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ORATION

ON THE

LIFE AND CHARACTER

OF THE

REV. JOS. CALDWELL, D. D.

LATE PRESIDENT OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH-CAROLINA :

DELIVERED

AT THE REQUEST OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

BEFORE THE TRUSTEES, THE FACULTY AND THE STUDENTS,

IN PERSON HALL,

On the 24th of June, 1835,

BY WALKER ANDERSON, A. M.

ADJUNCT PROFESSOR OF NATURAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,

IN THE SAME UNIVERSITY.

Raleigh:

PRINTED BY J. GALES & SON.

1835.

ORATION.



*Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, and of the
Faculty, and young Gentlemen of the University:*

It was an annual custom of the ancient Spartans, fraught with the most wholesome influences, to assemble their youth around the tomb of Leonidas, and in rendering honors to the shade of the illustrious dead, to kindle into a flame, the patriotic emotions, which the time, the place and the occasion, were so well calculated to inspire. Over the ashes of his self-devoted King, the young Spartan learned the lessons of devotion to his country, which formed the principle of his future life, and in the eventful scenes of his warlike career, a recurrence to the solemn ceremony that had so deeply impressed his youthful bosom, would nerve his arm with new strength for the field of battle, and prepare him to shed his heart's blood in the service of his country. With the reverence and love which drew those stern people to the tomb of their martyred soldier, are we assembled to pay our heart's tribute to the memory of one, whose life has been spent in promoting our highest and most sacred interests.

We come, as a band of brothers, to do homage to that parental love, of which all of us—the old as well as the young—have been the objects, and by communing with the spirit of our departed father, to enkindle those hallowed emotions, which are the fittest offering to his memory. But why needs the living speaker recal to your remembrance, the venerated and beloved being whose loss is fresh in the living memories of all who hear me? We stand not, it is true, over his grave, as the Spartan over the sepulchre of his King, but his memorials present themselves to the eye on every side, and are felt in every throbbing bosom. The shady retreats of this consecrated grove, the oft frequented halls of this seat of learning, the sacred edifice in which we are assembled, and the very spot on which I stand, are memorials to awaken the busy and thronging recollections of many a full heart. “*Quocumque ingredimur, in aliquam historiam vestigium ponimus.*” I look around this assembly and see monuments of his love and of his labours, such as can never grace the memory of the warrior, and which throw contempt on all the sculptured memorials of Kings. I look at the eyes beaming with intelligence; I contemplate the refined intellects; I see their rich fruits, in publick and honourable employment. I recall the memory of others who are far distant, but whose thoughts are mingling with ours on this occasion, who have carried with them the seeds of virtue and wisdom which they gathered here, and, in other lands, have brought

forth the noble results of usefulness and honourable consideration. I revert too, to those whose bright career is ended, and who preceded their guide and instructor to the abodes of the blessed. I think of all this, and feel that you need not the voice of the speaker, to arouse your grateful recollections. These ennobled intellects, these refined tastes, these virtuous hearts, these active energies, those happy spirits, which, though gone, have left behind them, “the rich relicks of a well spent life ;”—these are the monumental trophies of our departed benefactor—and, though his venerated form is mouldering in the dust, his spirit, by a species of transmigration more noble than that of Pythagoras, beams from every eye and beats in every bosom around me. Let us then not consume the few moments allotted to the sacred recollections of this occasion, in eulogies, whose utterance can never express the fulness of the love and reverence of our hearts, but let us with the mournful, but proud interest of children, trace the career of our lost benefactor and friend, from its earliest dawn, through all its vicissitudes of usefulness and beneficence, to that solemn hour, when it closed, amid the shadows of mortality it is true, but leaving to his weeping friends, the rich promise of a bright and glorious morrow. We may not expect to meet with the stirring incidents that disfigure the annals of the Warrior or the Statesman; but to *us*, every thing will be surrounded with an interest hallowed by the most endearing associations. “*Nullum est sine nomine saxum.*”

The maternal ancestry of the late President of the University may be traced to one of those numerous exiles, who, upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV in 1684, were compelled to leave their country, and seek protection and a home, in other lands. One of the emigrant families who thus abandoned their household divinities and the sepulchres of their fathers for conscience sake, was LOVELL. They passed first into England, which offered a more ready asylum to the persecuted Huguenots; but, after remaining a short time in that country, whose charity to the exile and the unfortunate, entitles her to the gratitude of the world, the head of the LOVELL family concluded to transplant himself to the British Colonies in North America. With the means which he possessed and which were far from being inconsiderable, he purchased an extensive property near the western extremity of Long Island, in the present state of New York. The fertility of the soil, and the capital, industry and enterprise of the proprietor, soon surrounded him with all the necessities and comforts of life, and even those superfluities, which were then, as now, considered essential to the respectability of the station which he occupied in society. He was a man of strong mind, and, as may be supposed from his history, of devoted piety; though this latter quality partook somewhat of the sternness, which characterized the Puritans and Huguenots of that age. He brought up his children to

habits of industry, piety and economy: but though he held the reins of domestick government with a steady hand, a spirit of harmony and affection, constantly pervaded the circle. The grandmother of Dr. CALDWELL was a member of this highly favored family; and she appreciated and richly repaid the fostering care of her venerable parent. From the great influence exercised by this excellent woman upon the youthful character of her grandson, as appears from some notices left by him of conversations with her in very early childhood, we may look to the domestick school of this pious Huguenot for the germs of much of that excellence which belonged to the character of our late President. Quickness of decision, promptitude in action, perseverance in duty and heartfelt piety, characterized the venerable exile, as in these latter days we have seen them in his lamented descendant. Many details are recorded in the memoranda to which we have referred, of the domestick discipline of this exemplary father, which are deeply interesting, as revealing the sources of those useful principles which have been prolific of so much good to us in this remote generation, and as forcibly illustrating the influence, which one faithful man, in the humble and diligent discharge of the duties of his station, may be unconsciously exerting on the destinies of an unborn race. But we have been detained too long already perhaps, and must pass on to a later date.

The daughter already mentioned, RACHEL LO-

VELL, was married to the Rev. Mr. HARKER, a Minister of the Presbyterian denomination of Christians, who afterwards settled with his family, in the State of New Jersey: Mr. HARKER was a man of much consideration in the neighbourhood in which he resided, and was regarded with high estimation and confidence by his congregation. His daughter, RACHEL HARKER, was married early in life to a Physician, who was also young, and just commencing the practice of his profession.— He was the son of a farmer who had emigrated from the northern part of Ireland, and his name was JOSEPH CALDWELL. Of three children born of this marriage, the one who bore the name of his father, was the youngest. Dr. CALDWELL, the father, in consequence of the rupture of a blood-vessel in his lungs, sunk into an early grave, after a few months illness, and before his eye had ever rested on his youngest child. He died on the 19th of April, 1773, was interred on the 20th, and on the 21st, JOSEPH CALDWELL, the subject of our memoir, was born to the afflicted widow. The woes of that period to the young mother, must have been felt by her to have reached an awful consummation, through alarms often renewed, hopes disappointed and sorrows protracted for months, before the trying events in which they terminated. Mrs. CALDWELL was still in early life, and just at the season when the prospects of her husband, herself, and her young family were brightening, a terrible cloud suddenly settled upon them, and

left her in sorrow and widowhood. But the excellent principles which her mother had imbibed from the venerable Huguenot had been faithfully instilled into the bosom of the daughter, and the disastrous circumstances in which she was now placed, instead of repressing her energies, only served to develop the excellencies of her character. She took her stand among the Cornelias of her age, and transmitted unimpaired to her children, the holy legacy she had derived from her pious progenitors. The death of her husband and the birth of her youngest son occurred at Lamington in New Jersey, near Black River, a branch of the Raritan. It will be recollected that, a very few years subsequent to the date of these occurrences, this particular locality became the scene of some of the stirring incidents of the Revolutionary contest; and the influence of "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war" upon the young mind of JOSEPH CALDWELL, was such as we might readily conceive from the ardour which characterized even his maturer years. He describes himself as gazing with transport and a tide of impetuous feeling on the martial array of the armed hosts, and drinking in with excited passions the musick of the shrill fife and the rattling drum.

But we may suppose these scenes were more congenial to his inexperienced mind, than they were to the feelings of his widowed and unprotected mother; and we find that she soon retired from the confusion and exposure of the maritime

country to the more secluded village of Amwell, in the same State. Her son was at this period entrusted for some time to the care of his grandmother, now far advanced in years; and in her life and conversation he found the Christian precepts of his maternal roof exemplified and enforced.—He bears affectionate testimony to “the fidelity of both his mother and grandmother in training him to the knowledge of God and the Scriptures, to pious sentiments and religious duties.”

After the close of the war, the family removed to Bristol, on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware, and the younger son was here for the first time sent to school. It was fortunate for the results in after life, that the teacher secured the affections of his young pupil in a very eminent degree, without at all abating any thing from his requisition of close diligence and attention to the business of the school. More than half a century subsequently, Dr. CALDWELL recurred to the kindness and fidelity of this his first instructor, with the liveliest emotions of grateful recollection, and observed that, “though he was never kept closer to business, his heart reverted to the period as amongst the happiest of his life.” Under this faithful teacher, he was initiated into the study of Arithmetick; and, though he met with the perplexities and difficulties which usually embarrass the Tyro, and which, in his case, seem to have been near producing aversion, he was encouraged by the affectionate assiduities of his preceptor to fresh determination and

courage, until he had surmounted every obstacle. Few of my hearers need to be reminded, that here he had entered the vestibule of that science—the pure Mathematics—which was the passion of his maturer years; and we cannot avoid being struck with the magnitude of the influence, which a faithful and diligent teacher exerts, in the formation and direction of the intellectual character. The circumstance, however, which marks this period of his life with the most interest, is, that he began to turn his thoughts with great seriousness to the subject of Religion. A narrow escape from drowning, whilst engaged at play on a Sunday, without his mother's knowledge, and contrary to every precept of his domestick education, made on his mind a deep impression after he recovered from the physical effects of the accident; and the forbearance of his judicious mother, in refraining from adding by reproaches to the remorse which his own ingenuous heart prompted, made a lasting *impression on his affections*.—For her sake, as well as for his own, he set a stricter watch upon his future conduct; and from this period, we discover the first developments of those religious sensibilities, which, though sometimes damped by the thoughtlessness of his early youth, were never afterwards wholly subdued, and finally took possession of and gave character to all the faculties and affections of his nature.—Some time after this event, the family removed to Princeton, the subject of our memoir being then

eleven years of age. The fondness he had shewn for books, and the counsel of friends, here determined Mrs. CALDWELL to allow her son to enter upon the prosecution of a liberal course of education, notwithstanding the slenderness of her resources, which alone induced any hesitation on the subject. In those primitive days, the seat of Nassau Hall did not at all times, nor just at this time, afford that essential requisite for the young scholar, a Latin Grammar; and we may well imagine that the disappointment and delay consequent on this circumstance, heightened the eagerness and stimulated the zeal of the youthful votary. At length a student from South-Carolina offered one that was nearly worn out, which, after some hesitation, was accepted, and became the bond of a long and peculiar friendship. The Grammar was instantly and eagerly commenced, and as eagerly prosecuted till finished. Corderius and other elementary books, Cæsar and Virgil, the Greek Grammar and Testament, and some other books, followed in as quick succession, as intent application could compass them. The Grammar School at Princeton was, at that time, made an object of special regulation and personal attention by Dr. WITHERSPOON, the distinguished head of the College, and it possessed singular advantages in comparison with other Academies. Of this, our young student was made sensible by the necessity of a change in consequence of the removal of his mother to Newark. Here his studies were continued under the direc-

tion of Dr. McWHORTER, who, though undoubtedly an able man, had adopted the slight and superficial method of instruction, which has since unhappily succeeded in almost exterminating the more rigid system introduced by Dr. WITHERSPOON and other Scotch teachers. The acquisitions he had made at the Princeton School, indelibly impressed on his memory, placed him so far ahead of his Newark classmates, as to induce a relaxation of his exertions, and much valuable time seems, in consequence, to have been lost. Another Providential escape from a violent and terrible death at this time, gave consistency and stability to those religious principles which were fast gathering around his heart, and manifesting themselves in the sobriety and correctness of his deportment.— Into the details of his religious experience, I do not purpose entering. An abler hand than mine has undertaken the pious task. To him I resign it, and pass on to other topics. In spite of the discouragements attending the commencement of his academical career at Newark, his fondness for learning and mental occupation was followed with the usual results. He soon learned to supply the deficiencies of his instructor, and made once more a rapid progress in the acquisition of the languages. He never experienced any thing like reluctance or dissatisfaction in relinquishing amusement for study; and, though full of the vivacity and ardour of youth, was always gratified when the hour for recitation arrived. These are his own

words, and he adds: "though I have seen much of the indisposition of youth to prosecute knowledge, when it was put in their power, and they had nothing else to do, I have never had such a comprehension of aversion from it, as their experience would probably convey." Again the studies of this ardent votary of learning were interrupted, by the removal of his mother to Elizabethtown; where all thought seems to have been relinquished, for a while, of advancing his education. This, doubtless, was the consequence of Mrs. CALDWELL's narrowed pecuniary resources; as so intelligent a mother must have already discovered her son's aptness for learning, and, with her principles, nothing but necessity would have hindered her from placing within his reach, those advantages which he so much coveted, and so well improved.

When a year or two had passed in this manner, wholly wasted as to all important acquisition in knowledge or culture, Dr. WITHERSPOON, who had known him--and must have known him favourably--at Princeton, passed through Elizabethtown, and took occasion to mention to Mrs. CALDWELL, the subject of continuing her son's education. He pressed her to do so, and proffered to aid in removing, what seems to have been the only impediment, the want of pecuniary means, by becoming the young student's patron, and sustaining him through a collegiate course. We do not know whether in the result it was found necessary to

take advantage of the good Doctor's kind and Christian offer, but we are doubtless indebted, under God, to his interposition, that the further progress of young CALDWELL in the prosecution of a liberal education, was not arrested at this stage. His mother, while at Elizabethtown, determined to place him in a Printing office to be brought up to that business; and the son was so much captivated with the plan, and urged it with so much persuasion, that it seems difficult to account for the failure of the project, (since the Printer of the town had agreed to take him into his Office) except by referring it to Providential direction. He regarded the occupation of Printing as connected with Literary pursuits, and as contrasted too, just at that time, with his existing state of perfect idleness which galled his active and vigorous mind; and he indulged in visions of an enlarged and liberal prosecution of his profession. When all preliminaries had been adjusted, and no obstacle seemed to oppose the consummation of the plan, Mrs. CALDWELL's feelings revolted from the project, though it had originated with herself; and, in spite of her son's arguments and remonstrances and explanations of the comprehensive schemes he hoped to push to success, she could not be reconciled, and, the plan was relinquished. Some other occupation however, would doubtless have soon offered, and probably have diverted him forever from the further prosecution of that career of literary acquisition which he had commenced so auspiciously,

had not the offer of Dr. WITHERSPOON already mentioned, providentially interposed, and given a decided direction to the tenor of his future life.

He had just completed his fourteenth year, when, in the Spring of 1787, he went to Princeton, and after spending a few months in the Grammar School, entered the Freshman class of the College, in the Autumn of the same year. He refers, in after life, to the period immediately subsequent to this, as being more productive of happiness than any other within his experience ; and we can well realize the rich enjoyment it afforded to a mind so anxiously intent upon learning, and so well fitted by previous culture for a full appreciation of its benefits. In the memoranda which relate to this portion of his life, he is careful to state, that he owes no part of the enjoyments of a College life to violations of the laws, or to a departure, in any respect, from the strictest rules of morality. His experience, (which we may presume was slender) of the effects arising from such violations, led him to pronounce them destructive alike of happiness and of character--to be avoided by the mere selfish seeker of present enjoyment, as well as by the conscientious moralist. "If there was any pleasure" he says, "in the moments of clandestine acts of mischief, it was so mixed in my bosom with the agitations of apprehended discovery and dread of the consequences, that I should be far from recommending it, on the score of enjoyment. In all such cases, and I thank God,

they were not numerous, as soon as they were over, the gloomy cloud which they brought upon my feelings, and which they kept hovering around me for many days, was enough to decide most unequivocally, that much was to be set down on the page, not of profit, but of loss. The miseries more or less, which, in compliance with solicitation, I sometimes consented to inflict on myself, were only a portion of the consequent suffering.— They have never returned upon me, but with pain and mortification, their unfailing retribution when they have been resuscitated in my remembrance.” Such testimony from one whose departures from College discipline, if we may form any opinion from his previous life, must have been of small moment, is calculated to sink deep into the minds of the young; and doubtless, for their sakes, he recorded it. Under that impression, I have not hesitated to repeat it here, as aiding in the fulfilment of his benevolent purpose. During the whole period of his College life, his habits were marked with diligence, punctuality, and the good will of his Teachers, with the habitual satisfaction which is the necessary consequence of them. His feelings towards the Faculty of the College, as indicated by his exterior deportment, were habitually respectful and ingenuous, and with his fellow students, he seems to have been held in high estimation and regard. While residing at Princeton, he was, on two occasions, in imminent hazard of death by drowning; having in one case exposed him-

self to the danger, in attempting to save the life of a friend with whom he was bathing. Allusion is made to these and to other similar escapes, because they were regarded by himself as Providentially sent, to keep ever before him a sense of the uncertainty of human life, and to preserve alive in his heart that sensibility to Religious obligation which so early distinguished his character. The danger to which his Christian principles were exposed at this time, arose from the absorbing delight with which he prosecuted his studies ; but his watchfulness was nearly commensurate with the strength of his temptations ; and the startling Providences to which we have alluded, carried him through this ensnaring period of his life, if not without the occasional misgivings of his sensitive conscience, certainly without any obvious departure from the Christian propriety, which had now distinguished him for several years. His intercourse with all around him was characterized by manly and Christian principles, and the delight which he took in his studies, the pleasures of growing knowledge, and the gratification of success in his recitations and the public examinations, acted upon his ardent and vivacious temperament, so as to produce in his general deportment the outward indications of the highest degree of contentment and happiness.

After a connexion of four years and a half with the Institution at Princeton, MR. CALDWELL was graduated in the Autumn of 1791, being then in the 19th year of his age. Among the exercises ap-

pointed for his class at the Commencement, the Salutatory Oration in Latin, was assigned to him. The first moments of his disenthralment from the rules and responsibilities of a College life were, as perhaps is always the case, moments of rich enjoyment and gorgeous anticipation; but the circumstance of having no definite object before him to give direction to his movements, and that he had to rely solely on his own energies for the means of support, as well as for honorable distinction in the world, soon checked the excess of his delight and induced a feeling approaching to despondency. Such a natural bond is there between true merit and modesty, that we see this vigorous and active mind, accustomed to success in all its previous pursuits and well stored with all the elements of future triumph in its collisions with the world, shrinking at the view of those prospects which his approaching manhood was opening to him. A year or two was lost in this state of indecision and timidity, afterwards deeply regretted, as a lost opportunity of adding to those stores of wisdom so highly prized, and, in a later day, so prolific of happiness to himself and of usefulness to the world. After spending some time in idleness or little better with his mother, to whose house he had returned, he grew weary of it, though still at a loss in what occupation to engage. His mother having removed to Black River and settled on a farm which had belonged to his grandfather, he found himself cut off from society congenial to his cultivated tastes, and

being fitted for none of those laborious employments in which all around him were engaged, he felt as if he had become a burden to his friends. Under this state of feeling, he readily embraced a suggestion made to him, to take charge of the education of a few boys in the neighbourhood, who wanted instruction in the languages. Though he regarded the employment as an humble business, he gladly undertook it as a refuge from the irksomeness of total inaction and the apprehension of uselessness, so oppressive to his sensitive mind. In the discharge of the duties of this obscure, but honorable occupation, he returned with renewed delight to his communion with the Classick Authors, and as is ever the case with the true worshipper at their shrine, took unceasing satisfaction in unfolding their beauties to the expanding minds of his young pupils. He felt however that the sphere in which he moved was not commensurate with his powers, or with the expectations of his friends, and he did not lose sight of a more extended field of usefulness. At length, after some months devotion to the fulfilment of the duties of his humble employment at Black River, an intimation reached him that his services as an Assistant Teacher would be accepted at Elizabethtown. No hesitation was felt in accepting the invitation, and he entered immediately upon his new engagements. At Elizabethtown his studies were continued, and the opportunities of a polished community and literary society were relished more exquisitely, after the

tedious seclusion he had suffered. The privileges of living under a Ministry and in a congregation where Religion was highly estimated and its impressions deeply felt, proved the means of turning his thoughts and affections with more intensity on that subject; and the result was, that the question of a Profession, which had never yet been decided, terminated in a conclusion to commence a course of studies for the Sacred Ministry. With much diffidence and apprehension, MR. CALDWELL entered on the prosecution of those subjects under the direction of the REV. DAVID AUSTIN, the Pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation in the Town. He refers to the personal kindness and encouragement received from MR. AUSTIN, "with feelings of the deepest and most affectionate gratitude."

Some months after his commencing the study of Theology, it was proposed to him to undertake the instruction of an Academy at Springfield. He was inclined to close with the proposition, and was preparing to do so, when a letter reached him from Dr. SMITH of Princeton, offering him the appointment to a Tutorship in the College at that place. With the full approbation of the gentlemen at Springfield with whom he was in negotiation, though they regretted their own disappointment, he concluded to accept the invitation to Princeton, and accordingly entered upon the duties of his Tutorship in April 1795, having then just completed his 22d year. Upon removing to the College,

he instantly began to feel the vast difference between the privileges of a Student in a place where science and literature were the professional occupation of all around him, and those of one abroad in the world, where the prosecution of those objects was unsupported by a community of feelings and interests. We can well conceive, how his active and enquiring mind luxuriated in the advantages which his situation now afforded. Bent upon acquiring as great attainments as he could compass and qualifying himself liberally for his profession, he was happy in expatiating upon classick ground, and desired nothing beyond the privileges he enjoyed. His time was principally occupied in giving critical perfection, as far as possible, to his knowledge of the Classical Authors, in which it was his business to give instruction. This was at once his duty and his delight; but it is not to be supposed that he was unmindful, even at this early period, of other duties appertaining to the station he occupied. The part of a Tutor's office, which consists in aiding the government of the College, was to him the occasion of much solicitude and trial of feeling; but with that conscientious rectitude which marked his whole life, he did not shrink from what was right because it was painful. To us who have known him at a far later day, when authority sat upon his brow as on its native seat, it is difficult to conceive the reluctance and disgust which accompanied his first essays in this department of his office. His feel-

ings were delicate and sensitive, and received many an acute wound, while he faithfully acted up to his sense of duty. Forbearance, cordial solicitude for the real welfare of the young whose tuition was entrusted to him, and unremitting fidelity to the obligations binding him to the Institution, distinguished him through the whole term of his service at Princeton, securing the approbation and esteem of all his associates, and fitting him for that more extended field of usefulness upon which he was soon about to enter.

We have now arrived at the period when the incidents of Mr. CALDWELL's life assume to us a more interesting character, from the relation they have to ourselves. A very brief notice of the early circumstances of the University of North Carolina, may not be misplaced or deemed impertinent here, as Mr. CALDWELL's connexion with it began in its infancy. The act of Corporation was past in 1789; but little efficient aid was given by the Legislature of the State towards the accomplishment of the undertaking. Grants of escheated property and of certain monies due to the State, and subsequently, of all confiscated property, were made; but of this latter source of revenue, the Trustees were soon afterwards divested, and the others were never very productive, except in Western Lands, the value of which remained for a long time little more than nominal, though at this day constituting a splendid endowment. Private munificence compensated the tardiness of the public benefactions.

Gov. BENJAMIN SMITH made a donation of 20,000 acres of land; Major CHARLES GIRARD bequeathed 13,000 acres, and numerous contributions in money were made throughout the State, which enabled the Trustees to commence the buildings necessary for the accommodation of the students.— But all these resources together were not commensurate with the magnitude of the enterprize; and the College struggled through a very feeble infancy for several years, until a development of its resources and the zeal and energy of its friends, brought it to a condition of more maturity and stability. The labours and constantly increasing reputation of Mr. CALDWELL, were instrumental, in no small degree, in effecting this result; and he was permitted to live to see our Institution rising from the humble condition of a mere Grammar School, progressively through all the successive gradations of usefulness and respectability, to the high and honorable station which it now occupies among the Universities of the land. May I be pardoned for adverting here to one article in the Act of Incorporation, which seems to have been nugatory, from the limitation as to the time annexed to it, but the purpose of which might still be partly carried into effect in perfect consistency with its original design. It was enacted that six of the Halls, attached to the College precincts, should bear the names of the six individuals who, within four years, should be the largest contributors to the funds of the institution. It is proba-

ble, that with the exception of Gov. SMITH's, there were not within that period any benefactions of such an amount as to warrant the Trustees in giving effect to this provisional act of gratitude; but the magnitude of one subsequent benefaction, at least, may well redeem it from the penalty annexed to its tardiness. Of the five buildings constituting our present accommodations, the one in which we are assembled does honor to the name of one contributor, and an unfinished building, designed also for a Chapel, serves as a monument to the memory of another. The others are yet unappropriated, and, as we shall presently see, we are indebted for the largest of them, to funds accumulated from individual donations by the active exertions and persevering industry of our late lamented President. He has been our most munificent benefactor, and to him should be awarded the highest meed of honour.

The business of Education in the University of North Carolina was commenced in the early part of the year 1795; Mr. HINTON JAMES of Wilmington, the first Student, having arrived here on the 12th day of February of that year. The first Instructor was the Rev. DAVID KERR, a Graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, assisted by Mr. — HOLMES, in the Preparatory Department. Very shortly afterwards, the Professorship of Mathematicks was filled by the appointment of Mr. CHARLES HARRIS, of Iredell County, and a Graduate of the College of New Jersey. It was not

the intention of Mr. HARRIS to engage permanently in the business of Instruction, his views being directed to the Profession of the Law; and when he accepted the Professorship, it was with the understanding that he was to relinquish it at the expiration of one year. Mr. HARRIS, while at Princeton, had formed an acquaintance with Mr. CALDWELL, but their personal intercourse was so slight, that the latter scarcely remembered that he had ever seen him. His recommendation of Mr. CALDWELL, therefore, as his successor, is a proof of the high estimation in which the latter was held by all who had an opportunity of knowing him, and is a forcible illustration of the influence which undeviating rectitude and close attention to the duties of their station exercise over the future destinies of the young.

To the penetration of Mr. HARRIS, and his agency in filling the Professorship vacated by himself, with so competent a successor, the present and future generations of North Carolinians will owe an eternal debt of gratitude. The letter to Mr. CALDWELL, enquiring whether he would accept the Professorship of Mathematicks, reached him while engaged in the discharge of his Tutorship at Princeton, and employing such a portion of his time as could be spared from his more immediate business, in fitting himself for the Ministerial office. The invitation, being unsolicited, was unexpected, and found him wholly unprepared with an answer. The question was referred to his friends,

who were supposed by him to be better judges than himself. They advised him to accept the offer; and, as it was flattering to his own feelings, and presented a prospect of a respectable and permanent income, he yielded to their advice, and accordingly signified to Mr. HARRIS his determination to accept the Professorship, if it should be offered him by the Trustees of the College. The appointment was made by an unanimous vote of the Board, and Mr. CALDWELL, after being admitted to the Ministry in the Presbyterian Church, left Princeton in the beginning of September 1796, for his journey to the south. While passing through Philadelphia, he was invited to preach in the pulpit of Dr. ASHBEL GREEN, and made so favorable an impression, that inducements were held out to him to remain in the City, with a view of taking charge of a Congregation there. By the advice of Dr. GREEN, he at once rejected the proposal and pursued his way to North Carolina. At the time that Mr. CALDWELL became connected with the University, its pretensions were very humble. In consequence of the slender patronage extended to it in its infancy, it was more than five years, as we have seen, after the act of incorporation was passed, before the business of Instruction was commenced. A single building of two stories, was the only edifice, and that was occupied in part by the Preparatory School. Two Instructors only were employed, and the scale of studies was exceedingly contracted when considered as the course pre-

scribed by a University. Throughout the whole establishment, there was much to try the feelings and exercise the patience of those to whom was entrusted the task of maintaining its discipline and communicating instruction. The population of the country was in general rude and uncultured, to a degree of which one, who has not marked the progress of the change, will find it difficult to conceive. The young men, bringing to this place the sentiments and manners which they had received from the associates of their earlier days, were but ill-prepared for that quiet devotion to the pursuits of literature and science, without which, the apparatus of Professors and Libraries and other facilities for acquiring knowledge, can be of little avail. Among the early associates too of Mr. CALDWELL, were some of loose principles and corresponding habits, who threw additional obstacles in his way. For these reasons, the early part of his connexion with the University was to him a scene of severe suffering and trial; and he seems at first to have been ready to yield to the promptings of his natural inclination, and to have retired from the turmoils and perplexities of his situation, to the less responsible and arduous, though humbler station he had left. A record is found on the Journal of the Board of Trustees at that period, of the resignation of his appointment; but he was induced to withdraw it immediately, and to continue at his unpleasant, but honourable post. He then nerved himself with fresh resolution to encounter the dif-

difficulties which lay in his path, and, by the exercise of an untiring devotion and unshaken fidelity, aided by a resolution and decision of character, which, though not wholly natural, could not be daunted, he at length brought the unformed mass to a degree of order and respectability, which none can fully appreciate but the associates and successors to his labours. In the formation of his character as the presiding Officer of an Institution in which were thus met the wildest elements of insubordination, we see a striking illustration of the effects of an unwavering determination to walk in whatever path duty may point out. To us, who have witnessed the exercise of this character in its full vigour and efficiency, it is scarcely credible, how much it was a formation of the circumstances of his situation, united to a conscientious resolution to make himself useful and honorable in the station he occupied. Yet we have the best reasons for knowing, that, in incipient manhood, he shrunk from every thing like sternness and the rigid enforcement of authority, and was much in the habit of looking to others to determine for him in difficult emergencies. His career at Princeton, it is true, had somewhat broken in upon this gentleness of disposition; but the situation of a subordinate officer of a long established College, was widely different from that of the head of an Institution such as ours was in its infancy, and called for the exercise of very different principles. After seeing and clearly esti-

mating what his new station demanded of him, he shook off every opposing habit and feeling, and gave himself up with a noble resolution, to a faithful and diligent discharge of its duties. How well he has fulfilled this resolution, will be attested by many a grateful heart in this assembly, and many a sympathizing bosom throughout our State.

During the first nine years of its existence, no one of the officers of the University was distinguished by the title of President. In 1804, Mr. CALDWELL, who had for some time been the presiding officer, and who at all times subsequent to his introduction into the Faculty, had been its master spirit, was elected to the Presidency. He had then been recently married to Miss *Susan Rowan*, of whom he was deprived three years afterwards by death, as well as of an infant daughter, the only fruit of the marriage. He was again married in 1809, to Mrs. *Hooper*, who survives him. The limits prescribed me on this occasion, would not admit of any extended detail of the incidents of the period of Mr. CALDWELL's life subsequent to his elevation to the Presidency, if indeed it were necessary; but they are best known from their results, so richly scattered over the whole face of our land, and so manifest in the circumstances in which our Institution now stands, as contrasted with its feebleness and immaturity when first confided to his fostering care. After the first few years of his Presidency, the reputation of the University, continually advancing, attracted so many

students, that the want of enlarged means of accommodating them became very urgent; and the building now known as the South building, much the most spacious of all we have, and containing the Library rooms and other Publick Halls, was commenced and prosecuted, for some time, with vigour. But the Legislature having withdrawn the bounty it had before extended, and divested the Trustees of some of the sources of revenue originally assigned to the use of the University, left them under the necessity of suspending the prosecution of this work, and leaving it in a condition unfit for any useful application. Two years longer the inconvenience of narrow accommodations was submitted to; but the still increasing number of students caused the want of the additional building to become more and more pressing. At length Mr. CALDWELL, whose interest in the Institution was never confined to the faithful discharge of the duties of his peculiar office, requested of the Trustees permission to make an appeal to the liberality of the friends of education throughout the State. Nor did he appropriate to this business, any portion of his time required by his more immediate duties. During the six weeks vacation of the summer of 1811, he visited such parts of the State as were within his reach, and having headed the subscription list with his own name and a liberal donation, he obtained the sum of \$12,000. This liberal contribution enabled the Trustees to push the work on to completion and thus to secure that

patronage, which in all likelihood, would have been soon withdrawn, in consequence of actual want of room. This well timed relief gave a new impulse to the progress of the Institution in publick favour, until additional buildings were once more needed for the reception of students. But the resources of the Trustees had then become more ample, and more sufficient to provide all the required accommodations. Having removed this impediment which so seriously threatened the prosperity, if not the very existence of the University, and having seen it grow up from the humble condition in which he found it to respectability and usefulness, Mr. CALDWELL thought that, without hazarding the interests of the Institution, he might now yield to the inclination which had never left him, of devoting more time and attention to study than the duties of the Presidency allowed him, and accordingly, in 1812 he resigned his situation, and returned to the Mathematical Chair. Apart, however, from the preference which he felt and thus indulged, of devoting himself to the task of instruction rather than of direction and discipline, he was contemplating the execution of a Literary labour in which he took much interest, and which remains as a monument of his skill in adapting the details of an abstruse science to the comprehension of the young. I allude to his work on Geometry, which, though not published for some years afterwards, engaged much of his attention and time during the interval which elapsed between his retirement from the Presiden-

cy and his reluctant resumption of it in 1817. The subject is one which, in the ablest hands, does not at the present day admit of much that is strictly original. The most skilful mathematician who undertakes a work of this kind, must content himself with moulding into new forms the materials handed down to him by writers of other times, and with introducing occasionally a demonstration that is new, more lucid, or more direct and brief. The object proposed by Mr. CALDWELL in this publication, was to produce a system less extended and tedious than that of *Euclid*, but comprising all the capital propositions of that Geometer, and retaining, throughout his strict and rigid methods of demonstration—an object which he will be allowed by all competent judges to have well and happily accomplished. Upon his resignation of the Presidency, Dr. ROBERT CHAPMAN was selected by the Trustees as his successor. After holding the office for five years, Dr. CHAPMAN retired in 1817, and Dr. CALDWELL was induced to resume the situation, which he continued to hold during the remainder of his life, though not without making efforts to resign it. The distinguished success which attended his labours did not fail to attract attention from abroad, as it excited the admiration and gratitude of the friends of the University at home. In 1816, the Trustees of the College of New Jersey, his alma mater, conferred on him, by an unanimous vote, the degree of Doctor of Divinity. And subsequently inducements were held

out to him by at least two respectable Colleges to change his situation ; but he clung to our College with a paternal devotion, commensurate with the obligations it owed him; and, with a determination which appears to have been formed very soon after his first connexion with it, he resisted every attempt to draw him to a more lucrative appointment.

After his re-appointment to the Presidency, he pursued the even tenor of his way, dispensing intellectual and moral good through all our borders. One event, with its auspicious consequences, will detain us a few moments, before we come reluctantly to that solemn period, when the shadows of the grave began to gather over his bright and beneficent career. The Trustees having determined to add to the facilities for improvement already enjoyed by the students of the University, a Philosophical apparatus and additional volumes for the Library, Dr. CALDWELL, entrusting the temporary supervision of the College to the Senior Professor who deservedly possessed his and the publick's entire confidence, visited Europe, in order to direct in person the construction of the apparatus, and the selection of the books. He sailed from this country in the Month of April 1824, and landing at Liverpool, proceeded immediately to London to accomplish the object of his voyage. After having put the business in a train that promised to lead to its speedy completion, he passed over into France ; and traversing that country, by the route of Paris and Lyons, after visiting the

Lower Alps, passed through the Western part of Switzerland into Germany, and proceeded down the Rhine as far as Frankfort, whence he returned to London. Subsequently, he visited Scotland; and at length returned to this country, after an absence of ten months. The fidelity and skill with which he discharged the trust confided to him by the Trustees, are abundantly attested by the excellence of the apparatus which now occupies our Lecture rooms, and by the value of the addition made to our Library. But far the most interesting result of his visit to Europe, was the strong feeling excited in his mind on the subject of Internal Improvement—a subject, which perhaps engrossed more of his thoughts during some of the last years of his life, than any thing else connected with this world. The sound practical views which he entertained on the introduction of this system into our own State, and which are ably and clearly set forth in the numbers of *Carlton*, have commanded the admiration of every enlightened citizen; and the zeal with which he advocated it on every suitable occasion, and long after disease had impaired the energies of his body, must secure him the lasting gratitude of every true friend of his country. It is well known, that the magnificent project of a Rail-road to reach from Beaufort to the mountains, originated with him, and was advocated with such ability as to have rendered it a favorite measure of State policy with some of the most enlightened and devoted patriots of our land.

The first access of the disease by which Dr. CALDWELL's life was finally brought to a close, occurred in 1828 or '29; after which period, as he states in a note made in 1831, he was never in the enjoyment of good health. Nearly the whole of the six or seven years which elapsed before the termination of his sufferings, was a period of unremitted uneasiness; during a considerable part of it, his bodily sufferings were severe, and often, he was the victim of excruciating pain. He seldom spoke on the subject even to his most intimate friends; and having a singular power of subduing and controlling his emotions, he would often wear upon his countenance a calmness and serenity, that indicated to a stranger, an enjoyment of the blessings of existence; when, to those better acquainted with him, it would be revealed by some involuntary movement, that this appearance of ease and comfort, was not maintained without a powerful struggle. But the triumph which disease was thus achieving over the body, did not, till the very last hours of his existence, extend to the faculties of his mind, or impair, in the slightest degree, the devotedness of the interest with which he cherished the Institution, that for so many years had been the object of his fostering care. It is true, that within the last two years of his life, when acute and unceasing suffering disabled him from taking his wonted share in the business of instruction, he proffered to the Trustees the resignation of his office of President; but it was under an apprehension

that he was becoming an incumbrance to the College, and would not be able to make a full return of service for the salary attached to his station. That honourable body, with a liberality and feeling of gratitude worthy of them and of him, resisted the attempt made by him to surrender the trust he had received from their predecessors. But to relieve him from the task of instruction, and to secure to him the leisure and tranquility which his age and infirmities demanded, they established an Adjunct Professorship, to provide for his entire withdrawal from the labours of his station. The individual selected by Dr. CALDWELL himself to fill this Professorship, however unfitted in other respects he may have been, brought to the filial task, a heart full of veneration and love, and a resolution to fulfil to the uttermost the pious purpose of the Trustees. But though provision was thus made, by the character of the Professorship and the disposition of its incumbent, for the entire release of Dr. CALDWELL from the business of instruction, he could not be induced to avail himself of the indulgence to the extent proposed, but resolutely persevered, till within three days of his death, in performing as much labour as his fast declining strength was equal to. One half of the ordinary duties of his Professorship he reserved to himself, and manifested a settled purpose to abide by this arrangement, by assigning to his adjunct, in addition to the other half, a portion of the general business of the College. Though his frame was

racked with unremitting pain, and worn and wasted by sleepless and tortured nights, yet on no occasion, except during an attendance on the Presbytery to which he belonged, and a visit to Philadelphia in a fruitless effort to find relief from his increasing sufferings--on no other occasion, did he devolve these reserved duties on his associate, though often and earnestly intreated to do so. "*Sepulchri immemor, struit domos.*" On the Saturday previous to his death, he retired from the lecture room to his bed, from which he never rose again, but under the impulse of his mortal agonies.

The religious character of Dr. CALDWELL was not the formation of a day, nor the hasty and imperfect work of a dying bed. His trust was anchored on the rock of ages, and he was therefore well furnished for the terrible conflict that awaited him. We have seen that he had made Religion the guide of his youth; it beautified and sanctified the labours of his well spent life; nor did it fail him in the trying hour, which an all-wise but inscrutable providence permitted to be to him peculiarly dark and fearful. The rich consolations of his faith became brighter and stronger, amidst the wreck of the decaying tabernacle of flesh; and, if the dying testimony of a pure and humble spirit may be received, death had for him no sting--the grave achieved no triumph. In any frequent and detailed account of his religious feelings, he was not inclined to indulge--the spirit that walks most

closely with its God, needs not the sustaining influence of such excitements—yet a few weeks previous to his death, a friend from a distant part of the State calling to see him, made inquiries as to the state of his mind, and had the privilege of hearing from him the calm assurance of his perfect resignation and submission to the will of God. His hope of a happy immortality beyond the grave, was such as belongs only to the Christian, and by him was modestly and humbly but confidently entertained. It was to him a principle of strength that sustained him amidst the conflicts of the dark valley, and to us, who witnessed the agonies of his parting hour, a bright radiance illuming the gloom which memory throws around the trying scene. On the evening of the 24th of January, his terrible disease made its last ferocious assault, with such violence, that he knew that his hour of release was at hand. He gratefully hailed the anxiously expected period, and his house having long since been set in order, he withdrew his thoughts from earthly objects, and calmly looked upon that futurity to whose verge he was come. By the exercise of prayer and other acts of the holy religion which he professed, he strengthened him for the last conflict, and spoke words of consolation and hope, to his sorrowing friends. But death was yet to be indulged with a brief triumph, and for three days his sufferings were protracted with such intensity, that his vigorous and well balanced mind sank beneath the contest. We willingly drop the veil

over the bitter recollections of that hour, and take refuge in those high and holy hopes, which were the last objects of his fading consciousness, and which had lent to the long twilight of his mortal career, some of the light of that heaven to which they had directed his longing gaze. To no one here, need I tell of the universal and heartfelt sorrow, with which the intelligence of Dr. CALDWELL'S death was received throughout our State. Multitudes there were, who felt that they had been deprived of a personal benefactor—of one, whose kindness and the value of whose services to them, are more and more valued, as increasing experience points out the worth of those labours which the young can never fully appreciate. The Trustees of the University, more than one half of whom had been students of the Institution while under his charge, became the organs of the public sentiment, in the expression of the general grief, and, it is in obedience to their commands, that I stand here before you this day. Some of them, with *alumni* and others from abroad, mingled in the train of the bereaved officers and members of the college, in committing to the dust all that remained to us of our departed Father.—All that remained, did I say? I look around me, and stand rebuked for the desponding murmur. The labours of a useful life, to use the thought of an old stoick, are like things consecrated to God, over which mortality has no power. “*Hæc est pars temporis nostri, sacra ac dedicata; quam non inopia, non metus, non morborum incursus*

exagitat." The pure and patient spirit has escaped its narrow and tempest-stricken prison house, the wasted form is resting from its sore conflict, in the blessed hope of a joyful resurrection, but those consecrated acts of his useful life remain with us, to spread their beneficent influence through successive generations. It is a trite remark to speak of the ever renewed effects of such an influence; but calm observation and reflection abundantly sanction the warm effusions of our grateful admiration. The benefits received from a faithful instructor and guide of our youth, are not only transmitted to our children, but through our whole lives exert a diffusive influence throughout the sphere in which we move. We may say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that the whole present generation of the citizens of North-Carolina owe to the memory of Dr. CALDWELL, gratitude as well as admiration; and that we are indebted to his agency, directly or indirectly, more than to any other individual, for the very remarkable change that has taken place in the moral and intellectual character of our State within the last forty years. I speak not only of the fruits of his labours, as a faithful instructor and ripe scholar, though it were not an easy task to estimate their extent;—I claim not for his tomb, only the sphere and the cylinder which decorated that of *Archimedes*;—I speak of the whole moral influence of his life and labours—as a christian minister, an enlightened and active patriot—as one who conscientiously fulfilled all the

duties binding him as a man and a Christian;—I claim to write upon his tomb the proud but safe defiance—“*Ubi lapsus?*” The relation in which our deceased friend stood towards a great part of my audience, as well as that which the speaker occupies, will justify me in inviting the attention of my younger hearers to a brief consideration of the principles of that moral strength, which Dr. CALDWELL exerted with such salutary power on all who came within his influence, and in endeavouring to draw from thence some lesson of wisdom or motive to exertion. In allusion to the little knowledge which we possess of the early studies of the illustrious NEWTON, *Fontenelle* applied to him the idea of the Ancients respecting the unknown source of the river Nile—“No one has ever looked upon the Nile in its feebleness and infancy.” But we, my young friends, have here been more favored. That magnificent stream which has fertilized and blessed our borders for so many years, we have just been tracing up to its youngest and freshest fountains, and it is permitted us to draw from thence, new draughts of instruction and delight. As in his maturer years, your departed friend was your guide and governor, let him, in his youth, be your example. Learn that it was in his early life, that his character, in its great outlines, was irrevocably fixed; that the honest, candid, generous and open-hearted boy “foreshowed the man” who brought to the engagements and occupations of after life, the same ennobling

principles. His example confirms, what the example of thousands who went before him has taught you, that it is not by sudden and solitary acts of volition that men prepare themselves to become conspicuous, in either good or evil; but by a discipline commencing in childhood, and continuing through youth far into maturer life. If it may be permitted me to look into the elements of that mighty intellect which has been prolific of such momentous results—into the “*altæ penetralia mentis*” before which we have long bowed with such reverence and admiration—I would say, that Dr. CALDWELL was not indebted in any extraordinary degree, to the bounty of Nature, for the extent and perfection of his large mental acquirements. To patient and persevering industry his youth was indebted for that wide and solid foundation, on which the patient and persevering industry of manhood reared so noble a superstructure. But that which I have ever esteemed the great primary element of his intellectual excellence, and which I am desirous of indicating to you, the more particularly as it seems to be a quality but little esteemed in these days of hurried and superficial learning, was the perfect accuracy which he gave to his every mental acquisition. However slow, a strict regard to this fundamental quality might make his progress appear, it was never sacrificed to the whispers of indolence, nor to the murmurs of impatience. Whatever progress was made, though it were slow and painful at first, the ground was thoroughly conquered, and

every outpost fully occupied; nothing was left unfinished to annoy him by the necessity of constant retrospection, nor to impede his onward march by a sense of insecurity and doubt. Nor is the eventual flight of a mind, thus solicitous about the accuracy and perfection of its first movements, less rapid or less elevated than the towering, but unequal essays of what is sometimes called genius.—The latter may at times soar to the highest heavens; but it has often to stoop to earth to repair the deficiencies of its early preparation; while the former, having once surmounted the difficulties and dull delays of its lower flight, thenceforward moves in a purer sky—

Heaven's sunshine on its joyful way,
And freedom on its wings.

Learn then, my young friends, this lesson from the bright example that is left you—take it as a rich legacy of a dead father, so that the precepts of wisdom which you have so often heard from his living lips, may be perpetuated now that those lips are closed forever. Whatever you attempt, learn accurately and thoroughly. Acquire the habit of giving perfection to every thing, however humble, that you undertake, and it will furnish you with the weapons best fitted to secure you an honourable triumph, in the arduous conflicts that await you in the world. Nor, while thus presenting his intellectual character to your imitation, would I have you lose sight of the great moving principle of his moral character. In one word, the Religion of

Jesus Christ gave direction and efficiency to all his varied works. To its claims he sacrificed every conflicting passion and propensity of early youth, and it became the easy habit of his manhood and old age. Its legitimate fruit,

“The love

“Of human race, the large ambitious wish

“To make them blest,”

was the rule of his life in all his intercourse with the world; and an unfaltering trust in the promises of his Saviour, was his stay and consolation through his arduous pilgrimage, and enabled him, at the last, to give up his body with uncomplaining patience to the bitterest pangs of mortality, and his undying spirit, with confidence and joy, to its Maker and Redeemer.

It has been supposed by some, that the dignity of manner, sometimes approaching to sternness, which characterized Dr. CALDWELL's intercourse with the students of the University was the result of a corresponding sternness of temper. This injurious thought might be easily repelled by the testimony of those who were admitted to the high privilege of social companionship with him, and who could bear witness to the kind and courteous, though still dignified demeanor, which marked all his intercourse with them. Circumstances easily understood, imparted to his manner, when brought into contact with those under his charge, a certain degree of reserve; which, however, was greatly misunderstood, if regarded as indicating a want of sympathy

with their youthful feelings, or a wish to repel them from communion with him. The brief glance which we have taken at the early condition of our College, and its tempestuous elements, which then needed a master-spirit to subdue and control them, reveals to us the necessity there was for that authoritative dignity and decision of character, which, after that period, so eminently distinguished DR. CALDWELL. In obedience to the law which was the rule of his life—the fitting himself to fulfil in the best possible manner the duties of the station in which Providence had placed him—he moulded his temper and deportment to the demands of his peculiar situation; and, if in more quiet times he did not entirely recede from the manner which circumstances had forced upon him, something must be forgiven to the inflexibility of habits acquired upon principle, and continued from necessity through many successive years.—But who are they who bring this charge of sternness against his memory? Those who judge hastily and superficially, not those who have had the best opportunities of knowing him. They who have been brought into the closest contact with him, will tell you, that, though hardened vice was ever frowned upon with severity, yet, when ingenuous and honorable contrition was excited, his brow was the first to relax, and his tongue the first to drop the balm of kindness and encouragement. They will bear the grateful testimony, that his

“ Authority in show,

“ When most severe, and mustering all its force,

" Was but the graver countenance of love,
 " Whose favour, like the clouds of Spring, might lower
 " And utter now and then an awful voice
 " But had a blessing in its darkest frown."

In his general intercourse, DR. CALDWELL was accessible and courteous, and though in his usual habits much devoted to study, he relished in a very high degree the pleasures of intellectual society. In the various domestick relations of life, he exhibited the kindest and gentlest traits of character; and, with a heart and hand open as the day to melting charity, he was the beloved benefactor of the whole circle in which he moved.

I have thus, in obedience to commands which I might not disregard, endeavoured to trace, though with a feeble hand, the incidents of a life so dear to us all, and to unfold some of the traits of that character which has been so long our pride and admiration. I have departed, though not undesignedly, from the usual tenor of such Addresses, by dwelling chiefly on passages best calculated for examples to the young, and on intellectual and moral traits most suited for lessons of instruction and encouragement to the more youthful part of my hearers. I trust that for this, no apology is necessary. If, on the tomb of the Scythian Prince, who, when living, took delight in the abasement of all around him, it was thought a meet sacrifice to immolate his courtiers and flatterers—if the funeral pile of the more polished, but blood-thirsty Roman, was stained by the blood of gladiators and captives—and, if the image of a Lion was engra-

ven on the tomb of the devoted Theban who perished for his country ; then is it a becoming sacrifice to the spirit of the great and good man whom we have lost, to endeavour to light up a spark of virtuous resolution in the bosoms of those who were, but so lately, the objects of his care and love.

If that beatified spirit is permitted to mingle with us, his sorrowing friends and children, this day—to revisit this, the scene of his affectionate cares, his oft-recurring anxieties—to look, with such solicitude as the blessed may feel, into the hearts of us all—think you, it will value any tribute, like the earnest determination of a virtuous heart, to walk after the bright example he has set before us? As for me, I know that in endeavouring to excite you to this noble resolution, my feeble effort will be acknowledged by that blessed spirit, as the fittest offering of filial love ; and, if my labour be not wholly fruitless, our communion of this hour will not be forgotten, when *our* bodies, like his, are slumbering in the unconscious dust.

