sent for Mr. Gano; desired his earnest prayers; appeared to be penitent; and made many promises of amendment, should his life be spared, of which he had very little expectation. Mr. Gano was importunate at the throne of grace for his recovery and that he might have opportunity to carry his good resolutions into effect.

Contrary to the apprehensions of every one, he, in a few days, obtained relief, and was restored to health; but, as too often has been the case, the vows and promises made in the hour of threatening danger were soon forgotten. Mr. Gano took an early occasion to remind him of the danger, from which he had almost miraculously escaped, and of the solemn purposes of reformation he had formed in the extremity of his distress. The man was impatient at the suggestion, said it was no time then to think of what he had promised when tortured by disease, and pursued the sinful pleasures of the world without control.

An allwise God saw fit, in a little while, to visit him with a return of the same excruciating disorder and under circumstances of equal alarm. He now reflected upon the disregard he had shown to his vows and obligations. The terrors of the Lord

were set before him in awful array. It now seemed to him that this repetition of the dread malady was a judgment of heaven upon him for pursuing his midnight revels, drunkenness, impurity, and blasphemy, when he had, as it were, covenanted with God, that, if his life were prolonged, he would become a new creature. He sent for the same pious minister of the gospel, who, in reminding him of his former illness, promises, and subsequent wicked career, was anticipated by the unhappy man, who frankly charged himself with all the guilt he had incurred, was lavish in self condemnation, and, like a true penitent, could hardly ask for another opportunity to serve his Maker, when he had so obstinately abused that, which had been so wonderfully granted him. However, he, at length, said, if it were possible for him to recover, he should never, he was certain he should never again give the adversary such an occasion of triumph. He would renounce the company of his abandoned associates and would become a champion of the cross. Mr. Cano prayed with him and for him, like a wrestling Jacob, that his health might be restored; that he might evince to the world the sincerity of his heart by the holy life he should lead, and that an example of such solemn promises, once so criminally broken, but of which he now seemed so sincerely to repent, might be overruled in providence to the glory of divine grace and to the good of his wicked associates.

In due time, the anguish of his disorder abated.

He recovered again like one from the dead; but, awful to relate, he soon relapsed into all the villainess of his former life, and was dead in trespasses and sins. He cast off all fear of God; no longer regarded the laws of that holy Being, whom he had so long despised, but whom he had so recently promised, in the most affecting manner, to obey. He cared not for the vows he had made or the obligations he was under, but yielded, without restraint, to all the base propensities of his polluted heart.

Mr. Gano, as soon as in his power, administered his faithful admonitions, copiously enlarged upon the heaven-provoking aggravations of his guilt, and the awful condemnation which awaited him. He was heard with reluctance and the poor unhappy mortal rushed headlong into the vortex of dissipation, wretchedness, and ruin.

The spirit of God will not always strive with man. He was, at length attacked by the same violent disorder and death was fast approaching. However unwilling he was to hear the counsels and remonstrances of Mr. Gano in health, he was willing to send for him in his unutterable distress of body and mind. How often are those to be found, who have little regard for God and his institutions, when in health, yet, in the prospect of dissolution, are willing and eager to call on him for help and to solicit ministers and pious friends to call on him in their behalf.

Mr. Gano visited the unhappy man in his dis-

tress, but no tongue can describe the horrors of his mind, his pangs of remorse, more dreadful, than the pangs of death. There was no opportunity for conversation, such was his deplorable situation, agony, and heart-breaking state of despair. All, which could be done, was to pray for him. Once more the pious servant of the cross kneeled down by his bed in order to intreat the mercy of God; but, what seemed like a special interposition of heaven, Mr. Gano was unable to utter a single sentence! As soon as he opened his mouth to pray, he was seized with such a fit of coughing, that his whole frame was convulsed. He paused till calmness had succeeded this unexpected and extraordinary incident. He then attempted, once more, to pray, but was instantly affected in the same wonderful manner! At length, he became composed and, the third time, exerted himself to offer up his petitions for his abandoned, despairing, dying fellow creature; but, the third time, he was affected in the same almost miraculous manner! He immediately rose and said it was out of his power to pray. He was utterly unable to strive against such an evident interposition of God. Mr. Gano, however, thought that he would merely say, *the Lord have mercy on him*; but, as he was about to pronounce these words, the unhappy man expired in a state of horror not to be described, and uttering blasphemies too awful to conceive! *He, that, being often re-*

*proved, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed
and that without remedy.*

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

1008. Here lies the body of EULALIE
COLOMBE MARRET, wife of FRANCIS Le
Clercq, esq. who died, 12 January, 1809,
aged 23 years and 14 days.

MARIETTA, OHIO.

1009. Sacred to the memory of JOSEPH
GILMAN, who died, 14 May, 1806, aged 68
years. Blessed are the pure in heart, for
they shall see God.

Oh thou, with whom my heart was wont to share,
From reason's dawn, each pleasure and each care;
If thy blest nature now unites, above,
An angel's pity with a parent's love,
Still o'er my life preserve thy mild control,
Correct my views, and elevate my soul.

In memory of JANE R. WOODBRIDGE,
who died, 18 September, 1808, in the 18
year of her age.

Calm be thy rest,

Soft as the slumbers of a saint forgiven,

And mild as opening gleams of promis'd heaven.

Note.—The hon judge Gilman, originally from
Exeter, N. H. was the father, and Mrs. Woodbridge,

the daughter, of Benjamin Ives Gilman, esq. now of the city of Philadelphia.

The inscriptions detailed in this article are from a handsome monument in the cemetery on the west side of the Muskingum.

MARIETTA, OHIO.

1010. Sacred to the memory of the rev. DANIEL STORY, A. M. a native of Boston, Massachusetts, educated at Dartmouth college, and the first minister of the congregational church in Marietta, who departed this life, 30 December, 1804, aged 49 years.

Note.—The foregoing and four subsequent inscriptions are from the burial ground near the great tumulus in Marietta, which is at present about twenty five feet high. Its altitude was thirty feet, in 1789, when the first settlement was begun at this place. This, in connexion with the remains of the extensive fortifications still existing and which were erected, no doubt, more than a thousand years ago, strikes the mind of the beholder, as doctor Cutler well remarks, with astonishment. For an account of these interesting works of antiquity the reader is referred to Harris's Tour and Schultz's Travels.

MARIETTA, OHIO.

1011. Sacred to the memory of EBEN:

EZER BUELL, a native of Killingworth, Connecticut, who died, 23 June, 1802, aged 25 years.

MARIETTA, OHIO.

1012. In memory of HANNAH STACEY, a native of Rhode Island, relict of colonel William Stacey, who died, 6 October, A. D. 1807, aged 74 years. The righteous are taken away for the evil to come.

MARIETTA, OHIO.

1013. Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM HALLEY, a native of Alexandria, Virginia, who died, 7 July, 1808, aged 59 years.

MARIETTA, OHIO.

1014. Here are interred the remains of JOSEPH LINCOLN, a native of Gloucester, Massachusetts, who died, 2 September, 1807, in the 47 year of his age; also RICHARD LINCOLN, son of Joseph and Frances Lincoln, who died, 17 February, 1808, aged one year and one month.

Yes, all must yield to death's remorseless rage,
Creation's brow shall wrinkle up with age.

Time shall remove the keystone of the sky,
Heaven's roof shall fall, and all but virtue die.

MARIETTA, OHIO.

1015. Sacred to the memory of NOAM FEARING, esq. a native of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, who died, 26 March, 1809, aged 77 years.

Note.—The remains of Mr. Fearing, the father of the present hon. judge Fearing, are interred on the western side of the Muskingum.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

1016. Sacred to the memory of CATHARINE HAHN, daughter of Paul and Christina Hahn, born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, 11 April, 1791, and departed this life, 6 February, 1811, in the 20 year of her age.

Soon shall the great archangel's voice
Make all, that die in Christ, rejoice;
May we like her be found prepar'd
To meet our Saviour's great reward.

NEW LANCASTER, OHIO.

1017 Here lieth the body of FRANCIS KNAUS, who departed this life, 14 January, 1812, was aged 29 years, 6 months, 3 weeks,

and 6 days, who was a kind husband and a tender father.

Kind angels watch the sleeping dust,
Till Jesus comes to raise the just;
Then may he wake with sweet surprise
And in his Saviour's image rise.

WESTERN WOODS.

1018. *Note.*—TECUMSEH, a late brigadier general in the service of his Britannick majesty, a native of Chilicothe in Ohio, was killed by col. Johnson's mounted riflemen, near the Moravian town on the Thames, 140 miles from Malden, soon after Barclay's defeat. He was about 42 years of age and was younger than his brother, who has, for a number of years, been known by the name of *The Prophet*. The latter, who acquired this appellation, in the first instance, by foretelling the great eclipse in 1806, the knowledge of which he gained from the shakers, died, as is supposed, of sickness, soon after his brother.

Tecumseh, or, as he was called by his countrymen, Tecumtheh, was remarkable for his athletic powers, valour, and eloquence. He was of the Shawanese tribe and rose to distinction, not by his birth, being of what was accounted a humble origin, but by his talents, which were brilliant and popular among the natives of the forest. He was consequently elected by the Pottawottamies, Kickapoos, Shawanese, Wyandots, and other tribes, their

Commander in chief. He was not only brave; but, if certain anecdotes, related by reputable characters of Michigan Territory, are true, he was far more distinguished by his humanity, than were some of the white officers of the British forces, under whom he acted.

He had wonderful influence over the savage tribes and general Proctor did not dare to disobey him. In corroboration of the latter assertion the following anecdote, which was received from a respectable gentleman of Detroit, is submitted. Captain Le Croix, a citizen of the United States, fell into the hands of Proctor, previous to the flight of this officer and his troops before the American army, and was secreted on board of a vessel, lest Tecumseh should know of his imprisonment, and was to have been sent with other captives to Montreal. Tecumseh, who had a particular regard for Le Croix, suspected he had been taken. He in a very peremptory manner demanded of Proctor, if he knew any thing of his friend. He even ordered the British general to tell him the truth, adding, *if I ever detect you in a falsehood I and my Indians will immediately abandon you.* The major general was obliged to acknowledge that Le Croix was in confinement. Tecumseh in a very imperious style, as says the interpreter, insisted on his instant release and enlargement.

Proctor wrote a line stating, that the king of the woods wished for the release of Le Croix and

that he must be set at liberty, which was accordingly done without delay.

Agreeably to the testimony of an experienced interpreter, the variety, length, energy, and commanding eloquence, displayed in some of the publick speeches of Tecumseh, have never been exceeded by those of any orator in the wilds of America.

The documents, some time since verbally collected by the author of this work, represent, that, as an inducement to enter on a warfare against the peaceable citizens of the United States, Tecumseh had been promised the beautiful village of Chillicothe, on the banks of the Scioto, in his own right; and those, who embarked with him in the murderous cause, the residue of the state of Ohio! He had been made to believe that, by co-operating with the British, this extensive and populous region would soon fall a prey to their united rapacity. The injustice, folly, extravagance, and absurdity of this idea were such, that no notice of it would have been taken in this Collection, had not the late haughty and insulting demands of the British cabinet, unfolded at Ghent, given it the sanction of probability.

The following is a copy of the speech of Tecumseh, in the name of the Indian chiefs and warriors, delivered to major general Proctor, as representative of their great father, the king, with which this article is concluded.

“**Father, listen to your children. You see them now all before you. The war before this, our British father gave the hatchet to his red children when our old chiefs were alive ; they are now all dead. In that war our father was thrown on his back by the Americans, and our father took them by the hand, without our knowledge ; and we are afraid that our father will do so again at this time.**

“**Summer before last, when I came forward with my red brethren, and was ready to take up the hatchet in favour of our British father. we were told not to be in a hurry, that he had not yet determined to fight the Americans.**

“**Listen. When war was declared, our father stood up, and gave us the tomahawk, and told us he was now ready to strike the Americans ; that he wanted our assistance ; and that he certainly would get us our lands back, which the Americans had taken from us.**

“**Listen. You told us at that time to bring forward our families to this place ; we did so ; and you promised to take care of them, and that they should want for nothing, while the men would go and fight the enemy ; that we were not to trouble ourselves with the enemy’s garrisons ; that we knew nothing about them, and that our father would attend to that part of the business. You also told your red children, that you would take care of your garrison here, which made our hearts glad.**

"Listen. When we last went to the Rapids, it is true we gave you little assistance; it is hard to fight people who live like ground hogs.

Father, listen. Our fleet has gone out; we know they have fought, we heard the great guns; but know nothing of what has happened to our father with the one arm, [com. Barclay.] Our ships are gone one way and we are very much astonished to see our father tying up every thing and preparing to run away the other, without letting his red children know what his intentions are.

"You always told us to remain here and take care of our lands. It made our hearts glad to hear that was your wish; our great father the king is the head, and you represent him. You always told us that you would never draw your foot off the British ground; but now, father, we see you drawing back, and we are sorry to see our father doing so without seeing the enemy. We must compare our father's conduct to a fat animal, that carries its tail upon its back; but when affrighted it drops it between its legs and runs off.

"Father, listen. The Americans have not yet defeated us by land, neither are we sure that they have done so by water; we therefore wish to remain here, and fight our enemy, should they make their appearance. If they defeat us, we will then retreat with our father.

"At the battle of the Rapids, last war, the Americans certainly defeated us, and when we retreated to our father's fort, at that place, the gates

were sbut agaiust us. We were afraid that it would now be the case; but, instead of that, we see our British father preparing to march out of his garrison.

“ Father. You have got the arms and ammunition, which our great father sent for his red children. If you have any idea of going away, give them to us and you may go and welcome. For us, our lives are in the hands of the Great Spirit; we are determined to defend our lands; and if it is his will, we wish to leave our bones upon them.

“ Amherstburgh, 18 Sept. 1813.”

CHAMBERSBURGH, PEN.

1019. In memory of mrs. ELIZABETH CRAWFORD, wife of Edward Crawford, esq. who died, the 3 day of Dec. 1792, aged 30 years. Amiable and beloved woman, farewell. Thy years were few, but thy virtues were many. They are recorded not on this perishing stone, but in the book of life and in the hearts of thine afflicted friends.

CHAMBERSBURGH, PEN.

1020. In memory of doctor JOHN COLHOUN, who departed this life, the 22 day of Dec. A. D. 1782, aged 42 years.

CHAMBERSBURGH, PEN.

1021. In memory of AGNES COLHOUN, consort of John Colhoun, who died, on the 8 day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1801, in the 50 year of her age.

CHAMBERSBURGH, PEN.

1022. In memory of JAMES LINDSAY, who died, the 12 of Oct. A. D. 1804, aged 61 years and 2 months.

LANCASTER, PEN.

1023. This stone covers the dust of Mrs. ANN ROSS, the amiable wife of James Ross, of Pittsburgh, and daughter of the late George Woods, of Bedford. With a lovely person and accomplished manners she united a spotless life, a benevolent heart, and a sincerity of the kindly social affections, which made her dear to all, who knew her.

In an effort to recover her lost health, she reluctantly tore herself from children and relatives, she tenderly loved, to see them here no more!

She died, in the arms of her afflicted

Husband, at Cornwall, on the 14 of Sept.
1805; by strangers honour'd and by strangers
mourn'd.

How lov'd, how honour'd once avails thee not,
To whom related or by whom begot;
A heap of dust alone remains of thee.
'Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be.

LANCASTER, PEN.

1024. Sacred to the memory of miss
CATHARINE HALL, who departed this life, 1
Jan. 1805, in the 21 year of her age.

If the fair form and bosom pure,
The lovely, sense-illumin'd mind
Could health and length of days insure,
She had not been to dust consign'd.
But beauty, candour, truth, and love,
Genius and every mental bloom
The great decree of heav'n must prove
And shed their glories in the tomb.

LANCASTER, PEN.

1025. In memory of Mrs. ANNA M'KISSICK,
wife of John M'Kissick and daughter
of William and Ann Snowden, who departed
this life, 14 May, 1800, aged 21 years, 3
months, and 10 days.

Here, where this silent marble weeps,
A friend, a wife, a mother sleeps.

My Saviour shall my life restore,
And raise me from my dark abode;
My flesh and soul shall part no more,
But dwell forever near my God.

LANCASTER, PEN.

1026, Here are interred the remains of THOMAS COOKSON, late of Great Britain, esquire. He held and discharged with integrity several of the first offices in this county of Lancaster and thereby and by his generous benefaction to this church [episcopal] as well as many good offices to his neighbours, he deservedly acquired the esteem of mankind. He died, the 20 day of March, 1753, aged 43 years.

LANCASTER, PEN.

1027. Sacred to the memory of ESTHER BARTON, wife of the rev. Thomas Barton, and daughter of Matthias Rittenhouse. She departed this life, on the 18 day of June, 1774, in the 43 year of her age.

LANCASTER, PEN.

1028. Siste, viator, fui et sum et rursus ero. Hic in pace requiesco. Hic jacet, spectando beatam resurrectionem, corpus dom. **LIDIE DU FRENE.** Nata Floteron, uxor doctoris Alb. Du Frene. Obdormiuit in Domino, die 16 et sepulta fuit, die 19 Augusti, 1799. Amicitia et amore uniti fuerunt et a morte in paululo reuniti erunt.

 LANCASTER, PEN.

1029. Here lieth the body of **JOHN DEHOFE**, the second burgess of this place, who was born in the month of Dec. 1704, and married to Ann Catharine Brecht in the month of Oct. 1727, by whom he had issue, seven sons and four daughters. He departed this life, the 25 of Dec. 1751, aged 47. Rev. 1. 5. .

The Saviour's blood and righteousness my fin'ry is,
 My wedding dress, therewith, when entering
 heaven's land,
 Full well shall I before God stand.

 LANCASTER, PEN.

1030. In memory of doctor **HENRY HOTTENSTEIN**, who was born, on the 1 day of

Aug. 1736, and died, on the 26 day of Aug. 1809, aged 73 years and 26 days.

LANCASTER, PEN.

1031. JOHANN JACOB JUNG, geboren, den 27 ten. Nov. 1737, entschlief, den 25 ten. Ap. 1797.

LANCASTER, PEN.

1032. Hier ruhet ADAM SIMON KUHN, esq. erst arb den 23 Jenner, 1780, seines alters 66 jahr, 1 mon. Ein sehr eifriger befoerderer den Deutschen kirchen und schulwesens im lande und vornemlich bey dieser gemeinde.

Note—Mr. Kuhn was chief burgess of the borough of Lancaster, for many years. The foregoing inscription, to which are added ten lines of poetry, was copied from a tablet fixed, externally, on the front wall of the large and elegant German Lutheran church in Lancaster.

The remains of the patriotick and eloquent Thomas Mifflin, governour of Pennsylvania, are deposited under a flat stone, without an epitaph, near the steps of the same church. He died in January, 1800, at the age of 56 years.

UNITED STATES.

1033. *Note*—LEWIS WARRINGTON, esq. an

officer in the navy of the United States, is a native of Virginia. His numerous heroick achievements have given him a distinguished reputation and added much to the honour of his country.

On the 29 of April, 1814, in the sloop of war, **Peacock**, he captured his Britannick majesty's sloop of war, **Epervier**, after an action of forty two minutes. On board of the former none were killed and only two wounded; on board of the latter eleven were killed and fifteen were wounded. He carried his prize into Savannah, from which he took, in specie, \$ 118,000. He has since performed a cruise, which was greatly detrimental to the enemy, who claims to be mistress of the ocean.

The congress of the United States have recently requested the president to bestow upon captain **Warrington** a golden medal with appropriate emblematic devices and upon each of the commissioned officers a silver medal with like devices, and upon each of the midshipmen and sailingmaster a sword, in testimony of the high sense entertained, by their national government, of their good conduct in their action with the **Epervier**, when the great superiority of the American gunnery, was signally displayed.

UNITED STATES

1031. *Note.*—The president of the United States has been requested, by congress, to present to **JOHNSTON BLAKELEY**, esq. captain of the sloop of war.

Wasp, a golden medal with suitable devices ; and a silver medal, with like devices, to each of the commissioned officers ; and also a sword to each of the midshipmen and the sailingmaster of that vessel, in testimony of the high sense entertained, by that national body, of the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and crew, in the action with the British sloop of war, Reindeer, on the 28 of June, 1814. In this action determined bravery and cool intrepidity, in nineteen minutes, obtained a decisive victory by boarding. [See resolve S. H. R. U. S.]

UNITED STATES.

1035. The following resolutions express the high sense, which the congress of the United States entertain of the heroick achievements of some of the American martial heroes, who have distinguished themselves since the commencement of the present war with Great Britain.

“ Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the thanks of congress be, and they are hereby presented to major general Brown, and through him to the officers and men of the regular army, and of the militia under his command, for their gallantry and conduct in the successive battles of Chippewa, Niagara, and Erie, in Upper Canada, in which British veteran troops were beaten and repulsed by equal or inferiour numbers, and that the president of the United States be requested to cause

a gold medal to be struck emblematical of these triumphs, and presented to major general Brown.

“Resolved, that the president of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, with suitable emblems and devices, and presented to major general Scott, in testimony of the high sense entertained by congress of his distinguished service in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niagara, and of his uniform gallantry and good conduct in sustaining the reputation of the arms of the United States.

“Resolved, that the president of the United States be requested to cause gold medals to be struck with suitable emblems and devices, and presented to brigadier general Ripley, brigadier general Miller, and major general Porter, in testimony of the high sense entertained by congress of their gallantry and good conduct in the several conflicts of Chippewa, Niagara, and Erie.

“Resolved, that the thanks of congress be and they are hereby presented to major general Gaines, and through him to the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the enemy at Erie, on the 15 of August; repelling, with great slaughter, the attack of a British veteran army, superiour in number, and that the president of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, emblematical of this triumph, and presented to major general Gaines.

“ Resolved, that the thanks of congress be and they are hereby presented to major general Macomb; and through him to the officers and men of the regular army under his command, and to the militia and volunteers of New York and Vermont, for their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the enemy at Plattsburg on the eleventh of September; repelling, with one thousand five hundred men, aided by a body of militia and volunteers from New York and Vermont, a British veteran army, greatly superior in number ; and that the president of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, emblematical of this triumph, and presented to major general Macomb.”

UNITED STATES.

1086. *Note*—His excellency, MERIWETHER LEWIS, the late governour of Louisiana, was born, on the 18 of August, 1774, near Charlottesville in the county of Albermarle and state of Virginia. His father, William Lewis, was the youngest of five sons of colonel Robert Lewis, a brother of colonel Fielding Lewis, of whom a concise notice appears in the 891 article of this Collection.

In September, 1809, he left the Chickasaw Bluffs, in order to go to Washington. Having passed the Tennessee one day's journey, he put up at the house of a person, by the name of Grinder. He showed signs of derangement, as he had done at times before, and there, unhappily, put an end to his life.

A very valuable biographical sketch of gov. Lewis, written by mr. Jefferson, is prefixed to the History of the Expedition under the command of Lewis and Clark. This work, published by mr. Paul Allen, in 2 vol. 8vo. with maps, contains a minute and interesting account of the discoveries of these enterprising adventurers in their course to the head of the Missouri, across the Rocky Mountains, and down the Columbia to the Pacifick Ocean.

TRENTON, N. J.

1037. To perpetuate the memory and the modest worth of mrs. MARY DUNBAR, this marble is placed over her grave, a tribute of the grateful and affectionate remembrance of her pupils, whom, for three successive generations, as schoolmistress, she had taught in this city. Ever attentive to the pious nurture of her pupils in private, and to the duties of religion in publick, she closed a useful and exemplary life, 9 December, A. D. 1808, aged 76 years.

The meed of merit ne'er shall die
 Nor modest worth neglected lie.
 'The fame, that pious virtue gives,
 The Memphian monuments outlives.
 Reader, would'st thou secure such praise,
 Go, learn religion's pleasant ways.

Note.—The foregoing inscription, highly respectful to the memory of the much esteemed and excellent Mrs. Dunbar, was written by the rev. James F. Armstrong, D. D. of Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J.

1038. Here lies all, that remains below,
of MARIA MATILDA RHEA, who was born,
3 June, 1763, and died, 14 June, 1800, aged
37 years and 11 days; and of

ANTHONY RUTGERS RHEA, who was born
7 Nov. 1794, and died 14 Aug. 1795, aged
9 months and 7 days.

Colonel Jonathan Rhea, the husband and
the father, consecrates this marble to their
memory. They were lovely and pleasant
in their lives, and in their death they were
not divided.

Affection rears this monumental stone

To mark mild Mary's too, too early grave;
Hadst thou her merit and her sorrows known,
Reader, thy tears with ours her tomb would lave.

FREEHOLD, N. J.

1039. Honourably descended, of an an-
cient family in North Britain, he gave up
worldly prospects to avoid sin. Of zeal for
God, publick spirit, and every social virtue;

an eminent example of the church in this place; a main pillar; to promote religion he laboured much. His studious mind at length became a prey to melancholy, under which obit, 15 April, A. D. 1769, ætatis 68,
ROBERT CUMMING.

Note.—Robert Cumming, esquire, a native of Montrose in Scotland, was son of John Cumming, esq. a gentleman of eminence in the profession of the law. His mother's original name was Nisbet. He came to this country at the age of eighteen years. For about two years, he lived in Newark and then removed to Freehold, in Monmouth county, where he spent the remainder of his days.

His first wife was Mary Van Hook, a daughter of Lawrence Van Hook of Freehold, by whom he had three children; 1. rev. Alexander Cumming, who, after leaving his pastoral charge in New York, settled in the ministry at the Old South in Boston; 2. Lawrence Cumming, who spent his life in his native place; 3. Mary Cumming, who was the wife of the rev. Alexander Macwhorter, D. D. of New York.

His second wife was Mary Noble, a daughter of John Noble, a merchant of Bristol in England, who married her mother, Catharine Van Brugh, a daughter of captain John Van Brugh, at New York, where she was born. By her he had four children; 1. Catharine Cumming, who was the wife of the rev. Philip Stockton, a native of Princeton, who

settled in Sussex county and died at the age of 42 years; 2. Ann Cumming, who is the wife of the rev. William Schenck of Huntington on Long Island; 3. gen. John Noble Cumming of Newark, whose wife, Mrs. Sarah Cumming, is a daughter of the late Joseph Hedden, esq. of whom some account is given in the 5 article of this work; 4. Margaret Cumming, who died a single woman, at the age of 40 years.

After the decease of the subject of this notice, his widow married the rev. William Tennent, whom she survived and, at last, died at Pittsgrove in New Jersey, having entered on her 82 year.

HANOVER, N. J.

1040. Here lies interred the body of captain ROBERT TROUP, who died, 28 December, 1768, aged 60 years.

Though Boreas' blasts and Neptune's waves
 Have cast me to and fro;
 Yet, in spite of all, by God's decree,
 I anchor here below,
 Where I do here at anchor ride,
 With many of our fleet;
 Yet, once again, I must set sail,
 My adm'ral, Christ, to meet.

HANOVER, N. J.

1041. E. G. Filial affection erected this monument to the memory of the best of

mothers, **MRS. ELIZABETH GREEN**, daughter of the rev. John Pierson and second wife of the rev. Jacob Green. Worthy of her father and her husband, her mortal part here associates with their kindred dust, while the part immortal reunites with theirs, where death can no more divide.

Her various virtues are not recorded on this perishable stone; they are written in the Lamb's book of life and in the hearts of her children and her friends. She died, 5 August, A. D. 1810, in the 84 year of her age.

Note—The rev. mr. Pierson, father of mrs. Green, was a son of the rev. Abraham Pierson, the first president of Yale college. He was, for many years, the esteemed and worthy pastor of the presbyterian church in Woodbridge, where the venerable Azel Roe, D. D. now officiates. For a notice of her husband, father of the rev. Ashbel Green, D. D. president of New Jersey college, see art. 29 of this Collection.

The rev. Jacob Green left a volume, in manuscript, detailing the principal incidents of his life, interspersed with reflections, which, from their interesting nature, ought, long since, to have been given to the publick. It is to be hoped, that this

work will yet be issued from the press, accompanied with a biographical memoir, which shall do justice to the memory of one of the most distinguished preachers and patriots of his country.

PRINCETON, N. J.

1042 *Note.*— A copy of the epitaph, inscribed on the monument erected over the remains of the pious and eloquent president DAVIES, forms the 155 article of this Collection. The following original anecdote is worthy of remembrance.

It is well known that Mr. Davies was one of the most popular preachers this country has produced; but that, in prayer, he was seemingly inferior to many.

His sense of the Divine presence was uncommonly great, and so filled him with awe, humility, and self-abasement, that, many times, they, who united with him in worship, mistaking the real cause of his apparent hesitancy, thought he was at a loss for expressions. Some of his brethren once remarking to him, that he hardly appeared to be the same man in addressing the throne of grace, as in the delivery of his sermons, he replied, *God forbid that I should play the orator before my Maker, whatever I may do before my fellow worms of the dust.*

NEWBRUNSWICK, N. J.

1043. The tomb of rev. IRA CONDUCT, who was born, 21 February, 1764; ex-

dained at Newtown, Sussex, 1787; installed in the Dutch church of New Brunswick 1794. Pious and learned, prudent and zealous, successful in his ministry and greatly beloved, he finished his course, and entered into the joy of his Lord, 1 June, 1811.

DANIEL HARRISON CONDUCT was born 29 March, 1791, and died, 28 August, 1811. Amiable and respected, distinguished for talents and erudition, he soon followed his venerable parent. Their remains are here interred under the same sepulchral monument. Those, who sleep in Jesus, will God bring with him.

Note—The foregoing inscription was written by the rev. John H. Livingston, D. D. president of Queen's college. While a minister in Sussex county, doctor Conduct had charge of the congregations in Newtown, Hardwick, and Shappanack.

He was a native of Orange in New Jersey and was blessed with parents eminent for their christian walk and conversation. Daniel Conduct, his father, was, for many years, a deacon in the presbyterian church in that place. He used the office well, purchased to himself a good degree, and exhibited great boldness in the faith.

The doctor was happy in his domestick connexions. His wife was Sarah Perrine, a daughter of

Henry Perrine of Freehold, in Monmouth county, and sister of the rev. Matthew La Rue Perrine, pastor of the church in Spring street, New York. He left his beloved consort, a sorrowful widow, with four amiable and deeply afflicted children, one son and three daughters.

The character of his son, who soon followed the father, to the great grief of many endeared relatives and friends, is concisely expressed in his epitaph. His talents and literary reputation were such, that, before he had arrived at the age of twenty years, he was elected a tutor and trustee of Queen's college, of which his excellent father had long been the vice president and one of the professors. Had his days been prolonged, he would probably have devoted himself to the gospel ministry; but a holy God was pleased to remove him from the cares and duties of the present scene, in the morning of life.

The limits of this work will not admit of such a full memoir of the late doctor Condict as his character might justly claim. Though modest, unassuming, and greatly underrating his own talents and graces, his presence commanded universal respect; and, whenever he appeared before his fellow creatures, either in the pulpit, the social circle, or the streets, such was the acknowledged dignity and christian excellence of his deportment, every one beheld him and revered him as a man of God. In a word, he was much esteemed for his learning and piety, and for his faithfulness in the discharge

of all duties publick and private. His numerous and flourishing congregation, the college in New-Brunswick rising into importance, and the reformed Dutch church in general, as well as his worthy family, sustained no ordinary loss by his death in the midst of his days and usefulness.

Doctor Condict left a manuscript account of his religious exercises, much in the style of self abasement, like that of the Journals of David Brainerd and Caleb Smith, which would be useful in giving a full sketch of his life.

For many years, he had chosen the Lord as his portion, had lived in his fear, and had exhibited to the world the practical power of that religion, which he sincerely professèd and zealously taught. It was not, however, his privilege to be indulged with that realizing assurance and cheerful frame, which it is the lot of some christians to enjoy. He was occasionally subject to great despondence, but still trusted in the rock of his salvation, and, when he walked through the dark valley of the shadow of death, he feared not, for the Lord was with him.

He departed this transitory state after a severe illness of nine days' continuance. A friend, who was frequently with him in his last sickness, took minutes, at the time, of his conversations, views, and hopes, from which the following statement is drawn.

On the fourth day of his illness, he said to dr. Livingston, *I have been much harassed and disturbed, still I hope.* When it was remarked to him, that

it was a precious exercise of faith simply to wait upon the Lord, to leave the event of the affliction with him; knowing that all would be right; to live, Christ; to die, gain; he replied, *it is so, but Jesus must give the grace, the great grace.* At this time, he was undecided, in his mind, as to the event of his sickness. It was in the hands of the Lord, but he thought it probable that he was about to be called from his labour. During the whole of his distressing disorder he manifested a resignation, which was delightful to his christian friends.

On wednesday night, before his decease when the bodily sufferings he endured were extreme, he said to a friend, *how good is the Lord to me in the midst of affliction. I believe I can say I have waited for thy salvation, oh Lord; precious salvation!*

On thursday evening, he expressed, in the strongest language, his sole reliance on the blessed Redeemer, and added, *I know that he can keep, and that he will keep, what I have committed to him. It is done. It is all sealed.*

On friday evening, all hope of his recovery was at an end. He received the intelligence with composure. During the whole night, his death was hourly expected. About one, he rose up in his bed and spoke nearly in the following words. *The main question with us all is, whether we are willing and ready to die. It is now ascertained, that I must die. I trust I am sincerely willing to die. Heavenly Father, into thy hands I commit my spirit, and I pray for that grace, for which I have often prayed,*

which will support me in the trial and agonies, that now await me. In a little time after, he addressed his son, who was sitting near him, in this manner. *My dear son, I must leave you. Hitherto I have been your teacher, at best, an imperfect one. You will no more have my instructions, but the word of God has an abundance of knowledge and grace. The Lord has given you reason and capacity for knowing and loving him. Let that word be your teacher and you will experience riches of grace and knowledge.*

He called his wife to his bed and after mutual expressions of most tender affection, she asked him, whether he had any doubts with respect to his interest in Christ? He replied, *I know not that I have any. I believe I can say, with the apostle, I know in whom I have believed and am persuaded that he will keep what I have committed to him. I find him to be a great and a good Shepherd. I trust I am not deceived.* Then addressing his wife, he said, *fear not, you have precious promises. As for our children, you know I have often committed them unto the Lord.*

Seeing one of his elders standing by him, he gave him his hand and said, *I am about to die, about to give an account to my God. This you must soon do too. I leave you destitute. The Lord will provide. He is your Shepherd.* He was now, to all appearance, about to expire, when, to the surprise and gratification of every one present, he arose in his bed, made a remark upon the necessity of prayer, said that he found the hour of death a solemn hour.

and requested those, who were with him, to join him once more in that exercise. For about four minutes, he poured forth his supplications in a most powerful, connected, solemn, and impressive manner.

Some time after this, as he lay, he said, *the present life we see, the next we do not. The one is the object of sense, the other, of faith. Prepare for the life to come. May you be of the righteous, who shall meet with the saints of God, and I trust we all shall.* After this, his strength gradually decayed. His last petition, which was understood, was, that his faith might continue to the last. About 11 o'clock, on the 1 of June, he closed his eyes in death, without a struggle, and entered upon that rest, which remaineth for the humble and faithful followers of the Lamb of God.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

1044. Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM BRYANT, who, 55 voyages, in the merchant service, between the ports of New York and London, approved himself a faithful and fortunate commander. Of integrity and benevolence to man he lived a singular example. Of piety and resignation to God he died an amiable pattern, 14 July, A. C. 1772, ætatis 88.

Sax. inornat. pat. sui. dignum. memoria.
sacrum. fil. amor. posuit.

Note.—Captain Bryant was the father of the venerable and pious Mrs. Mary Smith, of whom a memoir was published under the 91 article of this work. The upper part of the headstone, on which were a few words of this inscription, was broken off by a cannon ball from a British armed vessel, in the late revolutionary war, which also struck and entered the episcopal church.

PERTH AMBOY. N. J.

1045. In memory of the reverend ROBERT M'KEAN, M. A. practitioner in physick, etc. and missionary from the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts to the city of Perth Amboy, who was born, 13 July, 1732, N. S. and died, 17 October, 1787.

An unshaken friend, an agreeable companion, a rational divine, a skilful physician, and, in every relation in life, a truly benevolent and honest man.

Fraternal love hath erected this monument.

Note.—The honourable Thomas M'Kean, formerly governour of Pennsylvania, is the brother, whose affection raised the monument, over the grave

of the rev mr. M'Kean, surmounted with a handsome clouded marble slab, from which the foregoing epitaph was taken.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

1046. In memory of WILLIAM W. DUKE, of Charleston, S. C. who died, 13 September, 1808, in the 23 year of his age.

Farewell, my mother, near and dear,
My brother, be resign'd,
Though far from you, I must stop here,
And hope you'll comfort find.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

1047. The gift of general EBENEZER STEVENS, of New York, to the Presbyterian church at Perth Amboy, 21 September, 1802.

Note.—The above is from the cover of a handsome folio bible, issued from the press of Isaiah Thomas, esquire, Massachusetts.

WOODBIDGE, N. J.

1048. In memory of mrs REBECCA, wife of the reverend Azel Roe, daughter of doctor Isaac and Mary Foot of Branford, Connecticut, who departed this life, 1 September, 1794, aged 53 years.

Blessed are the pious dead,
 From sin and sorrow free,
 Absent from flesh,
 Oh blissful thought!
 And present with the Lord.

Note.—This excellent lady, the first wife of the reverend doctor Roe, was the widow of the rev. Caleb Smith of Orange. [See art. 32.]

WOODBIDGE, N. J.

1049. In memory of doctor MOSES BLOOMFIELD, 40 years physician and surgeon in this town, senior physician and surgeon in the hospital of the United States, representative in the provincial congress and general assembly, an upright magistrate, elder of the presbyterian church, etc. born 4 December, 1729, died 14 August, 1791, in his 63 year. Tim. 1. 12. I know in whom I have believed.

WOODBIDGE, N. J.

1050. In memory of SARAH, wife of doctor Moses Bloomfield, who departed this life, 25 October, A. D. 1773, aged 39 years. Be ye not slothful, but followers of them, who, through faith and patience, inherit the promises.

Note.—These were the parents of his excellency, Joseph Bloomfield, late governour of New-Jersey.

WOODBIDGE, N. J.

1051. Here is interred the precious remains of **MRS. RUTH PIERSON**, wife of the reverend **Mr. John Pierson**, and daughter of the reverend **Timothy Woodbridge** of Hartford in New England, who fell asleep in Jesus, 7 of January, 1732, ætatis 38.

Repos'd to rest in this cold bed do lie
 Remains of meekness, prudence, piety,
 Best of christians, parents, wives, and friends,
 Grim death to this dark house remorseless sends,
 Once dear to all, still dear to Christ who'll make
 This dust revive, and in his likeness wake.

WOODBIDGE, N. J.

1052. In memory of doctor **JOHN PIERSON**, who deceased, 21 February, 1772, aged 49 years; a sensible man and a skilful physician.

By his side **MARY**, his wife, who deceased, 14 August 1792, aged 70 years.

Note.—Doctor Pierson was a son of the reverend **John Pierson**.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J.

1053. In memory of doctor JOHN GALEN WALL, 13 years physician in Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, born at Middletown, Monmouth, 17 December, 1759, died, 14 January, 1798.

If physick's aid or friendship's balm could save
From death thou still hadst lived.

RAHWAY, N. J.

1054. Sacred to the memory of mrs. NAOMI CARLL, wife of the reverend Buckley Carll, who deceased 28 August, 1804, in the 35 year of her age. Her heaven born examples, as a loving wife, a faithful and endearing friend, and an eminent christian, all combined to render her an honour to her sex, a blessing to her partner, and in her death much lamented by him and the people of his charge.

RAHWAY, N. J.

1055. In memory of deacon JAMES BONNEY, who died, 5 November, 1802, aged 64 years, 11 months, and 9 days. As an officer of the church, he was eminently use-

fil. His conduct as a husband, a parent, a citizen, and a civil magistrate, was ever unimpeachable. They, who knew him best, were his warmest friends. His exit was lamented by all, who knew him. He died as he lived, with a lively hope of a glorious immortality.

Note.—The two last epitaphs were written by the rev. Buckley Carl.

RAHWAY, N. J.

1056. In memory of ANNA, widow of deacon James Bonney, who died 21 November, 1805, in the 66 year of her age.

Go home, my friends, and cease your tears,
I must lie here till Christ appears.
Repent in time, while time you have,
There's no repentance in the grave.

RAHWAY, N. J.

1057. Sacred to the memory of the reverend AARON RICHARDS of Rahway, who deceased, 16 May, 1793, aged 75 years, and in the 45 year of his ministry.

All, who knew the man, will join
Their friendly sighs and tears to mine.
For all, who knew his merits, must confess,
In grief for him there can be no excess.

His soul was form'd to act each glorious part ;
 Of life unstain'd with vanity or art.
 No thought within his generous mind had birth
 But what he might have own'd to heaven and earth.

RAHWAY, N. J.

1058. In memory of SUSANNAH, wife of
 the rev. Aaron Richards, who died, 18
 February, 1794, aged 68 years.

On God for all events depend,
 You cannot want, when God's your friend.
 Weigh well your past and do your best,
 Leave to omnipotence the rest.
 God is alike both good and wise,
 In what he grants and what denies.
 Perhaps what goodness gives to day,
 To-morrow, goodness takes away.

MORRIS, N. J.

7059. Sacred to the memory of colonel
 JACOB FORD, jun. son of colonel Jacob
 Ford, sen. He was born, 19 February, an-
 no Domini 1738, and departed this life, 10
 January A. D, 1777, and being then in the
 service of his country was interred in this
 place with military honours.

In vain we strive by human skill
 To avoid the shafts of death.

Heav'n's high decree all must fulfill
 And we resign our breath.
 The friends, who read our tombs and mourn
 And weep our early fall,
 Must be lamented in their turn
 And share the fate of all.

MORRIS, N. J.

1060. In memory of colonel CHILTON FORD, who departed this life, on the 19 of October, 1800, aged 42 years, 9 months, and 23 days. He early showed his attachment to his country by entering into her service at the commencement of her struggle with Great Britain and continued during the war an able and active officer in the artillery. He was a warm friend, a tender husband, a kind father, and an honest man.

Note.—The venerable mansion house of colonel Ford, a little out of the village of Morris on the road to Springfield, was occupied, for some time, in the revolutionary war, by his excellency, general Washington, as the head quarters of that American hero.

MORRIS, N. J.

1061. In memory of the reverend doctor TIMOTHY JOHNES, who was born, on the 24

day of May, A. D. 1717, and died, on the 15 day of September, A. D. 1794 in the 78 year of his age and 54 of his ministry.

As a christian, few ever discovered more piety; as a minister, few laboured longer, more zealously, or more successfully, than did this minister of Jesus Christ.

Note.—Mrs. Elizabeth Johnes, the first wife of dr. Johnes, died at the age of 31, on the 19 of Sept. 1748, and mrs. Kezia Johnes, his widow, 1 Nov. 1794, aged 79 years.

SPRINGFIELD, N. J.

1062, Beneath this stone lie deposited, the mortal parts of BENJAMIN STURGE, aged 20, and HEZEKIAH WOODRUFF, aged 17 years, who were, on the 18 day of August, 1798, instantly snatched from time to eternity by a stroke of lightning.

Stop, heedless youth, and read their awful doom,
 By heaven's own fire hasten'd to the tomb.
 The unerring shaft glides rapid through the air,
 And leaves no time for penitence or prayer.
 Oh, hear the warning voice of their decease,
 This moment fly to God and make your peace.
 No longer dare provoke th' almighty frown,
 Which on your heads will call his thunder down.

BELLEVILLE, N. J.

1063. *Note.*—The honourable JOSIAH HORN-BLOWER departed this life in the well grounded hope of a better, on the 21 of January, 1809, at the age of 88 years. Obituary notices of this distinguished mathematician, engineer, citizen, and patriot, were prepared by the rev. Peter Stryker and the rev. Joseph Willard. From these the following statement was made for a publick gazette.

“ He was a man of the most respectable and unblemished character, whose life was highly valued, and whose death is deeply deplored by all, who knew him, but especially by his surviving relatives. He was a native of Staffordshire, in England. Without the aid of a liberal education, but with a strong mind and studious habits, at a very early period of life, he became perfectly acquainted with some of the most intricate, and, at the same time, most noble branches of science. Mathematicks, magnetism, electricity, opticks, astronomy, and, in short, the whole system of natural and moral philosophy became his favourite studies. At the age of between twenty three and four years he was engaged to come to this country for the purpose of erecting a steam engine, at the copper mine, then belonging to col. John Schuyler; in the execution of which, as well as a mineralist generally, he discovered eminent industry, capacity, and genius, and received the most unbounded confidence. Shortly after he was established in this country, he connected himself in marriage in one of the most

respectable families and had a numerous issue. In our revolutionary struggle, he took a firm and decided part in favour of the independence of this country; and this was so well known, that he was early honoured as a representative in congress. He was, for several years, successively a member of our state legislature and speaker of the house of assembly. He was appointed a judge of the court and sat on the bench with dignity, uprightness, and solidity of judgment. He acted as a magistrate, many of his last years, until his bodily infirmities admonished him to decline a re-appointment. He was a tender, affectionate, and condescending, husband; an instructive, endearing, and indulgent father; a kind and provident master; a sincere friend, and a pleasing, profitable companion. He possessed a quick, penetrating judgment, and a very retentive memory, even to the close of life. But in all his researches after knowledge, he searched the scriptures, thereby to improve his understanding, to regulate his will, his affections, and passions, and finally to obtain eternal life. His christian fortitude, patience, and resignation were remarkable, when struggling under the most afflicting bereavements. But in his last illness, which was of the most painful kind, the exercise of every christian grace shone with peculiar lustre. He expressed a hope, that was founded on the Redeemer, and accompanied by faith in his all atoning sacrifice."

NEWARK, N. J.

1064. *Note.*—Miss JULIA BOUDINOT, a daughter of the hon. Elisha Boudinot, departed this life at Princeton, in the triumphs of a well grounded christian hope, in 1812, at about 25 years of age. Her remains were brought to Newark, which she had left a few weeks before in order, if it had pleased God, to benefit her health from a change of air and the exercise of a journey. On the morning of her interment, the rev. James Richards, her much esteemed pastor, delivered a discourse from Rev. 14. 18; from the manuscript copy of which the following paragraphs are here introduced as respectful to the precious memory of this intelligent, amiable, and pious young lady.

“ We have been called, this morning, to pay the last tribute of respect to one of our young sisters, who professed to be in the Lord, and who, we have great reason to believe, actually lived and died in the Lord.

“ She was among a number, who were hopefully brought to embrace the truth, about ten years since, and who gave up their names to the Lord in this sacred place. From that period, her conversation has been pious and regular, as becometh the gospel of Christ. Few persons have manifested a greater tenderness of conscience, or a more devout regard to all the duties of the christian life. Rarely was her seat empty in the house of God, or in any place, where the friends of Jesus were assembled for religious instruction or for divine worship.

She loved the place, where God's honour dwelleth ; and the precious truths of the gospel, by whomsoever dispensed, met with a cordial reception in her bosom. But her religion was not of the publick kind only. She carried it into the domestick circle, into all the duties and concerns of private life. As a daughter, as a sister, as a friend, she had few equals. Blessed with an uncommonly amiable disposition by nature, and sanctified by grace, she endeared herself to all, who knew her, but most to her immediate relatives and friends, who knew her best. But why do we mention her virtues ? She has gotten beyond the censures or plaudits of mortals. She has gone, as we believe, to that world, where humble piety alone stamps a value upon the character. Let it suffice to say, that she endured a long and painful illness with truly christian patience, often suppressing the groan, to which nature innocently prompted, lest she should alarm the fears or wound the sensibility of those, who, with tender and jealous anxiety, watched over her declining health. But what was her last hour ? O ye weeping friends, it is with you to tell, you, who saw the serenity and joy, which were spread over her dying countenance ; you, who heard the language of christian triumph bursting from her feeble lips, and the song of praise to her Redeemer, in which she poured out her last breath.

“ Alas, and did my Saviour bleed,

And did my Sov'reign die ;

Would he devote that sacred head

For such a worm as I?
 Thy body slain, sweet Jesus thine,
 And bath'd in its own blood,
 While, all expos'd to wrath divine,
 The glorious suff'rer stood.

“This was her confidence; this her transport in her dying hour. She did not wait till she reached the shining ranks above, before she sung a *Saviour slain, a Saviour's love. You pity me, said she, to those standing round; but oh, if you knew*—— here her voice failed, and the soul, in an ecstasy, took its flight to join its kindred spirits in that world, where the songs of redeeming love begin, but are never interrupted and never end.

“It would be superfluous, my weeping and mourning friends, formally to offer you consolation after this recital. What can you desire more? Is not every circumstance as you would have it? Has not God ordered every thing, with respect to your departed relative, in covenant loving kindness and mercy? the time of her death, the place of her death, and every circumstance connected with it? You have no reason to doubt that her soul is in Abraham's bosom and the paradise of God; and that, while we are worshipping at this humble distance from the throne, she is bowing in the courts above and singing in the exalted strains of the church of the first born.”

NEWARK, N. J.

1865. *Note.*—Mrs. SARAH CUMMING, consort of the

rev. Hooper Cumming of Newark, was a daughter of the late Mr. John Emmons of Portland in the District of Maine. She was a lady of an amiable disposition, a well cultivated mind, distinguished intelligence, and most exemplary piety; and she was much endeared to a large circle of respectable friends and connexions. She had been married about two months and was blessed with a flattering prospect of no common share of temporal felicity and usefulness in the sphere, which Providence had assigned her; but oh, how uncertain is the continuance of every earthly joy!

On Saturday, the 20 of June, 1812, Mr. Cumming rode with his wife to Paterson, in order to supply, by presbyterial appointment, a destitute congregation in that place, on the following day. On Monday morning, he went with his beloved companion to show her the falls of the Passaick and the surrounding beautiful, wild, and romantick scenery, little expecting the solemn event, which was to ensue.

The water of this celebrated river pitches, in a manner perpendicularly, about sixty feet into a fissure, which was probably occasioned by some tremendous convulsion. It then passes rapidly a few rods into a basin with a smooth surface of considerable superficial extent, but of unknown depth. A number of fissures through the immense body of rocks, some of which, though less than two feet wide at the top, can be traced with the eye to the depth of seventy feet, attracts the curiosity of eve-

ry visiter These fissures proceed from the basin, in various directions, like the radii of a circle from their centre. Some volcanick explosion probably formed the unfathomable pit, which, filled with water, is called the Basin, and produced the wonderful rendings of the neighbouring mass of rocks.

Having ascended the flights of stairs, mr. and mrs. Cumming walked over the solid ledge to the vicinity of the cataract, charmed with the wonderful prospect, and making various remarks upon the stupendous works of nature around them. At length, they took their station on the brow of the solid rock, which overhangs the basin before mentioned, six or eight rods from the falling water, where thousands have stood before, and where there is a fine view of most of the sublime curiosities of the place. When they had enjoyed the luxury of the scene, for a considerable time, mr. Cumming said, *my dear, I believe it is time for us to set our face homewards*, and at the same moment turned round in order to lead the way. He instantly heard the voice of distress, looked back, and his wife was gone!

Mrs. Cumming had complained of a dizziness early in the morning; and, as her eyes had been some time fixed upon the uncommon objects before her, when she moved, with the view to retrace her steps, it is probable she was seized with the same malady, tottered, and in a moment fell, a distance of seventy four feet, into the frightful gulf! Mr. Cumming's sensations, on the distressing occasion, may,

in some measure, be conceived, but they cannot be described. He was on the borders of distraction, and, scarcely knowing what he did, would have plunged into the abyss, had it not been kindly ordered in providence that a young man should be near, who instantly flew to him, like a guardian angel, and held him from a step, which his reason, at the time, could not have prevented. This young man led him from the precipice and conducted him to the ground below the stairs. Mr. Cumming forced himself out of the hands of his protector and ran with violence in order to leap into the fatal flood. His young friend, however, caught him, once more, and held him till reason had resumed her throne. He then left him to call the neighbouring people to the place. Immediate search was made and diligently continued through the day for the body of Mrs. Cumming but to no purpose. On the following morning, her mortal part was found in a depth of forty two feet, and, the same day, was conveyed to Newark.

On wednesday, her funeral was attended by a numerous concourse of people. Her remains were carried into the church, where a pathetick and impressive discourse, happily adapted to the mournful occasion, was delivered by the rev. James Richards. Solemn indeed was the scene. A profound silence pervaded the vast assembly. Every one seemed to hang upon the lips of the speaker. In every quarter the sigh of sympathy and regret echoed to the tender and affecting address.

The subsequent passage, with which this article is concluded, is from that address, which is before the publick.

“ Our young friend, whose death we now lament, was a professor of religion and one of its brightest ornaments. She was not merely an intelligent and amiable member of society, who easily and strongly attached to herself those, who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, she was a christian. She early imbibed sentiments favourable to religion, through the medium of a pious mother and sister, and, about two years since, made an open and explicit avowal of her friendship to the Redeemer. From that period, she has been considered by those, who knew her best, as unusually devoted to the duties and interests of religion. She was constant and fervent in prayer. It is known that, on the last night of her life, she was particularly and solemnly engaged in this duty; as if excited by the omniscient Spirit to prepare for the great event so near at hand. She loved the distinguishing truths of the gospel, and took a special interest in the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom. Christ and his cross were, to her, living and precious themes, The friends of Jesus, whether rich or poor, were the friends of her heart. Her benevolence was ardent. As an angel of mercy, she was often seen at the beds of the sick and the dying. The tears of the aged and helpless widow can bear witness to the tender sympathies of her soul. Such was her humility, such her discreet and amiable deportment, that she was affectionately

and universally beloved, by the christian society, from which she came, and, as far as time and circumstances permitted, no less beloved by her acquaintance in this place.”

UNITED STATES.

1066. *Note.*—WILLIAM PITT SMITH, the only son of the late W. P. Smith, M. D. of the city of New York, who is noticed in the 225 article of this Collection, belonged to the navy of the United States. He was master's mate of the schooner, *Conquest*, on Lake Ontario. In September, 1814, to the great grief of his friends and companions, he was accidentally precipitated from the vessel, during a severe gale, and found a watery grave in the 24 year of his age. Previously to entering on the publick service of his country, he had been impressed by the British and had suffered greatly, for several years, before he could obtain a release from his irksome situation.

He was an active, enterprising, and courageous young officer; and, had his days been prolonged, would, no doubt, have added not a little, by his brilliant achievements, to his rising reputation and to the honours of his beloved country.

Two amiable orphan sisters survive to mourn the loss of this affectionate and much endeared brother.

BELLVILLE. N. J.

1067 *Note.*—The rev. GERARDUS HAUGEVORT came with his consort from Holland to America a first

tie before the middle of the last century. By the influence of col. John Schuyler, he was removed from the place of his first settlement, in the interior of New Jersey, to the reformed Dutch church at Second River, now Belleville in the township of Bloomfield. He was a man of talents, and, for a considerable time, was highly acceptable to the people of his charge. Being, however of an irascible temper, he, at length, by some unguarded speech, offended his principal patron. To get rid of the domine, the colonel declared himself an episcopalian and invited the rev. Daniel Isaac Browne, rector of Trinity church at Newark, to officiate at Second River. For some time mr. Browne performed his ministerial functions in a private building near the margin of the Passaic. To accommodate the Dutch people, many of whom showed a reluctance at changing their denomination, colonel Schuyler was at the expense of a Dutch and English impression of the common prayer book. This was, for many years, used at Second River, but, at present, it is not known that a single copy of it exists. Mr. Haugevort, for some time after the unpleasant rupture, kept possession of his church, and statedly preached to his adherents, while the new society, having left the private building, worshipped in the academy. At length, the doors of the Dutch church were clandestinely fastened. Mr. Haugevort, not disposed to *flee to another city*, then preached, from sabbath to sabbath, to a few warm friends, on the step of his church door. His salary

ceased, and his reduced flock could do but little for him. He must have suffered for want of the necessaries of life, if he had not brought property with him from his native country. He died about the close of the revolutionary war, leaving a son and grandson, both of whom bear his name, and several daughters. He and his patron, who was a distinguished character, in his day, have, long since, left a world of imperfection, where good men sometimes unhappily disagree, and, it is to be hoped, have entered that state, in which no discordant passions ever interrupt the pleasures of harmony and love.

BELLEVILLE, N. J.

1068. *Note.*—AARENT SCHUYLER came to this country from Holland in early life depending upon his industry alone, under Providence, for a support. He, at length, by his diligence and economy, acquired so much property as to venture on the purchase of a considerable tract of rough and wild land on the banks of the Passaic opposite to the mouth of Second River. Here he toiled, for years, till almost discouraged at the difficulty, with which he gained a subsistence. He was about to negotiate for the sale of his place, when, one day, his old negro found a ponderous mineral substance, on the farm, which so attracted his curiosity, that he carried a specimen of it to his master. Mr. Schuyler was impressed with the idea, from its appearance, that it must

be something valuable. He immediately carried it to New York, where it was ascertained to be copper ore. He then gave up the purpose of selling his estate, and turned his attention to the riches, which his land embosomed. The ore was found in abundance and was sent to England to be wrought. Seldom has a mine been discovered in any part of the world containing so great a proportion of pure metal. It is said that every ton of the ore exported yielded eighty per cent of copper. Before the revolutionary war, vast treasures were drawn from this mine, till the principal shaft was sunk to the depth of about 150 feet. For many years, this fountain of wealth has been neglected, but, at a future day, will no doubt claim the attention of some enterprising proprietor.

Mr. Schuyler was the father of colonel Peter Schuyler and colonel John Schuyler, both of whom were highly respectable in life. The former was a distinguished officer in the provincial forces sent against the French and Indians of Canada and his name is frequently mentioned with great and just respect by the historians of his day.

BEDFORD, N. Y.

1069. *Note.*—The following notice of the illustrious JOHN JAY, LL. D. and of his ancestry, the author of this Collection has been enabled, with the assistance of a friendly reply, to certain queries, made by a distinguished member of the family, to give to his respected patrons.

Pierre Jay was a wealthy merchant of La Rochelle in France. During the persecution of the protestants, which followed the revocation of the edict of Nantz, a party of dragoons was quartered upon him, and he found it necessary to abandon either his country or his religion. He determined on the former, and, taking with him two sons and a daughter, fled privately to England. Of all his property he only took with him the ship, in which he escaped, and its cargo, which was iron. He settled at Bristol, where his daughter married, and where he continued to his death, which happened long after.

One of the sons, who accompanied him into exile, died, during the voyage. The other entered one of the regiments of French volunteers, who served under count Schomberg and, at the battle of the Boyne, received a great number of wounds, of which he long languished and finally died.

There still remained a third son, named Augustus, who fortunately had been educated in England and who, at the time when his father had fled from France, was absent on a trading voyage. Upon his return, being made acquainted with the ruin of his family, he determined to seek his fortune in America, and, accordingly, went to South Carolina, where many of his countrymen were then establishing themselves. Disliking the climate he travelled northward, and, at length, settled at *Æsopus* on the river, Hudson, where, for some years, he carried on trade in partnership, with mr.

L'Hommedieu, ancestor of the late hon. Ezra L'Hommedieu, one of the senators of New York. From *Æsopus* he removed to New York, in 1697, married Anne Marie Bayard, daughter of Balthazar Bayard and great niece of governour Stuyvesant. Three daughters and a son survived him; 1. Judith, who married Cornelius Van Horn; 2. Marie, who married Peter Vallette; 3. Frances, who married Frederick Van Cortlandt; 4. Peter, who married Mary Van Cortlandt, the sister of Frederick.

Augustus Jay and his wife both lived to a great age. He was born at La Rochelle, on the 13 of March, 1665, and died, at New York, in 1750. He was remarkable for his piety, vivacity, and good sense; and his memory has been cherished with great veneration by his descendants.

His son, Peter, was also a merchant. He had five sons and two daughters, Augustus, James, Peter, John, and Frederick; Eve, who married the rev. Harry Munro, and Ann, who died unmarried. He was a man of fervent piety united to strong sense, great knowledge of mankind, a cheerful disposition, and elegant manners. He was, however, unambitious and steadily refused to meddle in political disputes until the rights of his countrymen were invaded by the British parliament. These he zealously defended, but his age and infirmities had then unfitted him for publick stations. About the year, 1746, he withdrew from business and removed to Rye. From this place he was driven, in the beginning of the revolutionary war, by the the approach of the

British army, and, after spending some years at Fishkill and at Poughkeepsie, died, at the latter place, in 1782.

His son, John Jay, the principal subject of this article, was born, on the 12 Dec. 1745, in the city of New York. He was instructed in the first rudiments of literature by his mother, and was then sent to board with the rev. mr. Stoep, pastor of the French church at New Rochelle, with whom he continued till he was eight years old. He was afterwards taught at home by a private tutor and; when he was fourteen years old, was sent to King's college, then lately founded in the city of New York. After taking a degree at that place, he studied law with mr. Kissam and, about the year, 1767, began to practice it. In 1774, he married Sarah, daughter of William Livingston, esq. afterwards gov. of New Jersey. [See art. 1084]

In the disputes, which had arisen between Great Britain and her American colonies, he had sided with the latter and he was elected a member of the first congress. From that time his history is well known.

It may however, be proper to add, that he was a member of the convention, which framed the constitution of the state of New York and that that instrument was draughted by him. He was afterwards chief justice of the state of New York; president of congress; minister at the court of Madrid; one of the commissioners, who signed the treaty of peace with Great Britain, in 1783, in the making of

which he had a principal share. The firm and decided part, which he and Mr. Adams acted on that memorable occasion, greatly to the honour and benefit of their country, needs no comment in this place. He was also secretary of foreign affairs; chief justice of the United States; and governor of the state of New York. In one or other of these offices he was occupied till the year, 1801, when declining a re-election to the office of governor, as well as a re-appointment to that of chief justice, he retired to private life, and has since resided on a patrimonial farm, at Bedford, in the county of Westchester.

The children of Mr. Jay, still living, are Peter Augustus Jay, esq. William Jay, Mrs. Maria Banyer, widow of the late Goldsborough Banyer, jun. esq. Ann Jay, and Sarah Louisa Jay.

CABOT, VER.

1070. *Note.*—ZERAH COLBURN, son of Abiah Colburn of Cabot in Vermont, was born, on the 1 of September, 1804. With very inconsiderable advantages for the improvement of his mind, when only six years of age, his readiness at arithmetical calculations was such as to excite universal surprise. In multiplication, provided the two sums did not exceed 1000, he would give the product, verbally, sooner, than the most expert calculator possibly could with his pen! If the multiplier were not more, than 20, and the multiplicand any number, not exceeding 1000, his answer was almost instan-

taneous! His father carried him into the principal cities of the United States before he had reached his eighth year, since which he has crossed the Atlantick. In England, the astonishment, at his seemingly intuitive arithmetical knowledge, has been as great as it was among the literati of his native country.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

1071. EZRA SARGEANT, late bookseller of this city, was born at Leicester, Massachusetts, 14 October, 1775; died in Hudson, in the state of New York, 24 June, 1812. His remains are here deposited.

Note.—The foregoing epitaph inscribed to the memory of the late active and enterprising Mr. Sargeant, was copied from a neat headstone erected in the cemetery appertaining to the church of Saint Esprit. On the wall of the same church, over one of the pews, is the following inscription.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

1072. BANC dedie par les anciens de l'eglise au gouverneur de l'etat de la Nouvelle York et aux magistrats de la ville.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

1073. *Note.*—The following is a copy of an inscription designed for a tablet to be affixed to the wall, internally, of St. Paul's church.

Died at Darien, Georgia, on the 14 of

October, 1810, of a bilious fever, **RICHARD ASHERING BALL**, licentiate of the faculty of medicine of the state of New York and eldest son of Isaac Ball, M. D. aged 21 years and 6 months; a youth, who, from his professional talents, urbanity of manners, moral deportment, and perseverance, bade fair to become an ornament to society.

But howsoever fresh and fair
 Its morning beauty shows,
 Tis all cut down and wither'd quite
 Before the evening close.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

1074. Siste, viator, quod tu es, fuimus; erisque tu quod nos sumus. Hoc in tumultu requiescunt una **THOMAS BAYEUX**, mercator, nuper Neo-Eboracensis, atque conjux ejus, **MAGDALENA**. Ille vita functus 22 Ap. A. D. 1742, hæc, 3 Sept. A. D. 1734; ille ætatis 76, hæc 47. Amabiles et decori in vita nec in morte sunt divisi.

Note.—This is from the cemetery appertaining to Trinity Church.

ORANGETOWN, N. Y.

1075. The remains of **JOHN NEALE TALLMAN** lie here. After acquiring a lib-

eral education and having nearly completed his course of study preparatory to the practice of medicine, he was cut off by a pulmonary disorder, on the 5 of November, 1814, aged 22 years, 1 month, and 18 days. His bereaved parents, Peter and Mary Taulman have caused this stone to be erected in memory of a dutiful son,

Note.—The following paragraph, equally just and respectful to the memory of this estimable young gentleman, a son of major Peter Taulman of Orangetown, in Rockland county, appeared in the Commercial Advertiser soon after his decease.

“It has seldom fallen to the lot of a young man, during the course of his studies, to obtain, in a higher degree, the love and regard of the companions of his pursuits, or the affection and esteem of his teachers. His amiable and engaging manners endeared him to a large circle of acquaintance, while his proficiency in literature and his extraordinary attainments in the profession, to which he was destined, may leave us to regret that it was prematurely deprived of a man, capable of becoming one of its brightest ornaments. Having, with distinguished success, passed through the usual course of education in Columbia college and received the honours of that institution, he, in 1811, commenced the study of medicine, under doctor Hosack, of New York, which he prosecuted with

an arduous correspondent to his conviction of its responsibility and importance. Thus, at a time, when study often only begins, he had qualified himself for the exercise of his profession. While, therefore, there is just ground for lamentation, that his life was not spared to perpetuate his talents, yet he has left us a brilliant example of the knowledge, which may be obtained, even at an early age, by the united efforts of industry and genius. He became a victim of his active benevolence, and, after an illness of about four months, died of a pulmonary disorder, produced by his exertions in the discharge of his arduous duties, in his attendance upon the sick, as a house pupil of the almshouse of New York."

UNITED STATES.

1076. *Note*—His honour, ELBRIDGE GERRY, the late vice president of the United States, died, suddenly, on wednesday morning, the 23 of November, 1814. He received his nativity at Marblehead in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, in July, 1744.

His father, captain Thomas Gerry, was born in Great Britain. He was commander of a merchant ship, for some years, but finally devoted himself to merchandise in Marblehead, where he settled, when a young man, and married Elizabeth Greenleaf of that place. Their children were; 1. Thomas Gerry, a merchant; 2. John Gerry, a merchant; 3. Elbridge Gerry, the principal subject of this article;

4. Elizabeth Gerry, the first wife of the late Burrill Devereux, esq. 5. Samuel Russell Gerry, esq. the late collector of the port of Marblehead. All of these have now departed this life.

The late vice president was named for his mother's great uncle, John Elbridge, esq. collector of the customs at Bristol in England, who is said to have left an estate of one million pounds sterling, a generous share of which was bequeathed to some of his New England relatives. He was educated at Harvard university, the usual honours of which he received in 1762 and 1765. He was a member of the Am. Acad. Arts and Sciences. He was one of the envoys extraordinary to the republic of France, a governour of Massachusetts, and was called, in the course of his life, to fill various other offices of honour and trust. His remains were interred at Washington, where he closed his days, with the respect due to the high station he held. A worthy widow and many amiable children survive to mourn his sudden and unexpected decease.

UPPER CANADA.

1077. *Note.*—NORTON, an Indian celebrated for his labours, as a translator of sundry parts of the New Testament into his vernacular tongue, is supposed to have lost his life, at the battle of Queens-ton, in October, 1812. The following is his version of the first verse of the gospel according to St. John.

Tsidyodaghsawen ne Logos keaghne, ethe
 Yehovahne yekayendaghkwe ne Logos, oh
 oni Logos ne naah ne Yehovah.

LITTLE YELLOW CREEK, OHIO.

1078. *Note.*—The remains of many and extensive works, of a martial aspect and of unknown date, in the regions beyond the Alleghany, afford a wide field for the amusement, speculation, and research of the antiquary, historian, and philosopher. The idea, that they were merely the enclosures of cornfields, as suggested by the late bishop Madison, can never, for a moment, be entertained by any one, who has had opportunity to examine them. To mention no other argument, the height, in various instances, of the artificial banks forming the enclosures, is a convincing evidence, that something more, than a safeguard to the agricultural productions of the aborigines, must have been designed. One of these interesting works, which encompasses more than a hundred acres, is situated on the eastern side of the Little Miami, through which the publick road, from Lebanon to the Pickaway [Pik-oo-a] prairie, passes. The mound of earth, covered with trees of majestick growth, raised on the bank of the Little Miami and carefully following its numerous meanders, is at this time, notwithstanding the levelling effects of all the rains, which have fallen since its erection, in some parts, not less than eighteen feet high. No cornfield could

ever have needed a wall of such altitude, on the edge of a steep and lofty bank of a river, for preventing the approach of any beasts of the forest, not even of the mammoth.

The tumuli, of various heights, frequently seen in travelling over those regions, demand a much greater attention, than they have, as yet, received. It is truly astonishing, that the antiquaries of this country have not, long before this time, made them a subject of critical investigation. They may possibly embosom documents of curious and interesting historical import.

The principal object of this article is to bring to view a certain fact calculated to excite further inquiry and conjecture.

A TUMULUS, of moderate dimensions, near the confluence of Little Yellow Creek with the Ohio, above Steubenville, was opened in the year, 1810. From the discoloration of the earth and a slight appearance of bones, at the base, directly under the apex of this artificial hillock, it is evident that a human body had been deposited there. A flat stone, in an erect position, stood at the head, and another at the foot, of the grave. A collection of beads, of an ordinary size, thought to be of amber, were gathered up, probably, in the place of the neck. At the breast was found a piece of metal, of a crescent form, greatly corroded with rust. Two small bowls, of hardened clay, unglazed, similar to others, which, not unfrequently, have been dug out of the earth

In the western parts of the United States, were taken, one from the head, and the other from the foot, of the grave. They were coarsely marked with lines from top to bottom; but, what is worthy of special notice, on one side of one of these bowls were the common Arabick figures, distinctly inscribed, 597. On the opposite side of the same bowl was the figure, 8. The author of this Collection was credibly informed, that twenty people could be produced to give affidavit to this singular and wonderful fact. It is to be regretted, that, on being exposed to the air, the part of the bowl, containing the 597, soon crumbled into pieces. The other part, exhibiting the 8, still remains. Whether those figures were designed, or not, to express the month and year of the christian or of any other era, future discoveries may possibly unfold.

NEWARK, N. J.

1079. *Note.*—Major SAMUEL HAYES, a descendant from one of the original settlers of Newark, his native place, died, on the first of June, 1811, in the 83 year of his age. He sustained the character of an honest and well informed man. At an early period, he took an active part in the revolutionary struggle and was a distinguished officer in the militia, during the war, which secured to his beloved country the blessings of freedom and independence.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

1080. Here are deposited the remains

of the hon. **BENJAMIN GREENLEAF**, esq., who departed this life, 13 January, 1799, in the 67 year of his age.

Note.—This gentleman was, for many years, the upright, able, and conscientious judge of probate for the county of Essex.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

1081. *Note.*—Doctor **JOHN JACKSON**, a son of deacon Daniel Jackson of Portsmouth, departed this life, on the 22 of November, 1808, at the age of 63 years, leaving a widow, three sons, and four daughters. He was a druggist by profession, and no man was ever more careful and trust-worthy in discharging the duties, which his employment involved. In the social relations of life, his character was endearing. Honest and upright in all his dealings, and of an irreproachable reputation, gained by the influence of the religion he professed, he was universally esteemed and respected.

BOSTON, MASS.

1082. *Note.*—Captain **DAVID OCKINGTON**, whose father was of the same name, was born, at Brookline, and died, at Boston, on the 16 of July, 1814, having entered his 43 year. He early commenced the laborious and hazardous business of a mariner, and not many, of his age, have ever been called, in providence, to endure trials equally severe.

He was one of the few, who survived the wreck of the ship, *Commerce*, on the coast of Arabia, about twenty years since. The painful privations, to which he was subjected and the cruel treatment he received from the barbarous Arabs, while traversing their burning deserts, may be learned from, the *Journal of Daniel Saunders*, one of his shipmates, who was doomed to similar and almost indescribable distress. Captain Ockington ever seemed reluctant at relating to his friends what he suffered from hunger, thirst, want of clothes, and ill usage, on his long journey to Muscat. Suffice it to say, he was blistered by the intenseness of the solar heat, reflected from the barren sands of the desert, from head to foot; and his flesh was alive with vermin, which burrowed under his skin.

Of late years, he was commander of the *Belle Savage* till her capture. Upon the north west coast of America he was once boarded by the natives and most of his crew were massacred.

FREEHOLD, N. J.

1083. *Note.*—The rev. WILLIAM TENNENT, for many years, the faithful pastor of the presbyterian church and congregation in Freehold, Monmouth county, and state of New Jersey, departed this life, on the 8 of March, 1777, in the 73 year of his age. He was the second son of the rev. William Tenneut, who came from Ireland to America in 1718. His education he received under the tuition of his honoured father, at the Log college, on the

banks of the Neshaminy. Notwithstanding the humble name of this seminary, it was a celebrated school of the prophets. Besides Mr. Tennent, his brothers, Gilbert, John, and Charles, and a number of others, particularly, Samuel and John Blair, Rowan, Hunter, Beatty, Redman, Rowland, and Chesnut, all eminent in their day, claimed this institution as their alma mater.

The biography of the pious and distinguished subject of this notice is well known. His name has been here introduced, principally, with the view to give place to the narrative of a certain remarkable incident in his life, which is copied from a very interesting memoir, attributed to the pen of the venerable and illustrious Elias Boudinot, LL. D. of the city of Burlington.

“After a regular course of study in theology, Mr. Tennent was preparing for his examination in the presbytery, as a candidate for the gospel ministry. His intense application affected his health, and brought on a pain in his breast, and a slight heetick. He soon became emaciated, and at length was like a living skeleton. His life was now threatened. He was attended by a physician, a young man who was attached to him by the strictest and warmest friendship. He grew worse and worse, till little hope of life was left. In this situation his spirits failed him, and he began to entertain doubts of his final happiness. He was conversing one morning with his brother, in Latin, on the state of his soul, when he fainted and died away. After the usual time,

he was laid out on a board, according to the common practice of the country, and the neighbourhood were invited to attend his funeral on the next day. In the evening, his physician and friend returned from a ride into the country, and was afflicted beyond measure at the news of his death. He could not be persuaded that it was certain; and on being told that one of the persons, who had assisted in laying out the body thought he had observed a little tremour of the flesh under the arm, although the body was cold and stiff, he endeavoured to ascertain the fact. He first put his own hand into warm water, to make it as sensible as possible, and then felt under the arm, and at the heart, and affirmed that he felt an unusual warmth, though no one else could. He had the body restored to a warm bed, and insisted that the people, who had been invited to the funeral, should be requested not to attend. To this the brother objected as absurd, the eyes being sunk, the lips discoloured, and the whole body cold and stiff. However, the doctor finally prevailed, and all probable means were used to discover symptoms of returning life. But the third day arrived, and no hopes were entertained of success but by the doctor, who never left him night nor day. The people were again invited, and assembled to attend the funeral. The doctor still objected, and at last confined his request for delay to one hour, then to half an hour, and finally to a quarter of an hour. He had discovered that the tongue was much swoln, and

threatened to crack. He was endeavouring to soften it by some emollient ointment put upon it with a feather, when the brother came in, about the expiration of the last period, and mistaking what the doctor was doing for an attempt to feed him, manifested some resentment, and, in a spirited tone, said, "it is shameful to be feeding a lifeless corpse;" and insisted, with earnestness, that the funeral should immediately proceed. At this critical and important moment, the body, to the great alarm and astonishment of all present, opened its eyes, gave a dreadful groan, and sunk again into apparent death. This put an end to all thoughts of burying him, and every effort was again employed, in hopes of bringing about a speedy resuscitation. In about an hour, the eyes again opened, a heavy groan proceeded from the body, and again all appearance of animation vanished. In another hour, life seemed to return with more power, and a complete revival took place, to the great joy of the family and friends, and to the no small astonishment and conviction of very many, who had been ridiculing the idea of restoring to life a dead body.

"The writer of these memoirs was greatly interested by these uncommon events; and, on a favourable occasion, earnestly pressed Mr. Tennent for a minute account of what his views and apprehension were, while he lay in this extraordinary state of suspended animation. He discovered great reluctance to enter into any explanation of his perceptions and feelings at this time; but being im-

portunately urged to do it, he at length consented, and proceeded with a solemnity not to be described.

“ While I was conversing with my brother, said he, on the state of my soul, and the fears I had entertained for my future welfare, I found myself, in an instant, in another state of existence, under the direction of a superior being, who ordered me to follow him. I was accordingly wafted along, I know not how, till I beheld at a distance an ineffable glory, the impression of which on my mind it is impossible to communicate to mortal man. I immediately reflected on my happy change, and thought, well, blessed be God! I am safe at last, notwithstanding all my fears. I saw an innumerable host of happy beings, surrounding the inexpressible glory, in acts of adoration and joyous worship; but I did not see any bodily shape or representation in the glorious appearance. I heard things unutterable. I heard their songs and hallelujahs, of thanksgiving and praise, with unspeakable rapture. I felt joy unutterable and full of glory. I then applied to my conductor, and requested leave to join the happy throng; on which he tapped me on the shoulder, and said, you must return to the earth. This seemed like a sword through my heart. In an instant I recollect to have seen my brother standing before me, disputing with the doctor. The three days, during which I had appeared lifeless, seemed to me not more than ten or twenty minutes. The idea of returning to this world of sorrow and trouble gave me such a shock,

that I faluted repeatedly." He added, "Such was the effect on my mind of what I had seen and heard, that if it be possible for a human being to live entirely above the world and the things of it, for some time afterwards I was that person. The ravishing sounds of the songs and hallelujahs that I heard and the very words that were uttered, were not out of my ears, when awake, for at least three years. All the kingdoms of the earth were in my sight as nothing and vanity; and so great were my ideas of heavenly glory, that nothing, which did not in some measure relate to it, could command my serious attention."

UNITED STATES.

1084. *Note.*—The following genealogical record of the LIVINGSTON FAMILY is made from documents obligingly furnished the author of this Collection from a respectable quarter.

The rev. John Livingston, well known in ecclesiastical history, was a minister of the gospel; successively, at Killinshie, Strawrawes, Ancran, and Rotterdam. There is a traditionary account of his descent from lord Livingston, earl of Lithgow.

Robert Livingston, the first lord of the Livingston manor on the Hudson, son of the rev. John Livingston, was born at Ancran, in Scotland, 13 December, in the year, 1654. He and his nephew came to America and from them there is a numerous progeny. He married the widow Van Rens-

ælaer, a daughter of Philip Schuyler, by whom he had six children ; 1. John, who died without issue ; 2. Philip, the second lord of the manor, whose wife was Catharine Van Brugh ; 3. Gilbert, whose wife was Cornelia Beekman and by whom he had thirteen children. Of these Robert married Catharine M'Feathers ; Henry—Concklin ; James, Judith Newcomb ; Aleda, Jacob Rutsen ; Cornelia, Pierre Van Cortlandt lt. gov. Catharine, Thomas Thorne ; Margaret, Petrus Stuyvesant ; 4. Robert, whose wife was Margaret Harden, by whom he had one son, Robert, who married Margaret Beekman and who was the father of the late chancellor, noticed in the 826 article of this work. The chancellor married Mary Stevens. Of his brothers and sisters, Janet married gen. Montgomery ; [see art. 38] Henry Beekman, Ann Shippen ; John, Margaret Sheafe, for his first wife, and—M'Evers, for his second ; Edward, late mayor of the city of New York,—M'Evers ; Margaret, Thomas Tillotson ; Gertrude, gen. Morgan Lewis ; Aleda, gen. Armstrong, late secretary of war ; Hannah, P. R. Livingston ; Catharine, rev. mr. Garretson. 5. Margaret, whose husband was col. Samuel Veech, by whom she had one daughter, Aleda, the wife of Samuel Bayard ; 6. Johanna, whose husband was Cornelius Van Horne, by whom she had one daughter, Aleda, and one son, Garret, who married Ann Read.

Philip Livingston, the second lord of the manor, married Catharine Van Brugh, by whom he had nine children ; 1. Robert, the third and last lord of the manor, whose first wife was Mary Thong, and

second, the widow Schuyler. Of his children, Philip died without issue; Peter married Margaret Livingston; Walter, Cornelia Schuyler; Robert, Else Swift; John, Mary Le Roy, for his first wife, and the widow Ridley, for his second; Henry; Mary, hon. James Duane; Catharine, John Paterson; Aleda, Valentine Gardiner. 2. Peter Van Brugh, whose first wife was Mary Alexander and second, the widow Ricketts. Of their children, Philip married Cornelia Van Horne; Catharine, Nicholas Bayard; Mary, John Brown; Peter, Susan Blundel; Sarah, James Ricketts; Susannah, John Kane, for her first husband, and—Niemcevitz, for her second; Elizabeth—Otto, consul; six others died in early life. 3. John, whose wife was Catharine Depeyster. Of their children, Philip married Frances Bayard; John, Frances Saunders; Margaret, Robert Livingston; Catharine, Frederick Depeyster. Besides these there were thirteen others. 4. Philip, whose wife was Catharine Ten Broeck. Of their children, Philip married Sarah Johnston; Richard; Catharine, Stephen Van Rensselaer, the late patron of Albany, for her first husband, and the rev. doc. Westerlo, for her second; Margaret, doc. Thomas Jones; Sarah, rev. John H. Livingston, D. D. Besides these there were four others. 5. Henry, who died in Jamaica; 6. William, governour of New Jersey, whose wife was Susanna Freuch. Of their children, Susannah married hon. John Cleves Symmes; [see art. 1904] Catharine, Matthew Ridley, for her first husband,

and John Livingston, for her second; Mary, James Linn, esq. Judith, John Watkins; hon. Henry Brookholst, Catharine Keteltas, for his first wife, and Ann Ludlow, for his second; Sarah, his excoel. John Jay; [see art. 1069.] Besides these, William; John Lawrens, who was lost at sea; and four others, who died at an early age. 7. Sarah, whose husband was William Alexander, earl of Stirling; [see art. 115] 8. Aleda, whose first husband was Henry Hanson, and second, Martin Hoffman; 9. Catharine, whose husband was John Lawrence.

COLDENHAM, N. Y.

1085. The following account of the hon. CADWALLADER COLDEN, a historian, botanist, physician, philosopher, and civilian, and of his family, was prepared, with the kind assistance of one of his distinguished descendants, for a place in this Collection.

Coldenham, in the town of Montgomery, in the new county of Orange, state of New York, was a large tract of land granted to Cadwallader Colden. In the patent, the tract is designated as the manor of Coldingham; a name, probably adopted from some antient possessions in Scotland, with which the family may have been connected. More modernly, the family has assumed the name of Colden, and the place has, in conformity with the name, been called Coldenham.

Coldenham was the country residence of lieutenant-governour Colden and is now the residence of

that branch of his family, which descends from Cadwallader, his second son.

Cadwallader Colden, the lieutenant governour, was a son of the rev. Alexander Colden, minister of Dunse in the Merse, Scotland. His parents and ancestors to a remote degree were all Scotch, but he himself was born in Ireland, on the 7 of February, 1687, while his mother was on a visit intended to be very temporary to some friends in that kingdom. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh. He came to this country about the year, 1708. In 1715, he visited Scotland, which he considered as his native country, and, on the 11 of November in that year, he married at Kelso, in Scotland, Alice Christy, daughter of a clergyman of that place. In the year, 1716, he returned to this country with his wife and settled at first in Philadelphia, as a physician. In 1718, mr. Colden removed to New York, and soon distinguished himself as a philosopher and statesman. His writings in several departments of science attest his extraordinary industry and his ability. His correspondence with most of the learned men of the age, in which he lived, is an evidence of the estimation, in which he was held by them. His character, as a statesman, will be found in his political writings and in his correspondence with the ministry of Great Britain, at the critical times, in which he administered the colonial government. In opposition to the views of his employers, he predicted to them the certain consequences of

the measures, which were pursuing in relation to this country; but, while he condemned these, he did not approve of the course of the other party. Like many other great and good men of his age, he shrunk from the idea of an independent government, not as from what could not be achieved, but as what, it is proved he erroneously thought, could not be maintained. He, as all men have, who attain any rank in political life, had his enemies; but even they allowed the purity of his intentions, and admired the firmness of his conduct. It seems to have been regulated by the motto, which he inherited from his ancestors and has transmitted to his posterity, *fais bien ne crains rien*. Cheerfulness and hospitality were characteristic of his disposition, and neither of these, either in adversity or age, forsook him. He held a variety of public offices under the colonial government of the province of New York. He, at several intervals, and at very interesting and critical periods, administered the government of the colony in the capacities of president of the council and of lieutenant governor, which latter office he held at the time of his death. He died at Spring-hill, his country seat, near Flushing in Queen's county, on Long Island, on the 20 of September, 1776, aged eighty eight years and seven months, and was buried, in a private cemetery, on the farm attached to Spring-hill. Alice Christy, the wife of lieutenant governor Colden, was born, 5 January, 1690, and died, at Fort George, in New York, in March, 1762. They had five sons and five daughters;

1. Alexander Colden, who was born, 13 August, 1716, and married Elizabeth Nicoll, by whom he had three sons and four daughters; Richard Nicoll, Cadwallader, John, Alice, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Jane. Cadwallader and John died minors and without issue. The last was an officer in the British army and was lost at sea. Richard Nicoll married Henrietta Maria Bethune, a lady of the Isle of Man, by whom he had two sons, Alexander and Cadwallader R. the former of whom died without issue. Alice married colonel Archibald Hamilton. Margaret married major John Antill. Elizabeth married general Anthony Farrington.

2. David Colden died an infant.

3. Cadwallader Colden was born, 26 May, 1722, and married Elizabeth Ellison, daughter of Thomas Ellison of New Windsor, by whom he had six sons and two daughters, Cadwallader, Thomas, John, Alexander, David, William, Alice, and Jane. Cadwallader married Elizabeth, daughter of John Fell, esq. of New Jersey, and, afterwards, Christina Griffin. Thomas married Ann Willet. John died unmarried. Alexander married Gertrude Colden, a widow. David married Gertrude Wynkoop. William died in infancy. Alice married doctor Lewis Antill. Jane married Alexander Murray. Margaret married Peter Fell, and, afterwards, Peter Galatian.

4. John Colden, who was born, 28 May, 1729, and died, 21 August, 1750, unmarried.

5. David Colden, who was born, 23 November, 1733, old style. On the 27 of February, 1767, he

married Ann Willet, daughter of John Willet, esquire, of Flushing, Long Island. She died at Coldenham, in August, 1785, and is buried in the family cemetery of that place. David Colden was bred to the profession of physick, which, however, he never practised further, than for the relief of his friends and neighbours. He, for some time, held the office of surveyor general of the province of New-York. He was, however, devoted to retirement and the employment of his mind in scientific pursuits. He corresponded with doctor Franklin on philosophical subjects, and several of his letters, to men of science in Europe, appear in the publications of his time. In the year, 1784, he went to England, and died there, on the 10 day of July, in the same year. He was buried in the private grounds of Saint Ann's church, Soho, Westminster, where his friends caused a monument to be erected to his memory, expressive of his virtues and of the esteem, in which he was held by all, who knew him. He had nine children, one son and eight daughters: Cadwallader D. Alice Christy, Mary, Ann, Elizabeth Ann, Catharine, a second daughter Ann, Harriet, and Caroline.

Cadwallader D. Colden, esquire, the son of David Colden, was born, 4 April, 1769, at Springhill. He married, on the 8 of April, 1798, Maria, youngest daughter of the right reverend Samuel Provost, D. D. bishop of the protestant episcopal church in the state of New York and Maria, his wife, who was a daughter of Benjamin Bousfield, esq;

of Lake-lands, near Cork in Ireland. Colonel C. D. Colden has one son, David Cadwallader, a student at Union college, who was born in New York, 9 January, 1797.

Alice Christy Colden was born, 7 March, 1768, and died without issue.

Mary Colden was born, 7 April, 1770, at Fort George in New York, and married the hon. Josiah Ogden Hoffman, by whom she had one son, Ogden Hoffman, and three daughters, Ann, who married Charles Nicholas, Matilda, who died single, and Mary.

Ann Colden was born, in 1773, and died the same year.

Elizabeth Ann Colden was born, 25 February, 1774. She married Edward W. Laight, esq. and died without issue.

Catharine Colden was born, 20 November, 1775, and married Thomas Cooper, esq. by whom she had three children, Colden, Edward, and Alice Ann. Edward died in infancy.

The second Ann, Harriet, and Caroline all died in early life.

6. Elizabeth Colden, the eldest daughter of lieutenant-governor Colden, was born, 5 February, 1719, and married Peter Delancy, by whom she had six sons and five daughters; Peter, Stephen, John, James, Oliver, Warren, Alice, Ann, Elizabeth, Susan, and Jane.

Alice Delancy married Ralph Izard, esq. of South Carolina, by whom she had issue three sons, Henry, George, who is the present general Izard, and Ralph, and several daughters.

Ann Delancy married John Cox, esq. of Philadelphia.

Elizabeth Delancy died unmarried.

Susan Delancy married Thomas Barclay, esq. son of the reverend Andrew Barclay, by whom she has issue, Henry, James, Thomas, George, and Anthony, and three daughters.

Jane Delancy married John Watts, esq. by whom she had several sons and daughters.

7. Jane Colden, who was born, 27 March, 1724, and died, without issue, 10 March, 1766. She married doctor William Farquhar. This lady distinguished herself by her acquirements in the science of botany, on which subject she corresponded with Linnæus, who, in compliment to her, gave the name of *Coldenia* to a plant of the tetandrous class.

8. Alice Colden, who was born, 27 September, 1725, and married colonel William Willet, by whom she had issue, Gilbert Colden, who married Susan Murray; William, who died a minor and without issue; Alice, who married Henry Nicoll, son of Benjamin Nicoll, counsellor at law; and Ann, who married Thomas Colden, esq. of Coldenham.

9. Sarah Colden, who was born, 6 July, 1727, and died, 3 June, 1729.

10. Catharine Colden, who was born, 13 February, 1731, and died, unmarried, in June, 1762

For an interesting notice of the valuable professional and literary labours of lieutenant governour Colden, the reader is referred to the *Am. Med.*

Phil. Reg. in 4 volumes, by doctors, Hosack and Francis.

UNITED STATES.

1086. *Note*—ZEBULON MONTGOMERY PIKE, a brigadier general in the army of the United States, was a native of Woodbridge in New Jersey. He was son of major Zebulon Pike, now of Kentucky.

York, the capital of Upper Canada, was conquered under the banners of major general Dearborn, on the 27 of April, 1813. Of the Americans 269 were killed and wounded; of the British 930 were killed, wounded, and taken. The brave general Pike, at the head of his heroick forces, fell, like the immortal Wolfe, in the moment of victory. He was greatly esteemed as a gentleman of intelligence and agreeable manners, and as a skilful, active, and valiant officer.

The Account of his expedition to the sources of the Mississippi and through the western parts of north America to the sources of the Arcansaw, performed, by order of the government of the United States, in 1805, 1806, 1807, an interesting and valuable historical document, will transmit his name, with honour, to posterity.

His death was much lamented by his compatriots in arms, and by all his fellow countrymen to whom he was known, as a national calamity; but, to his surviving widow and daughter, it was a bereavement, which they will never cease to mourn.

ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

1087. Underneath are interred the remains of JAMES CLINTON, esquire. He was born, the 9 of August, 1736, and died, the 22 of December, 1812.

His life was principally devoted to the military service of his country, and he had filled, with fidelity and honour, several distinguished civil offices.

He was an officer in the revolutionary war and the war preceding, and, at the close of the former, was a major general in the army of the United States.

He was a good man and a sincere patriot, performing, in the most exemplary manner, all the duties of life; and he died, as he lived, without fear and without reproach.

Note—The foregoing is a copy of the epitaph, inscribed on the tombstone of the late general Clinton, at the family burial place, in Orange county.

He was the third son of colonel Charles Clinton, who migrated from the county of Longford, province of Leinster, in Ireland, and settled in the county of Orange, province of New York, in the year, 1731, where he died, at an advanced age. The general's great grandfather removed from England to Ireland at the close of the civil wars.

Colonel Charles Clinton had four sons and one daughter. 1. Alexander Clinton, a physician, who was educated at the college of New Jersey, while located at Newark, the honours of which he received in 1750. He died before his father leaving no posterity. 2. Charles Clinton, a physician, who was never married. 3. Major general James Clinton, the principal subject of this article. 4. The honourable George Clinton, the late vice president of the United States, noticed in the 918 article of this Collection. 5. Catharine Clinton.

General James Clinton married Mary De Witt of Ulster county, by whom he had four sons, one of whom, the honourable De Witt Clinton, is the present mayor of the city of New York, and three daughters.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

1088. *Note.*—The following tribute of respect, elegantly written, on a large sheet of paper, is deposited in Mr. Scudder's Museum.

Inscribed to the memory of the American Fabius, by Isaac Ball, M. D. of the city of New York.

Reader, if thou art an American, behold the tomb, with reverence and regret, where rest the remains of GEORGE WASHINGTON; the kindest relation; the truest friend; the warmest patriot; the worthiest man.

He exercised virtues in an age, sufficient to have distinguished him even in the best. Sagacious by nature, industrious by habit, inquisitive with art, he gained a complete knowledge of the state of America, foreign and domestick. He served his country always, at every age, and in every station. This was the bent of his generous soul; this was the business of his laborious life.

Publick men and publick things he judged by one common standard, the true interest of the United States.

He made no distinction of party. Gentle, humane, disinterested, inflexible, he feared none he could create in the cause of America.

Reader, in this misfortune of thy country, lament thy own; for know, the loss of so much private worth is a publick calamity.



NEW YORK, N. Y.

1089. *Note.*—The following is a copy of the inscription, which appeared on a tablet inserted in the wall of the ancient presbyterian church at the head of Broad-street.

Auspicante Deo hanc ædem cultui divino sacram in perpetuum celebrando, A. D.

1719, primo fundatam, denuo penitus reparatam et ampliorem et ornatiorem, A. D. 1748, constructam, Neo-Eboraccuses presbyteriani in suum et suorum usum condentes, in hac votiva tabula D. D. D. Q.

Concordia, amore necnon fidei, cultus, et morum puritate suffulta, clariusque exornata, annuente Christo, longum perduret inævum.

The new church, built, with the Newark free stone, in a style of great elegance, has nearly the same site as the former, but covers a larger area, and, in front, exhibits the following inscription ;

The first PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in the city of New York founded, A. D. 1719; enlarged, A. D. 1748; rebuilt, A. D. 1810.

In the vestibule is the subsequent record ;

Pastors ; John Rodgers, D. D. Samuel Miller, D. D. 1810.

Elders ; John Broome, Daniel Phoenix, David Gelston, Robert Macgill, John R. B. Rodgers, Robert Lenox, David L. Dodge, Peter Ludlow.

Deacons ; James Anderson, Daniel H. Wickham. 1810.

Trustees ; William Edgar, Daniel M'Cor-

mick, David Gelston, B. Livingston, Robert Cocks, Robert Lenox, James Scott, Jacob Morton, Samuel Campbell. 1810.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

1090 *Note*.—JOHN G. BOBERT, esq. Russian consul in the city of New York, has, probably, a more extensive and a more valuable collection of medals, ancient and modern, than any gentleman in the United States. A historical account of the riches of his cabinet would be a very interesting and useful work. One of his medals exhibits, on one side, a profile likeness of the noble spirited earl of Chatham, who spent his last breath in pleading the cause of America, with his name near its periphery, a name, which will ever be dear to the friends of liberty and justice ;

GULIELMUS PITT.

On the reverse is the following inscription ;
quam multa quam paucis !

THE MAN,
WHO, HAVING SAVED THE PARENT,
PLEADED,
WITH SUCCESS, FOR HER
CHILDREN.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

1091. *Note*.—The seal of the CLINTON LODGE has a profile likeness of the hon. De Witt Clinton, for whom the lodge was named, with masonick devices and this inscription ;

CLINTON LODGE NUM. CXXXIII.

FIDE SED CUI VIDE.

The die for this was cut by mr. M. Furst. Another, of hardened steel, has recently been made by the same ingenious artist, which gives a remarkably fine profile likeness of the mayor on a medal, the reverse of which exhibits a beautiful view of the new City Hall.

 NEW YORK, N. Y.

1092. The corner stone of the HALL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK was laid, by order of the common council, by Edward Livingston, esquire, mayor.

John B. Prevost, recorder.

Wynant Van Zandt, jun. alderman, Andrew Morris, assistant, first ward. John Oothout, alderman, Caleb S. Riggs, assistant, second ward. Philip Brasher, alderman, Ebenezer Stevels, assistant, third ward. John Bogert, alderman, Jacob Le Roy, assistant, fourth ward. John P. Ritten, alderman, Robert Bogardus, assistant, fifth ward. Joshua Barker, alderman, Clarkson Crolius, assistant, sixth ward. Mangle Minthorn, alderman, Henry Brevoort, assistant, seventh ward.

On the day of May, anno Domini
Z 2.

1803, and the 27 year of the independence of the United States.

John Oothout, Wynant Van Zandt, jun. Philip Brasher, Joshua Barker, Mangle Minthorn, Jacob Le Roy, Robert Bogardus, building committee.

John M'Comb, jun. architect.

Joseph Newton, carpenter.

Anthony Steinback, Arthur Smith, masons.

George Knox, Alexander Campbell, stone cutters.

Note.—The sums expended on this noble superstructure were, in 1803, \$40260, 38; in 1804, \$31012, 61; in 1805, \$47065, 95; in 1806, \$48600, 00; in 1807, \$42051, 09; in 1808, \$35099, 41; in 1809, \$59657, 01; in 1810, \$72000, 00; in 1811, \$67300, 00; in 1812, \$90287, 00; in 1813, \$24000, 00; in 1814, \$2000, 00; making, in the aggregate, five hundred thirty eight thousand seven hundred thirty three dollars and forty five cents.

The City Hall, in New York, built with white marble from Berkshire county in Massachusetts, except the basement and rear, which are of freestone from New Jersey, exhibits a specimen of taste and elegance, which does honour to the commercial metropolis of the United States. It is the most superb edifice in America and would be an ornament to any city in the world.