JOHNS HOPKINS.

Another of the prudent, honest, sagacious, self-sacrificing men, who have given to Baltimore so solid a commercial property, has passed away. The death of John Hopkins, was announced in the American of yesterday morning. It was unexpected, and took one by surprise. He had enjoyed all the days allotted to man, although his friends hoped that by reason of strength, he might attain to fourscore years. His seventy-eighth birthday was celebrated on the 10th of last May, and if he had lived nineteen months longer, he would have reached the expected goal. For the last three or four years his health has been precarious, although it was only at rare intervals that he was incapacitated from attending to business. Whenever on an occasion, there were always anxious inquiries about his health, far beyond the number of his personal friends and acquaintances. Although he was a plain, unostentatious citizen, who never held any official position, except as a trustee in charitable and beneficiary institutions, and a director in moneyed corporations, he was in the largest sense a public man. His extended commercial enterprises, and his colossal investments, to say nothing of his magnanimous charities, made his name a household word in Maryland. In his philanthropies he sand in his welfare who never saw his face.

John Hopkins was born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, May 19th, 1775. He was the son of Samuel Hopkins of Anne Arundel County, and of Hannah Janney Hopkins of Loudoun County, Virginia. His father was descended from an English Quaker family, of respectability and substance. Soon after the separation of Maryland, six brothers of that family determined to emigrate to America. On reaching the country two of these brothers agreed to make their settlement in New England, and thence to Maryland, selected large tracts of land situated on Deep Creek, Harford County, in Baltimore County, near Govans Town, and at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. John Hopkins, the grandfather of the deceased, was the descendant of one of these brothers, who established his home upon South River. Anne Arundel County. He had eleven children, but the labor of clearing the land was too profitably farming in the wilderness, but he devoted a good deal of time and labor to farming, and he gave freedom to all his slaves, cultivating his estate afterwards by his own hands, aided by the labor of his sons and surburc. When he was ready then he prepared.

His son, Samuel Hopkins, was much beloved for his popular and social manners. He was married in early life to Hannah Janney, a lady born to a wealthy and respected family, and to his marriage was beclouded the Valley of Virginia, where many descended from which he was. She was a woman of great intelligence and force of character, and exercised marked influence, not only in the social circle, but also in the General Society of Friends, of which she was a member. Soon after his father's death Samuel Hopkins became, by purchase from the other children, the sole owner of the property on which his father had resided, and in his turn cultivated the same. He died in 1812, however. John Hopkins, who was one of the sons, being then in the eighteenth year of his age, showed a strong disposition to engage in mercantile life, and was, therefore, allowed to enter the counting room of Garrett Hopkins, his uncle, who was then conducting a wholesale grocery business in Baltimore. John Hopkins brought to this new occupation, habits of industry and intelligent observation, which he had developed under his father's guidance, and entered upon its duties with an energy which his former life had given no precedent. He acquired rapidly a knowledge of all the details of the trade in which he was engaged, and in 1819, with the consent of his uncle, formed a partnership with Benjamin P.
which he was engaged, and in 1819, with the consent of his uncle, formed a partnership with Benjamin P.
More for the purpose of carrying on the wholesale
grocery business, under the name of Hopkins & Moore.
The new firm had no money capital whatever. It
etain business upon the credit which the energy of
John Hopkins had created, and with no
other secured aid, except certain endorsements for
purchases of merchandise with which Gerard T
Hopkins obliged the firm. In 1822 the partnership
was dissolved, and Mr. Hopkins confident in his
individual resources, called to his aid two younger
brothers, both under age, gave them an interest
in his business, and inaugurated the new firm of
Hopkins Bros. The business was rapidly developed by the great personal energy of the
senior and principal partner. Its trade with the
Valley of Virginia, where Mr. Hopkins
had, as has been said, many family connec
tions, was very large, and it rapidly extended
through other parts of the State of Virginia and into
adjoining States. Mr. Hopkins remained connected
with the firm of Hopkins & Bros. until his death, in 1837, a period, which was marked by many periods of general
financial embarrassment, the house of Hopkins & Bros. maintained the highest credit. His means had
rapidly increased, and the business proved capable of
producing even greater results; but he determined to
leave the amount of personal labor devolving upon
him, and after a few years of active management he
relieved the business to his brothers and to two
clerks. He did not, however, abandon his interest in
commercial affairs. After the resignation of the late
James Swan, who had for many years filled with credit
the office of President of the Merchants' Bank of Bal
timore. Mr. Hopkins was elected his successor, and
has ever since discharged the duties of that office with
ability and success. In 1851, Mr. Hopkins was made
observer of the conduct, character and intelligence of
the young men who were entering business life in the
city of Baltimore, and he has uniformly exercised his
power as a banker, in such manner as to extend
assistance to those who by their diligent good sense and
industry attracted his attention and esteem.
Mr. Hopkins has been very much in sympathy with them. It is well known, indeed, that many
young merchants to whom liberal discounts have been
extended during periods of commercial embarrassments
have learned for the first time, when their obligations were paid at bank, that they were indebted
for the discounts which they had received to the
voluntary efforts of Mr. Hopkins to aid them. This
was done by John Hopkins himself, acting as a member of
the board to which it had been committed for considera-
tion.
Mr. Hopkins had been from an early period in its
history a close observer of the Baltimore and Ohio
Railroad. He knew thoroughly the resources of the
country through which it was proposed to construc
to, and had taken no small part in the progress of the
work, first to the cove fields of the
Alleghany regions, and then to the Ohio river. In
the year 1847, being already a holder of a large
amount of the stock of the company, he was induced
to become a director, and therefrom took an active
part in its management. In 1855 he was appointed
Chairman of the Finance Committee of the company,
position which he continued to hold up to the time of
his death.
Throughout his business career Mr. Hopkins main
tained a firm confidence in the increasing commercial
importance of the city of Baltimore. He not only
used his ample means to build highways for transpor
tation, but it was always his endeavor to assist the
merchants of the city in developing and retaining its
growing trade. In the sections of the city near tide
water he built a number of costly and substantial
warehouses, and thus located certain branches of trade
in places convenient and proper.
But the name of Mr. Hopkins will be remembered
longest in connection with his charities. The Johns
Hopkins Orphan Asylum and the Johns Hopkins Hospital are the two monu
ments which will tell posterity that he lived and
worked and prospered in Baltimore city. On the 18th
Located in a prominent business and mercantile block of Baltimore, Mr. Hopkins has taken the preliminary steps for the founding of a University, to be located at 300 W. 4th St., within a mile of the city. The University has been in correspondence with Mr. Hopkins, and the plan is to have John W. Garrett, Dr. W. H. Wetmore, George W. Dobin, Lewis N. Hopkins, Thomas P. Smith, John W. Warner, and Dr. James C. Thomas. The plan for the University has not yet been fully developed, but it will be equipped to provide a full course of study for students in limited circumstances. The educational advantages it offers, Mr. Hopkins considers, will be the leading feature of the course. It must be understood, however, that the classics and the sciences for the benefit of students who are not by profession in the arts, will not be taught. Mr. Hopkins has been able to form the arts and sciences with which he has accomplishments. He has gained a reputation for excellence in these subjects.

The second reason for the public benefit is the establishment of a system of general education, as a part of the University's curriculum. This is a noble enterprise, and worthy of the generous fund of the University. The medical profession, it is said, the poor are often allowed to suffer because they have not the means to pay. Mr. Hopkins has been wretched that recovery is impossible, unless the patient is removed from the pestilent locality and placed where some of the ill health belong to the sick. The Free Hospital for the poor and sick who have not even a miserable home to shelter them in their sufferings, for these homes would overrun by diseases, the Free Hospital will be a boon of mercy.

A certain class of severe cases, however, can be treated in private homes. Even to those who are in comfortable circumstances and able to pay, the hospital is sometimes an absolute necessity. These institutions are the only protection against the mortality.

The trustees of the projected hospital are:
- Samuel T. King, President of the Board
- John W. Garrett, Secretary
- George W. Dobin, Lewis N. Hopkins
- Thomas P. Smith
- Eunice Wm. Hopkins
- Richard M. Janney
- Dr. Alan
- Dr. James C. Thomas

Mr. Hopkins never married, and that portion of his large estate which has not been appropriated to the institutions which he has founded will be divided among collateral heirs, the children and grandchildren of his brothers and sisters. Most of these are persons already in easy circumstances, and many others are still in private houses. Even to those who are in comfortable circumstances and able to pay, the hospital is sometimes an absolute necessity. These institutions are the only protection against the mortality.
persons already in easy circumstances. His property, real and personal, is said to be worth eight millions of dollars. It will thus be seen that, notwithstanding his large charities, his relatives will all be made wealthy by the distribution of his estate. Since the death of Dr. John Ponerden, who was for many years the family physician of Mr. Hopkins, Dr. W. C. Van Bibber has been his medical adviser. During the Summer Mr. Hopkins was taken very ill at Cape May while Dr. Van Bibber was absent at the Warm Springs of Virginia. He suffered from a violent attack of cholera morbus, to which he recovered about a week but was not entirely well when he returned to the city.

(Continued on Fourth Page)
He soon resumed his usual active habits. He was greatly occupied during the panic as he had the management of large transactions for companies and private individuals. His account took the form of sleeplessness and this, with his usual busy habits, weakened his constitution. The immediate cause of his last illness is believed to have been the construction of a ventilating door that opened upon his bed and communicated with an unheated hall that was lined and faced with marble. This caused a hurtful draft. Mr. Hooker, however, was in apparent good health until December 1st, when he was attacked with a cold, a simple catarrh. At the same time he complained of a feeling of stiffness in his joints and limbs. He remained in his house four days. On Friday two weeks ago he, contrary to the advice of his physician, walked down town to business without an overcoat, and very thinly clad. He remained at business all that day, having large transactions on hand, and at 5 or 6 o'clock P.M. he walked home and ate a very hearty dinner. On next day (Saturday) he was seized with a violent paroxysm of asthma, which continued until Thursday following, growing less and less each day until it was finally conquered on Thursday. During this asthmatic attack Dr. Van Bibber had consultations with Prof. N. R. Smith and Prof. A. P. Smith. On Thursday it was found that the right lung was very seriously deteriorated by congestion, which it was feared might be the first stage of pneumonia. This also gradually yielded to treatment, but the confinement and disease prostrated him and on last Saturday a delirium commenced and continued until his death. There was every symptom of serious effusion at the base of the brain, and this was the immediate cause of his death. Since last Saturday he has been semi-conscious. Up to Saturday his mind was perfectly good. Since that his mind has seemed to wander when he was left to himself though it could be held to one subject for a minute or two when he was spoken to. He seemed to be quietly sinking to rest. There was no change until shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning he breathed his last. The funeral is expected to take place at 11 o'clock on Friday, from the late residence of the deceased.

As an evidence of the appreciation of the usefulness of this lamented citizen by our business men, it is suggested that during the time that his remains are being borne to their last resting place the various stores and places of business be closed.