

AN

A D D R E S S

AT THE FUNERAL OF

E L I I V E S, M. D.,

OCTOBER 10th, 1861,

BY

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A D D R E S S .



WE meet to pay the last tribute to one of reverend age, who has dwelt in our city for more than four-score years, its medical senior or patriarch for more than a quarter of a century, and whose hoary head was a crown of glory found in the way of righteousness; the last tribute to one of eminent services to science, to humanity, and the kingdom of Christ; to one who, in the exercise of his humane profession, had endeared himself to many persons and families, and had merited well the tender title, conferred by the divine word on a member of that profession, the title of "the beloved physician;" to one who had honorably occupied a place of conspicuous usefulness in the instruction of our renowned University—in its Medical Department, of which he was a chief originator; to one whose long religious experience and wise religious counsels, commended by a pure and bright example, rendered him a pillar, strong and beautiful in the church of Christ.

Our tribute is sad, yet thankful. We are thankful that we do not experience the shock of desolating disappointment and anxiety, which would have been felt if he had been cut down in the midst of his days, when bearing his varied offices of active duty and weighty responsibility; thankful that, under the gentle Providence which has guided his advancing years, his public positions of instruction and service have all been safely and gracefully handed over to the able ministry of other hands; thankful that his sun has not dropped from its zenith, (as sometimes happens in the mystery of Providence), but has

traversed the whole arch of the mortal firmament, and had a slow and beautiful decline toward the west, and a serene and glorious setting in the horizon.

Yet though thankful, our tribute is sad. For it is sad to see such useful activity yield to mortal infirmity; to see one of such wide and beneficent labors so enfeebled by weakness, and beset by pain, that it is a relief for us as well as for him when he lays aside the worn out tabernacle of the body, and consigns it to the rest of the grave, and the renovation of the resurrection; it is sad to see an impersonation of so much intellectual worth and moral nobleness and Christian beauty pass away, to be seen by us on earth no more forever.

But such is the divine ordinance. And it has its manifest uses; one of which plainly is that we shall profit by the lessons of the life and character of those whom it removes. That we may gain that profit, while we indulge our respect and our affection, let us now take a hasty survey of the life and character of our revered and beloved friend.

ELI IVES was born in New Haven, February 7, 1779, the son of Levi Ives and Lydia (Augur) Ives. His father was a physician of eminent worth and large practice in this city. From these parents he doubtless received early Christian training and nurture, as they were decided Christians;—the father a deacon of this church for thirty years, from 1796 to his death in 1826. He entered Yale College in 1795, having acquired his preparation partly by himself, inspired by his fondness for learning and his determination to obtain it, and partly under the tuition of Rev. Ammi Ruhamah Robbins of Norfolk, Ct. He graduated in due course, in 1799, at the age of twenty years, in the same class with the late Prof. James L. Kingsley, of Yale College, and Prof. Moses Stuart, of Andover Theological Seminary. His class numbered at gradua-

tion twenty-six; and he survived them all except one, Rev. E. J. Chapman, of Madison Co., N. Y. The two years after his graduation he was Rector of the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, and has been for some time its oldest surviving teacher. What his grade of scholarship was in College, I have been unable exactly to ascertain; but I infer that it was high from the fact that soon after the termination of his services as Rector of the Grammar School the office of tutor in Yale College was offered to him; which he declined, doubtless because he wished to devote his time wholly to preparation for his chosen profession. That preparation he obtained in study partly in his father's office, partly in attendance on the medical lectures of Drs. Rush and Wooster, in Philadelphia, and partly, indeed chiefly, with Dr. Æneas Monson, of this city, who was a very learned man, for that day, especially in botany and chemistry in their relation to materia medica, or the material for medicine. This study of medicine he pursued while he was Rector of the Grammar School, thus performing double service. And he began to practice here in his native city, at the termination of his Rectorship, in 1801, two years after his graduation at College. His attendance upon the lectures in Philadelphia was at a later period.

It was doubtless an advantage to him for obtaining practice at the outset that his father was a physician here widely employed, and that he was known as "young Dr. Ives;" which sounds strangely to us, who, the larger part of us, have known him only as "old Dr. Ives," and have known his sons and grandson as physicians in active service. Yet there are some among us who remember him as "the young Dr. Ives." This advantage, however, at the beginning, would have availed but a short time, had he not possessed real merit to sustain and commend him. That merit was such as to gain for him rapidly a very large practice and great success in it, and so to

win for him general confidence and a brilliant reputation. Quite early in his medical life, much earlier than is usual even for those of eminent skill, he began to be employed as a consulting physician; and in this capacity he was frequently engaged not only in the city, but far and wide through the State. His practice of this character was unequalled by that of any physician in the State, certainly in this part of it. In this active service, at home and abroad, Dr. Ives continued for more than forty years, although from the first, even from his College life, he had to struggle with feeble health and frequent bodily infirmity. About twenty years since he resolutely began to withdraw from general practice, and from that time has attended only in a few cases where his counsel was urgently solicited, or when his advice was sought in peculiar instances at his own dwelling, or in families of his old friends who felt as though they could not have any one else.

Having thus spoken of the beginning, success, and extent of Dr. Ives's practice, it may contribute to the simplicity and clearness of this sketch, if, at this point, I speak of his characteristics as a physician.

And here I will state that thinking it presumptuous to attempt to delineate those characteristics unaided, especially as my personal knowledge of Dr. Ives has been chiefly since he withdrew from general practice, I have sought the aid, very willingly given, of the judgment and suggestions of that accomplished and honored physician of our city,* who is nearest to Dr. Ives in age, and was for nearly forty years associated with him as Professor in the Medical Department of Yale College. While he is not responsible for the form and manner of this statement, the substance of it is chiefly due to him. It may at least be said to accord with his judgment.

* Dr. Jonathan Knight.

The most prominent and perhaps the most valuable characteristic of Dr. Ives as a physician, was his insight, his perspicacity, his power of readily looking through and through a case, so as to perceive the real nature of the difficulty to be removed, the evil to be remedied. His perceptive powers, in other words, were very remarkable, giving him great ability to observe and note all the facts of disease, and all facts with reference to the process and the means and materials of cure. This evidently is a prime quality in a physician, the most essential medical faculty. The first thing a physician needs to know about a patient is what is the matter with him, what it is that needs to be done to make him a well person, what the disease is which asks for cure, and then also to know what remedies and methods evince their power and fitness to heal. He needs to know the precise spot of malady which should be touched by the Ithuriel spear of healing art, and the mode by which that touch may be surely and effectually given. This power Dr. Ives possessed in a degree never surpassed, if it was equaled, in this region of the country.

A necessary accompaniment to the power just mentioned—necessary to make a physician of learning and resources,—is a comprehensive and retentive memory. This Dr. Ives possessed. His memory retained accurately and securely the facts regarding diseases and remedies, which his power of insight and observation had acquired. And they were so arranged and classified as to be at his command. His arrangement of them often seemed to others rather miscellaneous, as were things in his yard, and plants, shrubs, trees and flowers in his garden. But they were so arranged, in the one case as in the other, that he knew where to find them at once; and they were forthcoming at his bidding.

Another, a third, characteristic of Dr. Ives, which rendered him a physician of eminent learning and large resources,

was his extensive and thorough knowledge of materia medica, of materials having remedial or curative power, especially those furnished by the science of botany, and most especially those which are indigenous, or native to our soil. Those who have been acquainted with his practice will remember how often he used to prescribe the use of some botanical plant, and not rarely one growing in this region, telling just where to go and find it, and not infrequently the place would be his own garden or back yard. In the botanical department of materia medica he was far beyond his age, and was the most learned physician of his time in this country. In this part of medical learning, Dr. Æneas Monson, as has already been intimated, gave him inspiration and instruction. That he made such attainments in this department of knowledge, is truly wonderful; for at that period there were no books published on that subject in this country, and it was almost impossible to obtain them. Dr. Monson acquired his knowledge in this department by his own observations, experiments, and experience, and by the communicated observations and experience of those around him, and of those with whom he corresponded for that purpose, in this country and in Europe. And Dr. Ives, his pupil, gained his knowledge from the same sources, and also from a few books which he obtained with great difficulty from Europe.

And this suggests a statement, which may appropriately be made at this point, that Dr. Ives was a very diligent and thorough student of medical and scientific books, especially in his early and middle life. He sought for knowledge on his favorite topics wherever it was to be found. He sought it for himself independently in the book of nature; and he sought it also in the books in which other men have recorded what they have learned from nature's book.

This large knowledge of the materials of medicine is evidently a very essential element in the character of an able

physician. For if it is a prime quality of such a physician that he is able to perceive what it is in the patient that needs cure, it is surely a quality next in order and not second in importance to know what to cure it with. In this knowledge Dr. Ives was eminent, indeed preëminent, in his day. I had heard quoted at some time a remark of Dr. Knight, made many years since, to this effect, that "Dr. Ives, more than any other man within his acquaintance, had in his knowledge and control the materials of healing power, whether furnished by earth, sea, or air." In my interview with Dr. Knight I repeated that remark, and asked him if he ever made it. He replied, "I do not remember making it. Very likely I did. For it was true. No doubt about that."

A fourth characteristic of Dr. Ives in his practice, was his ability and habit of adapting his remedies to the individual case in hand, instead of treating it according to a routine, or fixed custom. He took an independent view of each case, and chose such remedies as suited it. This faculty and habit enabled him to meet the ever varying and shifting forms of diseases, and rendered him especially successful in treating those which are most variable in their types, such as fevers.

Nearly allied to this, or necessary to it, was another, a fifth, characteristic—great care in watching his patients, and in noting all the phenomena, especially the changes, of their diseases, and the effect of remedies. This was particularly true of him in the earlier periods of his medical life, when he could devote more time to individual cases.

Another, a sixth, characteristic of Dr. Ives's practice, was its boldness, enterprise, and energy when an exigency demanded it. His course in ordinary instances of disease was to use mild and gentle remedies, reserving severe remedies for the severe and especially for desperate cases, in which his measures were bold, energetic, and often extraordinary. Such cases appealed

to his large resources, and called them out—to his deep insight, his wide knowledge of remedial agents, and to his skill in adapting them. To such cases he was frequently called, especially in consultation, and was unusually successful in them, not infrequently curing persons who had been given up in despair. And his success in these instances was largely owing to his boldness and decision in employing powerful and extraordinary measures, which physicians generally would not have ventured to employ. An instance illustrating this was related to me recently. The eminent man* who gave the Address to the Alumni of Yale College, at the last Commencement, when informed by me of the illness of Dr. Ives, said: "I owe him a great debt of gratitude. He saved my life when I was in College. I was very ill with fever; and my physician regarded my case as hopeless; when Dr. Ives was called in consultation. Considering my disease desperate, and calling for desperate remedies, he gave me an enormous dose of a powerful medicine. It was what the case needed. It had such an effect as to rally my system and to break and turn the power of the disease; and I recovered. Whatever I have been and done since, I owe, under divine Providence, to the skill of Dr. Ives, and to the boldness and enterprise of his practice."

Dr. Ives was remarkable in his conduct as a physician for some qualities, which, though they belong to the moral department of his character, yet, as they influenced his medical practice, should be mentioned in this connection.

He was characterized by great integrity as a physician. He was fair, upright and honorable in his intercourse with patients, and in his intercourse with other physicians, especially when called in council, consulting without regard to his own interest in the case. "He acted in his medical practice,"

* President J. M. Sturtevant, of Illinois College.

said Dr. Knight, "with remarkable independence of pecuniary considerations, and was in all respects a very fair and honest minded man."

He was characterized also by a genial and generous interest in other physicians, especially the younger members of the profession, treating them with great kindness and courtesy, and endeavoring to promote harmony of feeling and action. "In this latter particular," said Dr. Knight, "he brought about quite a reform in New Haven when he entered upon the profession." There was at that time, and had been, a great deal of jealousy and rivalry and unpleasant feeling among the physicians of the place. For the purpose of remedying this, as well as for promoting the objects of medical science and skill, he proposed and had a leading influence in forming, in the year 1803, the New Haven Medical Association, which from the time of its origin has held meetings every fortnight, that have had an excellent influence in promoting mutual acquaintance, confidence, fellowship, and harmony. Of its original members he was the last survivor.

And, finally, Dr. Ives was a decided friend and promoter of progress in medical science and practice. He was no friend to quackery, or empiricism, or charlatanry. But he was a friend to truth in relation to disease and medicine, and he believed that there is far more of it than has yet been ascertained. And he was willing to accept it from whatever quarter. He earnestly sought for it in all quarters and by all means at his control. He thought and acted in the spirit of the stanza :

" Seize upon truth, where'er 'tis found,
Among your friends, among your foes,
On Christian or on heathen ground ;
The flower 's divine, where'er it grows."

For truth in relation to medical science and skill he sought

by his individual and independent efforts. And he sought for it by promoting associated effort. He was forward, as has been already said, in forming the New Haven Medical Association. He was an active friend of the State Medical Society, and of the National Medical Society, which, at its recent meeting in this city, honored him by choosing him, notwithstanding his age and infirmities, their presiding officer.

But the most important service which Dr. Ives rendered to medical science and practice was his agency in originating and sustaining the Medical Department of Yale College. This leads me to speak of another and large division of the labors of his life—that of a Teacher of Medical Science, and a Professor in the Medical College.

The origin of that College was due chiefly to two men, Dr. Eli Ives and Professor Benjamin Silliman, acting under the suggestions and inspiration of that eminent friend of science, Dr. Dwight, President of Yale College. The Medical College, or rather the Medical Department of Yale College, was organized in 1813, by the appointment of five Professors, viz, Æneas Monson, Nathan Smith, Eli Ives, Benjamin Silliman, and Jonathan Knight. Dr. Monson was appointed Professor of *Materia Medica* and Botany, with Dr. Ives as his Associate. Dr. Monson, however, on account of his great age,—being then about eighty years old,—declined the active duties of the Professorship, which were wholly performed by Dr. Ives. Indeed, the appointment of Dr. Monson was intended simply as a deserved compliment to his medical learning and his zeal in behalf of medical science. What has already been said in another part of this discourse of Dr. Ives's knowledge of *materia medica*, præminent in this country at that day, precludes the necessity of saying anything more as to his qualifications for the professorship in that department. In that

department he continued for sixteen years—from 1813 to 1829—when, upon the decease of Professor Nathan Smith, he was transferred to the department of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. In that department he remained twenty-three years—from 1829 to 1852—when, owing to his advanced age and increasing infirmities, he resigned, and his place was filled by the appointment of Dr. Worthington Hooker. We thus see that in the duties of Professor in these two departments he was employed for almost forty—thirty-nine—years.

As to the manner in which he performed those duties I am able to quote the language of Dr. Knight, in an Address delivered at the Opening of the new College Building in York street. He says: “Of the two early instructors* in this institution, who, though retired from their active duties here, are still living, it would be unbecoming, as it is unnecessary, for me to speak at length. A few words, however, I hope will be allowed. When this institution was established, they were both in the very prime of early manhood, both well prepared by their previous studies and labors for their respective stations, and both performing the duties of those stations with great zeal and fidelity and with eminent success.”

The beneficial influence of Dr. Ives upon medical science and skill, in his agency in originating the Medical Department, and during his forty years of service as Professor, may be seen, in some measure, by estimating the influence of that Institution and also the influence of about fifteen hundred students, who received their medical education in part from him.

The merit of Dr. Ives, as a Medical Lecturer, was chiefly in the matter of his lectures. His manner was not attractive, owing to the feebleness and huskiness of his voice and to his indifference to the graces of oratory. But his matter was excellent—very instructive—conveying vast funds of informa-

* Dr. Eli Ives and Professor Benjamin Silliman.

tion—giving a thorough discussion of the subject in hand, and inspiring confidence of its accuracy. His mode of arrangement was his own, miscellaneous and discursive, yet conveying the needful knowledge effectually and acceptably. And the whole was illustrated and enlivened by frequent pertinent anecdotes, of his own and others' experience, which presented the subject to the minds of students in the concrete.

The zeal and enterprise of Dr. Ives in behalf of science were not confined to the department of medicine. He was a lover of all truth, and a general student and scholar. He recognized the *commune vinculum*, the common bond, which connects all sciences and art sand all knowledge. He favored thorough and enlightened education everywhere, and the application of science to the useful and productive employments of life.

I have time only to refer to his efforts and enterprise for the promotion of scientific agriculture, horticulture, and culture of plants, fruits, and flowers. He favored enlightened agriculture by his interest in agricultural societies, by his interest in the department of agricultural science, recently established in the College chiefly by the munificence of one individual,* and by his labors and experiments on his own farm, which for many years he cultivated in the vicinity of the city. He was interested and active in the Horticultural Society and in the Pomological Society, of both of which he was President. Many years since, also, he proposed and did much by his personal labor and expenditure to establish a Botanical Garden in connection with the Medical College.†

* Joseph E. Sheffield, Esq.

† Dr. Ives received many Diplomas and Degrees of honor from British and Continental Scientific Institutions and Societies. But he never attached them to his name; and with his characteristic aversion to the publication of his own honors, he put them where those who were disposed thus to grace his name could not find them; and they cannot now be found by any of his surviving relatives or friends.

But the time is passing; and I must turn, as I do with pleasure, to the moral and religious department of our friend's character.

When his religious experience began I have not been able to ascertain. He united with this church, by profession of his faith, in September, 1808, when he was twenty-nine years of age. This in that day was rather early than otherwise; for it was then very uncommon for any to make a profession of religion before the age of twenty-five. In this fact, as contrasted with the present state of things, we see a cheering sign of the progress and power of religion in our communities. And we see the same truth still more vividly in a fact, of which Dr. Ives has often spoken to me. He said that when he made a profession of religion, he was almost alone and singular in that respect among physicians, especially among young physicians—that the members of the profession generally were without religious character; and many of them were avowed infidels, owing to the popularity of infidelity at the time, and especially to the influence of some leading physicians of this vicinity, who were zealous infidels; and in consequence of this, it required a good deal of moral courage for a young physician to be an avowed Christian on account of the ridicule and obloquy he had to encounter in the ranks of the profession. How different it is now among our medical men, it may well move our gratitude to divine grace to consider!

Dr. Ives's moral and religious characteristics were formed by the combined effect of his constitutional qualities and of renewing and sanctifying grace. The basis of them all was in these two—thorough integrity and large benevolence.

He was a very honest and righteous man. He loved the right, and he hated the wrong; and he was very careful in his own conduct to cultivate the one and avoid the other. He greatly preferred to suffer from others rather than that

others should suffer from him ; and he held himself affectionately as well as strictly to the golden rule, especially in pecuniary matters. An illustration of this occurs now to my memory. Many years ago, he was met in the street by a friend well informed in financial matters, who advised him to sell certain bank stock ; “ for,” said he, “ I have private information that soon the bank will fail.” “ Then,” said Dr. Ives, “ I have no right to sell my stock to any one without first telling him of the condition of the bank ; and then he will not buy. I shall not sell it.” He kept his stock and the bank failed. But he never regretted that he did not take the advice to sell that stock.

The two fundamental moral qualities which I have ascribed to him, made him a very humane man, and ready to espouse the righteous and generous side of every question and measure. His humane feeling and principle had frequent opportunities of exercise in the practice of his profession. He never hesitated to perform medical service for any because they were unable to pay, but cheerfully and gladly did a great deal of that service gratuitously ; and many have there been among the poor, who, for his unpaid ministrations, gently, attentively, and perseveringly rendered, will rise up and call him blessed. And he made no difference in the treatment of his patients between the rich and the poor, but attended to the one as kindly, as thoroughly, and as frequently, as to the other.

His humanity and his righteousness were seen in his sympathy with all the suffering, and especially with the oppressed. This made him a decided and earnest Anti-slavery man, which he has been during all his life ; indeed, an Abolitionist, in the proper sense of that word ; that is, one who regarded slavery as a great wrong, and was in favor of its removal by any and all righteous and wise means and measures. And he never

hesitated to avow these his sentiments at all suitable times, unterrified and uninfluenced by the epithet "fanatic," which was at one period freely applied to those holding those sentiments, but which to one of his known character could never be made to adhere. He never sympathized, however, with some of like sentiments, in their opposition to the enterprise of African colonization, which he always favored by his influence and his donations. Indeed, his character and conduct as an Anti-slavery man and an Abolitionist resulted from his genuine interest in the colored man, as the one who, more than others of the human family, is like the man whom the good Samaritan found, robbed, stripped, wounded, and half dead, and therefore the one entitled to special kindness; and so he was ready for any enterprise which promised either to right his wrongs, or to promote his welfare.

Dr. Ives was a very liberal or generous man. There are few, very few among us, who have given so largely, in proportion to their ability, to objects of public interest and of charity and benevolence. Very striking, and very beautiful indeed, was the contrast between his own simplicity of living—between his expenditures on himself and household—and the largeness of his donations to objects of benevolence, mercy, and religion. Especially was he always ready to do his part, and more, in any enterprise for the support and benefit of the Ecclesiastical Society, and for the benevolent enterprises of the Church, with which he was connected. He would not only lead such enterprises by a large subscription, but, even in the feebleness of his later years, would take the subscription paper himself, and go around, using his large and gentle influence to get it filled.

The influence and labors of Dr. Ives in promoting the great Temperance Reformation, which began from thirty to forty years since, ought not in this sketch to be omitted. When that

reformation began, on the principle of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, he hesitated, because he knew, and has always held, that such drinks have a good use in some cases of disease, and of tendency to disease. But he said that, when he took the college catalogue, and when he surveyed other lists of his early friends, and saw how many of them had died drunkards, he could hesitate no longer; and he freely gave his influence to the enterprise, frequently speaking at public meetings, and in various ways giving his testimony in its behalf. That influence was great, on account of his deserved reputation, especially as a scientific man.

Indeed, with regard to any moral question, we felt assured that Dr. Ives would be on the right side of it; and with regard to any religious or benevolent enterprise, we knew that he would give it his sympathy and aid according to his ability.

This sketch of Dr. Ives's moral characteristics would be incomplete, did I not mention his remarkable modesty and simplicity. He was the very opposite of assuming or ostentatious. He was humble in his estimate of his own merits; and, so far as he was conscious of them, he never proclaimed them, or obtruded them upon attention, but left them to be found out by others, or to be revealed by his skillful and beneficent services. His manner of dress and style of living were the opposite of extravagant, not because he loved money, and grudged expenditure, but because his principles and his taste preferred Puritan plainness and simplicity.

Finally, Dr. Ives had a thorough and rich Christian experience. He had a profound and full knowledge of the truths of the gospel, and loved them devotedly, and endeavored, by the divine help, to conform his heart and life to them. He rested, for his acceptance with God, in faith, loving and obedient faith, on Jesus Christ, the Lamb of God who taketh

away the sin of the world, the friend and Savior of sinners who believe. He had strong and cheerful confidence in the power of the gospel, and in the providence, grace, and promises of God, and therefore in the ultimate prevalence and triumph of truth, righteousness, and salvation in the earth.

For many of the later years of the life of our friend, the years of his comparative leisure, he has been accustomed to attend our religious meeting on Tuesday evening, as often, and even oftener, than his infirmities permitted. And he has frequently taken part in our services, much to our edification and pleasure; leading in our prayers, and offering, in his modest and simple way, his words of instruction and exhortation—words very influential with us, because, in addition to their being very pertinent and instructive, they were associated in our minds with his intelligence, his moral worth, and his beautiful life.

A few words should be allowed respecting Dr. Ives's domestic history.

He married, Sept. 17, 1805, when he was twenty-six years of age, Maria Beers, daughter of Deacon Nathan and Mary (Phelps) Beers; who, after a most happy union with him for fifty-six years is left alone by his decease; soon, however, to be reunited with him in the celestial fruition of Christian faith and hope, in which they have long sympathized. It is a very remarkable fact, that her father, an honored deacon of this church, lived to the age of ninety-six years, and her mother, whose funeral was attended from this Sanctuary a few weeks since, lived to the age of ninety-eight. The children of Dr. Ives were five. Two of them, well known to us, our fellow-citizens, eminent and honored members of their father's profession, are with us to-day. Of the other three, one, a daughter, died in infancy; another, a most promising son, died, to the over-

whelming sorrow of his parents, while pursuing medical studies, at the age of nineteen; and another, a daughter, being early left a widow with two children, went with them to the house of her parents, where she was their comfort and joy till she died, at the age of forty-four:—

“ None knew her but to love her,
Nor named her but to praise.”

It is now about nine months since Dr. Ives has been, for the most part, confined to his house. From that time, his frame, for the greater part of his life battling with disease, has gradually yielded to its fatal power. His mind has enjoyed, during all these months, the resignation, the cheerfulness, the hope, and the peace of the humble and assured Christian.

For the few last weeks of his life, his bodily sufferings have been great; but he bore them with Christian patience and meekness; and, worn out by them at length, he expired at four o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, October 8th, 1861, at the age of eighty-two years and eight months.

There is no object so beautiful to a thoughtful and reverent mind as an aged Christian, of eminent attainments and usefulness. For our memory and faith associate with his presence and his face his past and his future. There shines ever, upon his hoary head and his reverend countenance, a double radiance—the radiance from his long life of righteousness, beneficence, and love, and the radiance from the purity and glory of his approaching celestial home.

Such a vision we have had, for many years, in the person of our aged friend. But the vision has passed away, no more to be seen on earth. Yet, if we rightfully profit by the lessons of his life and character, and follow the example of his Christian faith, that vision will ere long be restored to us, in a world where visions of beauty and glory never pass away.