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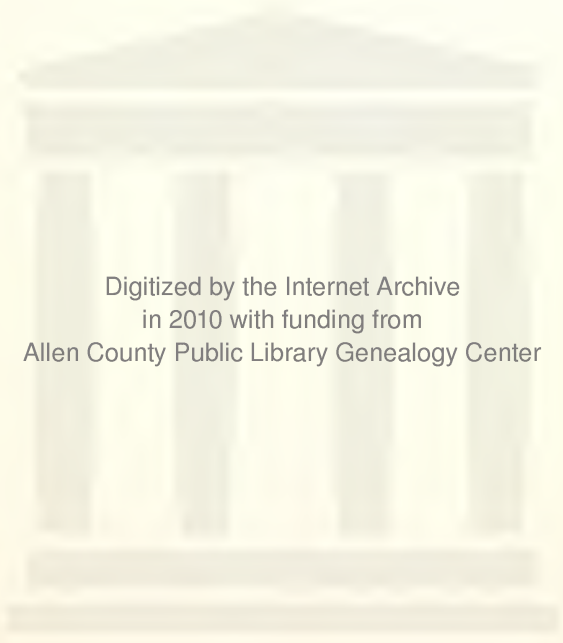
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Democracy

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Martha Washington

The
Pennsylvania
Magazine

OR

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Vol. XXVII.

PHILADELPHIA:
PUBLICATION FUND OF
THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 1300 LOCUST STREET.

1903.

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THE
PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. XXVII.

1903.

No. 1.

ACHENWALL'S OBSERVATIONS ON NORTH AMERICA,
1767.

TRANSLATED BY J. G. ROSENGARTEN.

[Franklin paid a short visit to Germany in the summer of 1766, and at Göttingen met a number of the professors of the University. One of them, Professor Achenwall, published in the "Hanoverian Magazine," in the volume beginning 1767, p. 258, etc., "Some Observations on North America and the British Colonies from verbal information of Dr. Franklin," and this article was reprinted in Frankfort and Leipsic in 1769. There is a copy of this reprint in the Loganian Library, from which the following translation was made. There is a copy of the Magazine in the Astor Library, New York. It is of interest as showing the impression made by Franklin on his German auditors, although it is clear that Achenwall did not report quite correctly.—J. G. R.]

The most complete work on the British Colonies in North America is the Summary historical and political by William Douglas, of which the second improved edition was published in London, 1760, in two 8vo. volumes. That doctor collected material for many years and was in America, and gives valuable intelligence, especially of the Colonies he visited, but his book has no system. Prof. Kalm has much that is good in his travels in North America, and often cites Franklin, but did not altogether understand what he said,

and Franklin never saw Kalm's book until he came across a German translation in Hanover.

The east coast of North America, where the British Colonies lie, is generally colder than the countries on the same stretch in Europe, nor has it been observed that owing to the decay of forests and cultivation the climate is becoming noticeably milder. Almost the whole eastern coast of North America is sandy, many little islands along the coast are sand banks, thrown up gradually by the sea. The coast of Florida is sandy and unfruitful, but the interior is good land. The native Indians consist of many small nations, each with its own language, quite different from that of their neighbors. They are all of one figure as if descended from a common ancestor,—all brown in color, with straight black hair, eyes all of one color, and all beardless, and they call Europeans the bearded nation. They live in the wilds, except a few that have been gathered in villages and are partly civilized. They live on plants and by hunting, without farms or cattle, chickens, horses etc.

Before the arrival of Europeans, their important plants were Turkish corn or maize; a sort of beans; tobacco. Maize and Tobacco are found only in America, and were brought from the new world to the old. Maize and Beans they cook and use bear fat in place of butter as dressing, but no salt. Smoking tobacco is an old custom, especially at their national gatherings. These three plants they look on as a special gift of heaven. According to an old tradition, an American found a handsome young woman sitting on a hill,—who in acknowledging a deep bow, said she came from above and at the end of a year would come again to the same hill. She was there again at that time, on her right hand Maize, on her left Beans, and on her lap Tobacco, and these three she left as a present for the American. Before Europeans brought them, there were no other grain or vegetables known than maize and beans, but all like the newcomers have increased wonderfully. The Spanish historian de Solis is altogether wrong in saying that Mexico at the time

of the invasion, was a populous and mighty state. The Mexicans were savages, without art or knowledge, and how could they form a great state? They had neither farming nor cattle and could not find food for a large population nor had they any means of transportation. The weapons of the savages in North America are bows and arrows, and they shoot with the teeth of wild animals. They recognize some of the principles of natural law and observe them even with their enemies. They scalp usually only the dead,—then they cut it off with a sharp weapon and keep it as a sign of victory. Sometimes the victim comes to life,—some such are in Pennsylvania, for scalping is not necessarily mortal. They fight on foot, for they have no horses. The savages living in western Pennsylvania were called by the French Iroquois. The English call them the Five Nations or the Confederate Indians,—they are united and were so long before the English settled. The Mohawks first united with another nation and others joined later. Now there are seven altogether so united. They have their regular stated meetings and their great council considers the general good. The members are known only by their different languages. They are called subjects of the King, but they are not subject to British laws, and pay no taxes, but the Colonists give them a tribute of presents. Their number does not increase. Those living near the Europeans steadily diminish in numbers and strength. Their two sexes are of a cold nature,—the mothers live alone at and after the birth of children and during the years they suckle them,—often (owing to the absence of soft food) until their young can eat meat. Small pox and rum have played sad havoc among them.

The English settlements in North America have grown much more slowly than those in the West Indies, where they came about 1640, and in twenty years had flourishing Colonies, such as Barbadoes. In North America the Colonists came sixty years before, but at the end of the 17th Century were small in number and in exports. This is due to the

rich production of the Sugar Islands, the absence of Indians, and the contraband trade with Spain. The North American Colonies have in the 18th Century greatly increased in population and wealth, far beyond the West India Islands.

Franklin in a book published in 1751 showed that the native born foreigners double every 25 years, in addition is the steady emigration, and some Colonies thus double their population in 18, some in 16, and some in 14 years. This will go on as long as there is plenty of farm land, and this increases largely with the acquisition of Canada and Louisiana. In 1750 there were a million, Douglas in his book estimated that in 1760 there were 1.051.000, besides blacks and soldiers,—on that basis in 1775 there will be 2 millions, and at the close of the 18th Century, 4 millions. To attract foreigners, an Act of Parliament granted English citizenship to every Protestant after seven years' residence, a right that in England can only be obtained with great expense and trouble by a special Act of Parliament. The Certificate of the Provincial authorities costs only a few shillings and is good through all England.

Near the coast and some miles beyond, all the Middle Colonies are settled, and new improvements are extending deeper in the interior. In Pennsylvania, where the Penn family own all the land, any one who wants to improve the land, chooses a piece, pays the landlord for 100 acres 10 Pound Sterling local money, and binds himself to pay an annual rent of half a penny for each acre,—he then becomes absolute owner, and the little ground rent can never be increased. Sometimes the hunter builds a wooden hut, and the nearest neighbors in the wilderness help cut the timber, build the log hut, fill the crevices with mud, put on the roof and put in windows and doors, and in return the owner pays them with a gallon of brandy, and by a like good service in turn. Then he lays out his garden and pasture and fields, cuts out the underbrush, tops the big trees and strips the bark, so that he can sow and reap, the trees die and hurt neither land nor crops. Many hunters have thus

settled the wilderness,—they are soon followed by poor Scotch or Irish who are looking for homes,—these they find in this half improved condition,—they buy from the hunters, get a patent from the Proprietors, paying the usual charge. The hunter moves off into the wilderness and goes to work again. The Scotch or Irishman completes the half finished task, builds a better house of sawed timber, uses the old log hut for a stable, later builds a house of brick and his timber house is a good barn. Scotch and Irish often sell to the Germans, of whom from 90 to 100.000 live in Pennsylvania, and prefer to put all their earnings into land and improvements. The Scotch or Irish are satisfied with a fair profit, put the capital into another farm, leaving the Germans owners of the old farms. In Pennsylvania there is no law to prevent cutting up a farm into very small holdings nor to forbid the purchase of very large bodies of land. There is no danger from either course, for there is land enough for rich and poor, and the former prefer the larger profits from trade to the small return from land. In New England, unlike Pennsylvania, a good deal of land is let to farmers, for there are many rich owners of large estates,—this is so too in the Carolinas, and in other Colonies where owners of 10 or 20 or more thousands of acres bring settlers at their own expense to improve their land. Kalm mentions similar cases in New York.

When an owner of land dies intestate, and there are many children to inherit the father's farm, it is generally taken by the eldest son, and the younger children get in money their share of its appraised value,—the eldest son gets two shares, the other children only one apiece. The father of a large family takes from the Proprietary a large tract of land, which on his death can be divided among all his children. In New England improvement of the land is made in a more regular way than in Pennsylvania,—whole towns are laid out, and as soon as sixty families agree to build a church and support a Minister and a Schoolmaster, the Provincial government gives them the required privilege,

carrying with it the right to elect two deputies to the Legislature, from the grant of 6 English square miles. Then the town or village is laid out in a square, with the church in the centre. The land is divided and each works his own, leaving however the forest in common, and with the privilege of laying out another village in time. In this way new settlements grow in New England in regular order and succession,—every new village touching on an old one, and all steadily increasing in wealth and numbers. Nothing of this kind is done in Pennsylvania, where the Proprietor wants only to sell land and as much as any one wants and wherever he likes. The mistake of this was shown in the Indian wars. On the border were scattered houses and farms, which could not help one another, and they were attacked singly, plundered and destroyed, and the ruined owners with their families took refuge with the older settlements, which became burthened with their care.

Blacks are found in Virginia, Maryland and the two Carolinas in large numbers, but very few in Pennsylvania and further north. In Pennsylvania, on principle they were prevented coming as much as possible, partly because there was no such hard work as they were fitted for in raising tobacco, rice and indigo. In Pennsylvania, every negro must pay a tax of 10 pounds sterling and this the master who brings him must pay. These negroes are protected by law in all the Colonies, as much as free men. A Colonist, even if he is the owner, who kills a blackman, is instantly sentenced to death,—if he overworks or ill treats his slave, the latter can complain to the judge. Then in their own interest the masters are obliged not to give their slaves excessive tasks or insufficient food, for their death is a loss. The negro slaves have all the general rights of humanity except freedom and property, neither of which they possess.

The free in the Colonies are of two kinds, the one servant and maid, bound for a half or a whole year, and the term ends by mutual agreement. The other class consists of

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poor Scotch, Irish and Germans, who to get to America come without paying their passage, and the ship captain finds them a master who pays it and thus secures their service for food and lodging and clothing, without pay, but only for a term of years, never for life. Sometimes a father sells the services of his children to a master, who must teach them some useful trade, farming, carpentering, cooking. This lasts until majority,—with boys at 21, with girls at 18, and in some cases for 8 years, but not longer. Then the children are by law free, and their master is bound to give them the needful articles for house-keeping, a cow, farming implements, tools etc. In this way all poor children have the hope of establishing themselves on their majority in freedom. The poor fathers find their comfort in this expectation, are relieved of the care of their children in the interval, and know that they are learning something useful and will start out in life with money in hand without having to pay anything to the master. The masters in turn are satisfied with the cheap service. This law has been introduced to cure the old need of servants and apprentices.

There is a special class of servants in the Colonies, between peasants and slaves, those transported from Great Britain for certain crimes for from 7 to 14 years. It is an exile from Great Britain under penalty of prison in case of return. Such an offender is sold by the Courts to a Ship's Captain who takes him to the Colonies and sells him as a slave for a limited period. That over he is free. Formerly such servants were welcomed on account of the demand for laborers, but now they are no longer needed in the populous Colonies, they remain worthless and are soon sent to prison for fresh offences.

The constitutions of the British Colonies differ according to the original grants, 1st Royal, 2nd Proprietary, 3rd Charter Governments, and the British Parliamentary Statutes call them Plantations under Proprietors, under Charters, under his majesty's immediate commission, Stat. 6 Anne, cap. 30,

sec. 2. The 1st class are arranged strictly according to the British Constitution, with a Governor, who represents the King, and two legislative branches, 1st the Council, called the Royal Council, 2nd Representatives of towns or counties, belonging to one Colony, these two are like the two houses of the British Parliament, and the Council is called the Upper House, and the body of representatives of the people the Lower House. In these three branches are vested the law making powers of the Colony, but subject to the Crown, hence united they are called the Assembly, although that is popularly limited to the two Houses and often to the Lower or popular House. The King appoints the Governor and recalls him at pleasure. The Council also consists of royal officials dependent on the King as to terms and nature of appointment, but generally selected from the principal persons of the Colony, legal, financial and military officers. Governor and Councillors have fixed salaries and certain fees, the Governor a large fixed salary, provided in advance by the Colonies, thus the Governor of Barbadoes has £2000, the Governor of Virginia £1000. The popular representatives are elected annually and receive a fixed per diem allowance. They look after the rights and privileges of the people, just as do the Council and the Governor after those of the Crown. Every measure approved by the three bodies becomes a law, but only provisionally, for it must be sent to the King for approval, but if not vetoed within three years, it is final. This is the usual rule for Colonial governments, (with some local exceptions) in all the West India Islands, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, both Carolinas, New Georgia, New Scotland, New Hampshire, and I believe Quebec, East and West Florida, and the newly acquired Caribbean Islands, and the English consider it the best way of securing the rights of the Mother Country, that is, Great Britain. The 2nd class is that of hereditary Proprietors, such as those of Pennsylvania and Maryland. In the former the English family of Penn, in the latter the Irish Lords Baltimore are the hereditary Pro-

prietors and Governors, as over lords they draw a certain income from all the Colonists in proportion to their land, and all improved land is sold at a fixed price. Both tax and price are low, but the growth of both Colonies has made both families rich. Lord Baltimore has the right of patron of all churches in Maryland. As hereditary Proprietors both appoint their Lieutenant Governors, who are confirmed by the King, and reside in the Provinces. In both Colonies there are Assemblies,—that in Maryland consists of the Council and the House of Commons, and subject to the right of the Proprietor, has the same jurisdiction as that of any other Colony.

The third kind of government is the Chartered or Free government. This is nearest a Democracy, and is less dependent on the Crown. This form of constitution exists in the three Colonies of New England, completely in Connecticut and Rhode Island,—in Massachusetts with certain restrictions. The two first named Colonies have the right to elect all their own officers, including the Governor and Council, and to make all needful laws without royal approval, nor can the decisions of their Courts be appealed from. In Rhode Island even the ministers of the Churches can be removed at the end of a year, so that they hold office only for one year's salary.

Massachusetts Bay formerly had these popular rights, but owing to abuses their former privileges and freedom were repealed by the King's Bench under Charles the Second, and only partly restored by a new Charter from William the Third. Since then the King appoints the Governor and the chief law and treasury and all military officers. The representatives have the right to elect Councillors, but subject to a negative veto of the Governor. This election in Massachusetts as well as in Connecticut and Rhode Island, is made by both Houses, annually, because the members of the Council hold office only for a year.

Laws passed by the Assembly must have royal approval,

and in cases involving over £300, there is an appeal to the Privy Council in London.

The Governor of Massachusetts has no fixed salary, but it is fixed every year by the Assembly. (Kalm says this is so in New York also.) He must therefore be popular with the Assembly or the King will replace him by another likely to be so. This uncertain tenure is unpopular in Europe because it affects unfavorably the interests of the Colony and makes that of Great Britain dependent on the Colony. The Colonists answer that a fixed salary would enable the Governor to live abroad and send only a Lieutenant Governor as substitute.

Pennsylvania has its own Constitution. Penn as Proprietor draws a revenue of a half penny sterling local currency for every acre of improved land, and every purchaser of wild land can buy a hundred acres for £10 and the usual quit rent. As Proprietor he sends a Deputy, whom he pays, and appoints all Judges, but ministers are chosen by their own congregations in every County. The meeting of the Pennsylvania Legislature consists of only one House, (because there is no Council) made up of representatives of the various Counties. These are elected annually October 1, each County holding its own meetings for the purpose,—every inhabitant worth £50, resident for 12 years, has a vote,—these meetings elect 8 Deputies to the Assembly,—every elector is eligible, but mostly well to do citizens are elected. The County gives its representatives six shillings a day, but the Deputies have to spend more out of their own pockets. There is no bribery. Every voter deposits a written ballot, and the persons who have the highest number are declared elected. The purchase of votes would be very unsafe, as the voter could always write another name on his ballot. This House with the Lieutenant Governor is the law making power. The Governor however depends on the Assembly for his salary, as he has no fixed allowance, which is voted only from year to year, and if he displeases the Assembly, it votes him no salary for the

next year. The Assembly has been for six years on bad terms with the Proprietor and has made no grant for the Governor. The Assembly wants the Proprietor to pay tax on his property especially towards the extraordinary war expenses. The decision rests with the King in Council, but if the Assembly appealed, it would be sent to the King's Bench. The fact that all Judges are appointed by the Proprietor, makes difficulties, as he is in his own cases both Judge and Plaintiff. The newer Colonies have institutions based on Acts of Parliament for New Georgia, New Scotland, &c., but the older Colonies have Charters from the King, and not from Parliament. These Colonies claim to be subject to the King, but not to Parliament, at least not to its arbitrary power, like the newer Colonies, which owe their existence to Parliament. The latter are called Plantations within his Majesty's Dominions, the former his Majesty's Plantations.

The legal institutions of the Colonies are based on those of England, for these are part of the Englishman's rights. All personal relations are controlled by Statute Law and Common Law. Roman Law is recognized only in Courts of Admiralty. The right of trial by a Jury of twelve men is recognized just as in England. It was one of the grounds of complaint against the Stamp Act, that questions arising under it were not tried by Jury, but by courts specially created.

Most of the Colonists of English descent are Presbyterians. There is not one Bishop of the Established Church in America, although there are many parishes belonging to it. These are all under the Bishop of London, and every one of their clergymen must be examined and ordained in England, at a cost of at least £40 to £50, but their stay in England helps their education. As the Bishops have spiritual jurisdiction, there are no ecclesiastical Courts in the Colonies, and matters pertaining to them are settled partly by local Courts, partly by the Assemblies. The spiritual Lords may have proposed to send a Bishop to America,

but since the time of Charles the First, that title has been greatly disliked in the Colonies. Catholic Churches are found in Pennsylvania as well as in Maryland, in the former because freedom of religion is universal, in the latter because the Baltimore family, the Proprietors, were formerly Catholics,—none are found in the other Colonies. There are Jews in Pennsylvania and New York,—in the latter there is a Synagogue, in the former only Schools. Pennsylvania is preeminent for the entire religious equality or toleration, under which it has increased in population and wealth. Roman Catholics are however excluded from all offices and from the Assembly, because they cannot take the usual religious oath and subscribe under the test act. This oath must be taken here as well as in England, as well as that against the Pretender. All other Protestant faiths enable the members to hold office. For education in science there has long been a high school in Boston, the capital of Massachusetts, and there is another founded in 1749 in Philadelphia, the capital of Pennsylvania. Franklin proposed and founded it. The money was raised partly by subscription, partly by Provincial grants. Most of the endowment consists of land, not very productive, but of value hereafter. This University has a President with £250 salary, and four Professors,—two with £200, two with £150, besides fees for private instruction. There is no College and therefore no lodging built yet. It has the right to confer degrees. In 1764 a Medical School was added, and it will no doubt have the power to confer degrees. There is no Law School yet and it is not likely there will ever be one of Theology. The University was chartered by the Assembly for the good of the Colony, but as there are so many religious faiths all enjoying perfect equality, it is enough if the scholars are taught their religious tenets in their own schools with those of their own faith, while Theology is excluded.

Farming, stockraising and fisheries flourish in all the North American Colonies, and the forests supply all that is needed for fuel and industry. Grapes are successfully culti-

vated in North America and wild grape vines are found in some forests. The cheap wines from Canary interfere with the production. Silk can be cultivated and mulberry trees grow as far north as New England. Cod fishing is more valuable than a silver mine, for it trains up good sailors and helps many industries. New England, New Scotland and New Foundland are most largely interested in it. Colonists have the same fishing rights in these waters as Englishmen. The largest market is Spain and Portugal. These Catholic countries are large consumers, and the fishermen often bless the Pope.

The French fisheries since the recent peace have greatly diminished in extent, but the French take a good deal of the trade, as their own consumption is supplied by French fishing fleets. The New England fishermen supply Portugal, Spain and Italy at a cheaper rate than the French.

Whale fishing is increasing, and the Island of Nantucket owns hundreds of ships in this industry. It stretches from the mouth of the St. Lawrence, on the coast of Greenland, as far south as Florida. Beasts of prey do little harm,—bears and wolves rarely injure men, and bear meat is much liked. Deer are plentiful and Buffalo are easily found and can be tamed and used as in Asia Minor, Persia, Egypt, Ethiopia and the East Indies as draught animals. Kalm praises the Sugar Maple and took some of the young trees to Sweden. The sugar can replace that of the West Indies, although it has not yet done so. The bounty on Pearl and Potashes has made a large industry,—over a thousand tons are annually produced.

Ship building is growing greatly in the North American Colonies. Ships are all built of oak, some for use at home, others for sale in England.

Pennsylvania is mainly farming and cattle growing, just as are most of the German countries. It has little Fishery trade, as it has a small coast, and it has no products that can be used largely in commerce.

The growth of the neighboring Colonies is due to their

Fisheries, Tobacco, Rice and Indigo. Pennsylvania flourishes on its farming and cattle. Horses are raised in some Colonies, but it is better to raise oxen, which can be used for twelve years and then killed or sold.

The farmers are industrious and frugal, educate their families, and are growing rich in land if not in money.

Manufacturing, wool, flax, iron, steel, and copper, is growing,—field pieces, rifled guns for hunters, and iron cannon are all made in the Colonies. England does not interfere with domestic production, but it prevents exportation, and does not allow hats to be made, lest the English production, although made of American beaver, should be lessened in demand in the Colonies. There is little ground for fear of American competition, as workmen are few there, and farming is always preferred to trades. Farmers are good fathers, and large families help economical living. Even if manufacturing increases, it cannot keep pace with the increase of population and the demand for goods. In 34 years the population of Pennsylvania increased fourfold at most, but the importation of English wares increased from £16000 Sterling to £268000,—that is seventeen times greater. In 1725 the value of such importations was £16000, in 1757, £268426. Four times the population uses much more than four times, really seventeen times more goods, because the population grows more rapidly in wealth than in numbers. Manufactures must in time be established in the Colonies, because with their prosperity likely to increase for centuries to come, England and Ireland cannot supply all the wares needed and the Colonies must provide them for their future necessities.

The three largest cities are Boston, New York and Philadelphia. In 1720 the first was as large as the other two together, but since then they have grown faster. In New England there are many sea ports, but the only ports for New York and Pennsylvania are their two capitals, and they are likely to be the largest cities in America. Philadelphia has more than 3000 houses, and more than 20000

inhabitants. It is regularly laid out at right angles, and the streets extend every year.

Virginia has the fewest villages and only one little town, Williamsburg, its capital. The population is scattered and every family lives on its own tobacco plantation. The Chesapeake and its affluents reach every where and the Colonists bring their tobacco by water to the Bay where it is loaded on sea going vessels.

New York has great advantages for trading with the native Indians, by means of the Hudson to Albany, and thence by smaller streams to Oswego and Lake Ontario, where the great fairs for dealing with the Indians are held. From Lake Ontario there is water way to Lake Superior. The Indians bring their skins and hides from the west by water to Oswego, and New York excludes traders from Pennsylvania. Philadelphia trades with New Jersey over the Delaware River. Salt is imported in 50 or 60 vessels from Spanish South America and the Cape Verde Islands and Senegal, where it is made from salt water, by drying in the sun.

The Colonies are greatly restricted in their export trade, yet they have their own vessels, but they are not allowed to export their products, especially those needed for ship building, such as masts, ship timber, iron, copper, hemp, flax, cotton, indigo, tobacco, tar, potash, skins and furs,—they must all be sent to England and sold there for export in British ships with British sailors, and where there are English Trading Companies, as in the East Indies, the Colonies cannot trade directly. In 1765 the trade with the Spanish and French West Indies was forbidden, but the results were so bad that this restriction was removed. The Colonies ship food stuffs to the Portuguese Sugar islands, meal, butter, meat, grain, wood and timber for house building etc., and bring back Molasses, from which Rum is made. Trade with the Spanish Americas is contraband, but the Colonists run the risk for the sake of the hard money it brings. Great Britain in 1766 established two free ports

in the West Indies, one in Jamaica, the other in Dominica, the French have one in St. Domingo, the Dutch one in St. Eustache, the Danes one in St. Thomas,—the English want to prevent the contraband trade with Spain, but have made the restriction that foreigners can receive all goods free of duty, but must sell only for cash, and not in exchange for other goods.

Colonial shipping is important through the trade with the Spanish and French West Indies, the English Sugar islands, and the fisheries. It deals with the regions south of Cape Finisterre, with Africa, the Canary and other islands, and in British ships with Portugal, Cadiz, Malaga, Marseilles, Leghorn and Naples, and it might deal with Turkey. It carries the surplus products of the fisheries, grain, flour, timber, sugar and rice. The trade with Portugal is restricted because all its wine must be brought by way of England, so only salt as ballast is brought back. Sugar is the only cargo which the Colonial shipping can carry and sell through Europe. England reserves the right to import and reship American products, yet it sells more than three million pounds and Ireland and Scotland two million pounds sterling of products in America. Hard money is rare in the Colonies, and is higher in price than in England. An English shilling is 18 pence colonial, as against 12 pence in sterling. A Guinea is 34 shillings, on account of its convenience for exchange for goods. Spanish pieces of eight, worth in England 4 shillings 8 pence, are worth in the Colonies 7 shillings 6 pence, and gold pistoles have fallen to 27 shillings, because they are so often filled with base metal. A credit on London costs 175 p. c., that is 1 English pound sterling $1\frac{1}{4}$ in Provincial currency, but the price rises and falls, par is $133\frac{1}{3}$, but it often goes up to $166\frac{2}{3}$ p. c. During the late war par was as low as 125, because England spent so much money and so much was brought over by English soldiers,—and it varies in different Colonies. The Colonies have Paper-bills, Bills of Credit and Currency, issued by the authority of the Assemblies which bind them-

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

selves to redeem them,—from £5 down to 1 shilling, but they are not good outside the Province that issues them. It is used to raise large amounts for pressing needs, as in the French War to pay the soldiers, arm and clothe and feed them in the field. Sometimes the money is raised by currency bills which are taken in payment of taxes etc. and are cancelled on return to the Treasury office. This was copied from the English Exchequer Bills introduced in the reign of William Third by Act of Parliament, but the English bills carry interest, and those of the Colonies do not. Another sort of currency is issued to meet the demand for money on loan at interest,—the current rate is 6 p. c., but these loans are made at 5 p. c., and the borrower must pay one tenth of the principal annually. Thus the Colony can supply the means of helping farmers to buy cattle, agricultural implements etc. and thus improve the land. The issues were made too freely in some Colonies, and fell 15 to 20 p. c. and even more in the market. All the Colonies used paper currency, until in some the English government restricted its issue by law to a fixed amount. The Mother Country did this to protect its trade from suffering loss. Pennsylvania restricted and regulated its issues also. The question has been much disputed as to whether such issues are advantageous or injurious, but it is still undecided. The taxes in the Colonies are very light,—in Pennsylvania and Virginia there is a tax payable in rent at a very low rate to the Proprietor in the former, to the Crown in the latter Colony, all other taxes are assessed by authority of the Assembly,—generally a land tax, of 6, 12, 18 pence up to 2½ shillings on the pound of rent, and incomes of professions and offices are taxed. There are no taxes on exports and imports or excise. There is a small light house tax on shipping. The Stamp Tax acts met universal opposition,—the Colonies claimed the right to deal with their own finances,—they had accepted all other Acts of Parliament touching their manufactures and trade, limiting their freedom, but these did not affect them as

much as this direct attack on their purses. The Colonists would not admit that Parliament had the right to tax them. They claimed to be English citizens, and that no English community could be taxed without its own consent, that is through its representatives in the House of Commons, but the Colonies have none,—such as the Scotch have,—but only their own Assemblies,—there only can taxes be legally levied. Their money should be used to pay their own debts, not the national debt of Great Britain. The last war put a heavy debt on all the Colonies,—this ought to be first paid. The Colonies maintained at their own expense, 25000 men against the French, costing each Colony yearly 20, 30, 50 and more thousands of pounds,—when this debt is paid, the Crown would have the right to require the Colonial Assemblies to raise a similar loan. All the Colonies were unanimous on this point, and for the first time met through their delegates in a Congress called to object to the Stamp Act, and this they did on the right of English citizens to petition against any measure they think wrong, and this right is ensured to any number, whether it be 2, or 100 or 100000.

There are few fortified places in America. Philadelphia is quite open to attack, and has only one Battery on the river, to protect the city against invasion. There are a few forts to protect the settlers from the Indians. The Provinces have their own militia, maintained at their own cost,—the King appoints the officers. New England has the largest body of militia, and the little forts are manned by these troops under the King's commanders. There are English regiments in North America garrisoning the large forts,—these are paid by the Crown. The English like to serve in America, for they are paid in English sterling and are supplied by the local authorities with provisions. The conquest of Canada is advantageous alike to the English nation and to the Colonies, for much of the expense of maintaining troops and forts is no longer required. England supported 25000 men in the Colonies, and the Colonies

as many more in the last war. The royal rule in America, when in harmony with the Colonies, is inexpensive in the older Colonies, for the King's Cabinet rules by a stroke of the pen. The Colonies are well pleased that France handed New Orleans over to the Spanish. The Indians are sworn foes of the Spanish, who are neither so intriguing nor so industrious as the French, and hence England can keep on better terms with the Indians.

The general agreement of the Colonies as shown in relation to the Stamp Act, is the more noteworthy, as the Colonies have generally been jealous of one another. There are many disputes between them as to their borders, rivers, trade etc. If the Colonies were entirely independent, they would soon be at war with one another. Only the protection of the King and his authority prevents open outbreaks. This jealousy increases with the growth of the Colonies. Pennsylvania gets along best, for it leaves all trade both import and export open to all other Colonies, only making such restriction in its own favor as may be needed to meet restrictions laid on its trade by other Colonies, but all laws of this kind require the royal approval.

THE JOURNAL OF ISAAC NORRIS, DURING A TRIP
TO ALBANY IN 1745, AND AN ACCOUNT OF A
TREATY HELD THERE IN OCTOBER OF THAT
YEAR.

[Isaac Norris, son of Isaac and Mary (Lloyd) Norris, of Philadelphia, was born October 23, 1701. He was liberally educated and possessed high natural endowments. In 1727 he was chosen a Common Councilman of the city, and later an Alderman. After his father's death, in 1735, he resided at "Fair Hill," where he passed his life in study, of which he was passionately fond, and in the service of the Province. He was elected to the Assembly in 1734, and for thirty years (half of which period as Speaker) he was an active, popular, and influential member. All parties respected his integrity, patriotism, and public spirit. In 1739 he married Sarah, a daughter of James Logan, of Stenton, their daughter Mary becoming the wife of John Dickinson. Isaac Norris died at "Fair Hill," July 13, 1766.]

Journal.

September, 1745.—George Clinton, Governor of New York, having received advices from the Commissioners of Indian Affairs at Albany; that the Indians of the Five Nations had been to Canada, and in a treaty with the French Government, had been requested to take up the hatchet, (as they call it,) against the English. Which request was made by throwing a belt of wampum on the ground, with the figure of a hatchet wrought in it; and that some of the Indians had taken up the belt and told the Governor of Canada that they would carry it to the Councilors at Onondago, where, after a conference with their Five Nations, they would return him their answer. Upon which, and some other advices relating to the Indians, Governor Clinton wrote to our Governor, who called the Assembly, and the Governor and Assembly appointed Thomas Lawrence, Member of Council; John Kinsey, Speaker of Assembly; Isaac Norris, Member of Assembly; to go to

Albany as Commissioners from this province, to meet the Indians at a treaty appointed by the Governor of New York, to be held there on the 4th of October next.

September 26, 1745.—We waited on the Governor, who delivered to Thomas Lawrence the Commission which he had executed and a Letter of Instructions under the Lesser Seal; and after about an hour's conference on that and other subjects, we parted, and in the evening I went home.

September 27.—I left Fair Hill about 10 o'clock, and called at Stenton, where I staid about half an hour; then crossed to Frankford, where Charles Norris (with Sam, a negro,) staid for me. Charles went with me as far as Bristol, where we overtook our companions, Thomas Lawrence, John Kinsey, Commissioners; and Conrad Weiser, Interpreter. Also James Read, Lewis Williams, and John Lawrence.

Charles Norris left us after dinner, and we proceeded on our journey, and in good time got to Trenton. Governor Morris sent us word at the ferry that he should be glad to see us. Upon which we called at his house on our way to Trenton, and after about half an hour's stay with the Governor, we walked to the town, where the Chief-Justice, Martyn Worrell, supped with us.

September 28.—Set out from Trenton about 9 o'clock. Dined at Kingston, and got early into Brunswick, where we lodged.

September 29.—Left Brunswick about 9 o'clock. Dined at Elizabethtown Point, where we left our chaises and horses; and in the afternoon walked about three miles (after passing the ferry) on Staten Island, where we lodged.

September 30.—Having hired Captain DeHart's boat, we got into her by 7 o'clock, and passed Kill Van Kill against the tide of flood, and with the remainder of the flood, and but little wind, we got to New York just as the tide was spent. Here we met Captain Abraham Tunda's sloop, with all our stores on board, waiting for us in the North River at Ellison's Dock, and we had scarcely got on board

before a slight wind sprung up; so that without going on shore at New York we set sail against the ebb tide, and in the night anchored over against Verplank's, at the entrance of the Highlands.

October 1.—Cold morning, and smart North West wind. We turned at the flood, and anchored about half way through the Highlands. The wind continued in the night, and with the next flood we got through them, and came to anchor a little above the Fishkill.

October 2.—The wind continuing against us, we turned up with the morning flood to Poughkeepsie, and with the night tide to Klinec Sopus Island.

October 3.—Fine southerly breeze, but very foggy. We got under sail pretty early, but not being able to see our way for the fog, we soon run aground, where we lay until 11 o'clock A.M., when the wind still continuing fair, with a fresh breeze, and clear, fine weather, we had a very pleasant passage up to Albany, where we arrived about 12 o'clock at night.

October 4.—This morning Stephen Bayard came on board our sloop, and soon after Philip Livingston, Jr., with an invitation to us (Commissioners) to lodge at his house, and then he went on shore to leave us to dress. After breakfast we dressed and went on shore—Philip Livingston staying for us at the river's side. We went on shore about 10 o'clock with Livingston, to his house. About 12 o'clock we went to the Governor of New York and showed him our Commission, which he ordered his Secretary to copy, and handed us the original. The Secretary brought us a copy, which we examined and signed. In the afternoon Lieutenant Governor Walcott and Colonel Stanley, Commissioners from Connecticut, came to Albany.

October 5.—This day Colonel Stoddard, Jacob Wendall, Samuel Wells, and Thomas Hutchinson, Commissioners from New England, came in. Dined at Renssieur's, the Patroon's about a mile out of town. It being a general invitation to the Governor of New York and almost all the

gentlemen of the place, we had a large and plentiful dinner. In the evening some of the Indians desired to see us. We gave them a dram, and told them we were glad to see them; and then they went away.

This day the Governor invited us to a meeting between him and the Indians, to bid them welcome. Before the Indians came in, the Governor made some objections to our sitting or treating with our hats on. We (the other Commissioners and Indians just coming in) chose to withdraw for the present. Thomas Lawrence staid.

October 6.—Towards evening several Indians came to the tavern to see us. They told us two of the barrels of powder which were given last year at Lancaster, were damaged, and that both of them fell to the Cayugas; and they desired we would consider of it, and hoped we would make them reparation. We told them the powder which was given last year, was given as well on the part of Virginia and Maryland, as well as our province, and we could not tell whose powder it was that was damaged, and that as this was not a proper place to say more upon that head, we would leave it to be considered upon. To which they answered they were willing to put us in mind of it, and were content that it should rest under consideration.

October 7.—This morning Murray came to our lodgings to request (from the Governor of New York) that we would attend a Committee of his Council, with the Commissioners from the other Colonies, in order to confer upon the heads proper to be said to the Indians; and whether it would be most agreeable to the several Commissioners to treat jointly or separately with them. Murray and Horsmandon, of the Governor's Council, with all of the Commissioners from the several Colonies, met at about 10 o'clock, and after a conference of about two hours, we—Kinsey and myself—(treating with our hats on, as we afterwards did throughout the whole treaty,) agreed to treat separately for our province—all the others joining in one speech to be made by the Governor of New York. But they desired we would let

one of our number be with them, upon drawing up what was to be said to the Indians. They produced, and read at this meeting, the heads of the speech proposed to the Governor, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs—which was agreed by them to be the foundation of what the Governor should say. We objected to their pressing the Indians to take up the hatchet immediately.

October 8.—The Commissioners from New England and some of the Governor of New York's Council, examined five Indians, to endeavor to find out the author of the alarm among the Mohawks last winter.

There was a report spread among the Mohawks last winter, that the English had agreed to cut them all off by surprise.

October 9.—The Commissioners having yesterday sent for our Interpreter without asking our leave or consent, we ordered him if he was at any time afterwards sent for, not to go without having had an application first made to us. Upon which Murray, (one of the Governor's Council,) this morning came in the name of the Governor of New York, to excuse what had been already done; and he desired our leave for our Interpreter to assist them this day, in their inquiry into the author of the alarm among the Mohawks—which we readily consented to. The Indians laid the origin of that false alarm upon one Andrew Petar, an old Dutchman; but the said Andrew denied on oath that he knew anything of it—and all believed him. It now appeared pretty clear that Indian Henry, a Mohawk, raised it.

October 10.—We invited the Massachusetts and Connecticut Commissioners, and several gentlemen to dine with us, viz: Philip Livingston, Senior and Junior, Captain Rutherford, Lechmore, several gentlemen, and the Patroon, who did not come—the Governor of New York having invited him previously. Immediately after dinner, the Governor of New York spoke to the Indians in behalf of New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, (the speech was a very long one, and was penned by Horsmandon,) from the Patroon's

town house door,—the Indians on boards in the street. They finished about dusk.

The speech was read (before the Governor spoke it,) to all the Commissioners from the several Colonies; and we were invited to the treaty, but having before concluded it would be most advantageous for us to treat separately, and the Governor of New York having made some objections to our treating with our hats on, John Kinsey and myself declined going to it.

October 11.—Having asked the Governor of New York to let us treat separately, and he consenting, we this day delivered to him what we intended to say to the Indians. He said he would read it, and give us his sentiments to-morrow morning.

October 12.—The Governor of New York sent back our speech to the Indians, to which he said he had no objection.

The Indians gave the Governor and Commissioners their answer. The ceremony of the hall being accommodated by the Governor and gentlemen from the other Colonies treating with their hats on, we went to this day's treaty. Dined, upon invitation, with the Massachusetts Commissioners. Towards evening we asked the Governor of New York to let us have the 14th instant to ourselves, to treat with the Indians—which he agreed to.

Supped with Colonel Keyler, Mayor of Albany.

October 13.—Thomas Lawrence, John Kinsey, myself, the Patroon, Philip Livingston Jr., James Read, and Lewis Evans, rode to the Cohoe Falls. We returned to the Patroon's about 4 o'clock P.M. where we all dined, and came to town in the evening. The Governor of New York gave his presents to the Indians about 10 o'clock A.M., and at night the Indians had a War Dance.

October 14.—The Massachusetts Commissioners having last night received an express, that a party of French and Indians had attacked a small fort in New England, at a place called the Great Meadow; they desired a hearing of the Governor of New York this morning. To which the

Governor invited us, and we went. The Commissioners of Massachusetts pressed the Governor closely, that he would call upon the Five Nations to take up the hatchet against the French and Canada Indians immediately. Which the Governor declined, by saying that the outsettlements in New York Colony are in no condition to resist an invasion at present; and therefore pressing the Five Nations to take up the hatchet immediately would only be to bring the war to our own doors; which (considering their present situation,) he would not do, but that he would lay it before the Assembly at their next sitting. Immediately after this meeting was over, we spoke to the Indians, and in the afternoon received their answer.

In the evening the Governor of New York returned to New York.

October 15.—This morning we sent for the Indians to give them some presents which we had got for them. About 10 o'clock A.M. we told them—by word of mouth only—to this effect:

—That though we had spoken to them yesterday, yet we had this further to say:

—That they had several belts in their hands from their Brother Onas, to which they had not yet given any answers, particularly in what related to Peter Chartiers, and the party which had gone against the Catawbias, which we recommended to them, that they would consider them as soon as possible, and bring us an answer in the spring.

That when the Governor and Assembly sent us to treat with them they considered that the winter was approaching, and the Indians, our brethern, might be in want of some things necessary for them. Therefore they had ordered a sum of money to be laid out for their use, and we had accordingly purchased and brought them some goods to clothe them; and some powder and lead for them to supply themselves with provisions.

—That this being all we had to say to them at this time, we wished them a good journey home.

They answered:

That the affairs of Peter Chartiers and the Catawbass were so mixed together that they could not separate them, but that they would consider them both as soon as possible, and bring their answer in the spring.

—That they wished Brother Onas well home, and made him a present of a few skins. There were several “Yo hahs,” upon which we parted.

Having this morning finished our treaty with the Indians, we left Albany about 12 o'clock, and about half past 1 o'clock got aboard our sloop—which we had before sent over the Overslaugh, about five miles below Albany. Got under sail with a reefed mainsail, with a high North West wind; and at 6 o'clock got to Claverack, where we went on shore at our Captain's house, and supped there. In the night it blew very hard, so that we could not make sail.

October 16.—Made sail about daylight, with a pretty high wind at North West. Clear and cold. As the day rose it proved fine weather. The wind held until we came to Crum Elbow, at about 1 o'clock then it fell flat calm; and in a little while a small, slight wind sprung up, with which, by the help of the tide, we got within about two miles of Doctor Coldon's house—about three miles short of the entrance into the Highlands—where we came to anchor in the night.

October 17.—Early this morning we put Lewis Wane ashore at Coldon's. Some small, variable winds about noon. As the tide failed we got to anchor about half way through the Highlands, (about two miles short of the place where we anchored at going up;) where we went on shore, and with the afternoon tide got to Haverstraw.

October 18.—Light breeze. We got under sail before day. It soon fell calm, and we tided it to Frederick Phillip's, where we went on shore, to a small fish-house by the river's side. Thomas Lawrence, going first on shore, saw Philip's son on the beach, but he did not ask him up to his father's house, about a quarter of a mile off, so after a little stay we

went aboard again. About 3 o'clock, with a small southerly breeze, we got under sail. Towards night it increased into a high wind, and made a deep sea. We anchored, at 9 o'clock, about a mile from New York.

October 19.—Early this morning we came to New York. Peter V. B. Livingston met us as the sloop came to the dock, and we all went up to breakfast with him. John Kinsey and myself dined with him.

About 3 o'clock P.M. we set out, and crossed the bay with a high South East wind, deep sea, and some rain. At 5 o'clock we got to the Point House—where we lodged. We left Thomas Lawrence and his son at New York.

October 20.—We set out about 8 o'clock. Dined at Brunswick, and at night reached Trenton Ferry.

Cloudy until about 10 o'clock this morning, then clear and cool. Fine travelling weather, and good roads.

At Brunswick we left Conrad Weiser.

October 21.—Clear. Pretty high North West wind. Cold. Set out about 8 o'clock this morning. As the day rose it grew cloudy and colder. About 2 o'clock I reached Fair Hill, and found my family in good health.

THE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF SAINT TAMMANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

BY FRANCIS VON A. CABEEN.

(Concluded from Vol. XXVI. page 463.)

On May 3, 1788, appears in the daily papers the advertisement of Edward Pole, as a real estate broker, and the chief property that he offers for sale is a tavern called "The Wigwam," situated on the east bank of the Schuylkill at Race Street.

"Edward Pole,

"Notary Public, Conveyancer, Merchantile Broker,

"At his office in Market street, near the Court House, Philadelphia,

"He has also opened

"An Office for the Registering, Purchase, and Sale of Real Estates.

"To Be Sold,

"That elegant situation the noted tavern called the Wigwam, Upon the banks of the Schuylkill, 2 miles from the Court House.

"There are on the premises, a Brick House, 21 by 22, with a stone one adjoining 18 by 30 feet ; the brick building consists of a very handsome, well finished Parlour 20 by 21 feet, with two well finished Chambers, and two Garrets, lathed and plastered, with two Piazzas round the same, and a Balcony with turned Ballustrades, from which may be seen the city of Philadelphia ; a good Cellar and a Pump of Water at the door. The stone building consists of a Parlour and Kitchen adjoining, with a Room over the whole, and an oven.

"There is also on the premises, a new Frame Building, built of the very best cedar and white oak, and finished in the modern style, 40 by 20 feet ; the lower floor consists of a Dining Room 34 feet long, with a Bar Room adjoining, also two Plunging and two Shower Baths, each in separate genteel rooms ; in the second story is a Room well finished 20 feet by 30, calculated for a Dancing Room, or the Entertainment of a large Company with a convenient Drawing Room adjoining ; the third floor has three Lodging Rooms, the whole being well finished, lathed and plastered, under which is a complete Cellar or Kitchen with a Fire-Place and every Conveniency.

"On the premises is a good Stable, also an excellent Garden of half an acre well laid out, and stocked with an assortment of the best grafted Fruit Trees, such as Peaches, Plumbs, Cherries, Pears, &c. together with a collection of valuable Flower Roots, in the ground; there is also an Orchard adjoining well stocked with an assortment of grafted Apple Trees, which is enclosed by a Board Fence 7 feet high, and the Garden is under a Palisade Fence 7 feet high; in the orchard are eight well finished Summer Houses, one of which is elegantly finished after the Chinese taste.

"The whole commands a beautiful and extensive prospect up and down the river Schuylkill, with a view of the bridges over the middle and upper ferries, being situated in the middle between the two; a plenty of fishing and fowling in the different seasons of the year, and the whole being a pleasant retreat for a gentleman retiring from business in the heat of summer.

"This place being so well known renders it unnecessary to say much relative to it. By paying part of the purchase money down, some time will be given for the payment of the remainder."

The advertisement shows plainly that our Secretary of the Saint Tammany Society had met with misfortune and had to seek his living in this way, consequently there is no more mention of his place as being the head-quarters of our Society. The exact meeting-places this year are not given, and we judge that the great controversy over the adoption of the Federal Constitution was being felt by our brethren; for when the Federal Commission came before the people of Pennsylvania, a very thorough and careful writer says, "An issue was raised, something was at stake; and the Whig Party was quickly rent in twain, slanders were set up—The name of Whig fell for a time into disuse, and under the appellation of Federalists and Antifederalists, the two sections of a once harmonious part drew farther and farther apart, and began a contest on a national scale."¹ There are no toasts or names given; all we have in the way of a record of them is the following:

"Thursday being the first of May, a variety of social circles composed of citizens of this place and New Jersey, assembled on the banks of the Delaware and Schuylkill, to

¹ History of the People of the United States, McMaster, Vol. II. p. 454.

commemorate the anniversary of King Tammany, the Tutelar Saint of America. A gentleman of New Jersey and one of the party at Lilliput, wrote the following Song in honour of the day, which was spent with great conviviality.”¹

“ ‘Tune—*A Dauphin’s born, &c.*

“ ‘How happy thus once more
To hail returning spring !
Friends, welcome to our shore,
And cheerful be the day :
Join every voice with loud acclaim,
Our Guardian’s praise to sing ;
Echo round his grateful name,
Let hills and valleys ring.
For Tammany demands our song,
Then swell the votive strain,
His name shall float along
The breeze that sweeps the plain.

“ ‘Whilst vanquished monsters grace
The saints of distant lands,
No fabled tales we trace ;
For still recorded stands
How Tammany, in ages past,
Subdued our fathers’ foes,
Till he, worn down with age at last,
A sainted hero rose :
Such was the chief who claims our song,—
Then swell, &c.

“ ‘No wild ambitious strife
His equal mind could charm ;
No sullen scorn of life,
Impell’d his vengeful arm,
Nor caprice or revenge could lead
His steadfast heart astray ;
If justice doomed his foes to bleed,
Reluctant he’d obey :
Such was the prince who claims our song,—
Then swell, &c.

¹ Independent Gazetteer, May 3, 1788.

“ ‘When first our wandering sires,
Transplanted freedom here,
Bright burn’d his council fires,
Their sinking hopes to cheer ;
No ambush’d murder stain’d the wild,
Or midnight guile betrayed ;
Whene’er the mighty chieftain smil’d,
Ordained his pow’rful aid :
Such was the prince who claims our song,—
Then swell, &c.

“ ‘His native force of mind
Pierc’d the incumbent gloom,
And thus in stile rekind,
Portray’d our future doom :
Our tawny race, though fierce and bold,
Your sons shall overwhelm ;
And long shall they in freedom hold
This rich, extensive realm :
Such was the Saint who claims our song,—
Then swell, &c.

“ ‘As through a misty cloud,
(And here he drop’d a tear)
I see a hostile crowd
Their bloody banners rear ;
Like you indeed the warriors seem,
But oft they’re wrapt in fire :
How dreadful do their lightnings gleam,
And ah ! your sons retire :
Such was the chief who claims our song,—
Then swell, &c.

“ ‘With aspect fierce he gaz’d
Then wild with rapture cry’d,
Your foes recoil amaz’d,
To shelter on the tide ;
And who is he serenely great
Who leads your columns on ?
But here was clos’d the book of fate,
Or he’d read Washington :
Such was the Saint who claims our song,—
Then swell, &c.

“ ‘Still in returning May
His rights shall be our care,
And hallow’d be the day,
In each succeeding year :
Our sons shall sing his sainted name,
Till time shall be no more,
Now hov’ring on the wings of fame,
He marks and guards this shore.
Thus Tammany demands our song,
Then swell, &c.

“ ‘TANTROBOBUS.

“ ‘LILLIPUT WIGWAM, May 1st. 1783.’ ”

Virginia kept the day, however, and their toasts show how they stood upon the prominent question of the day, and North Carolina is in line with Virginia; their concluding toast, it will be noticed, is to the Federal Club.

“ Petersburg, May 3.

“ Thursday last being the anniversary of the American Tutelar Saint, the same was celebrated by the militia of this town who paraded and marched to an adjacent spring where an entertainment was provided; at which the following toasts were drank attended with a discharge of cannon &c.

“ 1. St. Tammany.

“ 2. The virtuous sons and daughters of St. Tammany wherever dispersed.

“ 3. The United States.

“ 4. General Washington.

“ 5. To the memory of those heroes who fell in defense of American Liberty.

“ 6. The Surviving heroes who were engaged in the same noble cause.

“ 7. The King of France and other allies of the United States.

“ 8. The Marquis de la Fayette.

“ 9. May a firm and impartial Federal Government be established.

"10. True patriotism.

"11. Universal benevolence.

"12. May the agriculture, commerce and manufactures of America flourish forever.

"13. The Militia of the United States."

"Wilmington (N. C.).

"Thursday last the first of May, being St. Tammany's day, the Tutelar Saint of America, the Federal Club met at Mr. Patrick Brannan's agreeable to rule, where an elegant and sumptuous dinner was provided for the occasion.

"They enjoyed the day in the greatest good humor and cheerfulness, and amity crowned the festive evening.

"The following toasts were given by their worthy and respectable President, A. Maclaine, Esq., which were drank with sincere energy by the sons of St. Tammany.

"1. United States.

"2. St. Tammany and the Friends of America.

"3. General Washington.

"4. Doctor Franklin.

"5. Unanimity and steadiness to the councils of the United States.

"6. The friends of liberty.

"7. North Carolina.

"8. Governor Johnson.

"9. May industry and integrity characterize the inhabitants of North Carolina.

"10. Wilmington and the trade of Cape Fear.

"11. Our great men good, and good men great.

"12. Injuries in dust, Friendship in marble.

"13. The Federal Club.

"An itinerant gentleman, who participated of the above agreeable entertainment, observes, that it was with the most pleasing satisfaction he saw so numerous a company, composed of men from all nations (the majority of whom were adopted sons of our tutelar Saint) unite to celebrate the first of May in this land of liberty; and after truly enjoy-

ing the day, separated with spirits highly exhilarated, and in the greatest unanimity and good humor ; not the least symptom of discord appearing through the whole."

"Harrisburg, (Virginia) May 1.

"Yesterday evening, being St. Tammany's eve, Col. Noll, at the head of a few of the militia and principal inhabitants of the town, hoisted a liberty pole, with a flag, thirteen stars and the New Constitution in large letters on it; the militia, with some of the principal farmers at their head, with farming utensils on their shoulders, drums and other music playing, fired thirteen rounds; after which they went to the house of Mr. Brewer Reves, and spent the evening in the greatest mirth and good humour imaginable."¹

From the above notices it is evident that Virginia boasted of at least two Saint Tammany Societies within her borders.

An event took place on July 4 of this year—the Federal Procession—in which two gentlemen of our Society, Peter Baynton and Colonel Isaac Melcher, appeared in Indian dress in the procession. Following our usual custom to give everything in which our Patron Saint's name appears, we copy the poem that appeared in the press of the day :

"An address intended to have been spoken by Mr. Hallam at the Theatre in Philadelphia on 4th of July 1788.

"Far as the sun extends its genial ray,
Each nation boasts her consecrated day ;
Some visionary *saint*, some *monarch's* birth,
Gilds the blest morn, and wakes to *annual* mirth :
The stately Spaniard yields his pride of names,
Once in each year, to smile upon *St. James*.
Saint Dennis gives the word ! behold all *France*
Lost in the ecstasy of song and dance.
Flush'd with the grape, *Saint Patrick's* sons appear,
And with his birth-day lasted all the year ;
'Oh he's a jewel of a saint—no rigid numper—
But *dead* himself gives life to ev'ry bumper !"

¹ Penna. Mercury and Penna. Packet, May 24, 1788.

'Hoot, hoot, man' quoth the Scot 'a' these are bairns o' dross,
 Nae worth a bawbie, compar'd wi' Andrew on his cross,'
 Nor is the festal day to realms confin'd
 By science honor'd and by arts refin'd ;
 The *Savage tribes* their jubilee proclaim,
 And crown *Saint Tammany* with lasting fame.
 E'en the poor *Negro* will awhile resign
 His furrows, to adorn *Saint Quaco's* shrine ;
 For one bright hour of joy forego complaint,
 And praise his tyrant, while he nails his saint.
 But while the dupes of legendary strains
 Amuse their fancy, or forget their pains,
 While mimic Saints a transient joy impart,
 That strikes the sense but reaches not the heart,
 Arise, *Columbia!*—nobler themes await
 Th' auspicious day, that sealed thy glorious fate :
 A nation rescu'd from oppression's soil,
 And freedom planted in a purer soil ;
 By worth enobled, and by valor grac'd
 (The ball of empire rolling to the west),
 Lo ! a *new order* in the world arise
 And thy fair fame spread boundless as the skies ;
 Yet as the tale of triumph we renew,
 To patriot virtue yield the tribute due ;
 With fond remembrance, each revolving year,
 To martyr'd heroes shed the grateful tear ;
 And with the fragrant wreath of laureate bloom
 Adorn the warrior's ever honor'd tomb !
 'Midst these sad rights the moral let us trace,
 That points the soldier's fire, the statesman's grace ;
 From *Warren* and *Montgomery* catch the flame,
 And follow *Lawrence* in the track of fame.
 Is there a child who urg'd the arduous strife
 For liberty (thou dearer boon than life !)
 Is there a heart to truth and virtue form'd,
 By pity soften'd and by passion warm'd,
 That seeks not *here* a monument to raise,
 To speak at once, their country's grief and praise ?
 Recording history their deeds shall tell ;
 On the rich theme the muse enraptur'd dwell
 To future worlds examples shall supply,
 And with the glist'ning tear fill beauty's eye.
 Thus when revolving time shall sanctify the name,
 And *Washington* great favorite of fame !

By some enraptur'd bard recall'd to view,
In sons unborn your feelings shall renew ;
See ! as the story of his life is told,
His courage charm the young his worth the old ;
His *martial feats* the Veteran admires ;
The patriot bosom glows as *he retires* ;
While all mankind in admiration lost,
Strive who can follow or applaud him most !
Go, sons of liberty ! assert your fame !
And emulate the *Greek* and Roman name ;
The prize of arms by virtue be maintain'd
And wisdom cultivate what toil has gain'd ;
Thus shall the sacred Fane of Union stand,
And *this day's Independence* bless the land !"

In the year 1789 we have to content ourselves with an ode that appeared on May 1 and a school announcement of an entertainment given by it, one of the numbers being an ode to Tammany, and this is the sum total of the notice in the newspapers of what was done in Pennsylvania on behalf of Tammany. They do give, however, a very fair account of the New York Society's meeting, and it is from this meeting that the New York Tammany Society dates its existence, although, as we have shown, it had a meeting two years earlier at Hall's, in New York. Norfolk, Virginia, has a Tammany attraction this year which is recorded in our papers. Tammany's memory was honored on the banks of the Schuylkill, however, by forty gentlemen who dined at the Fish House of the State in Schuylkill on May 1, which is what is called their opening day, and our friend Hiltzheimer was there and notes some of those who were present,—viz., George Ross, Benjamin Chew (the elder), Richard Peters, William Lewis, Jonathan Penrose, Josiah Hewes, J. Wheeler, and Tench Francis. Some of the above we know to have been present at previous celebrations of the Saint Tammany Society.

An interesting history of the New York Society can be found in *Harper's Magazine*.¹ While we differ entirely with

¹ Vol. XLIV. p. 685.

the author concerning the history of the old chief Tammany and the history of the Society in this city, the part that refers to the New York organization we will refer to later; the whole is too long for insertion here and beyond the scope of this article.

There are a good many misstatements in that part of the article that refers to the early history of the Tammany Society outside of New York. One particularly glaring we give: "The Pennsylvania troops of Washington's command were the first to inscribe 'St. Tamanend,' afterward corrupted for the sake of euphony to St. Tammany, upon their banners."

William Mooney was the first head of the New York Tammany Society, and we quote from the article referred to as follows:

"Mooney was an Irishman by descent, an American by birth, and a 'Whig' in politics, having been a leader among the 'Sons of Liberty' or 'Liberty Boys,' as the members of the well known organization of rebel sympathizers during the Revolution were called. After the war he went into business as an upholsterer, first on Nassau Street, afterwards on Maiden Lane, and still later on Chatham Street. He remained an active partisan all his life, and was rewarded for his devotion to politics by being finally brought by it to the almshouse. Seeing that the Indian name was popular and was likely to stick in spite of them, Mooney and his associates prudently threw Columbia over, accepted the red chief as their divinity, remodeled their constitution, and christened their organization, by way of compromise, the 'Tammany Society or Columbian Order.' By that name they secured first in 1805, sixteen years after its establishment, an act of incorporation."

"A Song for St. Tammany's Day.

"On Schuylkill's banks how sweet to rove!

Fidelia by my side;

The nymphs and swains in every grove

Walk like bridegroom and bride.

“Behold yon cott in gayest mood !
Doth cleave the silver wave ;
Whilst boys behind each corps of wood,
Their limbs do freely lave.

• “The variegated hills and dales !
Are drest in lively green ;
The orchards and embroider’d vales,
With richest flowers are seen.

“The little lasses dance and sing !
And in the alcoves play ;
All nature now is on the wing !
In all the pride of May.”

“New York, May 14.

“Last Tuesday, being the 12th inst. (or the 1st of May old style), was the Anniversary of St. Tammany, the Tutelar Saint of America. On this occasion marques, &c. were erected on the banks of the Hudson, about two miles from the city, for the reception of the Brethren of that Society, and an elegant entertainment provided, which was served up precisely at 3 o’clock.

“After dinner patriotic Toasts were drank, under thirteen discharges, to each toast, from a Maron Battery.

“The number which attended this festival was very respectable, and afford, to the first institutors of that Society, a happy presage of its growing importance and respectability.

“The afternoon was spent in the utmost harmony, and the genuine spirit of conviviality and fraternal affection presided to the last.

“After singing a number of songs, adapted to the occasion, and smoking the Calumet of Peace, each member retired to his own Wigwam and Hunting Ground, in hopes of meeting, on the next Anniversary, in the same brotherly and affectionate manner, to commemorate the glorious deeds and achievements of their renowned Patron.”

“Norfolk, May 6.

“Friday last, being the Anniversary of St. Tammany, was noticed here by the gentlemen Volunteers, who paraded and went through their exercise with the usual military paraphernalia, which always carries a pleasing effect. In their evening march through the town, three gentlemen of character in this borough preceded the company in the dress and resemblance of Indian Chiefs; and after spending the day, with the utmost festivity and good humour, they proceeded in form to the Theatre, and saw the comedy of the Miser, with the Agreeable Surprise.”

No record of the Sons of Saint Tammany appears in the Philadelphia papers in 1790. Instead of it, on May 15, we find the following:

“New York, May 13.

“Yesterday the Sons of St. Tammany met at Bardin’s Tavern in their Indian-dress, and the insignias of the Society; from thence they marched in Indian file through several of the principal streets of the city, and then proceeded to the new Presbyterian Church, where an elegant oration was delivered by Dr. Smith, to the approbation of the crowded and numerous audience. A collection at the same time was made for the benefit of the prisoners in gaol. After which, the company marched out of the city, to Campbell’s Tavern; where they sat down to a dinner provided for their entertainment. After dinner a number of toasts were drank—Music and Song, harmony and conviviality, with an Indian dance, concluded the day, to the great satisfaction and amusement of the numerous spectators.”

On May 25 appears a notice of the business meeting of the New York Tammany Society, as follows:

“New York, May 21.

“On the evening of the first Monday of April, annually, agreeably to the Constitution, the election of the officers of the Society of St. Tammany and Columbian Order is held,

and the ballots estimated on the Monday evening subsequent to their annual festival. In conformity to this establishment the ballots were estimated on Monday evening last, when it appeared that the following persons were duly elected, viz.

"Sachems.

"JAMES TYLEE,	EPHRAIM BRASHER,
"WILLIAM MOONEY,	ANTHONY POST,
"JOTHAM POST,	THOMAS IVERS,
"WILLIAM W. GILBERT,	FREDERICK STYMETS,
"WILLIAM PITT SMITH,	MALACHI TREAT,
"JOHN CAMPBELL,	GABRIEL FURMAN,
"JOHN STAG, JUN.	

"THOMAS ASH, *Treasurer.*

"JOHN SNOWDEN, JUN. *Sec.*

"The Grand Sachem will be elected, by the body of Sachems, from among themselves, on Monday evening next."

To show that the New York Society was copied pretty closely in many ways from the first Saint Tammany Society of Philadelphia, which, it will be remembered, entertained the Indian Chief Cornplanter and his braves, we quote the following:

"But what at the outset assisted Tammany more than anything else was a purely accidental occurrence; it became the means of saving the country from a bloody war. The Creek Indians on the Southwestern frontier had grown troublesome and the government then just entering on its work with a heavy debt and an impoverished people was particularly anxious for peace. In 1790 a delegation of the Creeks was induced to visit New York, then the seat of the Federal Government, that a talk might be had with the President. The result of the conference it was supposed would greatly depend on the first impression produced on the minds of the savages and their entertainment afterward. Luckily the Tammany Society had an abundant supply of paint and feathers, and Washington hit upon the happy expedient of engaging it to do the agreeable to the brawny visitors. Accordingly when the Indian embassy reached the city it was conducted to the Tammany Wigwam, where all the members of the Society were waiting to receive

it with painted faces and full aboriginal outfit. The Creeks were delighted with their reception ; and as during their stay the Tammany members retained their Indian dress and devoted themselves exclusively to their entertainment, the result was a very satisfactory treaty and the preservation of peace.

"The affair was of great service to Tammany, particularly as in consequence of it the Society was supposed to enjoy the countenance of Washington. Even many influential Federalists joined it and continued to retain at least a nominal membership for quite a period afterward.

"Washington, as usual, made use of the tools that were at hand to accomplish his ends, and he was certain that what he wanted would be secured by the means used, for he was a close observer of events of the day and, as we have previously written, was in Philadelphia not long after the visit of Cornplanter to the Philadelphia Tammany Society and had learned how much those Indians had been impressed by the courtesies shown them, so he was hardly trying an experiment when he delegated to the New York braves the entertainment of the Creeks."

Our patriotic and social Society was now decadent, although efforts to keep alive the memory of Tammany are evinced by the following in 1791:

" Artillery Orders.

"The Battalion of Artillery are to parade, conformably to the Laws of this Commonwealth, on Monday the 2nd of May next: and as several citizens, who belong to the corps, wish to celebrate the Anniversary of St. Tammany on that day, the Battalion will therefore be formed on the Artillery Ground at eight, and the roll called precisely at nine o'clock in the morning of the said day.

"JEREMIAH FISHER, Captain,

"Commandant of Artillery.

"April 15, 1791."

The establishment of the New York Tammany Society or Columbian Order as a political body took place in 1789, and a branch of this organization was instituted here in 1795.

It is not in the province of this article to treat of either of these organizations, but in an address appearing in the Philadelphia branch is the following:

*“War in the Wigwam.”*¹

“Last Thursday evening, the arbitrary and despotic proceedings of Leib, Duane, his son, and their minions, in the Tammany Society exceeded all possible description, and stands unexampled in the most despotic government of the world.

“It is the intention of your correspondent to give a brief statement of the proceedings of this Society from its commencement to Thursday night last, and that the public may form a proper estimation of the conduct and principles of the parties mentioned, and hereafter referred to. It must be remembered that most of them were members of a democratic society, held in Philadelphia in the year 1795; that they brought forward a resolution in that society, and supported it against the will of the majority, relative to the western insurrection, which destroyed the harmony of its members, introduced anarchy and confusion, and finally broke it up; and let it be understood, that Leib and Duane were the principals in accomplishing the total and final destruction of that numerous society; and it may be asserted on good information, that those men have introduced confusion and created disturbance in every society in Philadelphia which they have belonged to since. The Tammany Society was next formed by an active citizen of Philadelphia, in pursuance of a dispensation from the Tammany Society of New York, now in his possession.—A number of respectable citizens were initiated. M. Leib was anxious also to become a member, but the active part he took in the dissolution of the democratic society was yet fresh in recollection; his application was postponed from time to time, advocates for him at length increased, and he obtained admission.

“Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur cum illis.”

“We before stated, that many of the Revolutionary heroes after the struggle with Great Britain entertained views of self-aggrandizement—that the Society of Cincinnati, a privileged order, was erected for that purpose—that the Society of St. Tammany was instituted in New York, to antagonize the aristocratical effect of the Society of Cincinnati—that upon the suppression of popular societies in Pennsylvania, the New York Society of St. Tammany enlarged themselves by an affiliation in this state—that as long as there was an external foe, the good effect of this affiliation was evident, notwithstanding the necessity of conclave and mystery.

“As soon as the necessity of conclave and mystery ceased, upon the establishment of equal political rights, the Tammany Society became a pest to the community, serving only as the engine of individual aggrandizement; this will appear in the sequel.

“In '94, the members of the Democratic Society were forced to dis-

¹ Freeman's Journal, April 10, 1805.

solve that body, from a certainty that their every movement was watched, and that the most trivial step savoring of opposition to the administration, whether such as granted by the great charter of the constitution, or as usurped by them, would be made as a handle for persecution and destruction. Such was the temper of the times, that an open expression of private sentiment was frequently considered as bordering upon treason—these times have passed—may they never again recur.

“The election of '99, the memorable victory which placed our patriot M'Kean in the first station in this commonwealth, fixed the friends of equal political rights on vantage ground. After that important era, alas now forgotten by men who owe their present prosperity to the victory, no danger was to be apprehended as to personal safety from British intrigue, for the grand promoters of it were irrevocably defeated in this state. The Society of Cincinnati now no longer excited emotions of fear in the republican breast ; for though not arrived at the age of puberty, she was already paralysed by second childhood.

“The Society of Tammany was now only to be feared. From the necessity of self preservation, the members had resorted to secrecy ; and in the progress of the association, the Society had embraced at least 500 members—all bound together by the same ties—all engaged to support the same cause—the avowed cause of republicanism. What a dereliction from their professions, what a contrast have their late proceedings evinced? The republicans have become victorious, no dangers remain to their cause but in the misapplied energies of that very association which had added certainty to their united efforts. The Tammany Society alone, having no external enemy to overturn, and aided by its secret forms, was destined to become a scourge of the people.

“An avowed political society, nurtured in secrecy, must in times of prosperity be in constant danger of the secret management of cunning and factious members. The Tammany Society is led by these men ; and the natural consequences of such associations, led by such men and in similar times, have marked the fate of the Columbian Order.

“It has been observed, that the exigencies of the times forced the association. Democratic citizens were collected from every quarter of the state to assist in its views. The energies of the original sons of Tammany were not exerted without effect—the external foe was overcome. The defeat was so decisive that even the wavering were inspired with confidence. Had the unnatural forms of the institution been laid aside—forms which were caused by a depraved state of society—had they been dismissed when their baleful causes were exterminated, all had yet been well. But they were still retained—the spirit which gave the zest to the meetings no longer was called forth. The Society remained without a definite object. At this time, had the sons of Tammany adjourned sine die, much credit would have been saved to them

and much anxiety to the people—for the votaries of mummery and empty fame would not have had the opportunity of casting a ridiculous shade upon the institution, nor could they, as they have since done, made it an engine for the oppression of their fellow citizens.

“Nothing now remained but a stupid mummery, disgusting to men of reflection, and directed by a political mountebank, whose poisonous drugs have only been transferred from the bodies to the minds of his fellow citizens. The men of sense and discernment gradually dropped off, and but a select few remained to offer the homage of their high consideration to their new Deity at the ‘going down of the sun.’ Indeed, to the reflecting mind, the sun of the society appeared to be set, for every semblance of consistency had been banished by the factious few who were working their own aggrandizement upon the former credit, and by means of the magnitude of the affiliation. It was now not necessary to be an American to become a son of Tammany, for the magic yell of the wiskinky, so savage was it, could convert the sons of Erin into Aborigines of the American wilds, though the sun of America had not yet warmed them to their hearts. Patriots who had avowedly fled their native soil to find safety in this, and who proposed to return to their homes when it should no longer be a hanging matter, were, by the virtue of the tomahawk, dubb’d savages of the first order.—Men who could not, under our laws, be citizens for years, readily found seats in this honourable body, where the influence over the elective franchise has been greater than in any other known association in this country. Instances of rejected applicants may have occurred; but when they did, the rejected candidate merited his fate. In these cases, indeed, the blackballs were not idle, though the greatest man in the society may have been the brother and advocate of the candidate. Thus far, a la Duane, we give the devil his due.

“We now find the order assuming quite new features and the descendants of Kilbuck conversing in a transatlantic tongue. A learned stranger would not have been esteemed ridiculous, if, upon initiation in this body, he had pronounced, that the ancient language of Ireland was that of the aborigines of America.

“We have no intention to reflect upon the Irish as a nation—we sympathize with them as an oppressed and esteem them as a brave people; but we take the liberty of feeling as national as themselves; and though on proper occasions we would not hesitate to join the hands of St. Patrick and St. Tammany, yet we feel a conscious rectitude, when we aver, that no one man can, at the same time, be of both families. There can be no solid objection against an association of citizens of different nations, if their views are ought besides political; but considering politics to be the main spring of the St. Tammany Society, it was highly improper to admit aliens. No circumstance can place this position on

higher grounds than a retrospect of some recent transactions of this formidable body.

“We have already stated, that many of the founders of this association had discontinued to meet their brethren. These were men of tried republicanism, prominent in the democratic cause, and who having attained the re-establishment of civil liberty, became disgusted with the puerile forms of the institution. This desertion was not unheeded by our malevolent and active demagogues. The new Grand Sachem who had been trimming and twisting in the Democratic Society in '94, and who had joined the Columbian Order but in a tardy way, now thought the time propitious for his talent of intrigue. At a meeting composed of his minions, whose introduction into the society had been his constant care, behold him appointed Grand Sachem. One step to aggrandizement was thus obtained, if the suffrages of the friends of such a man can possibly be matter of exultation. The political influence of this situation was great, and particularly with the democrats who were not fully apprised of the moral character of the Grand Sachem—and though the modesty of this exalted officer may never have permitted him openly to apply this influence to his own private advantage, this policy was not so strictly followed by his own friends.—Prominent in moral, prominent in social virtues, the intrigues of the debased society made him still more prominent, by raising him to the scaffold near the place, on the day, and at the hour, usual for the punishment of capital offenders. That the 12th of May should have occurred on Saturday was truly unfortunate; but that at one o'clock the scaffold and the centre square should have been pitched upon by the officious friends of the Grand Sachem is really lamentable.—Elevations on that day of the week, time and place, have frequently been the rewards of equal merit.

“But how did he become orator of the day, who was so meritoriously despised by his fellow citizens? By intrigue! Dr. Porter was openly appointed. But this would not tally with the intentions of the Grand Sachem.—Dr. Porter was duped or overawed, and yielded to the hero of the scaffold. The advocate of those scaffolds with which the Aurora now threatens the community.”

The other side of the story, that of the Philadelphia Tammany Society or Columbian Order, is as follows:

“*Extract from History of the Society.*¹

“The virtues of the generous Indian chief pointed him out as a fit patron to a body of sturdy Whigs, who, during the Revolution, associated to commune over the affairs of their country and to enjoy a cheery

¹ Aurora, May 14, 1808.

hour amidst the horrors of British desolation, and 'from this fountain sprung forth many waters;' after the Revolution, the association was preserved to commemorate what it had been originally instituted to cherish and sustain and had nearly vanished with the spirits of those who went to join the great spirit; but successive vicissitudes—the occupation of the western posts—the British depredations, and the treaty intrigues of 1793-4—the reign of terror in 1797—and the disorders stirred up in this state by men 'between whom there were but slight shades of difference,' at the period of the Louisiana purchase—from time to time, by awakening apprehension, have successively contributed to keep this society constantly organized, a body of vigilant, steadfast, and faithful public watchmen. This society has, in fact, been the principal rallying point of republicanism through the political storms of past years—and on Thursday, perhaps, exhibited, for number and character, as respectable and independent a body of men as can be found in any part of the union;" etc.

It is true that some of the members of the Sons of Saint Tammany entered this political organization, as can be seen from the following notice. It is also well to note that our Edward Pole had risen to high estate in it. We can see in this notice, as well as in previous facts that we have given, that the society of which we have written met its death from that serpent, Politics, which kills all patriotic or social organizations into which it is allowed to crawl.

"Philadelphia¹

"Tammany Society Orders.

"Information having been received by the Fathers of the Council of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order of the death of our late father William Coates, you brothers Leinan, Thos. F. Peters, John Meer, Benj. Nones, and Thos. P. Jones are hereby appointed a committee of arrangements &c.

"EDWARD POLE, *father of the Council.*"

As Philadelphia is known through the length and breadth of this broad land as the Birthplace of Liberty, it has been our desire to show that here also was born the first patriotic and social organization in the country, the Sons of Saint

¹ Aurora, April 29, 1802.

Tammany, about which so little was known either of the Society or its Patron Saint. We believe we have established our claim in the foregoing, and we trust that this article will be the means of bringing forth from hidden nooks more data to enrich the history of good old Saint Tammany and his merry and patriotic sons.

EXCERPTS FROM THE DAY-BOOKS OF DAVID EVANS,
CABINET-MAKER, PHILADELPHIA, 1774-1811.

[David Evans, for many years the leading cabinet-maker of Philadelphia, in 1791 removed from Cherry "Alley," between Third and Fourth Streets, to a new building he erected on part of the lot on Arch Street on which stands the Arch Street Theatre. His Day-Books, covering the years 1774-1811, recently presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, contain many interesting entries, and tell us of the various articles of furniture made for our ancestors, as well as the styles of coffins used at their burials. The manufacture of Venetian blinds was also an important branch of his business.]

1774. Sept. 12. Clement Biddle, 1 Mahogany Sofa, £5.
 1775. April 12. Adam Hubley, 1 Pembroke Table, £3.6.
 Sept. 27. Thomas Lawrence, 1 Breakfast Table, £3.
 1776. May 13. I moved into James Watkin's house; on Aug. 11, he
 went to Europe.
 July 20. United States of America, 161 sets of Tent Poles 4/6
 each; Capt. Francis Wade, 4 Camp chairs, Tent
 poles and pins.
 Aug. 12. Charles Thomson, a Reading Desk for Congress, £1.5.
 Nov. 29. Making Benches for the Jew Synagogue.
 1777. Jany. 16. Ornamenting Brig. Gen. Mercer's Coffin with plate
 and handles and attendance at funeral, £5.
 April 14. Richard Peters, 1 large Chest, £7.3.
 April 20. Zachariah Brant, my apprentice, enlisted in Capt.
 Henderson's Company, 9th Battalion Col. Anthony
 Morris, without my consent.
 May 12. John Justice absconded from my shop and entered the
 army as Ensign of 11th Battalion, without my appro-
 bation.
 July 4. Charles Thomson, 1 large writing Table, £2.1.3.
 Sept. 26. The British army marched into the city.
 Oct. 4. A very heavy battle at Germantown.
 1778. Feb. 26. Lieut. [Fred. W^m] Hoysted 64th Regt., making a box
 for camp equipage.
 1779. May 1. Henry Hill, making Mahogany Sideboard, 4 ft. 6 in.
 long.
 July 14. Estate George Ross, Esq^r, Mahogany Coffin, inscrip-
 tion plate, handles & case, £175. (Cont. cy.)

1780. Feb. 11. This day Isaac Bell dug on the Commons a considerable depth, by order of David Rittenhouse and Dr William Smith, and found frost at 3 ft 7½ inches below surface. This Winter is allowed to be by many people the hardest ever known, and as severe as the hard winter of forty years ago.
- Sept. 7. Estate William Allen, late Chief Justice, making his Coffin of Mahogany, with plate, horse hire, and attendance on the corpse from Mount Airy, £13.
1781. May 12. Library Co. of Philadelphia, making and staining a frame.
- June 14. Tench Coxe, high-post bedstead and Walnut Bureau.
- July 19. Capt. Audubon, making a house for his squirrels.
- Dec. 29. Tench Coxe, making 10 Gothic back Chairs, 1 Dining Table 4 ft., 1 Dining Table 3 ft., 1 sideboard 4 ft., 1 Card Table, 2 Poplar Bedsteads, 1 Knife box, 1 plate-tray, 1 Mahogany bedstead, fluted posts, 2 Pine Kitchen tables.
1782. April 5. Estate Samuel Morris, making his coffin of Mahogany with handles.
1785. April 4. State Lottery, making 6 boxes.
1786. Jany. 9. Dr. Bass making a Walnut Medicine Chest, £5.12.
- Jany. 24. Henry Pratt, making a writing desk, folding top, £6.
- April 8. Ordered by Michael Gratz, small planed boards, on which to make cakes for the Passover for Jewish congregation.
- June 4. Estate Gen. J. Philip DeHaas, making a mahogany coffin and case for deceased, £11.
1787. May 27. Made a sign for a man at corner Market and Sixth street—the sign of ye Greyhound.
- Sept. 4. Hon. John Penn, making a Walnut Coffin for Sabina Francis, a servant of his uncle Thomas Penn late Proprietor, £6.
1788. Feb. 16. Gen. D. Brodhead, making Mahogany Coffin for wife, £8.10.
- April 4. Edward Burd, 2 Mahogany Card Tables.
- May 31. William Lucas, making Mahogany clock case, with fluted corners.
- June 28. Joseph Crukshank, Mahogany Dining Table, claw feet, £5.10.
- Aug. 12. Made a coffin for William Churchill Houston Esq., of Trenton, who died at Geiss's Tavern on Frankford road.

1788. Sept. 1. Estate James Allen, to making a Mahogany Coffin for the deceased, with inscription plate and handles ; ordered by his grandfather Thomas Lawrence Esq., £8.
1789. June 29. Dr. Ewing, making a large Mahogany clock case for the University of Pennsylvania, £11.
- Oct. 15. Estate John Lukens (Surveyor General), making a Mahogany Coffin and handles for deceased, £8.10. N. B. This coffin was 2 ft. 3 in. over the shoulders.
- Nov. 26. This morning a fire broke out next door to the Bunch of Grapes, in Third street near Arch—consumed the house in which were eight persons, five of whom got out, and three, the widow Preston and her two sons were burned before assistance could be given. Making a coffin for the three remains found in ruins £1.17.6, abated 15/.
1790. June 18. Making 6 Venetian Blinds for Alderman's Room at new Court House, £27.
- Sept. 16. Dr George de Benneville, 1 Bureau-table, £3.15.
- Dec. 8. State of Pennsylvania, making a new blind for Senate Chamber in the State House, £5.
- Dec. 9. Philadelphia County Commissioners—6 Venetian Blinds for Congress, with plain fronts in Senate Chamber and Committee Rooms in County Court House at £4.10 each—9 do. for Arch windows down stairs in the House of Representatives of U. S. at £6. each. Lengthning 5 Blinds, 3 tossils etc., £2. 50 spitting boxes for Congress, £6.5.
- Dec. 15. Made a blind for office Secretary of Congress, in the West wing of the State House, £2.5.
- Dec. 31. State of Pennsylvania, to making a Mace for the Sergeant of Arms of the Senate, £4.10.
1791. Jany. 15. Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, 1 Walnut Cupboard, 1 Mahogany Arm chair, 1 bedstead painted green.
- Feby. 8. David Rittenhouse, 1 chair, £6.
- July 12. State of Pennsylvania, repairing 2 Ven. Blinds in the Supreme Court Room, by order of the Judges, £3.10.
- Oct. 31. John Adams, Vice President, 2 Mahogany boards to fix Clusters; repairing Mahogany Dining Table £10.1.

[On November 9 David Evans moved from Cherry Street to the house he erected on the north side

- of Arch Street, above Sixth, now the site of the Arch Street Theatre.]
1791. Dec. 9. Bank of the United States—making a clock case for the Directors' Room, £4.
1792. April 18. Spanish Minister, repairing a Card-table.
- May 5. Adam Hoopes, making 8 cases for Surveying instruments, for use in the Genesee country.
- May 21. Gen. Knox, making boxes, painting slats, and Blinds for the War Office of U. S., £24.
- June 5. Mathew Clarkson, making 2 Venetian Blinds, £4.10.
- June 16. Estate Col. Richard Fullerton, making deceased a coffin covered with cloth, lined, inscription plates and handles, £14. He was born July 4, 1757.
- Aug. 11. Samuel Bettle, 1 Mahogany Card table, £3.10.
- Nov. 6. Estate Thomas Riche, Lacing in best manner, full trim'd, with inscription plate, Cherrubs &c. for coffin of deceased, £4.
- Nov. 20. Mr. Randolph, Attorney General U. S., making a coffin for his black servant, £2.5.
- Dec. 26. Stephen Page, Mahogany coffin, Inscription plate, Flower-pots, handles, for his wife, £8.10.
1793. Jany. 8. John Nixon, repairing 14 Chairs, £2.2.
- [Jany. 29. This is the first Winter-like day this season—it snows and is very cold. The Winter heretofore has been much like April. There was a Shad caught in the Schuylkill about the 16th of this month, which was cooked at Erwin's public house on Market street.]
- March 7. Daniel Rundle, making a Coffin for his wife Ann Rundle, covered with Black Cloth, lined with white Flannel, Inscription plate, Flower pots and Cherrubs, Handles, and full laced, £15.
- March 19. Died at his place 7 miles from the city Dr. George De Benneville Senior. He was born in France 1703, and lived from the youthful time of his life until his last hour, an exemplary, religious life, and was buried in his family burial ground March 24, 1793, aged 91 years.
- Estate Dr. George De Benneville Sr, making a Walnut Coffin and case, £5.10.
- March 26. This night the frogs began to croak.
- June 2. United States, sundry work done at Treasury Office, £8.7.6.

1793. July 12. Estate Joseph Shippen, making a Mahogany Coffin for deceased with Breastplate and Handles, £8.10.
- Aug. 9. Bank of Pennsylvania, 6 Blinds for windows, £25.
- Sept. 6. Estate Dr. James Hutchinson, making a Mahogany Coffin for deceased, £7.10.
- Sept. 11. Estate of my brother Richard Gardner, a Walnut Coffin, £3. He died of Yellow Fever. Was a Clerk in the Bank of Pennsylvania and an admirable accountant. Buried in Friends' Ground.
- Oct. 13. My family, consisting of myself, my wife and five children, Anne, Sally, Rebecca, John and Eleanor, (my son Evan went there a few weeks before), went to Dr. George De Benneville's, near the city, where we were kindly received and remained three weeks, while the plague raged in the city.
- Nov. 11. This day opened my shop, which has been closed about two weeks owing to epidemic fever.
- Nov. 29. County Commissioners of Philadelphia, Repairing Blinds of Senate Chamber and Congress Hall, £8.
- Dec. 2. United States, cleaning Chairs, Tables and Furniture in Congress Hall, £9.
1796. Jany. 16. United States of America, making Platform in Congress Hall larger and hanging 2 Doors, £3.15.
- Feby. 4. Estate Jane Chevalier, making for deceased a Mahogany Coffin, with Inscription plate, Handles, Cherrubs &c., £10.
- Feby. 19. Postmaster General, making Book case for his office, £5.12.6.
- April 30. Col. Richard Graham of Virginia—making for deceased a Mahogany Coffin, with plate, flower pots and Cherrubs, £15.
- Aug. 19. Estate John Foulke M.D. making deceased a Mahogany Coffin with Silver handles, £8.10.
- Sept. 16. Anthony Morris, making a Mahogany Coffin for his daughter Deborah, £8.10.
1797. July 14. Estate Caleb Emlen—making deceased a Mahogany Coffin with silver Handles, £8.10.
- Nov. 1. On Sept. 6, I left the City and went to Bristol township with my family, and returned this evening. Resided at Roberts's school house, while Fever was in the city.
1798. March 5. Estate Col. Adam Hubley—making a Mahogany Coffin, with plate and Handles, £10.10.

1798. Aug. 2. Estate Col. Innes—making him Mahogany Coffin, plate, Handles and Lace £15. My attendance bringing the corpse from the country £1.10. Muslin for winding sheet, £1.10.
1799. March 19. Estate John Mayo, of Virginia, 1 Walnut Coffin, £6.10.
- Aug. 4. My son Evan Evans sailed for Batavia on the ship Jefferson, Capt. E. E. Morris, as Doctor.
[Sept. 24. I moved with my family to Eleventh street between Arch and Race on account of the epidemic Fever, and returned to my house Oct. 19th.]
- Nov. 9. Dr. Benjamin Rush, to making 1 Mahogany Bureau table £7.10, as a compensation for my son Evan Evans' ticket of admission attending his Lectures for 1798.
- Dec. 9. John Sergeant, 1 Book case with sash-doors, £8.5.
1801. July 21. Shipped on the Sloop Highland, Capt. Hand, for Gen. Dearborn, 16 Venetian Blinds, for the War Office, Washington D. C. \$9. per Blind.
1802. Sept. 17. Estate Gen. Jacob Morgan—making for deceased a Coffin covered by black cloth, lined with flannel and laced, £18.15. Case £2.5.
1803. June 30. United States—6 Venetian Blinds for the Captain's cabin of frigate Philadelphia, Capt. Bainbridge, \$45.
1804. Oct. 2. Blair McClenachan—Mahogany Coffin, with plate, handles and laced edge, for wife, £11.5.
1805. Jany. 5. Rev. James Abercrombie—making a coffin covered with cloth, lined with flannel, plate, flower pots, cherrubs, handles, for his wife, £15.
1806. April 15. Estate Edward Shippen, Chief Justice—making for the deceased a Coffin covered with cloth, lined, plate, handles and laced, £20.12.6.
- July 12. Estate of Jacob Drayton, late of South Carolina,—making for deceased a Coffin of Mahogany, with plate handles and full laced, £15.8.
- July 28. Estate Abraham Markoe—making a coffin covered with cloth, lined with flannel, plate, handles and laced, with case, £22.10.
1807. July 4. Dr. Barton, 2 Venetian Blinds for his front parlor windows, £9.
1808. July 7. Estate Henry M. Muhlenberg—a Mahogany Coffin with plate handles &c. for deceased, £11.5.
- Aug. 5. Estate Gen. John Shee, late Collector of the Port,—making a Mahogany Coffin &c. £11.5.

1803. Oct. 6. Richard Bache, making a Mahogany Coffin for wife,
£10.10.
1809. May 8. Estate Samuel Breck, making a covered coffin, handles
plate and lined, £18.15.
1810. Jany. 20. Estate Benjamin Chew—making a Coffin for deceased,
covered with black cloth, lined, plate and handles,
£18.15. Case £2.5.
- June 8. St. John's Lutheran Church, Race St.,—16 Venetian
Blinds @ £11.5 per Blind.
- June 14. Estate Dennis Hogan, late Major, British Army—
making him a cloth covered Coffin, lined, plate,
handle, laced and trimmed, Cherrubs &c., £18.15.

HOW PRESIDENT JEFFERSON WAS INFORMED OF BURR'S CONSPIRACY.

BY JAMES MORRIS MORGAN.

In an article entitled "Interesting Letters of George Morgan and Aaron Burr," in the October number of the *PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE*, the writer states that it was the judges of the court then sitting at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, who gave President Jefferson the information concerning Burr's conspiracy. The historical facts of the case were as follows.

A year before Burr disclosed his intentions to Colonel Morgan he had passed through Pittsburg. Colonel Morgan, learning of his proximity, wrote, inviting him to Morganza. The letter reached Pittsburg some hours after Colonel Burr had departed for the East, and was delivered by the messenger into the hands of Colonel Morgan's son Thomas, then residing in Pittsburg. At his trial Colonel Burr endeavored in the cross-examination of General John Morgan to prove that his unfortunate visit to Morganza was made at the solicitation of his, John Morgan's, father, but he was reminded that the invitation had been written a year previously, had never been delivered, and was at that moment, with the seal still unbroken, lying in the drawer of Thomas Morgan's desk. How Burr became aware of its existence is one of the many mysteries of this celebrated case.

So far as Burr's epistle to Colonel Jonathan Rhea is concerned, it will be seen that the letter itself bears evidence that the men he mentions as being willing to give testimony derogatory to the characters of Colonel Morgan and his sons were people of no standing in the community, and, such as they were, they did not appear in court.

Burr and Colonel Morgan had been friends and were intimate in the army and served together at Valley Forge. Colonel Morgan has left it on record that he thought Burr one of the most accomplished men he had ever met, and he often expressed his great desire that his sons should know him, and consequently was delighted when the man known as "Count" Willie brought the note saying that Colonel Burr, accompanied by Colonel Dupiester, a German military adventurer, was to arrive at Morganza the next day.

Colonel Morgan believed that Burr had been unjustly treated in the Hamilton affair. Himself a duellist, Burr had his entire sympathy in that unfortunate affair. It will be remembered that Colonel Morgan was the second of General Conway in his duel with General Cadwalader, growing out of the Gates or Conway cabal against Washington, although he was an adherent of Washington and an intimate personal friend of Cadwalader, whose second he afterwards was in his controversy with General Reed. Besides, Colonel Morgan's eldest son, John, had recently been court-martialed and dismissed from the army for challenging General Arthur St. Clair to mortal combat. When Aaron Burr saw how indignant Colonel Morgan became when he commenced to unfold his treasonable intentions, he suddenly stopped, put his note-book in his pocket, and retired to his bedroom. It was then eleven o'clock at night. The next morning, without bidding his host adieu and without waiting for breakfast, he mounted his horse and rode away.

Colonel Morgan immediately consulted his life-long friend, Colonel Neville, who suggested that he should confide in the judges, and they advised him to inform President Jefferson without delay. He did so, and the following letters bear unmistakable testimony as to who gave the first information concerning Burr's intentions.

"WASHINGTON, Mar. 26th, 1807

"SIR :

"Your favors of Jan. 19 and 20 came to hand in due time, but it was not in my power to acknowledge their receipt during the session of Con-

gress. Gen. Gage's paper I have filed with that on Pensacola, in the War Office, and Hutchin's map in the Navy Office where they will be useful. I tender you my thanks for this contribution to the public service. The bed of the Mississippi and the shoals on the coast change so frequently as to require frequent renewals of the survey. Congress authorized a new survey of our whole coast by an act of the last session.

"Burr is on his way to Richmond for trial, and if the Judges do not discharge him before it is possible to collect the testimony from Maine to New Orleans there can be no doubt where his history will end. To what degree punishments of his adherents shall be extended will be decided when we shall have collected all the evidence and seen who were cordially guilty. The Federalists appear to make Burr's cause their own and to spare no efforts to screen his adherents—their great mortification is at the failure of his plans—Had a little success dawned on him, their openly joining him might have produced some danger: as it is, I believe the undertaking will not be without some good effects as a wholesome lesson to those who have more ardour than principle. I believe there is reason to expect that Blennerhasset will also be sent by the Judges of Mississippi to Virginia—Yours was the very first intimation I had of their plot for which it is but justice to say you have deserved well of your country. Accept my friendly salutations and assurances of great esteem and respect.

"TH. JEFFERSON

"COL. GEORGE MORGAN."

"MONTICELLO Jan 26, 1822

"I have duly received, dear Madam, your favor of the 10th with the eloquent circular and address to your patriotic and fair companions in good works. I well recollect our acquaintance with yourself personally in Washington valued for your own merit as well as for that of your esteemed father. Your connection too with the family of the late Col^o Morgan is an additional title to my grateful recollections, he first gave us notice of the mad project of that day, which if suffered to proceed might have brought afflicting consequences on persons whose subsequent lives have proved their integrity and loyalty to their country. The effort which is the subject of your letter is truly laudable, and if generally followed as an example, or practised as a duty, will change very advantageously the condition of our fellow citizens and do just honor to those who shall have taken the lead in it. No one has been more sensible than myself of the advantage of placing the consumer by the side of the producer, nor more disposed to promote it by example, but these are among the matters which I must now leave to others. Time, which wears all things, does not spare the energies either of body or mind of a presque

Octogénaire. While I could, I did what I could, and now acquiesce cheerfully in the law of nature which by unfitting us for action, warns us to retire and leave to the generation of the day the direction of its own affairs.

"The prayers of an old man are the only contributions left in his power. Mine are offered sincerely for the success of your patriotic efforts and particularly for your own individual happiness and prosperity.

"TH. JEFFERSON

"MRS. KATHARINE DUANE MORGAN."

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

CONTRIBUTED BY MAJOR WILLIAM H. LAMBERT.

[The following copies of several original autograph letters of Abraham Lincoln, in the collection of Major William H. Lambert, have not previously appeared in print. At the stated meeting of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, January 12, 1903, Major Lambert delivered an address on "Some Letters of Abraham Lincoln," in which these and other valuable letters were exhibited.—ED. PENNA. MAG.]

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 14, 1856

HENRY O'CONNER, ESQ.,
MUSCATINE, IOWA.

DEAR SIR

Yours, inviting me to attend a mass meeting on the 23rd Inst is received. It would be very pleasant to strike hands with the Fremonters of Iowa, who have led the van so splendidly, in this grand charge which we hope and believe will end in a most glorious victory—All thanks, all honor to Iowa!! But Iowa is out of all danger, and it is no time for us, when the battle still rages, to pay holy-day visits to Iowa—I am sure you will excuse me for remaining in Illinois, where much hard work is still to be done—

Yours very truly

A. LINCOLN

Especially Confidential

SPRINGFIELD, ILLS. June 19, 1860

HON. SAM^L GALLOWAY,

MY DEAR SIR

Your very kind letter of the 15th is received—Messrs. Follett, Foster & Co's Life of me is *not* by my authority; and I have scarcely been so much astounded by anything, as by their public announcement that it is authorized by me—They have fallen into some strange misunderstanding—I certainly knew they contemplated publishing a biography, and I certainly did not object to their doing so,

upon their own responsibility—I even took pains to facilitate them—But, at the same time, I made myself tiresome, if not hoarse, with repeating to Mr. Howard, their only agent seen by me, my protest that I *authorized nothing*—would be *responsible for nothing*. How, they could so misunderstand me, passes comprehension—As a matter, *wholly my own*, I would authorize no biography, without *time*, and *opportunity* [*sic*] to carefully examine and consider every word of it; and, in this case, in the nature of things, I can have no such time and opportunity [*sic*]. But, in my present position, when, by the lessons of the past, and the united voice of all discreet friends, I can neither write or speak a word for the public, how dare I to send forth, by my authority, a volume of hundreds of pages, for adversaries to make points upon without end—Were I to do so, the Convention would have a right to re-assemble, and substitute another name for mine—

For these reasons, I would not look at the proof sheets—I am determined to maintain the position of of [*sic*] truly saying I never saw the proof sheets, or any part of their work, before its publication—

Now, do not mistake me—I feel great kindness for Messrs. F. F. & Co—do not think they have intentionally done wrong. There may be nothing wrong in their proposed book—I sincerely hope there will not—I barely suggest that you, or any of the friends there, on the party account, look it over, & exclude what you may think would embarrass the party—bearing in mind, at all times, that I *authorize nothing*—will be *responsible for nothing*—Your friend, as ever

A. LINCOLN

EXECUTIVE MANSION

Oct. 14. 1861

HON. SEC. OF INTERIOR

DEAR SIR :

How is this? I supposed I was appointing for Register of Wills a *citizen of this District*. Now the Commission comes to me “Moses Kelly, of *New Hampshire*. I do not like this—

Yours truly

A. LINCOLN

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1864.

WM. O. SNIDER

The cane you did me the honor to present through [sic] Gov. Curtin was duly placed in my hand by him. Please accept my thanks; and, at the same time, pardon me for not having sooner found time to tender them.

Your Obt. Servt.

A. LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1864.

GOV. CURTIN.

Herewith is the manuscript letter for the gentleman who sent me a cane through your hands. For my life I can not make out his name; and therefore I cut it from his letter and pasted it on, as you see. I suppose [sic] will remember who he is, and I will thank you to forward him the letter. He dates his letter at Philadelphia.

Yours truly

A LINCOLN

SELECTED LIST OF NAVAL MATTER IN THE LIBRARY
OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY ALBERT J. EDMUNDS.

[The books, pamphlets, and manuscripts here catalogued are restricted to the period before the Civil War. Well-known histories, like Cooper's, biographies, government documents, and memorials to Congress are omitted. Trials by courts-martial are merely listed alphabetically under names of defendants, with initials of cities of imprint, together with dates.]

GENERAL HISTORIES.

The Naval Temple: containing a complete History of the Battles fought by the Navy of the U. S.: 1794-1815. With engravings. Ed. 2. Boston, 1816, 8°, pp. 322.

United States' Naval Chronicle. By Charles W. Goldborough. Vol. 1. Washington, 1824, 8°, pp. 395 + xii.

American Naval Battles: being a complete History of the Battles fought by the Navy of the U. S.: 1794-1815. With 21 engravings. Boston, 1831, 8°, pp. 278 + 1.

Ditto, 1837: 20 engravings.

Naval Magazine. Edited by C. S. Stewart. (Parts of Vols. 1 and 2.) N. Y., 1836-1837, 8°.

The Book of the Navy; comprising a general History of the American Marine; and particular accounts of all the most celebrated Naval Battles: 1776-1842. By John Frost. With appendix. Engravings from drawings by William Croome. N. Y., 1843, 8°, pp. 344.

The Navy of the United States: 1775-1853; with a brief History of each vessel's service. By George F. Emmons, U. S. N. With list of private armed vessels, of revenue and coast survey vessels, and principal ocean steamers belonging to citizens of the United States in 1850. Washington, 1853, 4°, pp. 208 + 1.

Extracts relating to the origin of the American Navy. Compiled by Henry E. Waite. Boston, 1890, 8°, pp. 34.

EARLY HISTORY AND SPECIAL TREATISES, TO 1815.

a. 1775-1812.

Ship Registers for the Port of Philadelphia: 1726-1775. (*Penna. Mag.*, July, 1899-Jan. 1903. Unfinished.)

Marine Rules and Regulations. Printed by John Fenno. N. p., 1798, 8°, pp. 8.

Address to the People of the United States, on the policy of maintaining a permanent Navy. By an American Citizen. Phila., 1802, 8°, pp. 51.

History of the War between the United States and Tripoli, and other Barbary Powers. Salem, 1806, 12°, pp. 144.

War in Disguise; or, The Frauds of the Neutral Flags. [By James Stephen]. N. Y., 1806, 8°, pp. vi. + 1 + 215.

Ditto, Second American edition: N. Y., 1806, 12°, pp. 228.

Thoughts on the subject of Naval Power in the United States of America; and on certain means of encouraging and protecting their commerce and manufactures. Phila., 1806, 8°, pp. 35.

The Tocsin; or, The Call to Arms! An Essay: being an enquiry into the late proceedings of Great-Britain, in her unjustifiable attack upon the liberty and independence of the United-States of America. Charleston, 1807, 8°, pp. 22.

Signed: By a Native of South-Carolina.

American Encroachments on British Rights; or, Observations on the importance of the British North American Colonies, &c., &c. By Nathaniel Atcheson. New edition. London, 1808, 8°, pp. 32-98; 361-400.

American Question: a letter from a calm observer [George Joy] to a noble Lord on the subject of the late declaration relative to the Orders in Council. London, 1812, 8°, pp. 16.

The dispute with America, considered in a series of letters from a Cosmopolite to a Clergyman. London, 1812, 8°, pp. viii + 218 + 1.

b. Histories of the War of 1812.

Historical Register of the United States. 4 vols. Washington and Philadelphia, 1814-1816, 8°. (Vols. 3 and 4 edited by T. H. Palmer.)

Sketches of the War between the United States and the British Isles. Vol. 1. Rutland, Vermont, 1815, 8°, pp. 496.

Inquiry into the merits of the principal Naval Actions between Great-Britain and the United States since June 18, 1812. By William James. Halifax, N. S., 1816, 8°, pp. vi + 102.

The Naval Monument, containing official and other accounts of all the Battles fought between the Navies of the United States and Great Britain during the late War; and an account of the War with Algiers, with 25 engravings. Also naval register. Boston, 1816, 8°, pp. xvi + 2 + 318 + 2.

Full and correct Account of the chief naval occurrences of the late War between Great Britain and the United States of America; preceded by a cursory examination of the American accounts of their naval actions fought previously, and appendix. Plates. By William James. London, 1817, 8°, pp. xv + 528 + ccxvi + index.

Official Letters of the military and naval Officers of the United States during the War with Great Britain: 1812-1815. With some additional letters and documents. Edited by John Brannan. Washington, 1823, 8°, pp. 510.

c. Personal Narratives and Specific Events: War of 1812.

Journal of a Cruise made to the Pacific Ocean, by Captain David Porter, in the U. S. frigate Essex: 1812-1814. Ed. 2. N. Y., 1822, 8°, 2 vols. Engravings.

Personal narrative of events by sea and land: 1800-1815. . . . By a Captain of the [British] Navy. Portsmouth [England], 1837, pp. vii + 186, 16°.

Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Vol. VIII. Containing the Minutes of the Committee of Defence of Philadelphia: 1814-1815. Philadelphia, 1867, 8°, pp. 428.

Journal kept on board the U. S. frigate "Constitution," 1812, by Amos A. Evans, Surgeon U. S. N. Contributed by A. W. Evans, Elkton, Md. (*Pennsylvania Magazine*, Vol. 19, 1895, pp. 152-169; 374-386; 468-480.)

The same reprinted: Phila., 1895, 8°, pp. 43.

Statement of the seizure of the British schooner Lord Nelson, by an American vessel of War: June 5, 1812. Hamilton, 1841, 4°, pp. 30.

Correspondence in relation to the capture of the British brig Detroit and Caledonia: October 8, 1812. Now first published. Phila., 1843, 8°, pp. 29. (Edited by J. D. Elliott.)

Anticipation of marginal notes on the Declaration of Government of Jan. 9, 1813, in the American National Intelligencer. N. p., n. d., 8°, pp. 488-538. (With Correspondence, pp. 249-277.)

The Battle of Lake Erie; or, Answers to Burges, Duer and Mackenzie. By J. Fenimore Cooper. Cooperstown, 1843, 12°, pp. 117 + 1.

Battle of Lake Erie: discourse before the R. I. Historical Society, Feb. 16, 1852. By Usher Parsons. Ed. 2. Providence, 1854, 8°, pp. 36.

Oration on the fortieth anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie: Newport, R. I., Sept. 10, 1853. By George H. Calvert. Cambridge, 1853, 8°, pp. 40.

Brief sketches of the Officers who fell in the Battle of Lake Erie. By Usher Parsons. From the New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Albany, 1862, 8°, pp. 13.

Military and topographical Atlas of the United States; including the British possessions and Florida. With list of the military districts, a register of the army, and a list of the Navy of the U. S. By John Melish. Phila., 1813, 8°, pp. 6 + 34 + 18 + 29 + 44.

Narrative of the Capture of the U. S.' brig Vixen by the British frigate Southampton, and of the loss of both vessels off Conception Island. . . . By one of the Vixen's crew, in a letter to a friend. N. Y., 1813, 8°, pp. 36. (Reprint, by W. R. Lewis: Devon, Pa. 1884.)

Collection of sundry publications and other documents, in relation to the attack upon the private armed brig General Armstrong, of New-York, at the island of Fayal: Sept. 26, 1814. N. Y., 1833, 12°, pp. iv + 55.

Treatise containing a plan for the internal organization and government of Marine Hospitals in the United States; together with a scheme for amending and systematizing the medical department of the Navy. By William P. C. Barton. Phila., 1814, 8°, pp. xxv + 244.

The first Cruise of the U. S. frigate Essex, with a short account of her origin and career until captured in 1814. Prepared by Capt. George Henry Preble. From Essex Institute Historical Collections. Salem, 1870, 8°, pp. 108.

OCCASIONAL TREATISES: DISCIPLINE &c. 1815-1860.

Personal narrative of Travels in the United States and Canada in 1826. With remarks on the American Navy. By Fred. Fitzgerald De Roos. London, 1827, 8°, pp. xii + 207.

The Naval Chaplain, exhibiting a few of American efforts to benefit Seamen. By the author of Conversations on the Sandwich Island and Bombay Missions &c. Boston, 1831, 24°, pp. 136.

Polemical Remonstrance against the project of creating the new office of Surgeon General in the Navy of the U. S. By William P. C. Barton. Phila., 1838, 8°, pp. ix + 37.

Remarks on the Home Squadron, and Naval School. By a gentleman of New-York. N. Y., 1840, 8°, pp. xii + 40.

Inquiry into the necessity and general principles of reorganization in the U. S. Navy, with an examination of the true sources of subordination. By an Observer. Boston, 1842, 8°, pp. 46.

Statutory History of the Navy Hospital Fund, with remarks on hospital expenses. . . . By William P. C. Barton. Washington. 1843, 4°, pp. viii + 80.

Brief sketch of the plan and advantages of a sectional floating Dry Dock, combined with a permanent stone basin and platform &c., for the United States Navy. N. Y., 1844, 8°, pp. 32.

The Navy. Hints on the Re-organization of the Navy. . . . N. Y., 1845, 8°, pp. 71.

Naval. Examination of "A Reply to 'Hints on the Re-organization of the Navy.'" N. Y., 1845, 8°, pp. 38.

Essay on Flogging in the Navy. . . . N. Y., 1849, 8°, pp. 56.

A few practical Reflections on the Grog Ration of the U. S. Navy. By an old Officer of that service. N. p., 1849, 8°, pp. 16.

Naval. A brief history of an existing Controversy on the subject of assimilated Rank in the Navy of the U. S. By W. S. W. R. Phila., 1850, 8°, pp. 108.

A Glance at the Re-organization of the Navy of the U. S. . . . Compiled in the busy moments of a late Lieutenant. Wash., 1855, 8°, pp. iv + 17.

The Executive Power of Removal; with especial reference to military and Naval Officers. Wash., 1856, 8°, pp. 62.

Visitation and Search; or, An historical sketch of the British Claim to exercise a maritime Police over the vessels of all nations, in peace as well as in war, with an enquiry into the expediency of terminating the eighth article of the Ashburton Treaty. By William Beach Lawrence. Boston, 1858, 8°, pp. ix + 218.

Assimilated Rank in the Navy: its injurious operation. N. p., n. d., 8°, pp. 11.

Description of the Naval Automaton, invented by J. A. Etzler, and patented in America and Europe. Phila., n. d., 12°, pp. 16.

CRUISES &c, 1815-1860.

(With Brief of Title to Philadelphia Navy Yard: 1875.)

Two years and a half in the Navy; or, Journal of a Cruise in the Mediterranean and Levant on board of the U.S. frigate *Constellation*: 1829-1831. By E. C. Wines. Phila., 1832, 12°, 2 vols.

Synopsis of the Cruise of the U.S. Exploring Expedition: 1838-1842. By Charles Wilkes. Delivered before the National Institute: June 20, 1842. Wash., 1842, 8°, pp. 56.

The Flag Ship; or, A Voyage around the World, in the U.S. frigate *Columbia*; attended by her consort the sloop of war *General Adams*, and bearing the broad pennant of Commodore George C. Read. By Fitch W. Taylor. N. Y., 1840, 12°, 2 vols., pp. 388 + 406.

Journal of the Cruise of the U. S. ship *Ohio*, Isaac Hull commander, in the Mediterranean: 1839-1841. By F. P. Torrey. Boston, 1841, 24°, pp. 120.

Account of the late attempt at Mutiny, on board the U. S. brig *Somers*. . . . Boston, 1842, 8°, pp. 24.

Mutiny of the *Somers*. (Two pamphlets: N. Y. 1843.)

The Cruise of the *Somers*: illustrative of the Despotism of the quarter deck; and of the unmanly conduct of Commander Mackenzie. N. Y., 1844, pp. 102, 12°.

The Navy's Friend; or, Reminiscences of the Navy; containing Memoirs of a Cruise in the U. S. schooner *Enterprise*. By Tiphys Aegyptus. Boston, 1843, 8°, pp. 45.

Narrative of the last Cruise of the U.S. steam frigate *Missouri*, and of the conflagration at Gibraltar. By William Bolton. N. Y., 1844, 8°, pp. 31.

Bombardement et entière destruction de Grey-town par les forces navales des États-Unis d'Amérique: le 13 juillet, 1854. Recueil A. Paris, 1856, 8°, pp. 65 + 1. (Par Philippe-Auguste de Barruel-Beauvert.)

Abstract of title to tract of land situate in the First Ward of Philadelphia, belonging to the United States of America, and known as the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Phila., 1875, 8°, pp. 73.

COURTS MARTIAL, PERSONAL VINDICATIONS, &c.

(Alphabetical, under Defendants.)

Name.	Date of Trial.	Imprint.
Abbott, Joel		B. 1822
Baldwin, Aug. S.	1857	W. 1857
Ballard, Hy. E.	1842	P., n. d.
Barron, James	1821	W. 1822
“ “ <i>et al.</i>	1808	N. p. 1822
Bartlett, Wash. A.	1857	N. Y. 1857
Bier, G. H.	1851	N. Y. 1851
Binney, Amos		B. 1822
Coxe, J. R.	1833	P. 1834
Elliott, Jesse D., and O. H. Perry:	1821	B. 1834
“ “ Charges against, by Barton		N. p. 1839
“ “ Defence of		N. p., n. d.
“ “ Speech at Hagerstown	1843	P. 1844
Fleming, Charles E.	1857	P. 1857
Hall, John P.	“	W., n. d.
Hull, Isaac	1822	W. 1822
Inman, W ^m		W., n. d.
Latimer, W ^m K.	1857	W. 1857
Lindsay, Geo. F.	1841	P. 1842
Long, Andrew K.	1857	Carlisle, 1857
Mackenzie, Alex. S.		N. Y. 1844
Maffitt, J. N.		B. 1857
Mercer, W. R.		Leesburg, 1857
Morris, Commodore		N. Y. 1804
Parker, Foxhall A.		P., n. d.
Phillips, Isaac	1798	B. 1825
Porter, David	1825	W. 1825
(4 pamphlets, ranging from pp. 50 to pp. 580.)		
Riell, Robert B.	1857	W. 1857
Ritchie, Robert	1856	P. 1857
Shaw, Thompson D.	1857	W. 1857
Voorhees, Philip F.	1845	W. 1845
Wager, Peter	1857	W. 1857
Wilkes, Charles		N. p., n. d.

PICTURES.

Destruction of the Augusta [on the River Delaware: 1777. Oil painting. Also small prints of the same.]

Combat mémorable entre le Pearson et Paul Jones, doné [*sic*] le 22 7bre, 1779, le Capitaine Pearson comendant le Serapis et Paul Jones commandant le Bon homme Richard, et son Escadre. Augsbourg, [1780?] (Title repeated in German). Richard Paton pinxit: Lugduni. Gravé par Balth. Frédéric Loizel. [Colored].

The Engagement of Captain Pearson in His Majesty's ship Serapis, with Paul Jones of the American ship of war called the Bon Homme Richard: in which action the former was taken, while the Countess of Scarborough was also captured by the Pallas frigate. Drawn by Hamilton. Engraved by R. Collier. N. p., n. d., small folio.

[MS. title.]

Philadelphia. Printed in the year of our Lord 1785. 8°.

[Frigates. Etching made from old plate.]

Burning of the Frigate Philadelphia in the harbour of Tripoli, Feb. 16, 1804, by 70 gallant tars of Columbia commanded by Lieut. Decatur. [Colored print.]

[MS. title.]

Free Pass of tributary Spain to secure her ships from capture by the Corsairs of the Barbary Powers. Used until about 1820. No. 172.

[MS. title.]

Free Pass of tributary Naples to secure her ships from capture by the Corsairs of the Barbary Powers. Used until about 1820. No. 181.

Ship Zulema, Daniel Man, owner, of Philadelphia. Captured by the French in 1807. Recaptured by the English, and taken to Plymouth. [Painting.]

Representation of the U. S. Frigate Constitution, Isaac Hull commander, capturing H. B. M. Frigate *Guerrière*, James R. Dacres commander. Painted by T. Birch. Engraved by C. Tiebout. Inscribed to Isaac Hull by James Webster.

Signal Naval Victory achieved by Captain Hull, of the U.S. frigate Constitution, over H. B. Majesty's frigate *Guerrière*, Captain Dacres: August 19, 1812. Designed, engraved and published by W. Strickland and W. Kneass, Philadelphia, September 21, 1812, 4°.

Explosion of the British Frigate *Guerrière*, James R. Dacres, Captain, and rescue of the prisoners, &c., the day after her capture by the U.S. frigate Constitution, Isaac Hull commander: August 20, 1812. Philadelphia, 1818, 4°. [Colored engraving.]

The U. S. Frigate Constitution getting under way with reefed topsails. Engraved and published by J. Thackara and Son, Philadelphia, n. d., 8°.

[MS. title in handwriting of Geo. Hy. Preble.]

U. S. Frigate Constitution at Philadelphia Navy Yard: 1874. Presented by Commodore Preble: Dec., 1874. [Quarto photograph.]

[MS. title in handwriting of Geo. Hy. Preble.]

U. S. Frigate Constitution Figure Head, Philadelphia Navy Yard: 1874. G. H. P. Presented by Commodore Preble, U. S. N.: December, 1874. [Quarto photog.]

[MS. title.]

"Constitution," as docked: January 13, 1874. [Folio photograph.]

[MS. title.] Hauling out the "Constitution:" March, 1874: Navy Yard, Philadelphia. 4°. (Photo.)

Perry's Victory on Lake Erie: Sept. 10, 1813. By Thomas Birch. [Painting.]

United States and Macedonian. Painted by T. Birch. Engraved by B. Tanner.

Macdonough's Victory on Lake Champlain, and defeat of the British army at Plattsburg by John Macomb, Sept. 11, 1814. Painted by H. Reinagle. Engraved by B. Tanner. Published, July 4, 1816, by B. Tanner, engraver, No. 74 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia. Entered according to Act of Congress, May 22, 1816, by Benjamin Tanner of the State of Pennsylvania. Printed by Rogers and Esler.

Launch of the steam Frigate Fulton the first, at New York: Oct. 29, 1814. Drawn by J. J. Barralet, from a sketch by . . . Morgan, taken on the spot. B. Tanner direx^t. Philadelphia, 1819, 4°. [Colored print.]

View of the line of battle-ship Pennsylvania, the largest vessel in the world. Designed and lithographed for the Philadelphia Saturday Chronicle, by A. Hoffs, No. 41, Chestnut St., Philadelphia. From a sketch by C. C. Barton, U. S. N. With description. Launched in 1837. Philadelphia, n. d., folio.

The Island of Lobos: Rendezvous of the U. S. Army under General Scott, previous to the attack on Vera Cruz: Feb. 9, 1847. Drawn on the spot by Lieut. C. C. Barton, U. S. N. Phila., 1847, fol. On stone by H. Dacre. P. S. Duval, lith.

Landing of the U. S. Army under General Scott, on the beach near Vera Cruz: March 9, 1847. Drawn on the spot by L^t Charles C. Barton, U. S. N. Phila., 1847, fol. On stone by H. Dacre. P. S. Duval, lith.

Landing of Troops on the 9th, and Bombardment of Vera Cruz, on March 22-25, 1847. Copied by H. L. Edwards, from a draft drawn by order of Lieut.-Col. H. Wilson. Phila., 1847, fol.

The U. S. Naval Battery during the Bombardment of Vera Cruz: March 24 and 25, 1847. N. Y., 1848, fol. (With positions of Perry's Officers.) Naval Portfolio, No. 8.

[MS. title.]

Photograph of U. S. S. Benton, Rear Admiral Porter's flagship, Mississippi squadron, taken at Vicksburg after the surrender: July 4, 1863. Hit by the enemy 13 times while running the blockade. Presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania by Frank H. Vader, Ord. Seaman: July 16, 1902.

[MS. title.]

"Terror": 1874. [Turret-ship.] 4°. (Photo.)

[MS. title.]

Photograph of the *Indiana*, sent for the relief of the Russians: Feb, 1892. Photographed by W. H. Richardson, 227 S. Sixth St., Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous photographs and drawings of buildings in the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

PORTRAITS.

Nicholas Biddle: 1750-1777. [Painting.]

Portrait of Captain Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, (with picture of battle between *Constitution* and *Guerrière*). Phila., 1813, folio. Gilbert Stuart pinxit. Vignette from an original drawing under direction of Capt. Hull.

John Paul Jones, commander of a squadron in the service of the thirteen United States of North America, 1779. N. p., n. d., folio. [Engraving framed.]

Admiral George Read. [Painting.]

MANUSCRIPTS.

Barton.—MS. Memoranda of a Cruise in the U. S. sloop of war *Hornet* to the West Indies: 1826-1827. By Charles Crillon Barton. 4°.

MS. Journal of a Cruise made on the coast of Brazil, 1823-1829, in the U. S. sloop of war *Vandalia*. Kept by Charles Crillon Barton. 4°.

MS. Journal of a Cruise on the frigate *Hudson*: 1830. By Charles Crillon Barton. 4°.

MS. Journal of a Cruise on the U. S. ship *Vandalia*: 1830. By Charles Crillon Barton. 4°.

Graffy.—A Year's Experience on the "Keystone State." By D. W. Graffy. 12°.

Read.—MS. Orderly Books of George C. Read: 1833-1840: U. S. frigate *Columbia*. 4°.

Private Journal of a Cruise commenced by George C. Read, commanding the East India squadron, consisting of the frigate Columbia and the sloop John Adams. 4°.

MS. Notes and Remarks on sundry topics, chiefly on frigates, ships, &c. By George C. Read. 4°.

Anonymous.—MS. Journal of the U. S. Frigate Congress: 1823. 4°.

The Foundered Ship: Lines occasioned by the supposed and too probable Loss of the U. S. Ship Hornet. 8°, pp. 3.

MAPS.

The Attack and Defeat of the American Fleet under Benedict Arnold, by the King's Fleet commanded by Captain Thomas Pringle, upon Lake Champlain: Oct. 11, 1776. From a sketch taken by an officer on the spot. Engraved by William Faden, Charing Cross. London, 1776, fol. [With lists of vessels and comments.]

Plan of the Attack on Plattsburgh by General Sir George Prevost and Captain Downie of the Navy. From a drawing by Brigadier-General Macomb. N. p., n. d.

Plan of the U. S. Navy Yard, League Island, Philadelphia. N. p., 1873, fol.

Plan of the U. S. Navy Yard, in Philadelphia. By Charles S. Close. Phila., 1875, large fol.

THE TAKING OVER OF THE NICHOLITES BY THE FRIENDS.

BY HENRY DOWNES CRANOR.

As a sect the Nicholites, who acquired their name from their leader, Joseph Nichols, were peculiar to Caroline County, Maryland, but in the records we have seen they style themselves "Friends or Quakers." The great similarity which existed between Friends and the Nicholites in regard to religious doctrines, disciplinary regulations, and social customs was obvious to all, and to none more than themselves.

James Harris, a worthy and influential minister among them, was deeply interested and labored for years to effect a union with Friends. The proposition was repeatedly considered in their meetings, but still there were some who would not unite. Finally, the number having become small, it was proposed that such as were prepared to join with Friends had better do so, which might prove a benefit to those who remained by leading them to a closer examination of their own situation. A minute was accordingly made and a committee appointed to lay their application before Friends, as follows:

To the Members of Thirdhaven Monthly Meeting to be held the 12th of the tenth month 1797: We the people called Nicholites herein present to your view and serious consideration the names of these that incline to unite with you in membership [here follow one hundred and six names]. Given forth from Centre Monthly Meeting of the people called Nicholites held the 30th day of ninth month 1797.

The above paper and names being read in the Monthly Meeting and some time spent in the consideration thereof, the Meeting agreed on appointing a Committee to take an opportunity with them in a collective capacity and treat the matter with them, as way open let, as to grounds of their request, and report of their situation and state of unity in regard thereof to our next meeting.

(Signed) SETH HILL EVITTS, *Clerk*.

Thirldhaven Monthly Meeting, 11th 1/10th day 1798.

The Committee appointed on request of the people called Nicolites report they have with considerable number of them to good satisfaction finding many tender spirited & hopeful and were free, the following persons might be received unto membership viz—

James Harris	Mary Richardson	Sarah Gray
Mary Harris	Margaret Connely	William Poits
Peter Harris	John Pool	Adah Poits
Mary Stevens	Ann Pool	Anthony Wheatley
Johnston Swigget	Levin Pool	Sophia Wheatley
Mary Swigget	Elizabeth Pool	William Gray
John Wright	Moses Leverton	Jesse Hubbert
Father Wright	Rachel Leverton	Prissilla Hubbert
Willis Charles	James Murphey	Sarah Pool
Sarah Charles	Mary Murphey	Sarah Poits
Elisha Dawson	William Murphey	Anna Gray
Lydia Dawson	Ruth Murphey	Lovey Gray
Elizabeth Wright	Elizabeth Frampton	John Barton
Mary Wright	Euphamia Charles	William Peters
Jacob Wright	Elijah Charles	William Wilson
Rhoda Wright	William Frampton	James Wilson
Daniel Wright	Margaret Frampton	Rebecca Wilson
Sarah Wright	Elizabeth Twiford	James Wilson Jr
Richard Foxwell	William Melona	Sarah Wilson
James Wright	Sophia Melona	Solomon Kenton
Sarah Wright	George Hardy Fisher	James Boon
Hatfield Wright	Daniel Fisher	Sarah Boon
Lucretia Wright	Thomas Gray	

and upon consideration the said persons are admitted into membership and the Committee are desired to acquaint them thereof. The said Committee have also brought forward the request of Divers more of those people to be united with us viz.

Elizabeth Kenton	Joshua Crainer
Joseph Anthony	John Berry
Ann Anthony	Henry Charles

and Solomon Bartlett

which refered to the care of the Committee.

At Thirldhaven Monthly Meeting 15th of 2 mo. 1798.

The Committee who have under care the application of those friends called Nicholites report that of a number they have lately visited the following they were free might now be admitted into membership, viz.

James Anderson
 Celia Anderson
 John Berry
 Anne Emerson
 Dennis Kelly

Hannah Kelly
 Mary Ann Barton
 Esther Chance
 Elizabeth Kenton
 Jonathan Shannahan
 Margaret Shannahan,

which claiming our consideration is approved of and the Committee desired to inform them thereof & to continue their care to the cases still undetermined also to unite with a Committee of the Quarterly Meeting in considering how far it will be safe & proper to continue in use the meeting houses they have had thence of heretofore [*sic*] are not the property of our religious society.

Thirdhaven Monthly Meeting the 15th of 3rd mo. 1798.

The committee on application of the friends called Nicolites report the subject remains under care and have mentioned the following persons who should be received as members viz.

Ann Love John Wilson Ann Wilson

which is concurd with and of which they are to be acquainted.

Thirdhaven Monthly Meeting the 17th of 5 mo. 1798.

The friends appointed on the case of applicants for admission report they have performed a visit to them generally and were free the following persons might be admitted into membership viz.

John Dawson,	Elijah Bartlett,	Perry Gray,
Ann Dawson,	Esther Bartlett,	Joseph Gray,
Elijah Russell,	Celia Bartlett,	Esther Gray,
Esther Russell,	Sarah Vickers,	William Wheatley,
Sarah Swiggett,	Jesse Leverton,	Bing Wheatley,
Richard Vickers,	Clement Melona,	Elizabeth Wheatley,
Celia Vickers,	William Melona Jr.,	Euphany Wheatley,
Catharine Harvey,	Comfort Melona,	William Wilson Jr,
Henry Charles,	Elizabeth Melona,	Rachel Wilson,
Mary Charles,	Joshua Crainer,	

which report claiming our consideration is approved and they are desired to acquaint them with their acceptance.

14th of 2 mo. 1799.

Representatives are from Thirdhaven, Joseph Neal and William Atkinson, Tuckahoe; Solomon Kenton Thomas Hopkins & Tristram, Marshy Creek; William Gray and Anthony Wheatley, Choptank;

Francis Neal & Thomas Tilon, Bayside ; John Kemp, Centre ; Edward Barton and Joshua Crainer, Northwest fork ; Mark Noble and Hatfield Wright, who all attended.

One of the friends on the request of Sophia Jenkins reports that he in company with Women Friends had an opportunity with her to good satisfaction and were easy she might be admitted unto membership which is concured with and Joshua Crainer appointed to inform her she is at liberty to attend our next monthly meeting.

Thirldhaven Monthly Meeting 16th 5 mo. 1799.

Answers to the 1st 2nd & 9th queries were produced from each of the preparative meetings and examined from whence a general answer is taken to send to the ensuing Quarterly meeting as to our state, and Levin Wright, Thomas Pearson, William Needles, William Atkinson, Joshua Crainer, Willis Charles, Joseph Neal and James Wilson are appointed to attend to services of our Quarterly meeting.

Now the separation having been made the people called Nicholites or "New Quakers" did constitute and appoint James Wright and William Williams to sell and make over all their right and title of, in and unto their meeting-house at Northwest Fork called Northwest Fork meeting house to any of the people called Quakers on such conditions that they will repay them the money they raised toward building the said meeting-house if required ; and on such terms as our Friends aforesaid and they may agree, Dated 17th day of eighth month 1799, and signed in and on behalf of the same by

ELIJAH CREMEN *Clerk.*

A similar minute is recorded appointing Azal Stevens and Beauchamp Stanton for the like purchase (except there is no provision for the payment of any money) for Centre monthly meeting-house, dated 31st day of the Twelfth Month, 1803, and signed by the same Friend as clerk. By the transfer of property the title only was changed, the use thereof remaining the same until about 1850, when the society ceased to exist, the majority of their descendants becoming Methodists.

ABSTRACTS OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, RECORDS.

BY WILLIAM M. MERVINE.

Samuel Taylor and Elizabeth Ward married 13th of ye first month 1687, in the presence of John Richards, Phillis Richards, James Warde, Thomas Thackera, John Hugg, Geo. Goldsmith and Jonathan Wood. Before Francis Collins, Magistrate.

John Burroughs The son of John Burroughs and Jane his wife of Gloucester River in ye County of Gloucester was born ye fourteenth day of March Anno 1687.

The 23d day of ye 6th month Ano 1690 Edward Burroughs and Marry Tanner was married before Richard Bassnett, Justice, in presence of John Willis, William Willis, Tho. Penston, Ann Penston, Will. Roydon, Mord: Howell, Jno. Hugge Jnr: John Hollingshead, Daniell Reading, Eliz. Collins, Elizabeth Howell, Eliz: Coles, Sarah Harrison, John Read.

John Hillman, Planter and Margrett Ward, Singlwoman, both within ye County of Gloucester &c married Sixth day of ye first month Anno 169 $\frac{3}{4}$. Before John Hugg ju: Justice, in the presence of Fran. Collins, Elias Hugg, John Kay, Saml. Taylor, Edwd. Burroughs, Geo. Austen, Tho: Penston, Javace Kay, Tho. Buckman, Jno. Asbrook, Antho: Sharp, Jos: Collins, Jos: Hugg, Edm: Lassell, Hen: Wood, Phillis Richards, Margr: Hugg, Priscil: Hugg, Eliz: Collins, Mary Burroughs, Sar (?) Pancoaste.

Nov. 16, 1697. George Ward of Towne of Upton, Gloucester County and Hannah Maynwright of Woodbury Creek married in the presence of John Brown, Israel Ward,

¹ Copied from Minute-Book "B," bound in Book of Court Minutes.

William Ward, John Tatum, Thomas Gibson, Isaac Wood, Charles Crossthwait, John Ashbrook, Thomas Bull, James Whiteall, Samuel Taylor, John Enno, Elizabeth Tatum, Susannah Maynwright.

John Seeds, Husbandman and Hannah Minor, spinster, both of Gloucester County married Sixth day of January 1703 by Mordecai Howell, Justice in presence of Mordecai Howell, Tho: Bull, Richard Bull, Thomas Gibson, John Butler, John Reading Ju. Ann Gibson, Mary Goodfellow, Mary Reading, Mary Medcalfe, Doratheia Medcalfe.

Sarah Eglinton swears at Gloucester Court in September term 1717 that Garrat Vanimma and Margaret Johnson were married twenty one years in ye fall 1716.

Alice Breman swears that she saw Garratt Vanimma marry Margaret Johnson, about ye midle of October the Last fall 1716 Will be twenty one years.

Sarah Paull swears that she saw Garratt Vanimma marry Margaret Johnson the Last fall will be twenty one years. (Recorded Sept. 21, 1717.)

Ruth Riland, daughter of Jacob Riland of Timber Creek, Sawyer, apprenticed to Richard Chew and Patience his Wife for 7 years, 9 months and 9 days, June 3, 1717.

Joy Riland son of Jacob of Timber Creek, Sawyer, apprenticed to John Chew and Sarah his Wife for 14 years, 10 days, June 3, 1717.

Ages of Jacob Ryland's Children.

Joy Ryland Born June 13, 1709.

Margarett Ryland Born Dec. 25, 1712.

Jacob Ryland Born Nov. 16, 1715.

Joy Rylance son of Jacob Rylance of Town of Gloucester, Husbandman, apprenticed to John Hinchman, Juni^r for 13 years and 18 days, May 26, 1718.

Bond of Sarah Shivers of Township of Waterford, Gloucester Co., Widow and Relict of John Shivers, to John Wright of Newton Township sd County. 110 Pounds. Sept. 1, 1720.

List of Marriages, from Original Licenses, filed in Box No. 23, Clerk's Office, Woodbury, Gloucester County, N. J. The majority of these persons were married the day of date of license by James Bowman, Surrogate and Register.

1771.

- June 19. Thomas Ashton and Hannah Hugg.
- June 21. Michael Fisher and Patience Flanningham.
- Aug. 13. William Heritage and Susannah Denyce.
- Aug. 21. John Miller of Waterford Twp, a Quaker, and Mary Milliner.
- Sept. 21. Daniel Packer and Catharine Fight.
- Oct. 15. Joseph Cotton and Mary Williams.
- Oct. 28 (or 25). George Gardner and Rachael Scott.
- Nov. 1. James Colter and Ann Parsons.
- Nov. 12. Thomas Scott and Anna Horner.
- Dec. 9. Aaron Dawson and Tracy Munyon.
- Dec. 23. Barzilla Hugg and Mary Wood.

1772.

- January 7. James Simpson and Sarah Crawford.
- April 25. Joseph Robinson and Elizabeth Scott.
- June 16. Charles West and Sarah Hopper.
- June 25. Benjamin Holmes and Phabe Fluellin.
- July 29. Joseph Pearce and Ann Hope.
- Aug. 31. Isaac Stephins and Sarah Woolston.
- Sept. 28 (or 25). George Ward and Amie Middleton.
- Oct. 31. Samuel Ellis of Glo. Co. and Hanna Gilbert of the City of Phila.
- Nov. 24. Aaron Haines of Glo. Co. Yeoman and Priscilla Collins of Co. of Burlington.
- Dec. 2. Joseph Wilshire of Glo. Co., Yeoman, and Elizabeth Davis of same place.

1773.

- January 7. David Wood and Lydia Branson.
January 18 (or 15). Jacob Spencer of Glo. Co. and
Deborah Seeds of same place.
January 26. Benjamin Moses Clava and Sarah McDonald.
March 16. Richard Smith and Mary Nicholson.
May 10. William Hugg and Ann Everley.
May 28. William Wilkins and Sarah Flanningham.
June 21. William Horder and Elizabeth Wallace.
July 29. Joseph Wood late of the Province of Georgia,
and Mary Benezet of City of Phila.
Aug. 23. Joseph Albertson of Town of Glo. Yeoman,
and Mary *Albertson* of same place.
Oct. 6. Jonathan Robinson of City of Phila., and
Hannah Williams.
Nov. 4. John Ross of City of Phila., and Elizabeth
Griscomb of same place.
Nov. 16. John Spier of Town of Glo., and Elizabeth
Richardson.
Nov. 16. William Douglas of Town of Glo. Yeoman,
and Hannah Harper of same place.

1774.

- January 17. Michael Tolyn of Glo. Co. and Catharine
Gyge.
March 4. Abraham Shelly of City of Phila., and Mary
Jenkins of same place.
May 6. David Robison of Town of Glo. and Eliza-
beth Chew of same.
June 16. William Robinson of Deptford Twp., & Lydia
Fowler of do.

1776.

- January 20. Thomas Mann and Margaret Bonham, mar-
ried same day of license, by Samuel Shaw.

LETTER FROM A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS IN PHILADELPHIA TO THE COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS IN LONDON, 1769.

To Mr. David Barclay, jun. Daniel Mildred, Thomas Powell, Denys De Berdt, Christopher Chambers, Frederick Pigou, jun. and Richard Neave, Merchants in London.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8, 1769.

GENTLEMEN,

From your letters of the 4th and 26th of January, we observe the attention you have paid to the memorial sent you by the merchants and traders of this city, and the pains you have taken to obtain relief from the grievances therein complained of: for which we thank you.

The answer you received from the department to which you applied, seems to afford little hopes of obtaining redress, in a way that will put an end to the unhappy difference that has arisen between Great-Britain and her American colonies.

We are told that the act imposing duties on glass, paper, &c. "is inexpedient; but that such had been the unjustifiable conduct of some in America, that the Administration were of opinion the present juncture was not a proper season for a repeal."

It were to be wished that Administration would never err, or that those affected by the errors of government would make known their complaints in a way the least offensive; but as from the frailty of human nature neither is to be expected, it would become persons in power to consider whether even the "unjustifiable behaviour" of those who think themselves aggrieved will justify a perseverance in a measure confessed to be wrong. Certain it is, that the wisdom of government is better manifested, its honour and authority better maintained and supported, by correcting the errors it may have committed, than by persisting in them, and thereby risking the loss of the subjects affections.

We are at a loss to know what behaviour the minister refers to, or who those are with whose behaviour he is disgusted. The Americans think that no people, who have any regard for liberty, could in their circumstances shew a more respectful behaviour. It is true, they cannot acquiesce in the Parliament's claim to tax them; and considering themselves as British subjects, who cannot *of right* be taxed but by their representatives, and knowing that the loss of this privilege involves in it a loss of liberty, they conceive that earnest and direct applications against acts of Parliament, which destroy it, not only

justifiable, but necessary ; and that their peaceable submission to such acts, till the result of their applications is known, is the greatest proof they can give of their affections for their parent country, and respect for the Parliament of Great-Britain.

The administration, it seems, "are firmly resolved to oppose a repeal with their utmost strength, while it shall be insisted on by threats from our side."—We are apprehensive that persons in power are greatly abused, and that the people of America have been grossly misrepresented by some who wish well neither to Britain nor America ; otherwise the steps which they have taken to obtain redress could never be looked on as threats. It is very unfortunate that the dispute, which we fondly hoped was buried, and would have forever lain dormant under the repeal of the stamp-act, is again revived by the late acts for raising a revenue in America.

In a dispute of so important a nature, in which liberty is concerned, it is not to be wondered if free born, British subjects are warmed, and if every argument is urged that can have any weight to secure to them a blessing they so highly prize. Threats they never intended, but as all the American colonies were equally affected, it was thought that their joint petitions would have more weight ; and for this end the several assemblies communicated their sentiments to each other. This step, to the inexpressible surprize of all America, is represented by Lord Hillsborough in a late letter as a " flagitious attempt, a measure of a most dangerous and factious tendency, &c." The dissolution of assemblies that followed this letter, and the measures pursued to enforce the acts in America, awakened the fears, and exasperated the minds of the people to a very great degree.

They therefore determined not only to defeat the intent of the acts, by refraining from the use of those articles on which duties were laid, but to put a stop to the importation of goods from Great-Britain. Heretofore they had almost entirely confined themselves to the use of British manufactures, and from their affection to Great-Britain shewed a fondness to imitate her fashions ; but matters being now carried with so high a hand, they thought it improper and injudicious to indulge that humour. This is the only threat we know of, and if this is sufficient to engage the ministry to oppose a repeal of the acts, we apprehended the ministry must by a change of measures endeavour to regain the affections of the people before they can be induced to alter their determination.

But we are told, that "if a proper disposition appears in the colonies, and their merchants in a succeeding session shall think proper to petition Parliament on the principle of inexpediency only, there was every reason to believe that no part of administration will object to the repeal." In a matter of so great consequence we should have been

glad if the minister had declared what "the proper disposition" is which he expects from the colonies.

The Americans consider themselves as British subjects, entitled to all the rights and privileges of freemen. They think there can be no liberty without a security of property; and that there can be no property if any can, without their consent, deprive them of the hard earned fruits of their labour.

They know that they have no choice in the election of members of Parliament, and from their situation never can have any. Every act of Parliament, therefore that is made for raising a revenue in America, is, in their opinion, a depriving them of their property without their consent, and consequently are invasions of their liberty.

If then the acts cannot be repealed while the ministry objects, and if to remove the objections the Americans must give up their sentiments, we must candidly confess we have little hopes of a repeal ever taking place: much less is it to be expected that the merchants will presume to petition Parliament on the principle of inexpediency only, when every assembly on the continent are applying for a repeal on the principle of right. The merchants are too sensible how jealous the Americans are of their liberty ever to hazard such a step. We apprehend that advantage may have been taken from a supposed disunion of the colonies, and therefore think it our duty to inform you, that the merchants of this province have always agreed with the other colonists in opinion, "that the late revenue acts were unconstitutional;" though they refused to adopt a measure which at one time they believed to be premature. They were sensible that mutual interests is the best cement of nations; that by trade and commerce the union between Great-Britain and the colonies is best preserved. They knew that multitudes in Great-Britain would be sufferers by a suspension of trade with her; they were willing therefore to try what could be done by a memorial to their friends in England, who had so generally, and to so good purpose, interposed before, and contributed so much to the repeal of the stamp act; but no sooner were they apprized that no hope remained of a repeal in this session, than they unanimously entered into the very agreement which some months before, when proposed to them, they had declined. This agreement being formed on mature deliberation, we are of opinion the people of this province will firmly adhere to it. We are glad to hear the idea of raising taxes in America begins among all ranks with you, of every party, to lose ground: Happy had it been for both countries if it had never been started; However, if the acts complained of are repealed, and no other of the like nature are attempted hereafter, the present unhappy jealousies will, we believe, quickly subside, and the people of both countries in a short time return to their usual good humour, confidence and affection.

As it is uncertain whether the Parliament, if they should think proper to repeal the acts, laying a duty on tea, paper, glass, &c. imported into America, will directly enter into a consideration of our other grievances, we must content ourselves for the present with bearing our testimony against the several regulations of which we complained in our memorial, and earnestly request you to use your endeavours to obtain redress of those matters whenever you imagine there is a probability of succeeding.

Dan. Benezet,
W. West,
T. Mifflin,
John Gibson,
Joseph Swift,
Alex. Huston,
John Reynell,
Abel James,
Geo. Roberts,

We are, Gentlemen,
Your assured friends,
and humble servants,

John Cox, jun.
C. Thompson,
J. M. Nesbitt,
Robert Morris,
James Mease,
John Rhea,
Will. Fisher,
Henry Drinker,
Ten. Francis.

THE MOUNT REGALE FISHING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Prior to the Revolution there were three fishing companies located on the river Schuylkill between the Upper Ferry and the Falls,—“The Schuylkill Fishing Company of the State in Schuylkill,” “Fort St. David’s,” and the “Mount Regale Fishing Company,”—whose membership, largely composed of prominent and influential citizens of the capital of the Province, during the “season,” were wont to beguile the finny denizens of the river, and when the shadow of the index on the sundial marked the post-meridian hour would gather around the generously laden board in castle or fort, the closing scene of festive days. Comparatively little is known of the history of the Mount Regale Fishing Company, and that is supplied in the manuscript collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The following gentlemen were its members in 1762 and 1763 :

His Honour Gov^r Hamilton Esq^r.

Allen, Andrew	Cox, John, Jr.
Allen, James	Deornellas, Joseph
Allen, John	Dickinson, John
Bache, Richard	Dickinson, Philemon
Berkley, Gilbert	Dowe, Captain
Beveridge, David	Elliot, Andrew
Bouquet, Colonel	Francis, Col. Tench
Bremner, —	Franks, David
Cadwalader, J.	Gibson, J.
Cadwalader, Lambert	Gilbert, T.
Chalmers, James	Hill, Henry
Chapman, Nathaniel	Hockley, Thomas
Chew, Benjamin	Inglis, John
Clymer, George	Kearney, Philip, Jr.

Kidd, John	Riché, Thomas
Lardner, L.	Ritchie, Robert
Lawrence, J.	Searles, James
Lawrence, Thomas	Shee, John
Levy, Benjamin	Shippen, Joseph
Lloyd, Thomas	Shippen, Dr William, Jr.
McCall, Archibald	Smith, Rev. Dr. William
Meredith, Samuel	Stevens, Richard
Mitlin, Thomas	Tilghman, Edward
Moore, —	Wikoff, John
Morgan, Dr John	Wikoff, Peter
Morris, Robert	Wilcox, —
Nesbit, John M.	Willing, Charles
Penn, Hon. John	Willing, Thomas
Penn, Richard	Young, James
Joseph Shippen, Jr., Treasurer.	

We find bills for Delf punch bowles, plates and dishes, pewter platters and spoons, and an awning for the batteau. Mrs. Mary Maddox supplied the best Madeira Wine at 15 shillings, and a second grade at 12 shillings per gallon. The accounts of James Byrne, the steward, whose usual charge of 15 shillings for "my Truble" on Fishing Days, are numerous, and those for the "Season of 1762" follow in abstract.

June 1, George Clymer, caterer for the day. Roast beef, 8 chickens, 1 ham, 2 tongues, 1 quarter lamb, salad, peas, cream cheese, lemons, biscuit and bread.

June 14, Richard Bache and Robert Ritchie, caterers. Beefsteaks, 6 chickens, 1 ham, 1 breast veal, 2 tongues, 2 chicken pies, 1 quarter lamb, 2 sheep's heads, peas, salad, raddishes, cream cheese, gooseberry pies, strawberries, 2 gallons spirits and 25 lemons.

June 20, David Beveridge, caterer. 4 ducks, 2 tongues, 6 chickens, 1 ham, beefsteaks, 1 quarter lamb, peas, beans, salad, cucumbers, raspberries and lemons.

July 12, Nathaniel Chapman, caterer. 1 round of beef,

1 quarter lamb, 6 chickens, 1 ham, 2 tongues, beans, cucumbers, salad, cream cheese, 1 loaf sugar, 8 quarts wine, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon spirits, 50 lemons and 2 cherry pies.

July 26, Benjamin Levy, caterer. 1 round beef, 1 quarter lamb, 1 ham, 6 chickens, 2 tongues, cherry pies, water melon, 2 gallons wine, 1 gallon spirits, 40 lemons.

August 10, Archibald McCall, caterer. 6 chickens, 2 tongues, veal, 2 ducks, chicken pies, 1 ham, beans, cucumbers, musk melons and water melons.

August 24, J. M. Nesbit, caterer. 6 chickens, 1 ham, 2 tongues, 1 quarter lamb, roast beef, cabbage, peas, beans, cucumbers, water melons, musk melons, pears, peaches, $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons wine, sugar, lemons.

September 7, George Clymer, caterer. 2 tongues, 1 ham, 6 chickens, breast veal, chicken pies, musk melons, water melons, 2 gallons wine, 1 gallon spirits, peaches and pears.



William Henry

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF WILLIAM HENRY, OF
LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

John and Mary A. Henry, with their sons John, Robert, and James, natives of Scotland, in 1722 settled on a large tract of land they purchased on Doe Run, in West Caln Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. The parents died in 1735; the sons Robert and James married sisters; the former, with his wife and children, removed to Virginia, and the latter died within a year after his marriage. John Henry, the younger, in 1728 married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh and Mary A. (Jenkins) De Vinney, also of Chester County, and had issue five sons (three died young) and three daughters. He died in 1744, and a few years later his widow, with the children, removed to Lancaster, where she died in 1778.

William, son of John and Elizabeth Henry, was born in Chester County, May 19, 1729. In 1750 he engaged in the manufacture of fire-arms, and furnished supplies to the Indian traders. On the formation of Braddock's expedition against Fort Duquesne he was appointed Armorer, and served in a like position under General Forbes. He then took an active part in local affairs, and was appointed Justice of the Peace for the years 1758, 1770, and 1777; Associate Justice of the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions in 1780; Burgess from 1766-1775; and Treasurer of the county from 1777-1786. In 1772 he was appointed on the Commission with Lukens and Rittenhouse to survey a route between the Lehigh and Susquehanna Rivers for the best location of a canal. He was a founder of the Juliana Library; in 1767 was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, and became one of the first members of the Society for Promoting Agriculture.

William Henry early espoused the cause of the Colonies against Great Britain, and became an active and prominent

patriot. Selections from his voluminous correspondence have been printed in the *PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE*. In 1776 he was elected a member of the Assembly, in 1777 of the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, in 1778 was appointed Armorer of the State and Assistant Commissary-General of the United States, and in 1784 elected a member of Congress, serving two terms. During the occupation of Philadelphia by the British army Mr. Henry entertained as his guests, at his residence on Centre Square, David Rittenhouse, the State Treasurer, who used two rooms on the first floor for his office; Thomas Paine, who wrote the fifth *Crisis* there; and John Hart. As an ingenious inventor William Henry enjoyed a well-merited reputation. While on a visit to England in 1759-60 he first became interested in the application of steam for motive power, in which his experiments were known to Fitch, Paine, Ellicott, and others. In 1771 he invented the screw auger.

In the year 1756 William Henry made the acquaintance of Benjamin West and became his patron. The first figure picture the young artist painted from live models (employees of Mr. Henry), "*The Death of Socrates*," is in the possession of Mr. Granville Henry, of Boulton, and two portraits of Mr. Henry and wife have recently been presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

William Henry married, in January, 1756, Ann, daughter of Abraham Wood, son of John and Jane Wood, of Darby, Pennsylvania, and his wife Ursula, daughter of Philip and Julian Taylor, of Oxford Township, Philadelphia County. Ann Wood was a granddaughter of John and Barbara Bevan, of Treverigg, in the parish of Llantrissant, Glamorganshire, Wales.

Three of William Henry's sons became well-known citizens of the Commonwealth: William, Jr., was a Justice of the Northampton County Courts 1788-1814, and a Presidential Elector 1792; John Joseph accompanied Arnold's expedition into Canada *via* the Maine wilderness, subsequently wrote the "*Campaign against Quebec*," and

became President Judge of the Second Judicial District of Pennsylvania; and Benjamin West Henry, a pupil of Gilbert Stuart, became an artist of merit, but died young.

William Henry, while attending a session of Congress in the city of New York, was stricken with the disease which terminated his life December 15, 1786, at Lancaster.

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.

(Continued from Vol. XXVI. page 475).

1760	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
June 16	Brig't Polly	William Allison	James Penrose William Allison both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	50
June 11	Ship Molly	David Stewart	Thomas Willing, Esq' Chas ^r Willing John Kidd Rob ^t Morris all of Philadelphia	Kensington, Pa.	80
June 16	Ship Hamilton	—	Andrew Elliot John Scott Jn ^o McMichael Jn ^o Rice Robert White John Harper of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	105
June 19	Schooner Pitt	George Bridges	Humphry Smith of Philadelphia David Clowes of Lewis Town, Sussex Co.	Taken from the French by his Majesty's Ship of War, the Roebuck Broadkill, Sussex Co., on Delaware	30
June 25	Schooner Polly	David Clowes	John Mifflin Thomas Robinson of Philadelphia Joseph Reynolds	A Prize Vessel	45 40

July 1	Schooner Tryal	Thomas Robinson	Thomas Robinson of Lewis Town	Lewis Town, Sussex Co., 80 on Delaware
July 14	Brig't Polly	Robert Hardy	Rebmond Connyngnam John Gambier Abraham Judah Robert Hardy all of Philadelphia Jn ^o Maxwell Nisbitt Richard Wain, Jr Henry Dennis W ^m Pearson Robert Wain Edward Spence of Jamaica Samuel Oldman of Philadelphia	Prize taken by Privateer 120 Polly's Revenge
July 14	Ship Betsy	Jn ^o Huton		Philadelphia 140
July 24	Brig Hanover Packet	Magnus Miller		Philadelphia 50
July 23	Schooner Wolfe	James Taylor		—
July 24	Ship Eliz. & Mary	Mungo Davidson	Cornelius Bradford Mess ^{rs} Fisher & Bickley Jn ^o Byard Andrew Hodge James Fulton Tho ^o Kiche Jn ^o Biddle W ^m White of Duck Creek	Philadelphia 60
July 31	Snow Polly	Jn ^o Lessley		Boston 60
Aug. 2	Sloop Red Cedar	David White		— 10

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.				
1760	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Tons
Aug. 5	Brig't King of Prussia	George Stevenson	Andrew Hodge Sam'l Fisher John Bayard Cornelius Bradford all of Philadelphia	Prize taken from the French 50
Aug. 7	Snow Success	John Gyles	Gustavus Brown Benj ⁿ Harbison John Gyles all of Philadelphia	Maryland 75
Aug. 11	Sloop Charming Rachel	John Lightenstone	Jn ^o Morris	West Jersey 10
Aug. 12	Ship Eagle	George Hunter	W ^m Bryan Francis Smith Ralph Knox Samuel Bryan Arthur Bryan all of Dublin, Ireland	Almsbury, Province or Massachusetts Bay 90
Aug. 12	Brig't Charming Becky	Rob't Paton	George Hunter Stephen Shewell Joseph Shewell John Hazelwood Abraham Judah all of Philadelphia	Prize taken from the French 60
Aug. 13	Sloop Two Sisters	Jn ^o Peckham	Tho ^s Hardwell of Halifax, Nova Scotia John Franks of Philadelphia	Taken from the French by the private Ship of War the Royal George, Thomas Reed, Comm ^r 30

Aug. 18	Sloop Batchelor	John Burrows	John Wilson of Philadelphia	Apprentimty	12
Aug. 27	Brig't Jn ^s & Rich ^d	Jn ^s Dee	Jn ^s Wickham of Barbadoes	New England	20
Aug. 29	Brig't Neptune	Benjamin Morgan	W ^m & Sam ^l Ball Benjamin Morgan all of Philadelphia	North Carolina	20
Sept. 6	Sloop Sally & Polly	Patrick Dennis	Stephen Shewell Jn ^s Biddle both of Philadelphia	A Prize	70
Sept. 8	Sloop Charity	Daniel Grubb	Daniel Grubb Jn ^s Ruby	Philadelphia	10
Sept. 11	Snow Tartar	Levi Porter	Jn ^s Atchison Alexander Campbell both of Antigua	Taken from the French by his Majesty's Ship of War Lancaster, Robert Man, Comm ^r .	50
Sept. 11	Ship Britannia	George Taylor	Thomas Robinson Geo. Smith Andrew Elliott John Bell all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	120
Sept. 15	Ship Pembroke	Thomas Watkins	William Coxe	Chester River, Maryland	120
Sept. 11	Sloop Sally	Jn ^s Holmes	John Holmes of Plymouth, New England	Recaptured from the French	20
			James James of Philadelphia		

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—*Continued.*

1760	Vessel	Master	Owners	Where built	Tons
Sept. 16	Brig't Postillion	Henry Burk	Henry Burk of Philadelphia	A Prize	40
Sept. 17	Brig't Polly	Charles Lyon	J ⁿ Keegan John Bell Charles Lyon both of Philadelphia	Marblehead, New England	20
Sept. 26	Schooner Nancy	Alexander Dyer	George Hawkins Edward Barret Alexander Dyer all of Philadelphia	—	20
Sept. 25	Snow Gordon	Ferdinando Bond	John Taylor of Philadelphia	—	85
Sept. 30	Sloop Meredith	Thomas Donnell	John Scott J ⁿ McMichael John Day of Halifax, Province of Nova Scotia	Biddeford, York Co., Province of Massachu- setts Bay	45
Oct. 9	Ship Cumberland	Thomas Powell	Henry Harrison of Philadelphia	Prize taken by his Majes- ty's Ship Nightingale, James Campbell, Esq', Comm ^r	85
Oct. 9	Sloop Sally	Leson Simmons	Oswell Eve of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	20

Oct. 20	Ship Ann	John Kennedy	Joe ^s Raynton Eliu ^s Carston Samuel Wharton all of Philadelphia	Newbury, Province of Massachusetts Bay	150
Oct. 21	Brig Ranger	John Thornton	John White of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	40
Oct. 22	Brig't Experiment	John McClelland	Mess ^{rs} Raynton, Wharton & Co. of Philadelphia	Swansey, in Wales	35
Oct. 24	Ship Rebecca	James Lowther	John Mifflin of Philadelphia	Whiteclay Creek, New- castle Co., on Delaware	100
Nov. 6	Brig Margery	William Morrel	David McMurtrie William McMurtrie William Morrel all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	50
Nov. 8	Snow Polly	Peter Long	Samuel Howell of Philadelphia	Taken from the French by his Majesty's Ship the Lively	50
Nov. 12	Ship Juliana	Angus Bowies	James Wallace	Philadelphia	80
Nov. 14	Ship Prince Ferdinand	Andrew Anderson	Adam Fairholm Tho ^s Fairholm Rob ^t Malcolm John Fordyce all of Edinburgh, North Britain & James Child of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	100

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1760	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
Nov. 17	Snow Juno	Benj. Peel	Thomas Willing Charles Willing Jn ^o Shedd Robert Morris of Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	60
Nov. 19	Brig't Glasgow	William Cunnyng- ham	Mess ^{rs} Harvey & Rowen of Jamaica Samuel McCall, Sen ^r of Philadelphia	Province of Maryland	35
Nov. 18	Schooner Tyrrell	John Murrey	Humphrey Robinson John Murrey both of Philadelphia	Lewis, Sussex Co., on Delaware	8
Nov. 24	Sloop Molly	James Ross	John Bell Rob ^t Whyte James Ross all of Philadelphia	Prize taken from the French by the Sloop of War Free-Mason, Richard Simmons, Comm ^r	40
Nov. 21	Sloop Polly	James Cooper	W ^m Whittett Benjamin Noxon both of Newcastle Co., on Delaware James Cooper John Kelso both of Philadelphia	Lewistown, Sussex Co.	12

Nov. 19	Ship Joseph & Nancy	James Taylor	John Murray William Murray both of Philadelphia John Murray James Taylor both of Belfast, Ireland Thomas Atchison John Atchison both of Virginia William Caldwell James Stirling both of Londonderry Samuel Carson of Philadelphia James Mitchell William Caldwell of Londonderry Samuel Carson of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	70
Nov. 27	Ship Caesar	Jeremiah Clark		Seized for Illicit Trade by his Majesty's Ship Dreadnought Philadelphia	50
Nov. 26	Sloop Phoenix	James Mitchell			100
Nov. 26	Ship Admiral Hawke	John McCaddin		Philadelphia	100
Dec. 1	Ship Carolina	John Mastors Bradford	Richard Chester Stephen Mesnard Daniel Mildred all of London W ^m Plumsted, Esq ^r John Wilcocks Samuel McCall, Jun ^r Archibald McCall all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	120
Dec. 1	Schooner Fly	W ^m Moore		Plymouth, Province of Massachusetts Bay	28

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—*Continued.*

1760	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
Dec. 5	Ship Little William	John Murray	William Alexander and Sons	—	150
Dec. 6	Schooner Susannah & Hannah	Daniel Dingee	James Blundale Daniel Dingee both of Kent Co., on Delaware	Sussex, on Delaware	15
Dec. 5	Brig Hannah	George North	George North of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	60
Dec. 1	Ship Granby	William Lyell	Philip Kearny Richard Stevens both of Philadelphia	A Dutch built ship taken prize by his Majesty's ship Seaforth	180
Dec. 5	Ship Success	Samuel Nuttle	Messrs Wishart & Edwards James Eddy Christopher Marshall Samuel Purviance all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	99
Dec. 3	Ship Grauby	Samuel Appowen	Thomas Willing Charles Willing Robert Morris all of Philadelphia Samuel & David Beane of Jamaica	Philadelphia	70

Dec.	8	Ship Registry	Philadelphia	90
		Thomas Wining		
		Charles Wining		
		Henry Harrison		
		Robert Morris		
		all of Philadelphia		
		Samuel Beane		
		David Beane		
		both of Jamaica		
Dec.	12	Thomas Robinson	North America	50
		James Wallace		
		of Philadelphia		
Dec.	9	Mathew Dression	Philadelphia	80
		Reese Meredith		
		Samuel Neave		
		both of Philadelphia		
Dec.	15	Rob't Spier	Philadelphia	45
		William Stewart		
		of Paisley		
		John Barber		
		of Killbarchon, North		
		Britain		
		Rob't Spier		
		of Glasgow		
		John Wheaton		
		of Cumberland County		
		Richard Butcher		
		of Salem, both of New		
		Jersey		
Dec.	17	Sloop Dispatch	Alloways Creek, New Jersey	90

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1760

<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Dec. 18 Ship New Culloden	Lawrence Bachop	John Knox Robert Alexander both of Londonderry John Maxwell Nisbitt Redmond Conyngham both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	150
Dec. 19 Brig't Happy Return	Jervis Johnson	Mark Bellew Ninian Boggs Robert Cay all of Londonderry Jervis Johnson of Philadelphia Thomas Dowdle of Wilmington, Newcastle Co.	Philadelphia	60
Dec. 9 Sloop Charming Polly	Jonathan Robinson		Duck Creek	20
Dec. 22 Schooner Hannah	James Coburn	Jonathan Robinson of Kent Co., on Delaware Richard Peume James Coburn both of Philadelphia Thomas Riche Bernard Badger both of Philadelphia	Morris's River, New Jersey	10
Dec. 23 Brig't Susannah	Francis Moore		Marcus Hook	40

Dec. 23	Schooner Spence	James Read	Oswell Eze of Philadelphia	Taken from the French by the Privateers Royal Ann and Minerva of Bermuda	39
Dec. 24	Ship Two Brothers	James Blair	Henry Ritchie of Glasgow, Scotland Robert Ritchie of Philadelphia	Whitly Creek, on Dela- ware	100
Dec. 24	Ship Westmoreland	William Lake	Samuel Howell of Philadelphia	Province of New York	60
Dec. 26	Brig't Monkton	Charles Monck	William Ritchie Robert Ritchie both of Philadelphia Henry Ritchie of Glasgow, Scotland Anthony Nice Benjamin Flower both of Philadelphia George Smith of Philadelphia	Great Hunting Creek, New England	45
Dec. 30	Sloop George	Benjamin Flower		Province of New York	15
Dec. 31	Sloop Greyhound	Jn ^o Gibson		Rhode Island	25
Feb. 12 1761	Sloop Rainbow	Joseph Dodd	Joseph Dodd of Philadelphia William Plumsted of Philadelphia	Marble Head, Province of Massachusetts Bay Philadelphia	20 100
Feb. 10	Ship William & Mary	George Nicholson			

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.— <i>Continued.</i>				
<i>1761</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>
Feb. 16	Brig't Jolly	John Anderson	Samuel Carpenter Joseph Donaldson John Harper all of Philadelphia	Prize taken by his Majes- ty's ship the Hamp- shire
Feb. 13	Sloop Jenny	George Stevenson	Hugh McCullough Andrew Hodge both of Philadelphia	Prize taken by the Pri- vateer Resolution of New Providence
Feb. 13	Brig't Success	Thomas Morrison	William Caldwell of Londonderry, Ireland Samuel Carson of Philadelphia	85
Feb. 18	Brig't Sally	John Walsh	Dan' Clark Stephen Shewell Thomas Drongooole all of Philadelphia	Sold for Payment of Sea- men's wages
Feb. 20	Brig't George	Sam'l Montgomery	Mess ^{rs} Moore & Kinsey Daniel Randle all of Philadelphia	55
Feb. 25	Schooner Peggy	Henry Buck	John Read of Philadelphia	Prize taken from the French
Feb. 24	Ship Polly	James Hamilton	William Hodge Adam Hoops William West all of Philadelphia	70

March 3	Brig't Hawk	John Thompson	Andrew Gregg James Stevenson & Co. all of Londonderry, Ireland	Philadelphia	100
Feb. 28	Snow Charming Betsey	John Campbell	Richard Peanne, Senr Sam'l Levy John Campbell all of Philadelphia	Prize taken from the French by the private Brig't of War Hawk, W ^m Lessly, Commr	30
March 3	Brig't Ranger	Jn ^o Jourdan	Samuel Bean David Bean both of Jamaica	Prize taken by his Majes- ty's ship the Hussar	100
March 2	Sloop Speedwell	— Wood	William Plumsted of Philadelphia	Connecticut	12
Feb. 25	Sloop Greyhound	Jn ^o Metcalf	Oswell Eye of Philadelphia	Bermuda	25
Feb. 20	Schooner Catherine	William Dickinson	Joseph Maule of Philadelphia	Kent Co., on Delaware	12
Feb. 26	Ship Molly	David Gregory	John Mease of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	75
March 17	Sloop Mary	Robert Hardie	Richard Peanne, Senr Nathan Cook Robert Hardie all of Philadelphia	Prize taken by his Majes- ty's Ship Hussar	30
March 19	Sloop Seaflower	James Sparks	Tho ^o Warton of Quebec	Pembroke, Province of Massachusetts Bay	50

(To be continued.)

LETTER OF PRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS TO GOVERNOR THOMAS MIFFLIN, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

[Collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 3, 1797.

SIR

Having been out this Forenoon upon public Business it was not untill my Return after three O Clock, that I received the Letter you did me the Honour to write me on this day.

The Respect to the United States intended by the Legislature of Pensilvania, in building a House for the President will no doubt be acknowledged by the Union, as it ought to be.

For your kind offer of it to me in Consequence of their Authority I pray to accept of my respectful Thanks and to present them to the Legislature.

But as I entertain great doubts whether by a candid Construction of the Constitution of the United States, I am at Liberty to accept without the Intervention and authority of Congress and there is not time for any application to them, I must pray you to apologise for me to the Legislature for declining the offer.

For your obliging Congratulations on my election to the office of President of the United States, and for your kind assurances of Cooperation as far as your constitutional Powers and Duties extend to advance the Honour and ensure the Success of my Administration, I pray you to accept of my best Thanks and fullest assurances of a reciprocal Disposition on my Part towards the Governor and State of Pensilvania.

With great Respect and Esteem
I have the Honour to be, Sir
your Excellencys most obedient
and most humble servant

JOHN ADAMS

His Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN
Governor of Pensilvania.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

TWO LETTERS OF HANNAH GRIFFITTS TO GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE.—

PHILADELPHIA October 30th 1776

To tell you I was pleased that you had not forgot your friends would imply you were Capable of forgetting and I have too just an opinion of you to admit such an Idea yet I must confess your remembrance of me was an *agreeable* surprize you see I am determin'd to Commence a correspondence tho I expect to make but an awkward figure in it & that to a Girl of Spirit is an insupportable thought if you should find it tiresome blame yourself thus much by way of preface which of all things I detest & of consequence imagine my friends must be of the same opinion a tolerable selfish sentiment you'll say but as I really believe it to be the only one of the kind I am possessed of I cannot persuade myself to discard it.

You tell me Politics is an unfit subject for a Lady's ear what a poor Compliment I grant you it was before these Unhappy Differences but now when all we hold dear is exposed to the rage of War can a Heart fraught with sensibility & capable of all those exquisitely fine feelings that Constitute at once our Happiness or Misery be supposed to remain Cold and unmoved No! let me assure you there are few that do not feel themselves deeply interested Thank Heaven I have no *very* near Connection engaged do not from this imagine me less of an American but impute it to the real Cause want of Fortitude I find sufficient Cause of Anxiety when I reflect on what those who are *only* my *Friends* must suffer not to be happy (I mean comparatively so) that I have no person nearer my *Heart* who must brave the terrors of War but why do I enter on a subject only to be spoke of to a *female* friend but remember all I write is only to those it is directed.

I have been extremely happy at my friend M^{rs} Peter's Wedding & still more so in the delightful social evenings I have since spent with her what an enchanting woman she is the more I know of her the greater is my esteem for her and frequently gazing at her but increases my admiration of her Beauty. All the world agrees in thinking her handsome & yet it is not the Charms of Person that have gained her so many admirers. No it is that nameless something that steals on the Soul and before you are aware of the Danger carries it away Captive. I need not apologize to *you* for my extravagant admiration of this sweet Girl as I know your Sentiments are similar to my own & it delights me that every one should think well of those I love I know nothing of Envy. Nature kindly left that out in my Composition—don't imagine me vain in saying I am free from so odious a Passion I have many Faults perhaps worse ones than even this but I never feel the least propensity towards it & therefore claim no Merit.

In what Manner can you beguile the tedious moments at so great a Distance from your friends; can the Prospect of Fame make up for the

Joys of Domestic Scenes—but I will not touch on so tender a string—a Soldier should endeavour to banish all Ideas but what tend to his Duty. I sincerely wish you may be here to grace this said Rout you speak of with your Presence. I you well know never refuse being one at these social assemblies where the Company is agreeable & that I am certain will be the Case. Do you recollect the very happy evening we spent together at Dr. Bond's—never shall I forget the Uncouth Singer or the handsome Major but the Creature is since married a proof of his insensibility to pass us all Unnoticed but yet to do him justice I beleive he was then engaged & I adore Constancy but I absolutely will not say one word more Only to wish you all the Glory that Mars bestows on his favourites & a happy & speedy return to your expecting friends among which Number rank yours
H. G.

PHILADELPHIA July 13th 1777

Tell me sincerely do you not repent engaging me in a Correspondence? I am so punctual in my answers that unless your *Friendship* can find some excuse for their want of Entertainment they must be intruders as they must sometimes call you from things of more moment but this is like apologizing and you assure me in your last my letters afford you pleasure—well then as this is the Case I may scribble on with impunity.

I agree with you that too much Susceptibility is a Mine of Unexhausted Pain the Human Heart is always leading the Owner into some disagreeable Situation how often do we find the Heart thats glowing with all the Warmth of friendship Benevolence and a thousand other Amiable Virtues by some trifling error forfeit the good opinion of the World but yet I cannot agree with Stern what a source of disquiet would his Maxim be productive of how often are we tempted by an agreeable Person to form a Friendship for them and were we to follow the Impulses of that impertinent little Throbber the Heart might on a further acquaintance have Cause to regret our putting an implicit Confidence in our Guide but this is really an Extraordinary subject for a young Lady to give her Sentiments on we should keep them entirely to ourselves Yet as it constituted a part of your letter I would not leave it unanswered.

I cannot imagine how you can reconcile yourself to so long an absence it is very well for the Country you have not so great a share of Impatience in your Composition as I have were I in similiar Circumstances I fear I should have bid at least a *temporary* adieu to Camp but I beleive Men have more Constancy than our Sex (Not in every Particular tho,) but where their Courage is the Basis of their Constancy they Certainly claim the Superiority.

I am sorry you should imagine you are forgot by our Friend as I am very certain you possess a great share of her warmest friendship. She does not know of my writing or a letter from her would accompany mine she is amiable as ever—we both are *angry* with you for the Conclusion of your last—how can you raise the disagreeable image of never seeing you more can you suppose we could read such a thought with indifference beleive me when I tell you a soft tear stole from Sally's eye nor was it alone but we are still displeased at you for giving them Vent we join in wishing you may be Protected from every Danger & that you may return unhurt when you write next do give me some account of your movements for I am so good a whig that of Consequence I must be a little of a Politician there was a time that I knew nor thought no more

of Politics than I did of grasping a Sceptre but *now* the Scene is changed and I believe every Woman is desirous of being acquainted with what interests her Country dont imagine me a violent Politician & figure to yourself a M^{rs} Maccauley surrounded with heaps of Books exploring the writers of former ages to catch a Sentiment & when possessed of it dress it in her own language & give it to the public as her own. I think a woman who *writes* on Politic's entirely out of the sphere Nature designed her for and you know nothing can be lovely that is out of Nature the Rose in its native beauties delights the Observer much more than the most finished piece of painting but I think I hear you exclaim [indistinct] my trespassing so much on your time well then I will only add that I am your very sincere friend,

H. GRIFFITHS

COPY OF FAMILY RECORDS IN THE SELDEN BIBLE (contributed by Mrs. Harry Rogers).—

Births.

George Selden was born 27th February 1763.

Olive Selden was born 11th July 1775.

Adelaide Louisa Selden daughter of George & Louisa S. Selden was born April 12th 1821.

George Shattuck Selden son of Geo. & Louisa Selden was born December 3rd A.D. 1822.

Mary Elizabeth Selden daughter of George & Louisa Selden was born May 2nd A.D. 1824.

Marriages.

George Selden was born August 17th 1796 and married to Louisa Sophia Shattuck born April 24th 1801—on the 21st February 1820.

Geo. Selden was married to Olive West 9th May 1795.

George was born wednesday 17th August 1796.

Maria was born friday 20th April 1798.

Olive was born friday 12th Sept. 1800.

Samuel West was born sunday 3rd June 1810.

Elizabeth Ely was born friday 17th March 1815.

Maria Selden was married to John Tribbey 21st Feby 1815.

Olive Selden was married to Archimedes Smith 18th of May 1818.

Deaths.

George Selden died 27th of May 1817.

Elizabeth Ely Selden daughter of George & Olive Selden died December 16th 1824.

John Tribbey died 24th Dec. 1822.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE OF WILLIAM BLACKFAN JUN^R AND ESTHER DAWSON.—

Recorded in Buckingham Monthly Meeting Book page 85 by Paul Preston CP.

Whereas William Blackfan Jun^r of Soleberry in the County of Bucks and Province of Pennsylvania & Esther Dawson of the Same Place and Province, Having declared their Intentions of Marriage with each other before Several Monthly Meetings of the People Called Quakers at Buckingham in the County & Province aforesd According to the good Order Used Amongst them, and having Consent of Parents & Relations

Concerned, theire Said Proposals of Marriage was Allowed of by the Said Meeting. . . .

WILLIAM BLACKFAN JUNOR
ESTHER BLACKFAN
WILLIAM BLACKFAN
ELINOR BLACKFAN
HUGH ELY
PHEBE ELY

Jane Scarbrough	Thomas Ross	Thomas Dawson
Sarah Pickering Juneor	Benjamin Fell	Elizabeth Ely
Sarah Pickering	John Scarbrough	Rebekah Bye
Deborah Mitchel	William Preston	Hannah Blackfan
Jeane Paxson	Jno. Ross	Crispin Blackfan
Hannah Pickering	Joseph Paxson	Joseph Bye
John Scholfield	Ely Welden	Rachel Dawson
Sam ^l Eastburn	Sarah Hill	Sarah Dawson
Jos. Pickering	Joshua Ely	Hugh Ely Jun ^r
Henry Paxson	W ^m Hill	John Ely
Richard Roberts		

Records on the back of the Marriage Certificate of William Blackfan, Jr. and Esther Dawson.

Elizabeth Blackfan Daughter of William Blackfan Juneor & Esther His Wife was Born the 23^d Day of y^e Second Month about Eight o'Clock Morⁿ In y^e year of our Lord 1759.

Rachel Blackfan Daughter of William Blackfan & Esther His Wife was Born the 29th Day of y^e 8th Month about 5 o'Clock In the afternoon, in the year of our Lord 1760.

John Blackfan Son of William Blackfan & Esther His Wife was Born the 20th Day of 2^d Mo. Between 8 & 9 o'Clock in y^e afternoon in y^e year of our Lord 1762.

Hannah Blackfan Daughter of William Blackfan and Esther his Wife was Born y^e 17th day of 7th Month near 2 o'Clock in y^e Morning in y^e year of our Lord 1764.

Sarah Blackfan daughter of William Blackfan & Esther his Wife was born y^e 26th day of the 10th Month in the afternoon in y^e year 1766.

Agness Blackfan daughter of William Blackfan & Esther his Wife was born y^e 10th day of 3^d Month in the afternoon in the year 1769.

Thomas Blackfan born the 8th day of 2nd M^o 1771 in the afternoon.

William Blackfan was born the 15th day of the first month 1773 Deceased the 4th day of the 4th Month 1773.

William Blackfan was Born the 23^d of the 7th month 1774.

Aaron Blackfan was born the 8th day of the 11th month 1776 Deceased the 29th day of 3^d Month 1777.

William Blackfan Deceased the 9th d. of 8th month 1777.

Jesse Blackfan was born the 17th day of 2nd mo. 1779.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES OF THE CHAPMAN FAMILY OF BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.—Copied from the original manuscript, part of which is in a dilapidated condition.

" . . . salary for a clarks wages being but three Pence the Value of three Shillings and fore Pence.

"And in the Year 1670—Upon the 15 Day of the 7th the Constable went with a warrant from a certain Justes upon an Information Given by one Lober Wood and Ralph Smith wait that philip Searth did teach or Preach at a Seditious meeting who Spake only to one of the Informers the Constable I Say went and laid Four Pounds of the above-said Scarths fine upon S^d John Chapman besides five Shillings for his one fine as they Called it: and for the S^t fines the Constable took from him 5 Kine which Cost him about three month before 10£ and praised them 14£. 10S. and sold them at the same rate Likewise in the same year the Constable went with a warrant upon an Information that [] Seditious meting as it was Called For which they fined him ten Shillings and took from him for that 10S. Goods to the value of 1£ 8S.

"On the Longest Day in the year 1684 John Chapman with all his family set out from Stanhah (?) in yorkshire in order to Come to America.

"They took Ship at New Castle upon the river tine and Came by way of Scotland and on the 12th Day of y^e 7 moth in the aboves^d year they had a mighty Storm which blew so tempestously that in short it first Carried away their [] afterwards their [] dag Stafs and all by the board before the sailers were able to Git them Cut. It likewise took their awning above the Quarter Deck and left not as much as a Yard of rope above their heads. All which was done in the Space of half an hour and they lay thus distressed by a pitfull wreck all that night (they having lost their masts about 12 °Clock in the Day) and [two] Days after at the mercy of the Seas, the waves being montanious high occasioned by the Great storm of wind. thus they Lay I say with out hopes of recovery, being then about 200 Leagues from the Land of America but through Gods mercy they Got in Sight of the Capes of virginia within [] Days after or thereabouts by reason of a fair wind [] a pasage of about Nine Weeks from Aberdeen to y^e Capes of virginia.

"They thus being arrived in America Came and Settled in Wright's town about the 10 mo. Ano Domine 1684.

"John Chapman of Stanhaw (?) Dyed in Wright Town about the 5th month A.D. 1694, and was buried in the Same Township in the old Grave Yard or burying Ground on the west side of the Park.

"Likewise Jane Chapman his wife Dyed and was buried by him about the 9th Month A.D. [1699]."

An Epitaph on Jn^o Chapman.

Behold John Chapman
That Christian man
Who first began
To settle in this Town
From Worldly Cares
And doubtfull fears
And Satans Snares
Is here laid down
His Soul doth rise
Above the Skies
In paradise
There to ware a Lasting Crown.

Joseph Chapman was married to Mary Worth Daughter of Joseph and Mary worth on the 19th of 9th month A.D. 1715 at Stony Brook [. . .] A.D. 1695⁶ in Piscataway.

They buried one Child at Stony Brook on y^e 2^d Day of the 5th month 1717. Sarah the Daughter of Joseph and mary Chapman was born the 8th Day of y^e 1 month about 11 at night in Wright's Town A.D. 1718⁹. Ann the Daughter of Joseph and Mary Chapman was born at wright town on the 29th Day of y^e 2 month about 10 at night AD 1721.

Joseph the son of Joseph and mary Chapman was born at Wrichtown on the 13th Day of y^e 11 m^o after [] in the afternoon A.D. 1723⁴.

Isaac Chapman the Son of Joseph and mary Chapman was born the 17th Day of y^e [4th mo., 1725].

Benjamin the Son of Joseph and Mary Chapman was born y^e 22^d Day of y^e 5th month A.D. 1727.

Mary the Wife of Joseph Chapman Dyed y^e 24th of the 5th month 1727 and was buried in wright Town meeting hous Grave Yard on the 26th of y^e same month.

Benjamin the Son of Joseph and Mary Chapman dyed y^e 6th of y^e [] month A.D. 1727 and was buried by his Mother.

Joseph Chapman was married unto Mary Wilkinson Daughter of John and mary Wilkinson on the 6th Day of y^e 6th month A.D. 1730.

Which S^d Mary wilkinson was born in hantoron in west New Jersey on the 17th of y^e 7 m^o 1708.

Joseph the Son of Joseph and Mary Chapman was born y^e 18th Day of y^e 6th month A.D. 1731.

Mary the Daughter of Joseph and mary Chapman was born on the 25th Day of y^e 2^d month at 6 o'clock in the morning A.D. 1733.

Jane Chapman the Daughter of Joseph and mary Chapman was Born the 12th Day of y^e 9th month A.D. 1736.

Margaret Chapman the Daughter of Joseph and Mary Chapman was born on the 2^d Day of the 5th month about 5 in the morning Anno Domini 1739.

Joseph Chapman the Son of Joseph and Mary Chapman dyed was Buried on the 27th of y^e 11 month 1731².

mary Chapman second wife of Joseph Chapman dyed on y^e 25th of y^e 7th month at 3 in morning and was buried in wright Town by his former wife A.D. 17[].

Joseph Son of John and Jane Chapman the first Settlers of Wright Town dyed on y^e 5th Day of the 2^d month new stild and was buried Between his wives on the 17th Day of y^e S^d month A.D. 175[].

Abraham Chapman Son of John and Jane Chapman dyed on the 12th Day of the 2^d month and was Buried on the 14th Day of S^d month A.D. 1755.

John Chapman the Son of John and Jane Chapman dyed on the 9th Day of the 4th month And was buried in wrghtown meeting house Grave Yard on the [] Day of y^e s^d Month 1743.

Mara Chapman the Daughter of John and Jane Chapman was married unto John Croasdel by whome she had Chidren and her said husband died.

Mara Chapman was married y^e second time unto John Wildman by whome she had Children and She died.

Jane Chapman the Daughter of John and Jane Chapman died. Joseph

Chapman was took sick on y^e 8th of the 3 month 1752 and Departed this Life y^e 15th of the same month being 67 Years and 3 Days old.

Isaac Chapman Came to Shammony hollow to Live on the 10th of the 1st month 1753, and died at the same place about the 29 Day of the 9 month 1775 aged 46 years.

SUNDRY NOTES FROM LETTERS OF ATTORNEY REGARDING SAILORS OF THE REVOLUTION (contributed by William M. Mervine).—Some Members of the Crew of the Continental Ship of War Saratoga, John Young, Commander, who gave power of attorney to sundry persons, with names of such persons. This vessel about to start on a cruise, November 5, 1780.

Joseph Robinett, of Phila. Power of Atty. to friend Catharine Holeskamp. (Nov. 5, 1780.)

Hugh Kirkpatrick, Actg Lieutenant of Marines, to William Geddis of Phila., Citizen. (Dec. 11, 1780.)

Charles King, of Chester County, Tanner, Power of Atty to wife and son, Elinor King and John King. (Dec. 8, 1780.)

William Brown, to friend Robert Bailey of Philada, Shop keeper. (July 28, 1780).—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, pp. 426, 431, 532, 587.

Power of Attorney, July 7, 1782, Hugh Smith, an officer belonging to the Continental Frigate Alliance. John Barry Esqr Commander, to his friend Dennis McCarthy, of Phila.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 486.

Power of Attorney, July 3, 1782. William McCullough of Phila., Mariner now bound on a voyage on Board the Ship Favourite, James Buchanan, Commander, to his friend Nicholas Caldwell of Phila.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 491.

Power of Attorney, Thomas Ramsay of Phila. to James Nicholson Esqr, Commander of the Trumbull, Continental Frigate. Dec. 14, 1780.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 482.

Power of Attorney, January 7, 1782. John Caughey, Prize Master on Board the Ship None Such, to friend John Sirvice of Phila.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 456.

Bill of Sale, Claudius Raguet of Philadelphia, Merchant to Thomas Randal & Co. Robert Morris Esqr & Don Francisco Randon of Philadelphia Merchants. In Consideration of the sum of Eight Thousand Three hundred and Twenty Six Pounds.

The new Ship or vessel called the Duce De Luzerne, Built by Mr. Brewster at Kensington, in the State of Pennsylvania, Pierced for Twenty Guns, Besides the Bridle Parts with a head and quarter Galleries, about 420 tons Burden &c. as she now lays at the Wharf Con-

monly Called Dewees's wharf, Commanded by John Angus. October 7, 1782.--*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 492.

(NOTE.—See below, ship "Franklin," John Angus, commander, 1781.)

Partial list of Officers and men of the Private Ship Congress¹ George Geddis, Commander, which on May 23, 1781 was about to start on a cruise, also names of sundry persons to whom these members of the crew gave power of attorney to or made wills making them their sole legatees.

Francis Willson, to Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, Wife of Jacob Parker, of Phila. May 18, 1781.

John Iris, to Miss Mary Jones of Phila. Tavern Keeper.

John Tris, to same.

Robert Carr, mariner, to the same.

Joseph Halyer, to Polly Jones.

Thomas Smith, to Mary Jones.

Thomas Lambert, to Mary Jones.

William Griffith, to ditto.

John Riboll, to Philip Riboll of the Northern Liberties.

Thomas Mingle, to his wife Elizabeth Mingle.

John Brown of Phila., to his Mother, Elizabeth Brown.

Thomas Bryan, of Phila., Landsman, to Hester Smith.

Charles Redding of Phila., Cordwainer, to wife Elizabeth Redding.

Christian Crips to Henry Funce of Northern Liberties, baker, and tavernkeeper.

John Stanley to mother Sarah Brown.

William Barger, Mariner, to Mother, Hannah Barger.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, pp. 341-383-385.

Officers, Seamen and Mariners of the Ship Franklin,² John Angus Esquire, Commander, who gave letter of attorney to Mathew Hand of Phila., Tavernkeeper, Dec. 7, 1780.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 332.

Robert Bennet	John Thomson	John Brown
George Casle	Mathew Remer	Thos. Briehn
Wm. Anderson	Danl. Mullen	Edward Cane
Chas. Trull	Wm. Johnson	Gardner Coult
John Collin	John Rees	John Streabow
Saml. Bradley	John Humm or	John Henderson
Philip Sherwood	(Hunner)	Alex. Prebo
Jon Vush	Adam Balie	Wm. Shirra
Henry Davis	Geo. Newman	Wm. Lawrance
John Fritz	Robert Dougherty	Matta. Rebley
John Thomson	Wm. Willis	John McCloud
Andrw. Dolquist	France Dilbear	Geo. Sairincles
Henry Dier	Jean Grispin	Chas. Leroy
Lawrence Kelly	Henry Davison	John Petters
Joel Westcott	Wm. Ponder	John Adams
Anthony Jolie	Yager Gouro or Gonro	Peter Refro
John Velong	Richd. Cook	
Wm. Davis	Joseph Ridley	

¹ This privateer "Congress" not the U. S. armed boat "Congress." (See *Penna. Archives*, 2d Series, Vol. I, p. 286.)

² For crew of U. S. S. "Franklin," see *Penna. Archives*, 2d Series, Vol. I.

Officers and men of the Brigantine, Fair American, who gave letter of attorney to Patrick Garvey of Phila. Grocer, May 28, 1781.

Andrew Aitkin, Surgeon.	Samuel Miller, Surgeons Mate.
William Parslow, Masters Mate.	Phineas Eldridge Esq. Commander.

This vessel bound on a cruise of four months.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 338.

Officers, Seamen and Mariners of the Letter of Marque Ship Franklin, John Angus Esquire, Commander, who gave letter of attorney, June 27, 1781, to Capt. James Lang of Phila., Trader.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 337.

Thos. Brown	William Roberson	Joseph Wiles
David Cottrell	Thomas Willing	John Winton
Daniel Skantling	John Robins	Chas. Frampton, Boats.
John Geager	William Davis	Jean DeSalter
Pierre Roinely	John Harrison	John Naught
Ephraim Brown	John Andrew	

Officers and men of the Ship Rising Sun, Samuel Casson,¹ Commander, who gave letter of attorney to Ambrose Croker of Phila., Sept. 10, 1781, when starting on a two months cruise, from Philada. —*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 389.

Lawrence Miskill	Fredk. Lecher	Andrew Stits
Chas. Jones, Arm ^r	Philip Kelly	James Merroney
Conrad Been	Will Brooks	Roger Goff
Henry Brooks	Gasper Grible	John Kelly
John Nar	James Wilson	Peter Malowney
Jacob Deitrick	William Deliber	William Smith
Isiah Nichols	John Wade	Benjamin Howard
John Smith	John Henderson	John Prescott
Richd Murphy	Randolph McCartney,	M. M.
James Anderson	John Hamilton	James Devinell
Stephen Moore	James O'Bryan	James McClure
John McDead	Chas. Fields	Edwd. Crowe
Peter Decamp	Jesse Crossly	Joseph Martin
William Dixon	Philip Harvey	Peter Gilbert
Andw. Knows (or Knons)	Saml. North	Thos. Hughes
Thos. Evans	Peter Shelicker	John Bason
John Morrison	James Frask	John Rowkings
Edwd. Gaynor	Elixd. Grahams	Benj. Brown, Barber
H. Cunningham	Chas. Freeman	

"Officers, Mariners and others belonging to the Privateer Ship Rising Sun, Samuel Carson Commander" who gave letter of attorney to Ambrose Croker of Phila., Aug. 17, 1780.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 378.

¹ Evidently Samuel Casson, who was appointed first lieutenant on the U. S. S. "Franklin," November 1, 1778; transferred to the "General Green," April 15, 1779. (*Penna. Archives*, 2d Series, Vol. 1. pp. 317-320.)

Lawrence Miskell
James Young
Jiles Simmons

Jacob Ness
Conrad Baun
Jacob Deitrich

Chas. Jones
Fredk. Leshar

Jacob Smith
Chas. Fields

Danl. Kuhn
Peter Moery

John Prescott
Jasper Alexander
John Shade

Officers, Mariners and others belonging to the Ship called Revolution, John McNorton Esq'r., Commander, who gave letter of attorney to Col. Paul Cox of Phila., June 1, 1781.—*Exec. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 340.

Elias Taylor
James Ogden
Geo. Muiy

Thos. Marsh
Wm. Kirby
James Charles

John Hall
Dennis Larey

ACCOUNT OF CASH PAID BY JOHN NICHOLSON IN PART OF CERTIFICATES GRANTED FOR THE DEPRECIATION OF THE PENNA LINE & THE HANDS OF DAVID RITTENHOUSE ESQUIRE.—

Alligam, William	£29. 0.0
Barr, Thomas Capt ^a Lieut.	28. 0.0
Brown, John priv. 11 th Regt.	28.19.3
Crow, Christian	29. 6.0
Ellis, Reuben—widow of	23.15.4
Forbes, Dan ^l Serg ^t Art ^y	43.10.0
Gordon, John Sergt. 3 ^d Regt.	42.02.6
Gothrop, Sam ^l	41. 0.0
Grimes, James Corp. 1 st Regt.	41. 0.0
Hubley, Bernard Capt ^a	170. 0.0
Leland, Patrick	28.10.0
Le Roy, Lieut. 2 ^d Regt.	18. 0.0
Maloney, William	23.10.0
Rushworm, William	18. 0.0
Thompson, John	29.10.0
Young, Robert	37. 0.0
Sundry soldiers per James Dixon	79.15.0
Sundries p ^d John Purdon	200.16.6
do do Robert Hunter	318. 2.5
	<hr/>
	£1235. 7.0

(E. E.) JNO. NICHOLSON.

PHILADA. Feby 11. 1782

MUSIC IN 1760.—The following items have been selected from the inventory of a dealer in music and musical instruments in Philadelphia in the year 1760.

Solos. Standley's Solos; Cervetto Solos; Oleo or Medley Solos; Wenceslaus Wodizka Solos.

Lessons for Harpsichord. Standley; Albertini and De Geordini.

Concertoes in Parts. Hasse's Favorite in F.; Corellis Op^a 6^a.

Sonatas in Parts. Lampugnani Op^a 1; Martini Op^a 1; Ziani; Humphreys.

Duetts. Diragini; Tesserini; Gerhard; Figlio's Noturnas. Tutor for Harpsichord; Tutor for Violin; Tutor for German Flute; Tutor for

Common Flute ; Hasse's Concerto in F. for Harpsichord ; Burk Thurnoth's English and Irish Airs, and Scotch and Irish Airs ; Passqualis Thorough Bass and Art of Fingering ; Harlequin Fortunatas.

Hautboy Reeds ; Violin strings, some Roman and Silver Bases.

ACCOUNT OF CASH PAID THE OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF COL^O MOYLAN'S REG. LT DRAGOONS AT LANCASTER IN PART OF THEIR DEPRECIATION.—

Col ^O Stephen Moylan	.	.	.	.	£425.10.0
Capt. John Craig	.	.	.	.	100. 0.0
Lt. John Sullivan	.	.	.	.	32.10.0
Christian Kuhn, Trump. Major	.	.	.	.	50. 5.0
Adams, Jonathan Dragoon	.	.	.	.	25.10.0
Akely, John do	.	.	.	.	27.15.0
Alburtis, John do	.	.	.	.	25. 5.0
Balitz, George do	.	.	.	.	35.15.0
Barney, Thomas do	.	.	.	.	36.15.0
Beath, Boswell do	.	.	.	.	6. 5.0
Bedell, David do	.	.	.	.	21.10.0
Birch, Samuel do	.	.	.	.	17. 0.0
Blaine, Allain do	.	.	.	.	25. 5.0
Black, Michael do	.	.	.	.	27.10.0
Bonham, Moses do	.	.	.	.	25.10.0
Bowen, Saleritt do	Sergt.	.	.	.	51. 5.0
Brewer, Daniel do	.	.	.	.	27.15.0
Broom, Samuel do	.	.	.	.	14. 5.0
Brown, Archibald (1 st Penna Regt.)	.	.	.	.	29.10.0
Christian, Jacob Dragoon	.	.	.	.	17. 0.0
Clark, Naylor do	.	.	.	.	24. 0.0
Collins, Robert do	.	.	.	.	36. 5.0
Coakley, Robert do	.	.	.	.	40. 5.0
Cryder, David do	trumpeter	.	.	.	37.15.0
Duffield, Felix (7 th Regt.)	.	.	.	.	29.10.0
Edwards, Cha. Dragoon	.	.	.	.	34.15.0
Heard, Bennett do	.	.	.	.	35.15.0
Hewitt, Caleb do	sergeant	.	.	.	46.10.0
Hilbart, John do	trumpeter	.	.	.	5.15.0
Hoagland, William do	.	.	.	.	26.15.0
Hopkins, William do	.	.	.	.	38. 0.0
Hyner, Joseph do	.	.	.	.	16. 0.1
Kincaide, Andrew (Corp. 1 st Regt.)	.	.	.	.	22. 5.0
King, John Dragoon	.	.	.	.	14. 0.0
Larkins, James Sergt.	.	.	.	.	39.10.0
Leagon, John Dragoon	.	.	.	.	16. 5.0
Little, Thomas do	.	.	.	.	29. 5.0
Lott, Jeremiah Trumpeter	.	.	.	.	19.15.0
M'Carty, Dennis Farrier	.	.	.	.	45. 5.0
Patton, James Dragoon	.	.	.	.	38. 5.0
Perrien, William do	.	.	.	.	25. 5.0
Perry, Thomas do	.	.	.	.	36. 0.0
Quarrel, James do	.	.	.	.	37.15.0
Robeson, George do	.	.	.	.	34.15.0
Satwell, Solomon do	.	.	.	.	5.10.5

Searles, Reuben	Dragoon	.	.	.	.	£25.10.0
Shannon, David	do	.	.	.	.	32.15.0
Sheppard, Robert	do	.	.	.	.	28. 5.0
Shields, James	do	.	.	.	.	24. 0.0
Singleton, John	do	.	.	.	.	17.10.0
Smith, Daniel	do	.	.	.	.	29. 5.0
Speeder, Jacob	do	.	.	.	.	36. 0.0
Sprackett, Thomas	do	.	.	.	.	27. 0.0
Stout, David	do	.	.	.	.	25.10.0
Swann, Joshua	do	.	.	.	.	35.15.0
Thomas, James	do	.	.	.	.	35. 0.0
Wilson, Thomas	Sergeant (11 th Regt.)	.	.	.	.	38.15.0
Young, Joseph	Dragoon	.	.	.	.	37. 0.0

REVOLUTIONARY LETTER OF JUDGE JAMES BURNSIDE.—

MORRISTOWN, NOV. 30, 1778.

SIR—

By letter now received from Col. Biddle wrote yesterday at Elizabethtown, I learned that part of Artillery of the Maryland Division and Gen. Woodford's Brigade are to pass through this town on their way to Middle Brook, that they have 1000 horses with them. Alas what shall I do! Why was I not informed of it sooner? I shall do as well as I can but am much afraid I shall not be able to answer the demands for forage. I can say no more but that I am,

Sir, your humble Servant,

JAMES BURNSIDE,

Q. M.

MOORE FURMAN ESQ.

SUNDRY RECORDS OF REVOLUTIONARY SERVICE (contributed by William M. Mervine).—Aug. 31, 1781. Certificate signed by Anthony Wayne, B. G., at Trenton, January 27, 1781, stating that Simon Shillingberger, in Captain John Steele's Company of the Tenth Penna., Regiment, is entitled to half-pay during life, having served full enlistment. Also certificate of Richard Humpton, Colonel 6th Penna., late 10th., that said Simon Shillingberger was wounded in the attack on the Block-House, on the 21st of July 1780, and was discharged the 27th January 1781.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, pp. 384, 385.

Certificate that Thomas Tweidy, Gunner in the Penna., or 4th Battalion of Artillery, served 4 years. In the discharge of his duty on the 29th of August 1779 against the Indians at Newtown, he received a wound through the leg, also on the 21st of July following at the attack of the Block-House, on the North River, he received a bad wound through his thigh which rendered him unfit for service. Signed April 10, 1781, by Thomas Proctor, Col. Artillery, also signed by B. Binney, D. S. S.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 334.

Certificates that Lewis Myers, Sailor, belonging to the Penna. Fleet under Command of John Hazelwood, was wounded and lost his arm on board the Hancock Galley, in an action with the British Fleet and their Batteries on the 15th of November 1777, off Province Island. Also that he entered on board the Hancock Galley the 14th of August 1776, and served till he lost his arm. First Certificate signed by John

Haz. wood C. P. F. Apl 22, 1783. Other by Thomas Moore, Mch 31, 1773.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 547.

Certificate that James Brannon served his term of enlistment in the 2nd Penna. Regt. and is entitled to $\frac{1}{2}$ pay, having received a severe wound in an attack on a Block-House in Bergen County in July 1780. Signed at Yellow Springs, Mch 18, 1781 by Walter Stewart, Col. 2nd. Pa. Regt.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 474.

To Isaac Snowden, Esqr., Treasurer of the County of Philadelphia. Whereas it appears to us the Subscribers, by the Certificate herunto annexed, that Brigadier General James Irvin in an engagement with the British Light Infantry at Chestnut Hill, on the fifth day of December One thousand Seven hundred and Seventy Seven, had three of his fingers Shot off and also received a Contusion in his Neck which has left a Considerable Injury to the free motion of the same &c., And it also appearing to us by a Certificate Signed, Abram Skinner Com. Gen. Pris., that the said James Irvin was exchanged from his Captivity on the 3rd day of September 1781, at which time his pay as an officer in the Service of the United States of America ceased &c, that the said James Irvin is intitled to receive a Pension &c. You are therefore hereby required to pay unto the said Brigadier General James Irvin, Sixty Two dollars Specie per Month during the Continuance of his disability, from the third day of September One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty one &c——. Signed July 19, 1782.

ISAAC HOWELL,
one of the Justices of the Peace for the
City and County of Philada.

—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 481.

*Powers of Attorney given by sundry soldiers for the collection of
their pay etc.*

Henry Bodwin, of New Castle County, Delaware, to friend Benjamin Bready of said county, Innholder, Dec. 5, 1782. Bodwin being late of Col. Armand's Corps. Pay from Mch. 1, 1781 to May 1, 1782.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 525.

The following were all (late) Dragoons in Capt. B. Van Heer's Corps.

Jacob Miller, certificate of pay, June 26, 1782, and Power of Atty to his friend Solomon Lyons of Phila. Merchant, July 16, 1782.

Henry Zullick, Power of Atty to Solomon Lyons, Sept. 7, 1782.

George Hess, to same, July 9, 1782.

Christian Danster, to same, Aug. 8, 1782.

John Garlack, to same, Oct. 1, 1782.

Philip Newman, to same, July 10, 1782.

Philip Smith, to same, Aug. 9, 1782.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, pp. 593-604.

Power of Atty, John Mathias Haupt a private in Col. Armand's Corps, to Michael Hahn of York Town, Penna., Merchant.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 552.

¹ Thomas Moore was captain of the "Hancock." (*Penna. Archives*, 3d Series, Vol. XXIII. p. 180.)

July 4, 1782. Power of Attorney, Dr. Texier, late Surgeon of Count Pulaski's Legion, to friend Haym Solomon.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 510.

June 18, 1782. Power of Atty, Solomon Halling, late Sen^r Surgeon in the General Hospital, to above Haym Solomon.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 512.

June 21, 1782. Thomas Warring, late Surgeon's Mate in the General Hospital, to above H. Solomon.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 513.

January 7, 1783. John Campario having power of attorney from Charles Boivain, late a private in Col. Livingston's Regt., assigns certificates of pay to Nones and Cohen.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, pp. 517, 518.

Nov. 16, 1782. Jacques Jollibois late a Lieutenant in Col. Livingston's Regiment, power of attorney to Haym Solomon, Broker. Acknowledged before Abraham Schuyler, Alderman of third ward of City of Albany, date as above.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 506.

June 25, 1782. John Townes late of the 7th Virginia Regt., resigned, power of atty to Haym Solomon of Phila. Broker.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 507.

June 12, 1782. Peter Castaing Esqr., Aid de Camp to Major General DuPortail, power of attorney to Haym Solomon.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 509.

January 5, 1782. Captain Augustus Losean of Col. James Livingston's Regt. To his friend John Ross of Phila.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 502.

July 4, 1782. Jacob Ferguson late of the Regt. of Artillery Artificers, to John Ross.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 503.

Nov. 19, 1782. Certificate that Arthur Patterson, formerly a Corporal in Fan' Johnson's Regt., received several wounds while doing duty in the same, at the action of Brandywine in the year 1777.

Also certificate by James Fallon Senr Physn. & Surgeon to the General Hospital, signed at Lightsfoots Hospital near to Yellow Springs, July 28, 1779.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 504.

Oct. 2, 1782. Capt. John Montour of Fort Pitt in State of Pa., to Joseph Jewell of Phila.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 494.

Nov. 9, 1782. Power of Attorney, Joseph Nutal, late of the Invalid Regiment, discharged, to John Ross.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 499.

January 30, 1782. Power of Atty, Peter Quartresage, a Captain in the Canadian or Albany Service, to John Ross of Phila. Witnessed by F. Victor, Lieutenant.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 500.

Aug. 17, 1782. Anthony Felix Winbert of Phila., Lieutenant Colonel of the Continental Corps of Engineers in the Army of the U. S., Power of Attorney to his wife Allather Winbert of Phila., to collect his pay.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 483.

January 22, 1783. John Brazil (or Bragil) late Mate of the Virginia Hospital and now of the City of Philadelphia, Yeoman, being about to depart this City, power of attorney to Moses Cohen of Philada., Merchant, to collect pay from U. S.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 523.

Nov. 13, 1782. Certificate of pay due to John Compario, as attorney to Jean Baptiste Laframboise, a Canadian.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 518.

Nov. 30, 1782. Ditto as Attorney to Lieut. Theodore Chartier a Canadian.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 518.

July 12, 1783. Certificate of \$1949.00 in pay due to William Geddis Esqr of Phila. Meh. 4, 1780.

William Geddis of Delaware gives power of attorney to Messrs Hughes and Anthony, July 12, 1783.—*Exem. Deed Book*, No. 11, p. 592.

ROBERT CROW, OF PERTH AMBOY, in the County of Middlesex & Province of New Jersey late Lieut: in his Majesty's 48th Regiment of Foot and served during the late war is entituled to two thousand acres of land, for which he made personal application to the Governor & Council of New York the 19th April 1769.

THE WILL OF MARY WASHINGTON, AS REGISTERED IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE AT FREDERICKSBURG, VA.—

In the name of God! Amen! I, Mary Washington, of Fredericksburg, in the County of Spottsylvania, being in good health, but calling to mind the uncertainty of this life and willing to dispose of what remains of my worldly estate, do make and publish this, my last will, recommending my soul into the hands of my Creator, hoping for a remission of all my sins, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, the Savior of mankind: I dispose of all my worldly estate as follows:

IMPRIMIS—I give to my son, General George Washington, all my land on Accokeek Run, in the County of Stafford, and also my negro boy George, to him and his heirs forever. Also my best bed, bedstead, and Virginia cloth curtains (the same that stands in my best room) my quilted blue and white quilt and my best dressing glass.

Item.—I give and devise to my son, Charles Washington, my negro man Tom, to him and his assigns forever.

Pem.—I give and devise to my daughter, Betty Lewis, my phaeton and my bay horse.

Item.—I give and devise to my daughter-in-law, Hannah Washington, my purple cloth cloak lined with shag.

Item.—I give and devise to my grandson, Corbin Washington, my negro wench, old Bet, my riding chair, and two black horses, to him and his assigns forever.

Item.—I give and devise to my grandson, Fielding Lewis, my negro man Frederick, to him and his assigns forever, also eight silver table spoons, half of my crockery ware and the blue and white tea china, with book case, oval table, one bed, bedstead, one pair sheets, one pair blankets, and white cotton counterpane, two table cloths, six red leather chairs, half my pewter and one-half of my iron kitchen furniture.

Item.—I give and devise to my grandson, Lawrence Lewis, my negro wench Lydia, to him and his assigns forever.

Item.—I give and devise to my granddaughter, Bettie Carter, my negro woman, little Bet, and her future increase, to her and her assigns forever. Also my largest looking glass, my walnut writing desk with drawers, a square dining table, one bed, bedstead, bolster, one pillow, one blanket, and a pair of sheets, white Virginia cloth counterpane and purple curtains, my red and white tea china, teaspoons, and the other half of my pewter, crockery ware, and the remainder of my iron kitchen furniture.

Item.—I give to my grandson, George Washington, my next best dressing glass, one bed, bedstead, bolster, one pillow, one pair sheets, one blanket and counterpane.

Item.—I devise all my wearing apparel to be equally divided between my granddaughters, Betty Carter, Fanny Ball, and Milly Washington, but should my daughter, Betty Lewis, fancy any one, two or three articles she is to have them before a division thereof.

LASTLY, I nominate and appoint my said son, General George Washington, executor of this my will, and as I owe few or no debts, I direct my executor to give no security nor to appraise my estate, but desire the same may be allotted to my devisees, with as little trouble and delay as may be, desiring their acceptance thereof as all the token I now have to give them of my love for them.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 20th day of May, 1788.

MARY WASHINGTON.

Witness, JOHN FERNEYHOUGH.

Signed, sealed and published in our presence, and signed by us in the presence of the said Mary Washington and at her desire.

JAS. MERCER.

JOSEPH WALKER.

LETTER OF BENJAMIN MARSHALL TO HIS WIFE.—This letter is addressed "Benjamin Marshal at Newton Hall," with the addition, in Marshall's handwriting, "John Baker is desired to send this immediately if he possibly can which will much oblige his fr^d B. M."

PHILAD. Sep. 12 1777.

MY DEAR SALLY,

Yesterday morning between 8 & 9 O'Clock a report of Cannon was heard which continued till near 11 O'Clock & afterward begun to slacken ab^t 12 a Letter from the Gen^l informing that the Enemy were advancing that his men were in good Spirits & hoped to give a good acc^t since which no acc^t till this morning about 4 o'clock. Express from the Gen^l enforming that during the Heavy firing at Chads Ford on Brandywine, a Large Body of the Enemy went round & crossed a Ford ab^t 6 miles higher up where we had 2 Battalions who received them with a heavy fire but the Enemy ab^t 5000 rushed on with fixt Bayonets; so that our people were obliged to give way before the Gen^l could gett to support them, the remainder then attackt Waynes & Maxfields Brigades & after a heavy fire gott accross the Ford. Our whole Army then retreated, and when the acc^t came away were ab^t 2 mile from the Enemy. Gen. Washington was at Chester ab^t 2 O'Clock this morning & orderd the Army to Form behind them. Our Loss of men said to be ab^t 50,

the Enemy considerable by their forcing the Creek—the French Nobleman wounded in the Leg. Coll. White of the Light Horse wounded. Gen. (I forgott) shot thro' the hand, Coll. Stone & L^t Coll. Smith of Maryland killed. Cap^t Forrest of Artillery wounded, & some others names not ment^d. We also lost several pieces of Cannon. Expect to hear more particulars presently. Yesterday they hauled a number of large Cannon to the ferry on Sculkill & this morning some very heavy ones goes to the Swedes Ford, great number of shovells, spades, picks, Wheel Barrows &c were also sent in order to through up Breast works; the Militia are all to turn out this morning as Volunteers, they having mett yesterday afternoon for that purpose. Gen. Livingston goes to Jersey in order to gett out their militia; this matter prevents any Business being done as all the Shops are ordered to be shutt up, & we cannot yet do any thing with our Salt, only Congress have engaged to take it at their risque. I cant say when shall come up as I cannot leave here till I hear how things is like to be tho' hope to be up to Morrow. My Dear Love to the Children & all fir^d & am with sincere affection thine whilst

BENJ. MARSHALL.

N. B. The Frd^t & other prisoners were sent away yesterday afternoon from the Masons Lodge.

LETTER OF ABRAM TAYLOR, PROVINCIAL COUNCILLOR, TO JOHN WHITE, IN LONDON.—

DEAR SIR,

My last was by Peter Reeve, wherein I inclosed you a bill of Lading for Pistoles and 88 to the value of about four hundred pounds, but to my great mortification I hear he is since taken by the French. This is not so great a loss but it might be bourne, had not a much greater immediately succeeded; two days after that bad news, the Tartar, Privateer, a fine new ship in which I was interested 3/20^{ths} overset in Our Bay, and is irrecoverably lost, together with eighty odd men who were all drowned, and upwards of a thousand pounds of mine along with her.

Mr. Allen has just buried a fine child w^{ch} is a loss that sits very heavy upon him, and has prevented my knowing his thought ab^t the proposal of selling your Land to him.

I have spoke to Mr. Peters ab^t the Land in Right of Samuel Lee, and will take care to do what is necessary in it, of which I will write you in my next, for at this time, I am too much mortified to say any thing more, except that I am Mess^{rs} Swifts and

Dear Sir,

Your most affectionate
humble servt.,

ABRAM TAYLOR.

Aug 11 1741

Queries.

CAPTAIN THOMAS PERKINS, PENNSYLVANIA NAVY (*Pennsylvania Archives*, Second Series, Vol. I.).—The Navy Board at Philadelphia appointed Thomas Perkins, 1776, second lieutenant of the armed ship "General Washington;" 1776, first lieutenant of the armed ship "Hancock;" 1777, captain of the fire-ship "Hecla."

This Thomas Perkins is believed to be the same who married Hannah Ford about 1762, died in 1806, and is buried at Marcus Hook.

If any one possesses other information about Captain Thomas Perkins, will they please announce the fact?

P. R. P.

HOOPES.—A manuscript copy of an Arithmetic made in 1719 has recently come into the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, which, when executed, was a remarkable specimen of penmanship. It appears to have been made by "Grace Hoopes." The donors are anxious to know who she was and her descendants. The following items are all that is known to the undersigned:

"Grace Hoopes born 7 mo. 17, 1697, married 2 mo. 21, 1720, to William Paschal, son of Thomas, of Blockley, died 5 mo. 3, 1721, leaving one child named Grace, born 4 mo. 26, 1721."

The first-mentioned Grace "was the daughter of Daniel and Jane Hoopes, of Edgemont, the oldest of seventeen children." If any of the readers of the PENNA. MAG. can give further information relating to Grace Hoopes, the elder, or her descendants, it would be of interest.

R. J. D.

McCOOL.—Information wanted concerning all by the name of McCool, and particularly the ancestors and descendants of Thomas McCool, who died in Baltimore County, Maryland, about 1765, leaving a wife, Margaret (later married Paul Geddes, of Chillisquaque, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania), and four children,—Martha, Agnes, Joseph, and Adam. Martha married Samuel Smith and Agnes was the wife of William Dougherty, both probably of Northumberland County. Adam McCool may have lived in Dauphin County at one time, but he later moved to Rockbridge County, Virginia.

M. S. F.

RHYNE.—Information wanted concerning the Rhyne family in America. Who was Jane Rhyne (Rhine), wife of Adam McCool, of Pennsylvania and Virginia? She had a brother Martin living in Bath County, Virginia, about 1830, and a brother George who moved into Ohio before 1835.

M. S. F.

KENT.—Information is requested concerning Thomas Kent, a soldier of the Revolution, who enlisted July 1, 1776, from Cecil County, Maryland, under Captain James Maxwell; married Ann Ralston, "east of the mountains;" entered three hundred acres of land in Rostraver Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in December, 1784; had a family of five in the year 1783; died 1835, near Waynesburg, Greene County, Pennsylvania, and is buried there. There is a well-founded tradition that he was born in Ireland, March, 1749. There were Ralstons in Philadelphia over a century ago, and one Robert Kent Ralston arrived in that city in the early part of the eighteenth century.

CHARLES A. KENT.

5614 DREXEL AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

ARNOLD.—Can any reader inform me of the parentage of General Benedict Arnold's mother? She was, I believe, a widow when she married Captain Benedict Arnold, of Norwich,—a Mrs. King, *née* Waterman.

MRS. P. A. F. STEPHENSON.

43 BRYANSTON SQUARE, LONDON W., ENGLAND.

THOMAS—DEAN.—Information is wanted of Thomas Thomas, of Southwark, and Mary Dean, of Blockley, Philadelphia, who were married December 31, 1772, at St. Michael's Lutheran Church. Witnesses, Martha Thomas, John Evans, and Elizabeth Jones.

MONTGOMERY.—Information is requested of the name, date of birth, and place of residence of the father of Captain Samuel Montgomery, of the Pennsylvania Line, a citizen of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, who married Elizabeth McElroy.

BESSIE M. JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Book Notices.

THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By Sydney George Fisher. Philadelphia. J. B. Lippincott Co. Svo. 437 pages. Illustrated. \$2.00 net.

Mr. Fisher prefaces his work by asserting that the historians do not tell the whole history of the Revolution, and that they assume that we do not want to know about the controversy, or that it would be better for us not to know about it. He believes they are wrong and that we do prefer to know the truth. In tracing the Revolution from its first causes to the surrender at Yorktown, he claims to have used the authorities more frankly than has been their practice, and the natural result is that he will create violent discussion and startle a great many patriotic people out of long-cherished beliefs, as well as shock many whose ancestors appear in unflattering guise. The chapters on General Howe are an interesting study of the man and the soldier, and will receive the consideration they deserve. The book is a sweeping and caustic protest against the practice of historians giving what the author claims to be false pictures of the Revolution; but the Revolution is to be judged by its results, and history justifies the belief that failure was impossible. Mr. Fisher's book is very interesting in whatever aspect it is taken.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. By Dr. Herman V. Ames and Dr. Albert E. McKinley. Washington, D.C. 1902. 115 pp.

This report, issued by the American Historical Association, is based upon the investigation of the various city and county offices and the five principal libraries of Philadelphia. It covers three important epochs in the history of city and county: first, the Colonial and Revolutionary period, 1682 to 1789; second, the period from 1789 to 1854; and, third, the period since Consolidation, 1854, to the present time. The publication is a timely and valuable one, and the compilers must be congratulated on the thoroughness of their work.

THE JOURNAL OF THE REVEREND SILAS CONSTANT, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Yorktown, New York, with some of the Records of the Church and a List of his Marriages, 1784-1825, together with Notes on the Nelson, Van Cortlandt, Warren, and some other Families mentioned in the Journal. By Emily Warren Roebling. Printed for private circulation, 1903. 4to. 561 pages.

The journal of the Rev. Mr. Constant, which covers a period of about twenty years of his life of patient toil in the ministry, in a section of the State of New York deficient in public records of marriages and deaths, contains a mine of names and dates which, by its publication through the liberality of Mrs. Roebling, is made accessible to descendants and others. The notes on the Nelson, Van Cortlandt, and Warren families, and the sketch of the life and services of that brave and energetic officer of the Civil War, Major-General Gouverneur K. Warren, are valuable additions. The annotations and genealogical data were prepared by the editor, J. Granville Leach, LL.B., who has made a special study of his subjects. The extraordinary good taste, the excellent printing and paper, the number and beauty of the full-page photogravures and other illustrations, and the specially designed head- and tail-pieces, as shown in this volume, merit the highest praise.

SALLY WISTER'S JOURNAL. A True Narrative; being a Quaker Maiden's Account of her Experiences with Officers of the Continental Army, 1777-1778. Edited by Albert Cook Myers. 244 pages. Ferris & Leach, Publishers.

The journal of Miss Sally Wister has been printed several times, always, however, in abridged form; but Mr. Myers, in the volume under notice, has given it in its entirety, with many biographical and historical annotations that are helpful and interesting to the reader. The journalist, a Quaker maiden of Philadelphia, compelled to leave the city on the approach of the British army after the battle of Brandywine, found at the Foulke homestead, near Penllyn, what was hoped to be a secure temporary home beyond the operations of the contending armies. It was during her sojourn there that her personal experiences and the events transpiring around her were jotted down for her friend Deborah Norris, who subsequently became the wife of Dr. George Logan, of Stenton. Brimming over with spirit and frankness, the amusing scenes with the American officers who visited or were quartered at Foulke's, the glimpses of love-making, and the spirit of romance so apparent throughout, we feel regret that Miss Wister had not added many more pages to her journal. The volume is an excellent specimen of book-making, and the reproductions of portraits, manuscripts, relics, and views add much to its value and charm.

THE
PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. XXVII.

1903.

No. 2.

HISTORICAL NOTES OF DR. BENJAMIN RUSH, 1777.

CONTRIBUTED BY DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL.

[The following extracts from one of the Note-Books of Dr. Rush, in the Ridgway Branch of the Library Company of Philadelphia, are particularly interesting and valuable because they contain the abstracts of the speeches made by the doctor and other members of Congress on the question whether the action of the Congress of the New England States, held at Providence, Rhode Island, in December of 1776, regulating the prices of certain domestic and foreign products, required the approval of Congress to make it valid; to increase the rate of interest on Loan Office certificates; to refer the appointment of three major-generals to the general officers of the army; and the proposition of General Charles Lee, while a prisoner of war, for a conference with several members of Congress. Dr. Rush's criticism of Washington and several of his generals, the condition of the army, and his characterization of the political attitude of the people of the United States, although familiar to those who have followed his political career, are still interesting reading.—ED. PENNA. MAG.]

Decem^r 25. 1776.

In a *Congress* composed of Deputies from the 4 New Eng^d States of New Hampshire, Mass: Bay, Rhode Island & Connecticut, Decem^r 25. 1776. They agreed to regulate the prices of the follow^s articles at the following rates.

Farming— $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ diem, and mechanical labor compared with it in the usual proportion.

Wheat— $\frac{7}{6}$ ¢ Bushel N. H; M. B; & R. I; 6/ Con:

Rye— $\frac{4}{6}$ D° D° D° D° $\frac{3}{6}$ D°:

Indian Corn— $\frac{3}{4}$ M. B., $\frac{3}{6}$ N. H; R. I: 3/ D°

Wool—2/ ¢ lb M. B.; R. I; Con; 2,2 N. H:

Pork— $\frac{4}{4}$ — $\frac{4}{1}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ M. B. according to weight ¢ pound.

Pork— $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ pound Connecticut.

D° $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ —New Hampshire.

D° $\frac{3}{2}$ — $\frac{4}{2}$ —Rhode Island.

Beef—3 ¢ pound M. B; N. H; R. I: In Connecticutt
24/ ¢ hundred.

Hides— $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ pound in all.

Salt—10/ ¢ bushel D°.

West India Rum— $\frac{6}{8}$ ¢ gallon by Hogsh^d $\frac{7}{8}$ by the single gallon—& 2/ ¢ quart.

New Eng^d Rum— $\frac{3}{20}$ ¢ Hogsh^d 4/ ¢ barrel, $\frac{4}{6}$ ¢ single gallon, allowing one penny ¢ gallon for every ten miles it is carried.

Sugar, best Muscovado— $\frac{5}{4}$ ¢ hund: by Hogs^d 60/ by the single hundred weight & $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢ pound for single pound allow^s $\frac{1}{9}$ ¢ hund weight for every ten miles land carriage.

Molasses— $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ gallon by hogs^d: & $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢ barrel & 4/ ¢ single gallon—allow^s $\frac{1}{1}$ ¢ gallon for every 10 miles carriage.

Cheese— $\frac{1}{6}$ ¢ pound.

Butter—10 D°

Peas—8/ ¢ bushel.

Potatoes—In the fall $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ bushel, in other seasons 2/
¢ d°

Yarn Stockings—8/ ¢ pair.

Mens Shoes—8/ ¢ pair.

Salt-pork—M. B; R. Island 92/ ¢ hundred; 84/ in Con;
100/ N. Hamshire.

Cotton—3/ ¢ bag $\frac{3}{8}$ by the single pound.

Oats—2/ ¢ bushel.

Flax—1/ M. B; N. Ham; R. I: 1/— £ pound Con: /10 £ pound.

Coffee—1/4 £ pound in all.

Tallow— $7\frac{1}{2}$ £ pound in all.

Tow Cloath—yard wide $2\frac{2}{3}$ £ yard—and all coarse linnen in proportion.

Flannels—Yard wide $3\frac{1}{6}$ £ yard and other flannels in proportion, according to thier widths and qualities, & all woollen cloath in like proportion.

Woollen goods—coarse linnen—Duck Ticklenburg & Osna-brigs shall be sold at 275 Sterling, for what cost 100 in Europe—*prize goods* 250 for what cost 100—All public vendues & auctions to be suppressed—wood—hay—planks—leather—shingles—charcoal—mutton—veal—flour wth the rates of carting to be regulated by the states seperately.

An acc^t of the prices given by General Howe in New Jersey for sundry articles:

Hay—when bro't by the inhabitants $\text{£}4..0..0$ £ ton— $\text{£}3..0..0$ when fetched by the army.

Wheat—6/ £ bushel D^o $5\frac{1}{6}$ D^o

Beef— 3^d £ pound $2\frac{1}{2}$ D^o

Pork—D^o D^o D^o D^o.

Oats—3/ £ bushel $2\frac{1}{6}$ D^o.

Corn—3/— D^o D^o.

no pay for wood or candle.

Upon motion in Congress whether the meeting held by the four New Eng^d States by deputies at Providence Decem^r 25, 1776, was a proper one and whether it did not stand in need of the approbation of Congress to make it *valid*.—

It was said by *Mr Sam^l Adams*: That a right to assemble upon all occasions to consult measures for promoting liberty & happiness was the priviledge of *freemen*. That it

was contested by Gov^r Hutchinson & that it was dreaded only by tyrants.

Mr. Rich^d Henry Lee: It was said on the same side of the question that we were not yet confederated, therefore no law of the union infringed.

Col. Wilson; on the negative said, that the design in the committee of the 4 New England States in sending their proceedings to Congress was to demand their approbation—That the same was clearly intimated by the tenor of the appointments from Rhode Island and Connecticut,—that the committee had commanded, and countermanded continental troops,—that the said troops were to be paid by the continent,—therefore, that the business the committee transacted was wholly *Continental* and of course, required the approbation of Congress.

Mr. John Adams said, that he lately travelled thro' New Eng^d & that he was sure that the approbation of the Congress of the meeting would give pleasure to the committee and their constituents. That thier meeting was founded in necessity. That altho' we were not confederated, the same principles of equity & reason should govern as if we were united by a confederacy—that the four New England states bore the same relation to the Congress that four counties bore to a single state. These four counties have a right to meet to regulate roads—and affairs that relate to the poor—but they have no right to tax or execute any other branch of legislation. In like manner the four New Eng^d States, or any other four states have a right to meet upon matters wholly indifferent, but they have no right to touch upon continental subjects—that the committee from the 4 New Eng^d States have touched upon continental Subjects, therefore, the *meeting* stands in need of the approbation of the Congress.

Dr Rush: The desire of independance is natural not only to individuals but to communities. There was a time (near 200 years) when it was wrong to say a word ag^t the dependance of the colonies upon Great Britain—a time came when it was equally criminal to enforce that depend-

ance. The time may come & probably will come, when it will be the interest of the united States to be independant of each other, but I can conceive of no temporal punishment to be severe eno' for that man who attempts to dissolve, or weaken the union for a century or two to come. I admire the proceedings of the committee assembled at Providence. They are full of political virtue & wisdom, and I think the other states will act wisely & virtuously in proportion as they resemble them. But I think the *meeting* is full of great & interesting consequences, and should be regarded with a serious & jealous eye. Thier business was chiefly continental, and therefore they usurped the houses of Congress as much as four counties would usurp the powers of legislation in a state, sh^d they attempt to tax themselves. The committee have in one instance, in regulating the price of goods countervend [?] an express resolution of Congress; and lastly tho' the meeting was necessary and no injustice intended or done by it to any state, yet it becomes us to remember that arbitrary power has often originated in justice & necessity.

This question was decided by a majority in the Committee of the whole house in the *affirmative*—but in the *negative* a few days afterwards. It was reconsidered Feb^r 13th.

Feb^r 10, on motion to raise the interest of money to 6 % cent for loan office tickets, it was said in the negative—

1. That there was no other way of laying out money.
2. That loan office tickets are the same as money, and, therefore, in case of the want of money new emissions are equally proper.

In the affirmative it was said by *Mr Sergeant*, That loan office tickets would be confined only to one State.

By *Mr Jas Wilson*: That Bonds, lands etc., were transferrable as well as loan office tickets, and therefore the argument of thier being the same as money is without force. That the money lenders had all thier money paid into them, that 3 millions had been received by the usurers in Pen-

sylvania, all of which was probably in thier hands, and that if the interest was raised to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent it w^d procure money.

Mr John Adams: That loan offices tickets would not circulate because they bore an interest. That Massachussets bay in the last war emitted 50,000 in notes bearing an interest of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, which were immediately locked up and withdrawn from the circulation, even tho' gold & silver was plentiful among them. That new emissions would only increase the difficulty, that the continent would bear only 7 millions. That unless the interest was raised, the money holder would employ his money in speculation in buying lands and in monopolizing goods, by which means, the necessaries of life were enhanced in thier price; that this alone would regulate the price of goods, that no other wisdom [two lines torn] emission we would rather see our army disbanded, and Howe let loose to ravage the whole country.

Upon calling the question the States (10 in number divided equally). As a proof of the impropriety of each state having a seperate Vote, it is remarkable that there were 18 members for raising the interest & 10 only against it. The States that voted in favor of it were New Hampshire, Massachussets bay, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The inhabitants of these states collectively, make near two-thirds of the whole inhabitants of the united States. [torn] political character in the same light as they do a suit of cloaths. They put it on & off at pleasure. But we trifle with all morality—we trifle with the happiness of millions by not holding up [two pages torn out].

Feb 14, 1777.

Upon the question whether the Congress should recommend to the States to adopt the plan for reducing and regulating the price of labor, manufactures, imports, and provisions, which had been adopted in the four New England States. It was said in the negative by

Mr Jas. Smith, That such a recommendation would inter-

fere with the domestic police of each State which were of too delicate a nature to be touched by the Congress.

Dr Rush, I am against the whole of the resolution. It is founded in the contrary of justice—policy & necessity as has been declared in the resolution. The wisdom & power of government have been employed in all ages to regulate the price of necessaries to no purpose. It was attempted in Eng^d in the reign of Edward II by the English parliament, but without effect. The laws for limiting the price of every thing were repealed, and Mr Hume, who mentions this fact, records even the very attempt as a monument of human folly. The Congress with all its authority have failed in a former instance of regulating the price of goods. You have limited Bohea tea to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a dollar, and yet it is daily sold before your eyes for 30/. The committee of Philad^a limited the price of West India goods about a year ago—But what was the consequence? The merchants it is true sold their rum, sugar & molasses at the price limited by the committee, but they charged a heavy profit upon the barrel or the paper which contained the rum or the sugar. Consider, Sir, the danger of failing in this experiment. The Salvation of this continent depends upon the authority of this Congress being held as sacred as the cause of liberty itself. Suppose we should fail of producing the effects we wish for by the resolution before you. Have we any character to spare? Have we committed no mistakes in the management of the public affairs of America? We have, sir! It becomes us therefore, to be careful of the remains of our Authority & character. It is a common thing to cry aloud of the rapacity & extortion in every branch of business & among every class of men. This has led some people to decry the *public virtue* of this country. True Sir, there is not so much of it as we could wish, but there is much more that is sometimes allowed on this floor. We estimate our virtue by a false barometer, when we measure it by the price of goods. The extortion we complain off arises only from the excessive quantity of our money. Now,

Sir, a failure in this attempt to regulate the price of goods will encrease the clamors against the rapacity of dealers, and thus depreciate our public virtue. Consider, Sir, the consequence of measuring our virtue by this false standard. You will add weight to the arguments used at St. James's to explode patriotism altogether, & by denying its existence in this country, destroy it forever. Persuade a woman that there is no such thing as chastity, & if there is that, she does not possess it, and she may be easily seduced if she was as chaste as Diana. Sir, The price of goods may be compared to a number of light substances in a bason of water. The hand may keep them down for a while, but nothing can detain them on the bottom of the bason but an abstraction of the water. The continent labours under a universal malady. From the crown of her head to the Soal of her feet she is full of disorders. She requires the most powerful tonic medicines. The resolution before you is nothing but an *opiate*. It may compose the continent for a night, but she will soon awaken again to a fresh sense of her pain & misery.

Col: Rich^d Henry Lee, (in the affirmative) Mr President: The learned Doctor has mistook the disorder of the continent. He labours under a spasm, and Spasms he knows require *palliative* medicines. I look upon the resolution before you only as a temporary remedy. But it is absolutely necessary. It is true the regulations formerly recommended by Congress were not faithfully carried into execution. But this was owing to the want of regular governments. New & regular governments have been instituted in every part of America, and these will enable all classes of people to carry the resolutions into execution.

Mr Sam^l Chase, (in the affirmative). Mr President: This is a necessary resolution. It is true it failed formerly in Philad^a because it abounded with tories. But it succeeded in Maryland. It must be done. The mines of Peru would not support a war at the present high price of the necessities of life. Your soldiers cannot live on thier pay. It

must be raised, unless we limit the price of the cloathing & other articles necessary for them.

Mr Scargant—(negative). The price of goods cannot be regulated while the quantity of our money and the articles of life are allowed to fluctuate. This is & must be the case with us, therefore we cannot regulate the price of anything.

Col James Wilson—(negative). Mr President: I differ from the gentleman from Virginia about the possibility of carrying the resolution before you into execution. No modern governments, I am sure, have not half the vigilance or authority that the conventions & committees formerly had, and yet these failed in this business. *Connecticut*, where the influence of good laws prevail greatly, adopted this plan with diffidence. There are certain things, Sir, which absolute power cannot do. The whole power of the Roman Emperors could not add a single letter to the Alphabet. Augustus could not compel old batchelors to marry. He found out his error, and wisely repealed his edict, least he should bring his authority into contempt. Let us recommend the resolution to the *consideration* of the states only without giving our opinion on it, that they may discuss it with unbiassed minds. Foreign trade is absolutely necessary to enable us to carry on the war. This resolution will put an end to it, for it will hang as a dead weight upon all the operations of external commerce.—

Dr Wetherspoon—(Negative). Sir, It is a wise maxim to avoid those things which our enemies wish us to practise. Now I find that our enemies have published the act of the Assembly of Connecticut for regulating the price of necessaries in the New York paper, in order to shew our distress from that quarter. I believe the regulations would be just if the quantity of money and the scarcity of goods bore an exact proportion to each other. But the price of goods is by no means proportioned to the quantity of money in every thing. The encrease of price began 1st upon the *Luxuries*; 2^{ly} *Necessaries*; 3^d *Manufactories*; & 4^{ly} *Grain*, and other produce of the earth. Now the reason why it

has reached grain &c last, is owing to thier quantity being plentiful & to an overproportion of money. Remember laws are not almighty. It is beyond the power of despotic princes to regulate the price of goods. Tea and salt are higher in proportion than any other articles of trade, owing entirely to thier price being limited. In Pennsylvania salt was limited to 15/ but was sold for 60/ 3 bushel, while at the same time, it was sold in Virginia, where there was no limitation, for 10/ a bushel. I fear if we fail in this measure, we shall weaken the authority of Congress—we shall do mischief by teaching the continent to *rest* upon it. If we limit *one* article—we must limit *every thing*—and this is impossible.

Mr John Adams—(Negative). Perhaps I may here speak agst the sense of my constituents, but I cannot help it. I much doubt the justice, policy & necessity of the resolution. Its policy & necessity depend upon its practicability, and if it is practicable, I believe it will be *unjust*. It amounts to the same as raising the value of your money to double its present value, & this experiment was tried in vain, even in the absolute government of France. The high price of many articles arises from thier scarcity. If we regulate the price of imports we shall immediately put to stop to them for ever.

Dr Rush. Sir, It has been said that, the high price of goods in Philad^a arose from the monopolies, and extortion of the tories. Here I must say the tories are blamed without cause. A similar spirit of speculation prevails among the whigs in Philad^a. They are disposed to realise thier money in lands, or goods. But this is not owing to any timidity or disaffection among them. They fear the further depreciation of your money by future emissions. Stop your emissions of money, & you will stop speculation, & fill your treasury from the loan offices. I beg leave to inform Congress that the committee of Philad^a was supported by the country people in thier attempt to regulate the price of West India goods, but

were notwithstanding unsuccessful. Now, Sir, the country people are equally concerned with the merchants in keeping up the price of every thing, and in eluding laws for reducing them. I am not apt to reply to *words*, much less to *play* upon them. The gentleman from Virginia has mis-called the malady of the continent. It is not a spasm, but a dropsy. I beg leave to prescribe two remedies for it. 1., Raising the interest of the money we borrow to 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ cent; this like a cold bath will give an immediate *spring* to our affairs, & 2., *taxation*; This like *tapping*, will diminish the quantity of our money, and give a proper value to what remains.

The resolution was amended. The plan of the 4 New England states was *referred* only to the other states, to act as they tho't proper.

Feb^r 19, 1777.

Upon the question for referring the appointment of three major generals, to the general officers of the army, it was said in the *negative*:

Dr Rush. I have heard the Congress more than once called a *republic*. I love to realise the idea, and I hope it will inspire us with the virtuous principles of republican governments. One of the most powerful & happy commonwealths in the world, Rome, called her general officers from the plough & paid no regard to rank, service or seniority. We have of late been successful it is true, but I despair of our country being saved till the instrumentality of military wisdom & virtue are employed for that purpose, and these can never be had till we use a sovereign power in calling them forth where ever we find them. It is to no purpose to talk of the practice of despotic princes. They promote according to seniority it is true, but they possess an absolute power of recalling, disgracing, or breaking thier general officers as soon as they make them, and we find they are fond of exercising this power upon the least neglect, inattention, or want of success. The case is different with us. A general may loose a battle or a province, and we possess no power to recall or to displace him. If the motion

is passed, I shall move immediately afterwards that all the civil power of the continent may be transferred from our hands into the hands of the army, & that they may be proclaimed the highest power of the people.

Dr Wetherspoon—Mr President: I am against the motion. It will produce faction, and disputes among your generals. I once left the honors of the college over which I preside, to the choice of the senior class. But it produced so much confusion & ill blood, that I was obliged to resume that power again, and have since exercised to the satisfaction of my pupils as well as my own.

Col Rich^d Henry Lee; I wish the learned Doctor would distinguish between the practice of children & men. Our generals would certainly make a judicious choice, and would not be governed by the principles which actuate boys at school.

John Adams; Mr President—I differ from the gentleman who spoke last. There are certain principles which follow us thro' life, and none more certainly than the *love of the first place*. We see it in the forms on which Children sit at Schools. It prevails equally to the last period of life. I am sorry to find it prevails so little in this Assembly. I have been distressed to see some members of this house disposed to idolize an image which thier own hands have molten. I speak here of the superstitious veneration y^t is sometimes paid to Gen^l Washington. Altho' I honour him for his good qualities, yet in this house I feel myself his superior. In private life I shall always acknowledge that he is mine. It becomes us to attend early to the restraining our army. This we shall find the next difficult thing to prevent: the depreciation of our money. I have no fears from the resignation of officers if junior officers are preferred to them. If they have virtue they will continue with us. If not, thier resignation will not hurt us.

Congress received a letter Feb^y 20th 1777, from Gen^l Lee, a prisoner in New York (written by permission of Lord &

General Howe) requesting a conference with two or three members of Congress upon matters of the last importance to himself, & in his opinion to America, upon which it was said by

Dr. Rush,—Mr President,—In considering of the propriety of this request, it becomes us 1, to attend to the present situation of the court of Britain, 2^d, to the conduct & characters of Lord and General Howe, and 3, to the conduct, & character of General Lee. 1, The court of Britain is alarmed with the fear of a french war. They wish to terminate the present war in America by a negociation as well as by the sword. They have no terms to offer us. They mean only to deceive & divide us. 2, Lord & Gen^l Howe were chosen as fit instruments for seducing & deceiving the colonies. They have practised many arts for that purpose. Witness the conference they extorted from the Congress thro' Gen^l Sullivan last summer. They have been told by the reinforcement of tories, that lately joined them, its effect upon the people of America, & they expect thro' a better instrument (Gen^l Lee) to produce greater & worse effects by a conference with the members of Congress set on foot at thier request by the General. 3, General Lee with all his great qualities, possesses the weakness of being easily imposed upon. His charecters of men are dictated by caprice or passion. I have seldom known him give a *true* charecter of any man. He is fond of negociations & conferences. He tried to bring about an interview with Gen^l Burgoyne at Cambridge, for that purpose. He urged a second interview with Lord Howe last summer. I believe Gen^l Lee to be honest & sincerely attached to our cause, but some people suppose he threw himself in the way of being taken prisoner. Considering all these things, I maintain that a compliance with the general's request would be impolitic, & highly dangerous to the union & safety of the united States.

Mr Jn^o Adams. Mr President,—I am against the proposed conference. It will do mischief. The last conference with Lord Howe did no good. The Whigs were

alarmed with it, and the tories complained that the reason why it did not end in negociation was because improper men were sent, and because the Congress did not relax eno' from its dignity. I admire Gen^l Lee for his military talents, but he possesses an unbounded share of Vanity. This Vanity led him to correspond with Gen^l Burgoyne, and induced him to propose himself as one of a committee to confer with Lord Howe. His Lordship has no terms to offer us. The king's speech is *decisive* against us. It lets loose all the dogs of war & corruption upon us. But it carries a remedy to its terrors along with it, it holds out the probability of a war wth France.

Mr Chase, I am against the conference, but I move for the publication of Gen^l Lee's letter to the Congress, in order to satisfy our constituents, who have heard that it contains propositions of peace.

Mr Middleton, I am against the conference for the reasons that have been given. Lord Howe has made use of Gen^l Lee as a decoy duck, to take in the colonies. I am against the publication of the General's letter to the Congress, Unless you publish with it his letter to Gen^l Washington, in which he requests the company of his aid-de-camp and his dogs.

Col. Harrison, I suspect Lord & General Howe have offered Gen^l Lee his life on condition of his bringing about this conference, which is designed to betray us into a negociation. It will suspend our military operations, and injure us in the court of France, where our commissioners are now soliciting an Alliance for us. The last conference wth Lord Howe had this effect. Let us suppose that he means only to confer with us about his private affairs, and let us pass a resolution declaring our determination to support him & our willingness to hear & transact any thing that related to his safety or interest.

This resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The Question for raising the interest of loan office certificates from 4 to 6 % ct was determined in the affirmative

by the following states; N. H; M. B; C.; N. J; P; V; & G. In the negative R. I; N. and S. C; Maryland divided.

Mr Carter Braxton, of Virginia, speaking of the [torn] of New England, in the Virginia convention, before the declaration of Independance said: "I abhor thier manners—I abhor thier laws—I abhor thier governments—I abhor thier religion." I say on the contrary, "I admire thier manners—I admire thier laws—I admire thier governments—I admire thier religion." The people of America may be divided into the five following classes.

1. *A rank tory.* This class are advocates for unconditional submission to Great Britain. They rejoice in all the misfortunes that befall the united States. They fabricate lies to deceive and divide the people of America. They employ their utmost ingenuity to depreciate the continental money.

Moderate men. This class are advocates for the situation of the year 1763. They have no relish for independance. They are influenced either 1, by a connection with men who hold offices under the old Government. 2nd, by an attachment to the pomp, and hiarchy of the church of England which is reduced to a level with the other protestant churches by the Declaration of independance, or 3rd, by a fondness for those luxuries which were introduced among us by our commerce wth Great Britain. In this respect they resemble the children of Israel, who say of themselves, "We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely, the cucumbers and the melons, and the leeks, and the onions, and the garlic: But now our Soul is dried away; There is nothing [torn] besides the Manna before our eyes." *Numb. xi and 5 & 6.* They think freedom too dear when purchased with the temporary loss of tea, coffee, sugar, and wine, good mutton, beef, Bread, milk, and the fruits of the earth, which are the *manna* of this country, appear as nothing at all in thier eyes. Lastly it is characteristic of a moderate man to hate all true whigs, and to love all rank tories.

3. *The timid Whigs*, form a third class of the people of America. They entertain a terrible idea of the resources & power of G. Britain, and a false idea of the resources and power of America. The loss of a few riflemen in a Skirmish, or a fort, or a Village, induce them to conclude that the contest is over and that America is subdued. [torn] terrified at the expense of the war as much as the sight of a musquet, they fly into the most obscure corners for safety. After a defeat, they refuse continental money, but upon the news of a victory they come forth, appear stout, and wonder that any body sh^d dread the power of Britain.

4. *furious Whigs*. This class of men injure the cause of liberty, as much by their violence as the timid Whigs do by thier fears. They think the Destruction of Howe's army of less consequence than the detection & punishment of the most insignificant tory. They wish for laws & good government, not so much to collect the Strength of our country against Great Britain, as to punish our internal enemies. They think the common forms of Justice sh^d be suspended towards a tory criminal, [and] that a man who only speaks against our common defence [torn] tomahawked, scalped, and roas[ted] alive. Lastly, they are always cowards, & shrink under the cover of an office, or a sickly family, when they are called upon to oppose the enemy in the field.

5. *The Staunch Whigs*, form the 5th and last class of the people of America. They are friends to liberty from principle. They esteem the loss of property, friends, even of life itself as nothing when compared with Slavery. Perseverance & firmness belong to thier character. They are never dismayed with misfortunes, or unusually elated with undecisive advantages over our enemies. They are implacable in thier hatred as to the court of Britain. They had rather renounce thier existence than thier beloved independance. They have an unshaken [faith] in the divine justice, and they [es]teem it a mark of equal folly & impiety, to beleive that Great Britain can ever subdue America. They

are friends to order & good government. They despise the little acts of the tories to injure our cause, and aim at thier destruction chiefly by the destruction of the army & commerce of our enemies. They are just and merciful in the exercise of power. They esteem virtue & wisdom as the principal qualities in legislators, and are unwilling to trust power in the hands of "Bullies, bankrupts, and black-heads."

6. Neither Whigs nor Tories. These men change their conduct, and conversation according to the times and thier company. They have no principles of any kind.

The declaration of independance was said to have divided and weakened the colonies. The contrary of this was the case. Nothing but the signing, & recognising of the declaration of independance, preserved the Congress from a dissolution in Decem^r 1776, when Howe marched to the Delaware. Maryland had instructed her delegates to concur in an accomodation, notwithstanding *any measure* (meaning independance) to the contrary. But further, the declaration of independance produced a secession of tories, timid, moderate & double minded men, from the counsels of America, in consequence of which the Congress, as well as each of the states, have possessed ten times the vigor and strength they had formerly.

April 8, 1777.

A number of Indian chiefs came from Fort Pitt, (where a treaty had been held with them by commissioners appointed by Congress) came to Philad^a in Nov^r 1776. They were all introduced to the Congress. They took each member by the hand, and afterwards sat down. One of them (after a pause of 10 minutes) rose up and addressed the Congress in the following words.

"Brothers, we received your commissioners at the little counsel fire at Fort Pitt. 2, We wiped the sweat from their bodies. We cleansed the dirt from thier ankles. We pulled the thorns from [their] feet. We took thier staffs from thier hands, and leaned them [against] the tree of



peace. We took thier belts from thier waists, and conducted them to the seats of peace.”

April 8th, 1777.

Gen^l Howe's army at Burnswick & New York is now in motion. A majority of the people of Philad^a think that thier destination is up the North river in order to join Gen^l Carleton, so as to cut off the communication between the Eastern & Southern states, agreeably to the original plan of the british ministry. But I think it most probable that thier object is Philad^a, for the following reasons. 1. Because it is obviously agst the interest of Howe's army to come to Philad^a and a ignorance of thier true interest is the only thing that has appeared like uniformity in thier conduct. 2^{ly}. The design of the present war is to chastise the people of America, and this can only be done by changing the seat of war; & 3^{ly}, to purify it of toriism and to eradicate timidity & moderation. This can only be done by Howe's coming within the sphere of the attraction of the tories & moderate men. 4^{ly}. There is a false confidence in the situation & strength of the city of Philad^a, and in the spirit & number of our troops. The same kind of confidence prev^d in New York before its reduction last year.

April 8th, 1777.

I think it more than probable the General Washington will not close the present war wth g. Britain. 1. Because in ordinary revolutions different characters always appear in thier first and last stages. 2. Because his talents are better fitted to unite the people of America into one body than to give them afterwards a national complexion. 3. Because his talents are unequal to those degrees of discipline and decision, which alone can render an army finally successful. 4. Because he is idolised by the people of America, and is tho't to be absolutely necessary for us to enable us to carry on the w[ar].

The tories may be subdivided into—

1. Advocates for supremacy of parliament.

2. Advocates for 1763.

3. Enemies to independance. All alike *enemies to the cause of America.*

The Whigs may be divided into—

1. Such as contend for *power.*

2. Such as contend from *resentment*:

3. Such as contend for *military glory.*

4. Such as contend for *liberty.*

5. Such as aim only at *interest.*

Capt: Leslie's grave in Pluckamin churchyard, near the grave of Elizth Melick, daughter of Aaron, and Charlotte Melick.

During the war between G. B: & America, all reports proved false that were 1st, picked up at sea; 2^{dly} on the road or at ferries, & 3, from Frenchmen.

1777 Octob^r 10th—Dined with the commander in chief of American army—no wine—only grog—knives & forks eno' for only half the company—one half the company eat after the other had dined at the same table. The General gave the head of his table to one of his aids-de-camp, and eat 2^d or 3^d from him on his left side.

State and Disorders in the American army Octob^r 1777.

1. The commander-in-chief at this time the *idol of America*—governed by Gen^l Greene—Gen. Knox & Col. Hamilton, one of his aids, a young man of 21 years of age.

2. 4 Major Generals,—Greene, Sullivan, Stirling & Stevens. The 1st a sycophant to the general, timid, speculative, without enterprize; the 2nd, weak, vain, without dignity, fond of scribbling, in the field a madman. The 3^d, a proud, vain, lazy, ignorant, drunkard. The 4th, a sordid, boasting cowardly sot.

The troops dirty, undisciplined, & ragged, guns fired 100 a day; pickets left 5 days & sentries 24 hours, without relief; bad bread; no order; universal disgust.

Acc't of American army at Valley Forge March 1778.

The encampment dirty & stinking, no forage for 7 days—1500 horses died from y^e want of it. 3 ounces of meal & 3 pounds of flour in 7 days. Men dirty & ragged. The commander-in-chief and all y^e Major Generals lived in houses out of y^e Camp.

1777, November 9.—Came to Burlington [New Jersey].¹

November 11.—Went to Red Bank.

November 12.—Returned today.

November 16.—Left Burlington, and lodged at Pet. Talmans.

November 17.—Came to Princetown.

December 1.—To Trenton and returned.

1778, January 2.—Left Princetown and lodged at Rush Hill.

January 3.—Lodged at General Sullivan's quarters.²

January 4.—Lodged at Charles Risk's.

January 5.—Lodged at Lancaster.³

January 8.—Came to Yorktown.

¹ This diary describes the movements of Dr. Rush during the occupation of Philadelphia by the British army. A number of the annotations have been taken from his manuscripts.

² Dr. Rush made the following copy of a paper he saw hung up in General Sullivan's quarters:

Names of Officers who distinguished themselves in building y^e bridge over Shuikill 1778.

His Ex ^y Gen ^l	Honb ^{le} Major Gen ^l
Washington.	Sullivan.
Major Pollard,	Col. Charlton,
Major Thayer,	Lieut. Mason,
Capt. Chadwick,	Maj ^r Cortland,
Lieut. Parker,	Maj ^r Brum,
Col. Chandler,	Col. Basset,
Capt. Frye,	Lieut. [torn].

Capt. Smith,
Lieut. Jewet.

³ On the 7th he took tea and spent the evening at the home of Christopher Marshall.

January 30.—Resigned my Commission; left Yorktown and came to Lancaster.¹

February 12.—Came to Reading.

February 15.—To Allentown.

February 16.—To Bethlehem.²

February 18.—To Johnsons.

February 19.—To Princetown.

March 11.—Left Princetown.

March 12.—Lodged at Dr. Moore's.

March 13.—Arrived in Camp at Valley Forge, and lodged with General Poor.³

March 14.—Lodged at Moore Hall, with Col. [Clement] Biddle and the Commissioners from Congress for reforming ye Army.

March 16.—Lodged at Gen. Greene's.

March 17.—Lodged at Capt. [Harry] Lee's near Camp.

March 18.—Lodged at Dr [Nicholas] Way's at Wilmington [Delaware].

March 22.—Came to Mr. Joseph Mifflins at Nottingham.

March 23.—At Halls.⁴

March 24.—Returned to Wilmington.

April 1.—To Mr. Mifflin's.

April 3.—To Mr. Smith's.

April 4.—Cochran's Tavern; full of wagoners; no liquor; a quiet house.

April 5.—To Elijah Ward's.

April 6.—Andrew Bunners.

April 7.—At Newtown: supped with the Commissioners, viz: *Americans*, Colonels Hamilton, Harrison, Grayson, and Mr. Boudinot—*British*: Colonels O'Hara and Stevens, and Capt. Fitzpatrick.⁵

¹ Surgeon and Physician-General of the Middle District, Continental army.

² He lodged at the Sun Inn.

³ General Poor's brigade was located next to that of General Wayne.

⁴ Elihu Hall, Mount Welcome, Cecil County, Maryland. The estate is now owned by Mr. P. S. P. Conner.

⁵ Cf. PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, Vol. XXIV. p. 291.

April 14.—To Burlington.

April 16.—To Princetown.

April 20.—Left Princetown and came to Mr. Evans' two miles from the Meetinghouse, in company with Major Hopkins, Duval and Capt. —.

May 5.—Came to Wilmington.

May 7.—At Mrs. Barclay's.

May 8.—To Dan Smith's.

May 9.—To Cochran's tavern.

May 10.—To my brothers.

May 12.—Mr Evans'.

May 13.—To Princetown.

May 27.—Left Princetown with my wife and lodged at Mr. Hood's near Howell's Ferry.

May 28.—Lodged at Mr. Evans'.

May 29.—Came to my brothers.

June 6.—Went to Capt. Alisons'.¹

June 8.—Returned to my brothers.

June 10.—Set off for Mr. Hall's and lodged at Mr. Mifflins.

June 11.—Reached Mr. Hall's.

June 17.—Left Mr. Hall's, and lodged at Mr. Smith's.

June 18.—Returned to my brother's.

June 20.—Set off, for Philadelphia, lodged at Mr. Crawford's.

June 21.—Arrived in Philadelphia.

July 17.—Returned with Mrs. Rush and settled again in our old house in Philadelphia.²

¹ A nephew of Rev. Dr. Francis Alison, of the University of Pennsylvania, living in Chester County.

² "Dr. Benjamin Rush and Julia Stockton were married January 11, 1776, at Princeton, by the Rev. Dr. Witherspoon;" and he further records, "John Rush, son of the above, born July 17, 1777, between the hours of 12 and 1 in the morning, at Elihu Hall's Esq., at Mount Welcome, Cecil County, Maryland and baptised July 20th following by the Rev^d Dr. John Ewing." John "stood alone at 6 months supported by a wall." Dr. Rush lived in the house formerly Chief-Justice Shippen's, on Fourth Street opposite Willings Alley.

SOME LETTERS OF FRANKLIN'S CORRESPONDENTS.

[From the Franklin Papers in the American Philosophical Society.]

PORTSMOUTH April 17th. 1775.

DEAR SIR :

As Major Trent is the Bearer of this Letter, it is the less necessary for me now to be very particular in my Communications. I presented, as you desired, your Respects to Lord Camden, and his Lordship requested me to tell you, that he should have been much pleased to have seen you, before you embarked ;—That the Chancellor's Decision in your Case, is entirely political, and that, if during the Administration of the present Men,—An Appeal should be made, from the Court of Chancery to the House of Lords,—you would certainly meet with the same Fate there, as you had below.—In a few Days after the Hollidays, His Lordship moves for the total Repeal of the Quebeck Act; and if Lord Chatham's Health will admit of it,—He will certainly second the Motion:—And in the House of Commons, Sir George Saville—moves to amend this shameful Act.—There have been several Conferences, between Lord Camden and Sir George upon the Subject; But although the latter wishes the total Repeal,—yet some of the Rockinghams think it is too much to attempt, and therefore, in a friendly way, it is settled between them,—To move in the different Houses, in the different Ways, I have mentioned The Fate of these Motions, there can be no doubt about;—But yet, it is thought Right to lay a proper Ground for Repeal—In Case our Countrymen shall act so unitedly and decisively,—in their Plans of Non Exportation &c.—as to compel the Court to abandon the present Set of Ministers. I am really grieved at the Publication of Mr. Galloway's extraordinary Pamphlet. Our great Friends in both Houses, are extremely angry at it, and express themselves in most resentful

Terms, against the Author;—While the Courtiers rejoice at that Part of the Pamphlet, which represents our Divisions and Controversys, as to Boundaries and Modes of Religion, our Incompetency to resist the Power of this Country And the undecided State of the Congress,—for several Weeks,—as to what really were the Rights of America;—yet the Courtiers at the same Time treat with ineffable Contempt, the Plan of Union proposed, and which they say, by not being adopted—offended the Author's Pride, and has been the happy means, of their being satisfactorily confirmed in their Ideas, of the Weakness and Division of the Colonies; and by perseverance,—They shall unquestionably obtain, a perfect Submission. M^r Pope, you remember, has wisely said “How shall we reason but from what we know”—On which I shall only make this short observation, that if our Friend M^r Galloway, had properly known,—The real Plans of this arbitrary Administration, He would never, I am persuaded,—have committed Himself, in the very indiscreet Manner, that He has done.—Major Trent carries out with Him, the restraining Act for Pennsylvania, New Jersey &c. And lest any News, unfavorable to the Designs of Government,—might arrive from Governor Colden,—Administration used great Industry, in accelerating it through the House of Lords,—In Order, that New York might not, if possible, be inserted in it; They placing much confidence in the Fidelity and Loyalty of the Delancey's and their Friends, to dissolve the Union of America. The Generals, Burgoyne, Howe and Clinton are now here, waiting only for a favorable Wind,—To sail for Boston.—There it is to be determined,—How two of them are to be disposed of;—One of them, with two or three Regiments, it being here decided, shall be stationed at New York, to support the King's Friends, so called, in that Colony.—Several persons, as Spies are sent to each of the Provinces, to collect Intelligence,—and observe and report the Conduct of People in general, and some in particular.—Major Skeene returns for that, or some other such servile, and dishonorable

Purpose. He is in the same Ship with Major Trent.—It would surely be presumption in me to offer any Intimations to you, as to what Part,—America ought immediately to take; But it is M^r Levy's and M^r Steady's sincere Opinion, that if the new Congress will firmly insist on and see inviolably maintained throughout America,—The Non Exportation and Non Importation Plans,—and at the same Time will effectually arm in Case of the worst,—that the Magnitude of these Measures will infallibly force its own Way; and American Freedom will be soon fixed on an immovable Basis.—Whenever any Thing material occurs,—you may depend upon having it immediately communicated to you; And in the mean Time,—give me leave to inform you that I have obtained a very full and satisfactory Opinion from Serjeant Glynn (—The best Lawyer, Lord Camden assures me, in England)—Upon the Title to our Indian Lands,—(which M^r Trent Will shew you) And permit me to ask the favor of you,—To assist this Gentleman in obtaining concurrant Opinions from M^r Galloway,—M^r Dickinson, and the Lawyers from Virginia &c. who may be at the Congress; As this is certainly the favorable Crisis, to establish Titles for Lands, fairly obtained from the native Proprietors.—I am Dear Sir with the sincerest Esteem

Your most obd^t & faithful Serv^t

S. WHARTON.

DEAR SIR :

Some time since M^r W^m Lee forwarded my letter to you advising the payment of £100 from the Constitutional Society into the hands of your Bankers Mess^{rs} Brown, Collinson & Co. towards relieving the distressed Inhabitants of Boston.

On the 23^d Inst they voted £100 more for their relief which is also paid into the hands of the same Gentlemen on your Acc^t and both sums wait your demand and application.

Recent accounts from America give information of an

unprovoked attack by a detachment from the regular troops at Boston against the Provincials which as far as we yet know reflects as little honour on the British Military as our Politicks do on the British Legislature.

I entertain the best hopes that America directed by wisdom similar to your own will act with sufficient firmness to maintain the rights of free tho loyal subjects.

All reasonable men with whom I converse still continue fixed in opinion against the right of taxing America not represented in Parliament. I am with much respect and great Esteem

Dear Sir

Your very obedient

Humble Servant

RICH^d OLIVER.

LONDON 31st May 1775.

July 6th, 1775.

DEAR SIR:

I write to you more to prove my remembrance of you, than for the importance of anything I have to communicate.

The two defeats near Boston seem to have made little impression on the Ministry. They still talk of great things to be expected from their generals & troops when united. One of your judgment will draw more information from the single word Rebels used in the Gazette, than from anything I can say. Far from retracting they mean to exasperate, in perfect confidence of being successful. It is the curse of fools to be secure; & I trust their fate will prove, that the end of the wicked is punishment.

L^d G. Germaine, the Father of the military murder Bill, is Dictator in all the military operations against America. As Cowards are often confident when danger is at a distance, this man is not only bold himself but inspires the King & his Ministers with equal confidence.

The report is that L^d John Murray's Regiment of High-

landers & others to be raised by Col. Fraser are to be sent over. The former I believe is true. The Scotch will fight with two times the rancour & not half the bravery of the english. I cannot conceive them to be formidable foes if bravely opposed. Against timid or flying enemies they act heroically.

The dissatisfaction of the Public here certainly increases every day. Shortly it will arrive to that degree at which an untoward event or national calamity will kindle a flame destructive to all those who have planned these fatal measures. You will see by the proceedings of the Common Hall what are the sentiments of the City of London. I am much deceived or the Nation in general will speak the same language in a little time. Happily however America is capable of working her own salvation, or the influence of corruption & dissipation here would render escape from the hand of tyranny extremely doubtful.

The Revolutions of great Empires have often been forc'd by the follies of weak & wicked men; but never before I think, did the folly of man sin so obstinately against the evidence of accumulated instruction. An overruling Providence seems to employ their ignorance & rashness for purposes which wisdom would foresee & shrink from.

It will be of great use in proving the propriety of our proceedings to state the number of Petitions from all the Provinces which have been presented in vain. Not being in possession of them, nor knowing how to get them but by the Speaker of each Province sending the part of their Journals which contain them, I must beg the favor of you to endeavor to obtain that for me. There will be a moment, I am sure, when stating the repeatedly rejected Petitions of America here, will bring down vengeance upon the heads of her inveterate enemies.

Some Gentlemen here have lately found by experiments that man can bear 180 degrees of heat & a dog 230, without injury for 30 minutes. The heat of the Dog's body examined immediately did not exceed 130. This proves

what I long ago observ'd in some experiments on Frogs that the animal Body, when living, was endued with a power of generating Cold as well as heat. A. L.

GOLDEN SQUARE July 31, 1775

DEAR SIR :

I am very glad to collect by a Phrase in the letter from the Congress to the Canadians, that they think once more of imploring the Attention of their Sovereign. I can give you no information of the State of the Ministry, I shd be one of the last to be informed of their counsels. The great fear that I entertain is least they shd make things desperate with America, in order to screen themselves. I can easily foresee, that in short time, we shall have very little communication or intelligence from America, but what the Ministry please to retail out to us and that modified as they shall think proper. If they act the part of Go-betweens making mischief and can intercept the Communications between the two Countries, they may make each Country think ill of the other by a course of mutual misrepresentations. All the accounts that were laid upon the table of the House of Commons last year were garbled just for the purpose of misleading our judgments; And the same will probably allways be the Conduct of men who have an interest to foment a quarrel between the two Countries, with a view to justify themselves *ex post facto* and upon subsequent acts of violence and ill blood, w^{ch} are inseparable from a state of war to deceive the people of England into a persuasion, that our brethren in America were from the first ill disposed to this Country. The ministry have the Command of the sea and thereby of all correspondence. They will permit none but the most violent libels against the Americans to be sent over to you in order to make you believe, that the Spirit of this Country is against you. They may, on the other hand, give to us just what accounts they please. Both Countries must be at their pleasure for the representation of things. For instance

in the Gazette account of the 19th of April they say: Such was the Cruelty & barbarity of the rebels, that they scalped and cut off the ears of some of the wounded men who fell into their hands. The worst impressions must be expected to arise upon the minds of the people of both countries from such articles as these, w^{ch} can only be calculated to foment ill blood. For these Considerations, I most earnestly entreat, that our brethren in America will not give credit to any unfavorable reports that may be sent over to them, when a free communication of intelligence is intercepted. Disbelieve all such reports and trust to the generosity and justice of the minds of the people. You will certainly find the nation just, generous & affectionate to you. The general sentiments and feelings of this country have been greatly shocked by the Gazettes of blood, not that of enemies but of our brethren & fellow subjects. I hope that even these horrid events will not turn off the General Congress from making some proposals for accommodation. The people of England cannot be alienated from those of their own blood, their own brethren and friends in America if they still find you earnest for reconciliation. You know that the heart of this Country was not alienated from you when you left us. Your friends, Mess^{rs} Osborne, Falconer & Read bring you more recent intelligence; being discreet and intelligent persons, they can judge of the temper of this Country and they will tell you, that it is not unfavorable to you. Whatever you hear to the contrary believe it not. Rely on the Candour of the people of England and state facts. I hear particularly of great remittances daily coming over. Shew us how scrupulous you have been to pay your debts, and collect if you can an Estimate of the remittances made this year. Any pains and labour will be well bestowed to vindicate yourselves and your character to this country and to posterity. Passion may sway for a while but reason must prevail in the end. Let your friends here have all possible materials to do justice to your Cause. Votes of assemblies

petitions addresses facts dates, and the historical evidence of all transactions from the very beginning of these unfortunate troubles. I fear that I shall repeat the same things over & over, in all my letters, till I weary you, but I am most earnest to leave no chance untried, and to exert every possible means of reconciliation. Let your friends here have all possible materials to do justice to your cause and to strengthen their endeavours to restore harmony and confidence between the two Countries. Let us strive to the last. Let us leave nothing undone. All is lost if we despair. I remain Dear Sir

with the greatest respect
to your person and character
your much obliged friend

G. B.

TO DOCTOR FRANKLIN.

DEAR SIR :

I had lately the honour of acquainting you by Capt. Read with some particulars which I now confirm, and although but little of importance has since occurred I am induced to trouble you again with a few suggestions respecting the title of the different Indian tribes of America to the property and jurisdiction of their Territories.

You will doubtless remember that our friend M^r Wharton had collected and put together some important facts & observations relating to this subject & as his sentiments thereon were perfectly agreeable to my own we composed and printed, soon after your departure, a small Pamphlet, in Vindication of the Rights of the Aborigines of America; one of which, M^r Thom^s Wharton was desired to shew you, and lest that may have miscarried another is herewith sent for your acceptance; not that I suppose any new arguments will be necessary for your Conviction on this topic; being satisfied from the liberality and extensive circuit of your reflections, as well as from particular conversations with which you have favoured me that you have long perceived the absurdity of all distinctions between the temporal

rights of mankind founded on any supposed defect in their religious opinions, and have rejected those pretensions on which former Popes availing themselves of the ignorance & superstition then prevailing over all Europe, arrogantly assumed a right to dispose of the persons & countries of unbelieving nations in Asia, Africa & America; a right which is now universally ridiculed by all whose minds are emancipated from the shackles of superstitious prejudice. And indeed the aborigines of America being the primitive occupiers of that continent and having obtained the possession of it from the Creator & most rightful disposer of the Earth, without that injustice & violence by which other nations have frequently acquired their territories, were by the laws of Nature & Nations justly intitled to the full and absolute dominion & property of that continent.

Before America had been discovered the inhabitants could not possibly have owed any allegiance or subjection to any foreign state, and nothing could be acquired by a discovery of countries previously inhabited and possessed—and therefore the American Indians must still have an indisputable title to the jurisdiction and property of all parts of that continent, which have not been obtained from them by purchase, cession or justifiable conquest—This truth was indeed well known and so sensibly felt by the first settlers in our colonies, that tho protected by grants from the Crown they appear never to have relied on those grants, nor to have considered them as any other than Political Distributions of Country, which gave them no title to the soil until it should be fairly obtained from the Indians themselves—and the same maxims were likewise adopted by the Lords of Council, in their decision respecting the appeal of the Moheagan Indians against the colony of Connecticut; and in truth the British Government on many occasions and particularly in the negotiations with the Court of France in 1775 and in the purchase of lands on the Ohio, made in behalf of the Crown from the six Nations in 1768 has publicly acknowledged & confirmed

the title of the Indian Nations of America to their respective Countries—The King has indeed from political views assumed a right of restraining the Indians from conveying their lands to any but those who may be authorized by the Crown to purchase them; every reason however, and every principle of justice, supporting the limited right, which is thus allowed them, must operate as strongly in favor of their full and unlimited right over the lands in question. For as the property of the Indians in their respective territories is original and underived, except from the Divine Creator, it must by a necessary consequence be full, absolute, exclusive and indefeasable.—I write not indeed to convince you of these truths of which you are already satisfied, but to suggest to you a particular application of them.—You know it has been generally though unthinkingly believed here, that the lands on which our colonies in America have been settled, were before such settlement the property of the British state, and that this has been assumed as a fundamental proposition by almost every writer in favour of Parliamentary Supremacy, and that the dependance & subjection of the colonies to the Legislature of Great Britain has been from thence most strongly, though erroneously infered and maintained—A regard therefore to the civil rights of our countrymen in America, as well as to that equal & common justice which belongs to the Indians demands that this fundamental & pernicious error should be speedily & publickly corrected & exploded; which could not be so properly and effectually done as by that respectable body the Congress, whose declaration in support of the absolute right of the natives to their territories, would for ever exterminate this Error in America, and probably in Europe likewise—There is besides another consideration which should, I think, induce the Congress to this proceeding—There can be no doubt, but if the present hostile invasion of the colonies will be the case, so long as there is any hope of success, and if the forces to be sent from hence should be found unequal to this unnatural

purpose, that endeavours will be used to excite the Indians of America, to butcher the inhabitants of the colonies, to the end, that by an accumulation of distress and carnage, they may the sooner be reduced to submission. These execrable attempts however might I think be effectually frustrated and the affections of the Indians unalterably secured if the Congress should publicly assert & maintain the full and absolute right of the natives to sell & convey their lands to such purchasers as may offer the best prices, without any of those restraints from the Crown which have hitherto rendered this (almost the only) property of the Indians of but little value to them.—You know, sir, how jealous these natives have long been of our intentions toward them on this subject and I think an act of so much justice and so essentially conducive to their most important interests could not fail to conciliate their friendship to those who should thus espouse their cause and assert their rights. This indeed is now rendered the more expedient by the pernicious views of the Government manifested in the Quebec act and in the expressions which lately escaped from the ministerial speakers against Lord Camden's motion.—To bind all the future settlements of British America in chains of despotism appears to have been the design of that part of the act which so enormously extends the limits of Quebec, but the ministry being conscious of the rights of the Indians have cautiously worded this part of the act, which declares “that all the territories islands and countries in North America belonging to the Crown of Great Britain bounded” within the limits therein described shall “be annexed to and made part and parcel of the Province of Quebec”—and therefore if it be proved, as may easily be done, that the countries of the Indians within those limits do not belong to the Crown of Great Britain but to the different Indian nations by whom they are possessed and who have been often treated with as independent allies, these countries will then be detached from the Province of Quebec & rescued from the despotism which must otherwise

be imposed upon them and also from those quit rents and other reservations which have lately accompanied all Royal grants in America & which are so frequently adduced to support the Supremacy of Parliament, as has been already mentioned.

I shall however respectfully submit the justice of these observations, the use to which they may be capable of being applied, and the time and manner of their application to your superior wisdom—and have only to add to the communications of my former letter that five regiments containing in all about fifteen hundred men are soon to proceed from Ireland to America.—I strongly hope however, that the ill success which I am persuaded will attend all the attempts of the Army & Navy in America this summer may at the commencement of next winter compel the present ministry to quit the helm, which they have so unwisely and wickedly conducted and that they may be succeeded by others who will contribute to a permanent and equitable reconciliation between Great Britain and the Colonies. I shall be happy at all times to hear of your welfare & to receive & execute any commands with which you may think fit to honour me.

I am with great esteem & respect

Dear Sir

Your much obliged

& most devoted Hub. Serv^t

EDW^D BANCROFT.

DOWNING STREET LONDON

Aug^t 7th 1775.

D^R FRANKLIN.

LONDON 12th Aug^t 1775.

DEAR S^R

With pleasure your friends received the agreeable intelligence of your safe arrival and health.

Inclos'd I return a Letter for you directed to our care—From different accounts I am pleased to observe the great unanimity that prevails thro the Continent; your advice was never more wanted, hope it will tend to restore that invaluable blessing to which our unhappy Colonies have been so

long strangers, from the best accounts we can collect think the Ministry still seem determined to pursue rigorous measures, more troops & men of War are going to protect those already there till the spring, when a large reinforcement of fresh ones are to accomplish all these designs, (little thinking) what we must naturally suppose will happen before that period arrives, from a total stoppage in the Trade to America; but supposing it possible to be otherwise, it is my Opinion, these Attempts to enforce these measures by the sword is impracticable—it is evident they have got so far in the mire as not to be able to return back with any degree of Credit to themselves, therefore seem determined to pursue, tho it may terminate in the ruin of both Countries—since the battle of the 17 June our reproch of Cowardice however is wiped off.

The Publick papers would inform you of the death of our poor friend M^r Quiney, it was great concern to us; we lament him as an agreeable acquaintance and a sincere friend to the interest of his Country; had a satisfaction however to think his papers fell into the hands of the Congress.

I sincerely wish a continuance of your unanimity—May Peace be established upon a firm and lasting basis, so ardently wishes your sincere

friend & most hum^{ble} Ser^t

To

THO^s BROMFIELD.

DOCTOR FRANKLIN

Capt. Newman who is ⁱⁿ Philadelphia
desired to deliver this
with his own hand.

PERTH-AMBOY, Aug^t 14, 1775.

HONOURED FATHER,

I wrote to you by the Stage on Thursday last since which I have not heard from you.

As you were so kind as to say that you had no objection to doing anything for me that might be in your Power respecting the Lands in the Traders Grant from the Indians,

I send you enclosed a Copy of a Letter on that Subject from M^r George Morgan, together with my Answer open, which, after Perusal, please to Seal and Deliver.—I should be glad of your Sentiments respecting the Contents as soon as your Leisure will permit.

I have read Mess^{rs} Walpole & Sargent's Letter to you, and observe that since you left England they have received the strongest assurances that our Grants shall be perfected; and that they request that their Plan of Possessing & Leasing the Lands contracted for with Government may be "kept as private as possible, for should it be known on their side of the Water it might rather prejudice us than do us any service." I think it proper therefore to suggest to you that, in my opinion, it is hardly possible that such a Transaction will be kept so secret as they think necessary, and consequently that you and Major Trent ought to weigh well the Consequences before you adopt the Measure.

I wonder Trent should make as an Excuse for not clearing the Judgments to Tilghman, or paying the Jersey Debt for Croghan, that he has nothing of Croghan's in his hands, when by Croghan's letter to me the judgment to Tilghman was principally, if not solely for a debt of Trent's own, and, by his Acc^t against Trent, there is a Ballance due to him of about 17 or 1800£. M^r Bernard Gratz (your Neighbour) has the Acc^t & a Power to receive the Ball. & to pay it to me. Do send for him and he will shew to you and make you acquainted with the Affair of the Judgment. He lately promised to write to me as soon as he could get Trent's Answer. Do let him know that I have not yet had a line from him.

We are all well & join in affectionate Duty to you and Love to the Family

I am, Hon^d Sir,

Your ever dutiful Son

W^m FRANKLIN

P.S.—I should be glad to have a line from you by the Post to let me know if I may expect to see you here—

whether you approve of my coming to Philad.—when it will be proper Billy should be there in order to go to the College.

The above & enclosed were copied by him.

LONDON Sep^r 6. 1775.

DEAR SIR:

I have your Favour of July 7th acknowledging the receipt of mine of April 8th and May 5th and am very sorry you seem to think matters are now gone so far as to be past all Accomodation. But as you tell me that Words & Arguments are now of no use, I shall not trouble you with many, only permit me to express my surprise and concern at your saying, all tends to a separation. Perhaps the wisest Heads and honestest Hearts on your side the Water do not see all the Consequences of such an Event; for it cannot be denied, that you have [torn] to [torn] present Strength, Riches & Consideration by your [torn] with [torn] and the protection you have received from the [torn] of this Country. Nobody can say what will be your [torn] when that Protection is not only withdrawn, but that very [torn] exerted against you. We may not indeed recover you for Customers, and in that Case I hope we shall, as we do now, find other markets for the Commodities we can spare, but it should not be forgotten on your Part that at the Commencement of our Commercial Intercourse, and for many years after, the Merchants of this Country supplied you with a Variety of Goods which were then absolutely necessary to your Subsistence and Comfort (and what perhaps you cannot yet well do wholly without) at no inconsiderable Risque, and with a Liberality of Credit, which probably no other European Nation would or could afford to give you. It has indeed turned out to be a very beneficial Commerce to Britain as well as to you. But does she not deserve it? Surely she does. As for the Colonies paying their Debts, nobody here seems to give themselves any Concern on that Head. Whatever be the

Convulsions of States, private Men will always discharge their just Debt if they are honest and able. Of your Integrity we have had long Experience, and of your Ability there can be little Doubt when you can make such a sacrifice of present Interest, and such expensive preparations for Resistance, when you think the sacred voice of Liberty calls for it. Certain it is, that the Parliament were ignorant of your present Opulence when, at the conclusion of the late War, they refunded you a large Sum, which they conceived you had expended beyond your Ability: But this, while it discovered how little they knew of your real Wealth, shewed at the same time how little disposed they were to fleece or oppress you. Nor should this be altogether forgotten.

I own the Unanimity & Firmness you discover in the Prosecution of this Quarrel excells my Expectation. But this is not much to be wondered at, when one considers, how easy it is for a few violent men with you (countenanced & encouraged as they were by the Clamors of the Opposition here) to spirit up the great mass of the People under the specious Pretence that they had no alternative but to die Freemen or to live Slaves. This how[torn] well know, is by no means the case. You know your friends have been constantly increasing ever since the Repeal of the Stamp Act; in particular, you will remember, the Distinction you then made between external & internal Taxes, the former of which you admitted we had a right to impose, and which was precisely the Case of the Tea Duty, now so odious with you. So that at length you have brought the Matter to this simple Question, "Shall the British Colonies remain any longer a part of the British Empire?"—This is the simple point you have now drawn the Swords to decide. For not to talk of Taxation and Representation of which I see no End, I believe there is no Precedent of the Inhabitants of any Province however distant, belonging to a state, having as you have the same Privileges with those born in the Mother Country and

enjoying the Protection of its Laws and its Power, not being subject to the Legislature of that State. In what manner our Legislature could best exercise their Power in taxing you, in Consistence with the Principles of the Constitution, which more amply than in any other State upon Earth provides for and guards the Liberty of the Subject, it might perhaps be still no difficult matter to discover, were you seriously disposed to acknowledge that the Parliament of England has any Right at all to make Laws to bind you, a Right, which tho you have hitherto submitted to the Exercise of, in a Variety of the most essential and important Acts of Legislation, you now wholly renounce and disclaim.

You see how soon I have forgot that Words and Arguments are out of the Question, but I have insensibly drawn out this Letter to a Length which I did not intend when I begun it, as for this once forgive me. Perhaps these may be my last Words to you upon this Subject, and should they turn out to be my last in every Sense, I can truly say they come from an unprejudiced Mind, always open to better information, and from a Heart sincerely disposed to promote the Happiness of my Fellow Creatures.

I am glad you are this Year blest as we are with a plentiful Harvest. Corn has been of late a very beneficial article of Commerce to you (for the Benefits of Commerce are [torn] you have generally much more than is necessary for [torn] Consumption; but as it is a Commodity that will not keep [torn] you, and one from the Produce of which your Farmers are enabled to purchase all the other necessaries of Life, will not the present Obstruction to their Exportation of it be severely felt by that useful part of the Community?—The Evils of War are extensive and innumerable. May the present and all Wars (if Wars there must be) terminate so as to leave the greatest possible numbers of human Beings free and happy. In this particular I am sure we are of one Mind.

There is nothing new here nor can there be till the Par-

liament reassembles which will be the 26th of next month. I shall then, as I have done always, have my Ears open to all that is said pro and con. I hope still (for I never cease to hope even in the greatest Extremities) that something may be luckily hit on to stop the Progress of this unnatural and destructive Quarrel, which I must own the Declaration of the Congress you inclosed to me, seems more calculated to perpetuate than any of your Publications I have yet seen. They say, among other things that Foreign Assistance, if necessary, is undoubtedly attainable. Alas! do you consider the Danger of calling in Foreign Assistance? Where is the Foreign State you can with Safety and Propriety apply to? How many Nations have been ruined and enslaved by calling in Foreign Assistance! But I suppose this is only thrown out in terrorem and was never meant to be seriously put in Practice.

I am very happy to hear from yourself that you are well and hearty. That you are busier than ever I can easily believe. I flatter myself you will live till the Peace and Liberty and Happiness of your native Country are established upon the surest and most lasting foundations, and that you will not have the unspeakable Mortification to leave it in the State of Anarchy in which it is now involved. More has it already suffered and much more it is likely to suffer in a few Years from this Contest, than the amount of all the Taxes the British Parliament (always considering themselves as the Representatives of every British subject) should probably have imposed on them for a Century to come.

My Family are all well and desire to be remembered to you. I am

Dear Sir

Your affectionate humble Servant

WILL : STRAHAN.

Since writing the above I have read the last Petition of the Congress to the King, to which your name is annexed. It appears to me to be couched in very loose Terms, neither

making any Concessions, or pointing out any feasible Plan of Reconciliation. It plainly appears, indeed, to be written after you was convinced that Words and Arguments were of no Use. I dare say none of the Persons who sign it, expected it could have any Effect here, tho it may have a good deal with the ignorant Part of your Provincials. By the way, may it not be justly apprehended that the People of Property in America, after having put Arms into the Hands of the inferior Class, and taught them the Use of them, will one Day find it no easy Matter to persuade them to lay them down again? In my Opinion you have much more Reason to dread being enslaved by some of your own Citizens, than by the British Senate. You will smile at my Folly perhaps, but I am fully persuaded that this Contest will not only give a deadly Check to your growing Power and Prosperity, but greatly endanger those very Liberties you have now taken up Arms to defend.

LONDON, 13 Feb^r 1776.

DEAR SIR

I lament this unhappy war, as on more serious accounts, so not a little that it renders my correspondence with you so precarious. I have had three letters from you, and have written as often, but the last, by Mr. Temple, I have been informed he could not take. What is become of it I cannot tell.

This accompanies a copy of my second volume of Observations on air, and of a pamphlet, which may perhaps make you smile. Major Carleton, brother to the Governor of Quebec, has undertaken to convey the parcel to you.

By the same hand you will receive a most excellent pamphlet by Dr. Price, which, if anything can, will, I hope, make some impression upon this infatuated nation. An edition of a thousand has been nearly sold in two days. But when L^d G. Germaine is at the head of affairs, it cannot be expected that anything like reason or moderation should be attended to. Everything breathes rancour and desperation and nothing but absolute impotence will stop their

proceedings. We therefore look upon a final separation from you as a certain and speedy event. If anything can unite us, it must be the immediate adopting of the measures proposed by L^d Shelburne, and mentioned in Dr. Price's pamphlet.

As, however, it is most probable that you will be driven to the necessity of governing yourselves, I hope you have wisdom to guard against the rocks that we have fatally split upon, and make some better provision for securing your natural rights against the incroachment of power, in whomsoever placed.

Amidst the alarms and distresses of war, it may perhaps give you some pleasure to be informed that I have been very successful in the prosecution of my experiments since the publication of my second volume. I have lately sent to the Royal society some observations on blood (which I believe have given great satisfaction to my medical friends) proving that the use of it in respiration is to discharge phlogiston from the system, that it has the same power of affecting air when congealed and out of the body that it has when fluid and in the body and acts thro a bladder and a large quantity of serum, as well as in immediate contact with the air. In pure air it becomes of a florid red, and in phlogisticated air black; and the air to which it has been exposed is affected in the same manner as it is by respiration, the calcination of metals, or any other phlogistic process.

I am now in a very promising course of experiments on metals, from all of which, dissolved in spirits of nitre, I get first nitrous air as before, and then distilling to dryness from the same materials fixed air, and dephlogisticated air. This proves that fixed air is certainly of the nitrous acid. I have, however, got no fixed air from gold or silver. You will smile when I tell you I do not absolutely despair of the transmutation of metals.

In one of your letters you mention your having made a valuable discovery on your passage to America, and promise to write me a particular account of it. If you ever did this, the letter has miscarried, for which I shall be sorry and the

more so as I now almost despair of hearing from you any more till these troubles be settled.

The club of honest whigs, as you justly call them, think themselves much honoured by your having been one of them, and also by your kind remembrance of them. Our zeal in the good cause is not abated. You are often the subject of our conversation.

Not to burden my friend too much, I give him only one copy of my book, but I hope you will communicate it to Professor Winthrop, with my most respectful compliments.

I am, as ever,

truly yours

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY.

P.S.—Lord Shelburne and Col^l Barre were pleased with your remembrance of them, and desire their best respects and good wishes in return. The best thing I can wish the friendly bearer of this letter is that he may fall into your hands, as I am sure he will meet with good treatment, and perhaps have the happiness of conversing with you, a happiness which I now regret. Your old servant, Fèvre, often mentions you with affection and respect. He is, in all respects, an excellent servant. I value him much both on his own account and yours. He seems to be very happy. W^m Stephenson is much as usual. He can talk about nothing but you.

LONDON, Feb. 24, 1776

DEAR SIR:

It is so long since I have had the pleasure of hearing from you that I fear the administration has but too effectually stopt the Channels of Communication between this Country and its colonies. I have allways dreaded this event as fatal & final to the prospect of national reconciliation. When in any contention the parties are not only studiously kept asunder, but mischief-making go-betweens exert every art and practise every fraud to inflame jealousies, animosities and resentments between them. It is but too obvious to fear that your own prophetic words sh^d

be accomplished, that instead of that cordial affection that once and so long existed & that harmony so suitable to the happiness, safety, strength and welfare of both countries, an implacable malice and mutual hatred, such as we see subsisting between the spaniards and Portugeuze, the Geno [torn] and corsicans, sh^d fatally take root between the present state and its Colonies. These fears are not abated by the consideration of the incessant injuries, w^{ch} have been and w^{ch} continue to be heapt upon our unhappy fellow-subjects in America. These injuries are indeed brought upon them by the administration, who usurps the personality and authority w^{ch} they pretend to derive from the people, but from the distance between us and our american brethren, and the false evidence mutually transmitted from one to the other by a treacherous administration, I greatly fear that national resentment will become indiscriminate. It is inseparable from human nature that the mind under any grievous suffering, especially injury, will be distracted and broken from its [torn] and most affectionate connexions w^{ch} may happen to be but accidentally & collaterally involved. The affection of States to each other consists of the combination of personal affections, parentage and intercourse; when blood is shed, and the parent weeps for his son, the widow for her husband, brother for brother, an inextinguishable resentment arises, the appeal for blood. Those unfortunates who have lost their relations and friends become furious, and in those who have them yet to lose, horrors and fears take place of and drive out affection, the bonds of attachment are let loose and all the tumultuous passions are set afloat. I know that you are as sensible of these consequences as any one can be, you have foreseen them afar off, you have predicted them, you have done every thing in your power to soften animosities and to put off the evil day. I hope still that you will not despair. Your age, experience, character, humanity and example of moderation in disregarding those injuries and insults w^{ch} have been offered to yourself, give you the best title to plead with your country-

men, to suspend their resentments, to discriminate those who have not injured them, and to remember the ties of affection between themselves and their fellow-subjects in England. I see the influence of your Counsels in the Congress. I see the distinction clearly made between the ministry and the people of England, but I fear at the same time the seeds of jealousy are struggling to break out. The address from the Congress to the assembly of Jamaica speaks of the people of England as dissipated and corrupt. The people of England are far otherwise. They are just and generous and if it were put to the sense of the people of England, you w^d not be left in any doubt whether it was want of will or want of power to do you justice. You know the blot of our constitution by w^{ch} to our disgrace and to your misfortune, a corrupt ministry, sheltered by parliamentary influence, are out of our immediate Controul. A day of account may come, when the justice of the nation may prevail, and if it comes not too late, it may prove a day of reconciliation and cordial reunion between us and America. The trial is with you, to guard your resentments from becoming indiscriminate, and a great trial it is [torn] the assistance and guidance of good men like yourself to abate popular fury, but unexampled as the forbearance of America has hitherto been, believe me, that fury w^{ch} among nations is inseparable from accumulated injury, is rising. You must exert all your discretion to take at least the chance of keeping it low till the fiery trial may abate. I cannot tell what efforts the ministry have in their malicious purpose to try. I am amazed at their desperate & headstrong hardness to proceed in an undertaking w^{ch} gives them so little prospect of success, and such certainty of the severest responsibility to this country when they rouse themselves to the enquiry. The only machinery of the administration w^{ch} is to be feared is, least the course of their injustice and tyranny in America sh^d throw your countrymen into fury beyond the bounds of forbearance by cruelties exciting implacable hatred and upon that hatred so

raised by themselves to attack the [torn] of the people of England thereby to keep off enquiry from themselves. They are masters of all communication & consequently of the representation of facts to their own purposes. They will send false accounts to you of the disposition of the people here towards you, and if they can drive you by any means to acts of irreconciliation they will endeavour to raise implacable disposition on this side of the water upon the false suggestion of w^{ch} they are now endeavouring to urge you on. We who are friends to both countries wish to prevent such fatal jealousies and misunderstandings.—Many of your best friends in England regret that the Congress has not made some specific and definite proposition upon w^{ch} the sense of the people of England might have been consulted. A people at large cannot enter into historical details, especially when facts are so studiously confounded and misrepresented, but still they c^d judge of a simple proposition. If any such had been made, I think it w^d have been the most likely method to have captivated the good will of the nation. While the propositions of the Congress are generall and indefinite, the ministry treat them as general words meaning little or nothing in fact. But I think the further prosecution of hostile measures c^d not be supported by the ministry if they were to refuse any definite and equitable offer of accommodation made on the part of America. If it be possible let the two countries be once more reunited in affection. It is not simply peace that we ought to strive for, but reconciliation w^{ch} is more than peace. We may have peace with foreign states, but it must be reconciliation alone that can unite us as one people. However forlorn the prospect may be, let not the common friends slacken their endeavours. Constancy is our only hope. All is lost if we despair. I am Dear Sir

With the greatest regard

and esteem very affectionately yours

TO DR. FRANKLIN

G. B.

Philadelphia.

LONDON 31st 3^d Mo. 1776.

I could not with any satisfaction avoid informing my Friend Doctor Franklin that Lord Howe continues as respectable a Character at this hour, as when we last parted—a Hint, that I thought, in every point of view, consistent for me to communicate to my respectable Friend, at this critical Conjunction; with this addition, that whatever the mission of Lord Howe may prove, I am firmly persuaded that it will not be for want of inclination in him, should the Olive Branch not rise superior to the direful din of war—In this Sentiment, I am not alone, as my much valued & able fellow Labourer in the desirable Work of Peace most cordially joins me and however the M: D. & myself differ in opinion from others, we daily have the satisfaction of hearing from all Parties.

Approbation of the Man, who, we have wished, should wear the Laurels, by reuniting the Colonies to the Mother Country—an achievement deserving of more honours & which must be productive of more heartfelt Satisfaction to a Good Man than the Destruction of an Armada.

I am Thy respectful Friend

DAVID BARCLAY.

DOCTOR BENJAMIN FRANKLIN in America.

LOSSES OF THE MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES ENGAGED IN THE WAR OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

[The following lists of officers of the British army and navy killed and wounded, and of the British, American, French, Spanish, and Dutch men-of-war captured and destroyed during the American Revolution, was compiled about the year 1784 by Lieutenant George Inman, of H. R. M. Twenty-sixth Foot, whose narrative of his services during the war was printed in the *PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE*, Vol. VII. p. 237. While it cannot be supposed to be exhaustively complete, it would be difficult now to bring together so extensive a series of lists of such a character.]

LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR 19TH APRIL 1775, REGIMENTS ETC. AND OFFICERS OF MARINES SERVING ON SHORE.

		<i>Generals.</i>	
Regts			Where killed
44 th	Brig. Gen. Agnew		Germantown
24 th	Brig. Gen. Fraser		Saratoga
 <i>Colonels and Lt. Colonels.</i> 			
Guards	Colonel Howard		On his passage home
"	Lt. Col. Hall	}	Carolinas
"	Lt. Col. Stewart		
33 ^d	Lt. Col. Webster		
5 th	Lt. Col. Walcot	}	Germantown
15 th	Lt. Col. Bird		
22 ^d	Lt. Col. Abercrombie		Bunker's Hill
35 th	Lt. Col. Carr		White Plains
40 th	Lt. Col. Grant		Long Island
45 th	Lt. Col. Monckton		Monmouth
52 ^d	Lt. Col. Campbell		Forts Montgomery & Clinton
29 th	Lt. Col. Gordon		Near Chamble
 <i>Majors.</i> 			
24 th	Major Grant		Near Saratoga
40 th	Major Montgomery		New London
43 ^d	Major Spendlove		Bunker's Hill
52 ^d	Major Williams		" "

Regts		Where killed
Marines	Major Pitcairn	Bunker's Hill
58 th	Major Burke	Gibraltar
63 ^d	Major Sill	Forts Montgomery & Clinton
71	Major Menzies	On board transport, Boston Harbour
"	Major Ferguson	Carolina
95 th	Major Pierson	Island of Jersey
98 th	Major Hutchinson	East Indies

Captains.

Guards	Hon. Captain Finch	Near Weathersfield, Jersey
"	Captain Schutz	Carolina
40 th	Captain Wolfe	Near Valley Forge Pa.
"	Captain Craige	New London
Guards	Captain Maynard	} Carolinas
"	Captain Goodrich	
"	Captain Lord Douglass	
Artillery	Captain Jones	Saratoga
"	Captain Reeves	Gibraltar
4 th	Captain Evelyn	Frogs Neck
5 th	Captain Downes	Bunker's Hill
"	Captain Gore	Monmouth
"	Captain Charlton	Germantown
7 th	Captain Helyar	Carolina
9 th	Captain Stapylton	Saratoga
14 th	Captain Fordyce	Near Norfolk, Virginia
17 th	Captain Sir Alexander Murray	Long Island
"	Captain Tew	Stoney Point
"	Honble Captain Leslie	Princeton
23 ^d	Captain Wills	Monmouth
26 th	Captain Stuart	Montgomery Fort
28 th	Captain Deering	White Plains
"	Captain Hay	St Lucia
"	Captain Elliott	St Kitts
33 ^d	Captain Cotton	} Near Cambden, Carolina
"	Captain Malcolm	
"	Captain Kerr	Yorktown, Virginia
35	Captain Lyons	Bunker's Hill
"	Captain Phillips	Near Princeton, Jersey
52 ^d	Captain Addison	} Bunker's Hill
"	Captain Smith	
"	Captain Davidson	

Regts		Where killed
52 ^d	Captain Nelson	Long Island
"	Captain Williamson	Princeton
"	Captain Powell	Monmouth
63 ^d	Captain Drury	Brandywine
64	Captain Nairne	"
65	Captain Hudson	Bunker's Hill
67	Captain Sharwin	" "
69	Captain Ross	St Kitts
71	Capt Campbell	Near Savannah, Georgia
"	Capt Campbell	} Carolina
"	Capt Cameron	
88 th	Capt Brown	On his passage from the Island of Rattan to Jamaica
100 th	Capt Crawford	In a transport at St Jago
Marines	Capt Ellis	} Bunker's Hill
"	Capt Campbell	
"	Capt Logan	Long Island
"	Capt Clugston	Monaica East Indies
35	Capt L Gore	White Plains
10 th	Capt McIntosh	" "
98	Capt. Brox. Jenkinson	On board the Burford in the East Indies
Marines	Captain Ragg	On board the Majue friend [?]
38 th	Captain Norman	Near Elizabethtown Jersey
53 ^d	Captain White	Saratoga

Lieutenants.

Artillery	Lt Lovell	Long Island
"	Lt Disaguliers	Near Woodbridge, Jersey
"	Lt Wallace	Georgia
"	Lt O'Hara	Carolina
"	Lt Vaughn	Monmouth
"	Lt Cleyland	Saratoga
"	Lt Grumly	Gibraltar
1 st Foot	Lt Wilson	} St Kitts
"	Lt Clark	
3 ^d	Lt Beckwith	Carolina
4 th	Lt Knight	Lexington
5 th	Lt Harris	St Lucia
9 th	Lt Westrope	} Saratoga
"	Lt Wright	
10 th	Lt Verner	Bunker's Hill
"	Lt Blenerhassett	Staten Island

Regts		Where killed
14 th	Lt Napier	} Near Norfolk, Virginia
"	Lt Leslie	
"	Lt Bruere	
15 th	Lt Faulkner	Brandywine
39 th	Lt Cunningham	Gibraltar
40 th	Lt Barber	Brandywine
"	Lt Smith	New London
42	Lt Gilchrist	Monmouth
43	Lt Hull	Lexington
44	Lt Kennedy	Monmouth
47	Lt Hilliard	} Bunker's Hill
"	Lt Gould	
"	Lt McCleod	
52	Lt Grann	Near Wilmington N. Carolina
"	Lt Doyle	Bunker's Hill
"	Lt Higgins	Brandywine
"	Lt Reynolds	Bunker's Hill
62	Lt Hervey	} Saratoga
"	Lt Stuart	
"	Lt Dalrymple	
63	Lt Wrixon	Bunker's Hill
"	Lt Money	Fort Montgomery
"	Lt Cope	} Carolina
"	Lt Gibson	
"	Lt Pinefeather	
15 th	Lt Westenra	Near Philadelphia
"	Lt Carrol	St Kitts
16 th	Lt Calderwood	Pensacola
"	Lt Morgan	Georgia
17	Lt Hickman	Germantown
19	Lt Lucas	Eutaw Carolina
20	Lt Cooke	} Near Saratoga
"	Lt Obins	
"	Lt Currie	
21	Lt Mackenzie	} Near Saratoga
"	Lt Robinson	
"	Lt Turnbull	
22	Lt Cunningham	Near Brunswick Jerseys
23	Lt Robinson	Near Guilford, Carolina
"	Lt Mair	} Yorktown, Virginia
"	Lt Guyon	
"	Lt Gordon	
24 th		By a rebel centry near Cambridge when Prisoner

Regts		Where killed
26 th	Lt Gordon	Fort Montgomery
27 th	Lt Minchin	Brandywine
29 th	Lt Douglass	Saratoga
33	Lt Drummond	} Brandywine
"	Lt Harris	
35 th	Lt Bard	Bunker's Hill
"	Lt Jocelyn	White Plains
63 ^d	Lt Lloyd	Carolina
"	Lt Lyster	} Yorktown Virginia
"	Lt Dunn	
64 th	Lt Freeman	Charleston S. C.
65	Lt Smith	Bunker's Hill
71 st	Lt Campbell	Near Camden, Carolina
"	Lt McKenzie	Fort Montgomery
"	Lt McPherson	Carolina
"	Lt Fraser	Yorktown Virginia
74 th	Lt Campbell	" "
80 th	Lt Alston	} Virginia
"	Lt Belvaird	
88 th	Lt French	On his passage from the Island of Rattan to Jamaica
"	Lt Charles Stuart	East Indies
60 th	Lt Finley	Georgia
93	Lt Griffin	} On board transports at St. Jago with Commodore Johnston
100	Lt McDonald	
Marines	Lt Shea	} Bunker's Hill
"	Lt Finnie	
"	Lt Gardner	} Boston Lighthouse
"	Lt Colethrust	
"	Lt Haggart	Saratoga
"	Lt Davis	} Minorca
"	Lt Crew	
"	Lt Barrett	Monaica East Indies
38 th	Lt Dutton	Bunker's Hill ?
"	Lt Johnston	Brandywine
"	Lt Edwards	Worcester East Indies
Marines	Lt Mounier	West Indies

Ensigns and Cornets.

16 th Dragoons	Cornet Geary	Jerseys
17 "	Cornet Ogilvie	Virginia
4 th Foot	Ensign Haddon	Germantown

Regts		Where killed
5 th	Ensign Currie	On board ship West Indies
15 th	Ensign Frederick	Germantown
17 th	Ensign Phillips	"
22 ^d	En ^d Proctor	Rhode Island
"	Adams	" "
33	En ^d Talbot	Guilford S Carolina
40	En ^d Whillock	} New London
"	En ^d Hyde	
52	En ^d Hall	Near Woodbridge Jersey
62	En ^d Taylor	Near Saratoga
"	En ^d Phillips	} Near Saratoga
"	En ^d Young	
64	En ^d Grant	Germantown
"	En ^d Laton	Carolina
71	En ^d McPherson	} Carolina
"	En ^d Grant	
"	En ^d McGregor	} Siege of Charleston
"	En ^d Cameron	
98	En ^d Morris	On board a transport at St Jago
22	En ^d Dowling	Rhode Island
35	En ^d Eagle	White Plains
14	En ^d Hesketh	Bunker Hill

LIST OF OFFICERS WOUNDED SINCE 19TH APRIL 1775 BELONGING TO HIS MAJESTY'S REGULAR FORCES, WITH THE MARINE OFFICERS SERVING ON SHORE.

Regts	<i>Generals.</i>	Where wounded
46	Major General Vaughn	York Island
42	Brig ^r Gen. Stirling	Near Elizabethtown, Jersey
Guards	Brig ^r Gen. O'Hara	Guilford, Carolina
Guards	Brig ^r Gen. Trelawney	Monmouth
51 st	Brig ^r Gen. Pringle	Minorca

Colonels and Lt. Colonels.

Guards	Col. Howard	Guilford, Carolina
3 ^d Foot	Lt. Col. Stewart	Eutaw "
10 th	Lt Col Smith	Lexington
23 ^d	Lt Col Bernard	"
33 ^d	Lt Col Webster	Cambden, Carolina
46 th	Lt Col Musgrave	Frogs Neck

Regts		Where wounded
45 th	Lt Col Monckton	Long Island
54 th	Lt Col Eyre	New London
55	Lt Col Meadows	Brandywine
62	Lt Col Anstruthers	Saratoga
79	Lt Col Tarlton	Yorktown, Virg*
20	Lt Col Lind	Saratoga
5 th	Lt Col Walcott	Bronks River

Majors.

Artillery	Major Lewis	Gibraltar
3 ^d Foot	Honble Major Leslie	Carolina
9 th	Major Forbes	Saratoga
10 th	Major Gardner	Monmouth
17 th	Major Sturbenzie	York Island & Jerseys
20 th	Major Ackland	Saratoga
24 th	Major Agnew	"
27 th	Major Conran	Danbury
42 ^d	Major Murray	York Island
44 th	Major Hope	Danbury
47	Major Smith	Bunker Hill
53	Major Earl Balcarras	Saratoga
62	Major Harnage	"
63	Major Weyms	S ^c Carolina
64	Major McLeroth	Brandywine
65	Major Butter	Bunker Hill
72	Major Horsfall	Gibraltar
76	Major Earl of Caithness	Elisabethtown, Jersey
52	Major Humphreys	Woodbridge Jersey

Captains.

Guards	Capt Bellew	Monmouth
"	Capt Swanton	Guilford Carolina
Guards	Capt Maitland	Guilford Carolina
Artillery	Capt Huddleston	} Bunker Hill
"	Capt Lemoine	
"	Capt Blomfield	Saratoga
"	Capt Charlton	
"	Capt Fade	Minorea
"	Capt Grove	} Gibraltar
"	Capt Seward	
1 st Foot	Capt Wallace	} St Kitts
"	Capt Buckeridge	

Regts		Where wounded
4 th Foot	Capt West	} Bunker Hill
"	Capt Belfour	
"	Capt Thorne	
"	Capt Rawdon	Brandywine
5 th Foot	Capt Marsden	} Bunker Hill
"	Capt Harris	
"	Capt Baker	
"	Capt Jackson	Bunker Hill
7 th	Capt Newmarth	Carolina
9 th	Capt Montgomery	} Saratoga
"	Capt Swetenham	
10	" Parsons	} Bunker Hill
"	" Fitzgerald	
15 th	" Matchall	York Island
"	" Ditmas	Danbury, York Island & Ger- mantown
"	" Goldfrapp	Germantown
"	" Cathcart	} Brandywine
"	" Douglas	
16	" Forster	Pensacola
17	" Brereton	Monmouth
"	" McPherson	Princeton
20	" Weyms	} Saratoga
"	" Dowling	
"	" Farquhar	
21	" Ramsey	"
23	" Blakeney	Bunker Hill
"	" Grove	Long Island
"	" Mecan	Brandywine
"	" Drury	Camden S. Carolina
"	" Peters	Carolina
24	" Strangeways	} Saratoga
"	" Blake	
27 th	" Rutherford	Danbury
28 th	" Taylor	White Plains
"	" Daly	St Lucia
"	" Smith	St Kitts
31	" Green	Saratoga
33	" Dansey	Brandywine
34 th	" Harris	} Saratoga
"	" Ross	
35	" Drew	Bunker Hill
"	" Fitzgerald	White Plains

Regts		Where wounded
35	Capt Massey	White Plains
38 th	" Boyd	Bunker Hill
"	" Caker	" "
40	" Simcoe	Brandywine & Monmouth
43	" McKenzie	Bunker Hill
"	" Richardson	Near Elizabethtown Jersey
44	" Kennedy	} Long Island
"	" Brown	
46	" Lloyd	Near Woodbridge Jersey
"	" Laton	Monmouth
47	" Oreg	Bunker Hill & Saratoga
"	" England	} Bunker Hill
"	" Alcock	
49	" Stewart	} Brandywine
"	" Wade	
50	" Savage	Gibraltar
52	" Nelson	Bunker Hill
"	" Barry	S. Carolina
54	" Powell	New London
55	" Downing	St Lucia
"	" Fisher	Germantown
57	" Sir James Murray	Brandywine & White Marsh
"	" Brownlow	Fort Montgomery
59	" Pawlet	Boston Lines
61	" Muett	Gibraltar
62	" Shrimpton	} Saratoga
"	" Bunbury	
63	" Folliott	} Bunker Hill
"	" Stopford	
"	" Nesbitt	} Forts Montgomery & Clinton
"	" Jones	
"	" St Leger	Eutaw S Carolina
64	" Calder	Danbury
65	" Sinclair	Bunker Hill
69	" Cunningham	St Kitts
70	" Ferguson	Brandywine
71	" Sir James Baird	Germantown
"	" Fraser	Danbury
"	" Campbell	Cambden
"	" McCleod	Siege of Charleston
73	" Foulis	Gibraltar
"	" McKenzie	"
84	" Campbell	Eutaw S. Carolina

Regts		Where wounded
87	Capt. Ogle	On board the Montague W. Indies
64	" Strong	Eutaw S. Carolina
78	" Maitland	Monarca E. Indies
Marines	" Souter	Lexington
"	" Averte	Bunker Hill
"	" Chudliegh	" "
"	" Johnston	Bunker Hill
"	" Strickland	St Kitts
"	" Harman	Minorca
"	" Adam	Maquainme E Indies

Lieutenants.

Engineers	Lt. Darcy	} Minorca
"	" Johnston	
"	" Page	Bunker Hill
Artillery	" Shuttleworth	" "
"	" Shand	" "
"	" Frost	Germantown
"	" Smith	} Saratoga
"	" Howarth	
"	" Pemble	Rhode Island
"	" Marquois	Cambden
"	" Bougure	
"	" Wilmington	
"	" Irwin	} Minorca
"	" Woodward	
"	" Boag	} Gibraltar
"	" Godfrey	
"	" Lay	Carolina
40 th Foot	" DeCourcy	Brandywine
" "	" ———	Princeton
" "	" Doyle	Germantown
" "	" Forbes	"
" "	" Forbes	St Lucia
42 "	" Peebles	Bonum Town
" "	" Crammond	Long Island
" "	" Grant	Siege of Charleston
" "	" Grant	} White Plains
" "	" Graham	
" "	" McCleod	
43 "	" Weer	Germantown

Regts		Where wounded
43 Foot	Lt. Mair	Long Island
" "	" Robinson	Bunker Hill
" "	" Dalrymple	" "
44 "	" Nicholas	Christian Bridge Maryland
" "	" Brown	Long Island
17 th Dragoons	" Loftus	White Plains
" "	" Pateshall	Carolina
1 st Foot	" Pemberton	St. Kitts
3 "	" Hamilton	Carolina
4 "	" Barron	} Bunker Hill
" "	" Brown	
" "	" Gould	Lexington
" "	" Champagne	} Germantown
" "	" Arbutnot	
" "	" Kemble	
" "	" West	Near Philadelphia
" "	" Bowdens	Germantown
5 th "	" Cox	} Lexington
" "	" Hawkshaw	
" "	" McClelltick	} Bunker Hill
" "	" Croker	
" "	" Pratt	St Lucia
7 th "	" Hamer	English Neighbourhood, Jersey
9 th "	" Rowe	} Saratoga
" "	" Murray	
" "	" Prince	
10 th "	" Kelly	Lexington & Bunker Hill
" "	" Pettigrew	} Bunker Hill
" "	" Hamilton	
44 "	" Stark	Germantown
" "	" Kelly	Monmouth
45 "	" Ruxton	Brandywine
46 "	" Paumier	Monmouth
" "	" Gomme	St Lucia
" "	" Caldwell	West Indies
" "	" Laurin	White Plains
47 "	" McCleod	Lexington
" "	" England	Bunker Hill
49 "	" Powell	" "
" "	" Armstrong	Brandywine
" "	" Roberts	White Plains
51 "	" Fuller	} Minorca
" "	" Hull	

Regts		Where wounded
52 Foot	Lt. Thompson	} Bunker Hill
" "	" Crawford	
" "	" Addison	Long Island
" "	" Hunter	Near Valley Forge
" "	" St George	Germantown
" "	" Grose	Fort Montgomery & Monmouth
" "	" Russel	Fort Montgomery
" "	" Collier	Fort Washington
53 "	" Haughton	} Saratoga
" "	" Cullan	
12 th "	" Hastings	Danbury
" "	" Lowe	} Gibraltar
" "	" Thornton	
" "	" Tweedie	
14 "	" Batut	Near Norfolk Va.
15 th "	" Ball	Germantown
" "	" Rawdon	White Plains
" "	" Leigh	York Island
" "	" Thomas	Germantown
16 "	" Hazleton	Georgia
17 "	" Morgan	Long Island
" "	" O'Brien	Princeton
" "	" Ankettle	Near Philadelphia
18 "	" Richardson	Bunker Hill
19 "	" Lord Fitzgerald	S Carolina
21 "	" Featherstone	} Saratoga
" "	" Rutherford	
22 "	" Hamilton	Rhode Island
" "	" Rutherford	Frogs Neck
" "	" French	Near Philadelphia
" "	" White	Siege of Charleston
" "	" Cleghorne	Rhode Island
23 "	" Beckwith	} Bunker Hill
" "	" Cochrane	
54 "	" Daunt	New London
55 "	" Campbell	Princeton
58 "	" Whittham	Gibraltar
59 "	" Haynes	Bunker Hill
60 "	" Ward	Pensacola
62 "	" Jones	Saratoga
63 "	" Ball	Brandywine
" "	" Campbell	Eutaw S ^c Carolina
" "	" Beacroft	Carolina

Regts			Where wounded
64	Foot	Lt. Peters	
"	"	" Jacobs	} Brandywine
"	"	" Torriano	
"	"	" Wynyard	
"	"	" Freeman	
"	"	" Graham	} Eutaw S Carolina
"	"	" Cowell	
65	"	" Paxton	} Bunker Hill
"	"	" Hayles	
69	"	" Clarke	} St Kitts
"	"	" Browne	
71	"	" Campbell	Germantown
"	"	" Fraser	Fort Montgomery
"	"	" Cummins	Stoney Point
"	"	" Grant	Camden
23 ^d	"	" Lenthall	Bunker Hill
"	"	" Price	Danbury
24	"	" Doyle	} Saratoga
"	"	" Battersby	
26	"	" McDonald	} Fort Montgomery
"	"	" Dalhanty	
27	"	" Birch	Brandywine
28	"	" Jepson	York Island
"	"	" Edwards	Brandywine
29	"	" Dowling	} Saratoga
"	"	" Williams	
"	"	" Steel	
30	"	" Anketh	Carolina
33	"	" Nichols	Brandywine
"	"	" Wynyard	} Near Cambden
"	"	" Harvey	
"	"	" Salvin	} Carolina
"	"	" Beaver	
"	"	" Carson	Yorktown
34	"	" Richardson	Saratoga
35	"	" Campbell	Bunker Hill
"	"	" Massey	" "
"	"	" Williams	St Lucia
"	"	" Banns	White Plains
71	"	" Wilson	Siege of Charleston
72	"	" Budworth	Gibraltar
"	"	" McNamara	"
73	"	" Wharton	"

Regts		Where wounded
73 Foot	Lt. McKenzie	Gibraltar
76 "	" Weyms	Virginia
" "	" Robertson	Yorktown Va
80 "	" Cumming	Virginia
87 "	" Flight	On board the Montague W. I.
93 "	" Hind	On board a transport at St Jago
Marines	" McDonald	Lexington
"	" Potter	"
"	" Ragg	} Bunker Hill
"	" Dyer	
"	" Brisbane	
"	" Nugent	Long Island
"	" Desborough	Moumouth
"	" Griffiths	St Kitts
"	" Murry	} Jupert East Indies
"	" Orr	
"	" Furier	} Magician West Indies
"	" Minto	
"	" Rich ^d Williams	Sultan East Indies
"	" Johnston	Worcester East Indies
37 th	" Chapman	} Brandywine
"	" Cook	
"	" Buckeridge	Germantown
"	" Lightburne	Yorktown
38	" Sutherland	Lexington
"	" Christie	} Bunker Hill
"	" House	
"	" Myers	
78 th	" Bartholomew	Sultan East Indies
"	" Stewart	" " "
"	" Sandilands	} Monarco E. Indies
"	" Armstrong	
93	" Thompson	Superb E. Indies
22	" Hamilton	Bristol
"	" Cleghorne	Rhode Island

Ensigns.

Guards	En ^a Stuart	Guilford, Carolina
4 th Foot	" Dickson	} Germantown
" "	" Schoen	
" "	" Blenman	
5 "	" Charlton	} Bunker Hill
" "	" Belaquire	

Regts		Where wounded
5 Foot	En ^a Andrew	Brandywine
" "	" Thomas	} Germantown
" "	" Stuart	
10 "	" Lister	Lexington
14 "	" Hesketh	Bunker Hill
17 "	" Inman	Princeton
" "	" Phillips	"
" "	" Sinclair	Stony Point
38 th "	" Swiney	Bunker Hill
39 "	" Martin	Gibraltar
40 th "	" ———	Princeton
" "	" Campbell	Germantown
46 "	" Bristow	Brandywine
47 "	" Baldwin	Lexington
51 "	" Napier	Minorca
52 "	Honble En ^a Chetwynd	} Bunker Hill
" "	" Graeme	
" "	" Thomas	Fort Montgomery
54 "	" Rainsforth	New London
55 "	" Shuldham	Germantown
" "	" Campbell	Princeton
62 "	" Blake	Saratoga
20 th "	" Connell	Saratoga
22 ^d "	" Borland	Rhode Island
27 "	" Minchin	Danbury
33 "	" Collington	Camden
" "	" Kelly	} Carolina
" "	" Gore	
" "	" Hughes	
38 "	" Sargeant	Bunker Hill
62 "	" Harvey	Saratoga
63 "	" Murray	Eutaw Carolina
64 "	" Mercer	Danbury
" "	" Freeman	"
69 "	" Chambers	St Kitts
98 "	" Scott	On board a transport at St Jago
22 "	" Craven	Jersey

STAFF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED SINCE 19 APRIL 1775.

	Killed	
1 st Foot	Q ^r M Shurigan	St Kitts
15 "	Surgeon Boyes	"

62 Foot Guards	Killed	
	Adj't Fitzgerald	Saratoga
	Sir James Clark	"
Wounded		
38 th Guards	Qurtr M Mitchell	Bunker Hill
1 st Foot	Adj't Colquhoun	Guilford So. Carolina
4 "	Surgeon Young	St Kitts
9 th "	Adj't Hunt	Germantown
33 "	" Fielding	Saratoga
56 "	" Fox	Carolina
72 "	Surgeon Chisholm	Gibraltar
	Q' M Andrews	"

COMMISSARY &C KILLED & WOUNDED.

Killed	
Parkin	Yorktown
Brindley	Near Elizabethtown

OFFICERS KILLED BY ACCIDENT ETC., OR LOST AT SEA, SINCE 1775.

Killed		
1 st Foot	Major Balfour	Shot by his own brother by accident when out shooting in Scotland
55 "	Capt Trevor	Killed in a duel with En ^a Power of the same Reg ^t at Germantown near Philadelphia
26 "	En ^a Johnston	Shot himself on board a transport in the Delaware
14 "	En ^a Lloyd	Poisoned himself in London
54 "	Major Andre	Hanged by the Rebels
22 "	Lt Currie	Killed by a fall from his horse, Long Island
64 "	Lt Mercer	Do do do
79 "	Capt ^a Mormsey	Killed in a rencounter with Cornet Hamilton at Manchester
2 ^d Troop H G ^r G ^d	Lt James Riddell	Killed in a duel with Lt Cunningham of Scotch Grays, near London
2 ^d Dragoons Scotch Grays	Lt Cunningham.	Died of his wounds received in a duel with Lt Riddell

		Killed	
22		Lt Dowling	His death occasioned by leap- ing, New York
Foot Guards		Lt. Col. Thomas	Killed in a duel with Col. Gor- don who was also wounded, near London
88 Foot		Lt Dobbison	Killed in a duel at Jamaica with Lt. Sir Alexander Sin- clair, who was likewise wound- ed, but recovered
29 th	"	Capt. Battersca	Killed himself in London
46	"	Lt. Lloyd	Killed in a duel 1787 with the Surgeon of the Regt, his name Jobson, in Ireland
26	"	En ^a Bolton	Killed in a duel 1787 with En ^a Forster, Montreal
38	"	En ^a Haddin	Killed in a duel at Plymouth by Lt Campbell of same Regt, who was also wounded 1783
"	"	Capt Tollemache	Of the Navy killed in a duel at New York 1778 by Col. Pen- nington of the Guards who was badly wounded at same time
		Lt Pennington	Of the Syren Frigate killed at Cape Fear North Carolina by Lt Cumings of the Marines be- longing to the same ship 1776
		Capt. Moyston	Of the Navy killed near London in a duel with Lt Clarke on half-pay, formerly of the 43 ^d , 1784
73 ^d		Lt. Waugh	Killed in the East Indies in a duel with Lord W ^m Murray
		Lost at Sea	
27 th		Lt. Col. Mitchell	} On board the Beaver prize which was lost in the Hurri- cane in the West Indies
4 th		Surgeon Knowles	
5 th		Lt. Hamilton	Fell overboard on his passage home from W. I.
44 th		Capt. Ridsdale	} On board a transport which was lost on her passage from New York to Quebec
"		Lt. Hutchinson	
"		Lt Colden	
"		Ens. Drummond	} Shipwrecked on the coast of Ireland
32		Lt. Marsh	
"		En ^a Sandyman	

Lost at Sea		
42 Foot	Lt McLean	Drowned near New York
82	Lt. Snodgrass	Shipwrecked near " "
46	Lt Wilson	On his passage from New York to West Indies
85	Major Pole	} On board the <i>Ville de Paris</i> when she foundered at sea, on her passage from Jamaica
"	Lt Dobbyn	
"	Lt Brooke	
"	Lt Maxwell	
"	Ens ⁿ Finney	} Formerly a Lt. in the 70, but got the Capt. Lieuten'cy of Fannings, drowned in the Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia, 1784
	Capt. Phillips	
Marines	Lt. Currie	Royal George at Portsmouth Harbour

VOLUNTEERS SERVING WITH THE ARMY.

Killed		
	Count Gabrousky	A Polish Nobleman, Aid de Camp to Sir Henry Clinton—Fort Montgomery
Wounded		
4 th Foot	James Cumings	Brandywine
"	Moultrie	Germantown
"	Currie	" "
"	Campbell	Bunker Hill
33	Forrest	Germantown
4	Geo. Inman	Long Island

CAPTAINS OF THE ROYAL NAVY KILLED & WOUNDED SINCE 1775.

Killed.			
Capt. Morris	Bristol	50 guns	Fort Sullivan
" St. John	Intrepid	64 "	West Indies
" Griffith	Conqueror	74 "	" "
" Everith	Ruby	64 "	" "
" Watson	Conqueror	74 "	" "
" Nott	Centaur	74 "	" "
" Bayne	Alfred	74 "	" "
" Blair	Anson	64 "	" "

Killed				
Capt. Lord Robert Man-	Resolution	74 guns	West Indies	
ners				
" Farmer	Quebec	32 "	Channel	
" Pownall	Apollo	32 "	Bay of Biscay	
" Jones	Penelope	24 "	West Indies	
" Macartney	Princess Amelia	80 "	North Seas	
" Evans	Charleston	28 "	N. America	
" Smith	Trepapy	14 "	North America	
" Stevens	Superb	70 "	East Indies	
" Reynolds	Exeter	64 "	" "	
" Hayward	Crescent	28 "	Bay	
" Cook	Resolution	32 "	By Savages near	
			Hotinoti	
" Maclelan	Superb	74 "	} East Indies	
" Watt	Sultan	74 "		
" Wood	Hero	74 "		
" Lumley	Isis	50 "		
Wounded				
Capt. Scott	Experiment		Fort Sullivan	
" Graeme			North Sea	
" Robinson	Shrewsbury		America	
" Windsor	Fox	32 "	Bay Biscay	
" Thomas	Ulysses	44 "	W. Indies	
" Houlton	Montague	74 "	" "	
" Newnham				
" Stirling				
" Savage			America	
" Fielding	Ganges	74 "	Off Gibraltar	
" Rogers				
" Bandier	L Hector	74 "	Off Newfoundland	
" Askin	Swan Sloop		In the Sound near	
			New York	

LIEUTENANTS ROYAL NAVY KILLED SINCE 1775.

Lt. Jordan	Bunker Hill	Lt. Randall
" Deacoul		" Forrest
" Hooper		" Parry
" Darn		" Hutchins
" Monckton		" Keith
" Wigmore		" Gwatkin
" Littleton		" Wimbleton

Lt. Ellery	Lt. Hele
" Jordan	" Brice
" Dalby	" Hobart
" Gomm	" Collowhill
" Harrington	" Lampen
" Plowden	" Johnston
" Thornbourough	" Campbell
" Wright	" Elliott
" Brown	" Patey
" Gibson	" Brown
" Arden	" Elliott
" Waghorne	" Cornish
" Hinckly	" Incledon
" Skipsey	" Trelawney
" Maxwell	" Dundas
" Hill	" McDuell
" Smith	" Wheattey
" Leggate	" Willis
" Vikes	" Eastley
" Edwards	" Hankey
" Woolridge	" Burgess
" Sutton	" Trigge
" McLellan	" Tyre
" Twycross	" Chapman
" Douglass	" Wilson
" Forbes	" Gascoyne
" Cochrane	" Wood
" Steward	" Drew
" Smith	" Huges
" Smith	" Newcombe
" Brett	" Jones
" Childs	

LIEUTENANTS ROYAL NAVY, LOST AT SEA.

Lt. Mathews	Pheasant, Cutter	Channel
" Whitworth		America
" Armrink	} Tartar, a prize	Off Savannah
" Thompson		
" Saunders	} Royal George	Spithead
" Waghorne		
" Atkinson	Repulse, Cutter	Off Yarmouth
" Jordan		

Lt. Trevelan
 " Lindsay
 " Scott
 " Bretton
 " Nichols
 " Appleby
 " Scott
 " Davis

Brittania

Kentish Rock

CAPTAINS OF THE ROYAL NAVY LOST AT SEA, WITH THE SHIPS
 THEY COMMANDED, SINCE APRIL 1775.

Admiral Kempenfelt	Royal George	100	Spithead
Com. Walsingham	} Thunderer	74	West Indies
Capt. Nicholas			
" Wilkinson	Ville de Paris	104	Western Ocean
" Cadogan	Glorieux	74	" "
" Casket	Stirling Castle	64	West Indies
" Davis	Repulse	32	Coast of America
" Appleby	Blanche	42	West Indies
" Brine	Andromeda	28	" "
" Lloyd	Laurell	28	" "
" Walker	Scarbourough	20	" "
" Drummond	Beaver, prize	18	" "
" Millbank	Barbadoes	14	" "
" Johnston	Cameleon	14	" "
" Lloyd	Shark	28	North America
" Rodney	Ferrett	18	} West Indies
" Eastwood	Pomona	18	
" Shirley	Vestal	20	Newfoundland Station
" Carteret	Druid	16	
" Gore	Pegasus	10	Newfoundland Station
" Burden	Drake	14	
" Botham	Dispatch	14	North America
" Warre	Swallow	16	Cape of Good Hope
" Lock	Falcon	18	} Coast of America
" Selby	North	20	
" Wallace	Thunderer	138	British Channel
" Drake	Delight	16	On her passage to America
" Hawkins	Deal Castle	24	West Indies
" Bulteel	Termagant	18	Channel

SHIPS OF WAR LOST SINCE JANU 1775.

	Name of the Ships	Guns	Commander	Where
1775	Pomona	18	T. Eastwood	West Indies
"	Savage	8	H. Bromedge	Isl ^d of Scatterrie
1776	Repulse	32	H. Davis	North America
"	Ferrett	18	Rodney	West Indies
1777	Liverpool	28	H. Bellew	Long Island
"	Earl of Bute (A S.)	26	B. Hill	Gulf of Florida
"	Mercury	24	J. Montague	North River
"	Vestal	20	J. Shirley	Newfoundland
"	Syren	28	T. Furneaux	Near Rhode Island
"	Pegasus	16	J. Gore	Newfoundland
"	Sprightly Cutter	12	Lt. Hill	Guernsey
1778	Somerset	70	G. Curry	Cape Cod
"	Arethusa	32	C. H. Everitt	Off Ushant
"	Grampus A S.	32	J. Frodshaw	} Newfoundland
"	Tortoise A S.	32	J. Brinton	
"	Mermaid	28	J. Hawkes	Near Cape Henlopen
"	Zebra	16	H. Collins	Egg Harbour
"	Swallow	16	C. Warre	Cape of Good Hope
"	Cupid	16	W. Carlyon	Newfoundland
"	Dispatch	14	J. Botham	North America
"	Spy (Sh)	12	T. L. Frederick	Newfoundland
"	Otter	10	J. Wright	Florida
1779	Hussar	28	C. M. Pole	Near Hell Gate
"	North	20	G. Selby	Near Halifax
"	Quebec	32	G. Farmer	Blown up
"	Viper	16	Lord Harvey	St Lawrence
"	Tapugeur (cutter)	14	Lord Fitzgerald	West Indies
1780	Thunder	74	Com. Walshing- ham	} Lost in ye Hurricane in the West Indies
"	Thunderer	—	Capt. Nicholas	
"	Stirling Castle	64	" Casket	
"	Phoenix	44	Sir H. Parker	
"	Le Blanche	42	S. Appleby	
"	Laurel	28	T. Lloyd	
"	Andromeda	28	H. Boyne	
"	Deal Castle	24	J. Hawkins	} Lost in ye Hurricane in the West Indies
"	Scarborough	24	S. H. Walker	
"	Beaver's Prize	16	Drummond	
"	Barbadoes	14	R. Millbank	
"	Cameleon	14	J. Johnston	
"	Endeavor	14	P. Wooldrige	
"	Victor	10	—	

	Name of the Ships	Guns	Commander	Where
1780	Defiance	64	M. Jacobs	On Savannah Bar
"	Leviathan	50	R. Lambeth	On her passage from Jamaica
"	Sartine	32	R. Simonton	East Indies
"	Shark	28	H. Lloyd	North America
"	Bellona	18	F. Findley	Mouth of the Elbe
"	Nimble Cutter	12	W. Furnivall	Morenti Bay
"	Incendiary (F S.)	8	A. Merrick	Near the Isle of Wight
1781	Culloden	74	G. Balfour	East End of Long Island
"	Thetis	32	R. Linzee	St Lucia
"	Greyhound	28	W. Fox	Near Deal
"	Pelican	24	C. Collinwood	At Jamaica
"	Syren	24	J. Valliant	Near Cuchmeer Haven
"	Echo	18	J. Manly	Plymouth Sound
"	Swallow	16	T. Wells	On Long Island
"	Hope	16	W. Thomas	Off Savannah
"	Duke of Cumberland	16	E. Marsh	Newfoundland, St. Mary
"	Delight	16	T. Drake	On her passage to America
"	Racehorse	14	T. Brisac	Beachy Head
"	Pheasant	14	G. Mathews	Pas. to Guernsey
"	Rattlesnake	14	—	East Indies
"	Rover	14	J. Duncan	America
"	Conflagration F S.	8	J. Duncan	"
"	Thunderer B C	8	J. Wallace	British Channel
1782	Royal George	100	Ad. Kempenfeld M. Waghorne	} Spithead
"	Ville de Paris	104	Wilkinson	
"	Glorieux	74	T. Cadogan	} Lost on their passage from Jamaica on the Banks of Newfoundland Sept. 1782
"	L'Hector	74	Bouchier	
"	Centaur	74	J. Ingleside	
"	Ramillies	74	S. Moriarty	
"	Santa Monica	36	J. Linsee	Off Tortola
"	Blonde	32	E. Thornborough	Off Nantucket
"	Solebay	28	C. Everitt	Off Nevis
"	Hinchinbrooke	28	—	Jamaica
"	Brittania (A S)	20	M. Davis	Kentish Rock
"	Swan	16	Robertson	Off Waterford
"	Repulse Cut	14	J. Atkinson	Off Yarmouth
"	Cormorant	—	—	—
"	Publas	32	Parker	Fayal
1783	Termagant	18	Balteal	British Channel

SHIPS OF WAR BURNT OR DESTROYED.

1777	Augusta	64	F. Reynolds	Mud Fort, Delaware	} Burnt
"	Acteon	28	C. Atkins	Fort Sullivan	
"	Merlin	18	J. Reeve	Mud Fort, Delaware	
"	Cruiser	8	F. Parry	Coast of Carolina	
1778	Juno	32	Lt. Dalrymple	} Burnt at Rhode Island to prevent their fall- ing into the enemy's hands	
"	Lark	32	R. Smith		
"	Orpheus	32	C. Hudson		
"	Cerberus	28	J. Symons		
"	King Fisher	16	A. Graeme		
"	Flora	32	J. Brisbane	} Sunk at Rhode Island —the latter since weighed & lost	
"	Falcon	16	Lt. Harmwood		
"	Supply	20	J. Nesmith	By accident at St Kitts	
"	Swift	16	J. Tathwell	Burnt off Cape Henry	
1779	Glasgow	24	T. Lloyd	Burnt by accident at Jamaica	
"	Rose	20	P. Brown	Sunk on Savannah Bar	
"	Savannah	14	Fisher	do do	
1780	Cornwall	74	T. Edwards	Destroyed at St Lucia	
"	Vigilant	20	Goldsborough	Burnt off Beaufort	
"	Culloden	74	Unservicable	Long Island America	
1781	Terrible	74	W. C. Finch	Burnt near New York	
"	Charon	44	J. Symonds	} Burnt in the Chese- peake	
"	Vulcan Fl	8	G. Palmer		
"	Guadaloupe	28	G. Robinson	} Sunk in the Chese- peake	
"	Fowey	24	P. Aplin		
"	Mentor	20	R. Deane	Burnt at Pensacola	
"	Molly Al	20	W. Long	" off P ^a Linas	
"	Firebrand	8	A. Hill	" Channel	
1782	Minorca	18	—	Sunk at Mahon	
"	Shrewsbury	74	Coffin	Unservicable West Indies	
1783	Torbay	74		" " " "	

LIST OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS TAKEN BY THE ENEMY SINCE JANU 1775.

Ships' Names	No. of Guns	By whom Commanded	By whom Taken	Where Taken	At what time
Ardent	64	P. Boteler	Combined Fleet	Channel	1776
Experiment	50	Sr J ^e Wallace	D'Estaing's Fleet	Off Georgia	1779
Hannibal	50	A. Christie	Suffrien Fleet	Off Sumatra, E. Indies	1782

Ships' Names	No. of Guns	By whom Commanded	By whom Taken	Where Taken	At what time
Scorpius	44	P. Pearson	Paul Jones	Off Scarborough	1779
Romulus	44	G. Gayton	Turneau's Fleet	Off ye Chesapeake	1781
Iris	32	G. Dawson	} De Grasse	Off do	1781
Richmond	32	C. Hudson			
Montreal	32	S. Douglass	Two French Men of War	In the Mediterra- nean	1779
Minerva	32	J. Stott	By the French	" West Indies	1778
Fox	28	Hon. T. Windsor	St Junon Frigate	Bay Biscay	"
Active	28	W. Williams	By the French	West Indies	"
Crescent	28	Hon. F. Pakenham	" "	Off Gibraltar	1781
Lively	24	R. Biggs	L'Iphigenie	West Indies	1778
Penelope	24	J. Jones	Spanish prisoners on board	Near ye Havannah	1780
Sandwich	24	W. Bert	The French	Off Charleston	1781
Ariel	20	T. McKenzie	Lt Amazon	" "	1779
Sphynx	20	R. Sutton	The French	West Indies	"
Countess of Scarbro	20	T. Piercey	Paul Jones	Off Scarborough	"
Unicorn	20	T. L. Frederick	French	West Indies	1780
Germain	20	G. A. Keppel	"	North America	1781
Oronoque	20	W. Tabourdin	French	At the capitulation of Demerara	1782
Chaser	18	—	L Bellona	East Indies	"
Ceres	18	J. R. Daeres	L'Iphigenie	West Indies	1778
Rover	18	Lt Savage	The French	West Indies	1780
Fortune	18	Lt Robertson	" "	" "	"
Port Royal	18	T. Kelly	The Spaniards	Pensacola	1781
Fyph	18	L. Graeme	The French	Demerara	1782
Senegal	16	J. Inglis	D'Estaing	America	1778
Thorn	16	W. Wardlaw	By two American Frigates	"	1779
Weazel	16	L. Robertson	Lt Bourdeaux	West Indies	"
Coureur	16	C. Major	The Americans	Newfoundland	1780
St Firmin	16	J. Faulkener	The Spaniards	Near Gibraltar	1781
Cormorant	16	R. McEvoy	Count de Grasse	Off Charleston	"
Atalanta	16	J. Edwards	The Americans	Near Halifax	"
Savage	16	C. Stirling	" "	Off Charleston	"
Shelahmagig	16	J. K. Sheppard	The French	West Indies	"
Harbuda	} 16	F. Pender	" "	} Capitulation of Demerara	1782
Stormont		C. Paul	" "		"
Rodney		J. D. Brisbane	" "		"
Alligator	16	J. Frodsham	Lt Fee	Near the Lizard	"
Zephyr	14	T. West	The French	Mediterranean	1778
Drake	14	G. Burden	Paul Jones	Belfast Lough	"
West Florida	14	Lt J. Payne	The Americans	Pensacola	1779
Hope	14	M. Hindman	American Privateer	"	"
Fairy	14	J. Browne	The French	"	1780
Jackall, Cutter	14	J. Gibson	The Crew	From the Downs	"
True Briton	14	Hon ^{bl} P. Napier	The French	"	1781
Snake	14	W. Jackson	Americans	"	"
Trepassey	14	J. Smith	Americans	Near Newfoundliand	1781
Hope cutter	14	L. Vickers	French	Irish Channel	"
Antigua	14	J. Hutt	"	West Indies	"
Fly cutter	14	M. Ponsonby	"	" "	"
Bonetta	14	R. Dundas	De Grasse	Chesapeake	"
Loyalist	14	R. Williams	"	"	"
Pigmy cutter	14	T. Dyson	French	Dunkirk	"
Gibraltar A B	14	W. Anderson	Spaniards	Gibraltar	"

Ships' Names	No. of Guns	By whom Commanded	By whom Taken	Where Taken	At what time
Gen. Monck	14	J. Rogers	Hyder Ali, American Sh.	North America	1782
Raccoon	14		French Frigate	" "	"
Bolton	12	Lt Sneyd	Americans		1775
Racehorse	12		"		1776
York	12	T. Washeoff	D'Estaing's Fleet	America	1778
Hinchinbrooke	12		Americans	"	"
Helena	12	T. Hicks	L Sensible F. F.	"	"
York	12	Lt Dobree	D'Estaing	Grenada	1779
Active, Bg	12	Lt. Graeme	Americans	Near New York	1780
Alert, Cutter	10	W. G. Fairfax	Le Innou F. F.	Bay	1778
Enterprise	10		Americans	America	"
Diligent	10		"	Newfoundland	"
Harlem	10	Lt Knight	"	"	"
Thunder Bb	8	J. Gambier	D'Estaing's Fleet	America	1778
Folkston	8	Lt. W. Smith	" "	"	"
(Cutter)					
Holderness	8		Combined Fleet	Channel	1779
(Cutter)					
Argo	44	Capt. Butchart	French Ships	West Indies, retaken soon after by the Invincible 74	1783

SHIPS OF WAR TAKEN FROM THE FRENCH DURING THE WAR.

Names	Guns	By Whom	When	Where
Ville de Paris	104	Lord Rodney	12 th April 1782	West Indies
Glorieux	74			
L'Hector	74			
Le Pegase	74	Sr Jno. Jervis	1782	Off Brest
L'Ardent	64	Lord Rodney	12 th April 1782	West Indies
L'Cator	64	Lord Hood	19 April 1782	Mona Passage, West Indies
Le Jason	64			
Minazare	64	Capt. Luttrell	1782	Bay
L'Actionnaire	64	Hon. F. Maitland	"	Channel
Le Prothi	64	Adm. Digby	1780	Off Brest
Le Compte D'Artois	64	Capt. McBride	"	Off Cape Clear
Solitaire	64	Capt. Collins	1781	West Indies
Name unknown	64	Capt. Butchart	1782	" "
Le Concordè	40	R. Linzee	1783	Off St Kitts West Indies
L'Artois	44	R. Howe	1780	Coast of Portugal
La Fayette	42	P. Carteret	1781	Banks of Newfoundland
L Belleforest	40	Privateers	1781	
L'Hebe	40	H. Trollope	1782	Channel
L'Aigli	40	K. Elphinston	1782	Near the Delaware America
L'Lyon	40	A. Gardner	1779	America
L Fortune	38	Adm. Rowley	"	West Indies
Imperieux	38	Adm. Graves	1781	North America
Belle Poule	36	Sir Jas Wallace	1779	Bay Biscay
Le Prudente	36	M. Everitt	1779	West Indies
Le Blanchi	36	Adm. Rowley	"	" " "
Le Monnieur	36	L ^d Longford	1780	British Channel
Le Nymph	36	W. P. Williams	"	Off Brest

Names	Guns	By Whom	When	Where
L'Amazone	36	E. Salter	1782	North America, after retaken
L. Licorne	32	Lord Kepple	1778	Channel
L'Pallas	32			
L Dana	32	S. J. Wallace	1779	Concale Bay
Bireau	32	P. Pownall	"	Channel
Alemene	32	G. A. Byron	"	West Indies
Sartine	32	Sr Edw ^d Vernon	"	East Indies
L'Esperance	32	G. Montague	1780	North America
L'Americaine	32	Hon. W. Waldegrave	1781	Channel
Le Magiciene	32	A. S. Douglass	"	North America
Cologui	32	Patton & Stewart	"	North Seas
L Amiable	32	Lord Hood	19 April 1782	Mona Passage West Indies
L Sybil	36	Capt Russell	Feb'y 1783	Off New York
Dugessaau	30	T. Boston	1780	Channel
L Erin	28	Adm. Rowley	"	West Indies
Le Menagere	28	Adm. Parker	"	" "
Le Mamonde	28	G. A. Byron	"	" "
Duc D'Coigny	23	Sir W. Burnaby	"	Channel
Le Neckar	28	W. Grant	1781	East Indies
Le Franklin	23	J. Cowlins	"	Near Jamaica
Le Coquette	23	Capt. King	1783	West Indies
Le Robecque	20	Capt Fellow	1781	Off Ireland
Le Hercule	26	Hon F. Maitland	1779	West Indies
Le Audacieuse	24	Hon. T. Cadogan	"	Bay
Rohan Soubise	24	J. Brown	1781	North Sea
Le Compte D'Artois	20	M. Robinson	1779	Channel
Jean Bart	20	J. Douglass	"	"
Le Compas	20	Adm. Parker	"	West Indies
Le Charlotte	20	C. Fortescue	1780	Channel
Princess D'Robecq	20	M. Squire	"	North Sea
Marquise de Lejua-lay	20	T. Lloyd & E. Everitt	"	Channel
L Aventure	20	Adm. Arbuthnot	"	Charleston
Du Guay Truin	20	P. Reeve	"	Channel
Le Duc D'Estioac	20	R. Man	1781	"
Le Perli	18	R. Home	1780	Coast of Portugal
Reynard	18	J. Hartwell	"	West Indies
Le Senegal	18	I. Ingliss	"	River Gambia E. I.
L'Abundance	18	Adm. Kempenfeld	1781	Off Brest
Alert	18	J. Lutridge	"	North America
Ceres	18	Lord Hood	1782	Mona Passage
L'Espion	18	E. Dod	"	Off St Christophers
Le Revenge	16	J. Montague	1781	Channel
Hussard	16	Sir J ^s Wallace	1779	Bay
Duc de Chartres	16	J. Peyton	1781	"
Royal Louis	16	Adm. Digby	1781	North America
Le Frederic	16	Adm. Darby	"	Channel
Harlequin	16	S. Reeve	"	Off Newfoundland
Lamea	16	A. Courtney	1782	Channel
Anti Briton	16	R. P. Cooper	"	Irish Channel
Le Mutine	14	P. Pownall	1779	Channel
Le Pilote	14	Reynolds	"	"
Le Victoire	14	P. P. Cooper	1782	Irish Channel
Le Bamardine	14	H. S. Conway	"	Channel
Coureur	14	Lord Kepple	1778	"
Le Temeraire	10	J. Melcombe	1782	"
Le Gloire S O	8	Adm. Darby	1781	"

SPANISH SHIPS OF WAR CAPTURED.

Phoenix, now Gibraltar	80	} Lord Rodney	1780	Off Cape St Vincent
Diligente	70			
Monarca	70			
Princessa	70			
Guinuscuano, now P. William	64			
St Michael	72	Sir Roger Curtis	1783	Europa Point, Gibraltar
San Carlos	50	C. Inglis	1779	Near Jamaica, Spanish Main
Santa Monica	36	G. Montague	"	In the Bay
Santa Marganta	36	Com. Johnston	"	Coast of Portugal
Santa Lucadio	36	Sir Geo Collier	"	Bay
San Carlos	32	} Lord Rodney	1780	Cape St Vincent
San Raphael	30			
San Buono	26			
Santa Teresa	24			
San Firmin	16			
San Vincente	14			
Le Grana	28	R. Man	1781	Bay
Santa Catolina	22	Capt. Stoney	Febry 1783	Jamaica

DUTCH SHIPS CAPTURED.

Names	Guns	By Whom	When	Where
Mars (now Prince Edward)	60	Lord Rodney	1781	Near St Eustatius West Indies
Princess Carolina	50	Com. Stewart	"	Off the Downs
Rotterdam	50	G. K. Elphinston	"	The British Channel
Castor	36	W. R. Williams	"	Off Gibraltar
Mars	32	} Lord Rodney	"	St Eustatia
St Eustatia	28			
Hercules (now Orestes)	24	} Artois, McBride	"	North Sea
Mars (now Pylades)	24			

AMERICAN SHIPS CAPTURED.

Names	Guns	By what Ship and Commander	When	Where
Charlestown	40	Diomedea Astrea & others	T. L. Frederick	1782 Off the Delaware
Confederacy	36	Orpheus & Rock	M. Squires etc	1781 America
Hancock (late Iris)	32	buck	Capt. Colpay	1777 Off Halifax
Ralieg	32	Rainbow	& A. S. Douglass	America
Providence	32	Experiment etc	Sir Jos Wallace	1778 Near Virginia
Trumbull	32		Adm. Arbuthnot	1780 Charleston S. C.
Delaware	23		Adm. Digby	1781 North America
Virginia	28	Troops at Philadelphia		1777 Off Philadelphia
Boston (now Charleston)	23	Emerald etc		1778 In the Chesapeake
			Adm. Arbuthnot	1780 Charleston S C

Names	Guns	By what Ship and Commander		When	Where
Protector (now Hussar)	26	Roebuck & Medea	Douglass & Duncan	1780	America
Belisarius	24	Medea	H. Duncan	1781	"
Gen. Washington	22	Chatham	Gordon	"	"
Oliver Cromwell	20	Beaver	J. Jones	1777	"
Cabot	20	Cabot	A. Berkley	"	"
Trumbull (now Tobago)	20	Venus	J. Ferguson	"	"
Am. Tartar (Hinchinbrooke)	20	Bienfaisant	J. McBride	"	"
Portsmouth	26	Experiment	Sir J. Wallace	1778	"
St Peter	20	Aurora	J. Cummings	"	"
Hampton	20	Rainbow	Sir Geo. Collier	"	At Penobscot
Monmouth	20				
Punker Hill (now Surprise)	20		Adm. Barrington	"	West Indies
Gen. Sullivan	20	Licorne	T. Cadogan	1779	Channel
Jason	20	Surprise	S. Reeve	"	North America
Oliver Cromwell	20	Daphne etc	Sir John Chiverny	"	" "
Cumberland (late Rover)	20	Pomona	W. Waldegrave	"	West Indies
Hetty	20	Iris	J. Hawkes	1780	North America
Gen. Mifflin	20	Hyena	Thompson	1781	" "
Lexington	18	Alert	J. Bazely	1777	Channel
Ranger (late Halifax)	18		Adm. Arbuthnot	1780	Charleston
Washington (late Gen. Mack)	18		" "	"	"
Aurora (now Mentor)	18		Adm. Graves	1781	North America
Duke Cumberland	16		Adm. Edwards	"	Newfoundland
Rattlesnake (now Cormorant)	16		Adm. Digby	"	America
Beaumont	14		Adm. Arbuthnot	1780	Charleston
Morning Star	14		Adm. Edwards	1781	Newfoundland
Venus	14	Belisarius	R. Graves	"	North America

FRENCH SHIPS OF THE LINE AND FRIGATES LOST OR DESTROYED.

Le Diadem	74	Sunk 12 th Apl.	by Lord Rodney, West Indies
Le Caesar	74	Blown up	after the action " "
Le Scipio	64	Stranded in	Samana Bay
Le Palmier	74	Foundered on her passage from	West Indies
Le Magnifique	74	Lost in Boston Harbour	
L. Argonauth	70	Lost at	St. Jago
Lé Burgoyne	74	Lost on her passage from America to the	West Indies
Legere	36	Nonsuch, Sr J ^o Wallace 1779 in the	Bay
Le Voleur	26	Experiment & others	" Concale Bay
Le Recluse	24		
La Capricieuse	36	Le Prudente & Licorne	1780 Bay

SPANISH SHIPS OF THE LINE AND FRIGATES LOST OR DESTROYED.

San Julian	70	Lord Rodney	January 1780	At the Relief of Gibraltar
St Domingo	70			
Santa Catalina	20	Success, C. M. Pole	1782	Near Gibraltar

DUTCH SHIPS OF THE LINE LOST OR DESTROYED.

Hollandia	64	Sunk by Adm. Parker off the Dogger Bank
Union	64	North Sea 1782 Dogger Bank
Prince William	64	Lost at the Texel
Joseph	50	Lost
Leydenbourg	64	Lost, East Indies

AMERICAN SHIPS DESTROYED.

Warren	32	By a Squadron under Sir Geo. Collier at Penobscot	1777
Washington	32	By the troops on the Delaware	"
Edingham	23		
Randolph	36	Under Capt. Nicholas Biddle, blown up by the Yarmouth, off Charleston	1778
Rattlesnake	20	By the Swift, Capt. Tathwell, off Cape Henry Virginia	"
Bricoli	44	By the Squadron under Admiral Arbuthnot, at Charleston	1783
Queen of France	28		
Trusty	26		
Gen. Moultrie	20		

Killed		Wounded	
Brig. Genls	2	Generals	5
Cols. & Lt. Cols.	12	Cols & Lt Cols	13
Majors	11	Majors	19
Captains	55	Capt	107
Lieuts	94	Lieuts	192
Cornets & Ensigns	24	Ensigns	43
	198	Staff	3
Naval Capts	23		387
" Lieuts	26	Naval Capts	13
	247	" Lieuts	51
			451
Lost at Sea		Killed in duels	
Admirals	1		29
Commodores	1	Killed	291
Captains	26	" in duels	29
Lieuts	16	Wounded	451
	291		771
		Total	771

A LONDON TAVERN IN 1699.

[The following account is reprinted from the *London Spy* for February, 1699. This magazine was a kind of plebeian *Spectator* which appeared from 1698 to 1700. It was quite popular in the first half of the eighteenth century, and the fourth edition, from which we are copying, bears date 1753. The author was Edward Ward (1667–1731), of whom a full account will be found in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. He is mentioned in Pope's *Dunciad*. There is also an account of him, with extracts from the *Spy*, in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1857, pp. 355–365. The copy of Ward's magazine used by us was presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in 1891 by William Middleton Bartram, and came from the library of John Bartram the botanist. The edition is apparently unique in Philadelphia, but the University of Pennsylvania possesses that of 1703.

Although written on a low plane, Ward's magazine is valuable to the antiquarian as a picture of London life at the end of the seventeenth century. The extracts in *The Gentleman's Magazine* were made with this view. Several points on costume may be seen,—e.g., the bon-grace or umbrella, a name for the broad-brimmed hat. What we now call umbrellas were not used in England until about 1750. The "flapping umbrellas" of our Quaker drinkers were the wide hat-brims of the time, allowed to hang and flap, instead of being looped or "cocked" in the fashion. (See Amelia Mott Gummere's *Quaker*, p. 63.) Another fact worth noting is the expression that Friends had been "allowed of late to be good judges of the comfortable creature." George Fox died in 1691, so that our scene dates from eight years after his death, when the stern presence which loose livers were so justly afraid of was no longer present to rebuke.]

THE LONDON SPY. PART IV.

A Description of a Quaker's Tavern in Finch-Lane. The Quakers method of drinking. A Song. A Character of the Vintner. . . .

Being now well tired with the Day's Fatigue, our thirsty Veins and drooping Spirits call'd for the Assistance of a cordial Flask. In order to gratify our craving Appetites with this Refreshment, we stood a while debating what Tavern we should chuse to enrich our Minds with *unadul-*

terated Juice. My Friend recollected a little sanctified *Aminadab* in *Finch-Lane*, whose *Purple Nectar* had acquired a singular Reputation among the *staggering Zealots* of the *sober Fraternity*, who are allowed of late to be as good Judges of the *comfortable Creature*, as a *Protestant Priest*, or a *Latitudinarian Fuddle-Cap*, who (as *Rooks* play) drink wine on *Sundays*.

To this salutiferous Fountain of Nature's choicest Juleps, our Inclinations led us, though we knew the little Ruler of the Mansion intended it chiefly for watering the Lambs of *Grace*, and not to succour the *evil Offspring* of a *reprobate Generation*.

When we had entered our Land of Promise, which overflow'd with more healthful Riches than either Milk or Honey, we found all Things were as silent as the mourning Attendants at a rich Man's Funeral; no ringing of *Barbell*, bawling of *Drawers*, or rattling of *Pot-lids*; but a general Hush ordered to be kept thro' the whole Family, as a Warning to all Tipplers at their Entrance, how they make a Noise to awake the Spirit, lest it move the Masters and *Drawers* to stand still when you call them, and refuse to draw you any more Wine, for fear the Inward Man should break out into open Disorder.

In the Entry we met two or three blushing Saints, who had been holding forth so long over the Glass, that had it not been for their flapping *Umbrella's*, *Puritanical Coats*, and *diminutive Cravats*, shap'd like the Rose of a *Parson's Hatband*, I should have taken them, by their scarlet *Faces*, to be good *Christians*. They pass'd by us as upright and as stiff as so many Figures in a *Raree-show*; as if a Touch of the Hat had been committing of *Sacrilege*, or a ceremonious Nod a rank *Idolatry*.

A drunken-look'd Drawer, disguis'd in a sober Garb, like a Wolf in Sheep's Cloathing, or the Devil in a Fryar's Habit, shew'd us into the Kitchen, which we told him we were desirous of being in, as *Cricket's* covet Ovens, for the sake of their Warmth: Several of *Father Ramsey's* slouching

Disciples sat hovering over their Half-pints, like so many coy Gossips over their Quarterns of Brandy, as if they were afraid any body should see them; they cast as many forward Looks upon us Swordsmen, as so many Misers would be apt to do upon a Couple of spunging Acquaintance; staring as if they took us for some of the *Wild-Irish*, that should have cut their Throats in the beginning of the Revolution.

However, we bid ourselves welcome into their Company; and were forced for want of room, the kitchen being well fill'd, to mix *Higgle-de-piggle-de*, as the *Rooks* among the *Jack-Daws* upon the Battlements of a Church Steeple: They Leering at us under their *Bon-graces*, with as much Contempt as so many Primitive Christians at a Couple of Pagans.

We, like true *Protestant Topers*, scorning the *Hypocrisy* of Tippling by Half pints, as if we drank rather to wash away our *Sins* than our *Sorrows*, appear'd bare-fac'd, call'd for a Quart at once, and soon discover'd our Religion by our Drinking; whilst they, like true *Puritans*, gifted with abundance of *holy Cheats*, were unwilling to be catch'd over more than half a pint, though they'll drink twenty at a Sitting.

The Wine prov'd extraordinary, which indeed was no more than we expected, when we found ourselves surrounded with so many *spiritual Mum-chances*, whose *religious Looks* shew them to be true Lovers of what the *Righteous* are too apt to esteem as the chiefest blessing of *Providence*.

We had not sat long, observing the Humours of the drowthy Saints about us, but several amongst them began to look as chearful, as if they had drowned the terrible Apprehensions of Futurity, and thought no more of Damnation than a — of a Twelvemonth's standing.

The Drawer now was constantly employ'd in replenishing their scanty Measures; for once warm'd they began to drink so fast, 'twas the business of one Servant to keep them doing. Notwithstanding their great Aversion to external

Ceremony, one pluck'd off his Hat, and ask'd his next Neighbour, *What dost think, Friend, this cost me? But before thou tellest me, let me drink; and I hope thou understand'st my Meaning.* This I suppose was the canting Method of paying more than ordinary Veneration to some particular Thoughts, which, by this Stratagem, was render'd intelligible to each other: For I took Notice this *allegorical Method* of drinking some obliging Health was observ'd through the whole Society, with the Reverence of uncover'd Heads, under a crafty Pretence of examining into the Price of each other's Hats; and when they were desirous to elevate their *lethargick Spirits* with the Circulation of a Bumper, one fills it and offers the prevailing Temptation to his Left-hand Companion, in these Words, saying, *Friend, does the Spirit move thee to receive the good Creature thus plentifully?* The other replies, *Yea, do thou take and enjoy the Fruits of thy own Labour, and by the Help of Grace I will drink another as full.* Thus did the liquorish Saints quaff it about as merrily, after their precise canting Manner, as so many Country Parsons over a Tub of Ale, when freed from the remarks of their censorious *Parishioners*; till, like *reprobate Sinners*, who have not the Fear of *Providence* before their Eyes, they were deluded by Satan into a wicked State of *Drunk-ness*.

By this Time the subtle Spirits of the noble Juice had given us a fresh Motion of the Wheels of Life, and corroborated those Springs which impart Vigour and Activity to the whole Engine of Mortality; insomuch that my Friend must needs be so frolicsome to tune his Pipes, and entertain us with a Song; in order to try whether those who were deaf to Reason and good Manners, had any Ears towards Musick with their Wine, which are usually held to be such inseparable Companions, that the true Relish of the one can never be enjoy'd without the Assistance of the other: And because the Words happen'd in some Measure applicable to that present Juncture, I have thought it not amiss to insert them.

SONG.

Why should Christians be restrain'd
 From the brisk enliv'ning Juice,
 Heaven only has ordain'd
 (Thro' Love to Man) for human Use?
 Should not *Claret* be deny'd
 To the *Turks*, they'd wiser grow;
 Lay their *Alcoran* aside,
 And soon believe as Christians do.

Chorus.

For Wine and Religion, like Musick and Wine,
 As they're good in themselves, do to Goodness incline;
 And make both the Spirit and Flesh so divine,
 That our Faces and Graces both equally shine:
 Then still let the Bumper round *Christendom* pass,
 For *Paradise* lost may be found in a Glass.

Just as my Friend had ended his *Sonnet* in came the little Lord of the tipping Tenement, about the Height of a Nine-pin, with his Head in a Hat of such capacious Dimensions, that his Body was as much drown'd under the disproportion'd Brims of this unconscionable *Castor*, as a *Pipny* under the Umbrage of a *Giant's Bon-grace*, or a Mouse crept into a . . . *pan*. He was button'd into a plain Vestment that touch'd no Part of his Body but his Shoulders; his Coat being so large, and his Carcase so little, that it hung about him like a Maulkin upon a Cross-stick in a Country pease-field: His Arms hung dangling like a Mob's *Taffy* mounted upon a Red-Herring on St. *David's* Day, and his Legs so slender, they bid defiance to any Parish Stocks.

He waited a little while the Motion of the *Spirit*, and when he had compos'd his Countenance, and put himself into a fit Posture for Reproof, he breaks out into the following Oration, *Pray, Friend, forbear this prophane Hollowing and Hooting in my House; the wicked Noise thou makest among my sober Friends is neither pleasing to them nor me; and since I find the Wine is too powerful for thy Inward Man, I must needs*

tell thee, I will draw thee no more of it: I therefore desire thee to pay for what thou hast had, and depart my House; for I do not like thy Ways, nor does any body here approve of thy ranting Doings.

We were not much surpriz'd at this Piece of *fanatical Civility*, it being no more than what we expected; but the Manner of his Delivery render'd his Words so very diverting, that we could not forbear laughing him into such a Passion, that the Looks of the little *Saint* discover'd as great a *Devil* in his Heart, as a pious Disciple of his Bigness could be well possess'd with: Then, according to his Request, we paid our Reckoning, and left him in the Condition of Vinegar and Crab's-Eyes mix'd; that is, upon a great Ferment.

From thence (pursuant to my Friend's Inclinations) we adjourn'd to the Sign of the *Angel* in *Fenchurch-street*.

THOMAS JANNEY, PROVINCIAL COUNCILLOR.

BY MILES WHITE, JR., BALTIMORE, MD.

Thomas Janney, the second son of Thomas¹ and Elizabeth (Worthington) Janney, was born at Styall, in the township of Pownall Fee, parish of Wilmslow, Macclesfield Hundred, county Cheshire, England, in 1633, and, according to the church records of Wilmslow parish, was baptized 11 January, 1634. Among the numbers of the rural population of Midland England who in the middle of the seventeenth century found, in the religion preached by George Fox, the spiritual rest and strength they longed for were Thomas and Elizabeth Janney and their six children. Concerning their son Thomas, the subject of this article, we are told that,²

“Whilst still young, the Lord was graciously pleased to visit him with the regenerating influence of his Holy Spirit, through which, as he bowed in obedience thereto, the work of sanctification was commenced and carried on in him. He was convinced of the Truth as held by Friends, (at the first preaching thereof in Cheshire), about the year 1654, he being in the twenty-first year of his age.” “The next year he received a gift in the ministry, preaching the gospel of Christ freely, and travelled into many parts of England, and also in Ireland, and had a fervent and sound testimony for truth, and his conversation and course of life accorded with his doctrine,” and the Lord blessed his labours of love. “He suffered imprisonments and fines for his faithful testimony against tithes and for his attendance of religious meetings, but none of these things moved him. His chief concern appeared to be that the blessed Truth might prosper in the earth, and that the name of the Lord might be magnified. He was an example of great meekness, combined with ardent zeal; and thus his labours for the good of others being sweetened by divine love, were eminently successful in reclaiming

¹ For an account of Thomas Janney's English ancestors, see “The Quaker Janneys of Cheshire” in *Publications So. Hist. Assoc.* vol. 8

² *The Friend*, vol. xxvii. p. 340; *Piety Promoted*, ed. 1789, vol. i. p. 228.

offenders. His zeal did not cause him to reprove with asperity, neither did his love lead him to pass by offences against the Truth. His love led him to reprove error for the good of the erring and the benefit of others, and his zeal taught him that his Master's work could only be done in his Master's Spirit."

The full extent to which he suffered imprisonment and fines is at present unknown. In 1663, according to Besse,¹ he suffered distress of goods for tithes; and in the lists of sufferings for the years 1664, 1665, 1671, and 1673 the name of Thomas Janney appears. As in these years the "Jr." is not used, it is uncertain whether the subject of this article or his father is referred to; but several other authors, including Griffith Owen, his friend and fellow-traveller, state that he several times suffered imprisonments and cruelties of sinners for truth's sake.

In 1669 Thomas "Janny," John Abraham, and John Burnyeat, among others, visited Ireland² "in the service of Truth," "and many in divers parts of the Nation were convinced of the Truth, and joined with Friends."

In 7th mo., 1677,³ he wrote the preface to a book by Alexander Lawrence, entitled "An Answer to a Book published by Richard Smith, of West Chester, wherein The People of God called Quakers (more particularly in this County of Cheshire) are cleared from Wrong, Injustice, and False Accusations by him charged upon them." In 1679 he and thirty-two others signed a testimony⁴ against William Rogers, of Bristol, for having written "against a book of Robert Barclay's entitled 'The Anarchy of the Ranters.'"

The minutes of Morley Monthly Meeting of Friends mention the appointment and service of Thomas Janney on various committees, and he doubtless was engaged in much religious work of which we have no record, and in all

¹ Besse's *Sufferings of the Quakers*, vol. i. pp. 104, 105.

² Rutty's *Hist. of Friends in Ireland*, 1st ed., p. 132.

³ Jos. Smith's *Catalogue of Friends' Books*; *Doylestown Democrat*, July 29, 1897.

⁴ Thomas Evans's *Exposition of the Faith of Friends*, 2d ed., p. xxvii.

probability was at this time well known to and associated with George Fox, as he was to William Penn and other prominent members of the Society. In England,¹ and afterwards in America, he was prominent in the councils and work of the Society, and finally closed his life while on a religious visit to the Friends of his native country. His was a life of service. He married 9th mo. 24, 1660, at James Harrison's house in Pownall Fee, Margery Heath, late of Horton in the county of Stafford. James Harrison, at whose house the marriage took place, had married Anne Heath, a sister of Margery, 5th mo. 1, 1655, at which time his residence was given as Kendal, Westmoreland;² and in 1663 William Yardley, of Ransclough, Staffordshire, married Jane Heath, another sister. No further definite information has been obtained concerning the immediate family of Margery Heath. Andrew Heath, who in 1682 accompanied William Yardley to America, may have been a brother's son.

In Friends' Records the residence of Thomas and Margery Janney is described as Pownall Fee, except in the years 1665 and 1666, when it is given as Cheadle and Cheadle Holme. A letter to Thomas Janney from Phineas Pemberton, dated 5th mo. 3, 1682, requesting him to come to the funeral of the latter's daughter Anne, was addressed "Thomas Janney, Shaddow Moss, Cheshire."³ As all these places were within five miles or less of Styall, this, the place of his birth, was doubtless his residence during the greater part if not all the time of his life in England.

He appears to have purchased, 6th mo. 12, 1682,⁴ a tract of 250 acres of land in Pennsylvania, and his father having died 12th mo., 1677, his mother in 12th mo., 1681/2, and

¹ *Genealogy of Sharpless Family*, p. 27.

² He afterwards moved to Pownall Fee, Cheshire, where his children, Samuel, Phæbe, and Job, were born.

³ "Thomas Janney," by Oliver Hough, in *Doylestown Democrat*, July 29, 1897.

⁴ See Bucks Co. Deeds, *Liber 3, fol. 140*.

James Harrison and William Yardley, and perhaps others of his or his wife's relatives, having previously removed to Pennsylvania, whence doubtless they sent favorable reports as to the country and the advantages it offered to settlers, and especially to members of the Society of Friends, who there were entirely free from the persecutions to which they were subjected in England, Thomas Janney, in 1683, took passage for himself and family to America in the ship "Endeavor," of London. They arrived in the Delaware River the 29th of 7th mo. (September), 1683,¹ and settled in that part of Bucks County, Pa., which was afterwards Makefield township.

The Book of Arrivals in Bucks County prior to 1687, prepared by Phineas Pemberton, the husband of Margery Janney's niece, is still in existence at Doylestown, and contains the following entry:² "Thomas Janney, of Shiall, in the County of Chester, yeoman and Marjory, his wife. Arrived in Deleware River the 29th of the 7th M^o., 1683, in the 'Endeavor,' of London. The M^r., George Thorp. *Children*, Jacob, Thomas, Abel, & Joseph Janney. *Servants*, John Neild, to serve 5 years, and have 50 acres of land. Hannahl Falkner, to serve 4 years; loose 29th 7 M^o., 1687. To have 50 acres of land."

Some few persons who settled in Bucks County and are recorded in Pemberton's Book are also mentioned in a similar Book of Arrivals at Philadelphia between 1682 and 1687, and among them Thomas Janney and family, some of whose names are therein incorrectly spelled, as shown by the following entry:³ "in the Endeavour of London, A Ketch George Thorp M^r. * * * * Thomas Janeway & Margaret his wife late of Poonnall in Cheshire Husbandman came in ditto shippe. [Children] Jacob, Thomas, Abell,

¹ All dates in this article prior to 1752 are Old Style.

² PA. MAG. HIST. AND BIOG., vol. ix. p. 226; Battle's *Bucks Co., Pa.*, pp. 180, 440.

³ PA. MAG. HIST. AND BIOG., vol. viii. p. 330; Futhey and Cope's *Chester Co., Pa.*, p. 22.

[and] Joseph Janeway. [Servants] John Neild [or Wild], Hannah Falkner [?].”

What became of Hannah Falkner I do not know; but John Neild evidently married and accumulated some property, for his will, of which Abel Janney, Jr., was a witness, was dated 12 mo. 1, 1728, and proved 6 October, 1747. In it he left to his wife Judith 7 pounds yearly; to his son John 150 acres, to his son James 86 acres, and to his daughters Martha and Jane 10 pounds each. Whether or not he was the John Neild who purchased in England, in 1682,¹ 250 acres of land in Pennsylvania does not appear.

Exactly how much land Thomas Janney owned I do not know. According to Thomas Holme's Map of Bucks Co., Pa., begun in 1681,² he had two tracts of land, one fronting on the Delaware River, about a mile below the present Yardley, having a frontage of a quarter to half a mile on the river, and extending inland about three miles. In the "Minutes of the Board of Property of the Province of Pennsylvania" it is stated³ that, 7 mo. 26, 1691, a patent was signed for Thomas Janney for 550 acres in Bucks County. This patent, which is the only conveyance of land to Thomas Janney that is recorded in Bucks County,⁴ calls for 550 acres on the Delaware River. It is quite possible that other patents or deeds to him were recorded in Philadelphia, as the first books of deeds in the Philadelphia Record Office were damaged before any copies were made, and the record of many early patents is utterly obliterated. This 550-acre tract was in the original township of Makefield, now Lower Makefield township, and it was upon it that he originally settled; and upon this plantation, except when in Philadelphia attending the Council, or on religious visits to other Colonies, he resided during the twelve years

¹ Hazard's *Annals of Pa.*, p. 641.

² Probably first published in 1684; and reproduced in both Davis's *Bucks Co., Pa.*, and Battle's *Bucks Co., Pa.*, and also in Fiske's *Dutch and Quaker Colonies*.

³ *Pa. Arch.*, 2d ser., vol. xix. p. 73.

⁴ Bucks Co. Deeds, *Liber 2, fol. 6*.

that he remained in Pennsylvania. It was out of this tract that he gave a lot of 72 square yards to Falls Meeting for a burial-ground in 1690. This lot was situated on the high ground overlooking the river, and the graveyard, with its stone fence around it, is still to be seen on the road below Yardley. The other and larger tract of about 1000 acres,¹ on the inland side of the township, adjoined the back of his home plantation, and ran back of the river lots for about two and a half miles, was of varying width, extended back nearly to Newtown, and was very well watered, Core Creek running through it. When the township lines were afterwards more accurately laid down, part of this tract fell in Newtown township, and this part of the tract has remained in the possession of the Janney family until the present time. There was a saw-mill² on the farm from its settlement in 1683 until 1872. A grist-mill was erected by Jacob Janney in 1816, and was still in use a few years ago, and near Core Creek is now situated the family mansion, the main part of which is said to have been built about 1750 by Thomas Janney, the grandson of the original owner.

In his will Thomas Janney left to his son Abel "all that tract of land bought of Charles Byles," and therefore the 236 acres which Byles deeded to Abel Janney in 1694, but the deed for which was not recorded till after the death of Thomas Janney, were doubtless bought by the latter. The only other tract mentioned in his will seems to have been the 550-acre tract on the river; but he evidently had owned other tracts, the deeds for which are not recorded in Bucks County, as the resurvey made by John Cutler in pursuance of warrants issued August 11, 1702,³ and subsequently, showed that Thomas Janney had 4450 acres in Falls township, Bucks County. He also appears to have held title to some land in New Jersey. A deed from Samuel Jennings

¹ *Doylestown Democrat*, July 29, 1897.

² Battle's *Bucks Co., Pa.*, p. 1016.

³ Davis's *Bucks Co., Pa.*, pp. 193, 194.

and Thomas Budd "on ye Publick account" to Thomas Holmes, William Bates, Thomas "Jenney," and Edward Newbie for 300 acres, dated 10 mo. (December) 20, 1685, is recorded at Trenton, in which he is described as "Thomas Jenney of ye county of Bucks in y^e sd. Province of Pennsylvania, yeoman." This deed is mentioned in Clement's *Newton Settlers*¹ as having been made in trust for Edward Newbie, the second son of Mark, in 1685, when, after his death, Mark Newbie's banking operations were settled up.

Thomas Janney was related by blood or marriage with many of the most prominent settlers of the county. James Harrison and William Yardley, his brothers-in-law, who, like him, had suffered imprisonments in England, preceded him to Pennsylvania, where they became large land-owners and were prominent in both civil and religious affairs. James Harrison early became interested in Penn's "Divine Experiment," and in 1681 was appointed agent for the sale of lands in Pennsylvania; he afterwards became Penn's Steward at Pennsbury; one of the first Commissioners of Property; a member of the Council and Assembly; a Provincial Judge; a Puisne Judge; a Justice of the Peace; etc.,² and was appointed by Penn as one of the guardians of his son Springett: his death in 1687 we are told "was regarded as a public calamity." William Yardley, who is stated to have been a grandson of Sir John Drake and a grandnephew of Sir George Yeardley, Colonial Governor of Virginia, was for several years a member of both the Council and Assembly,³ in the proceedings of which he took a prominent part, and also served as Sheriff and Justice of the Peace. Phineas Pemberton, who married Harrison's daughter Phœbe, as shown in the "Annals of the Pember-

¹ Pp. 40, 41; see N. J. Deeds, *Liber B, Part I. fol. 126.*

² Hazard's *Annals of Pa.*, pp. 524, 599; Proud's *Hist. Pa.*, vol. i. p. 237; *Pa. Arch.*, 2d ser., vol. ix. pp. 624-744; *Friends' Miscellany*, vol. vii. pp. 26-29; *The Friend*, vol. xxvii. p. 157.

³ *Yardley Genealogy*, pp. 13-17; *Pa. Arch.*, 2d ser., vol. ix. pp. 626-752; *The Friend*, vol. xxvii. p. 251; *Colonial Records*, vol. i. p. 167.

ton Family," became quite prominent, being several times a member of the Council and Assembly, and in 1698 Speaker of the latter body; and held the combined offices of Register and Recorder of the County, and was called by James Logan the "Father of Bucks County."¹ John Brock, whose plantation adjoined Thomas Janney's, was a cousin, as shown by a letter of his brother Ralph Brock, of Bramhall, England, dated 12 mo. 28, 1696/7, to Phineas Pemberton, in which he mentions Thomas Janney as his "deare Coz." He was a Justice of the Peace in 1689 and 1693.²

Thomas Janney is also said to have been an intimate friend of William Penn, who entertained a high opinion of him, and mentioned him lovingly in many of his letters, several of which have been published.³ William Penn embarked the 12th of 6 mo., 1684, on the ketch "Endeavor," which the year before had brought Thomas Janney to America, and arrived at Wonder in Sussex the 6th of October, and the next day, writing from Worminghurst to James Harrison, sent his love to seven Friends, including Thomas Janney and William Yardley. On 7th mo. 23, 1686, writing from London, he said, "Give my dear love to T. J., P. P., and W. Y. and wives;" while in a letter to James Harrison from Worminghurst, 11th mo. 28, 1686, he said, "Much love to J. Simecock, Thos. Janney, William Yardley and thyself especially. . . . Glad that three such honest friends whom I love in my heart, are in that station of service, as your being the provincial judges. I know also that you are men of a good understanding and friends to me and my honest interest, but I could have wished you easier and better work."

¹ *Friends' Miscellany*, vol. vii. ; *Doylestown Democrat*, July 29, 1897 ; *Pa. Arch.*, 2d ser., vol. ix. pp. 625, 752, 753.

² *Doylestown Democrat*, July 29, 1897 ; *Pa. Arch.*, 2d ser., vol. ix. p. 744.

³ *Proud's Hist. Pa.*, vol. i. pp. 291, 349 ; *Janney's Life of Wm. Penn*, 2d ed., pp. 261, 285, 286.

His station as a minister in the Society of Friends did not preclude his engaging also in civil matters, and upon his arrival in Pennsylvania Thomas Janney appears to have at once taken a prominent place in both the civil and religious affairs of the Province, and was soon called into public life by his neighbors. He was elected to the Provincial Council for a term of three years (1684, 1685, and 1686), and qualified as a member 1st mo. 20, 1684,¹ attesting "to Keep Secret the Debates in Council, &c." The minutes of Council record his presence at a majority of the meetings, but have not very much to say concerning him, the speeches of members not being recorded. Many important measures were acted upon during his term of service; among others, were the establishment of the various courts and the definition of their duties. One law that was enacted would not be popular with lawyers of the present day, for it provided that "noe persons shall plead in any Civill Causes of another, in any Court whatsoever within this Province and Territories, before he be Sollemnly attested in open Court, that he neither directly nor Indirectly hath in any wise taken or received, or will take or receive to his use or benefit, any reward whatsoever for his soe pleading, under y^e penaltye of 5 lb. if the Contrary be made appear."² As the Council at that time began its sessions at seven o'clock in the morning, and its committees met at six, it is evident that their customs differed in various respects from those of the present. The minutes of the Council, in addition to noting the appointment and service of Thomas Janney on various committees, make the following mention of him:³

2d mo. 6, 1685, "Ordered that a Comission be drawne for James Harrison, Tho: Janney, Wm. Yardley, Wm. Biles, Wm. Beaks, John Ottor,

¹ *Duke of York's Laws*, pp. 494, 496, 505; *Pa. Arch.*, 2d ser., vol. ix. p. 624; *Colonial Records*, vol. i. p. 41.

² *Ibid.*, p. 123.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 76, 78, 81, 114, 128, 148, 278; *PA. MAG. HIST. AND BIOG.*, vol. xxvi. pp. 193, 195; *Buck's Bucks Co., Pa.*, pp. 22, 23.

Edm^d Bennet & Jno. Swift, to be Justices of the Peace for y^e County of Bucks, the year Ensueing;" 2d mo. 8, 1685, a resolution was passed stating that the "Gov^r, in presence of Tho: Janney & Phin: Pemberton, was pleased to say and Grant that y^e Bounds of y^e County of Bucks and Philadelphia, should begin as followeth" etc.; 3d mo. 12, 1685, Thomas Lloyd, Prest., and fifteen members of Council including Tho. Janney signed the Declaration of King James the Second becoming King and acknowledging obedience to him etc.; 10th mo. 1, 1685, the Council having been requested that a "Speciall Comission be granted for y^e Tryall of David Davis the next Court, who is a Prisoner in y^e County of Bucks, on suspicion of killing his servant," unanimously agreed "that a Comission be Expeditiously prepared for y^e authorising & Impowring of James Harrison, Arthur Cook, Tho. Janney, Wm. Yardley, Wm. Biles, to be special Comiss^{rs} to hear and Determine all heinous and Enormous Crimes that shall be brought before them in y^e County of Bucks, in a Court there to begin on y^e 10th Inst, by them to be held;" 9th mo. 19, 1686, "The Councill takeing into Consideration y^e Unevenesse of y^e Road from Philadelphia to y^e falls of Delaware, Agreed that Rob^t Turner & John Barnes for y^e County of Philadelphia, Arth. Cook and Tho. Janney for y^e County of Bucks, with y^e Respective Survey^{rs} of y^e s^d Counties, meet and Lay out a more Comodious Road from y^e broad Street in Philadelphia to y^e falls aforesaid: ye time when is Referred to y^e memb^{rs} Nominated;" 11th mo. 2, 1689/90, the Council ordered that "Commissions of y^e Peace be made for all y^e Counties, and these persons following to be Inserted, (viz) Bucks Co. Arth. Cook, Jos. Growdon, Wm. Yardly, Tho. Janney, Wm. Byles, Nich. Newlin, Jo^s Brock, Hen. Baker."

Several historians have stated that Arthur Cook and Thomas Janney were appointed on 9th mo. 19, 1686, County Surveyors for Bucks County. The minute of Council of that date, quoted above, shows conclusively that Cook and Janney were not themselves the surveyors, but a Committee to meet the surveyors.¹

Thomas Janney was a member of Council again in 1691, but his tenure of office at this time, as well as his record during the term, are not definitely known, as the minutes of this year have been lost; but Proud says² that "In the

¹ *Doylestown Democrat*, July 29, 1897. See *Pa. Arch.*, 2d ser., vol. ix. p. 743; *Battle's Bucks Co., Pa.*, p. 690.

² *Hist. Pa.*, vol. i. p. 361; *Bowden's Hist. Soc. Friends*, vol. ii. p. 120; *Duke of York's Laws*, p. 534.

minutes of the Provincial Council, in the Summer of the year 1691, appear the following names of the active members of that board, viz. John Simcock . . . Thomas Janney," and others.

Thomas Janney was not only a member of Council, but also, as shown above, one of the Justices of the Peace for Bucks County. In his day these Justices held all the County Courts; they were Judges of the Quarter Sessions, Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, etc. His commission was dated April 6, 1685, and renewed January 2, 1689/90. I have seen entries in the original records still preserved at Doylestown which show the service of Thomas Janney as Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas and of Quarter Sessions.

In March, 1690, the grand jury thought it necessary that the county be divided into townships, and the court at its next session ordered Henry Baker and eleven others, including Thomas Janney, William Biles, and Phineas Pemberton, to meet together at the court-house the day before the next court and perform this service; for some reason this order was not obeyed, and at the September term, 1692, the court again took up the matter and appointed a jury,¹ on which were Arthur Cook and twelve others, including Baker, Janney, Biles, and Pemberton (nine members of the former jury being reappointed), and ordered them "or the greater number of them to meet together at the meeting-house at Neshaminah the 27th day of this instant, and divide this county into townships," which they accordingly did.

In various accounts of Thomas Janney it is stated that he visited meetings of the Society of Friends in New England, Rhode Island, Long Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. Samuel Smith, in his "History of the Province of Pennsylvania," erroneously gives 1698 as

¹ *Publications* So. Hist. Assoc., vol. v. pp. 393, 394; Battle's *Bucks Co., Pa.*, p. 190; Davis's *Hist. Bucks Co., Pa.*, p. 101; PA. MAG. HIST. AND BIOG., vol. xviii. p. 24; vol. xxvi. p. 195.

the date of his visit to New England,¹ and this same year is given by *The American Friend*, in a list of Friends who visited New England since 1656, as the date of the visit of "Thomas Janney of Old England"—an impossibility, as he died in 1696; the date of this visit was probably 1687, as he was present at Dover, N. H., 4th mo. 23, 1687,² at the marriage of Richard Estes and Elizabeth Beck, and was one of the fifteen witnesses who signed their certificate. He shortly after this returned home, for in 7th mo., 1687, we find that Thomas Janney, Richard Ridgway, and William Biles were the three appraisers of William Beakes's "Goods, Lands and Credits."³

His work in the ministry was not the only service he performed for the church; we are told⁴ that

"In meetings for discipline we find him employed, and in the Yearly Meeting, not unfrequently he was one appointed to prepare Epistles of advice, either to subordinate meetings and their members, or to the churches abroad.

"When George Keith departed from the Truth, and by his turbulent behaviour and unsound sentiments made it manifest that he was no longer in unity with the Society of Friends, Thomas Janney and other faithful standard bearers in Bucks county felt much sympathy with Friends in Philadelphia, who were the objects of George's most furious attacks. A testimony against George was issued by the General Meeting of ministering Friends, held in Philadelphia, Fourth month 20th, 1692,⁵ and the Quarterly Meeting of Bucks county responded thereto at its next meeting, held Sixth month 17th." This response was signed by Thomas Janney and others, and follows the above account in *The Friend*.

The Yearly Meeting held at Burlington, N. J., 7th mo. 7, 1692, also sent out its Testimony against George Keith,

¹ Hazard's *Register of Pa.*, vol. vi. p. 355; *The Friend*, vol. xix. p. 172; *The American Friend*, vol. vi. pp. 798-801.

² *Estes Genealogies*, p. 44.

³ PA. MAG. HIST. AND BIOG., vol. xvi. p. 126.

⁴ *The Friend*, vol. xxvii. p. 340.

⁵ See *The Friend*, vol. xix. p. 86; Proud's *Hist. Pa.*, vol. i. pp. 365, 368; Hazard's *Register of Pa.*, vol. vi. pp. 279, 280; PA. MAG. HIST. AND BIOG., vol. xxvi. p. 351.

signed by over two hundred of the most prominent Friends and colonists of that day,¹ including Thomas Janney, "Phinehas" Pemberton, Mahlon Stacy, Reuben Pownal, Henry Baker, and William Biles. On account of the misrepresentations made by Keith in regard to the teachings of the Society, it was deemed wise to state clearly what these really were, and this was accordingly done; and in 1695 T. Sowle published, in London, a pamphlet entitled *Our Antient Testimony renewed concerning our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the Holy Scriptures and the Resurrection, given forth by a Meeting of Public Friends and Others, at Philadelphia in Pennsylvania*; and this was also published in 1696 as an Appendix to the English translation of *The General History of the Quakers*, by Gerard Croesse.² Among the thirty-nine signers were Thomas Janney and William Biles. In 1693 Thomas Janney wrote a Memorial of his brother-in-law William Yardley, in which he said,³ "we having been intimate friends from our youth up."

On 10th mo. 16, 1693, Thomas Janney wrote an Epistle to Friends of Cheshire, which was desired by them to be made public. He signed it "From my own House near the Falls of Delaware, in the County of Bucks, in Pennsylvania," and it was in 1694 printed and sold by T. Sowle, near the Meeting-House, in White Hart Court, Gracious Street, London, as appears from Joseph Smith's *Catalogue of Friends' Books*.

The first mention of Thomas Janney in Friends' Records of Bucks County is in the minutes of Falls Monthly Meeting, 12th mo. 6, 1683, when James Harrison, Thomas Janney, and Phineas Pemberton were chosen to correct and perfect William Beakes's paper, though probably at the meeting held 11th mo. 2, 1683, his was one of the "Divers Certificates read." The book in which these certificates were re-

¹ Hazard's *Register of Pa.*, vol. vi. pp. 301, 302; *The Friend*, vol. xix. p. 109; PA. MAG. HIST. AND BIOG., vol. xxvi. p. 351.

² See *The Friend*, vol. xxviii. pp. 221, 229.

³ *Phila. Yearly Meeting Memorials*, pp. 14-17.

corded has been lost and probably destroyed, and the valuable record of the opinions of their neighbors in England concerning many of the early Bucks County colonists is unfortunately not accessible to their descendants of the present day. Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting 10th mo. 5, 1687, requested "Thomas Janey, Thomas Budd and John Eckley to draw a certificate for Roger Longworth, and get it signed by as many members of this meeting as may be convenient." All of Thomas Janney's services in behalf of the meeting's interests are of course not known, but the minutes record, among others, the following:¹

On 6th mo. 5, 1685, Thomas Janney, William Biles, Henry Baker and Richard Hough were appointed by the Qtly. Mtg. to adjust the difference between Jno. Brooks and Lydia Wharmby, and on 7th mo. 1, 1686, Thomas Janney offered to give the Mo. Mtg. "so much land as may serve for a Burying place on the Slate-pit hill." The meeting 8th mo. 6, 1686, "Concluded it was requisite to lay off a burying place, and to have an acre of land, and that about 30 yards square be fenced, which may serve for the present." On 2d mo. 6, 1687, the meeting directed William Biles to be spoken to by Thomas Janney and William Yardley about selling Rum to the Indians. They afterwards reported that he said it was "not against the Law neither doth he know that it is any evil to do so, but however, if Friends desire him not to do it, he will for the future forbear it."² On 3d mo. 1, 1689, it was decided to build a meeting-house between Randal Blackshaw and Samuel Burgess of 25,000 bricks, the house to be 25 x 20, or a foot wider, and 2d mo. 2, 1690, it was directed that a deed be made for the meeting-house to Thomas Janney, William Biles, Richard Hough and Joshua Hoopes in trust for the meeting.³ On 10th mo. 2, 1691, it was decided that the

¹MS. Minutes Falls Monthly and Bucks Quarterly Meetings.

²See Davis's *Bucks Co., Pa.*, p. 835; PA. MAG. HIST. AND BIOG., vol. xxvi. p. 194.

³A deed to these persons from Samuel Burgess of County Bucks, Husbandman, for six acres on the road from Falls to Southampton, dated 4th mo. 4, 1690, was recorded 8th mo. 1, 1690 (Deed-Book No. 1, p. 316), and 8th mo. 2, 1690, was recorded (*Ibid.*, p. 327) a deed from Thomas Janney to William Yardley, Richard Hough, Joshua Hoopes, and William Beakes, Trustees, dated 4th mo. 4, 1690, for a piece of land on the road from Falls of Delaware to uppermost plantations on said river, containing 72 square rods (about one acre).

meeting above Falls should meet at Thomas Janney's one day and other at William Yardley's. On 11th mo. 6, 1691, certain Friends including Thomas Janney, William Biles and Eleanor Pownall, agreed to take the meeting's share of all books that shall be printed in the unity or Friends and by their approbation. On 9th mo. 3, 1697, it was "agreed that a Testimony be drawn concerning Thomas Janney's labours and service amongst us in the Truth," and Joseph Kirkbride, William Biles, Phineas Pemberton, Richard Hough, Jane Biles, and Margery Hough were appointed to "take care it be made ready for next meeting's perusal;" but they appear to have taken much longer to perform the service, as 7th mo. 6, 1699, we find an entry that the Testimony concerning Thomas Janney was read and approved, and that Phineas Pemberton was ordered to transcribe it.

Davis states that "in 1695 the meeting contributed £49, toward repairing the loss of Thomas Janney by fire."¹ This is an error, as the minutes of Falls Monthly Meeting show that 12th mo. 5, 1695, Thomas Canby's house had been burned, and that £49 10s. was collected for him. I called the attention of General Davis to this error, and in his new edition it will doubtless be corrected.

Some of the minutes of 1694 are missing, and it was possibly at one of these meetings that Thomas Janney obtained liberty to visit Friends in England, as I find no mention of the matter elsewhere in the minutes of Falls Monthly Meeting, and we are informed that² "A concern having for some time rested upon the mind of Thomas Janney to visit Friends in Great Britain, he informed the brethren at home thereof, and they, although feeling and expressing much reluctance at parting with him, yet having unity with his proposed service, gave him up thereto, sorrowing. His attached Friend Griffith Owen being also liberated for religious labour in England, they travelled together."

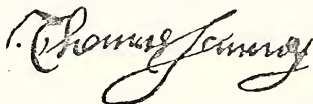
Among the records of Middletown Monthly Meeting is "A List of Friends' names eminent for Piety and Virtue

¹ Davis's *Bucks Co., Pa.*, p. 106. See *Publications* So. Hist. Assoc., vol. v. p. 477.

² *The Friend*, vol. xxvii. p. 348.

since the first settlement in America," and among the names therein recorded are those of William and Jane Biles, James Harrison, and Thomas Janney.

Before starting on his voyage to England, Thomas Janney made his will, and also appointed his eldest son, Jacob Janney, his "true & lawfull attorney." The original of this power of attorney is now in the possession of Phineas Janney, of Lincoln, Va.; in it he is described as "Thomas Janney of Makefield, in the county of Bucks & Province of Pennsylvania yeoman;" it was dated "the 31 day of the 3 month 1695," was witnessed by Joseph Willcox, Edw. Blake, Isaac Norris, and Da^d Lloyd, and the facsimile of his signature thereto is given herein.



Having arranged his affairs in Pennsylvania, "about the latter end of the Third month 1695," Griffith Owen says,¹ "in the unity of the brethren in Pennsylvania, we took our leave of them, and went to Maryland, to take our passage for England. I may safely say the presence of God went along with us, and preserved us, through exercises and some perils we met with. We came safely to London, where we visited our friends and brethren, and some weeks having partly eased ourselves of what rested upon our spirits, we travelled down into the country." In the Sixth month of the same year they went into Cheshire, where Thomas Janney "had many relations who were faithful Friends; and though they were dear to him, and their houses might have been his home, yet he rested little, but visited the meetings of Friends in several neighbouring counties in England and Wales." It was probably the accounts which he then gave of life and opportunities in Pennsylvania that

¹ *The Friend*, vol. xxvii. p. 348; vol. xxviii. p. 230.

induced some of his nieces and cousins later on to remove to America.

After travelling for some months, Griffith Owen and Thomas Janney addressed a letter to Friends of Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting, which was read to the "satisfaction" of that meeting, 1st mo. 2, 1696. Soon after writing this letter they parted company. Thomas Janney's health was evidently failing, and we are told he at different times had to lay by to rest and recruit, yet his earnestness to do his Master's service carried him on. Having been through many counties of England and Wales, he was at last obliged to lay by in Derbyshire, where he was taken quite ill. In the Spring of 1696, being in measure recovered, he was again industriously engaged in visiting Friends until the time of the Yearly Meeting at London, and as he had a desire to see the brethren at this meeting, he went to that city.

During the Second-day morning meeting of ministering Friends he felt his mind drawn to give a testimony concerning the right qualification for and exercise of the ministry, but, the time being occupied by other ministers, he found no way open for him; and, after the meeting, the uneasiness felt by him, because the testimony had not been delivered, increased as attendance at the Yearly Meeting made it evident that there was much need of the advice.

On the First-day of the Fourth month, being very feeble in health, and this concern remaining upon him, he presented the matter in writing to the ministering Friends.¹

After writing the above-mentioned letter, he became so ill that his recovery was very doubtful, and he was advised to leave London, as the air was thought not to agree with him. He started for Cheshire, expecting by making short journeys to reach his relatives there, and stopped first at Enfield, then at Hertford, and thence reached Hitchin, in Hertfordshire, where he lay a considerable time at the house

¹ This communication has been published in *The Friend*, vol. xxvii. p. 348.

of William Turner. The Friends there were very kind to him, and carefully and tenderly watched over him; but we are told,¹ "having endured much hardship formerly in the service of truth, by travelling into several climates, and enduring heats and colds, his body was attended with much pain, so that few expected his recovery." Two of his relatives, who were Friends, came from Cheshire to visit him, and he said to one of them,—

"Cousin, I am glad that thou art come. I hardly expect to recover so as to be able to get into Cheshire. It is some exercise to think of being taken away, so far from my home and family, and also from my friends and relations in Cheshire. I would gladly have got down into Cheshire, but I must be content, however it pleases God to order it. Worse things have happened in this life to better men than I am. I shall be missed in America; Friends there were troubled when I came away; I have laboured faithfully amongst them; they will be grieved at the tidings of my death; my family will want me. My care hath been for my sons, that they may be kept in the fear of God; I have been a good example to them; I have a care upon me, that they may be kept humble while they are young, that they may bend their necks under the yoke of Christ. If I am taken away, I am very clear in my spirit; I have answered the requirings of God, I have been faithful in my day, and I have nothing that troubles my spirit; my spirit is very clear."

Though he little expected to leave his bed of sickness in Hitchin, yet he recovered so as to be able to get down to his relations in Cheshire, and that winter visited the meetings in Cheshire and Lancashire; after which he said to Griffith Owen, "I am clear, I am clear of England." When he reached Warrington, he felt unwell, and, after spending the night at the house of a relative, rode to the house of his brother-in-law, Hugh Burgess, in Pownall Fee. Here his health declined again, yet he bore it with much patience and contentedness, having his sister to wait on him; and, though weary in body, made preparations about the beginning of 11th mo. to leave England, expecting in the Spring

¹ *Piety Promoted*, ed. 1789, vol. i. p. 229.

of 1697 to return to his family in America.¹ Before his ship sailed, his distemper returned with violence, and he went to his sister's, near where he was born. He made but little reply to her when she spoke to him about his family, saying, "If it be the will of God, that I be taken away now, I am well content;" which was the most he said in his last illness, save to a Friend concerning his burial. Having been in England about eighteen months, he departed this life in much quietness of mind, the 12th day of 12th mo. (February), 1696/7, and was buried the 15th, in Friends' burial-ground at Mobberley in Cheshire, where his parents and daughters and other relatives had previously been buried. The entry in the Register of Morley Monthly Meeting, in regard to his death and burial, describes him as "Thomas Janney, of Pennsylvania, America, a minister on a visit to this his native Country." At the time of his death he was sixty-three years of age and had been a minister forty-two years. We are told that a great many Friends and other people came to his funeral, and Friends had a good season, and the Lord's power was over all.

In *A Collection of Memorials Concerning Divers deceased Ministers and other Friends in Pa., N. J., etc.*, published in Philadelphia in 1787, the account of Thomas Janney following the Testimony of Falls Monthly Meeting concerning him speaks of "other accounts concerning Thomas Janney" at that time in existence, but does not state whether they were in manuscript or had been printed. The only printed account of him of prior date which I have seen is in *Piety Promoted*, the first volume of which had been prepared by John Tomkins in London in 11th mo., 1701, shortly after the death of Thomas Janney. The author of articles in *The Friend* evidently had access to other accounts, which

¹ Samuel Waldenfield and John Field, on 10th mo. 31, 1696, addressed an epistle to Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting, in which they informed the meeting that they embraced the opportunity of writing to them "by our dear and well beloved friends, Thomas Janney and Griffith Owen, whose labours of love in the gospel of Christ, we truly esteem." (*The Friend*, vol. xxviii. p. 230.)

probably were in manuscript. There are, however, now in existence various memorials and accounts of his life,¹ some of which are quite lengthy and most of which deal largely with his religious labors. Lack of space forbids further reference to any of these, however, except the memorial prepared by his friend and fellow-traveller, Griffith Owen, which was read and approved in the Meeting of Ministering Friends, held at Burlington in 7th mo., 1698,² and which I believe has never been printed, but is to be found among the manuscript records of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. In it he calls him "the ancient, faithful, and laborious servant of the Lord," and, among other things, says,—

"The Lord did not only reveal his everlasting gospel unto him, but made him an able minister of it, to the turning of many from darkness into light, and from Satan's power unto God, and to water, refresh and edify the churches of Christ, in many parts of the world, and although he was not a man of much literature, yet the Lord endued him with true wisdom from above, with sound judgment and understanding to the deviding of the world aright, and to reach to the states and conditions of the people, to the raising of the pure mind and good desires in them after the Lord and his truth; he was of a meek and lowly spirit, true hearted to God and to his people, willing and ready to spend and be spent for the Truth's sake, he counted nothing so dear and near to him as God's truth, and the service of it, he preached not only in words but also in life and conversation, which was attended with the fear of God, which made him lovely in the sight of all good people, being careful of giving any offence to any sort of people, but with the spirit of love, tenderness and meekness, endeavoring to rectify what was wrong or out of good order in any."

In a deed from Jacob Janney to his brother Abel, dated May 30, 1700, and recorded 9th mo. 30, 1703,³ it is stated

¹ See *Phila. Yearly Meeting Memorials*, 1787, pp. 27–30; *Piety Promoted*, 1789, vol. i. pp. 228–230; Hazard's *Register Penna.*, vol. vi. pp. 213, 355; *The Friend*, vol. xix. p. 33; vol. xxvii. pp. 340, 343, 356; vol. xxviii. p. 230; Bowden's *Hist. Soc. Friends*, vol. ii. p. 119; Janney's *Hist. of the Friends*, vol. ii. p. 392; vol. iii. p. 53; *Doylestown Democrat*, July 29, 1897; *Memoirs of Samuel M. Janney*, pp. 2–4.

² *The Friend*, vol. xxviii. p. 230.

³ Bucks Co. Deeds, *Liber 3, fol. 140*. Patented as 250 acres, but by resurvey found to be 365 acres 12 perches.

that Thomas Janney, by his will dated 3d mo. 21, 1695, devised a farm of 250 acres to the said Jacob Janney, his eldest son; but this will, like many other early wills and deeds, seems not to have been recorded. Among the papers of the late Samuel M. Janney, the Quaker historian and the compiler of the "Janney Tree," was a copy of this will, obtained I know not whence, which is as follows :

"WILL.

"I Thomas Janney of the Township of Makefield in the county of Bucks in Pennsylvania, Although I am in health of body as well as in perfect memory, praised be the Lord for it, yet considering the great voyage I am about to take, I do hereby settle and dispose of that small estate I have in this world, by this my last will, as followeth :

"*First.* I give unto my son Jacob the house and plantation which we do live in & upon, with all the lands and appurtenances thereunto belonging, paying to his mother eight pounds a year out of the profits of the said plantation during her natural life.

"*Secondly.* I do give to my son Thomas that 3 hundred acres of land whereupon he hath begun a plantation.

"*Thirdly.* I give to my son Abel all that tract of land bought of Charles Byles.

"*Fourthly.* After my debts & funeral expenses are paid I do dispose of my personal estate as followeth : I do hereby give to Margery my wife, my bay mare, and to my son Jacob my old dun nagg ; all the rest of my horses young & old I do hereby give to my son Joseph.

"*Fifthly.* All my husbandrie ware I give equally to be divided amongst my three sons Jacob, Abell & Josey.

"*Sixthly.* All the rest of my living goods or stock I give unto my wife and my three sons last mentioned, to be equally divided amongst them.

"Also, I give unto my wife the bed in the parlour where we used to lye.

"And all the rest of my household goods I do hereby give to my wife, and my 4 sons equally to be divided amongst them.

"Likewise I do hereby charge my son Jacob in respect to the estate left him, to pay to his brother Joseph as follows (to wit) that if my wife shall dye within the space of 2 years after the date hereof, that then Jacob shall pay to Joseph the sum of thirty pounds, but if their mother live longer, then Jacob to pay Joseph but twenty pounds the money to be paid by 10 pounds a year.

"*Lastly.* I do nominate and appoint my son Jacob Janney, and

my cousin Phineas Pemberton to be executors of this my last will & testament.

"Written with my own hand & sealed with my seal this 21st day of 3^d month 1695.

"THOMAS JANNEY [SEAL]"

The coat of arms and crest of the Janney family are given in various publications,¹ several of which state that these were the arms and crest of Thomas Janney, the subject of this article; but I have not seen any evidence that he ever used them, unless the expression in his holographic will, "Written with my own hand & sealed with my seal," is more than a mere legal form. Ten days after signing this will he executed a power of attorney, and the seal attached thereto bears no heraldic design.

In colonial days there was no uniform manner of spelling proper names, and consequently various forms of the same name are found in early records. Some of the forms in which the name Janney appears are the following,—viz.: Janeway, Janney, Janny, Jannye, Jany, Jenney, Jenay, Jennye, Gynney.

Very little is known in regard to Thomas Janney's wife, and how long she lived after the death of her husband does not appear. The Women's minutes of Falls Monthly Meeting show that "Margery Jennye" was appointed, 2d mo. 3, 1689, to make inquiry in a case of clearness of marriage; and the minutes of the Men's Meeting of 9th mo. 3, 1697, state that she then gave her consent to the marriage of her son Thomas and Rachel Pownall. There is no such entry concerning the marriages of her other sons in 1699, 1703, and 1705, and as she did not sign the marriage certificates of either Joseph or Jacob (the only ones recorded), she probably died between 1697 and 1700. The marriage register of Falls Monthly Meeting contains also a few dates of births and deaths of early members, but

¹ *The Continent*, Phila., April 25, 1883, p. 521; *Quaint Corners in Phila.*, pp. 448, 462; *Vogue*; *The Thomas Book*, p. 348; *The Jolliffe, Neill, and Janney Families of Va.*, p. 167.

the custodian of the meeting's records states that "the old registers of births and deaths cannot be found, they have been lost for years." Consequently not only are the dates of the deaths of Margery Janney and some of her sons and their wives not to be found, but also the names and dates of birth and death of several of her grandchildren.

Thomas and Margery (Heath) Janney had six children, whose names and dates of birth are entered in several books of the meetings composing the Quarterly Meeting of Cheshire and Staffordshire; the birth of the youngest son, Joseph, being recorded in one of these books as John, and the death of the elder daughter, Martha, being recorded in one as Mary. Their two daughters died in infancy, and their four sons accompanied them to America, where they married into families which were then among the most prominent in Pennsylvania and Jersey.

*Children.*¹

1. Jacob Janney, *b.* Pownall Fee, Cheshire, 3d mo. 18, 1662, *bur.* Bucks Co., Pa., 8th mo. 6, 1703 (will proved Oct. 15, 1703, Phila. Wills, C, 137), *m.* Falls Mtg., Pa., 10th mo. 26, 1705, Mary Hough, *b.* Bucks Co., Pa., 7th mo. 6, 1684, *d.* there 11th mo. 21, 1711/12, dau. of John and Hannah Hough (*Our Family Ancestors*, p. 234). They had only one child, Thomas, *b.* Bucks Co., Pa., 12th mo. 27, 1707/8, *d.* there 4th mo. 8, 1788 (will proved Apr. 24, 1788, Bucks Co. Wills, 5, 88), *m.* Wrightstown Mtg., Pa., 10th mo. 28, 1732, Martha Mitchell, *b.* 1709, *d.* 9th mo. 19, 1785, dau. of Henry and Sarah (Gove) Mitchell. After the death of Jacob Janney his widow, Mary, *m.* 2ly 3d mo. 2, 1710, at Falls Mtg., Pa., John Fisher, and had one child, Mary, *b.* 1st

¹ When specific dates of births and deaths are given below they are taken from records of the Friends' Meeting to which the person then belonged, with the following four exceptions, which are taken from family records,—viz., (1) deaths of Thomas Janney and his wife Martha, *née* Mitchell; (2) birth of Rebecca Janney, afterwards Poole; (3) birth and death of Jacob Janney, son of Abel; London Grove Quarterly Meeting records say "our ancient friend Jacob Janney of Duck Creek, a minister, deceased the 26th 4th mo. 1783 about 60 yrs. of age" [?]; (4) death of Jacob Janney, son of Joseph, and birth and death of his wife Hannah, *née* Inglesdew. Goose Creek Monthly Meeting records say Jacob was *bur.* 9th mo. 5, 1786.

mo. 28, 1711, *m.* Wrightstown Mtg., Pa., 1st mo. 17, 1740, John Butler (*Our Family Ancestors*, p. 227).

In 1698 Jacob Janney, Thomas Janney, John Stackhouse, and others were members of a jury, afterwards termed the "Hustle Cap Jury," who were fined £2 10s. for casting lots as a method of arriving at a verdict in a case. In 1704 Jacob Janney and others were appointed to assist Elizabeth Brock to settle her deceased husband's estate.

2. Martha Janney, *b.* Cheadle, Cheshire, 5th mo. 17, 1665, *d.* Cheadle Holme, Cheshire, 12th mo. 4, 1665/6, *bur.* Friends' burial-ground, Mobberley, Cheshire.

3. Elizabeth Janney, *b.* Pownall Fee, Cheshire, 11th mo. 15, 1666/7, *d.* there 11th mo. 17, 1666/7, *bur.* Friends' burial-ground, Mobberley, Cheshire.

4. Thomas Janney, *b.* Pownall Fee, Cheshire, 12th mo. 5, 1667/8, *d.* —, —, *m.* Bucks Co., Pa., 1697 (authorized by Falls Mo. Mtg., 9th mo. 3, 1697), Rachel Pownall, *b.* Cheshire, —, *d.* — after 3d mo. 5, 1742, dau. of George and Eleanor Pownall, (*Early Settlers of Solebury*, pp. 5, Appen. 1). They had at least four children, viz.: (1) Henry, *b.* Bucks Co., Pa., 4th mo. 20, 1699. (2) Sarah, *b.* Bucks Co., Pa., 8th mo. 26, 1700, *m.* 1722 (authorized by Falls Mo. Mtg., 1st mo. 7, 1722), Thomas Pugh. (3) Mary, *m.* 1725 (authorized by Falls Mo. Mtg., 4th mo. 2, 1725), Thomas Routledge, *b.* Bucks Co., Pa., 2d mo. 14, 1702, son of John and Margaret (Dalton) Routledge. (4) Abel, *d.* 1748. *m.* —, Elizabeth —. A marriage license was issued in New Jersey, June 5, 1740, for Abel Janney, of Maidenhead, New Jersey, and Elizabeth Biles, of Bucks Co., Pa. It is not certain whether this Abel or his cousin Abel, the son of Abel and Elizabeth (Stacy) Janney, married Elizabeth Biles (PA. MAG. HIST. AND BIOG., vol. xxvi. p. 358), though probably this Abel, whose wife Elizabeth joined Middletown Mo. Mtg. in 1745, and in 5th mo., 1746, both of whom went to Virginia. On 4th mo. 25, 1748, they received from Fairfax Mo. Mtg., Va., a certificate of removal to Middletown Mo. Mtg., Pa.; but he died before it was presented there, 9th mo. 3, 1748 (*Publications* So. Hist. Assoc., vol. v. p. 481). Less is known in regard to the children of Thomas and Rachel Janney than in regard to their cousins.

Thomas Janney was disowned by Falls Mo. Mtg. 6th mo. 4, 1731, after which date nothing is known concerning him.

5. Abel Janney, *b.* Mobberley, Cheshire, 10th mo. 29, 1671, *d.* —, —, *m.* New Jersey, 1700 (authorized by Chesterfield Mo. Mtg., 1st mo. 7, 1700), Elizabeth Stacy, *b.* Dorehouse, Yorkshire, 8th mo. 17, 1673, *d.* —, —, dau. of Mahlon¹ and Rebecca (Ely) Stacy. They

¹ For pedigree of Mahlon Stacy, see Hunter's *History of Hullamshire*, p. 488; Harleian Society's *Familix Minorum Gentium*, vol. iv. p. 1209.

had seven children, order of birth uncertain, viz. : (1) Amos,¹ *b.* Bucks Co., Pa., 11th mo. 15, 1701/2, *d.* Fairfax Co., Va., 1747, *m.* 1727/8 (authorized by Falls Mo. Mtg., 12th mo. 7, 1727/8), Mary Yardley, *b.* Bucks Co., Pa., 8th mo. 4, 1707, *d.* Loudoun Co., Va., 1767 (will proved Aug. 10, 1767, Loudoun Co. Wills. A, 169), dau. of Thomas and Ann (Biles) Yardley. On 8th mo. 2, 1733, Amos "Jenney" and wife received from Falls Mo. Mtg. a certificate of removal, being then in Virginia, which 6th mo. 17, 1734, was presented to Nottingham Mo. Mtg., Cecil Co., Md., the nearest meeting to his new home. (2) Rebeckah, *b.* Bucks Co., Pa., 9th mo. 9, 1702, *d.* Wilmington, Del., —, *m.* [Middletown Mtg.?] Pa., —, Joseph Poole, *b.* Cumberland, England, 1704, *d.* Bucks Co., Pa., 1762, son of William and Jeannot (Twentyman) Poole (*Genealogy Sharpless Family*, p. 271). (3) Mahlon, *b.* Bucks Co., Pa., 2d mo. 18, 1706. (4) Thomas, *m.* Bucks Co., Pa., 1735 (authorized by Falls Mo. Mtg., 3d mo. 7, 1735), Hannah Biles, dau. of William and Sarah (Langhorne) Biles (PA. MAG. HIST. AND BIOG., vol xxvi. p. 359). (5) Jacob, *b.* Bucks Co., Pa., 4th mo. 10, 1710, *d.* Delaware, 11th mo. 14, 1782, *m.* Kennet Mtg., Pa., 6th mo. 13, 1740, Elizabeth Levis, *b.* 8th mo. 30, 1721, *d.* 11th mo. 3, 1770, dau. of William and Elizabeth (Reed) Levis (*Hist. Chester Co., Pa.*, p. 628). Jacob was a prominent minister. (6) Abel, *m.* 1st before 5th mo. 7, 1742, —, and 9th mo. 3, 1742, was reported as "being gone to Pertomock." March 17, 1741, he had obtained a grant of 646 acres of land on Goose Creek, Prince William Co., Va., but 2d mo. 3, 1745, had again returned to Penna., and in 1752 and 1753 obtained a license to keep a tavern in Ridley township, Chester Co., Pa.; he *m.* 2ly Swedes' Church, Phila., March 31, 1755, Elizabeth Maridith, who *d.* Loudoun Co., Va., 12th mo., 1797. It is possible that Abel's first wife was Elizabeth Biles, for, as her parents were Friends, it would not seem necessary for her to join the Society after marriage, as the wife of Thomas and Rachel Janney's son Abel did. (7) Elizabeth, *m.* 1st Middletown Mtg., 10th mo. 22, 1737, John Stackhouse, *b.* 3d mo. 11, 1708, *d.* 7th mo. 23, 1743, son of John and Elizabeth (Pearson) Stackhouse (*Our Family Ancestors*, p. 285); *m.* 2ly Christ Church, Phila., Jany. 21, 1745, David Wilson, *b.* 11th mo. 24, 1721, son of David and Grace (Stackhouse) Wilson.

Abel Janney was the most prominent of the children of Thomas and Margery Janney in both religious and civil affairs. He was a Justice

¹ Both the "Janney Tree" and the *Yardley Genealogy* erroneously describe Amos as the son of Joseph and Rebecca (Biles) Janney. See Bucks Co. Deeds, *Liber 7, fol. 37*, where he describes himself in 1743 as "eldest son and heir of Elizabeth Janney, sister and co-heir of Mahlon Stacy," etc. *Yardley Genealogy*, p. 23, gives date of Amos's death as 1758, and of his marriage as 12th mo. 30 [*sic*], 1727/8.

of the Peace 1708 and 1710, and a member of Assembly 1710 and 1721 (*Pa. Arch.*, 2d ser., vol. ix. pp. 744, 745, 755, 757).

6. Joseph Janney, *b.* Pownall Fee, Cheshire. 1st mo. 26, 1675/6, *d.* Penna., abt. 1729, *m.* Falls Mtg., Pa., 8th mo. 18, 1703, Rebeckah Biles, *b.* Penna., 10th mo. 27, 1680, *d.* there —, dau. of William and Johannah Biles.¹ They had six children, viz.: (1) Martha, *m.* New Jersey, Nov., 1732, Nicholas Parker, of Bucks Co., Pa., and after his death she moved to Fairfax Co., Va. (2) Ann, *d.* Bucks Co., Pa., prior to 1729. (3) Abel, *d.* Loudoun Co., Va., 1774 (will proved Nov. 14, 1774, Loudoun Co. Wills, B, 98), *m.* Falls Mtg., Pa., 8th mo. 2, 1733, Sarah Baker, *b.* 10th mo. 9, 1712, dau. of Samuel² and Rachel (Wardner) Baker. On 7th mo. 1, 1752, Falls Mo. Mtg. issued a certificate of removal to Abel Janney, wife and family, which was presented to Fairfax Mo. Mtg., Va., 8th mo. 29, 1752. (4) William, *d.* Loudoun Co., Va., 1791 (will proved Sept. 12, 1791, Loudoun Co. Wills, D, 195), *m.* Falls Mtg., Pa., 7th mo. 26, 1739, Elizabeth Moon, *b.* 10th mo. 16, 1719, dau. of Roger and Ann (Nutt) Moon. William Janney and family removed to Virginia prior to 1758, probably in 1746. (5) Jacob, *d.* Loudoun Co., Va., 8th mo. 3, 1786 (will proved Oct. 9, 1786, Loudoun Co. Wills, C, 223), *m.* Falls Mtg., Pa., 3d mo. 20, 1742, Hannah Inglesdew, *b.* Phila., 5th mo. 9, 1725, *d.* Loudoun Co., Va., 2d mo. 23, 1818, dau. of Blakeston and Margaret Inglesdew (*American Ancestry*, vol. xi. p. 117). On 8th mo. 5, 1743, Falls Mo. Mtg. issued a certificate of removal to "Hopewell Mtg. in Fairfax Co., Va.," for Jacob Janney and wife. Hannah became a prominent Elder. (6) Sarah, *d.* Loudoun Co., Va., after 1797, *m.* before 9th mo. 3, 1742, John Hough, *b.* Bucks Co., Pa., 11th mo. 3, 1720, *d.* Loudoun Co., Va., 1797 (will proved Apr. 10, 1797, Loudoun Co. Wills, E, 280), son of John³ and Elizabeth (Taylor) Hough. On 12th mo. 2, 1742, John and wife requested a certificate of removal from Falls to Newark Mo. Mtg., which was produced there 11th mo. 7, 1743/4, whence 5th mo. 14, 1744, they obtained a certificate to Hopewell Mo. Mtg., Va.

Less is known in regard to Joseph Janney than concerning any of the children of Thomas and Margery Janney. A petition filed in the Orphans' Court of Bucks Co., March 11, 1733/4, by Nicholas and Martha Parker states that Joseph had died about five years previously without having made a will, and "left a considerable Personall Estate" and "died seized of a Messuage & Plantation in Makefield" township.

¹ For account of William Biles, see author's article in *PA. MAG. HIST. AND BIOG.*, vol. xxvi. pp. 58, 192, 348.

² For account of Samuel Baker, see author's article in *Publications So. Hist. Assoc.*, vol. v. pp. 388, 477.

³ Son of Richard Hough, for account of whom see *PA. MAG. HIST. AND BIOG.*, vol. xviii. pp. 20-34.

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.

(Continued from page 107).

1761	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
March 24	Ship Patience	John Cox	James West John Cox both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	140
March 24	Schooner Polly	Ephraim Jones	W ^m Brown John Brown Robert Waln Richard Waln Israel Morris all of Philadelphia	Broadkill, Sussex Co., on Delaware	15
March 24	Schooner William	William Kidd	Joshua Howel Francis Rawle William Kidd all of Philadelphia	Newberry, Province of New Hampshire	60
March 25	Schooner Mayflower	Elijah Tull	Alexander Stedman Jn ^e Phillips Sam ^l Chancellor Charles Stedman all of Philadelphia	Accomack, Virginia	15
April 1	Snow Mercury	John Lamont	Sam ^l & David Bean of Jamaica	Taken by his Majesty's ship Hampshire	50

April 3	Brig Polly	John Ford	Thomas Wharton James Wharton Edward Pennington Enoch Story all of Philadelphia James Wallace of Philadelphia Richard Stevens of Philadelphia Hugh McCullough John Bayard James Fulton Andrew Hodge all of Philadelphia John Fulton John Stevenson both of Londonderry, Ire- land	A Prize Vessel	45
April 6	Snow Rebecca	Archibald Stewart		Philadelphia	60
April 10	Schooner John & Polly	William Kemp		Taken by his Majesty's ship Boreas	25
April 16	Ship Mohawk	John Kerr		Christeen, New Castle Co., on Delaware	80
April 16	Brig Hibernia	Thomas Dunbar	George Bryan of Philadelphia Reese Meredith Joshua Howell Joseph Richardson all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	60
April 17	Ship Lyon	Thomas Lecch		Philadelphia	130

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—*Continued.*

<i>Date</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
April 16	Brig't Sally	Francis Small	Samuel Milfin of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	80
April 22	Sloop Thomas	John Haselwood	John Haselwood William Morris both of Philadelphia	Prize taken from the French by his Majesty's ship Temple, Lucius O'Bryan, Esq', Commr	20
April 22	Ship King George	Charles Dingee	John Scott John McMichael both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	200
April 22	Brig't Spy	Ant ^y Marshall	Mess ^{rs} Austin Lawrence & Appleby of Charles Town, South Carolina	Taken from the French by the private vessel of War 'Thurloe, Robt Manth, Commr	50
April 29	Sloop Rachel	Jonathan Wood	Jn ^o McMichael of Philadelphia Thomas Thompson of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	20
April 28	Sloop Little William	Jn ^o Duplissis	John Gambier of Philadelphia Thomas Dowdle James Wilson both of Wilmington	Prize taken by the Brig't Hope Wilmington	30
April 11	Schooner Jolly Batchelor	Jona. Jordon			18

May	5	Sloop Edward and Mary	Thomas Fisher	Edward Few of Philadelphia Thomas Fisher John Gyles of Philadelphia Ben. Sears Timothy Brooks Jonathan Wheaton Thomas Mulford all of Cohanzie, New Jersey Samuel House Jn ^r Biddle both of Philadelphia William Bingham Jos ^{ph} Stamper John Gibbon all of Philadelphia William Wilton of Wilmington William Morris, Jun ^r Thomas Alexander Shurlock both of Philadelphia Cornelius Tucker of Philadelphia Benjamin Lloyd of South Carolina	Philadelpha	14
May	6	Sloop John and Jane	John Gyles		In the River Thames	35
May	14	Sloop Neptune	Thomas Mulford		Prize taken by his Majesty's ty's ship Hussar	30
May	14	Brig't Nancy	Alexander Dyer		Taken by his Majesty's ships Edinburgh Hussar & Zephir	45
May	19	Schooner Squirrel	Jn ^r Brown		Taken from the French by the privateer Sloop Molly, James Ross, Comm ^r	25
May	20	Schooner Kingbird	Benjamin Canby		Wilmington	20
May	30	Schooner Peggy	Thomas Alex ^r Shurlock		Philadelpha	25
May	27	Sloop Dolphin	Edward Williams		Virginia	20

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—*Continued.*

1761	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
June 8	Ship Live Oak	John Ashmead	Sam'l Massey John Ashmead Benjamin Mifflin all of Philadelphia	Taken by his Majesty's ship Lively	80
June 9	Sloop Robinhood	Thomas Hatton	W ^m Plumsted, Esq ^r George Smith Thomas Hatton all of Philadelphia	Newbury, Province of Massachusetts Bay	50
June 8	Brig't Rebecca	Patrick Dennis	John Sibbald Samuel Morris, Jun ^r Israel Morris, Jun ^r all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	80
June 19	Schooner Fox	Richard Taylor	J ⁿ Scott William Dowell John McMichael all of Philadelphia	Taken by his Majesty's ship Hussar	30
June 25	Schooner Nancy	John Kennerwell	John Kennerwell of Philadelphia	Sussex Co., on Delaware	8
July 6	Brig't America	J ⁿ Butler	Enoch Hobart Rees Meredith both of Philadelphia	Virginia	40

July 6	Snow Tartar	Levy Porter	Andrew Reed John Rhea Tho ^s Smith Charles Pettit all of Philadelphia	Taken by his Majesty's Ship of War Lancaster, Robert Mann, Esq ^r , Comm ^r	50
July 11	Ship Francis	Alexander Adams	Tench Francis John Relfe both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	150
July 13	Sloop Sally	James Cobourn	Daniel Moore of Jamaica Samuel Field of Philadelphia	New York	30
—	Sloop Dugdale	Patrick Fortune	Rich ^d Mercer of New York	Taken from the French by his Majesty's Ship of War Spy, — Bayne, Comm ^r	30
May 27	Sloop Greyhound	James Brockington	George Bryan of Philadelphia	Falmouth, New England	50
July 31	Brig't Peacock	Alexander Niblo	George Carmichael Joseph Scott both of Glasgow Geavin Gillmore William Kibble both of Paisley Alexander Niblo of Green Nock, all of North Britain	Philadelphia	50

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—*Continued.*

1761	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
July 30	Brig't Rebecca and Susannah	Jona. Wood	Henry Davis William Pearson Robert Waln all of Philadelphia Thomas Willing Charles Willing Rob't Morris all of Philadelphia Jn ^o Tucker of Virginia Richard Downing Jennings Nicholas Alboy both of Bermuda Tho ^o Whitaker Jonathan Barnes Timothy Brooks all of Cohanzie, West New Jersey George Smith of Philadelphia Samuel Mifflin, Esq ^r of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	70
Aug. 8	Brig Nancy	W ^m Rodman		Prize taken by his Majes- ty's ship Hampshire	40
Aug. 7	Sloop Lovely Jane	Nicholas Alboy		Virginia	20
Aug. 10	Sloop Happy Return	Timothy Brooks		Musmillon, County of Kent upon D	10
Aug. 11	Sloop Wolf	—		Newbury, Province of Massachusetts Bay	70
Aug. 11	Snow Hesther	Tho ^o Powell		Connecticut	70

Aug. 17	Schooner Greyhound	Richard Kallam	Isaac Kallam Richard Kallam both of Little Creek, Kent Co. on Delaware	Broadkill upon Delaware	12
Aug. 19	Sloop Recovery	David Gregory	Samuel McCall Archibald McCall both of Philadelphia	New England	40
Aug. 19	Sloop Dispatch	Sam' Watson	William Morrel David & W ^m Murtrier all of Philadelphia	Taken by the private Ship of War Britannia, Jn ^o McPherson, Commr, & was afterward seized here on suspicion of Il- licit Trade & acquitted	30
Aug. 20	Schooner Polly	Ephraim Jones	Benj ^a Horner Abraham Howell both of Philadelphia William Marshall of Wilmington, Newcastle Co.	Broadkill, Sussex Co., on Delaware	15
Aug. 26	Sloop Dolphin	Caleb Sipple	Philip Barrett Caleb Sipple both of Motherkill David —	Motherkill, Kent Co., on Delaware	15
Aug. 20	Schooner Carolina	Alexander Sage		Taken from the French by his Majesty's ship Lynn	30

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—*Continued.*

1761	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
Aug. 28	Brig't Sarah	William Harvey	Christopher Marshall John Byans William Harvey James Eddy all of Philadelphia	Was a British vessel taken by the French & carried into Viga & there con- demned, & afterwards purchased by Thomas Watkins of Philadel- phia	50
Aug. 29	Sloop Curacoa Packet	Jos ^d Smith	John Relfe of Philadelphia	Taken by the private Ship of War, Britannia, John McPherson, Comm ^r , afterward seized here on suspicion of Illicit Trade & acquitted	35
Sept. 4	Brig't Phillip	Thomas Moore	Tench Francis John Relfe both of Philadelphia	Boston	50
Sept. 4	Schooner Batchelor	Ralph Forster	Robert Morris Tho ^s Willing Charles Willing Ralph Forster all of Philadelphia	Taken from the French by the private Ship of War General Amherst, Francis Kofler, Comm ^r	40

Aug. 31	Snow Sally	Thomas Pritchard	W ^m Thurnam of Scarborough, Great Britain	New York	100
			Edward Taylor a British merchant residing at Lisbon		
			Thomas Pritchard of Philadelphia		
Sept. 7	Sloop Pompey	Cornelius Bradford	Cornelius Bradford Samuel Fisher both of Philadelphia	Pembroke, Province of Massachusetts Bay	50
Sept. 10	Sloop Jane	William Allen	William Allen of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	15
Sept. 9	Ship Montreal	John Power	George Smith of Philadelphia	Taken by his Majesty's Ship Hampshire	60
Sept. 14	Ship Royal Ann	Rob ^t Smith	James Child Richard Stiles George Smith all of Philadelphia	Bermuda	80
Sept. 15	Schooner Shelayey	James Canton	Robert Howard of the Island of St. Christophers	Marblehead, New England	30
Sept. 18	Sloop Unity	Sam ^l Carpenter	Sam ^l Salter William Stanley both of Bermuda Sam ^l Carpenter of Philadelphia	Bermuda	30

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

CAPTURES MADE BY THE U. S. PRIVATE SCHOONER PERRY, CAPT.
JOHN COLEMAN, 1814.

Report of Prisoners brought into the Port of Little Egg Harbour by the Private armed Vessel called the Perry whereof John Coleman is Master.

The Perry numbered five guns and was commissioned in Philadelphia.

Names of the Prisoners captured in H. B. Majesty's Schooner Ballohou, June 20, 1814:

Lieutenant and Commander.

Francis Little.

Midshipmen.

William Wright

Henry Jones.

Carpenter's Mate.

George Howard.

Seamen.

Gilbert James

Joseph Burton

Duncan McPherson

John Shaw

James Brown

John Clark

Edward Butler

John Bailey

John Baptist

James Musgrove.

John Nagle

Names of the Prisoners captured in The Fanny, June 25, 1814.

Supercargo.

William Kingston.

First Officer.

Francis Roach.

Seamen.

Jacob Monson

Michael Delany

Peter Cullen

Stephen Derolado

James Cain

James Keating

William Murphy

Nicholas Stafford.

William Evans

DR. BENJAMIN RUSH'S ACCOUNT OF HIS ATTENDANCE AT THE INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE EFFICIENCY OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY IN CHARGE OF DR WILLIAM SHIPPEN.—

1780, March 14.—Set off to attend as a witness at Dr Shippen's trial at Morristown [New Jersey]; lodged the first at Morven.

March 15.—Reached Mr. Elias Boudinot's at Baskenridge.

March 16.—Arrived at Morristown; dined at Gen. Greene's and lodged

at Mr. Carmichael's. The Court being adjourned returned to Baskenridge on the 17th.; dined on my way at Maj^r Brice's q^r at Mr. Kemble's.

March 18.—Breakfasted and dined with D^r Brown, 2 miles from Mr. Boudinot's. Drank tea with Mr. P. V. B. Livingston's family, after paying my respects to Lord Stirling, who lived under y^e same roof wth them.

March 19.—Went to church and heard an excellent sermon from the Rev. Mr. Kennady.

March 20.—Returned to Morristown. Spent one hour in giving my evidence. Dined wth Gen^l Washington. The General uncommonly cheerful—talked chiefly of the affairs of Ireland.

March 21.—Spent five hours in giving my evidence—dined with I^r Cochran.

March 22.—Spent five hours and a half in giving evidence and answering questions. Dined wth General Greene. Returned to Mr. Boudinot's.

March 23.—Came to Morven.

March 24.—Returned to Philadelphia.

COFFINS FOR HOSPITAL AT LANCASTER.—This to Certify that I delivered to the Hospital in Lancaster 120 coffins from Octob. 6th 1777 to Feb^r 9th—32 in Dec^r 1777 and 33 in Jan^r 1778.

GEORGE BURCKHART.

Febr 12, 1778.

AUBREY NOTES.—Lady Elizabeth Aubrey, daughter of Sir John Aubrey and Marie his wife, was baptized on the 23d day of May, 1615, in the Parish of Llantriltlyd, Wales. Sir John Richardson, of England, married Lady Elizabeth Aubrey (date unknown); they emigrated to the island of Jamaica, a good part of which they owned. After the earthquake of 1692 the family came to America. Their son, Joseph Richardson, married Elizabeth Bevan.

LIST OF FRIENDS' MEETING RECORDS WITH NAMES OF THOSE IN CHARGE. Compiled by H. E. Wallace, Jr. Friends' Library, Sixteenth Street above Cherry, Philadelphia.—

Salem, N. J., from 1676, including Greenwich from 1785, and Alloway's Creek from 1678.

Woodbury, N. J., 1783.

Upper Greenwich, N. J., 1740.

Piles Grove, N. J. (Births and Deaths), 1756–1829.

Haddonfield, N. J. (Marriages), 1695.

Evesham, N. J., 1760.

Upper Evesham, N. J., 1793.

Chester, N. J., 1803.

Chester, N. J., Women's Minutes, 1804–1831.

Great Egg Harbor and Cape May, N. J., Births and Deaths, 1693–1841; Minutes, 1726.

Concord, Pa., 1684, including Chichester Minutes, 1684–1800; Marriages, 1684.

Goshen, Pa., 1721, including Newtown, Willistown, and Whiteland.

Gwynedd, Pa., 1714, including Richland prior to 1742; Providence, 1714; Plymouth and Norristown.

Horsham, Pa., Marriages, 1782-1813; 1814-1828.

Philadelphia, Northern District.

Burlington, N. J., 1678, including Rancocas, Old Springfield, and Mansfield.

Chesterfield, N. J., 1684, including Stonybrook, Amwell, Allentown, Trenton, and Bordentown. Copies of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, and originals of Minutes. (Other records in charge of Anna M. North, 227 East State Street, Trenton, N. J.)

Little Egg Harbor, N. J., 1715.

Upper Springfield, N. J., 1783.

Chester, Pa., 1681, including Providence, Springfield, and Middletown. Henry Mendenhall, Media, Pa.

Birmingham, Pa., including West Chester. Gilbert Cope, West Chester, Pa.

Darby, Pa., 1684. Morgan Bunting, Darby, Pa.

Philadelphia, Arch and Twelfth Streets, including Pine and Orange Streets. Geo. Scattergood, 119 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Race Street, including Spruce.

Radnor, Haverford, Merion, Pa. Friends' Book Store, Fifteenth and Race Streets, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Green Street. James H. Atkinson, Morristown, N. J.

Philadelphia, Frankford and Germantown. Edw. G. Rhoads, M.D., Germantown, Pa.

Exeter, Reading, Pottsville, Pa. Jos. L. Bailey, Pine Iron Works, Pa.

Mount Holly, N. J., 1776, including Vincentown. Chas. H. Engle, 215 Garden Street, Mount Holly, N. J. Also Friends' Library, Sixteenth Street above Cherry, Philadelphia.

Kingwood, 1744, Quakertown. Laura W. Trout, Quakertown, N. J.

Solebury, 1811. Eastburn Reeder, New Hope, Pa.

Makefield, 1820, including Yardleyville. Barclay Eyre, Dolington, Pa.

Buckingham, 1720. Jos. E. Watson, Buckingham, Pa.

Wrightstown, 1734. Horace T. Smith, Buckmanville, Pa.

Middletown, or Neshaminy, 1683, including Bristol after 1788. Mary Bunting, Woodbourne, Bucks County, Pa.

Falls, including Bristol prior to 1788. Marie Palmer, Newtown, Bucks County, Pa.

Byberry, 1810. Hannah Richardson, Torresdale, Pa.

Richland. Edw. Shaw, Quakertown, Pa.

Abington, 1683. Benj. F. Penrose, Ogontz, Pa.

Horsham, 1782, including N. Dublin, Warminster, Whitmarsh. Anna Moore, Hatboro, Montgomery County, Pa.

Hardwick. Margaret F. Vail, 208 Church Street, Plainfield, N. J. (Hardwick records may be inspected Wednesday afternoon by appointment.)

TAYLOR RECORDS, copied from the Bible in the Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.—

Benjamin Taylor was born the 24th of y^e 10th month, 1751, O. S.

Elizabeth Taylor was born y^e 27th day of y^e 8th month, 1751, O. S., and departed this life the 14th of 1st mo. 1811 aged 59 years 3 mo. & 13 days.

Mary Taylor Daughter of Benjamin & Elizabeth Taylor was born the 29th of y^e 7th month, 1773, and Departed this life the 20th Day of the 5th month, 1798.

John Taylor son of Benjamin & Elizabeth Taylor was born the 12th of y^e 12th month, 1774, and Departed this life the 19th of y^e 8th month, 1776.

Samuel Taylor son of Benjamin & Elizabeth Taylor was born the 5th day of y^e 11th month, 1776, departed this life 4th mo. 1814.

Charles Taylor son of Benjamin & Elizabeth Taylor was born the 17th of y^e 7th month, 1779, departed this life the 8th day of 5th mo. 1829.

Lydia Taylor Daughter of Benjamin & Elizabeth Taylor was born the 11th of y^e 5th month, 1781.

Ann Taylor Daughter of Benjamin & Elizabeth Taylor was born the 23rd day of the 12th month, 1783.

Bernard Taylor son of Benjamin & Elizabeth Taylor was born the 27th of y^e 9th month, 1786.

Betsey Taylor Daughter of Benjamin & Elizabeth Taylor was born the 25th Day of the 11th month, 1788.

Mahlon Taylor son of Benjamin & Elizabeth Taylor was born the 4th Day of y^e 6th month, 1791.

Benjamin Taylor son of Benjamin & Elizabeth Taylor was born the 7th of the 3rd month, 1793.

David Barton Taylor son of Benjamin & Elizabeth Taylor was born the 29th of y^e 1st month, 1795.

Elizabeth Taylor wife of Benjamin Taylor departed this life the 14th day of the 1st mo. 1811 in the 59th year of her age and on the 17th her body was interred in Makefield Burying ground, attended by a Respectable Number of Relatives & Friends.

Benjamin Taylor Husband of Elizabeth and Ann Taylor departed this life the 11th day of the 7 mo. 1832 aged eighty years eight months & seventeen days.

Ann Beans was born the 22nd day of the 10th mo. A.D. 1766.

Henry B. Taylor son of Benjⁿ and Rebecca Taylor was born the 13th of the 9 mo. 1818.

Hannah Ann Taylor Daughter of Benjⁿ and Rebecca Taylor was born the 15th of 3 mo. 1820.

Hannah Ann Taylor Daughter of Benjⁿ and Rebecca Taylor Departed this life 29th of 10 mo. 1821.

Rebecca Taylor wife of Benjamin Taylor departed this life the 14th day of the 6th mo. 1863 Aged 71 years 10 months and 21 days.

Benjamin Taylor son of Benjamin & Elizth Taylor departed this life the 27th day of 9th mo. 1876, aged 83 years 6 months and 16 days.

Henry B. Taylor son of Benj. & Rebecca Taylor departed this life 3 month 29th 1898, aged 79 years 5 months and 16 days.

LETTER OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, 1801.—

WASHINGTON, March 24th, 1801.

I received in due time your favor of February 6th but never till now have had a moment of leisure to make you my acknowledgment for the permission to use your invention. My nailers are employed hammering nails except one cutter for four pennies only, our neighborhood requiring no other cut nails, so that it is but a small business with me. Still, I like to see even small things done to the best advantage. I am not certain that I perfectly understand the manner of making the vice for holding and pushing up the hoop iron, though I have some idea of it, and you do not mention whether you cut your hoop cold or warm.

I cut it warm in which case the frequent changes necessary would waste time. Perhaps you can add to your former favor by taking time to drop me a line of information on this subject which will be thankfully received by

sir

Your humble servant

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

To

MR. THOMAS PERKINS,
Naaman's Creek Mills.

LETTER OF ATTORNEY FROM DOMINICA, JAMES WOODBRIDGE & OTHERS, SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE ON BOARD THE SHIP RESOLUTION TO M. O'BRIEN.—

To All to whom these presents shall Come James Woodbridge Esqr and Richard Neave Esqr., by their Attorney Thomas Rainey of the Island of Dominica Esqr. John Murray of the said Island of Dominica Esqr Surviving Partner of Alexander Henderson late of the Said Island Esqr deceased Samuel Somerville of the Said Island of Dominica Planter, James Mason of the said Island of Dominica Esqr in his own right and for his Partner in Trade, Kender Mason Esqr Trading under the Firm of James Mason and Company, the said James Mason in his own Right and for his Partners in Trade Langford Lovell and the said Kender Mason, Trading under the Firm of Lovell Mason and Company, the said Langford Lovell by his Attorney the said James Mason, Michael White Esqr by his Attorney the said James Mason, the (said) Langford Lovell as Executor of Christopher Hodge Esqr deceased by his Attorney the said James Mason, William Mason Esqr, William Lindley Esqr and Thos. Grey and Waddle Cunyngham Esqrs by the said James Mason *there* Attorney the said James Mason and Robert Vance of the said Island of Dominica Esquires heretofore Trading under the firm of Mason and Vance, the said Robert Vance, James Mason and Kinder Mason Trading under the Firm of Vance and Company and the said Robert Vance in his own right and as Attorney to Jasper Smith Esqr, John Townson and Robert Loisle Merchant and Partners by their Attorneys Hugh Tran and Said Hugh Tran in his own Right and as Attorney to John Tordyce Merchant and Alexander Glenney of the said Island of Dominica Planter, all Capitulators of the Island of Dominica and Shippers of Produce on board the Ship Resolution Whereof Lammert Jans Wadderberg was Master bound from the said Island of Dominica to Amsterdam, Send Greeting. Whereas the said Ship Resolution Whereof Lammert Jans Waterberger was Master did on or about the Seventh day of March now Last past Leave the Port of Residne in the said Island of Dominica, Laden with Sugar and other Produce the Property of the before mentioned Persons bound for the Port of Amsterdam in Holland attended with full and ample Certificates of such Lading being their Property together with a Copy of the Capitulations of the said Island of Dominica when the same was taken by the Forces of his Most Christian Majesty also a copy of his Britanick Majestys Order in Council allowing for a limited time the Ships and Vessels of the Subjects of their high Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces of Holland to Carry and Transport the Produce of the Island of Grenada the Grenadians, Saint Vin-

sent and Dominica the Property of Capitulants to Holland, And Whereas the said Ship Resolution in Proceeding upon her said intended voyage was on the Twenty Eighth day of the said Month of March Illegally taken and Captured by the Private Ship of War called the Earl of Cornwallis Whereof one Henry Davidson was Commander. And the Said Henry Davidson did put on board the said Ship Resolution several of the Crew of the said Ship of War Earl of Cornwallis with orders to Carry the said Ship Resolution to New York or South Carolina in North America, And Whereas the Said Ship Resolution in Proceeding to North America was taken and Captured by the American Brigantine called the Ariel, whereof Peter Miller was Master and owned by Robert Morris, Samuel Inglis and William Bingham and others of the City of Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania in North America Esqrs., And the said Ship Resolution was Carried to Philadelphia aforesaid And there Libelled as Lawful Prize to the Captors and it was so Proceeded upon in the Court of Admiralty of Pennsylvania aforesaid, That the said Ship Resolution be Restored to her Owners and the Cargo Laden on board the said Ship Be forfeited and divided Agreeable to the Prayer of the Libel. And upon an appeal to the Court of Appeal it was Considered and finally adjudged and decreed that the Sentence or decree of the Court of Admiralty of the State of Pennsylvania passed in the Said Cause so far as the same Related to the Cargo of the said Ship Resolution be and the Same was thereby in all its Parts Revoked reversed and annulled. Now Know Ye, that the said Constituents in their Respective Capacities aforesaid Have and each of them Hath made Ordained and Constituted and Appointed and by these presents do and each of them make ordain constitute and Appoint Michael Morgan O'Brien of the said City of Philadelphia, Merchant, to be their true and lawful Attorney.

Signed January 4, 1782. In the presence of,

ABR. SHAW,

Chief Justice of Dominica.

THOS. PRYOR.

Certified to by Louis Gabriel de Beaupuy, Lieutenant for the King of the Island of Dominica and Commander in Chief in the absence of Mons^r Marqus Duchellew, Governor of the Said Island. January 5, 1782.

Partial list of the Crew of the Brig Ariel, Peter Miller, Captain, who gave Power of Attorney to Hugh McCahen and J. Rowan, Feb 16th 1781.

Samuel Hendrickson
James Buchanan
Adam Hamilton
Daniel Sharp
Henry O'Harra
Henry Reib
Francis Reily
Wm. McCowan
Geo. Thomson
Charles Druncn (?)
Thomas Henry
John Hay

Christopher Thompson
Arthur Owen
John Butler
John Christopher
Robert Finney
Hendrick Armer
Richard Williamson
James Horrison
John Narraway
John Brodly
William Henry
Jacob Seise.

RATION-PAY ROLL OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY MILITIA.—Mr. William G. Stanard, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian of the Virginia Historical Society, has donated the original "Just Pay Roll of Rations agreeable to the monthly Pay Roll delivered to Mr. Jordan, Paymaster for Northumberland County, commencing May 16th 1778 and ending June 20th." The following is the list of officers and privates on the roll :

Col. Cookson Long,	Privates Robert Fleming, Jr.,
Lieut. Robert Richy,	" Sam ^l Fleming,
" Clary Campbell,	" John Fleming, Jr.,
Ensign John Reed,	" William Campbell,
" W ^m Reed,	" George Long,
" James Ling,	" Tho ^s McFadden,
" Alex. Reed,	" W ^m McFadden,
Privates David Hannah,	" Joseph McFadden,
" ——— Fleming,	" Edw. Ricky,
" James Reed,	" Robt. Fleming Esq.,
" W ^m Reed, Sen ^r ,	" W ^m Dennis, Sen ^r ,
" John Price, Sen ^r ,	" Daniel Devore,
" John Price, Jr.,	" David Devore,
" Frederick Hiner,	" W. Crawford.

LETTER OF ABRAM TAYLOR, PROVINCIAL COUNCILLOR, TO JOHN WHITE, IN LONDON.—

DEAR SIR,

PHILADELPHIA 4th Decem^r 1743.

This is intended to go to Stephenson, who I am told will sail tomorrow, tho' no mortal imagined he would go these ten days ; but a sharp spell of Weather being suddenly come on is the cause of this speedy resolution.

I have about £900. This Currency by me which I have been endeavouring to get Bills for, but have not succeeded, so that I have come to a resolution to send you the value of four or five hundred pounds stg. in mill'd $\$8/8$ If Till had complied with his Bargain, I had not disappointed you so long.

I am much concern'd at the uneasiness you express about living in England, and that you regret the Expense you have been already at. Why will you be anxious about trifles? We have between us enough left to enable us both to live as comfortably as ever. We were made to live together in this World and ought never to have liv'd assunder. While I have two pounds you shall be welcome to One, which will be more to me with your Company than Ten Thousand without it. If you have any thoughts of coming over, and are of Opinion it may be to your advantage, as I think it may, without keeping you here for life. What better reason need be given (if there be a necessity for giving any) than that of settling your Nephew? This, in case any Accident should happen to you, which God forbid, will be giving him a Credit and supporting him in it ; will Qualify and enable him to do something for himself and consequently ease you a great deal. And when his Brother is a little advanced, he may be joined to him, and between them, may contribute very much to your happiness as well as Improve their own fortunes.

I am very much surpris'd at Ryder's [Attorney-General] Opinion of Fretwell's Right. It was always the Opinion of all the Lawyers in America who understood any thing of the manner of taking up Lands that a Warrant is a Deed or Grant and always proves a Covenant or Agreement, but there is still a much stronger circumstance of an agreem^t

by the Obligation & Memorand^m underneath, which were not only regularly deliver'd and accepted for Pay, but the day after were by the Commissioners put upon Record and remain so in the Rolls office to this day, clear and undefaced as the Warrants themselves, and the Record of them are in the Surveyor Generals, so that if there had been any consent to Vacate the Agreem^t these would not have stood uncanceled. And it is said here, it will be necessary for Mess^{rs} Penns to show the Fretwell's consent to Cancell or make it void, but that cannot be done for the Obligation &c. were delivered up to Fretwell's Executors, and I have a letter in my hands that mentions the Goods and the Persons they were bo^t of in order to Pay for the Land. If it be objected that the Right ceases by the length of time, then all the Old Rights in this Province, as well as those of Maryland & the Jerseys, must be bad, which no body will venture to say on this side of the Water. In a word, Fretwell's death, w^{ch} was ab^t two years after, and his leaving a young Son, either careless or not capable of looking after these things, was the sole cause of its being delay'd so long; whether that will bar the Right of the Heirs, I am unable to determine.

I cannot say any thing about Beasley's Right yet, tho' I find his Name in the Map of the Province, and if he has any Land, it is somewhere towards Farmers. I have had no answer ab^t Lee's, but will write you very soon about both. I have enquired ab^t Page's Land and find he has two tracts, one of 1500 and the other of 2723 acres, in Bucks, upon a Western Branch of Delaware. It will be worth buying, as any land will at the rate of Ten pounds a hundred acres, if it has been taken up or located, else not. Whatever you can agree for, if you will Interest me one half I'll make good the Ingagement, and if they will take Bonds for a year, I would have you go as far as five or Six thousand pounds. I make no doubt but we may make more money that way than by English Goods, w^{ch} are ten times worse than ever. 3/4^{ths} of mine lye unsold and the Hats and blankets moth eaten. I'll engage with you in any thing else you may propose, but of them and the Pay for them, I have really a Surfeit, tho' I think if any Man breathing can make advantage of them, you can.

I have got a bill for £200 Stg. w^{ch} I must put up in another cover, being obliged to conclude this wth all Our Loves to you, Your Nephews and Mr & Mrs Bedford, to whom make my Wife's & Jack's compliments for the Gown and desire him to excuse my not writing for a few days.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Your most affectionate
and sincere friend &c.,

ABRAM TAYLOR.

Queries.

CONWELL—FISHER.—“Yeates Conwell and Rebekah Fisher, his wife, arrived in Delaware Bay, and cast anchor at Reedy Island April 15, 1699,” reads the ancient record in the Bible. I believe they became residents of Lewes, Delaware. Information is solicited.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ROBERT CONWELL.

INSKEEP.—Wanted, the names and addresses of those who are related to the Inskeep family of New Jersey.

458 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.

H. E. WALLACE, JR.

Replies.

HOOPES (PENNA. MAG., Vol. XXVII. page 126).—Grace Hoopes's daughter Grace became the first wife of my progenitor, John Rowland, of Tredyffrin Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. She was a member of Goshen Meeting of Friends, and for her marriage contrary to the discipline of that Society made acknowledgment December 20, 1743. John Rowland was one of the incorporators and also one of the accounting wardens of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Great Valley, Chester County.

John and Grace Hoopes had one child, a daughter, Susannah, born September 18, 1743, who died in early life. John Hoopes married a second time, in May of 1747, and by this marriage had another daughter, Susannah, who was born November 17, 1766. It is evident that Grace died prior to that date.

HENRY J. ROWLAND.

Book Notices.

THE WARREN, JACKSON, AND ALLIED FAMILIES, BEING THE ANCESTRY OF JESSE WARREN AND BETSEY JACKSON. By Betsey Warren Davis. Philadelphia, 1903. 4to, pp. 207. Printed for private circulation by J. B. Lippincott Co.

The compilation of this work has required energy and painstaking effort. It is finely illustrated, printed on excellent paper, and one of the most attractive genealogies that has recently come under our notice. The allied families under the ancestry of Jesse Warren are the Moors, Fletcher, Thorndike, Stratton, Patch, Parker, Spalding, Jeffs, Butterfield, Underwood, Ober, Wheeler, Merriam, Richardson, Larkin, Hale, Morgan, Norman, Willard, Howard, Woodbury, Paulsgrave, and Dixey; under the ancestry of Betsey Jackson, the families of Pierce, Darby, Greenwood, Comee, Munroe, Trowbridge, Conant, Walton, Smith, Porter, Grant, Ward, Atherton, and Mansfield.

YEAR-BOOK OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY. New York, 1903. 8vo, pp. 208.

We have received a copy of the Year-Book of the Pennsylvania Society in New York, edited by Barr Ferree, Secretary of the Society. In addition to giving an account of the work of the Society, it contains much historical matter relating to Pennsylvania, the interest of which is enhanced by copious illustrations. The Society was organized in 1899, and has a membership of upward of five hundred.

STORIES OF OLD NEW HAVEN.—The Abbey Press, of 114 Fifth Avenue, New York City, will shortly publish an illustrated book of considerable historical interest, entitled "Stories of Old New Haven." The author, Ernest H. Baldwin, Ph.D., is a lecturer in history at Yale University, and himself a native of New Haven. Being a descendant of one of the original settlers of Quinnipiac, he spent most of his life among the scenes which he describes. Dr. Baldwin has made many contributions to historical literature, among the most important being the biography of "Joseph Galloway, the Loyalist Politician," which has appeared in this Magazine.

THE
PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. XXVII.

1903.

No. 3.

HOW THE NEWS OF THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON
REACHED PHILADELPHIA.

On Monday, April 24, 1775, about five o'clock in the afternoon, an express rider arrived at the City Tavern, Philadelphia, from Trenton, New Jersey, with news of the affair at Lexington. It was too late in the day for the news to spread generally over the city, but by the next morning everybody knew of it, and, swayed by intense feelings, the people assembled in public meeting, as if by common consent, at the State-House. The time for organization, arming, drill, and march had at last arrived!

The despatch for Philadelphia was prepared by the Committee of Watertown, "near 10 of the clock," on the memorable morning of April 19, 1775, and was certified by the committees of the towns through which it passed: Worcester, Brooklyn, Norwich, New London, Lyme, Saybrook, Killingworth, East Guilford, Guilford, Branford, New Haven, Fairfield, New York, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick, Princeton, and Trenton. The express rider reached the latter town about 9 o'clock A.M., April 24, and was hurried on to Philadelphia.

The *fac-simile* of the original despatch in the Collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, which follows, was prepared by J. F. Sachse for the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE.

Mark Watney *Monday Morning* near to the *Shipping*
 To all friends of American Liberty let know that this
 Morning before break of day a Brigade consisting of about 1000, or 1200
 Men landed at Philips farm at Cambridge and Marched to Lexington
 where they found a Company of our Colony Militia in Arms upon whom
 they fired without any Provocation, and killed 6 Men and wounded
 8 others - By an Express from Boston we find another Brigade are now
 upon their March from Boston supposed to be about 1000 - The bearer
 of this Paper is charged to alarm the Country quite to Connecticut,
 and all persons are desired to furnish him with fresh Horses, as they may
 be needed. I have spoken with several who have seen the dead and
 wounded - Pray let the Delegates from this Colony to Connecticut see
 that they know Col. Foster of Bristol is one of the Delegates.

Palmer one of the
 Capt of S. J.

A True Copy taken from the
 Original of Order of the Committee of Correspondence for Worcester
 April 19. 1775. Att. Nath. Baldwin Town Clerk
 Brookline Thursday 11 of 4th above is a true Copy recd & passed
 forwarded from Worcester - Att. Dan^l Tyler Junr

A True Copy Thursday 14 of 4th above is a true Copy recd & passed
 forwarded as true of Express from Mr Tyler
 Att Chris Leffingwell

New London Thursday Evening 7 of 4th is a true Copy as of
 Express -
 R. Law.
 Sam. W. Parsons } Junr.
 Nath. Shaw Jr
 Wm. Feil.

Lyons Friday May 9. 10 o'clock at home City arrived
 perhaps ————— Ino Lyons.

Ino Laynd.

Gr. m. t. u. o. b. y.

Sam Mayer

Sam. Mather Jr

Sam. Mather Jr.
 Saybrook Friday Morning. I expect a true copy as usual of the

San Diego

McCartee and

Wm. Dickinson

H. L. Ingworth, Friday Morning 7 of Feb. ^{with Dickinson} forwarded as per Express
 Geo. W. Child

Geo Mich

2/10 2008
1/10 2008

Guilford Friday & Henry & Clark for. and please
 Tim. today

Jim. L. do

1174 1175
1176 1177

Quite fine Friday morning to start. Had breakfast

I am the

Uomo 10
20

Grandson & his flock at noon and
another plam Barker out of the pond

New Haven. Apr. 26. Recd. of forward of DuPont's Intelligencer

of the Bishop

Jos. Munroe

Thos Jones
P. M. 1841

C. D. Hughes.
Proc. Verteb.

Van Lyman

of you and of

Lancie Saturday 22^d Aprl of York from^s one of Expts from NY
L. Schell & L. Hermann

L. Sullivan

Third Du

Shad. Bu
A. B.

Job Barr

And now

And the above written we send the following to second express

Thursday 3 of clock afternoon & me

Sir I am this moment informed by Express from Woodstock that on the morning of the Express that arrived there two of the best officers that the best between the first Brigade that marched to Enniscorthy

was still continuing this morning at the Town of Lexington to which
 the 1st Brigade had retreated. that another Brigade was to be this morn-
 ing mentioned in the letter of this morning had landed with a quantity of
 Artillery at the place where they first did. The provincials were
 determined to prevent the two Brigades from joining their strengths
 if possible and were in great need of succour.

A.B. The Regulars when informed burnt the first house took two
 pt. of cannon which they removed back. & began to take up (cross)
 O. Bridges. on which Capt — who with many excellent soldiers was soon
 killed then made an attack upon the Kings troops on which they
 retreated to Lexington.

James H. Williams
 Col. Richard Johnson
 Canterbury

Y. Wm. Hartland of Phila. fled much this afternoon
 from Boston by way of Providence, who furnished with an Express
 Lexington who further informs, that about 1000. of our Troops had
 surrounded the first Brigade above mentioned who were on a hill in
 Lexington, that the British continued, and there were about 50 of our men
 killed. and 150 of the Regulars as near as they could determine when the
 Express came away. It would be to prevent for any man to go who is so
 falling. The above is a true copy as recd. by Express from W. Hartland.
 And attested to by the Committee of Correspondence from Town to Town

test
 John Sturges
 And Newland
 G. J. Allen
 Thos. Burn
 Job Parham

Swampscott Committee Charles Vose Esq. Secy
 at Swampscott April 15. 1775

(The following Express Account by express and forwarded by Express to
 New Brunswick with Directions to stop at Elizabeth Town and acquaint
 the Committee there with the foregoing Particulars

The Committee of New Brunswick } Order of the Committee
 requested to forward this to Philadelphia } Isaac Low Chairman

Brunswick Apr 21. 1775. 2 o'clock in the morning Read the above
 Express and forwarded to Philadelphia by Wm Baker

James Wilson } Comd
 Ag. Dunham }

Philadelphia Monday April 26 6 o'clock and forward to London by
 The Wiggins } Comd
 John Dalwin }

London Monday April 26. 19 o'clock in the morning Read the
 above Express and forwarded the same to the Committee of Philadelphia
 by Capt. Richard } Comd
 Isaac Smith }

Notes: of the arrival of
 the Express at Philadelphia
 on the 26th of April.
 This is the first time
 that the news of the
 battle of Lexington
 has been received
 by one of the
 Committees

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF DR. THOMAS
CADWALADER.¹

BY CHARLES WINSLOW DULLES, M.D.

Among the distinguished men who adorned the medical profession of this country in its colonial days there is none more deserving of remembrance than Thomas Cadwalader. By his birth, by his personal qualities, by his attainments, by the private virtues and the public spirit that animated him, he was one of those to whom his countrymen of later generations may look back with pride and from whom they may draw inspiration. Were there no other tribute to his memory than that which that pioneer surgeon Dr. John Jones has placed in the preface of his little work—the first on a surgical subject to be published in North America—entitled “Plain Concise Practical Remarks on the Treatment of Wounds and Fractures, Principally Designed for the Use of Young Military and Naval Surgeons in North-America,” published in 1775, this would suffice to establish the reputation in which he was held by those who knew him best.

There are many references to Dr. Thomas Cadwalader in various historical essays and the official records of Pennsylvania and of New Jersey,—for he was at different times a distinguished citizen and a public officer of each of these provinces,—but no trustworthy account of his life has ever been published. The repetition by me² of an error originating with a writer from whom many later ones have derived their material, and whose inaccuracy has not been generally understood, happily attracted the attention of his

¹ Read before the Historical Club of the Department of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania.

² Dulles, Charles W. Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. *Medical News*, May 4, 1901, p. 685.

descendant, Dr. Charles E. Cadwalader, of this city, and was by him pointed out to me. This induced me to search after the facts necessary to fix the date at which were given these instructions and demonstrations in anatomy which were the first public instructions in anatomy given on this continent. Other details of the life of Dr. Thomas Cadwalader soon engaged my attention, and I could not rest until I had formed what I thought was a correct notion of the principal events of his long and useful career. Warned by the effect upon others of the difficulties inseparable from such investigations, I have spared no pains in the endeavor to attain accuracy; but the sketch I have prepared, being incidental only to other studies, makes no pretence to completeness; it is only a tribute to a character that I have come to revere more, the more I have studied it.

Thomas Cadwalader was the son of John Cadwalader, who came to Pennsylvania in 1699 with William Penn, on his second voyage to the Province, in the ship "Canterbury."¹ He was grandson of that distinguished early settler, Dr. Edward Jones, and great-grandson of Dr. Thomas Wynne, William Penn's trusted friend and counsellor, who came over with him in the "Welcome" in 1682.

John Cadwalader came from North Wales, and on December 26, 1699, the year of his arrival, he married Martha, daughter of Edward Jones and Mary Wynne.² He was an influential and highly respected citizen, serving as a member of the Common Council of the city from November, 1718, to January, 1733.³ He died July 24, 1734, and his wife died April 16, 1747.⁴

¹ Cooley. *Early Settlers in Trenton and Ewing, "Old Hunterdon County,"* Trenton, New Jersey, 1883, p. 23.

Archives of New Jersey, 1st series, vol. xi. p. 584, foot-note.

Passages from the Life and Writings of William Penn, Philadelphia, 1882, p. 458.

² Letter from Dr. C. E. Cadwalader.

³ Minutes of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, 1704-1776. Philadelphia, 1847, pp. 154, 330.

⁴ Letter from Dr. C. E. Cadwalader.

Thomas Cadwalader was born in 1707 or 1708 (I cannot learn the exact day¹). He studied in the Friends' "Publick" School, now the "Penn Charter" School, and was afterwards apprenticed to his uncle, Dr. Evan Jones, at the age of eighteen years,—that is, in 1725 or 1726. This pupilage probably lasted for two years, for Dr. Evan Jones removed to New York about 1727.²

At this time, when he was nineteen or twenty years of age, his father sent him to England and France to complete his medical education. In France he is said to have studied at the University of Rheims, in England to have spent a year studying and dissecting under William Cheselden, the distinguished anatomist and surgeon; and then he returned, probably in 1730, to his native land.³ In Philadelphia he soon secured a large practice and became the associate of the most influential men in the town.⁴

Although this was a period when slavery existed in Philadelphia, and the cruel punishments of the pillory, the stocks, and the whipping-post—forced upon our tender-hearted ancestors by harsh British laws—were inflicted for various misdemeanors, when hanging was the penalty for house-breaking, horse-stealing, and counterfeiting, and when a woman was burned alive so near as New Castle,

¹ Wickes, Stephen. *History of Medicine in New Jersey*. Newark, New Jersey, 1879, p. 187.

Letter from Dr. C. E. Cadwalader.

Thomas Cadwalader died November 14, 1799, in the seventy-second year of his age. This would indicate that he was born after November 14, 1707. Beyond this nothing certain is known.

² Thacher, James. *American Medical Biography*, Boston, 1828, p. 324.

³ I can find no warrant for the statement of Wickes, *op. cit.*, p. 188, that he received a degree from the Royal College of Surgeons in England, as an examination of the records of that institution did not result in finding his name enrolled there. Letter from Dr. C. E. Cadwalader.

⁴ Mease, James. *Surgical Works of the late John Jones, M.D.*, Philadelphia, 1795. Preface.

Bazley, Francis. *History of Trenton, New Jersey*, 1895, pp. 36, 37.

Delaware, for the murder of her husband,¹ it was also a time of great activity in public and humanitarian affairs, and the name of Dr. Thomas Cadwalader and that of his father occur repeatedly in connection with them.

In 1730 there was what Watson describes as a "great mortality from the small-pox," and he says, "The happy art of inoculation was first practised in Philadelphia in the year 1731; and the first person of note who then devoted himself as a forlorn hope for the purpose of example was J. Growden, Esq."² Caspar Morris says that in the year 1731 inoculation with the virus of small-pox as a preventive of accidental infection was "fairly introduced" in Philadelphia, and that about 1730 "Kearsley, Zachary, Cadwallader [*sic*] and Bond engaged in the practice."³

Dr. Cadwalader's connection with this practice is not surprising, in view of the fact that when he was a student in England his attention must have been attracted to it, not only by what was being done there, but also by the honors paid to his countryman, Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, of Boston, who had introduced it in that town the same year in which it was first employed in Europe, and who, in 1726, published in England, where he was received with conspicuous attention, an account of the practice in New England.⁴

The next year Dr. Cadwalader was associated with Franklin and his other colleagues in the establishment of the Philadelphia Library, as is seen from the following quaint entry in the original records :

¹ Watson's Annals, 1830, pp. 259, 306.

Letter from Dr. C. E. Cadwalader, in which he states that he has seen Dr. Thomas Cadwalader's name signed to documents dated 1730.

² Watson's Annals, 1830, pp. 601, 602.

³ Morris, Caspar. Contributions to the Medical History of Pennsylvania. Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1826, vol. i. p. 360.

⁴ Boylston, Zabdiel. An Account of the Small-Pox inoculated in New England. 4to, pp. 62. London, 1726.

Nov^r 1731. The Minutes of me Joseph Breintnall, Secretary to the Directors of the Library Company of Philadelphia, with such of the Minutes of the same Directors as they order me to make. Begun the 8th Day of November 1731. By virtue of the Deed or Instrument of the said Company dated the first Day of July last. The said Instrument being compleated by fifty Subscriptions I subscribed my name to the following Summons or Notice, which Benjamin Franklin sent by a Messenger. Viz

To

Benjamin Franklin,
William Parsons,
Thomas Godfrey,
Thomas Cadwalader,
Robert Grace and

Thomas Hopkinson
Philip Syng Jun^r
Anthony Nicholas
John Jones Jun^r
Isaac Penington

Gentlemen

“The Subscription to the Library being compleated. You the Directors in the Instrument are desired to meet this Evening at 5 o’Clock at the House of Nicholas Scull.”

Philad^a 8 Nov^r 1731.

All were present “excepting I. Penington who came not.”

This fixes the fact that in 1731 Dr. Thomas Cadwalader was already a person of such character and position as to make him an associate of Franklin in so important a public enterprise. Furthermore, the records show that he occupied the position of a director of the library almost continuously from 1731 until 1739, when, as we shall see, he became a citizen of New Jersey, and that, upon his return to Philadelphia, he was again a director, almost continuously, until a few years before his death,—that is, 1731–32, 1733–39, 1752–69, 1773–74.¹

That Dr. Thomas Cadwalader was a teacher of anatomy is established by the testimony of Dr. Caspar Wistar, whose acquaintance with the facts may be inferred from his having been a student under Dr. John Jones, Dr. Cadwalader’s cousin and pupil, and under Dr. John Redman, his contemporary and intimate. Dr. Wistar says that Dr. Cadwalader, upon his return from Europe, “made dissections

¹ Catalogue of the Library Company of Philadelphia, vol. iii. p. xiv.

and demonstrations for the instruction of the elder Doctor Shippen and some others who had not been abroad.”¹

The date of these instructions was probably 1730, or 1731 at the latest, because this was the time of his return from Europe, and a time when the “elder Dr. Shippen”² was eighteen or nineteen years old and engaged in his medical studies. The date of 1750–1752, hitherto generally given when figures have been used, rests entirely upon the error of a writer on this subject, whose acknowledgment of the mistake he made I have had in my hands.

The place in which these instructions were given, Wistar says, was in a building on “the back part of the lot on which the Bank of Pennsylvania now stands”³—that was in 1809. This is the site on which in 1903 stands the United States Bonded Warehouse, on the west side of Second Street, above Walnut.

I find no other record of the doings of Dr. Thomas Cadwalader until the year 1737, when he became a member of St. John’s Lodge, of the order of Freemasons,⁴ one of

¹ Wistar, Caspar. Eulogium on Dr. William Shippen, delivered before the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, March, 1809. Philadelphia, 1818, p. 22.

² We are so used to thinking of the “elder Dr. Shippen” as a man of years and dignity that it is hard to imagine him, in 1735, a gay young blade, sending to his friend Dr. Gardiner “a young game-cock, to be depended upon,” which he advises him to put to a walk by himself with the hen he had sent before, lamenting that “our young cockers” had contrived to kill and steal all the old cocks he had had. But at this time the Quaker influence did not prevail to keep down the general interest in horse-racing, fighting of cocks and dogs, and bull-baiting. Watson’s Annals, 1830, p. 239.

³ There is no warrant for the statement that I have seen in writing that it was in “the old hall on Dock Street used for such purposes.” which would imply that the teaching of anatomy, with dissections, was a common thing in those days.

⁴ An error of Scharf and Westcott (History of Philadelphia. Philadelphia, 1884, vol. iii. p. 2063), speaking of a letter from Henry Bell to Thomas Cadwalader as one from Thomas Cadwalader to Henry Bell, has led to the erroneous belief that Dr. Cadwalader was one of the founders of St. John’s Lodge.

the oldest lodges of which there is any record in North America, which held its earliest meetings in the "Sun Tavern" (miscalled the "Tun Tavern" by some writers), on Water Street.¹ The record of his payment of the initiation fee to this lodge is found in the account-book of the lodge, which is the property of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and a transcript of it is to be found in an historical pamphlet in the library of the Masonic Temple in Philadelphia. Of this lodge Dr. Cadwalader was elected a Grand Warden in 1738.²

On the "fifteenth day of Fourth Month, 1738" (Old Style), Dr. Cadwalader married Hannah,³ daughter of Thomas Lambert, Jr., an influential citizen of New Jersey, with large landed property where the city of Trenton now stands. At that time, or soon after, Dr. Cadwalader gave up his practice in Philadelphia and removed to the neighborhood of Trenton, in Hunterdon County, which then included what is now Mercer County.⁴

On December 1, 1739, he was appointed one of the "Commissioners of Pleas and Peace" for Hunterdon County.⁵

¹ There has been some confusion in regard to the name of the tavern at which the St. John's Lodge met; but this has been cleared up by the careful and conclusive investigations of Mr. Julius F. Sachse, who says, "There were two Masonic taverns on Water Street at that early day,—the Sun Tavern, kept by Brother John Hubbard, where the Grand Lodge and the St. John's Lodge held their stated meetings, and the Tun Tavern, kept by Brother Thomas Mullen, where a subordinate Lodge met until the Masons' Hall was dedicated in Lodge Alley in 1755." Sachse, Julius Friedrich. *Franklin's Account with the Lodge of Masons, 1731-1737*. Dated December 27, 1898, p. 7, foot-note.

² *Pennsylvania Gazette*, July 6, 1738, p. 3. *Early History of St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M.*, by Clifford P. MacCalla. Philadelphia, 1874, pp. 5, 13, 30, 31, 32.

Sketch of the Life of Colonel Daniel Coxe, the Father of Freemasonry in America, by Clifford P. MacCalla. Philadelphia, 1887, p. 35.

³ Date copied from marriage certificate. Letter from Dr. C. E. Cadwalader, May 17, 1903.

⁴ *Edinburgh Gazetteer*, 1822. Art. Hunterdon.

⁵ *Archives of New Jersey*, 1st series, vol. xv. pp. 95-101.

This office he held until and probably after 1744, as may be seen from the report of an attempt to have the Governor remove him and his colleagues from office on November 15 of that year.¹

There are many references in the histories of New Jersey and of Trenton of transactions in which Dr. Cadwalader was engaged until the year 1749, when he returned, or prepared to return, to Philadelphia. In the interim he was so much a citizen of New Jersey that he was made the first Burgess of the "Borough and town of Trenton" in 1746, which was granted a charter by Governor Morris on September 6 of that year; and he held this office until April 9, 1750, when Governor Belcher accepted the surrender of the charter from the citizens.² At the same time he was still so much a Philadelphian that he spent a part of each year in his mansion on the Schuylkill, below the city (then), on the north bank of the river where it turns almost due east from what is now known as Gibson's Point to Point Breeze, as may be seen on what is known as the "Map of 1750,"³ where Dr. Cadwalader's house is set down in "Passyunk Township," between those marked "Rambo" and "Morris."

In 1742 he advertised lands for sale in Hunterdon County,⁴ and performed an autopsy (the first scientific autopsy that I know of in this country⁵) on a case of mollities ossium, afterwards described in his essay on the Dry-Gripes. In the same year his son John, afterwards General Cadwalader of Revolutionary fame, was born in the house at Philadelphia.⁶

The year 1745 is distinguished in the life of Dr. Cadwal-

¹ Archives of New Jersey, 1st series, vol. xv. pp. 355, 356.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xi. p. 584; vol. xv. pp. 619, 634.

Pennsylvania Gazette, April 19, 1750, p. 4.

³ Map of Philadelphia and Parts Adjacent, by N. Scull and G. Heap, 1750.

⁴ Pennsylvania Gazette, February 2, 1742.

⁵ The often cited examination of the body of Governor Slaughter in 1690, whose death was suspected to be due to poisoning, does not belong to the same class as Dr. Cadwalader's autopsy.

⁶ Letter from Dr. C. E. Cadwalader.

ader because in it he published his only known contribution to the literature of his profession. This was not only one of the very few early medical publications of this country, but one of the most accurate and scientific. At this time the colonists had had little opportunity to develop their literary talents, and the first educational institutions were in their infancy. It was nearly forty years before the time when King William's Attorney-General, Seymour, being appealed to in the interest of education to give assistance to William and Mary College in Virginia, on the ground that "the people of Virginia had souls to be saved," replied, "Damn your souls; make tobacco!"¹

It was the very year in which, it is said, Frederick Torres, a Frenchman, "probably the first and for a long time lonely and neglected quack in our annals," advertised for sale the "Chinese stone," since widely known as the mad-stone, and certain powders of miraculous powers; it was the year in which Edward Shippen and Joseph Wharton, whose names are to-day borne here by honored descendants, built the stalls in the new market-house (still standing) on Second Street below Pine,² and it was also the year in which the Assembly, largely made up of Quakers, astutely voted for the King's service in the war against France four thousand pounds, for the purchase of "bread, meat, flour, and *other grains*"—which was strangely taken to cover gunpowder!³

Copies of Dr. Cadwalader's essay are to be found in the Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Its title-page reads, "An Essay On the West-India Dry-Gripes; To which is added An Extraordinary Case in Physick. Philadelphia: Printed and sold by B. Franklin, M.DCC.XLV." The second part of the little book contains an account of the autopsy mentioned above. Curiously enough, most of the

¹ The Complete Works of Benjamin Franklin, compiled and edited by John Bigelow. New York and London, 1888, vol. ix. p. 10.

² Watson's Annals, 1830, p. 616.

³ Scharf and Westcott. History of Philadelphia, vol. i. p. 212.

references to this essay erroneously call it an "Essay on the Iliac Passion, published in 1740." This I have found was due to the attempt of a medical historian of the last century¹ to improve on the simple mention, by an earlier and more careful writer, of "a treatise on the iliac passion by the late Dr. Cadwallader [*sic*] of Philadelphia, printed about 60 years ago."²

This essay, with its quaint title, was a production of great scientific and practical value which revolutionized the method of treatment for a form of griping, colicky disease of the intestines sometimes called colica pictonum, or colic of Poitou, and in Philadelphia, in Dr. Cadwalader's time, attributed to the habitual drinking of punch made of Jamaica rum distilled through leaden pipes. It was believed also that the abandonment of this particular beverage had something to do with the disappearance of the disease from this region.

An interesting side light on the customs of those days in Philadelphia and its vicinity may be seen in the advertisements in regard to slaves, white and black, appearing in almost every number of the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, in which, under date of October 31, 1745, Dr. Cadwalader gives the following notice: "Ran away on Saturday the 26th of October from Thomas Cadwalader of Trenton a negro named Sam, a likely fellow," etc.

While living in Trenton Dr. Cadwalader probably practised medicine, and it is known that he was physician to Governor Belcher. He also had pupils in medicine, for there is a record of one such, John Rockhill, who studied under him and began his career as a practitioner in 1748.³

In the year 1749 he seems to have prepared for a defini-

¹ Beck, John B. *Historical Sketch of the State of American Medicine before the Revolution.* New York, 1842, p. 26.

A copy of this rare "Essay" was recently sold at public sale in Philadelphia for \$200.

² Ramsay, David. *Review of the Improvements, Progress and State of Medicine in the XVIIIth Century.* Charleston, 1801, p. 36.

³ Wickes, *op. cit.*, p. 373.

tive return to Philadelphia, for he then wound up the affairs of his father's estate and secured possession of the house at the southeast corner of Fifth and Market Streets. In 1750 he gave up his office of Burgess in Trenton, when the surrender of its charter was accepted, and, as an evidence of his interest in the citizens, presented them with the sum of five hundred pounds as a foundation for a free library,¹ which grew in importance until its destruction by the British upon their capture of Trenton, in 1776, at which time it is spoken of as "an elegant Public Library."

Dr. Cadwalader then returned to Philadelphia, where he soon became active in public affairs. In 1754 he advertised for sale his extensive lands in New Jersey, one tract alone containing nine hundred acres, with streams and timber, and another plantation of about seven hundred acres, and a "large and commodious corner brick house" in Trenton.²

At the foundation of the Pennsylvania Hospital, in 1751, he subscribed twenty-five pounds to what was known as the "capital stock," and on October 23 of that year he, with Drs. Graeme, Moore, and Redman, was chosen by the managers "to assist in consultations in extraordinary cases." On May 7, 1752, the medical attendance on the sick in the hospital was committed to "six Physicians and Surgeons," Drs. Lloyd Zachary, Thomas Bond, Phineas Bond, Thomas Cadwalader, Samuel Preston Moore, and John Redman, who went on duty three at a time, for three months at a time, one going off duty and a new one coming on each month. This position Dr. Cadwalader held until 1779, when he resigned.³

Dr. Cadwalader's connection with the Academy and College of Philadelphia was very close. It has been stated that he was, in 1749, one of the signers of the "Constitutions" of the Academy of Philadelphia. This I have no doubt is an error, caused by the fact that his signature ap-

¹ Archives of New Jersey, 1st series, vol. xi. p. 584.

² Pennsylvania Gazette, May 17, 1750.

³ History of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Philadelphia, 1895, pp. 28, 32, 483.

pears on that page of the minute-book which contains the signatures of those of the original trustees for whose signatures there was not sufficient room on the preceding page. But there is no warrant for the supposition that Dr. Cadwalader signed long before Dr. Isaac Norris, whose name appears just below his, and who was chosen a trustee at the same meeting at which Dr. Cadwalader was chosen;¹ both signed because the provisions of the "Constitution" made this obligatory upon a trustee before he could exercise his functions.

On November 12, 1751, he was elected a trustee of the Academy,² and on July 13, 1753, as a trustee, he was one of the seventeen who waited on Governor James Hamilton and received from him the charter of the Academy; and again, on June 10, 1755, he was one of the trustees who received from Governor Robert Hunter Morris in person the charter finally approved and accepted by the College of Philadelphia.³

In the office of trustee of the College he continued almost to the end of his life, for it was only five months before his death that he wrote to his fellow-trustees, "I am sorry that the declining State of my Health, and my Intention of removing for my future Habitation to a Distance from the City, render it inconvenient for me and injurious for the Institution to serve longer as a Trustee. I therefore desire you will be pleased to accept my Resignation of that Place and Duty. Wishing continual Prosperity to the Institution, I am Gentlemen Your most obed^t humble Servant Tho^s Cadwalader."⁴

¹ Some of the erroneous opinions about this have been derived from statements that are unauthentic and from a "fac-simile" that is misleading in the publication called "Benjamin Franklin and the University of Pennsylvania." Washington, Bureau of Education, 1893.

² Minutes of the Trustees, November 12, 1751.

³ Montgomery, Thomas Harrison. History of the University of Pennsylvania from its Foundation to A. D. 1770. Philadelphia, 1900, pp. 178, 210.

⁴ Minutes of the Board of Trustees, vol. ii., 1768-1790, p. 145.

Dr. Cadwalader was a member of the Common Council of Philadelphia from October 1, 1751, to October 4, 1774,¹ and of the Governor's Council, commonly called the Provincial Council, from November 2, 1755, until the War of the Revolution² dissolved this body, although he attended only one meeting after he presided at the "Great Tea Meeting" held in the State-House yard on October 18, 1773. This meeting adopted those resolutions known as the "Philadelphia Resolutions," which were copied in Boston, in its manifestations of opposition to the oppressive acts of the British government at that time. This act had so committed him against the policy of the Governor as to make it unpleasant for him to attend the meetings.

His appointment to the Council was made in the year of Braddock's defeat, and the first meeting he attended was on a Sunday, when the Council had been hurriedly called together in consequence of the alarming news received of the near approach of hostile Indians, whose slaughtering progress had reached the banks of the Susquehanna River, near where Harrisburg now stands, and the neighborhood of Bethlehem and Reading. It was about this time that the inhabitants of the country were so alarmed for themselves and so impressed with what they considered the indifference of the Quakers, living in the security of a large city, that they sent the stiff and frozen bodies of a massacred family to Philadelphia, paraded them through the streets, and set them down before the legislative hall.³

In August, 1755, just after Braddock's defeat, his patriotic zeal led him to be one of twenty men who offered to pay each five hundred pounds, to make up the amount assessed

¹ Minutes of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia. Philadelphia, 1847, pp. 550, 798.

² Pennsylvania Archives, 2d series, vol. ix. p. 623.

Minutes of the Provincial Council. Colonial Records of Pennsylvania, published by the State, 1851, vol. vi. pp. 666, 667, 668.

There are many errors in different historical sketches in regard to the dates of Dr. Cadwalader's connection with the Provincial Council.

³ Watson's Annals, 1830, p. 449.

for the purpose of the public defence, against the estates of the Proprietaries, when the Governor, by denying the right of the Assembly to impose this tax, was crippling the powers of the Province to resist the hostile French and Indians. At the same time he was one of the Provincial Commissioners, who constituted a sort of war council and committee of defence for the Province, and he is said for a time to have held a commission as an officer in the militia. In 1765, the year of the "Stamp Act," Dr. Cadwalader was, with his sons John and Lambert, among the signers of the "Non-Importation Articles,"¹ and as the struggle for independence approached and culminated he and all his connections by blood and by marriage were among those most active and influential in the councils and the deeds of the Revolution. To the end of his life his whole effort and influence was given to the cause of liberty, without excess or rancor, and free from any of those extravagances of zeal which occasionally marred the aspect of the patriotism of some of our forefathers.

Such being the chief public performances of Dr. Thomas Cadwalader as a citizen and a patriot, it is interesting to note that they were fully matched by his accomplishments and distinctions as a man of science and a physician.

The Philadelphia Medical Society, founded February 4, 1765, was the oldest medical society in this country which did not disband or terminate, leaving no trace behind. Its separate existence ceased only when it united with the American Society held at Philadelphia for Promoting Useful Knowledge, which afterwards united with the American Philosophical Society and continues to this day. Of this society Dr. Cadwalader was one of the original members.²

¹ Scharf and Westcott. *History of Philadelphia*. Philadelphia, 1884, vol. i. pp. 272, 273.

² Another Philadelphia Medical Society was founded in 1789 and incorporated June 2, 1792, and again (reincorporated) January 27, 1827. The Act of Incorporation and By-Laws of the Philadelphia Medical Society. Philadelphia, 1824. The Charter of Incorporation and By-Laws of the Philadelphia Medical Society. Philadelphia, 1836.

On January 19, 1768, he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society;¹ and on October 14, 1768, he was elected a member of the American Society held at Philadelphia for Promoting Useful Knowledge;² and on January 2, 1769, when these societies were united, he was the first-named of the three Vice-Presidents then chosen, Benjamin Franklin being President. As Franklin was at that time in Europe, this made Dr. Cadwalader practically President.

Dr. Cadwalader's professional services during the War of the Revolution seem to have been restricted to the occasional performance of duties laid upon him by Congress and assisting his friend and junior, Dr. Morgan, who was at that time Director-General of the military hospitals. It is supposed that Dr. Cadwalader had from him some appointment, but I cannot find any satisfactory evidence of this. It is certain that Congress from time to time requested him to do for it certain things, among which requests was one on January 30, 1776, that he inquire into the state of health of General Prescott, a British prisoner, and the sanitary conditions in which he was placed in the jail. This duty Dr. Cadwalader performed so promptly and with such judgment and humanity that General Prescott undoubtedly owed his life to him. Being paroled on April 9, he carried with him so great an appreciation of the services of Dr. Cadwalader, and so high a regard for him as a man, that when his son, Colonel Lambert Cadwalader, was taken prisoner at the capture of Fort Washington, in November of the same year, General Prescott secured his prompt liberation.

The records of Congress show that Dr. Cadwalader was often called upon to give his country the benefit of the skill

¹ Early Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society . . . from 1744 to 1838. Philadelphia, 1884, pp. 4, 23.

² Rules and Statutes of The American Society held at Philadelphia for Promoting Useful Knowledge, together with a list of The Fellows and Corresponding Members. Autotype copy in the Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

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CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 1, 1919
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and judgment which had so much secured its confidence. Such aid he also furnished to his younger colleagues who were active in the organization of the medical service of the army and navy of the Colonies, he being now about seventy years old.

Before the foundation of the medical school connected with the College of Philadelphia, an excellent sort of medical instruction was furnished in Philadelphia by the teachings of the medical staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital, of which Dr. Cadwalader was one of the most active members, and a certificate from the staff of this hospital in that day took the place of a medical diploma for those who wished a proof of unusual proficiency in the art of medicine. After the founding of the college, as is well known, the teachings in the hospital were continued, and attendance upon them was in 1767 made obligatory upon candidates for a degree.

On November 14, 1779, Dr. Cadwalader died at the Greenwood mansion at Trenton, while on a visit to his son Lambert, and was there buried.¹

Had the custom of publishing memoirs of distinguished men been as well established then as it is now, we should to-day be in a better position to appreciate the remarkable qualities and the achievements of Dr. Thomas Cadwalader; but enough can be gathered from what has been recorded, as it were incidentally, to show that he failed of nothing that high character, good judgment, and wise behavior might secure. So long, so useful, and so honored had been his life that those words appear peculiarly appropriate in which Dr. John Redman, first President of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and a good judge of fine character, referred to him in his inaugural address. "This reminds me," he says, "of two things which I cannot recollect but with concern, and indeed I ought to regret. The first

¹ Wickes. Quoting *New Jersey Gazetteer*, November 17, 1779. *Pennsylvania Gazette*, November 24, 1779, p. 3.

In *New Jersey Archives*, 1st series, vol. xi., the date is erroneously given as November 18.

of them is that this institution did not commence at an earlier period, and in the lifetime of one whose person, age, character, and reputation for medical abilities and respectable deportment to and among us, as well as his generous, just, and benevolent temper of mind, and great acquaintance with books, men, and things, and proper attention to times and seasons, would, I am persuaded, have pointed him out as our first object. And it would have been the highest gratification to me, as I believe it would to you all who knew him, to have given our suffrages unanimously to place him at the head of such an institution. Having said this much, I am sure his name will readily recur to you all; nor need I mention it, but that I always recollect with pleasure the name of our worthy and well-respected elder brother and my much esteemed friend, Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, though it is now but a melancholy pleasure when joined with the reflection on the loss we sustained by his death.”¹

Such a man was Thomas Cadwalader, from the beginning to the end of his career, loved and honored by young and old, serene in disposition, calm in deportment, wise in judgment, fearless in action, the trusted counsellor of the representative of the Proprietaries² and equally of the people, engaged with the best and greatest men of his time in every public movement for the good of his fellows, and in our University, in the earliest and most important period of its career, for nearly thirty years one of its wisest and truest friends.

Such a life is well fitted to prove in a sceptical age that a noble character is immortal and good deeds are imperishable. For us, to the useful and inspiring lessons of Thomas Cadwalader's life is added the animating thought that he was of our country, of our city, of our *alma mater*, of our profession, and that no trappings of war are needed to make a hero, nor any sound of trumpet to establish fame.

¹ Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Centennial Volume, Philadelphia, 1887. Appendix, p. 180.

² The word “Proprietary” was not used, but “Proprietor,” on the seal of William Penn and in the earliest provincial papers.

TRINITY CHURCH, OXFORD, PHILADELPHIA.¹

BY GEORGE HARRISON FISHER.

In 1885 the Reverend Dr. Buchanan published "Two Discourses relating to the Early History of Trinity Church, Oxford, Philadelphia, with a Compend of its History between 1854 and 1882." This is an excellent piece of work, and it might be supposed to make my present attempt superfluous. I am impressed with Dr. Buchanan's thoroughness as I examine his authorities, but the audience which I have the honor to address differs from his audiences, and a varied use of the materials and varied emphasis may not be out of place. The letters I quote are almost all to be found in Bishop Perry's great work, "Historical Collections relating to the American Colonial Church."

The first Episcopal church in this State—Christ Church, Philadelphia—was founded in 1695. In 1702 George Keith, the first missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, returned to America, and was here a little over two years. His journal of travels forms his report to the Society, published in 1706. In it he says,—

"In Pennsylvania where there was but one Church of England congregation settled, to wit at Philadelphia (and even that of but few years standing) at our arrival there, there are now, Blessed be God, five Church of England Congregations, supplied with ministers, and who have convenient Churches, where the people assemble constantly, every Lord's Day, to the prayers and sermons, and where the Holy Sacraments are duly administered according to the Church of England. The places in Pennsylvania where these churches are set up are, the first *Philadelphia*, the second *Chester Upland*, the third *Francfort* alias *Oxford*, the fourth *New Castle*, the fifth *Apoquimene* . . . the place at *Francfort* . . . where the congregation assembles on the Lord's Day is called *Trinity Chapel*, it was formerly a Quaker Meeting House, built

¹ An address delivered before the Colonial Dames of America on May 11, 1903, in the parish building.

or fitted by Quakers, but some time ago it has been given to the Church by such as had the right to it. Some land adjoining was given by a person well affected to the Church, for the use of the Minister who should reside there, for a house, garden and small orchard."

From these extracts it will be observed that Keith, who had lived in Philadelphia from 1689 to 1694, who, no doubt, corresponded with his numerous followers here between 1694 and 1702, and must have been well informed as to what was going on here in the interests of religion, asserts that only after his return in 1702 was there a settled Church of England congregation at Oxford. Yet there can be little doubt that services were held here before 1702. In 1707 the Reverend Evan Evans, who was minister to Christ Church, with some interruptions, from 1700 to 1718, writes to the same Society,—

"Trinity Church in Oxford township, lies in the County of Philadelphia nine miles from the City, where for the first four years after my arrival in Philadelphia I frequently preached and administered both the Sacraments, and had, when I last preached in it, 140 people, most of the people brought over to the Church of England from Quakers, Anabaptists, and other persuasions."

Hence Dr. Buchanan infers that the beginning of the parish dates from 1698, or earlier, because he thinks Mr. Evans speaks as if he had found a church and congregation here in 1700, and the only Church clergyman who is known to have been in Pennsylvania before 1700 was the first minister of Christ Church, the Reverend Mr. Clayton, who died in 1698. But, with deference to Dr. Buchanan, I suggest that, even if we must conclude that church services were held here before the time of Evans, of which there is no direct evidence, they may have been conducted at any time after 1697 by Mr. Rudman, the Swedish missionary, who was afterwards regularly employed here.

At all events, in spite of Keith's language, and in spite of a clearly inaccurate statement to be found in Watson's *Annals* (vol. ii. p. 73, edition of 1844), we may regard

the year 1700 as the latest possible date of the formation of the parish, because Mr. Evans's direct testimony is confirmed by a deed, among the title papers of the church, dated December 30, 1700, from Thomas Graves to Joshua Carpenter and John Moore, for three acres of ground now embraced in the graveyard and the lot adjoining, in trust, for the "Use and service of those of the Communion of our Holy mother, the Church of England, and to no other use or uses whatsoever." By Joshua Carpenter Keith was entertained on his missionary visits to Philadelphia, and Keith speaks of preaching twice at Oxford.

It may seem strange that it cannot be stated in exactly what year the original place of worship was built, and when, precisely, the building passed under the control of churchmen, whether in 1700 or a few years earlier; but the obscurity of the first five years of Christ Church is almost as deep. We must remember that; throughout nearly the whole of the colonial period, the Anglican churches in Pennsylvania were missions. A charter was granted to the United Churches of Christ Church and St. Peter's Church in 1765, but the charter for incorporating the United Episcopal Churches of Trinity Church in Oxford Township, All Saints Church in Lower Dublin Township, Philadelphia County, and St. Thomas's Church in White Marsh Township, Montgomery County, was not granted by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania till 1787. These missions were voluntary associations, not recognized by the law. They could hold no property. Property designed for them had to be conveyed to trustees for their use. The members of the congregations elected vestrymen and wardens, but the association, as such, could neither sue nor be sued, enjoy any rights nor incur any obligations. The vestrymen often petitioned the Bishop of London to license such and such a clergyman for the care of their parish, and the person so licensed was nominally responsible to the Bishop of London, who, as a rule, knew little about him. It can, then, be understood that these informal associations of per-

sons desiring to worship according to the Anglican doctrine and discipline in many cases attracted little public attention. There were no charters to be recorded; minutes were kept carelessly or not at all, because the occasions of their necessity must have been few.

Until the Revolution most of the churches in Pennsylvania received aid, generally £60 a year, from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, chartered in 1701, and to-day aiding missionaries and chaplains in every quarter of the globe. The deep obligations of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States to the Venerable Society (as it was styled from the first) are generally acknowledged; but there are two men who should be remembered by all who study the history of that Church in Pennsylvania. These men were Henry Compton, Bishop of London from 1675 to 1713, and George Keith, whose journal I have quoted. In 1675 Bishop Compton found that in the American Colonies, exclusive of Virginia and Maryland, where the Church of England was established by law, there were scarcely four ministers of the Church of England, "and not above one or two of them, at most, regularly sent over." He prevailed upon King Charles II. to make an allowance of £20 to every missionary whom he should send out, and he is known to have been the author of Section 22 of the charter given to Penn, Proprietary and Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, March 4, 1681. This section provides,—

"That if any of the inhabitants of the said province to the number of twenty, shall at any time hereafter be desirous, and shall by any writing, or by any person deputed by them, signify their desire to the Bishop of London, for the time being that any preacher or preachers to be approved by the said Bishop may be sent unto them for their instruction, that then such preacher or preachers shall and may reside within the said province, without any denial or molestation, whatsoever."

And it is pleasant to note that Penn's relations with the Bishop were friendly. In a letter to the Lords of Plantations, dated Philadelphia, 14th of 6th month, 1683, Penn

wrote, "I have followed the Bishop of London's counsel by buying and not taking away the natives' lands." Yet the Bishop had begun life as a soldier. In 1700 he sent Evans to Philadelphia; in 1701 took an active part in the organization of the Society, and was always a friend of American missions. And George Keith should neither be forgotten nor rated as he has been rated by most American writers. Proud, the historian of Pennsylvania, wrote of him seventy-five years after the events: "his conduct was so glaringly inconsistent with his former pretensions, and his behaviour towards the Quakers so manifestly arising from a malignant disposition of mind and disappointed malice, notwithstanding all his superior abilities which he possessed and made use of, he was universally despised by sober and thinking people of all Societies." Keith was no doubt heartily disliked by the Quakers from whom he separated, and Proud gives us the opinion handed down through two or three generations of Quakers, the tradition, as it seems to me, becoming legendary. And I think this traditional estimate of Keith has been adopted by writers, such as Bancroft, without consideration and without justice.

Keith was born in 1639, near Aberdeen, where he was educated and became a good classical and mathematical scholar. He was brought up a Presbyterian, and became a Quaker in 1662. He was then twenty-three. Between that time and 1684, when he came to New York, he wandered about Scotland, England, and the Continent, and was imprisoned five or six times, sometimes for months together, for preaching his religion. In 1689 he became the first principal of the Friends' public school in Philadelphia, which later received a charter from Penn, and still flourishes; but he held this place only about a year, and in 1691 denied some of the Quaker doctrines. It would be impossible for me even to sketch the religious controversy that arose, or to attempt to write the history of the schism which soon occurred among the Quakers. It is enough to say that many turned away with Keith from the old Society of

Friends, and some of the Keithians went to the Church of England and some to the Baptists and Presbyterians. Keith went back to England. In 1700 he took orders in the Church. In 1702, as I have stated, he came to America as one of the first pair of missionaries for the new-formed Society, and travelled hard in mission work for more than two years. His companion was the Reverend John Talbot, afterwards settled at Burlington. His journal, to which I have referred, gives me the impression of a particularly zealous and sincere man; I have never heard his statements of facts questioned, and there can be no question that his labors greatly increased the number of adherents to the English Church. His history in Europe, as a Quaker, proves his undaunted courage; his abandonment of the chief doctrines of Quakerism, in Philadelphia, resulted, as he must have expected, in the loss of his place and prospects. When he took English orders he was sixty-one, and yet he was eager to endure the hardships of a missionary journey to America in the interest of what he then regarded as the purest form of religion. The following extract from his journal may help us to see, however, that his society might be unpleasant :

“August 30th, 1702.—As we were crossing the Ferry at Portsmouth on Rhode Island, by the good Providence of God we escaped a great danger . . . our mast and sail were beat down by the wind . . . for some time we remained there much tossed by the waves . . . and were in danger to be driven out to sea and overwhelmed. . . . But a Quaker of my former acquaintance whose name is John Burden . . . came with all speed in his boat to relieve us, and towed us to land. . . . I offered money to his men but he would not permit them to receive any. I thanked him very kindly for his help in our great danger and said to him, *John* ye have been a means under God to save our natural life, suffer me, under God, to be a means to save your soul, by good information to bring you out of your dangerous errors. He replied, *George*, save thy own soul, I have no need of thy help; then said I, I will pray for your conversion; he replied, the prayers of the wicked are an abomination. So uncharitable was he in his opinion concerning me, as they generally are concerning all who differ from them.”

More than once on this journey he made an uproar in Quaker meetings by rising and denouncing what he believed to be their errors. Such behavior could not have added to his influence, probably increased the bitterness with which he was regarded by many of his old friends, and did lasting injury to the reputation of a remarkable man, who did his duty as he saw it, and who accomplished important results in spite of his want of suavity and tact. He lived till 1716. I have only to add that Proud's statement, that on his death-bed he regretted that he had left the Quakers, is unsupported by authority and seems out of keeping with his strong and courageous character.

But to return to this parish. Dr. Buchanan thinks that the first building was of logs. Mr. Evans, of Christ Church, and his assistant, Mr. Thomas, officiated here as they had time, and Mr. Andrew Rudman, minister of the Swedish Church of Gloria Dei, was the first person regularly employed here. Missionaries of the Swedish Lutheran Church often officiated in the Anglican churches of the Province without English orders, and were recognized and remunerated by the Venerable Society in England. In 1711 was built the oldest part of the present church edifice,—it would seem about thirty-six feet of the west end of the nave. According to Accerelius (*"History of New Sweden,"* English translation, 1874), Messrs. Björk and Sandel, Swedish missionaries, took part with the English clergy at the opening services in 1713. These, because there was no Bishop, had to take the place of a consecration; and for the same reason no church in colonial days received regular consecration. It is worthy of remark that when Christ Church was rebuilding, in 1711, the Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia was offered to the congregation for some Sundays; but the offer was declined, the congregation preferring to ask for the use of Gloria Dei Church, which was granted to them for the desired number of Sundays. Afterwards, in 1794, when another Lutheran church was destroyed by fire, the vestry of Christ Church

offered their building to the unfortunate congregation at such hours on Sundays as could conveniently be arranged.

Mr. Evans, the minister of Christ Church, went back to England for a time, in 1707; Mr. Rudman took his place, and the Reverend John Clubb, master of the school connected with Christ Church, who had already often officiated, "in pity to our forlorn condition, did piously take upon him the care of our poor church." So wrote the vestry of this church on March 5, 1709, to the Venerable Society, and they begged for the appointment of Mr. Clubb as their regular missionary. He seems to have been beloved by his people, and among all his successors there seems to have been not one really unworthy man. Few colonial churches, I believe, could say so much. There was no American bishop until after the Revolution, at least no one who performed episcopal acts. The Bishop of London, who at first assumed the right to license clergymen for America,—which right was afterwards confirmed by the King in Council,—was sometimes deceived by clerical adventurers who were leaving their country for their country's good. He, more excusably, made mistakes about certain colonials who went back for orders, but who were morally unfit for the calling. Many promising persons who would have taken orders were deterred by the great expense involved in the journey to England and by the perils of the sea, at the present day so little considered. Down to 1767, fifty-two young men had sailed from America to be ordained in England, and forty-two returned in safety. It is noticeable that in 1702 Keith came here in a ship-of-war and returned in another in 1704. During the long wars of the Spanish Succession, the Austrian Succession, and the Seven Years' War the most peaceful travellers had to fear the violence of enemies, both on men-of-war and on privateers.

The good Mr. Clubb seems to have been here for the last three or four years before the church was rebuilt. In 1711 an address of the clergy of Pennsylvania stated that his

salary from the parish did not exceed £30, out of which he had to pay £14 rent for his house. The Society was begged to make him the usual stipend of £60; but the Society preferred to send him to Delaware, where he stayed a short time. Then he went back to England and missed the dedication services of the new church. It was probably for the new building that the silver chalice was sent by Queen Anne. On October 6, 1714, Mr. Clubb announced his safe return to Philadelphia after a voyage of thirteen weeks and his gratification at his appointment to the combined missions of Oxford and Radnor. At Radnor he was able to preach in Welsh, as Mr. Evans had done. Mr. Humphreys, sometime missionary at Chester, had had temporary charge of Oxford before Mr. Clubb's appointment. On October 12 he wrote to the Society,—

“From a tender and affectionate regard to the welfare of the Church at Oxford, which shall never leave me, though I am removed from it, I must necessarily take notice . . . of one thing which I am afraid will unravel much of the pains taken at that place, which is the obligation upon Mr. Clubb to divide his labors between the Welsh and the Congregation at Oxford Church. Among the latter there has always been a great number of Quakers and Anabaptists but they are well enough secured against these pests. The danger I am apprehensive of arises from the late intrusion of a dissenting Presbyterian Teacher who came into those parts last year, from Wales, and bought a settlement about two miles from the Church. He preaches every Sunday at his own house and is very industrious to prevail with his neighbors to hear him, and many people there are so disposed to variety of doctrine that all the diligence I could exert in warning my people against the schism, and preaching every Sunday in my Church, could not prevent but that some weak people would follow him, especially if they had the pretence of bad weather to palliate their staying from Church; and God knows what the consequence will be of Mr. Clubb's preaching to the Welsh two Sundays in a month.”

But poor Clubb died about Christmas, 1715. His parishioners wrote to the Society that “the great fatigue of riding between the two churches in such dismal ways and weather as we generally have for four months in the winter, soon put a period to his life.” The distance is twenty miles.

After his death Mr. Humphreys again took charge of Oxford, going periodically from Chester. On August 14, 1716, he complained to the Society that Mr. Evans was staying away, and that there were only two missionaries of the Society in the Province, "so that if we did not painfully exert ourselves beyond our proper mission we should soon see this Church in the wilderness, overrun with heresy and schism." But Mr. Evans soon came back, and while he remained in Pennsylvania—about two years—he added the care of Oxford and of Radnor to Philadelphia. The testimony that he was a good and zealous man is abundant. Poor Mr. Humphreys was overworked and perhaps unreasonable in begrudging his brother missionary a little relaxation. In October, 1718, Mr. Humphreys wrote from Chester that he was the only missionary in the Province, and that it was his habit to preach at Radnor, twenty miles away, and at Oxford, twenty-eight miles away from his home, on alternate Thursdays, and that for these services he neither received nor expected compensation.

Ever since Mr. Clubb's death the wardens and vestrymen of Oxford had been begging the Society to send them a regular missionary. In 1716 they wrote that they had about twenty families, and hoped to raise £20 a year and to provide a house and farm for the missionary. On June 25, 1718, Peter Taylor and James Morgan, church wardens, wrote,—

"We know the great want of a good minister by sad experience particularly in our great loss in the decease of our late godly minister, the Revd. Mr. John Clubb who was entirely beloved by this congregation. . . . But since his departure many of his congregation have drawn back, and are strayed away like sheep having no shepherd, some to Quakers, some to Anabaptists, some to the Presbyterians and some to the profane Sabbatarians, to the great grief of us that have an entire love and a great regard for the prosperity of the Protestant religion of the Church of England as by law established. . . . We humbly let their Honors know after this manner we, having no minister on a Sunday, except by chance, agree among ourselves to meet at the House of God every Sunday, where one Nathaniel Walton, our School Master . . .

takes due pains every Lord's Day to read unto us the Holy Scriptures as they are appointed to be read, also the Prayers and Psalms in their order and course, and a Homily or Sermon he reads every Sunday. . . ."

I have nowhere hesitated to quote the acrimonious language used by the early church people about their Quaker and other dissenting neighbors. This is a humble attempt to write a fragment of history, and it is as important to know how men felt and talked about one another as to know what they did. There can be no doubt that the Episcopalians, as a class, heartily disliked the Quakers as a class, partly because their fathers and grandfathers had persecuted the fathers and grandfathers of the Quakers, and partly for the political ideas and practices of the Quakers. I remember, as a child, spelling out one of the very early inscriptions in the church-yard,—an inscription which has become almost illegible, but is preserved in Dr. Buchanan's book. It begins,—

"Here by these lines is testified
No Quaker was she when she died ;
So far was she from Quakerism
That she desired to have baptism."

We do not now call those who differ from us in religion, pests; I hope we have become more charitable, not less zealous for the truth.

At last, in 1719, the Reverend Robert Weyman was sent here by the Society, and allowed £60 a year. I hope the people gave him the £20 they talked about, but they complained of poverty and of debts incurred in the building, still unpaid. However, in 1724, they did buy a house, orchard, and sixty-three acres of land, for £130, on what is now called the Bristol Turnpike, about half-way between Holmesburg and Frankford. Mr. Weyman for some years served also the church at Radnor, and extended his mission work as far as the present town of Lancaster, but later the people at Radnor secured a missionary who could preach to them in Welsh, or "in their own British dialect," as Mr.

Weyman expressed it. Mr. Weyman proposed to serve the mission at White Marsh in place of Radnor, White Marsh being at less than half the distance from Oxford. In 1728 he was in London, and wrote to the Society that among other difficulties of the English Church in Pennsylvania was this,—that while she had three missionaries there, the Quakers had two or three hundred speakers or teachers.

In 1731 Mr. Weyman removed to Burlington, and at that time the Reverend Alexander Howie was missionary at White Marsh. In 1733 Mr. Howie was commissioned to care for White Marsh and Oxford combined. In 1734 he reported to the Society:

“The Congregation at Oxford increases so much that there is not room in the church to hold them . . . they design soon to raise a gallery or to enlarge the outward building . . . in these $\frac{3}{4}$ of a year past I have gained over to the Church of England 2 Romans, 3 Independents, 4 Quakers and 3 Anabaptists. . . . But though religion flourishes in Oxford, yet I am very sorry to observe that it greatly decays in White Marsh. The number of sincere Church people does not exceed seven at most.”

On July 21, 1739, Mr. Howie wrote despondently about Oxford also, that those who professed themselves of the Church did not exceed thirty in number, and that he had given up White Marsh. On September 29, 1741, he wrote a very gloomy letter:

“My income last year from Oxford was £16 10. 6. paper money . . . Number of heads of families in Oxford is about 49 . . . those who are really of the Church of England do not at present exceed 25 in number.”

He attributed much of the decay of the parish to the “mischievous doctrines and irregular conduct of that malignant preacher Mr. Whitefield.”

“The parsonage lands and house belonging to Oxford are in ruinous condition . . . so that I have no more benefit from 60 acres of land than if I had none. All that can be said is that I and my family live, rent free, at the hazard of our lives, for the house will neither keep out wet or cold, which last is very extreme in the winter.”

Dr. Buchanan tells us that Mr. Howie went to the West Indies expecting to return, but he remained there.

The Reverend Aeneas Ross, who had been an assistant at Christ Church, became the missionary to Oxford and White Marsh in 1743. In 1744 he wrote to the Society that he was living in Abington; that both churches were in a more flourishing state than they had been, and were generally crowded on Sundays. In 1745 he wrote,—

“I am now in great hopes that the rising generation will show themselves as pious members of the Church as their fathers were. The chief of the old standers at Oxford are dead, and there appears in many of the children a great share of devotion, and, please God I live, I expect to see as flourishing a church as they were 25 years ago.”

He said he expected to live at Germantown, which would be only five miles from Oxford and six miles from White Marsh, whereas the Oxford Glebe was thirteen miles from White Marsh.

“The inhabitants of Germantown are Dutch save two or three families of English . . . it lies 6 miles Northwest of Philadelphia, a place of considerable inland trade situated about 3 miles from navigable water for small craft called the River Schuylkill.”

In 1749 he had given up Germantown, and, to save money, was living at the glebe, in spite of its great distance from White Marsh.

The Reverend Hugh Neill was the next missionary in charge. In 1759 pews were put up all over the church, and it was floored for the first time. On May 12, 1760, he wrote to the Society that he was much encouraged, that both churches were crowded, and that he had been asked to preach on Sunday evenings at Germantown. He was then living there, for the glebe house had lately been destroyed by fire.

“The Governor and citizens of Philadelphia were so sensible of the misery my family was reduced to by fire that they subscribed the sum of £255 towards rebuilding the Glebe house . . . The congregation considering the inconvenient situation of the Glebe . . . joined me in

a petition to the Assembly for leave to bring in a bill to sell the old Glebe and purchase a new one, more convenient. . . .”

The old glebe was sold for £252, and a new glebe, of sixty-five acres, where stands the present village of Cedar Grove, was bought in 1761 for £540. On January 10, 1762, he wrote,—

“As our Church of Oxford was too small . . . we set on foot a lottery last Spring for enlarging of it and other uses about the Church.” He hoped “We shall be able to clear for the uses aforesaid between 400 and 500. Thus I hope by the assistance of Divine Providence, notwithstanding the number of dissenters among us we shall continue steady and united as we are at present.”

But the church was not enlarged for more than twenty years; the lottery was a failure. On October 18, 1764, he wrote,—

“I have the pleasure to acquaint the Society that my congregations appear to be more steady than formerly and better fixed in their principles, notwithstanding the powerful efforts that Mr. Whitefield is now making in Philadelphia . . . St. Paul’s the College and Presbyterian Meeting Houses were open to him; but the salutary admonitions of His Grace of Canterbury to the Rector etc. of Christ Church and St. Peter’s has prevented his preaching at this time, in either of them.”

Yet on December 14, 1765, he announced that he had decided to officiate occasionally at St. Paul’s, and in 1766 he removed to Maryland, which the poor missionaries in Pennsylvania seemed to regard as a haven of rest.

I can refer only briefly to the clerical services to this parish of the Reverend Dr. William Smith, from 1766 to 1777, when he was obliged to leave Philadelphia on the approach of the British troops. He was by far the most distinguished man who officiated here, perhaps the most distinguished Episcopal clergyman in America during the eighteenth century. His name is probably known to you all. He made a great success as Provost of the College of Philadelphia, which, according to the late Dr. Stillé, was in many respects quite the equal of Harvard and Yale at the

time of the abrogation of its charter by President Reed, in 1779. Dr. Smith seems to have taken charge of Oxford as a labor of love, to have received no stipend from the Missionary Society, and even to have remitted some of the revenue from the glebe. He informed the Society that he was performing these services to prevent a forfeiture of the new glebe lands under the terms of the Act of Assembly. He was enlightened enough to perceive the evil of the lottery scheme, though such schemes were a matter of course in those days. The people at first seemed well satisfied; they put a new roof on the church in 1770, and in 1772, under Dr. Smith's auspices, was started the new church which became All Saints, Lower Dublin. But he was a man of very positive character, probably made more positive by the exercise of the duties of a college presidency, and by 1771 many of the congregation were asking the Society for the appointment of anybody else, and complaining that people were staying away from church because Smith was offensive to them. But the services of the Venerable Society to the Church in America were nearly at an end. No one else was ever appointed to Oxford. In 1701 the Society had found the Colonies, exclusive of Virginia and Maryland, with five Anglican churches. When the war broke out it retired, leaving two hundred and fifty churches.

And so this sketch must be finished without any more of the letters and reports to the Society,—letters which have seemed to me very interesting and human. Dr. Buchanan tells us that the Church records are scanty and fragmentary; a search for more would seem futile. We do not know what happened during the Revolutionary War, or in precisely what year the nave was extended to its present dimensions; only that it was between 1786 and 1789. Another Dr. William Smith, not related to the provost, was rector in 1785. He was succeeded in 1786 by the Reverend Joseph Pilmore. In that year this church, All Saints, Lower Dublin, and St. Thomas's, White Marsh, were admitted to the

convention. They were made one corporation by an Act of Assembly of 1787. For from some time before this the connection between Oxford and White Marsh was merely nominal.

In 1798 the Reverend John H. Hobart, afterwards Bishop of New York, became the minister of Oxford and of All Saints for about a year. Then, after three years, the Reverend Charles Cotton officiated for a year or two. Then there was another vacancy of five years, services being sometimes supplied by the Reverend Dr. Abercrombie, long assistant at St. Peter's. In 1807 the west door was opened. In 1809 the Reverend James Wiltbank became rector of the united churches of Oxford and Lower Dublin. In 1813 part of the glebe was sold for \$4000, and in 1838 the rest of it was sold for \$3000. I presume the money was spent on the transepts which were built in 1833. The original tower was built by members of the Swift family in 1839, the tower as it is now by Mrs. John Lardner in 1875. The present rectory was built in 1856, the chapel at Crescentville in 1870, and the building in which you sit in 1883.

So much for the buildings. Mr. Wiltbank was succeeded in 1816 by the Reverend George Sheets. All Saints, Trinity, Oxford, and St. Thomas's, White Marsh, were made separate corporations by an Act of Assembly of March 21, 1835. The Reverend F. W. Beasley was made rector of All Saints. Mr. Sheets continued rector of Oxford till 1854, when the Reverend Edward Y. Buchanan, D.D., was elected rector. He served till 1882, and there I end. He was well known to many of you, and it would be impossible for me to do justice to his character or to his services in these closing words. During his rectorship his brother was elected President of the United States, the Civil War was begun and ended, reconstruction was carried out. In those days political excitement caused many bitter feelings and strained many old friendships, but I never heard of an unkind word being spoken by Dr. Buchanan or about him. The parish was harmonious, prosperous, and liberal; twenty-five years

ago scarcely any parish in the diocese gave so much to missions.

And, as Dr. Buchanan has said, the parish had been long a mother of churches, and in her progeny are to be reckoned All Saints, Lower Dublin; St. Luke's, Germantown; Emmanuel, Holmesburg; St. Mark's, Frankford; The Church of Our Saviour, Jenkintown. Of course, I do not mean to say that these churches were built by this parish, but they may be called spiritual offshoots in ground that had been prepared by the clergy of this parish. So perhaps I may be allowed to say it has deserved well of those of its communion. Some of the daughter churches seem now stronger than the mother; the time may come when they may have to help her. The one thing to be regretted in this story, as I have tried to tell it, is, that in days of greater prosperity larger provision was not made for the permanent endowment of a place with such associations, where so many generations of good men have worshipped God and now lie in its quiet church-yard. An endowment fund has been begun; all who desire the preservation of this ancient church either as an historic monument, or as the resting-place of their ancestors, or as a place where good inspirations may be helped by cherished memories, may do something to secure these ends.

SOME LOVE-LETTERS OF WILLIAM PENN.

[Selected from the Penn-Forbes Collection of Manuscripts, presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania by William Brooke Rawle.]

10th 7^{mo} 95—

MOST DEARE H. C.

My best love embraces thee w^{ch} springs from y^e fountaine of Love & life, w^{ch} Time, Distance nor Disapointm^{ts} can ever ware out, nor y^e floods of many & great Waters ever Quench. Here it is dearest H— yt I behold, love, and vallue thee, and desire, above all other Considerations, to be known, received & esteemed by thee. And Lett me Say, that the loveliness yt the tendring & blessed Truth hath beutified thee with, hath made thee amiable in my eyes, above many, & for yt it is my heart, from the very first, has cleaved to thee. Did I say above many, ay, above all, & yt is my confidence in this thing at all times, to my Selfe and others. o let us meet here, most Dear H! the comfort is unspeakable, and the fellowship undesolvable. I would perswade my self thou art of the same minde, tho it is hard to make thee say so. yet yt must come in time, I hope & beleive; for why should I love so well & so much where I am not wellbeloved? Take it not amiss: I have no other way of Convers, let my letters have some place If I deserve any; tho I hope thou art sensible of me in yt in w^{ch} we can never be seperated; but the time draws neer, in which I shall enforce this subject beyond all scruple, yet till then I must tell thee, & ever that thou art most entirely beloved of

Thy unchangable

Friend W. P.

Pray give my dear love to thy dear relations.

For THOMAS CALLOWHILL in Bristoll.

WORMEINGHURST 14. 11^m 25.

Since my Dearest Hannah twice excuses herselfe for brevity, it may very well become me once to apologize for my length in two together, especially, when by a Parenthesis in her last, I perceive she made a remarke upon it. But since It was not want of kindness, she writt no more, the fault could not be hers, & therefore very excusable. But I have nothing to say for my length but Love, which, if good for anything, may lessen my fault with one that is y^e absolute M^{rs} of it. But since my repentance is best shown by my amendment, I will neither be so long nor so complaining. Know, then, my dearest friend, yt through the goodness of y^e Lord, whose sure Mercies are with us, blessed be his name, my poor Boy is better, & in a way, I hope, of Recovery; often pert, & projecting his Journey to London & Bristoll: And takes thy kinde Concerne for him with respect. For the rest of them, they are well, and if I may believe them, all thyn, as thou would have them, and they ought to be. ffor poor Goodfellow, I think he has been better, ever since he took a Dose of Gr's: Elixir which, by all I observe, agrees best with his side & head. ffor myselfe, since thou art not worse, I must be better; for thou mayst Judge of me by thyselfe. No Clock or weatherglass goes so true; such is y^e powr of simpaty above Art. I Long, my Dearest Hannah, to hear w^t you have done, & of thy resolutions; for thou mayst measure my desires by my love, & yt by thy Deserveings, of w^{ch}, remember to apply the inclosed receipt, and thou wilt know more. It is hard for me to tell when & where to make an end, when I am writeing to thee, and how can I, when y^t w^{ch} excites it has none. shall I then say, excuse or thanke me for writeing no more? do w^{ch} thou will, but remember, ever, that I am, with y^e greatest truth & best of love,

Thyn from all the World

W^m PENN.

myn give thee & thy Rela. their love & Respects, as I do thy D^r Mother, & in a lower forme to thy Aunt Clemont &

uncle & Aunt Harris & to the Frds. yt ask after me. refuse not to write because I am here, for here as well as at Lond. I receive all.

For my Dearest friend

HANNAH CALLOWHILL

Bristol.

WARMINGST 19. 11^{mo} 95.

MY MOST DEAR H.

How unhappy am I, yt anything I have writt should make thee uneasy, whom I love & preferr above all the world, & in whose love I seek my own happiness. But I hope my letters of the 11th 15th & 17th will prove an effectuall plaister for yt wound. Compassionate my illness, my trouble for my poor boys, and the concerne my love gives me for thee & my selfe; & think me not only uncapable of altering, but of being unkinde to my Dearest friend. and if I seem to have thought her too cold & indifferēt, under the circumstances we stand under to one another, let her forgive it, because love is y^e ground & spring of it. I charge y^{ee} not; I love, honour & embrace y^{ee} & am without reserve entirely thyn, as thou wouldst have me. therefore let me hear from thee as often as thou canst, till I see thee; for next this, yt is the most acceptable. If my two months will end my pilgrimage, for yt I call my life in thy absence, in a particuler manner, be so free & kinde as to lett me Know I may come down, if my health & sons will give me leave. for by y^e time this is answered, y^e 2 months will be up. yet as I have all along submitted my pleasure & satisfaction to thyn, so even in this, which is so desirable to me, I would have thee perfectly easy. If bille grows stronger, I think to be at London next week, for this distance is erksome to me, letters being 10 days in returne, tho I hope thou will not forbear to write because of yt, because they come as safely as to London. I rejoyce thou art so well, goe on & prosper, be happy & a Joy to thy selfe & to

Thyn own true & Inseperable

W. P.

myu pray thee to accept their love & respects. myu to thy relations. vale.

For my Dearst friend

HANNAH CALLOWHILL.

WARMINGHURST 30. 11^m 95.

Indeed I cannot, if I would, reproach my dearest friend for a careless silence, but much more reason I have to admire her dilligent goodness. and as she has not been wanting in her number, so I am sure she has been less so in the matter of them. Ingenious, & Ingenuous too: Good, religious, wise, and kinde. I know w^t is my Dearest H & w^t not & from henceforth, she will hear no more of — And now let me tell her yt my poor boy is, at best, at a stand. I hope thou wilt inwardly remember us. for my Selfe, I bless the Lord, I have now no other illness; & waite with an ardent concern & travil, y^e issue of my poor child's condition. Poor Childe, he embraced thy kinde letter very affec^t thou art so courageous as to owne thy love to him, more of yt elsewhere, I am desired to tell thee, will be very acceptable. I rejoyce my Dearest frd. gains ground at any time; & why should she ever loose any? Is not virtue, religion, sweetness & Goodness the motives of loveing her, & of her returnes for y^e same? for my S. W. it is below my D^r friends consideration. yt party has to little interest & esteem neerer home to signify much; besides I am satisfied it is to recommend herself. H. is so much above her every way, yt I beg no more may be sayd of yt. let not thos thoughts have y^e credit or Authority to disturb thy peace. be not in pain to recommend, sett off, or Ingratiate. let y^e fear of God, & inward simplicity, & upright intention, of which he is both Author, witness & rewarder, be y^e satisfaction of my Dearest H. & her D^r & true frd. And now my Dear Heart pray give my kinde love to R. & B. S. I have writt to ym. It has been these 14 days, I beleive, in my minde, to write to you, wondering I have not heard of them, as at other times. they are our friends in a perticuler

manner, and pray salute me to ym & use ym so. let pray M. W. H. V. M. F. have my Dr love remembered to ym here. but to thy Dr Relations, in a suitable manner to yt neerness which thou hast given me by thy goodness. and for thy selfe I have none to give, because it can be no news to tell thee yt thou art absolute Mistress of

Thy W. P.

Spr. Tishe, & Bille send thee & thyn their respects.

For THOMAS CALLOWHILL

In Bristoll.

WARMINGHURST 1st 12^m 95.

I cannot forbear to Write where I cannot forbear to Love as I love my dearest Hannah and if yt be a fault, till she ceases to be so lovely, I need no Apology for it. Receive, then, my Dearest Heart, the Embraces of the best love I have, that lives & flows to thee every day, with Continual desires for thy felicity every way: more especially in the best things, w^{ch} sett's all to rights, & gives a peace above the little & low interruptions of this world. Suffer not anything of it to disturbe or abate thy satisfaction, but feel thy peace bottom'd upon that which is unchangable. o meet me there, myn own Dearest, in thy retired walks & recesses from the world; & lett our fellowship be enlarged in that nobler Relation, w^{ch} time cannot dissolve; which gives us Courage, Sweetness, affection, truth & Constancy in the discharge of our Lower relation. The Lord in his wisdom & goodness, bless, comfort, fortify & settle thy minde & spirit more & more, above every carefull thought, and anxious and doubtfull reflection, with w^{ch} the most worthy, tender, & humble spirits are too often assaulted and but too incident to disquiet themselves with. In all which, my heart still loves & embraces thee above every other worldly comfort, of which thou hadst a proof in thy last receipt, w^{ch}, tho I held the lower part too neer, & made it in part illegible, I read enough to be sensible & Concerned with most endeared affection for my poor deare H. and rejoyced yt last time it

seemed over. Those quams (or Calms) upon our Sp^{ts} have as often naturall as extraordinary causes, & too often, we make work for ourselves, as I did in myn of the 9th bateing yt part which concerned my poor Boy. And now I have named him, I am to tell thee, since thou hast told him thou lovest him, yt through the Lords goodness to us, he's, we hope, better; too be sure, stronger, & a better stomach. he is difficult for his food, else very tractable. He desires to present thee with his respects, and shall be very glad to see thee there, & if yt be denyed him (which he hopes will not) that he shall quickly see thee here. The Rest pray that they may be remembered in y^e same manner, which I hope thou wilt accept, for their own sakes, & not the less for myn. They Joyn with me in Dear & respectfull salutes to thy Dear relations. please to salute me to friends as free, & in perticular to thy uncle & Aunts, & cosens.

I shall be glad to hear thy Answer about the perticulars I mentioned in my last but one. I see no difficulty but about my daughters maide, who has many of y^e qualitys of thy M. L. but country bred. a word upon yt. the Pride, Conceitedness, & Gossiping of too many of Citty education, gives me at least a caution of embracing such for serv^{ts} they are often above direction, or overrate their qualifications. but these are more immediately under thy consideration and command, & yt shall Issue it, but we hear so well of this where she liv'd a little while before she came to us, & is so quick, honest & wiling, & young & strong, yt with direction, she, we think, will make a good serv^t. I love simplicity but not silliness; wisdom, but not craft. But enough of this. Now, my Dearest, I will say no more, only remember the receipt for the eyes, & apply it. and at all times, & in all conditions remember thou art sure of the love & friendship of Him that is more than he could ever tell thee,

Thyn Whilst

W^m PENN.

pray let me know w^t Rooms are in the house below & above, with all conveniences.

For my Dearest friend

HANNAH CALLOWHILL.

WARMST 11. 12^m 95.

MY DEAREST HANNAH

Tho I have had none from y^e last post I cannot omit to visit a place I love so well, & yt I remember with so much pleasure & therefore send this to ask of your news, tho thy frd. B. supplied yt want as farr as he cold, and that was, in the absence of thyn, acceptable. I bless the Lord we mend, Grow Stronger, & are very quarrelsome for our Bille, so yt we sometimes are ready to fall out. Spr. has a cold yt is troublesome to him, but begins to ware away, we hope. and if the Lord give us ability, we think to sett out hence y^e 25th day, & to be wth you on y^e last day of y^e month, of which thou will hear more fully. I think noe time is now to be lost & our deliberation will not much longer be esteem'd our virtue, but other thoughts entertained, if we bring it not to a period. wherefore nothing, on my part, if y^e Lord please to give us health, shall obstruct & I would hope the same on my Deare H^e part. I think to see London next 7th day, & be at home again yt day week, if God give me life & health to do it. I need say little of our household matters, in a post or two thou will have an account of w^t is sent, & y^e keys by some safe hand, w^{ch} is all yt y^e season will allow. Tishe desires thee to excuse her sending her white curtains, unwasht, she had not time, I pressing her, & promessing to excuse it. overlook her outside, It was a gift of her mothers, & she never made it up before. y^e curtains are to come no lower then y^e bedsteed at bottom of counterpan reaching the Ground, serves for lower vallens. This with her Dr love & respects, is w^t commission she gives me. Spr. & Bille, as readily pray I would do as much for ym, & all of ym to thy Relations: To whom let me be mentioned, I beseech thee, with true regards, & count of me thyself, as y^e man of

y^e world yt most entirely Loves & vallues thee, above every
other sencere comfort; & therefore is, with great delight,

Thyn as he ought to be,

W. P.

my Dr love to frds & thy relations of y^e 2^d ranck.

For my esteem^d Friend

THOMAS CALLOWHILL in

Bristoll

WARMINGST

14th 12^m 95.

DEAREST & BEST BELOVED FRIEND

Least my silence should be interpreted my Indifferency
or neglect, I am unwilling to lett one post goe without
some testimony of my most affect. remembrance of thee,
who has so great & constant a share in my minde that very
few moments escape, in which thou art not y^e subject of my
best wishes & desires. I had none from thee or thy father
y^e last post, but a large Galloping one from B. C. & this post
one from thy father on the Back of his, Intimateing none
from me the last 7th day, being y^e 8th Instant. But ere this
you are both convinct, It was none of my fault. Sometimes
out of good husbandry, & haveing things to send up, I
inclose myn to you, to S. V. to be put into y^e post yt night;
& if y^e people where he lodges omitt to give it him, he failes
of my desire & direction. This I take to be the Case &
cause of your suppose^s me to have omitted writeing. Thou
seest, as well as I love thee, I will not make thee my exam-
ple in some things; and the reason is, because I love thee.
And tho thou wouldst not make him thy Proxy to say, come
& wellcome, B. I mean, yet that will not make me stay a
day the longer from thee, In which I finde my Inclination
and my Judgem^t both agree. I will trust my never faileing
frd with my acceptance & success. I humbly bless his great
name for y^e good news of your wellfaire, & yt I can say my
poor Boy gains ground dayly, & is likely to be a wittness
among the rest. Spr. has an ugly cold & cough, but I pray

& hope it may pass off without great inconveniency. It is hereaway Epidemicall. Tishe is well, & is divided, between fear & Duty: she thinks she ought to write, & fears it may be troublesome: yet Duty is like to have y^e better of it, by next post; when thou will have an account of y^e things sent, if not by this. I think I will detainee thee no longer, but to give thee their respectfull Love, & pray y^{ee} to do as much for them to thy Relations; who will finde here my affectionate salutes; yt I embrace thee in y^e best love, is no news, since it can be none to y^{ee} yt I love thee above y^e world, & am so unreservedly

Thyn
W. P.

Tishe prays if her bed be set up before we come yt y^e vallens be turn'd in 3 or 4 inches.

For my esteemed ffriend

THOMAS CALLOWHILL

In Bristoll.

SELECTED LETTERS FROM THE LETTER-BOOK OF
RICHARD HOCKLEY, OF PHILADELPHIA, 1739-1742.

CHARLES TOWN, Feb^y 3^d 1739

D^r SIR

The last time I did my self the Honour to write you was by M^r Robert Ellis whom I hope is with you ere now and by him inform'd you of what little business I had transacted till that time, and since is so very trifling that unless something unexpected shoud turn out I don't know what to think of it and am quite tired out with so indolent a Life. Since my last to you two Sloops arrived from New York which brought a thousand barr^s of Flour besides other Provisions which has brought the price down to 50/ p C^t for Flour and all my Ship bread is still in Store which hope will be wanted in the Spring, tho' Cap^t Barnes is every day expected from your place laden'd with Provisions and is to come Consigned to M^r Cooper who has taken care to acquaint the People of it, the Flour sent from Newyork is by order of some Merchants from Holland to their Factors there in order to have Rice shipt them home from hence, and as it is their orders the Newyorkers comply with it knowing at the same time they must be loosers and several Merch^{ts} has wrote from hence, if they send any more they will not pay the Freight and say they never knew the place so stock'd with provisions ever since their Memory.

Rice now is at 35/ and coud purchase a considerable quantity at that price tho the Planters are resolv'd to send no more to town 'till a better price offers and unless Shipping should come in which at present is exceeding scarce and Freight very high, which is always the Case upon these occasions they will be at a loss what to do with it and 'tis remarkable when this Country Produce is low provisions of

all sorts from the Northward is so to, though more so this Year on account of the vast quantity imported this Year and some has been sent from Rhode Island and Boston I mean Flour which is very surprizing and is in the hands of a good many People old settlers here which is another disadvantage Strangers are under for acquaintance will buy one of the other provided they are served as cheap by them and the Commodities as good.

Gen^l Oglethorpe has sent an Express to town of the great Feats he had done in taking a Spanish Fort within 15 miles of Augustine and some of his Flatterers has pass'd Eucouiums on that occasion but how its received here you will see on the other side which is a paper just handed about and said to be wrote by one of the Assembly, and the House is now sitting and warm debates arise whether they shall comply with the Genera^ls request or not in sending him an Aid of 300 white Men 200 Negroes and 1000 Indians which will cost this Province by a Calculation made by a Comittee of the House £110,000 Currency and 'tis believ'd they will send them. I wish they may for they must carry a good quantity of Provisions with them to supply so many Men, tis believ'd if they do comply with this request M^r Oglethorpe will succeed in his attempt for we understand by one of the Spanish Prisoners that they have not above three months provisions in the Fort for the Souldiers and if the place is beseiged the Inhabitants must of course take refuge in the Fort and by that means wou'd soon starve them out and make 'em surrender—two or three days ago we had a Spanish prize brought in (a little New Sloop laden'd with Sugars and Tobacco) esteemed to be worth £2000 Sterling which is the third since I have been here and several very valuable ones has been carried into Providence so that they do now and then pick a little from the Spaniards and I hope your Privateer will come in for a Share which I shall be glad to hear.

M^r Whitefield arrived here this day Month and tarry'd three days and preach'd twice in the Presbeterian Meeting

and once in the French Church being denied the Commissary's Pulpit, he is applauded but by few and Condemn'd by a great many, however he does not much care for them for I heard him say one night at a Merchants house he had no great opinion of the place and as little of the People however he has sett paper Warr 'on foot here as you will see by the Gazetts I herewith send you, he speaks much in Favour of Philadelphia its Constitution and behaviour of the People and told me he intended to imbarck in his Sloop for that place in April from hence and likewise of his intention to settle a small town with some Familys of the Methodists that he expected would come from England, and very pleasantly told all the Company of the dispute he had with M^r Peters or rather of M^r Peters attacking him as soon as he came out of the Pulpitt and if I have a right account of the Case M^r Peters did not succeed so well as I could wish in the opinion of a good many of his Friends there, Mr. Whitefields Sloop sails this day from hence laden'd with Bricks to build the Orphan House, and the Captain tells me he has since his arrival at Georgia taken thirty poor Children into his House and provides them with all necessarys and instructs them himself untill the house is built.

This you will receive Via Newyork the Vessell that intended for your place not sailing this six days and by that conveyance shall send the Gazetts I mentioned and having an immediate opportunity and a desire to comply with your orders in writing by every opportunity is the reason I send this before them and indeed did not know of this Vessells sailing till just now. Be pleased Sir to present my humble respects to M^r Freame M^{rs} Freame and Master Tommy and kind love to Nanny and Sammy and excuse this trouble and believe me to be with all Respect

Hon^d Sir

Y^r most obliged and obedient
humble Servant

R. H.

CHARLES TOWN Feby 18th 1739.

HOND SIR

The above is copy of my last to you per Cap^t Hinson and this you will receive per Cap^t Cox a Vessell belonging to M^r Wooddrop who has gott a Barrell of Cevie Oranges on board Markt P N^o 1 which I hope will prove good and beg your acceptance off.

M^r Bullards Snow is Arrived, on whom I am to ship three hundred barrels of Rice she will be ready to take in, in eight or ten days and have already advised M^r Hyam of it, by a Vessell that sail'd yesterday and shall do the same by two other Vessells that will sail shortly and as he will be a judge what price Rice may fetch and knows the quantity thats generally in a barrel have left the Insurance entirely to his discretion and only given him an Account of the quantity and the time of the Vessels sailing, which will be the middle of next month at farthest.

Flour and Bread sells miserably slow and very low, and indeed they have now no occasion for the supply as formerly for by a moderate calculation they lost eight hundred white people in the last Sickness and instead of its encreasing diminishes dayly and will more so if the People keep their resolutions of going to settle to the Northward and indeed the Climate is so changeable that we are freezing and melting two or three times a day and I am much more sensible of the cold here than when we have a severe winter with you and so farr from esteeming it a pleasant Winter Country that I think it a very disagreeable one, and was not one to putt on or pull of a Coat as the Weather-varies should run the risk of catching violent Colds and give me Pennsylvania to any Country I have seen yet.

The little News that is stirring here is the latest and I believe genuine and perhaps may be new to you is the reason I communicate it. Cap^t Warren returned the other day from his Cruize and spoke with a Vessell that was going home and was to carry the News of Porto Bello being taken, and Cap^t Crosthwaite Master of Bullards

Snow fell in with Admiral Ogles small fleet consisting of four Men of Warr one of whom was Cap^t Wyndham with three fire Ships and two bombketches just off Antegua they were Steering for Jamaica but cou'd not learn on what account but 'tis believed here they are going to Attack the Havannah. Cap^t Whitefield brother to M^r Whitefield arrived here yesterday from Bristoll in nine Weeks who informs us the Parliament was setting and desired strenuously that his Majesty woud not accept of any Mediation that the french shoud offer unless the Spaniards woud give up the searching of our Vessels which it seems they much insist on, and that it was the General Opinion we shoud have Warr with France, also that a Spanish Man of Warr of fifty Guns had taken fourteen Sail of English Vessels off the Coast of Ireland one of which was bound to your place with eighty Welsh People and has carried them to the Coracoas to learn to splutter Spanish, one of Admiral Ogles Ships was sent after them and was obliged to return being disabled by a hard Gale of Wind which carried his Foremast away by the Board and Cap^t Whitefield took up the Sails and Rigging and brought them in here and says orders were immediately despatch'd to the West Indies if not too late for the Men of Warr to intercept them and take the poor Welsh Folks back again and Convoy 'em to your Capes which I wish may so happen, likewise that a sixty Gun ship laden'd with ammunition and well Man'd with Soldiers was to Sail soon after him for Frederica in Georgia with a design as 'tis thought to take Augustine which is very lucky for the People here who have Voted £120,000 this currency for the General to assist him and only wait the return of the Express to know the Generals answer and really they have done exceeding well and it will shew the General they have some regard for him and his projects, this sum is to be raised by a publick tax which they can't well bear their Rice bearing so low a price and having a considerable sum besides to raise to pay off the Publicks Debts, 'tis to be paid in six Years and bills of Credit

amongst the Merchants is to be the Cash if the Gen^l approves of the Sum which 'tis thought he will.

I flatter'd myself this Expedition if carried on would have been of some Service to me in the disposal of my Cargo but I since understand they design to feed them with rice and Indian Corn &c. and what provisions is bought is to be on a twelve months Credit and that at the lowest rate so that when I shall dispose of this Cargo appears to me at present impossible to tell however I do my part amongst them and I believe as well as any and am now about bartering away one hundred barrels of Flour for Rice and shall I believe agree with the Man after consulting Mr Watson about it. Rice is now at thirty five shillings per Cent which is a very low price and indeed the Merchants can't afford to give a better price since freights is so very high four pounds ten shillings to Holland and £3.15 to London per tonn which Sum I give with another Merchant and load the Vessell between us, and imagine ourselves well off, for here is but very few Vessells in the Harbour and lately come in who insist and stand out four pounds per tonn for London and 'tis believ'd they will gett it so that if they arrive safe they will make very great Voyages and if the Ships does not come in faster the Planters will be intirely demolish'd and shou'd there be Warr with france 'tis all over with this Country which is the opinion of most People here. I have sold but twenty barrels of Ship bread occasioned by the small quantity of Shipping here, and what does come meet with such dispatch that they need not any, however am still in hopes I shall gett it off, tho Barnes in the Snow that Cap^t Bell loads is expected every day and am afraid that will be some hinderance as certainly it will, for I am certain in a month or two the Men of Warr must want bread, and shall endeavour to stand some chance among them, altho there is now a good quantity in Town besides what I have gott, the Midling bread goes off but slowly and have disposed of about fifty barrels and if I agree with the Person as above shall have disposed of one half of my Flour and

shall think myself well off if I can dispose of the rest in the same time but am doubtfull of that success.

Now Sir having advised you of all that I can conclude with my due respects to M^r Freame his Lady and Master Freame and with all possible Esteem am

D^r Sir

Your most obliged Friend
and obedient humb^e Servant

RICHARD HOCKLEY.

Be pleased Sir to remember my kind Love to Nanny and Sammy and Service to M^r Peters.

BARBADOS July 21. 1739

HON^D SIR

This is the first opportunity that has presented and given me the pleasure to acquaint you of my Arrival to this Island on the 10th Instant after a passage of 28 days from the Cape and to a very indifferent market.

On my Arrival I waited on the several Gentlemen with my Letters of recomm^a and it was their opinion if I proceeded further I should fare no better and be detain'd a much longer time, Rum in Antegua being very dear & scarce any to be had and bills at 72½ p C^t. I have disposed of 700 barr^s flour 180 barr^s of bread but y^e tierces as yet stick on hand, my Herrings I have not yet seen y^e Vessell being not yet unloaded but if they prove good shall readily dispose of 'em.

I believe I need not assure you of my Care and endeavours to make y^e most of my Cargo and in all respects observe your orders, I have bespoke y^e sweet meets and Waters of M^{rs} Mein and she promises they shall be extraordinary. I have not as yet seen any new Negroes, a Vessell from Guinea Arrived here 3 days ago but they not being in demand she Sail'd to y^e Leeward. I shall remit your part of y^e Cargo to M^r Hyam in a bill of Exc^{se} which may be had for 30 p C^t and will answer much better than Rum as you must pay Commiss^{ns} & other charges in Philad^a

for y^e sale here is not a Turtle to be had neither have I seen or heard of one since my Arrival but shall endeavour if possible to get one & bring with me which I hope won't be long. I have sent you a barrel of Limes which I beg your Exceptance of and with them should have sent some Oranges if there was any to be got, for M^{rs} Freame, this is not the Season for 'em, being not bigger than a large lime nor wont be fitt to gather this 5 or 6 weeks.

M^r Knight & Oxley are extreemly Civil & serviceable to me from your kind recommend^a and can't help saying I wish I was sufficient master of my pen to express y^e gratefull sentiments of my Heart for all y^e Obligations you have lay'd me under, and on all occasions shall endeavour to Convince you that I am what I subscribe myself with much sincerity

D^r S^r

Your most Obliged Friend
& obedient hum^b Serv^t

R. H.

Please S^r to present my humb^e respects to M^r F. his Lady and Master F. & Service to M^r Peters.

PHILADA Sep. 3rd 1739

M^r BERNARD HANNINGTON

DEAR SIR

By this conveyance I have the pleasure to acquaint you of my Arrival here on the 25th Ultimo after a pleasant Passage of two and twenty days from Speights's which made amends for the flutter the Gust of Wind put us in and occasion'd our departure sooner than expected having left a good deal of Freight behind us which I suppose was pleasing enough to OLD SOFORTH and you're sensible its an ill Wind that blows nobody good and beleive I may add the old Proverb Fools & Knaves have luck & the reverse of them only Chances. A few days before my Arrival War was proclaim'd at our Court House and the Governour has

Commission to grant letters of Mark to any Persons that are willing to make Reprisals on the Spaniards but our Friendly Obadiah's being as obstinate as their Stiff will I believe lay up their Vessels, those that has any which will in some measure lessen the Navigation from this Port and give Persons of a more adventurous disposition an opportunity of getting a Golden Chain or broken legg amongst which number will be our friend Sam Carpenter who intends in a few Weeks to sail for Jamaica whose prosperity I much wish, and am very merry with him about the Progress he will make in the Spanish Language and thereby become a Man of Letters shou'd he have the fortune to be carried to one of the Spanish Colleges as I call their Prisons. This Ruinour of War has occasioned our Country Produce to rise very much and that in one day Rum from 2/1 a gallon to 2/8 and Sugars are from 40 to 50/ p Cent and the Merchants expect to sell yet higher, the People are very cautious in buying expecting it will lower, and how it will happen must Confess am no judge of however I wish now I had brought all my Effects in Rum & Sugar and that wou'd have occasioned my tarrying here this Winter, but as it is am resolved to venture out this fall again to some place or other where there's a probability of a Market.

The inclosed letters for M^r Bourke one of which I knew to be your writing and the other M^r Devyn's I thought wou'd be agreeable to you to have return'd he being sail'd a few days before my arrival for Lisbon and by that means disappoint inquisitive Persons from prying into other People's affairs which is often y^e Case when y^e Persons themselves are not present on the Spot, all your acquaintance are well as I suppose you'll hear from the Girls who told me they would write you and to whom referr you for particulars for they told me a Crack shou'd not be let without you knowing it, tho for fear of an Omission must inform you of Poor Col. Sharp's death a few days ago after keeping his room about three Weeks.

Be pleased Sir to tender my best respects and Service to

all inquiring Friends particularly Cap^t Game and believe me to be unfeign'dly

Dr S^r

Your obliged Friend, hum^e Serv^t &
Wellwisher

RICH^d HOCKLEY.

CHARLES TOWN S^o CAROLINA Nov. 29th 1739

HON^d SIR

This is to acquaint you of my Arrival here on the 24th Instant after an agreeable passage of six days from the Capes, and the town is pretty healthy again the late Sickness having swept off a very great number of People of which were three hundred of the Militia belonging to this town the Principal officers of which make a very Elegant appearance and the whole Carried on in Compleat order and with a Martial Spirit they exercised about two days ago their Cannon by firing at a Cask anchor'd in the bay about half a mile distant from the Fort and perform'd wonderfully well and seem not to value any Invasion from the Spaniards and took from them sometime ago three Pettianglers of no great Consequence.

I must now inform you with much regret the lowness of the Marketts here occasioned by a great quantity of Provisions already here before my arrival and what is worse the quantity that is coming from your place and New York from the latter is a young Gentleman settled here and has a Sloop once in six Weeks from thence with about 250 barr^s flour and bread in Proportion and by that means commands the Markett for the People will always go to the last Cargo that Comes in he had one Arrived the day after us, but sells very slow. I have gott Stores for my Cargo about five of them and not so convenient as I could Wish being up in the Town the others on the Wharfs being taken up with rice of which there is a great Crop this Year and sells for forty shillings p Cent and freight to London is £3.10 and to Holland £3.15 for which place Cap^t Piercy will

sail as soon as possible. I have begun to Store some part of my Cargo which from the quantity makes an Alarm here and have been told I shall not be able to sell it here whilst good and when I shall have the pleasure to see you again I know not, however I have forwarded my Letter to Gen^l Oglethorp by an Ensign belonging to his Camp two days ago who says the Gen^l only Waits to hear of Warr being proclaim'd and then he will attack Augustine which he longs much to be at and he believes will want some Provisions.

I gave my letter to M^rKenzie M^r Watson being not yet arrived who promises to do me any Service he can in recommending his friends to me but withal told me he did not much understand that branch of trade and that night went out of town and I have not seen him since he recommended me to lodge at one M^r Bullards a correspondent of M^r Lawrences and the greatest dealer in Provisions the Man is exceeding kind to me and is at present seeing my Goods got into the Stores one of which I had of him I being at present troubled with an Inflammation in my throat and a small fever so that I can't without much difficulty and great pain swallow anything but hope it will soon go over being not able to look after my business my self which gives me much Concern and makes me very uneasy. I have sent an advertisement to be put in the Gazett of what Provisions I have and where to be mett with and when it comes out shall see if it is of any Service I have only sold four barr^s of flour and them to two of the principle bakers here for a tryall and if they like it shall have their Custom I believe, bread is in no demand at all being a great quantity before I came and two of the Men of Warr are out a Cruizing and that here is already supply'd for sometime.

Mr. Crumby Attorney Gen^l of this place told me that Cap^t Townsend Cap^t of a Man of Warr and Son to Lord Townsend Treasurer receiv'd a letter the beginning of Oct^r last from a Person of Quality who writes him that there was positively a twenty Gun Ship stationed for Delaware

Bay at the Instance of S^r Charles Wager which I am much pleased to hear and cou'd not omitt this paragraph though undoubtedly you know it before this can reach you and pray it may find you with M^r Freame his Lady Master Freame &c. all in Health and wish you a Merry Christmas and a happy New Year and am

Hon^d Sir

R. H.

P.S. Pray Sir excuse my importuning you for a line by the first Conveyance Flour £3. S. B. £3. M. B. £5.

CHARLES TOWN Dec^r 12th 1739.

HON^D SIR.

The above is Coppy of what I wrote you by Cap^t Barnes in the Snow Polly and this you will receive Via Newyork to acquaint you of my being very well recover'd of my late Indisposition and that all my Cargo is safely stored and am afraid will remain so for some time here being no demand at present for any Provisions, and the free trade to Augusteen being stopt is a very great detriment to the Sale of Flour because what is imported must be expended here and in course lowers the price, the Bakers who are the principle purchasers knows this and goes from one Store to the other to see where they can buy cheapest, and Dealers in provisions already feel the Effects of not trading with the Spaniards for by sending off 7 or 800 barr^s of Flour and bread in a glutt here presently raised the prices of what was left and by that means induced purchasers to buy up very readily and give better prices than they now do. The two Bakers I mentioned in my former who had a tryal of my flour like it very well butt offer but 50/ a hundred, to one of them I sold sixty barrels for fifty two and six pence, the other would not give it and went to M^r Wragg and bought fifty barr^s at his own price and he sold two hundred barr^s of Ship bread to the Man of Warr for fifty shillings a hundred which I am positive there must be a loss on. Paynters Cargo was consigned to him who arrived here three days

ago and Cap^t Goodman is hourly expected who will bring a great quantity of Provisions with him and am certain from the quantity that is here a good deal must perish before it can be Consumed. I know Sir this can be no pleasing account to you and as to my part I am so much chagrined that I am positive I shall not enjoy one days ease whilst I am here it's very unfortunate and provoking to lay out ones Money and come here to sell ones Commodities for a Loss, nay I need not say sell unless times shou'd mend and at present there is but a very indifferent prospect. M^r Watson arrived here three days ago and I waited on him he has brought in a large quantity of Goods and at present is very busy in Opening them but promises to do me all the Service he can with his best advice and was surprized when I told him the quantity of Provisions I had brought and intimated that the half was full enough at one time for he observ'd very justly that so large a quantity being imported at once made the bakers very indifferent about buying and every Person that has Flour to sell is very willing to sell it almost at any rate and I find they are govern'd where they can buy cheapest.

I am told by several Persons that I think I may depend upon that there is now and was indeed before I came a great quantity of Provisions in this place and I am sure I feel the Effects on it for the chief part is in a retail way and I have not sold above twelve Casks single since my Arrival and yet they count this the most brisk part of the year as the planters come to Town with their Rice and purchase Provisions to keep Christmas with, but they complain of the lowness of the price given for Rice which indeed is a glut as well as Provisions and might be purchased for 37/6 p. hundred at present and will be lower it is believ'd unless Vessels shou'd come in faster, of which there is such a scarcity that every Person that can Charters a Ship as soon as she arrives here and they are afraid they shall want Vessels to ship of this years Crop which is very considerable they reckon above one hundred thousand barrels has been

made this Year which will take near two hundred Sail to carry it off. I shall endeavour Sir with the best advice I can gett to act agreeable to the Confidence you have reposed in me but realy things at present appear with such an aspect that I am much discouraged and am afraid must tarry here much longer than you intended I shoud perhaps you may Imagine I want to return sooner than the Nature of the affair can admitt of after complaining in this manner and being here so short a time, but I shall be very agreeably disappointed if what I have related and am apprehensive of with regard to the Sale shoud turn out anything like what you Expected and my Endeavours and attendance I am sure will not be wanting.

I have said all that is at present needfull and am much Concern'd it is not in my power to give a more pleasing account nor have the good fortune to serve you and myself agreeable to my desire, but this is still complaining though very Justly and as I can't at present be more Entertaining shall conclude with Wishes for your Wellfare with the whole Family to whom please to tender my best regards and believe me to be with all Imaginable Esteem

Hon^d Sir

Your &c.

R. H.

CHARLES TOWN April 9th 1740

HON^d SIR

I have now both your Favours before me received by Cap^t Stedman and Barnes and as both of them breathes nothing but good Wishes and a Concern for my Welfare of which I am truely sensible and want Expressions to interpret the Sentiments of my gratefull Heart on all occasions to convince you how much I think it my Duty to retaliate as much as in my Power lyes your kind Benefactions and Paternal Affection shall endeavour to act in all respects so as to give you Pleasure and satisfaction and since I have been brought up under your Protection can truely say my

Heart is knitt to you in a much stronger manner than perhaps it might have been by Kindred blood, for you cou'd have no inducement to behave in this manner to poor Fatherless Children but from your sincere profession of Friendship which is a perfect Example for us all to walk by and pray God my brothers & Sister may have the same due Sense of it that I have which I have no reason to think the Contrary of at present but as they grow up will have a much greater.

I observe the care you have taken and Concern for me in behalf of the Widow and as it all is done to promote my Happiness return you my hearty thanks and as I had no reason by her behaviour the time I was there to dislike your proposal have wrote her a few lines, and as now I can truly say if she had ten times as much & could not expect to be happy, I mean as farr as it is consistent in this Life would be no Inducement to me to have her, or the greatest Fortune alive, and if she and I should not agree, I could do no less than write to her out of good manners, If I had no other Inducement for by what little I have seen she is deserving of Respect, and as you justly retort upon me from my frequent complaints to you wth regard to disappoint^s Justly observe the trouble we take to gett a little Money, (which may well be term'd y^e Dust of y^e Earth and Serpents Curse unless proper means are used to procure it and done when properly apply'd) is to make us easy, and therefore if disappointed shou'd bear it patiently, as it is at most only the means of making us so, and nothwethstand^s I sum'd up all the reason I was Master of, and reflected on having so true a friend as yourself, that would do all y^e Services you could not having the proper watch over myself, the Devil took y^e advantage and flung me into dispair even to make away with self, I know this Acc^t will shock you and what you little Expected, for when I have the pleasure of seeing you I shall give you a true description of the several attempts that I made, and how God has been Graciously pleased to deal wth my Soul in not suffering y^e attempts to succeed, and am certain has

given me a very different turn of Mind, as you will see by my letters to M^r & M^{rs} Freame to which I refer you.

I have now almost brought my affairs to a Conclusion and expect to sail in a Sloop that comes from Georgia in fourteen days, and it is impossible to think Sir the difficulty unless you was acquainted with y^e Nature of the Place, however it is done as well as I possible cou'd and as soon even to Mess^{rs} Watson & M^cKenzie surprize I wrote a letter to Sam Carpenter since I was here and have reced an answer from him, and am now treating about a Schooner to carry off some of the Flour agreeable to Watson & M^cKenzie's advice and if we cant agree shall deliver y^e remaining part of the Cargo to them make y^e best of it which I am convinced they Will if this Vessell that brings you this woud have staid but ten days longer I believe I cou'd have made a Shift to have Come in her, but however hope two or three Weeks will make no difference and have Comply'd with your orders hitherto to return as soon as I can.

I have purchased three fine young Slaves for you, the best that has been here allow'd by proper Judges, but gave something more than what they were formerly sold at, because y^e Assembly have made an Act in order to prevent y^e importation of such great quantitys of Negroes, and is to last for three years 'tis true they have not Power to hinder such a Branch of Trade so very considerable, but it is done in this Manner, the Purchasers are to pay for every Man and Woman Slave into the Treasurers hands one hundred pound duty a head, and that wth ready Money and it is but here and there one that can Command it so that they are pretty certain this will be an Effectual prohibition. Gen^l Oglethorpe was here three weeks ago and y^e Council has Complied with his demand and accordingly Volunteers were beat up for and they have got their Complement which is four hundred, such as they are, poor Souls many of them had better be sent to an Hospitall, Mess^{rs} Vanderdussen and Thomas Wright an old acquaintance of yours in England,

the former goes Collonel and y^e other Comissary and are to set out in six days on the Expedition.

I have shipt 300 Barr^s of Rice to London on your and brothers Account and have sent M^r Hyam duplicates by two other Vessels that sail'd about the same time which was the latter end of March the freight at £3.15 per ton and now at this time they ask £4.10, which will never answer M^r Wat-son took up a little Brig the other day for Bristol and gives £4 and is in some doubt whether he shall save himself for he is a nice Calculator, there is no such thing as bills of Exchange to be had nor Skins and I have gott some Money by me and what I expect to receive in a day or two that would purchase about one hundred Barr^s more coud I gett freight to Holland if I cant must do as well as I can, and at present no Vessels in the Harbour to load, Except one and the Captain asks £5 to London & believe he will gett it. I shall look out for a peice of Silk for M^{rs} Frame that I think will please her and bring you all the Laws of this place that are publish'd and now Conclude with my sincere Prayers for your Health and Happiness in this Life and Everlasting Enjoyment of that which is to come and am with all possible Esteem, Hon'd Sir

Your most Affect^{ed} & obliged Friend
and humble Servant

R. H.

I had almost forgott to return you my thanks for the beer you was so kind to send me, and think 'tis very good.

PHILADA June 8th 1740.

M^{rs} BERNARD HANNINGTON

D. SIR

Inclosed you have Invoice and Bill of Loading for some provisions and Lumber as specified therein which I hope will come safe to your hands and to a good Markett. I have taken the liberty to trouble you with this small Con- signment, and if you can at any time give me any Encour- agement don't in the least doubt but I can ship more

largely to you, if you approve of it, and can truly say I should be very glad to keep up a Correspondence with you in this way, if there is any prospect of Advantage, the Flour is of the best sort & do assure you cost me six pence per Cent, as I shall always send the best of every kind, but it will sell when others will not. I am in hopes this Adventure will in some measure make amends for my last bad Voyage to Carolina, from where I returned a fortnight ago, and there receiv'd a letter from you which was forwarded to me, and was glad to hear of your Wellfare. I understand you heard of my Death as 'twas said and friendly sympathized thereat but blessed be God I am still alive, I hope to prepare my self for so awfull but certain Change, and to have some more Converse with you, if not in person by these silent Messengers, by whom we can convey our thoughts, without being over heard, and I hope in time to our Mutual Advantage, I take the Liberty to recommend my friend Francis Richardson to you, who has sent a small Adventure by this same Conveyance he is a very Worthy young Quaker and don't doubt but you will Comply with his orders as soon as the affair will admit off.

When you have disposed of my small Cargo, I desire you woud ship me by the first Conveyance 8 Barr^s of good Sugar such as you pretty well know will suit our Markett and 4 Barr^s of Lump Sugar in Barrells the best you can gett, and the rest in good pleasant tasted and well proof'd Rum, all which I have reason to believe you will Comply with, for you are sensible quick Remittance is the Spring and Life of Business. I cant pass over in Silence to you the surprizing Change and alteration I see in the People of this Place since that Shining Light the Rev^d M^r Whitefield has been amongst 'em who no doubt you have heard of, Religion is the Topick of Conversation and they all have it much in their mouths pray God it may sink deep into their Hearts so as to Influence their Actions and Conversation, make them good Neighbours and sincere Friends, which I know you will say Amen to, I have heard him

several times here & in S^c Carolina and had several private Conversations with him, he appears to me to be a very sincere person Zealous for his Masters Cause, and justly admired for his Elegant though plain Language and easy to be understood, and for the Serious Vein of Piety that runs through all his Exhortations crowded after by Multitudes tho much traduced by some who have no true Sense of Religion, he is endeavouring to reclaim a wicked Vicious and Sinfull Age, and that with great Authority and Courage, and must own to you I never heard of or saw his Fellow.

All your acquaintance as farr as I know are very well, Miss Peggy Rogers is Married to an old Man a Mate of a Vessell, Mr Bishop is in the Sherifs Custody at Burlington for Debt, poor unhappy Man he has brought his Pigs to a fine Markett pray give my Respects to all that ask after me, and shall be glad of a line from you by the first opportunity and with much sincerity assure you that I am with great Regard

D. Sir

Your Friend & Wellwisher

RICH^d HOCKLEY.

Per y^e Sloop Encrease }
Cap^t W^m Darrell }

PHILAD^a Sep^t 10th 1740

M^r JOHN WATSON

DEAR SIR

I reced from M^r Hair both your favours and am much concern'd to see one, on so disagreeable a Subject as the last Hours and death of my little favourite dear Jemmy and sincerely Condole with you on the Loss of the little Innocent Amuser, but thrice happy Babe, I am conscious if I go on shall awaken your Paternal affection which I have great reason to hope is by this time through calm reflection and Submission to divine Providence in some measure lull'd asleep and from the Subject of your letter am extreamly pleased to find your resolution still strength-

ens and withal affords matter of real Comfort, Solace and Joy in the Meditation of a retired hour, free from the anxious Care and hurry of a giddy World, having an Eye that is single and minding the one thing needfull a Serious and proper reflection and Meditation on our Pardon and how that was obtain'd through the death and Sufferings of the Author and Finisher of our Faith this I know woud appear absurd to numbers of Persons who must have a Mathematical demonstration or else it's not consistent with their great Wisdom and reason and would endeavour to oversett all Internal Revelation, but these are the Men whose Heads outrun their Hearts and passions support their Conceits and as you very justly observe if we contend within ourselves till all agree we may be usher'd into Eternity before our thoughts are placed on the proper object, but if we believe the Gospell we must acknowledge our Spirits may be brought to a Standard and without Enthusiasm say that the Doctrine the great reformer M^r W. is inculcating of the Spirit of God being felt is true, if our blessed Lords report is true for I think he speaks to the Apostle in this wise, yet a little while and ye see me, and yet a little while and you see me no more which gave them much uneasiness till he explain'd himself more clearly for says he, it is needfull that I go away and send you another Comforter even the Holy Ghost that shall lead you into all truth and yet the Doctrine of the Spirit of God is burlesqued in an Age of Infidelity, may you dear Sir with self and all sincere Seekers be made partakers of that most blessed Witness within us and know our Hearts and Affections to be changed and thoroughly renovated, then will all discord strife and Emulation cease, & let come what will come neither Principality nor powers on Earth be able to shake us, nor rob us of that peace which passeth humane Understanding is my hearty desires and prayers. I come now to observe what you say with respect to the Goods I left in your hands and observe the flour was almost sold, a large quantity of bread remaining still which I hope you will endeavour to dispose

of as soon as possible, bread here is very scarce occasioned by the great quantity bespoke for by the Agents here for supplying the Navy in Jamaica and am certain you can't have much from hence this Winter, when all sold and the Cash reced you intend to remitt the proceeds to M^r Hyam which will do very well and hope you will be able to gett the money for M^r Thomas Wrights bill directly as that was paid to me as ready Cash, I have wrote him a few lines which I beg you wou'd be pleased to deliver him, I have receiv'd the two waiters and am obliged to you for send^s them and must beg the favour of you to send me 6 burgamott Snuff boxes if you can gett them 'tis to oblige a Gentleman here and a friend of mine or else I would not trouble you with these trifles, and pay for the waiters and them out of the money M^r Wright shall pay you because that is no concern of M^r Penns who gives his Service to you & thanks you for buying the Turtle you intended to send if opportunity had presented.

Please to give my kind respects to M^{rs} Watson and have sent her a few bottles of Gooseberry which I beg her acceptance of and wishing you both what is truly desirable I remain with much Esteem

D^r Sir

Your most obliged fr^d & well Wisher

RICH^d HOCKLEY.

PHILADA Nov^r 29th 1740

Per Ship Friendship Cap^t Vetterly

M^r JN^o WATSON

D^r SIR

This is to acknowledge the receipt of yours per Cap^t Lindsey with Acc^t Sales of the Bread & flour left in your hands except five barrels of Flour and eight barrels of bread (two of y^e latter you was to have from M^r Lampton which by mistake went to his Store) more which I have an account of and at your leisure be pleased to examine into it, I observe what you say with regard to remitting to M^r Tho^s

Hyam which is well and hope shortly you may gett what is outstanding to send with it and please to let it be mentioned 2/3 on Account of John Thomas and Richard Penn Esq^r and onethird on my account and when you receive the money from M^r Wright which is my own be pleased to send the same to M^r Hyam for my particular Account. Inclosed you have bill of Loading for a barrel of Flour and box of Candles which hope will please amounting to £4.2.4 our Currency the flour is extraordinary and M^r Wragg bought eighteen barrels for his own use at the same price, the Candles come high therefore would send you but one box on tryal if you like them and the price I can easily send you some every fall, I am much obliged to you for your readiness to do me any little favour, and you just mention the burgamott Snuff boxes and that is all, not whether you could gett any, or had sent any, and so remain just where they are.

I heartily wish you with M^{rs} Watson much Joy of the New Born babe, pray God to spare his Life and may he become New born indeed which will give you much peace and Comfort, nay every Satisfaction that is truely desireable, and may he live to pay his last Duty to you in attending your bodys to be entomb'd in the silent grave when old Age calls you hence.

You can't think what secret satisfaction I have when I peruse that part of your letter relating to M^r W—d and that you resolved by Gods help unprejudiced to search the Scriptures and by that means become more acquainted with his Doctrine notwithstanding the Malicious shams & Opinions of the World with respect to him, and as I believe you have an high opinion of him, and doubt not in time please God to spare your life it will redound to your Service and his deserved Merit, and as I can in some measure unfold to you the rise of that most Infamous base report you have heard concerning him I shall do it as brief as possible thinking it my Duty to clear his Innocence nay every Person that is so falsly judged and truely blameless Viz^t

when they went down to Maryland for there the Story was brought from Mr S—d with Mr W—d and two or three more went up Stairs and shutt the door in the house they put up at and S—d being gall'd in the Posteriors got one in the room to apply a Plaister or some tallow to the place affected, and this was discover'd by a curious Servant Maid in the house that was peeping through the keyhole and one of a prostituted Character and Impudent to the last degree, who some days after their departure from thence told this to some of Mr W—ds Enemies and so cook'd up the story you have heard, and this relation was given by some Gentlemen of our town that went down to Maryland that have no opinion of his sincerity, and can assure meets with no Credit here as being an open scandalous way of using a Person of his profession, I thought I would just mention the thing to you as it really is, that you might not be apt to Imbibe any prejudiced Notions against him and may venture to say with the Prophet of old on some misrepresentations of the Servants of God "their tongues are sett on fire with Hell and the Poison of Asps is on their Lips &c." and thought it my Duty to say thus much because Love constrains me to defend him nor would I have you imagine that it proceeds from any prejudice or bigotted notions in favour of him for I hope if I know my heart I shall follow no one but what follows the Lord Jesus X^t in sincerity and in truth, but lett us only enquire into Sacred Writ and see how Christ himself and Apostles were vilified and what althose were to expect that woud follow the Lamb and His, which with regard to Mr W—d is so well express'd in the inclosed Pamphlett which I send for your Perusal that I need not say any more on this head.

And now what shall I say concerning all this, that sometimes I am alternately o'erwhelm'd with grief and Joy, with grief to see so sincere and young a Son of Levi so much abused, with Joy when I reflect for what cause he suffers and that his Master was worst used before him to whom I pray that we may be guided out of all Error and

led into all truth, and not hastily nor wantonly speak evil of those things we know not, but having one single unto X^t Jesus and watching and looking for the Mark of the Prize of our high calling D^r M^r Watson follow on your resolution in searching the Scriptures for there's the hidden treasure and no doubt God will bless them to you, keep close to our Glorious Emanuel, be not ashamed of your Glory, labour more and more after an intimate Union with and feeling Possession of your God, till we arrive at this we are but shadows of Xtians and remember we have the Sons Anek to grapple with, the strong Man armed has taken possession of our Hearts and nothing but the Love of God can give us victory over them and now after this short exhortation to you pray that I may not at last be a Cast-away nor found wanting in the ballance of the Sanctuary. And now after presenting my kind respects to M^{rs} Watson I shall only assure that I am with much Esteem D^r Sir

Your obliged Fr^d & hum^e Serv^t

R. HOCKLEY.

(To be continued.)

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 1743-1903.

Address by J. G. Rosengarten, at the annual dinner of the Society, April 3, 1903.

Founded in 1743 by Franklin and his associates, many of them members of the Junto described so affectionately in his Autobiography, the American Philosophical Society has had a long and honorable career. Formed on a broad basis, it embraced the representatives of all the sciences and of learning in the Colonies. Known to-day mainly as a body of scientific men, it still keeps in touch with historical and literary men at home and abroad. To it in 1773 Dr. Rush presented his "Inquiry into Dreams and Sleep," a curious subject on which another member, Mr. John Bigelow, has recently published a work, and on which still another member, Max Müller, wrote a thoughtful letter, printed in the second volume of his recent "Life and Letters."

"An Essay on Universal Knowledge" was rewarded by a premium in its early days, and in 1770 there was presented a notice of families in Lancaster County that make homespun; and later came a list of German immigrants from 1729 to 1789. In 1789 there was presented a bottle of petroleum from Oil Creek. In 1815 Fulton deposited the model of his torpedo boat. In 1817 President (both of the Society and of the United States) Jefferson deposited the original Journals and Daily Note-Books of the Lewis and Clarke Expedition to the Pacific, and in doing so he acknowledged that at Washington there was no suitable depository for these valuable papers, and wrote that in the Philosophical Society they would be useful "for the Historical Class."

The Historical and Literary Committee published in 1819 the first of its two volumes of "Transactions," containing

valuable papers by Heckewelder and Du Ponceau on Indian languages and on the early history of Pennsylvania. From that committee originated the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, which has since grown into such a large and important body, with its splendid wealth of original documents and its large library relating to the history of Pennsylvania. The Lewis and Clarke field notes were used by Nicholas Biddle in preparing a popular narrative of their expedition, but, following the fashion of the day, he made a readable and flowing narrative. Now, with the better sense of the value of original sources, these notes are being prepared for publication under the editorial supervision of one of the best historical scholars of the country, Mr. R. Thwaites, of the Historical Society of Wisconsin, and the careful editor of the "Jesuit Relations," that storehouse of information as to the very early geographical history of the country. His edition of the notes will be published as part of the centennial celebration of the first exploration of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific coast. Before the Philosophical Society the elder De Lesseps read a paper on the Empire of Morocco, and later the Society encouraged the undertaking of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. Before the days of the Academy of Natural Sciences it received the reports of botanists like the Bartrams and Muhlenberg, and their herbariums, which were finally handed over to the Academy of Natural Sciences. So, too, its collection of rare coins went to the Numismatic Society and its archaeological collection to the University Archaeological Museum. Before the day of agricultural and horticultural societies, topics now discussed by them were presented and debated in the meetings and Transactions and Proceedings of the Philosophical Society, and papers on the English language and kindred subjects are there preserved that would to-day go to one of the numerous philological associations of the country. Geology and geography, aërial voyages, chemistry, physics, astronomy, were all then subjects for papers and discussion in the Philosophical Society, and to-day many

of the existing vigorous bodies devoted to these subjects still look to its publications and its library for the needed information as to the work done by early investigators. The hall of the Philosophical Society stands on ground in Independence Square, granted to it by the State before the Revolution, and it has shared its quarters in turn with the College of Philadelphia and the University of Pennsylvania, with the College of Physicians, the Historical Society, and the Athenæum. To-day their buildings have far outgrown that of the Philosophical Society, but they still work in harmony, mindful of their old relations. Peale's Museum was quartered in its hall, too, until it was moved into Independence Hall; and when it was finally moved to the Chinese Museum, at Ninth and Sansom Streets, it was destroyed by fire,—a great loss, for it included many rare and valuable objects.

Before trade and finance invaded its quiet Fifth Street hall, part of its building was occupied by Mr. John Vaughan, for fifty years its Secretary, and every travelling foreigner of distinction and every American of note was entertained at his Sunday morning breakfasts, and a record of all the famous men who shared his hospitality could be gathered from such books as "The Travels of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar" and "The Life of George Ticknor." After Vaughan's death, Dr. Caspar Wistar, the President of the Philosophical Society, made his Sunday evening gatherings noteworthy, and on his death his friends perpetuated his memory by founding the Wistar Club, of which to this day most of the members are also members of the Philosophical Society. Its Saturday evenings are always noteworthy for the hospitality extended to all men of science and letters. Then, too, the name of Caspar Wistar is perpetuated in the Wistar Museum of Comparative Anatomy of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the most important institutions of its kind in the country. Its President, General Isaac Wistar, was also until recently President of the Philosophical Society, and his successor, Dr. Edgar F. Smith, is Vice-Pro-

vost of the University, which is also largely represented in the other officers of the Philosophical Society,—in the four Secretaries and in its Councils. So, too, the High School and Haverford and Bryn Mawr and Swarthmore, as well as Princeton University, have active representatives in the Philosophical Society. From the outset the American Philosophical Society was founded in honest imitation of the Royal Society of London, and it now selects and elects its members—resident, non-resident, and honorary—on the same basis, so as to secure representatives of all branches of knowledge, and in numbers so limited—annually fifteen American members and five foreign members—as to select carefully the most representative men of note at home and abroad. It is this that makes membership in the Philosophical Society an honor and distinction. It was through Franklin, when he was in France, the representative of American science as well as of his country, that there began an exchange of publications with the great French and other European scientific bodies that is still actively maintained. Franklin left to the Philosophical Society nearly a hundred volumes of the Transactions of the French Royal Institute of Science, and to these are now regularly added the numerous volumes issued by the five French Academies that constitute to-day the Institute of France,—perhaps the most influential body of its kind in the world. To the Philosophical Society came more than seventy volumes of Franklin's Papers, covering his long life of varied activity; these are now being slowly "calendared," and it is to be hoped that means will be supplied—for the Society's income is a very small one—to have the Calendar of the Franklin Papers ready as the contribution of the Society to the Franklin Bi-Centennial in 1906. At its annual meeting it was decided to invite to that celebration all the numerous bodies, local, American, and foreign, of which Franklin was a member. Here in Philadelphia he was the founder of the University, of the Pennsylvania Hospital, of the Philadelphia Library, of the first fire and insurance

companies, and he was honored at home and abroad by degrees from many colleges and universities, and by election to all the great scientific societies. All of these will no doubt join in doing honor to his memory. The United States may well honor him as the first Postmaster, and as his State Papers are preserved in the Library of the Department of State in Washington, it will no doubt be represented, and will make this Bi-Centennial international and national.

It is surprising that this venerable Society, the oldest scientific society in this country, and active and useful, has received so little recognition in the way of gifts. The Magellan Prize and the Michaud Fund both came from foreigners who knew its value, and from the former fund a prize is still awarded, while from the Michaud Fund money was given to defray the expense of the splendid collection of oaks planted in Fairmount Park. The late Henry M. Phillips founded a prize that is often awarded after careful work by competent and able judges. His nephew and namesake left a modest legacy for the library that may be increased to a sum sufficient to be of great use. But in all these long years of active life no benefactor has given such an endowment as would enable the Society to further the scientific work of its members and of the larger world of scientific and literary students who are free to use its publications to make their work known. It has been thought that Andrew Carnegie, a member of the American Philosophical Society, is so like Franklin in many ways that he would some day endow Franklin's and his Society with a fund large enough to enable it to enlist new recruits in the broad field covered by its purpose; "for promoting useful knowledge" is part of its title, and certainly both Franklin in his day and Carnegie in ours are the men who have given the world the best example of the best way of promoting useful knowledge.

The foremost men of science and letters are found among the long list of names that constitute its roll of members.

Beginning with Franklin and Rittenhouse and Kinnersley and the great names of our early colonial history, it added those of the most illustrious English and Continental students and scholars. After the Revolution it showed the gratitude due our French allies by electing the most distinguished Frenchmen who had served in the War of American Independence, La Fayette and Rochambeau and their companions in arms and the early diplomatic representatives of France, and the great philosophers and men of science and letters, and that tie is still kept alive by the many distinguished Frenchmen elected from time to time. Every country has since then supplied its quota, and Germany and Italy and Russia and South America and Australia and Canada are well represented. Every great American found worthy of the honor has gladly accepted it.

The local representation at its annual meetings included many famous Philadelphia men of science, and at its last annual meeting every university and college, every scientific society, and every learned body of the country was well represented by the members. Philadelphia can point with pride to such men as S. Weir Mitchell and Joseph Wharton, George F. Baer and Alexander J. Cassatt, Hampton Carson and Governor Pennypacker, Horace Howard Furness,—three generations of that honored name were at one time on its roll,—and, indeed, heredity has often been noted in the Baches, the descendants of Franklin, the Biddles, the Cadwaladers, the Pattersons, the Haupts, the Leas, the Merricks, the Morrisises, the Rawles, the Fishers, the Sellers, the Wistars, while science and art and letters have given many of their best fruits in the present active members, so that the American Philosophical Society still maintains its position alike from age and merit.

The broad and catholic nature of the American Philosophical Society is well shown by the various branches of science and literature represented in its officers and in universities and colleges represented by those who read papers at its annual meeting and by those who discussed

them. The Patron of the Society is the Governor of Pennsylvania, *ex officio*,—an office as old as the Society itself; the present incumbent is the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania; the President is Vice-Provost Edgar F. Smith, Harrison Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania; the Vice-Presidents are Professor George F. Barker, Emeritus Professor of Physics in the University of Pennsylvania; Professor S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D. C., and a distinguished astronomer; and Professor W. B. Scott, Professor of Geology at Princeton University. The Secretaries are Dr. I. Minis Hays, who is also the Librarian; Professor E. G. Conklin, a noted Biologist; Professor Arthur W. Goodspeed, Professor of Physics and head of the Randal Morgan Physical Laboratory; and Professor Morris Jastrow, Jr., Professor of Assyriology and Librarian of the University of Pennsylvania. On the long list of those who read papers at the annual meeting there were representatives of Cornell, of Lafayette, of Johns Hopkins, of Lehigh, of the Royal Society of London, of the Carnegie Institute, of the Rockefeller Institute, of Haverford, of the University of Pennsylvania, of Princeton, of Columbia, of Brown, of Bryn Mawr, of Harvard; and among those who discussed the papers, a noteworthy representative of science was Joseph Wharton, the founder of the Wharton School of the University and President of the Board of Trustees of Swarthmore. He showed an intimate knowledge of various branches of science and of numerous fields of learning not often combined in a successful man of business, who is at the same time a poet and a manufacturer. The presence of representatives of the Central High School of Philadelphia and of other kindred institutions showed that the American Philosophical Society keeps in touch with all modern learning and rewards by membership attainment in every branch of useful knowledge. The life of such a Society, covering a period of over a hundred and sixty years, from 1743 to 1903, may well gain renewed vigor by

the large co-operation of scholars and students in its continued and energetic activity.

The Bi-Centennial of the birthday of Franklin is to be celebrated by the American Philosophical Society in such a way as to enlist, it is to be hoped, substantial aid for a Franklin Memorial Hall, in which this Society, encouraged by liberal endowment, may carry on the work so well planned and begun by Franklin. The long record of its many-sided activity in the broad field of useful knowledge is the best tribute to Franklin, and it is characteristic of his own long and useful career. His portrait and that of each of his successors in the office of President hang on its walls, as a constant inspiration to their fellow-members to be up and doing. What the Society has done in the past and is doing now, is the best reason for anticipating a long life of increasing activity and usefulness and for a recognition of its claim for a share of the generous flood of gifts for scientific research.

JAMES LOGAN AS A POET.

BY AMELIA MOTT GUMMERE.

The literary tastes of James Logan, and the collections of the Loganian Library are too well known to need explanation to Pennsylvanians. The following Latin poem, however, recently found among some of Logan's unpublished correspondence, is a good example of the ease with which the cultivated gentleman of his generation could handle the classics. It was written upon the death of a favorite little daughter, who died in infancy. There is a tender paternal touch which lends charm to the sentiment, and the critic must be reminded that the poem was written as a relief to emotion, and not for the purposes of the scholar.

James Logan was not a man of extraordinary attainments, although he was well educated and accomplished. In his day a knowledge of the classics was included in every system of education. Members of Parliament fell into Latin when English failed to express their feelings. An apt classical quotation was at once appreciated and applauded. We fear that the days of Parliamentary Latin are over; and as for the classics among our own members of Congress, the very thought calls forth a smile. This rather clever little poem and its versified English translation by a young classical scholar may interest students of Pennsylvania history.

Sis licet in teneris abrepta parentibus annis
Vita exempta prius quam videre frui,
At patris et matris pleno præcordia tangit
Ictu discessus, cara puella, tuus.
Non tulit eloquii certas ætatula vires
Ut posses animi prodere sensa tui;

At tulit ingenii iam parturientis imago
 Posset ut indubiis mille patere modis
 Blanditia, amplexus molles, lususque iocique,
 Et simulata ira et non simulatus amor,
 Inque patrem tener affectus quem vincere morbi
 Aut Lethe infantis non valere vires.
 Nulla dies unquam hæc memori de pectore tollet
 Parva sed affectus pignora certa tui.
 Corporis exuvias iam profectura parabas
 Læta iter extremum iam subitura polos.
 Quum dudum fixos tenuisti ius in ocellos
 Quo patri posses dicere, "Care, vale!"
 Fixos discedens torsisti dulcis ocellos
 Hisque patri visa es dicere, "Care, vale!"
 Et tremula in caram flexisti lumina matrem
 Dicere quo posses, "Tu quoque, cara, vale!"
 Iamque valedicto hæc æterna lumina somno
 Condis et exanimi corpore tota fugis.
 Tu quoque, cara, vale, modo nata parentibus infans.
 Lætitie et luctus causa perennis eris.

ON THE DEATH OF A FAVORITE CHILD.

BY JAMES LOGAN.

Torn from a home that held thee dear
 While years were tender, grief unknown,
 Leaving thy parents sad and lone
 To drop the silent, mindful tear ;

Thy youth did not permit of speech
 To show the workings of the mind :
 Unconscious actions all combined
 To prove what words could never teach.

The sweetness of a baby grace,
 The sport, the jest, the anger feigned,
 The love sincere that always reigned
 And held dominion in thy face :

This sweet emotion, like a breeze
 That fans thy father's heart and thine,
 Can never yield to Death's decline
 Or ravages of dire disease.

Within our tender breasts there lie
The certain pledges of thy love.
The spirit, joyful, hies above,
To prove the soul can never die.

A benediction from thy eyes
To ours, that said a sad farewell :
The freedom from the body's cell,
And journey to the welcome skies.

Thy days were in the early leaf—
An infant angel, bright to see :
Eternal peace! Thou'lt always be
A cause of mingled joy and grief.

—[*R. M. G., Translator.*]

FRIENDS AND THEIR MEETING-HOUSES AT
CROSSWICKS, NEW JERSEY.

BY JOSEPH S. MIDDLETON.

On the 16th of Sixth month, 1677, the ship "Kent" arrived at New Castle, Delaware, with 230 passengers. Among them was Thomas Foulke and other Friends. In the Eleventh month of the same year came the ship "Willing Mind," with 70 passengers, who landed near Salem, New Jersey. This was followed soon after by the "Martha," from Hull, with about 114 passengers, who landed near Philadelphia. The next that arrived was the "Shield," from Hull, which came up the river and landed at Burlington in Tenth month, 1678.

A large portion of these passengers were Friends from England, who settled in Pennsylvania and adjacent parts of West New Jersey.

Thomas Foulke, Samuel and John Bunting, Francis Davenport, Thomas Gilberthorpe, Thomas Lambert, William Satterthwaite, William Black, Samuel Taylor, and others, migrated eastward from the different landings and formed a settlement among the Indians on the Cross-weeks-ung, or divided creek (Crosswicks).

In order more clearly to comprehend the original settlement, our minds must revert to the primitive condition of the Indian settlement, neither roads nor bridges, but paths or trails through the woods and canoes to cross the creek.

The Friends established a crossing on the farm of Francis Davenport, now occupied by Walter Bird, known as the David Rulon or Job Sutterly farm. This was called "Davenport's crossing," or the upper ford, the lower ford being near where the Camden and Amboy Railroad crosses the creek below Yardville, near the junction of Doctor's Creek with Crosswicks Creek.

A forcible reminder of the Indian village or settlement is the crooked street through the village of Crosswicks, being the original trail or pathway through the forest. A lone survivor of the original forest remains standing in the yard in front of the meeting-house, a noble oak, with arms uplifted, as though saying, "I am monarch of all I survey," and appealing for protection. Could it but reveal to us what has passed beneath and around it, what history would be unfolded!

The first record of a meeting for Divine worship by the Society of Friends at Crosswicks was at the house of Thomas Lambert in 1677. In 1684 the meeting was held at the house of Francis Davenport. Prior to the erection of a meeting-house it was the custom to hold meetings for worship in the house of some Friend in the neighborhood.

On the "2nd of ye 8th mo., 1684," the monthly meeting was established and held at the house of Francis Davenport. The record is signed by John Wilford, Francis Davenport, and William Watson, and recorded as "Chesterfield Monthly Meeting of Friends," by which name it is known at the present time.

The first marriages recorded in the meeting were:

Samuel Bunting to Mary Foulke, daughter of Thomas, 1684.

In 1686, Samuel Taylor and Susanna Horsman.

In 1686, Anthony Woodward and Hannah Foulke.

In 1687, Richard Harrison and Ruth Buckman.

"At a monthly meeting held at the house of Francis Davenport, ye 7th of ye 11th mo. 1685 it was directed that deeds of Trust for the burying ground at Chesterfield be made from Thomas Foulke, Grantor, to Francis Davenport, Samuel Bunting, John Bunting, Thomas Gilberthorpe, Roger Parke and Robert Wilson."

At the meeting in the 12th mo. the Committee reported it executed and placed in the hands of Thomas Lambert of Nottingham (township).

"At a monthly meeting held at the house of Thomas

Lambert ye 5th of ye 1st mo. 1691 it is proposed to have a meeting house built at ye burying ground at Chesterfield."

At the meeting in the 6th mo. it was "agreed to build the house on the south side of the creek, most Friends think best to have it at ye Grave Yard."

"At ye meeting held at Francis Davenport's ye 7th of ye 11 mo. 1691, Francis Davenport, Samuel Andrews, William Wood, Samuel Bunting and Thomas Gilberthorpe, are appointed to treat with carpenters about building a meeting house at or near the Grave Yard in Chesterfield."

"At a meeting held ye 4th of ye 10 mo 1692 they reported they have let the work unto John Greene."

"At a meeting held ye 2d. of ye 12 mo. 1692 John Wilsford Jr, Robert Murfin, Edward Rockhill, and John Abbot were appointed to receive a Deed of Trust for land to build the meeting house on."

This deed, dated 3rd mo. 3d, 1692, conveyed six acres of land from Samuel Bunting and John Bunting to Robert Murfin, John Abbot, Edward Rockhill and John Wilsford for a consideration of ten shillings.

The first meeting recorded held in the new meeting-house was "ye 6th. of ye 8th. mo. 1693."

"At a monthly meeting held at the meeting house in Chesterfield ye 4th of ye 11 mo. 1693 the committee reported they had settled with John Greene about ye meeting house building according to agreement, paid him £40, and for buy work one Pound, also two shillings given him over and above."

"There remains on hand £4. 11s. 1d. when all ye subscriptions are paid in. Also paid for lime 6s. 8d."

"At a monthly meeting held ye 3rd of ye 1st. mo. 1697, a committee was appointed to build a frame stable for the accommodation of horses, 18 by 24 ft, with 6 feet posts to be near the meeting house, to be planked on the inside three feet high, to be well clapboarded on ye outside, well shingled with oak shingles & finished before ye 12th month next."

"At a monthly meeting held ye 7th. of ye 1st. mo. 1706

it is considered at this meeting that it is necessary that a meeting house be built, and pursuant thereunto, this meeting appoints Francis Davenport and William Wood to care about the letting of Forty thousand bricks to be made in order thereto. They reported ye 2nd of ye 3rd mo. 1706 that they had agreed with William Mott for 40,000 bricks for 40 Pounds, and John Farnsworth for 200 bushels of lime. At the meeting in the 11th mo. Samuel Bunting, Francis Davenport, William Wood, John Tantum, Thomas Lambert, and Robert Wilson were appointed to agree with some carpenter for doing ye carpenter work of ye meeting house proposed to be built."

"At a monthly meeting held ye 6th of ye 12th mo 1706 the Committee reported they had agreed with John Tantum to do the carpenter work. William Wood was appointed to give notice to workmen that Friends are ready to treat with them about ye bricklaying, &c, and Friends appointed to make agreements are Samuel Bunting, Francis Davenport, John Tantum, William Wood and Thomas Lambert. John Farnsworth promiseth to have two hundred bushels of lime delivered at his mother's landing, he to have four pence per bushel for his carriage of the same."

"At a monthly meeting held ye 6th of ye 1 mo 1707, Friends appointed to agree with workmen reported they had agreed with them to begin about the first of ye third month next. John Tantum and Thomas Lambert are appointed to agree for shingles to be made and brought up, for covering of said meeting house."

There seems to be no report when the house was finished.

"At a monthly meeting held ye 2nd. of ye 8 mo 1712, William Wood and John Tantum were appointed to procure, to be made for the use of this meeting a convenient carriage for the easy and decent conveying of corpse to the burying place," which was accordingly done.

"At a monthly meeting held ye 7th of ye 1st mo., 1773, the Treasurer produced an account of the cost of the

stove, and erecting the same in its place, amounting to £8. 4s. 10d."

"At a monthly meeting held ye 4th of ye 2nd mo 1773 the subject of enlarging the meeting house in order to accommodate the Quarterly Meeting considered it was agreed to request the Quarterly Meeting to appoint a committee to confer with us on the subject." This was done and "a committee of the Quarterly Meeting attended the Monthly held ye 4th of ye 3rd mo 1773; at which time a committee was appointed to confer with them, namely, Anthony Sykes, John Bullock, Amos Middleton, Thomas Thorn, James Lawrie, Joseph Horner, Benjamin Clark, Joseph Duer, Jonathan Wright, Stacy Potts, Caleb Shreve, Amos Wright, Edward Rockhill and Samuel Satterthwait Jr, respecting an addition to the meeting house. This committee met several times and agreed to report their sentiments thereon to said Quarter."

"At a monthly held ye 1st of ye 7th mo 1773. This meeting appoints Stacy Potts, Abraham Skirm, James Oldell, and Benjamin Clark to view the meeting house at Buckingham Pa, ascertain its expense and report to our next meeting." At the next meeting they reported it "to be convenient, and ye amount of cost about £750." "This meeting concluded to build one about the like size and appointed a committee from the different meetings to take subscriptions, in order to enable us to accomplish said building."

"At a monthly meeting held ye 4th of ye 11 mo 1773. Abel Middleton and Isaiah Robbins are appointed managers to carry on the building in the best manner they are capable of, and Caleb Newbold is appointed to assist them in procuring materials. It is requested that the former committee meet with the managers at convenient times, to give them what assistance they can therein." The meeting appoints Amos Middleton, Treasurer, to receive the several collections for said purpose, and pay to the managers as they may have need of it.

“At a monthly meeting held ye 9th of ye 11th mo 1775. The committee appointed to inspect the former subscriptions for money to build our new meeting house, and also consider what move will be necessary for completing the same report, they think it needful to raise £374; which was referred to the next meeting.” At which meeting it was directed to be done. I find no report of when the house was finished.

At a Preparative meeting held the 29th of 1st mo., 1784, a committee was appointed to collect money to build a school-house, which was done, and a brick school-house built near the meeting-house.

At a Preparative meeting held 24th of 2nd mo., 1785, a committee was appointed to open a school in the back part of the old meeting-house, with the consent of Joseph Forsythe.

“At a monthly meeting held 5th of 10 mo. 1802. The Friends appointed to sell the old meeting house and hay house, which at a previous meeting had been directed to be sold and removed from the premises, reported it done, the net amount of sales being \$228.50, which was directed to be apportioned among the School Funds, of the Preparative Meetings belonging to Chesterfield Monthly Meeting.”

When the British troops marched from Philadelphia on their way to Monmouth, in Sixth month, 1778, a detachment attempted to cross the bridge at Crosswicks. The Americans stationed on the opposite side, under General Dickinson, in endeavoring to prevent them from crossing, shot three cannon-balls into the meeting-house, two through the roof, and one into the brick wall, the imprint of which is yet visible. This last-mentioned ball is now in the possession of Margaret B. Ellis; it measures three inches in diameter and weighs three and one-half pounds.

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.

(Continued from page 247.)

1761	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
Sept. 18	Sloop Henry, Senr	Nathaniel Dickinson	Thomas Griffith Edward Todd Henry Todd Cornelius Williams Susannah Dickinson Richard Todd all of Bermuda	Bermuda	40
Oct. 1	Schooner Belliste	Jn ^o Hill	Jn ^o Chalmers of Jamaica Aaron Jenkins James Chalmers both of Philadelphia Henry Jones Samuel Jenkins both of Philadelphia John Harper John Lukens both of Philadelphia James Child Richard Stiles John Wells all of Philadelphia William Lake of Philadelphia	Seized for Illicit Trade by his Majesty's ships Harwich, Edinburgh & Assistance & Con- demned Lewis, Sussex Co., on Delaware	25
Sept. 28	Shanbuoy	Thomas Byliffe			12
Oct. 2	Snow Sally	John Harper		Boston	45
Oct. 6	Schooner Dispatch	John Wells		Prize taken by his Majes- ty's ship Centaur	20
Oct. 1	Sloop Pitt	William Lake		Palmouth, Province of Massachusetts Bay	15

Oct.	6	Sloop Adventure	James Forrest	John Wilcocks W ^m Plumsted, Esq ^r Sam ^l McCall Archibald McCall all of Philadelphia	Taken by the private Ship of War Britannia, John McPherson, Comm ^r	40
Oct.	7	Sloop Friendship	William Ready	William Ready George Taylor both of Cape May Richard Humphreys William Craig both of Philadelphia	Cape May, New Jersey	12
Oct.	9	Brig't Tryall	Charles West	Jacob Forwood William Woodcock John Beard all of Wilmington, New- castle Co., on Delaware	Salem, New Jersey	30
Oct.	10	Sloop Charming Sally	John Beard	Adam Hoopes both of Philadelphia Thos. Montgomery of Christeen, Newenstle Co., on Delaware	Christiana, Newcastle Co., on Delaware	13
Oct.	8	Snow Eliz th	Henry Dunn	Solomon Ridgway of New Jersey John Cunningham of Philadelphia	Newport, Rhode Island	60
Oct.	10	Schooner Molly	John Cunningham		Prize taken by the Pri- vateer Brig't Hope	30

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.				
1761	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built
Oct. 13	Ship Tartar	Tho ^s Read	Rich ^d Neave of London	Province of New York
			Mess ^{rs} Jn ^s & James Chalmers of Jamaica	
			Sam ^l Wharton	
			John Baynton	
			both of Philadelphia	
Oct. 13	Ship St. Ann	Bushel Rymer	Richard Neave of London	Philadelphia
			Mess ^{rs} John & James Chalmers of Jamaica	
			Samuel Wharton	
			John Baynton	
			both of Philadelphia	
Oct. 13	Ship Betsey & Sally	Jn ^s McClelland	Rich ^d Neave of London	Philadelphia
			Mess ^{rs} Thomas and John Lam- priere	
			British subjects residing at Faro, Portugal	
			Sam ^l Wharton	
			John Baynton	
			both of Philadelphia	
				80
				60

Oct. 20	Schooner Africa	Joseph Hodgson	Joseph Stamper William Bingham Joseph Hodgson John Gibson all of Philadelphia	Newbury, Province of Massachusetts Bay	35
Oct. 21	Ship Hanover Packet	Jn ^o Ford	And. Read Jos ^h Chevalier Peter Chevalier Sam ^l Howell Tho ^s Paschall Charles Pettit all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	50
Oct. 21	Sloop Hampton	Benjamin Jenkins	Jonathan Burnett Benjamin Jenkins both of Nantucket	Rochester, New England	40
Oct. 28	Sloop Recovery	J ^o Craig	John Scott John McMichael Samuel Mifflin all of Philadelphia	Bermuda	60
Oct. 28	Sloop Tryall	James Miller	Samuel Mifflin of Philadelphia	New Providence	40
Nov. 16	Schooner Pitt	John Ashmead	Sam ^l Massey Benjamin Mifflin both of Philadelphia	Taken from the French by his Majesty's Ship of War Roebuck	39

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.				
<i>1761</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>
Nov. 17	Brig Lovely Lass	Magnus Miller	David McMurtrie W ^m McMurtrie W ^m Morrell all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia 60
Nov. 21	Brig Polly	Nathan Donnal	James Pemberton William Lloyd both of Philadelphia	Piscataway, New England 80
Nov. 17	Brig't Miriam and Ann	James Steel	Thomas Penrose of Philadelphia	Connecticut 35
Nov. 23	Sloop Diamond	Jn ^o Frazer	John Gyles Jn ^o Frazer both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia 15
Nov. 23	Brig't Betty	James Mitchell	W ^m Caldwell William Kennedy Robert Barclay James Sterling James Mitchell all of Londonderry, Ireland Sam ^l Carson of Philadelphia	Philadelphia 50
Nov. 23	Schooner Bean	Hugh Wright	Townsend White James Harding Hugh Wright all of Philadelphia	Sciuate, New England. 30 Taken by the French & afterwards retaken by the Letter of Marque Ship Sarah, Alex. Kater, Master

Nov.	25	Sloop Charming Mella	Job Laeroy	Jacob (?) Laeroy of Alloways Creek, West Jersey	Alloways	10
Nov.	17	Brig't Hope	Anthony Marshall	Anthony Marshall Henry Harrison both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	80
Dec.	2	Schooner Pitt	Jn ^o Duplissis	George Austin of Charles Town, Province of South Carolina	Philadelphia	35
Dec.	3	Ship Glasgow	William Cunningham	George Noarth of Philadelphia Rob ^t Ritchie of Philadelphia Jn ^o & Hugh Wallace Arthur & James Connell all of Glasgow, North Britain	Philadelphia	100
Dec.	3	Schooner Lydia	Constant Waithman	Ephraim Mills Phineas Kechl William Waithman Constant Waithman all of Cohanzie	Cohanzie, New Jersey	20
Dec.	2	Brig't New Grace	James Taylor	William Dowell Cha ^s Cox Rob ^t Field James Taylor all of Philadelphia	Taken by the private Ship of War Britannia, Jn ^o McPherson, Comm ^r , afterwards seized here on suspicion of Illicit Trade & acquitted	40

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—*Continued.*

1761	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Dec. 7	Brig't Grape	John Burrows	Mess ^{rs} Chambers Hiccofs & Chambers British merchants residing at Madeira, Portugal Joshua Howell of Philadelphia	Dyton, Province of Massa- chusetts Bay	70
Dec. 8	Sloop Greenwich	Jn ^e Ritchie	Thos. Ritchie Jn ^e Ritchie W ^m Dowell all of Philadelphia	New Providence	20
Dec. 7	Ship Christian	Henry Steel	W ^m Alexander, Sen ^r Robert Alexander W ^m Alexander, Jun ^r Alexander John Alexander all of Edinborough, North Britain	Philadelphia	110
Dec. 12	Ship Sally	James Taylor	William Murray John Murray John Correy Robert Correy Robert Wilcox all of Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	80

Dec.	9	Brig Hayfield	W ^m Mackey	J ⁿ Maxwell Nesbit Redmond Conyngnam both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	80
Dec.	14	Ship Rainbow	W ^m Osborne	John Maxwell Nesbit Redmond Conyngnam both of Philadelphia Hugh Wallace of New York City	Philadelphia	100
Dec.	14	Brig't Ranger	Rich ^d Hunter	Mess ^{rs} John Knox Rob ^t Alexander & Co. of Londonderry, Ireland	Philadelphia	60
¹⁷⁶⁴ Nov.	23	Sloop Hetty	W ^m Keais	J ⁿ Maxwell Nesbit Redmond Conyngnam both of Philadelphia Benjamin Gibbs Thomas West both of Philadelphia William Keais Thomas Wallace of Philadelphia Silvester Fanning	Middleberry, Province of Massachusetts Bay	25
Dec.	4	Snow Polly	Henry Dougherty	John Simnet William Dowell of Philadelphia	Maryland	70
Nov.	26	Brig' Moro Castle	Henry Dillon		Dyton, Province of Massa- chusetts Bay	70
Dec.	6	Sloop Sally	John Simnet		On Delaware	8
Dec.	8	Schooner General Bar- rington	Lawrence Farrel		Prize taken by the priva- teer Ship of War Hero	25

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.--*Continued.*

1764	Vessel	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
Dec. 13	Brig ^t Lucia packet	Joseph Stout	Mess ^{rs} Walter, Staple & Skel- horn of the Island of Jamaica merchants Sam ^l Wharton & George Morgan John Baynton merchants, of Philadelphia Thomas Wallace of Philadelphia Francis Caspar Hansenelever of New Jersey Alexander Gillon Adam Hoops Charles Kelly William Richards merchant, of Philadelphia John Miller John Baynton George Morgan Sam ^l Wharton merchants, of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	100
Dec. 13	Brig ^t Surprise	Alexander Gillon		Philadelphia	50
Dec. 15	Ship New Hope	W ^m Wasdall		Province of Pennsylvania	90
Dec. 17	Sloop Hibernia	John Duplissis		Salem, New Jersey	15
Dec. 17	Sloop Hunter	John Miller		Province of Massachu- setts Bay	25
Dec. 13	Brig ^t Lucia packet	Joseph Stout		Philadelphia	100

Dec. 19	Sloop Dolphin	Arch ^d McTaggart	Patrick McDowell	Newport, Colony of Rhode Island	20
Dec. 6	Brig ^t Neptune	William Wilson	David McMurtrie William McMurtrie merchants, of Philadelphia	Swansey, Province of Massachusetts Bay	60
Nov. 23	Sloop Polly	Jn ^o Clunn	W ^m Cox Moore Furman both of Philadelphia John Clunn	New Jersey	8
1765 Feb. 18	Ship Catherine	Alexander Henderson son	Thomas Montgomery Geo. Fullerton Rob ^t Montgomery merchants, of Philadelphia John Whitpain George Austin, Esq. & Mess ^{rs} Shirley & Martin merchants, of S. Carolina George Noarth of Philadelphia Wilkinson Timmons Benjamin Marshall Christopher Marshall, Jun ^r all of Philadelphia Lawrence Brown of Leith, Gt. Britain	Philadelphia	70
Feb. 28	Sloop Speedwell	John Whitpain		On Delaware	14
Feb. 20	Brig ^t Prince of Wales	Thomas Eastwick		Philadelphia	75
March 4	Brig ^t Hibernia	James Erwin		British vessel taken and carried into Vigo, afterwards purchased by a British subject	50
Feb. 27	Sloop Matilda	James Birrell		Philadelphia	10

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.				
1765	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Tons
March 7	Schooner Newbern Packet	W ^m Allibone	Daniel Robinson Edward Evans both of Philadelphia	20
March 16	Ship Britannia	Rob ^t Clark	Thomas Phillips J ⁿ ^e Randolph Phillips Robert Clark all of Barbadoes Samuel Millin of Philadelphia	110
March 18	Sloop James and Sarah	Charles Stuart	Andrew Orr of Philadelphia	70
March 26	Sloop Endeavour	Stephen Archbold	Stephen & Joseph Shewell Thomas Salter all of Philadelphia	15
March 30	Brig Two Brothers	Rich ^d Bolton	J ⁿ ^e Smith of New Bern in North Carolina	50
April 10	Sloop Two Brothers	Joseph Badcock	Rich ^d Bolton Joseph Badcock	10
April 10	Sloop Peggy	Sam ^l Martin	Messrs. Musgrove & Canby Henry Lyle all of Philadelphia	25

Where built

—

Pembroke, Province of
Massachusetts Bay

sey

April 12	Sloop Adventure	John Matthews	Rob ^t Bridges Thomas Dicus both of Philadelphia	Prize taken and legally condemned at Jamaica	25
April 10	Sloop Hope	James Gibbons	Edward Spence of Lucia, Jamaica Joseph Wharton of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	16
April 12	Sloop Lady Betty	John Stewart	John Menzies & Co. of London Jas. Dalgleish and Rob ^t Dalgleish of Scotsraig James Dalgleish of Reddab Robert Ramsay of West Beanning James Thompson of Dunfermline George McCullum Arch ^d Stewart both of Queens Ferry John Stewart Sam ^l Massey Chas ^r Massey John Ashmead all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	140
April 4	Ship Mercury	John Ashmead		Philadelphia	90

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—*Continued.*

1768	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
April 22	Schooner Sally	Edward Welch	Samuel Mifflin Jerehiah Holden both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	10
April 12	Sloop Lloyd	Thomas Rodgers	Thomas Wharton, Jun' of Philadelphia Thomas Rodgers	Philadelphia	30
April 25	Schooner Polly	Rich ^d Steed	George Pierce	Accomac in Virginia	45
April 10	Ship Recovery	Henry Lennox	Arthur Vance W ^m Caldwell both of Londonderry	Philadelphia	100
			Sam ^l Carson of Philadelphia		
April 29	Sloop Betsy	Edward Nicholson	David Tryon James Wilson both of Christiana Creek	Christiana Creek on Del- aware	10
April 30	Sloop Florida Packet	David Dewar	George Gordon David Dewar of Philadelphia	Prize taken in 1758	20
May 7	Schooner Morning Star	Mich ^l Dawson	Michael Dawson	Lewes upon Delaware	5
May 10	Sloop Polly	George Bridges	George Bridges of Philadelphia	Middleberry, Province of Massachusetts Bay	25
May 10	Schooner Peggy	John Lamont	Albion Roberts W ^m Salisbury John Lamont all of Philadelphia	Lewis on Delaware	5

May	14	Brig ^t Greyhound	Charles Alexander	James Penrose Samuel Penrose Thomas Penrose all of Philadelphia William Preddie of St. Christophers Francis Moon William Richardson of Maryland Uriah Hazard of Maryland Levi Collins W ^m Hindson Rees Meredith of Philadelphia Chas ^r Lyon of Philadelphia Robert Fachmann & John Jervis both of Philadelphia William Rogers Andrew Hodge Hugh McCullough J ⁿ Bayard Henry Dunn all of Philadelphia	New England	30
April	29	Schooner Kensington	Francis Moon		On Delaware	20
May	15	Sloop Martha	Nich ^s Valance		New Jersey	20
May	20	Schooner Tight Match	Levi Collins		Broadkill, Sussex County on Delaware	10
May	22	Schooner Speedwell	W ^m Hindson		Pennsylvania	7
June	1	Schooner Betsy	W ^m Budden		Dyton, New England	50
May	28	Brig ^t Nancy	Chas ^r Lyon		White Clay Creek on Del- aware	40
June	8	Schooner Rose & Eliza- beth	John Sharpe		Sussex in Delaware	16
June	5	Ship King George	Henry Dunn		Prize brigantine, con- demned for illicit trade	70

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—*Continued.*

<i>1765</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
June 7	Sloop Superbe	Ichabod Higgins	William Kirkpatrick of St. Christophers Thomas Coursey	Bermuda	40
June 20	Brig ^t Tryall	James Wilson	Francis Harris of Philadelphia James Wilson William Dowell	Salem, New Jersey	30
June 11	Sloop Abigail	Samuel Chever	Peter Groves of Beverly Thomas Tilbury of Philadelphia James Mease of Philadelphia William Miller	Lynn, Province of Massa- chusetts Bay	45
June 22	Schooner Pensacola	Alex ^r Dyar	John Heaton William Fisher James Grant, Esq. John O'Neill merchant, a British subject residing in Lisbon	Sussex on Delaware	15
June 25	Schooner Polly	James Erwin	Charles O'Neill	Marcus Hook	25
June 27	Schooner East Florida	Adam Bachof	Goresse Bonnin Nich ^s Taylor Joseph Farley all of Antigua, merchants	Philadelphia	15
June 28	Brig ^t John and Charles	Benjamin Torbert		Piscataqua	60
July 9	Sloop Hawk	Chas. Augustus Meyer		A British built vessel	100

July 18	Snow Johnston	George Thompson	Joseph Wharton, Jr of Philadelphia	Prize taken from the French	80
July 24	Ship Eleanor	Thomas Whitelock	Tho ^s Daniel of Barbadoes Anthony Stocker of Philadelphia Joseph Dashiell John Irving both of Maryland Thomas Coursey of Maryland	Philadelphia	110
July 26	Schooner Martha and Eleanor	Jno. Irving		Maryland	60
July 30	Ship Peggy	Thomas Coursey		A French built vessel, taken by his Majesty's ship Leostoff	300
July 20	Brig St. James	Magnus Miller	Chas. Ferguson Magnus Miller both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	40
Aug. 10	Brigt. Morning Star	Thomas Calender	Anthony Stocker James Wharton John Wharton Thomas Wharton, Jr. all of Philadelphia Thomas Gandy John Evans Samuel Townsend all of New Jersey William Hawkins	Philadelphia	70
Aug. 14	Sloop Charming Sally	John Evans		Christine on Delaware	25
Aug. 16	Sloop Patience	Will ^m Ward		New Jersey	20

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1765	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
Aug. 28	Brig ^t Adventure	Sampson Harvey	Joseph Wharton, Jr.	Prize taken by the Privateers New Grace and Speedwell	50
Aug. 31	Sloop Irish Gimblet	Joseph Seaton	Joseph Seaton of Philadelphia Dan ^l Malony Thomas Willing Rob ^t Morris Walter Kerr	On Delaware	6
Aug. 27	Snow Nancy	Walter Kerr	all of Philadelphia John Moore of Philadelphia W ^m Shaw of Pensacola John Inglis of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	70
Sept. 16	Brig ^t Munster Lass	Abraham Russel	Philip Drake	New Bury in New England	45
Sept. 16	Schooner Chance	Robt. MacIntosh	William Fisher Thomas Savage both of Philadelphia	A French prize taken by his Majesty's Cutter the Alarm	30
Sept. 10	Sloop Francis	Philip Drake		New Castle County on Delaware	20
Sept. 18	Brig ^t Charming Betsey	James Ranton		Prize taken and carried into Vigo	50

Sept. 19	Ship Marquis of Granby	Geo. Ronald	Thomas Duncan John Stewart both of Philadelphia John Menzies of London	Philadelphia	70
Sept. 25	Brig ^t Lovely Becky	George Thomson	Thomas Bond John Byrn John Pennell Joseph Pennell all of Philadelphia Tho ^s Bond, Jr. Stewart Duncan & Co. William McFunn both of Philadelphia John Lockhart Nasmith John Moore Stephen Shewell Joseph Shewell Thomas Salter James Coburn all of Philadelphia Thos. Moore of Philadelphia Joseph Huddle Benjamin Huddle	Somerset County, Mary- land	80
Sept. 28	Shallop True Blue	John Scott		Philadelphia	5
Sept. 29 Oct. 7	Brig ^t Struggler Brig ^t Grampus	Edward Nicholson James Coburn		Seized for illicit trade Piscataway	50 100
Oct. 5	Sloop Peggy	Thos. Moore		Dartmouth in New Eng- land	25

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.				
1765	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built
Oct. 5	Ship Lecky	David Brown	W ^m Hogg of Londonderry Sam ^l Carson of Philadelphia Mess ^{rs} Caldwell James Sterling & Ja ^s Mitchell of Londonderry, merchants & Sam ^l Carson of Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Oct. 5	Ship Wallworth	Edward Boggs		Philadelphia
Oct. 5	Ship Ja ^s & Rob ^t	Jn ^o Thompson	James Major Rob ^t McCausland Ja ^s Huey all of Londonderry Sam ^l Carson of Philadelphia Jn ^o Thompson Peter Long of Philadelphia Wilkinson Timmons Benjamin Marshall Christ ^r Marshall Christ ^r Marshall, J ^r all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Oct. 5	Sloop Westmoreland	William Ivory		Philadelphia
Oct. 9	Brig ^t Hibernia	Henry Richards		Newberry

Sept. 20	Sloop Kingston	William James	Robt Graham W ^m Graham both of Cecil County, Maryland	North Carolina	25
Oct. 9	Ship Hayfield	William Macky	Mess ^{rs} Redmond Conyngham and John Maxwell Nesbitt merchants, of Philadelphia William Macky Hugh Bowes of Philadelphia William Marshall George Pierce Rich ^d Brew William Webster of Annamaboe, Africa Sam ^l Smith of London James Searle of Philadelphia Abel James of Philadelphia Henry Drinker Robert Waln of Philadelphia Joseph Wharton, Jun ^r	Philadelphia	80
Oct. 10	Schooner Polly	William Marshall		Accomac, Virginia	45
Sept. 12	Ship Royal African	Richard Easton		White Clay Creek, Penn- sylvania	160
Oct. 14	Schooner Taunton	W ^m Rose		Province of New Jersey	15
Oct. 8	Ship White Oak	John Burrows		Piscataqua	80
Oct. 7	Brig ^t Mansfield	William Boon		Philadelphia	35

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1765	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
Oct. 9	Brig ^t John and David	George Gould	Mess ^{rs} John & David Moylan of Cork, merchants Mess ^{rs} David & Stephen Moylan & Edmund Forrest British subjects residing at Lisbon	Philadelphia	100
Oct. 9	Ship Belfast Packet	Thomas Ash	George Gould John Pringle of Philadelphia Sam ^l Jackson	Philadelphia	100
Oct. 17	Schooner Pitt	Samuel Williams	Thomas Williams	Philadelphia	30
Oct. 24	Ship Mary	Gideon Villeneuve	Thomas Lampriere of London	Philadelphia	100
Oct. 23	Ship Philadelphia	David McCutcheon	Gideon Villeneuve Mess ^{rs} Glenholm & Co. Mess ^{rs} McNeal & Tarbut Andrew Orr all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	100
Oct. 23	Schooner Sally	Jn ^o Dupelessis	Oswell Eve of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	18

Oct.	23	Ship Elizabeth	Nathaniel Falconer	Stephen Shewell Joseph Shewell	Philadelphia	75
Oct.	24	Brig ^t Hugh and James	Benjamin Chapman	both of Philadelphia Mess ^{rs} Hugh and James Reily of Dublin	New England	80
Oct.	28	Sloop Centaur	William Carlisle	Benjamin Chapman Mess ^{rs} Rob ^t Ritchie & James Searle George Clymer all of Philadelphia	Virginia	25
Oct.	29	Ship Mermaid	James Shearman	Mess ^{rs} Rich ^d Drew & W ^m Webster of Anamaboa in Africa	Philadelphia	130
				Sam Smith of London		
Oct.	9	Ship Jn ^s & Mary	Caldwell Howard	James Searle Redm ^d Conyngnam John Maxwell Nesbitt both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	100
Oct.	28	Snow Elizabeth	James Montgomery	Rob ^t Montgomery Thomas Montgomery both of Philadelphia	Rhode Island	60
Oct.	29	Snow Rachel	Thomas Price	Samuel Howell	On the River Thames	30
Oct.	29	Brig ^t Jeany	Cha ^s West	David Beveridge of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	50

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1765	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
Oct. 23	Ship Molly	W ^m Simpson	John Meas of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	80
Oct. 31	Sloop Susanna	J ^{no} Lockhart	Mr. Timothy Carrol of Philadelphia	Prize, legally condemned	40
Oct. 31	Schooner Charming Nancy	Patrick Hynes	James Reynolds Patrick Hynes of New York	Philadelphia	15
Dec. 13	Brig Carpenter	Char ^s Jenkins	Reese Meredith of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	100
Dec. 16	Schooner Three Friends	William Smith	Thomas Horsefall Thomas Orr both of London	Philadelphia	25
Dec. 17	Brig ^t William & Renn	Valentine Clark	William Cairns John Bayley Valentine Clark both of Barbadoes	Lewis on Delaware	70
Dec. 19	Brig ^t Venus	Edward Bellford	John Hart of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	60
Dec. 23	Sloop Speedwell	Daniel Fritch	George Price William Cranson Daniel Fritch all of Marcus Hook	Marcus Hook	25

Dec.	24	Sloop Little Betsy	John Woods	Tho ^s Wallace of Philadelphia	Milford	18
Dec.	31	Sloop Hawk	Edward Moir	William Hawkins George Peirce both of Philadelphia	Acconack County, Vir- ginia	20
¹⁷⁶⁶ Jan.	7	Schooner Tryal	Francis Coatham	William Ball of Philadelphia	Broad Kiln on Delaware	8
¹⁷⁶⁵ Dec.	26	Brig ^t Pompey	Benj. Torbert	Rob ^t Bridges Thomas Dicus both of Philadelphia	Newberry in New England	60
Dec.	31	Schooner Sharpe	Edward Clague	James James John Hart both of Philadelphia	Kent County, Maryland	30
Dec.	17	Snow Rebecca	James Miller	Samuel Midlin James Miller both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	75
¹⁷⁶⁶ Jan.	30	Schooner Hannah & Polly	Ralph Walker	Ralph Walker of Wilmington on Delaware	Philadelphia	20
Feb.	3	Sloop Hawk	Edward Moir	John Byrn Tho ^s Pond, Jun ^r both of Philadelphia	Acconack Co., Virginia	20
Feb.	8	Brig ^t Hannah	Jonathan Copeland	Sam ^l Fisher Joseph Donaldson both of Philadelphia	Province of Massachu- setts Bay	50

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1766	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
Feb. 20	Schooner Nelly	Francis Moore	Francis Moore of Philadelphia	Province of Massachu- setts Bay	30
March 6	Brig Abigail	Jonathan Montgom- ery	Townsend White Jr ^d Chevalier Peter Chevalier all of Philadelphia	New England	50
March 11	Sloop Mulberry	Joseph Teaze	Joseph Teaze of Newcastle on Delaware	On Christiana Creek on the River Delaware	8
March 15	Brig ^t Polly	Thomas Flint	Archibald McCall of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	65
March 20	Sloop Polly	— Armstrong	Rob ^t Field of Philadelphia George Dickinson	Province of New York	29

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

MANUSCRIPTS AND DOCUMENTS RELATING TO COLONIAL PENNSYLVANIA.—The following is a list of some of the most valuable manuscripts and documents relating to Colonial Pennsylvania, acquired by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in May last.

Remonstrances of Adventurers, Free-Holders and Inhabitants of Philadelphia to William Penn, 1684.

Letter of William Penn to Thomas Lloyd and members of the Provincial Council. Lewes, 16th 6 mo. 1684.

Letter of William Penn, 1685, giving a detailed account of the defeat of the Revolutionary forces, the execution of Monmouth, and conveying important information in reference to Pennsylvania.

Letter of William Penn to Thomas Lloyd and others, Worminghurst, 1st 12 mo. 1686, doing away with the President of the Council and appointing five Commissioners.

Letter of William Penn to Thomas Lloyd. Worminghurst, 1st 12 mo. 1686.

Letter of William Penn to President Thomas Lloyd and others. London, 13th 2 mo. 1686.

Letter of William Penn, in reference to arranging the Western boundary of Pennsylvania with the Indians. London, 21st 2 mo. 1686.

Letter of William Penn to Thomas Lloyd and others, instructions to the Commissioners of the Province. Worminghurst, 6th 4 mo. 1687.

Letter of William Penn giving instructions to his Commissioners, and appointing John Simcock and Arthur Cook Commissioners in place of Dr. Moore and James Claypoole. Worminghurst, 17th 7 mo. 1687.

Letter of William Penn in reference to the suppression of vice, the prosecution of the cave people, and forbidding the chopping down of trees in the town. Holland House, near London, 21st 8 mo. 1687.

Letter of William Penn rebuking his Commissioners for dereliction of duty. Holland House, 21st 10 mo. 1687.

Letter of William Penn requesting Thomas Lloyd to accept the appointment as Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania. London, 28th 1 mo. 1688.

Letter of William Penn in reference to the division of the Province and the petulance of Thomas Lloyd. London, 15th 7 mo. 1693.

Proclamation by Lloyd, as President of the Council, against the actions of a Rump Council. Philadelphia, 26th 9 mo. 1690.

Petition of Markham and others of the Council to be allowed to take up arms against the French, then threatening to invade Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 22d 2 mo. 1699.

Memorial of the Council of the Lower Counties, asking privilege of choosing their own officers. 1st 2 mo. 1691.

Markham's warrant for the election of members of Assembly for the Lower Counties in Delaware, 1695.

Letter from Governors Lloyd and Markham and their Council to William Penn, 1692.

Address of the Council and Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania to King William III. Philadelphia, 18th 3 mo. 1699.

Petition to Lieut.-Gov. Charles Gookin for the building of road to Germantown. Oct. 12, 1712.

Letter of John Penn, relating to the settling of Germans in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. London, Oct. 9, 1728.

Autograph drafts of letters, exercises, essays, articles, published in the "Gazette," etc., by Benjamin Franklin, prior to 1735, 59 pp.

Original Manuscript of Samuel Smith's History of Pennsylvania, Part I., 388 pp. [Part II. was owned by the Society.]

Manuscript of Proud's History of Pennsylvania from 1681 to 1742, 6 vols. 493 pp.

WILLIAM PENN TO HIS CHILDREN.—

MY DEAR SPRINGET

Be good, learn to fear god, avoide evil, love thy book, be Kind to thy Brother & Sister & god will bless thee & I will exceedingly love thee. farewell Dear child, Thy Dear Father

19th 6 mo 82.

WM PENN.

my love to all y^e Famely & to Friends.

DEAR LETITIA,

I dearly love y^e, & would have thee sober, learn thy book, & love thy Brothers. I will Send thee a pretty Book to learn in. y^e Lord bless thee & make a good woman of thee. farewell.

19th 6 mo 82.

Thy Dear Father

WM PENN.

my love to y^e Famely.

DEAR BILLE

I love thee much, therefore be Sober & quiet, and learn his book, I will Send him one. so y^e lord bless y^e. Amen. Thy Dr: Fa:

19. 6 mo 82.

WM PENN.

my love to all y^e Famely.

addressed:

For SPRINGETT PENN

at Worminghurst

P Arundal } in Sussex
Bagg }

DEATH OF SAMUEL DARCH, 1814.—Extract from letter of James Pemberton Parke, Second Street, 3 mo. 15, 1814.

"When I left Philadelphia, I had no idea that Samuel Darch was dangerously ill, but he has fallen a victim to typhus fever, and this morning I followed his remains to the grave, which were attended by a number of respectable citizens, the Washington Benevolent and other Societies of which he was a member. He was buried in the Free-Quaker ground, the use of which is granted, I understand, to the Unitarian Congregation, to which he belonged; and James Taylor read a moral lecture . . ."

WILLIAM PENN'S RECIPE FOR DRIED APPLES, PEARS, AND PLUMS.—

LOND. 23. 4 ^{mo} 93.

DR. ANNA CALLOWHILL.

It has not been forgetfulness of my word, that thou hast not heard from me about y^e receipt thou didst desire & I promessed; for there is no need of a pocket book to remember me of thee & thyn, for you are dayly fresh in my memorial upon y^e best account, & will, while I have a being here. But I received it but yesterday, & by reason of my pre-engagements in visits & business, my time was not enough my own to Send it thee. It came from y^e Earl of Liecesters, one of y^e most curious family's in the nation for Conservatorys of fruit &c. I wish y^e direction prove in practice, successfull, & could I have procured any in town from Spain or Portugal, had sent some, but thos from Tolouse in france were the best I ever eat, w^{ch} y^e war forbids. now D. Anna, give my endeared love to thy D^r Husband, & virtuous Daughter, and my Daughters also, & accept of the same thy self, from him yt is with a true regard,

my love to thy Relations,
& to frds. as free.

Thy affect. assured Friend

W^m PENN.*A Receipt how to Dry Apples, Paires, Plums, &c.*

Choose y^e largest Pippins, yt are not bruised, and lay as many as you can, one by one, upon sives; then put them in y^e oven, after y^e household bread is drawn, & there let them lye till next morning. when they are taken out squeeze them with your hands, to flatt them, as you think of itt; and turn them upon y^e same sives, and putt them into y^e oven again, but lett the fire be more slack then y^e first time, yt is, a weaker heat. do so 3 or 4 times, & yt is enough: but yt is left to discretion as the fruit appears more or less dried. when dried they must be layd on shelves, one by one, & in moist weather let a chafing dish or 2 of Coals be sett pretty neer them, w^{ch} prevents moulding. Do this with all sorts of pairs good to eat, but M^r Johns, Boncretians, wardens themselves, or any winter paire is best.

Plums likewise are done this way, with less heat because their skin is thinner; y^e Largest are best for this way of eating ym. So any fruit, not to be dried wth Sugar. proportioning y^e fire to y^e nature of y^e fruit. Thus figgs may be dried without Sugar, & may finde ym as good as any from abroad. you may also dry Peaches & Aprecocks this way, only Slitt them, & putt a little Sugar into y^e hollow, laying them wth their hollows uppermost; but they are apt to be toughish. If the oven be at any time hett on purpose, it must not be more then to bake manchets, or french bread if to yt degree.

Addressed:

For my Deare ffriend

ANNA CALLOWHILL at

Bristol.

THE CARRIAGES OUR ANCESTORS RODE IN.—Towards the close of the Revolution Quarrier & Hunter, whose shop was located on Filbert, between Seventh and Eighth Streets, were the prominent carriage builders of Philadelphia. In addition to their local customers, the ministers of France and Holland, members of Congress, and officers of the army and navy were their patrons. They manufactured coaches, chariots, chaises,

phaetons, sulkies, "sociables," and "vis-à-vis," and the favorite colors of their bodies were olive, black, yellow, drab, green, brown, or purple. On all were painted either the coats of arms or cyphers of their owners. John Henderson, who succeeded the firm, also enjoyed a high reputation and did a large business. From the day-books of both firms the following items have been extracted:

1780. *The French Minister*: Painting body of phaeton, borders and moulding, cypher and flowers; painting coach.

John Adams: Painting phaeton and coach, and three cyphers in gilt.

D'Annours: Painting coach and phaeton, arms and crests.

1781. *John Adams*: Painting chair, phaeton and carriage, and ornaments.

Col. Clement Biddle: Painting phaeton, gilding ornaments.

Col. Bayard: Painting chariot, arms and crest full gilt.

W. Henry: Painting chair, gilt ornaments.

John Holker: Painting set of curtains, chair, arms and crests, full gilt.

Edmund Randolph: Painting phaeton, arms and crests, gilding.

Gen. Thomas Mifflin: Painting phaeton and gilding.

1782. *President of Congress* [E. Boudinot]: Painting arms on coach, cleaning and varnishing.

Jared Ingersoll: Painting chariot, arms and crests, full gilding.

John Penn: Painting phaeton, arms and crests, gilding.

Dr. William Shippen Senr: Painting chariot, arms and crests.

Gouverneur Morris: Painting sulky and cypher.

John Macpherson: Painting phaeton, coats of arms, and gilding.

Cyrus Griffin: Painting chariot black, ornaments solid gilt.

Marbois: Painting chariot and ornaments.

1783. *Thomas Jefferson*: Painting phaeton green, crests on the back.

Col. Hamilton: Painting phaeton black, with cyphers.

1784. *Dr. Craigie*: Lettering 72 medicine boxes.

Gen. Greene: Painting chariot body "pompedour," arms and crests, gilt carved moulding.

Robert Morris: Painting chariot olive green, cheeks vermillion, cyphers and gilding.

Charles Wharton: Painting phaeton.

Baron Steuben: Painting sulky and arms.

Capt. John Barry: Painting chaise and arms.

Robert Wharton: Painting chair olive, cypher and helmets.

1785. *Daniel Jenifer*: Painting chariot Devonshire brown, arms and crests.

John Macpherson: Painting phaeton light olive, cypher and crest on back solid gilt.

Col. Forrest: Painting chair drab, cypher on back full gilt.

1786. *Thomas McKean*: Painting chariot arms and chests, altering arms, crests, and ornaments on chair.

1788. *Society of Weavers*: Painting a flag, lion in gilt, rampant.

Trustees Episcopal Academy: Gilding ball, vane and crown, of the cupolo.

1789. *James Wilson*: Painting chair.

Major Moore: Painting flag, "Northampton," "Virginia," in gilt letters encircled by thirteen silver stars. During the years 1790 and 1791, John Henderson painted many fire buckets:—Henry Moses, desig-

nated by a "heart with wings" and Charles Biddle, "Diligent." In May of 1790, he painted "a curtain for the steamboat 25 square yards."

AN ACCOUNT OF COACHES, LANDAUS, CHARIOTS, AND FOUR-WHEEL CHAISES IN PHILADELPHIA, 1761.—

Persons by whom the carriages are kept &c.

Proprietor,—1 Chariot.

Governour,—1 Chariot.

W^m Allen C. J.,—1 Coach, 1 Chariot, 1 Chaise.

Coll^o Bird,—1 Chariot.

D^r Tho^s Bond,—1 Chariot, 1 Chaise.

Benj. Chew,—1 Chariot.

W^m Coxe,—1 Chaise.

And^r Elliott,—1 Chariot.

David Franks,—1 Chariot, 1 Chaise.

Widow Francis,—1 Chariot.

Jos. Galloway,—1 Chariot.

W^m Logan,—1 Chariot, 1 Chaise.

Tho^s Lawrence,—1 Chariot, 1 Chaise.

Widow Lawrence,—1 Coach.

Jno. Lawrence,—1 Chariot.

William Moore,—1 Chariot.

Widow Masters,—1 Coach, 1 Chaise.

Doct^r Moore,—1 Chariot.

Sam^l Mifflin,—1 Chaise.

Cha^s Norris,—1 Chaise.

W^m Plumsted,—1 Chaise.

W^m Peters,—1 Landau.

Is. Pemberton,—1 Chaise.

Cha^s Stedman,—1 Chaise.

Jno. Ross,—1 Chaise.

Abr^m Taylor,—1 Chariot.

Jos. Turner,—1 Chaise.

Tho^s Willing,—1 Landau, 1 Chariot.

Cha^s Cox, a 4 wheel post Chaise. The Gov^r a 2 wheel Chaise, and 2 wheel Chair, beyond my attempt at Reckoning.

FROM NAZARETH TO THE DELAWARE WATER GAP IN 1748.—The following entries have been taken from the note-book of three Moravian clergymen. The route which they followed can now be taken without any of the difficulties which befell them, and much of the forest has long since given place to cultivated fields. The scenery is very attractive:

1748. December 5.—Set out from Nazareth, Northward, through the woods for Meniolagameka, an Indian town of five huts, on the Pocopoco creek, north of the Blue Mountains [in now Monroe County]. It is the sole surviving Indian town in this neighborhood. The descent of the Blue Mountains on the Indian side, we found so trying as to be scarcely able to make it, even on foot, and had much trouble to get our two horses down. One of them was mired in a bog near the creek, and with difficulty was extricated. Having crossed the creek we soon came to the town and were cordially welcomed into the Captain's house. We visited in the other huts, and were given some Indian cakes baked

in the ashes. Later we set to cooking and preparing what provisions we had brought with us, and treated all present. Slept well on the deer skins spread for us.

December 6.—Breakfasted after our fashion, and shared with the Indians. Then our host reciprocated, preparing for us a special dish from pounded maize, which we relished. On setting out the Captain's brother accompanied us for a distance into the woods, and had we been without a guide for the first few miles would certainly have lost the way. We were much impeded by swamps and bogs.

About 4 P.M. we came to an Indian hut, about 12 miles from Meniolagameka, where we were served with bear's meat, wild honey, and Sequate, a preparation of maize. At night slept soundly on the bear skins spread out for us.

December 7.—Breakfasted on bear and Sequate. Our host led the way through the pathless woods for fifteen miles. At 2 P.M. we reached Dansbury and stopped at McMichaels. He was not at home. Went three miles further to Daniel Brodheads, where we were received cordially, and had much discourse with him about the Indians. He had been an Indian trader but was now a Justice of the Peace.

December 8.—Left Brodhead's and came to the Gap in the mountains, through which the Delaware runs.

LETTER OF BENJAMIN FURLEY TO JOHN HENRY SPROGELL.—

ROTTERDAM, 5th Aprill, 1709.

MR JOHN HENRY SPROGELL,

S^R,

I was not a little grieved to hear that after all yo^r trouble and pains in the voyage home, you were in yo^r voyage outward bound to Virginia yo^r Ship and Cargo was burnt by the French. But much more am I grieved to hear of yo^r unrighteous, unchristian & ungrateful behaviour to & treatment of those two young men from whose parents & Relations you received so Signall and unparralleled Kindness while here. And that being a mere Straingor, upon M^r Lidborrow's & my testifying being —s that you seemed to us to be an honest Man of a Sober Conversation which we were the more Inclined to believe Because we Know yo^r Education to have been such & had never seen or heard anything to the Contrary.

But little did I think it was with an Intent to trust you or to let you run so far into their debt as I since heard, wth abundance of other things by you done which I shall not now relate it being needless because so evident to yo^r Conscience if yett you have any left after such things. Ungrateful Man, what would you have done, how would you have paid for yo^r Ship or gott home with or without a Cargo if Mr Vandergraf had not assisted you wth his Credit. Must you not have gone without remedy? how can you then do & Act thus unthankfully with him and his. What is past can not be prevented, but it may and must be repented of or Woe will be your portion in the end. I hope you are not so abandoned and given up to a reprobate mind as to persist in Evill doing by adding Iniquity to Wrong but be ready to Confess yo^r Iniquity and make reparations as far as you can by delivering over what you may have yet of the Goods you took home not having wherewith to pay for them to the young man whom his father has authorized to call you to acc^t for the Bills you drew upon him and he paid.

Let what you have hitherto done in the case suffice and turn from the Evil of your ways that may find Mercy wth God through Christ our redeemer.

What Grievs of Spiritt will it be to yo^r Dear father and Mother to hear those things of you, and Especially to have to hear that you p^{er}sist in them.

I hope things *improved*? I have given order to Tho^s Fairman (or Hairman) to serve you an Injunction not to intermeddle in my affairs by virtue of the Letter of Attorney you took wth you. Little did I think when I gave you that power that you were such a *person*? Could I have thought it I should not have done it. I shall however be glad to Know of yo^r Reform, Repentance & Well Doing accordingly.

Thus Sir I rest yo^r well-wishing Friend,

BENJAMIN FURLEY.

NOTES OF TRAVEL, WINTER OF 1746-1747.—

1746. *September 27.* Sailed from Gravesend, England, on the snow John Galley, Capt. Crosswaite.

December 22. Arrived off Cape Henlopen; ascertained the river Delaware was closed by ice.

December 28. Left the vessel in a boat and landed with difficulty one mile below Lewes, which place we reached after a tiresome tramp through deep snow.

December 29. Weather stormy and cold severe. Purchased a horse and sled.

December 30. Set out for Philadelphia; traveled through pathless woods and deep snow. Made but fourteen miles today, and put up at the house of an Irishman, where we bought another horse. At night it began to snow heavily.

December 31. Made about fourteen miles, and spent the last day of the year at a miserable inn.

1747, *January 1.* Extremely cold; lost the road, but finally reached Dover, a town of some twenty houses.

January 2. Made but nineteen miles today—heard that at Philadelphia it was thought our vessel was lost.

January 3. Made only a few miles. The snow had a thick crust which cut the horses legs. Stopped at Cantwell's Bridge.

January 4. Made only seventeen miles.

January 5. Reached Wilmington at noon, where we hired two extra horses, and later nighted at Chester.

January 6. This afternoon arrived at Philadelphia.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS OF ABRAM TAYLOR, COUNCILLOR.—

Philadelphia, 5th June, 1742.—"I have sold the Plantation of Greenhedge to Oswald Peel for £400 stg., and all the stock upon it for £50. more."

July 6th, 1742.—"The Constantine arrived here yesterday and came directly up to Town, but upon rumors of her having Palatinates on board and the Master being dead on the passage, Drs. Zachary and Bond were ordered to visit her, which they did and report that they had had a Putrid Fever on board, but that they were recovering. However, it was thought dangerous to admit them into Town, and therefore the ship is ordered down the river again. The passengers that came ashore

are obliged to go out of Town, and the Master and Pilot are to be persecuted."

July 4th, 1745.—"Mr. Plumsted died about a month ago of the stone in the bladder; Richard Martin in his Hay Harvest struck his leg against a scythe and bled 'till he died a few hours later."

LETTER OF JOHN PENN, 1723.—

LOND^a 9th Octo^r 1723

RESPECTED FRIEND,

Your Favour pr. Capt^a Pierce of the 24th June I have received & cannot Express the obligations I lye under to you for your Care & Trouble both on my own Private, & also our Publick affairs, & am very Sencible empty acknowledgments are but Poor Returns for Real Services Rec'd, but it is all that is att Present in my Power to give

I am very glad the Survey made last Winter by Jacob Taylor, & Nich^s Scull, of my Land att Mahanatawny, has defeated any Design Sprogall might have had upon it, & given me the Greatest Breadth on the River Schoolkill; and I doubt not but your Self & my Friend Peter Lloyd, will find means to Turn him out of any Settlements he has made within my lines, I hope by this Time Peter may have rec'd some money for Rent Either from the Person that has a Lease of Part of that Land, or my lotts in the City, which he gave me an Expectation of sometime ago in his Last. But he has been so much Ingaged this Spring & Summer in his new State of Life that I have not heard one word from him.

I observe what you write in answer to our Letter Sent last Spring to Coll. Gordon about the Memoriall he sent to the Board of Trade Concerning the Palatines, & must desire you'll be refer'd to our Joynt answer to yours & our other Friends letter, which is design'd to be sent ~~by~~ this Vessell, if my Coz^a Springett Penn Comes to Town who is now att Newmarkett, by which you'll see the Impossibility of getting a Gen^l Act here for besides the obstructions that will be made to it by Maryland & any other Colloneys that are desirous of having them, it was Last-week Proposed to the King in Councill that his Majesty should send over a number of German Families into New Jersey, by which you may find our Ministers here think them of Service in the Plantations, & as for a Private act we Cannot Think it will be of more Service than one made by the Assembly there, wherefore we are of opinion that ought to be first obtained, which I think must have a good Effect either to Prohibett or Restrict them to some Limitations, & if after we have done this there should be any Occasion to Desire the assistance of the Crown, or Parliament, we should then Come more Properly before them then now. I hope by this Time you have gott an Assembly that will Easily Come into an Act, which I find was Proposed by the Last, & I suppose might have Pass'd had not the unhappy difference amongst the Members Prevented your Proceeding on Business, which however I hope may have a good Effect for I think no Persons of Common Understanding will again Trust their Privileges (which they are so fond off) to men that will be Carry'd away so far by a Party, as to leave the Business of their Country att so Criticall a Juncture as that was of your difference with the Indians. I hope by this Vessell to Send you over a Gen. Power from my self & Brothers to Receive Rents & Sell Lands in order to pay our Fathers debts, which must take of any Objection that Can be started, tho. in fact you have already the Power invested in your Selves by the

Will, an authentick Coppy of the Proving of which was sent you some time ago, & Joseph Dickenson (now in London) Promising to pay the Remainder of his Fathers Bond will Close the Mortgage att Least to Every Body but myself, Wherefore I must in the name of our family Request you'l be so Kind as to Joyn with our other Friends the Trustees to Execute the Power left you by my Fathers Will, both in Receiving of Rents & Selling of Lands, by which I suppose a Considerable Sum may be raised, as also from the Palatines that are already Settled & be a Mean's to make them Quiet & Easy when they see their lands Confirm'd to them, & whatever Numbers may Come over before you Can gett an Act Pass'd or in force you may now Settle where & how you Please. I say in Force because I think time ought to be allow'd after the Act is Pass'd for any y^e are Coming from holland to have notice. I am with best Respt to your self & Family

Your Much Oblig'd Friend

JOHN PENN.

P.S.

hearing nothing yett of my Coz^a Springett Penn's being Come to Town I am Fearfull shall not be able to send the Joynt Letter I Proposed by this Vessell but hope he will not disappoint me again which if he does not you may Expect it by a Vessell that will Sail in about a Week or Tenn days before which I doubt Cannot be able to send the Gen. Power from My Self & Brothers Coun. Will's whose advice we would take being not yett Come to Town.

J. P.

PRESERVATION OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The late Assembly passed an Act (No. 135) creating a Division of Public Records, in connection with the State Library, devoted to the preservation of all public records throughout the Commonwealth, and especially those records of the State government not in current use, beginning with the earliest records, to the year 1750. The Act also provides for the appointment of five Advisory Commissioners, to act with the Trustees and the State Librarian. His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth has appointed the following Commissioners: John W. Jordan, LL.D., Librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and Julius F. Sachse, Litt.D., of Philadelphia; Frank R. Diffenderfer, of Lancaster; Boyd Crumrine, Esq., of Washington; and Edwin H. Anderson, Librarian of the Carnegie Library, of Pittsburg. State Librarian Montgomery is the general Secretary.

WILLIAM NEATE, a London merchant, favorably known in commercial circles of Philadelphia, whose will was probated May 3, 1775, after bequests to family and relatives, and his "desire to be buried in the parish Church of Chippenham, County of Wilts," directs his executors to convey "to the Church Wardens and Vestry of Parish of Chippenham £250. sterling, the interest on which to be applied to the purchasing of good warm Great Coats, to be distributed yearly forever upon Saint Thomas's Day to so many poor Broad Cloth Weavers belonging to that Parish as such Interest or Dividends will purchase. But my Will that the said Coats may have no Mark or Badge upon them, and be given only to such persons as do not receive Alms from said Parish."

LETTER OF WILLIAM BALL, MATERNAL GRANDFATHER OF WASHINGTON.—

S^r

I rece^d yours dated the 17th of May: am sorry I could not get the plott ready sooner (then am like to doe): I have bin verry much Indisposed, with Hovers tooth ache and pain in my head: that have not bin able to set to plot, am afraid shall not have them ready before the Latter end of next week: shall send them as soon as they are completed.

I am

Y^r Verry Hum^{ble} Serv^t,

WILLIAM BALL.

1737.

June 4th 1737

LETTERS OF WASHINGTON.—

PHILADELPHIA 5th March 1794

DEAR SIR.

Weeks have passed since I finished reading the first part of your translation of the Septuogent; but having neglected (when I had the pleasure to see you last) to ascertain the medium through which I was to return it, and being unwilling to hazard the production to an uncertain conveyance, I give this letter to the Post Office in hopes of its reaching you, & of my receiving the information above.

'Tis unnecessary to add that with much truth

I am, Dear Sir

Your obed^t H^{ble} Serv^t,G^o WASHINGTON.

Addressed:
Charles Thompson Esq.,
Chester County.

MOUNT VERNON 13th Aug^t 1798

DEAR SIR

If you or Mrs Stuart could, by indirect means, discover the State of Washington Custis' mind, it would be wished. He appears to me to be moped & stupid—says nothing—and is always in some hole or corner secluded from company. Before he left Annapolis, he wrote to me desiring to know whether he was to return there, or not, that he might pack up accordingly—I answered, that I was astonished at the question! and that it appeared to me that nothing that could be said to him had the least effect, or left an impression beyond the moment—

Whether this, by thwarting his views, is the cause of his present behaviour, I know not. Enclosed is his letter & my answer—to be returned when read—We are as usual, and unite in best regards for your Mrs. Stuart and the family.

I am Dear Sir

Y^r obed & affectG^o WASHINGTON.

David Stuart, Esq.

GERMANTOWN BATTLEFIELD MONUMENT COMMISSION.—Governor Pennypacker has appointed Ethan Allen Weaver, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, David S. B. Chew, Arthur H. Brockie, and Charles F. Jenkins, of Philadelphia, and Major-General John R. Brooke, U. S. A., of Rosemont, Commissioners for the erection of a monument on the Germantown battle-field, for which an appropriation of ten thousand dollars was made by the last Legislature.

Queries.

DUNLAP.—Information is wanted concerning the ancestry of Susan Dunlap, born in the town of Union, Westmoreland County, in 1805, married February 24, 1824, Thomas Hays, and died September 2, 1846, in West Fallowfield, Crawford County, Pennsylvania. Her father was Thomas Dunlap, son of Thomas and Margaret (Carmichael) Dunlap, and her mother, Jane Wilson, of Adams County, daughter of Marmaduke and Susan (Baty?) Wilson. The dates of birth, marriage, and death of these parents and grandparents, and any other facts about them, are particularly desired.

JAMES A. HAYS.

BOISE, IDAHO.

Replies.

HOOPES (PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, Vol. XXVII. pp. 106, 126, 256).—Ninth line from top of page 256, for "John and Grace Hoopes had one child," read, John and Grace Rowland had one child; also, on tenth line, for "John Hoopes married a second time," read, John Rowland married a second time, etc.

Grace Hoopes was born 7 mo. 17, 1697, and died 5 mo. 3, 1721; she married, 2 mo. 21, 1720, William Paschall, son of Thomas and Margaret, of Blockley. She left one child, Grace Paschall, born 4 mo. 26, 1721. Married out of meeting, for which she made acknowledgment 12 mo. 20, 1743, under the name of Grace Rowland. Her child Susannah was born September 18, 1743. After the death of Grace Rowland, her husband married Ann —, and had ten children, of whom the first, Mary, was born May 7, 1749, and married John Jones, August 15, 1771, at Christ Church, Philadelphia.

ED. PENNA. MAG.

CRAIG'S TAVERN, BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.—Craig's Tavern was at Warrington, on the Philadelphia road, at the crossing of the Bristol road, four miles below Doylestown. The neighborhood was settled by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, and John Craig was of this stock. In 1757 he was first granted a license, and in each successive year until 1773. He seems to have been a man of character and standing, as his name not infrequently appears on the records as a grand juror and as an appointee of the court for special service.

ED. PENNA. MAG.

Book Notices.

JUSTUS FALCKNER, MYSTIC AND SCHOLAR, Devout Pietist in Germany, Hermit on the Wissahickon, Missionary on the Hudson. A Bi-Centennial Memorial of the First Regular Ordination of an Orthodox Pastor in America, Done November 24, 1703, at Gloria Dei, the Swedish Lutheran Church at Wicaco, Philadelphia. By Julius Friedrich Sachse, Litt.D. Philadelphia, 1903. 8vo. 141 pages. Price, \$2.50.

THE MUSIC OF THE EPHRATA CLOISTER, also Conrad Beissel's Treatise on Music as set forth in a Preface to the "Turtel Taube" of 1747, Amplified with fac-simile Reproductions of Parts of the Text and some Original Ephrata Music of the Weyrauch's Hügel, 1739; Rosen und Lilien, 1745; Turtel Taube, 1747; Choral Buch, 1754, etc. By Julius Friedrich Sachse, Litt.D. Lancaster, 1903. 8vo. 108 pages. Price, \$2.50.

The title-pages of these recently published works of Dr. Sachse indicate their contents. They have been compiled from authentic sources and illustrated with the same liberality that characterizes the other works of the author relating to the Pietists of Pennsylvania.

THE POEMS OF PHILIP FRENEAU, POET OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By Fred. Lewis Pattee. Princeton, N. J., 1902. Vol. I. 8vo. 406 pages. Edition limited to 1250 copies. Price, \$3.00 net.

This memorial edition of the poems of Freneau, "The Poet of the American Revolution," will be issued in three volumes, of about 400 pages each, by the Princeton Historical Association. Volume I., under notice, contains the editor's preface; an introductory biography, with a literary estimate and criticism of his writings; his early poems, 1768-1775; and first poetic period, 1775-1781. Freneau, as a creative force in the early period of American literature and as a writer of some of the finest lyrics in our native literature, since his activities closed about a century ago, has been completely neglected, and the facts as to his career are distorted in almost every work of reference. This neglect has resulted not from a lack of real worth in the man, but from prejudices born during one of the most bitter and stormy eras of partisan politics that America ever knew. He was a victim of this era. For the first time we are now presented with a trustworthy account of the poet's life and influence, so far as it is possible to know and estimate them. The editor has endeavored not only to rescue every poem and satire that is in any way significant, but also to arrange them, so far as possible, chronologically, and has added historical notes of interest and value. The second volume will be issued in September.

GENEALOGY OF THE SHOEMAKER FAMILY OF CHELTENHAM, PENNSYLVANIA. Compiled by Benjamin H. Shoemaker, for private circulation. Philadelphia, 1903. 524 pages.

The most important contribution to local genealogy that has been published this year is the Shoemaker family of Cheltenham, near Philadelphia. The material has been collected and arranged with great care and patience, from Quaker meeting records and other equally reliable sources. Its pages are not encumbered by any extraneous matter, but present modestly the chronicles of George and Sarah Shoemaker and ten generations of their descendants and allied families. It gives us pleasure to commend the painstaking effort of the compiler. The book is liberally illustrated with portraits, fac-similes of original documents, and family seats, and there is an exhaustive index of names. It is printed with the utmost taste on selected paper and attractively bound by the J. B. Lippincott Co.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND HONORABLE FRATERNITY OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF PENNSYLVANIA AND MASONIC JURISDICTION THEREUNTO BELONGING and its Celebration of the Sesqui-centennial Anniversary of the Initiation of Brother George Washington into the Fraternity of Freemasons. Philadelphia, 1903. 8vo. 402 pages.

On November 5, 1902 (A.L. 5902), the Grand Lodge of Masons of Pennsylvania commemorated with appropriate and impressive ceremonies the sesqui-centennial of the initiation of George Washington into the fraternity of Freemasons. The memorial prepared volume, richly illustrated, giving the proceedings and a catalogue of the Loan Exhibition, shows earnest and unremitting labor.

THE STORY OF SOME FRENCH REFUGEES AND THEIR "AZILUM," 1793-1800. By Louise Wells Murray. Athens, Pa., 1903. 8vo. 150 pages. Illustrated. Price, \$2.00.

The French settlement at Asylum, in the present Bradford County, Pennsylvania, although of short duration, forms an interesting and romantic chapter in the history of the State. It was a direct outcome of the French Revolution. Mrs. Murray has gathered many new and important data; gives appreciative biographies of Keating, d'Autremont, Lefevre, Laporte, Homet, and others; and an appendix contains list of taxables, plan of association of the Asylum Company, and letters of Boulogne and others. A plan of the town of Asylum, portraits, and other illustrations add very much to the interest of the text.

CAPTAIN GUSTAVUS CONYNGHAM. A Sketch of the Services he rendered to the Cause of American Independence. By Charles Henry Jones. Published by the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution. 1903. 8vo. 32 pages.

Few naval heroes of the Revolution, whose names are more widely known, did so much to injure the commercial interests of England as Captain Conyngham. None were inspired with higher motives. His daring operations in the English and Irish Channels and adjacent seas, his captures and escapes read like a romance of the Middle Ages. Numerous illustrations add interest to the sketch.

THE HISTORY OF THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, 1832-1902. By Josiah Granville Leach, LL.B. Philadelphia, 1902. 8vo. 120 pages.

The Girard National Bank has an interesting lineage and history. The bank was organized in 1832, but its lineage is traced to 1791, its immediate predecessor being Stephen Girard's Bank, and its progenitor the first Bank of the United States. The history of the bank for seventy years has been faithfully traced, and the biographical sketches of its officers and directors are valuable and interesting additions. The illustrations are numerous, and as a piece of book-making it is very attractive.

THE SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARTERLY, John Spencer Bassett, editor, published at Durham, North Carolina, at two dollars per annum, begins its second volume with the January number. Its first year has been successful, and it is deserving of continued support on the ground of its own merit.

THE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF SAINT TAMMANY OF PHILADELPHIA. By Francis von A. Cabeen. Philadelphia, 1902. 8vo. 106 pages.

The author of this valuable and interesting contribution to the local history of our city, which first appeared in this Magazine, has had a limited number of reprints made.

THE TIOGA POINT HISTORICAL SOCIETY, at Athens, Pennsylvania, has just published the "Order-Book of Fort Sullivan and Extracts from Journals of Soldiers in General Sullivan's Army relating to Fort Sullivan," by Mrs. Louise Welles Murray. The "Order-Book" dates from August 27, 1779, to October 26, 1779, and is an interesting and valuable contribution to local history and to Sullivan's expedition against the Indians of Western New York. Illustrations and maps are scattered through the text.

HISTORY OF FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE. By Joseph Henry Dubbs, D.D., LL.D. Lancaster, 1903. 8vo. 402 pages.

The Rev. Dr. Dubbs, with his usual thoroughness and industry, has prepared a history of this well-known institution of learning and its ecclesiastical and educational interests. The volume is typographically admirable, the illustrations liberal, and it is well indexed.

THE COURTS OF JUSTICE, BENCH AND BAR OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA: With Sketches of the Early Court-Houses, the Judicial System, the Law Judges, and the Roll of Attorneys of that County; and a History of the Erection and Dedication of the Court-House of 1900; with Portraits and Illustrations. By Boyd Crumrine, of the Washington County Bar. 1902. 8vo. 366 pages.

Mr. Crumrine is the author of a number of important historical works, and as President of the Washington County Historical Society has done much to foster an interest in local history. His latest work—under notice—gives an historical account of the four court-houses which have been built since 1781, a list of the judges and roll of attorneys and county officers, and, like all its forerunners, shows indefatigable research. The biographical sketches, which have been prepared with great care, will be very helpful. The illustrations are numerous and the book is well printed and bound.

IN PURSUANCE

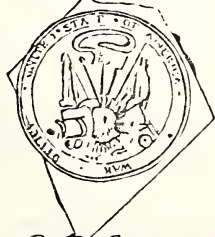
Of an ACT of

CONGRESS

Of the Thirtieth Day of SEPTEMBER,
A. D. 1783,

Edward Hand Esquire _____

is to Rank as a Major General _____ by Brevet,
in the ARMY of the UNITED STATES
of AMERICA.



GIVEN under my Hand,
at Princeton the Tenth
Day of October 1783—

Wm. B. Bland
John Bland

FACSIMILE OF COMMISSION OF BVT.-MAJOR GEN. EDWARD HAND.

THE
PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. XXVII.

1903.

No. 4.

THE GENERALS OF THE CONTINENTAL LINE IN
THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

BY SIMON GRATZ.

For more than half a century the accepted list of generals of the Revolutionary War commissioned by the Continental Congress has been that originally given in Colonel Charles K. Gardner's "Dictionary of the Army of the United States." The statement that the list had been made from official sources, coupled with the fact that the author had for many years been the Assistant Adjutant-General of the United States, naturally induced the belief that it could be relied on as complete and exact.

It contains the names of James Wilkinson, the Chevalier de la Neuville, Moses Hazen, and Thaddeus Kosciuszko, who were commissioned brigadier-generals by brevet at various times prior to November 3, 1783; and of Stephen Moylan, Samuel Elbert, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and William Russell, who received like commissions on November 3, 1783, under the provisions of a resolution of Congress passed September 30, 1783.

So far as regards the generals who had *full rank*, there is no omission of names; and until a comparatively late day

there was no reason to doubt that it contained the names of all who had obtained the rank of brigadier-general by brevet. The accidental discovery and exhibition of a commission issued to Colonel Lewis Nicola, giving him brevet rank as a brigadier-general under the provisions of the resolution mentioned, started an inquiry which will now be made with the view of determining, as exhaustively and accurately as possible, the names of all generals who received brevet rank under authority of the Continental Congress. Manifestly, if any such names are to form part of the list, it should embrace all.

As all records of the commissions issued by authority of the resolution referred to were lost on the night of November 8-9, 1800, by the burning of the building occupied by the War Department, little information on the subject can be had from an official source. The inquiry must, therefore, be made on the lines followed in this paper.

The full text of the resolution of September 30, 1783, is as follows:

“Resolved, That the Secretary at War issue to all officers in the army, under the rank of Major-General, who hold the same rank now that they held in the year 1777, a brevet commission one grade higher than their present rank, having respect to their seniority; and that commissions for full colonels be granted to the lieutenant-colonels of 1777, the resolution of 27th May, 1778, notwithstanding.”

The Journals of Congress show that on November 3, 1783, “on a report from the Secretary of War, to whom was referred a letter from Colonel Moylan: Resolved, That Colonel Stephen Moylan, Colonel Samuel Elbert, Colonel Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and Colonel William Russell be promoted to the rank of brigadiers by brevet.” As the report is not in existence, the character of its contents and the purpose of the Secretary in making it must be wholly conjectural. Perhaps he doubted whether the resolution gave him authority to issue the commissions

without the formal approval of Congress; perhaps he was uncertain whether Moylan and Russell, who, according to Gardner, had been "disbanded"—that is, "retired" or "furloughed"—in June, 1783, were within the scope of the resolution; though, if this were his reason, it is not easy to understand why the names of Elbert and Pinckney should have been coupled with them.

However this may be, we know that the brevet commissions were ordered to be issued; and during the entire remaining period of the existence of the Congress its Journals do not contain a word in relation to the issue of any other commissions as brevet brigadier-generals by virtue of the resolution.

It cannot be doubted that all officers who had undergone the hardships, trials, and perils of the war would, at its close, desire to leave the service with the highest rank obtainable. Hence there is a natural presumption that all colonels who, under the resolution, were entitled to the higher brevet commissions received them either upon application to the Secretary of War or without any application, and many such original commissions are in existence.

Mr. F. B. Heitman, author of the "Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army during the War of the Revolution," who has been connected with the Adjutant-General's office, as Chief of the Returns Division, for a great number of years, tells me he has every reason to believe that all colonels who came under the provisions of the resolution were commissioned as brigadier-generals by brevet; and further says that, according to his recollection, Colonel Charles K. Gardner, who, as Assistant Adjutant-General in the early part of the nineteenth century, had personally known many of the officers who served in the Revolutionary War, had expressed to him the same belief.

The requisites for the brevet commission were two: the officer must have held the rank of colonel in the year 1777, and he must still hold that rank in the army on September 30, 1783.

Leaving for separate consideration the names of those colonels who were "retired" during the year 1783, prior to the passage of the resolution, the list of those who were clearly entitled to the higher brevet rank is as follows:

1. George Baylor. Lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp to General Washington, August 15, 1775, to January 9, 1777. Colonel of the Third Continental Dragoons, January 9, 1777.

This regiment was consolidated with the First Continental Dragoons, November 9, 1782, Baylor retaining the command. Served to the close of the war.

His original commission is in existence.¹

2. Daniel Brodhead. Colonel of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, March 12, 1777; to rank from September 29, 1776. Transferred to the First Pennsylvania Regiment, January 17, 1781. Served to the close of the war,—that is, until the final disbandment of the army on November 3, 1783.

His original commission as brigadier-general by brevet is in existence.

3. Richard Butler. Colonel of the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, June 7, 1777. Transferred to the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, January 17, 1781, and to the Third Pennsylvania Regiment, January 1, 1783. Served to November 3, 1783.

His original commission is in existence.

4. John Crane. Colonel of the Third Continental Artillery, January 1, 1777. Transferred to corps of artillery, June 17, 1783. Served to the close of the war.

His original commission is in existence.

5. John Gibson. Colonel of the Sixth Virginia Regiment, October 25, 1777. Transferred to the Ninth Virginia Regiment, September 14, 1778, and to the Seventh Virginia

¹ When an original commission is said to be in existence, it is to be understood, unless otherwise stated, that it has been *seen* by Mr. Heitman or by the writer, and that it is a commission as brigadier-general by brevet under the resolution.

Regiment, February 12, 1781. Served to the close of the war.

6. John Gunby. Colonel of the Seventh Maryland Regiment, April 17, 1777. Transferred to the Second Maryland Regiment, January 1, 1781. Served to the close of the war.

In A. A. Gunby's sketch of the Revolutionary services of Colonel Gunby it is stated that "shortly after the close of the war he was given the title of brigadier-general." Also, that he was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati for the State of Maryland; and that, in the minutes of that Society for July 5, 1784, "Brigadier-General Gunby" is mentioned as being present.

7. Richard Humpton. Colonel of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, October 25, 1776. Transferred, successively, to the Tenth, Sixth, and Second Pennsylvania Regiments. Served to the close of the war.

His original commission is in existence.

8. Henry Jackson. Colonel of one of the sixteen additional Continental regiments,—afterwards designated as the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment,—January 12, 1777. Transferred to the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, January 1, 1781, and to the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, January 1, 1783. Retained as colonel of the Continental or First American Regiment, November 3, 1783. Served to June 20, 1784.

His commission as brevet brigadier-general, under the resolution, is of record in the War Department.

9. Michael Jackson. Colonel of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, January 1, 1777. Transferred to the Third Massachusetts Regiment, June 12, 1783. Served to November 3, 1783.

10. Monsieur de Laumoy. French officer, commissioned as colonel of engineers, November 17, 1777. Served to October 10, 1783. On the latter date Congress adopted the following resolution :

"*Resolved*, That Major-General Duportail, Brigadier-General Laumoy, and Colonel Gouvion, who have served

with distinguished merit in the department of engineers, have leave to retire from the service of the United States, their affairs requiring their presence in Europe, and no arrangements having yet been made by which Congress might employ the abilities of these gentlemen, however desirous they might be of their services."

11. George Mathews. Colonel of the Ninth Virginia Regiment, February 10, 1777. Wounded and taken prisoner at Germantown, October 4, 1777. Exchanged December 5, 1781. Served to the close of the war.

The late Colonel Charles C. Jones, the historian of Georgia, told me that, after a careful and thorough inquiry to ascertain whether Mathews had been made a brigadier-general by brevet in the Continental service, he was convinced such was the case. His principal reason for this belief lay in the fact that when Mathews came to Georgia, from Virginia, at the close of the year 1783,—*not* in 1785, as stated in Appleton,—he was called and recognized as General Mathews.

12. John Nevill (or Neville). Colonel of the Eighth Virginia Regiment, December 11, 1777. Transferred to the Fourth Virginia Regiment, September 14, 1778. Served to November 3, 1783.

His commission as brigadier-general by brevet, under the resolution, is in the possession of the family.

13. Matthias Ogden. Colonel of the First New Jersey Regiment, January 1, 1777. On April 21, 1783, Congress granted him leave to visit Europe. All the biographical dictionaries mention the fact that he received the commission of brigadier-general by brevet.

14. Elisha Sheldon. Colonel of the Second Continental Dragoons, December 12, 1776. Served to the close of the war.

15. Heman Swift. Colonel of the Connecticut State Regiment, July to December, 1776. Colonel of the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, January 1, 1777. Transferred to the Second Connecticut Regiment, January 1, 1781. Re-

tained as colonel of the Consolidated Connecticut Regiment, June, 1783. Served to December, 1783.

His original commission is in existence.

16. Philip Van Cortlandt. Colonel of the Second New York Regiment, November 21, 1776. Served to the close of the war. Appleton ("Cyclopædia of American Biography") says, "After the disbandment of the army at the peace, Congress gave him the rank of brigadier-general." Drake says that he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, but erroneously states that the promotion was made on account of his gallant conduct at Yorktown.

17. Gozen (or Gosse) Van Schaick. Colonel of the Second New York Regiment, June 28, 1775. Colonel of the First New York Regiment, March 8, 1776. Served to the close of the war. Drake ("Dictionary of American Biography") states that he was appointed a brigadier-general by brevet on October 10, 1783. Blake ("Biographical Dictionary") says he was a brigadier-general in the American Revolutionary army.

18. Joseph Vose. Colonel of the First Massachusetts Regiment, January 1, 1777. Served to November, 1783. Appleton says he was brevetted brigadier-general. Mr. Heitman tells me that the records of the War Department show that he was so addressed by the Department.

19. Samuel B. Webb. Lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp to General Washington, June 21, 1776. Colonel of one of the sixteen additional Continental regiments, January 11, 1777. Transferred to the Third Connecticut Regiment, January 1, 1781. Served to November 13, 1783.

The following extract from "Reminiscences of General Samuel B. Webb, of the Revolutionary Army," is, of itself, sufficient proof that the commission was issued to him.

"A Committee of Officers to General Webb.

"A number of Brigadier-General Sam'l B. Webb's particular and real friends present to him their respectful compliments, and inform him that they have possessed

themselves of a large Packet addressed to him by his new Title, and which contains the Commission from Congress to justify the Title, fav'd by Honorable Samuel Huntington. They would further inform the General, that if it should be agreeable to him, and he is disengaged, that a number of his friends (perhaps a dozen) propose to wait on him this evening with the Packet, and with their Compliments of Congratulation on the happy event, and to testify, jointly and severally, how much they rejoice in his promotion.

"Wednesday, 11 o'clock. Nov. 15, 1783."

We come now to the consideration of those colonels who, having been "retired" during the year 1783, prior to September 30, were entitled to the brevet rank given by the resolution.

After the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown on October 19, 1781, it became apparent that the war was drawing near its close. In fact, this surrender of the main British army in America practically closed active hostilities, though the independence of the United States was not formally acknowledged by Great Britain until more than a year afterwards (November 30, 1782), nor the treaty of peace concluded until September 3, 1783.

The consolidation of depleted regiments, involving the retirement from active service of many officers, was at once commenced, economy in the public expenditures demanding that it be done as speedily as possible.

On December 19, 1781, Congress passed a resolution requesting the Commander-in-Chief to inform the Secretary of War, from time to time, of the number of general officers whom he judged necessary to be in the field in the main and separate armies; and that, after such officers had been designated by the Secretary of War, all others should be considered as being on the half-pay establishment, *but liable to be called into the field.*

On August 7, 1782, Congress directed that the Secretary of War should, on or before January 1, 1783, effect such a

consolidation of the non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to the lines of the respective States as would form complete regiments or regiments of not less than five hundred rank and file, drawing from the junior regiments to fill the senior regiments; that the officers of the line of each State should meet and agree and determine upon the officers who should remain in service to command the troops so arranged into new regiments; that, in default of such agreement, the junior officers of each grade should retire; *and that the officers so retiring should retain their rank in the army, and be called into the service, from time to time, according to seniority, in case of deficiencies of officers.*

On May 26, 1783, Congress passed a resolution instructing the Commander-in-Chief "to grant furloughs to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the service of the United States, enlisted to serve during the war, who shall be discharged as soon as the definitive treaty of peace is concluded, together with a proportionable number of commissioned officers of the different grades."

In compliance with this direction, General Washington issued a general order in June, 1783, under which the greater part of the army was furloughed, and so remained until final discharge from service.

On October 18, 1783, Congress adopted a proclamation directing that the entire army standing engaged to serve during the war should be absolutely discharged from service on and after November 3, 1783; and also declaring that, as "*the further services in the field of the officers who are deranged and on furlough . . . can now be dispensed with, they have full permission to retire from service.*"

It will be seen that, by the express language of the resolution of August 7, 1782, officers retiring under its provisions *retained their rank* in the army, and were subject to be called into service if occasion required. The word "retired" must, therefore, be interpreted to mean "temporarily relieved from active duty;" as, in view of what has been said, it is capable of no other signification, and cannot

possibly be considered as the equivalent of "left the service."

The most conclusive proof that the right of these officers to the brevet rank allowed by the resolution of September 30, 1783, was fully equal to that of the officers who continued in active service until the disbandment of the army, and was so recognized by the Secretary of War, rests in the fact that the original commissions as brigadier-generals by brevet, issued under the authority of the resolution to Colonel Walter Stewart, who was retired on January 1, 1783, and Colonel Lewis Nicola, who was retired in June, 1783, are in existence. That these commissions were given in strict conformity with the provisions of the resolution will be apparent when we remember that they were to issue "*to all officers in the army*" who then held the same rank that they held in the year 1777. There was no restriction of brevet rank to those who were *in active service*. All who were in the army, whether in active service or temporarily retired from it, were on the same footing under the resolution.

In the face of such positive evidence there can be no occasion for further pursuing an inquiry into the status of such officers, and we pass at once to the consideration of the names of the remaining colonels who, having held that rank in the year 1777, retained it in continuous service until retired between January 1 and June 12, 1783.

20. Thomas Clark. Colonel of the First North Carolina Regiment, February 5, 1777. Retired January 1, 1783.

His descendants state that the commission of brigadier-general by brevet was issued to him.

21. Christian Febiger. Colonel of the Second Virginia Regiment, September 26, 1777. Retired January 1, 1783.

His great-grandson, Mr. Christian C. Febiger, writes me, "Colonel Febiger always preferred that title, as by it his friends knew him best; but he was granted the title of brigadier-general when discharged at the close of the war. When my grandfather moved from this city (Philadelphia) to Pittsburgh, the trunk containing this commission, and

many others of Colonel Febiger's papers, was unfortunately lost." Appleton states that he was brevetted brigadier-general on September 30, 1783.

22. John Lamb. Colonel of the Second Continental Artillery, January 1, 1777. Retired June 17, 1783.

It was the hope and expectation of Lamb's friends that, for his valuable services at Yorktown in September and October, 1781, Congress would give him the rank of brigadier-general (see Leake's "Life of Lamb"). This, however, was not done, and it was a bitter disappointment to him. After the war his occupations were entirely in the civil line. He had no connection with the militia of his State. From the fact that, immediately following the close of the war, he was known as General Lamb, and was always so addressed, there can be no doubt that he received the brevet commission under the resolution.

The writer has seen several letters of this period—November, 1783, to March, 1784—written by Lamb, which bear the endorsement "General Lamb."

23. Lewis Nicola. Colonel of the Invalid Regiment, June, 1777. Retired June, 1783.

His original commission is in existence.

24. William Shepard. Colonel of the Third Continental Infantry, October 2, 1776. Colonel of the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, January 1, 1777. Retired January 1, 1783.

The Journals of Congress show that, on December 4, 1782, an effort was made to secure his promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. Allen ("American Biographical Dictionary") says he was made a brigadier-general in 1783.

25. Walter Stewart. Colonel of the Pennsylvania State Regiment,—afterwards called the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment,—June 17, 1777. Transferred to the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, July 1, 1778. Retired January 1, 1783.

His commission from Congress as brigadier-general by brevet, dated October 10, 1783, is in the possession of his

descendant, Major Richard Church, of Belvidere, Alleghany County, New York.

26. Benjamin Tupper. Colonel of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, July 7, 1777. Transferred to the Tenth Massachusetts Regiment, January 1, 1781, and to the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, January 1, 1783. Served to June 12, 1783. Both Drake and Appleton say he received the commission of brigadier-general by brevet.

The list is now completed; but before closing this inquiry it will be well to mention several names which may be thought to have a claim for inclusion.

According to Appleton, David Cobb was a brevet brigadier-general at the close of the war. As he had not, at any time prior to 1783, held a higher rank than that of lieutenant-colonel, it is clear that he did not come within the provisions of the resolution; and it is certain that no such promotion was given him by any special resolution of Congress. All efforts to learn whether the statement in Appleton is well founded having failed, we are forced to the conclusion that it is an error arising from the fact that shortly after the war Cobb was a major-general of militia.

Thomas Craig (colonel of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment, August 1, 1777. Retired January 1, 1783) and Charles Harrison (colonel of the First Continental Artillery, January 1, 1777. Retired June 17, 1783), though apparently entitled to the brevet rank under the resolution, did not, so far as can be ascertained, receive it.

There remains for consideration the supposed right of Richard Caswell, Governor of North Carolina 1777-1779, to a place among the major-generals in the Continental line.

On September 25, 1778, Congress "*Resolved*, That in case Governor Caswell shall find it consistent with the duties of his station, and shall be inclined, to march to the aid of South Carolina and Georgia, at the head of the North Carolina forces, he shall, while on this expedition, have the rank and pay of Major-General in the Army of the United States of America."

If, while he was governor, he had led the North Carolina forces to the aid of the States named, he would certainly have been entitled to the rank given by the resolution, even though its duration was limited to the time of his absence on the expedition. But it was not until the year 1780, after he had ceased to be governor, that he commanded the North Carolina troops who were engaged, under General Gates, in the Southern campaign, and who took part in the disastrous battle of Camden.

The terms of the resolution therefore preclude the conclusion that this service gave him the rank of major-general in the Continental army.

COMPLETE LIST OF GENERALS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR,
ACCORDING TO RANK AND SENIORITY, WITH THEIR RE-
SPECTIVE TERMS OF SERVICE IN EACH RANK HELD BY
THEM.

General and Commander-in-Chief.

George Washington. June 15, 1775, to December 23, 1783.

Major-Generals.

Artemas Ward. June 17, 1775, to April 23, 1776 (when he resigned).

Charles Lee. June 17, 1775, to January 10, 1780 (when he was dismissed).

Philip Schuyler. June 19, 1775, to April 19, 1779 (when he resigned).

Israel Putnam. June 19, 1775, to June 3, 1783 (when he was retired).

Richard Montgomery. December 9, 1775, to December 31, 1775 (when he was killed).

John Thomas. March 6, 1776, to June 2, 1776 (when he died).

Horatio Gates. May 16, 1776, to November 3, 1783.

William Heath. August 9, 1776, to November 3, 1783.

Joseph Spencer. August 9, 1776, to January 13, 1778 (when he resigned).

John Sullivan. August 9, 1776, to November 30, 1779
(when he resigned).

Nathanael Greene. August 9, 1776, to November 3, 1783.

Benedict Arnold. February 17, 1777, to September 25,
1780 (when he deserted to the enemy).

William Alexander, Lord Stirling. February 19, 1777, to
January 15, 1783 (when he died).

Thomas Mifflin. February 19, 1777, to February 25, 1779
(when he resigned).

Arthur St. Clair. February 19, 1777, to November 3,
1783.

Adam Stephen. February 19, 1777, to November 20, 1777
(when he was dismissed).

Benjamin Lincoln. February 19, 1777, to October 29,
1783.

Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert Dumotier, Marquis
de Lafayette. July 31, 1777, to November 3, 1783.

Philippe Du Coudray. August 11, 1777, to September 15,
1777 (when he was drowned).

John, Baron de Kalb. September 15, 1777, to August 19,
1780 (when he died from wounds).

Robert Howe. October 20, 1777, to November 3, 1783.

Alexander McDougall. October 20, 1777, to November 3,
1783.

Thomas Conway. December 13, 1777, to April 28, 1778
(when he resigned).

Friedrich Wilhelm August Heinrich Ferdinand, Baron
Steuben. May 5, 1778, to April 15, 1784.

William Smallwood. September 15, 1780, to November 3,
1783.

Samuel Holden Parsons. October 23, 1780, to July 22,
1782 (when he was retired).

Henry Knox. November 15, 1781, to June 20, 1784.

The Chevalier Louis Lebegue Duportail. November 16,
1781, to October 10, 1783.

William Moultrie. October 15, 1782, to November 3,
1783.

Major-Generals by Brevet.

Under the Operation of the Resolution of September 30, 1783.

(Their terms of service will appear in the list containing their names as brigadier-generals.)

James Clinton.	George Weedon.
Lachlan McIntosh.	George Clinton.
John Glover.	Edward Hand.
John Paterson.	Charles Scott.
Anthony Wayne.	Jedediah Huntington.
John Philip DeHaas.	John Stark.
Peter Muhlenberg.	

Brigadier-Generals.

- Horatio Gates. June 17, 1775, to May 16, 1776 (when he was promoted).
- John Thomas. June 22, 1775, to March 6, 1776 (when he was promoted).
- Richard Montgomery. June 22, 1775, to December 9, 1775 (when he was promoted).
- David Wooster. June 22, 1775, to May 2, 1777 (when he died from wounds).
- William Heath. June 22, 1775, to August 9, 1776 (when he was promoted).
- Joseph Spencer. June 22, 1775, to August 9, 1776 (when he was promoted).
- John Sullivan. June 22, 1775, to August 9, 1776 (when he was promoted).
- Nathanael Greene. June 22, 1775, to August 9, 1776 (when he was promoted).
- Seth Pomeroy. June 22, 1775. Declined the appointment, and was superseded on July 19, 1775.
- Joseph Frye. January 10, 1776, to April 23, 1776 (when he resigned from infirmity).
- Benedict Arnold. January 10, 1776, to February 17, 1777 (when he was promoted).

John Armstrong. March 1, 1776, to April 4, 1777 (when he resigned).

William Thompson. March 1, 1776, to September 3, 1781 (when he died).

Andrew Lewis. March 1, 1776, to April 15, 1777 (when he resigned).

James Moore. March 1, 1776, to April 9, 1777 (when he died).

William Alexander, Lord Stirling. March 1, 1776, to February 19, 1777 (when he was promoted).

Robert Howe. March 1, 1776, to October 20, 1777 (when he was promoted).

Friedrich Wilhelm, Baron de Woedtke. March 16, 1776, to July 28, 1776 (when he died).

Thomas Mifflin. May 16, 1776, to February 19, 1777 (when he was promoted).

John Wheteomb. June 5, 1776. Declined the appointment.

Hugh Mercer. June 5, 1776, to January 11, 1777 (when he died from wounds).

James Reed. August 9, 1776, to September, 1776 (when he resigned from infirmity).

John Nixon. August 9, 1776, to September 12, 1780 (when he resigned).

Arthur St. Clair. August 9, 1776, to February 19, 1777 (when he was promoted).

Alexander McDougall. August 9, 1776, to October 20, 1777 (when he was promoted).

Samuel Holden Parsons. August 9, 1776, to October 23, 1780 (when he was promoted).

James Clinton. August 9, 1776, to November 3, 1783.

Adam Stephen. September 4, 1776, to February 19, 1777 (when he was promoted).

Christopher Gadsden. September 16, 1776, to October 2, 1777 (when he resigned).

William Moultrie. September 16, 1776, to October 15, 1782 (when he was promoted).

- Lachlan McIntosh. September 16, 1776, to November 3, 1783.
- William Maxwell. October 23, 1776, to July 25, 1780 (when he resigned).
- William Smallwood. October 23, 1776, to September 15, 1780 (when he was promoted).
- The Chevalier Matthias Alexis de Roche Fermoy. November 5, 1776, to January 31, 1778 (when he resigned).
- The Chevalier De Preudhomme De Borre. December 1, 1776, to September 14, 1777 (when he resigned).
- Henry Knox. December 27, 1776, to November 15, 1781 (when he was promoted).
- Francis Nash. February 5, 1777, to October 17, 1777 (when he died from wounds).
- John Cadwalader. February 21, 1777. Declined the appointment.
- Enoch Poor. February 21, 1777, to September 8, 1780 (when he died).
- John Glover. February 21, 1777 to July 22, 1782 (when he was retired).
- John Paterson. February 21, 1777, to November 3, 1783.
- Anthony Wayne. February 21, 1777, to November 3, 1783.
- James M. Varnum. February 21, 1777, to March 5, 1779 (when he resigned).
- John Philip DeHaas. February 21, 1777, to —, 1783 (when he was retired).
- William Woodford. February 21, 1777, to November 13, 1780 (when he died).
- Peter Muhlenberg. February 21, 1777, to November 3, 1783.
- George Weedon. February 21, 1777, to June, 1783 (when he was retired).
- George Clinton. March 25, 1777, to November 3, 1783.
- Edward Hand. April 1, 1777, to November 3, 1783.
- Charles Scott. April 1, 1777, to November 3, 1783.

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Ebenezer Learned. April 2, 1777, to March 24, 1778
(when he resigned).

Jedediah Huntington. May 12, 1777, to November 3, 1783.

Joseph Reed. May 12, 1777, to June 9, 1777 (when he
declined the appointment).

Thomas Conway. May 13, 1777, to December 13, 1777
(when he was promoted).

Casimir, Count Pulaski. September 15, 1777, to October
11, 1779 (when he died from wounds).

John Stark. October 4, 1777, to November 3, 1783.

The Chevalier Louis Lebegue Duportail. November 17,
1777, to November 16, 1781 (when he was promoted).

Jethro Sumner. January 9, 1779, to November 3, 1783.

James Hogun. January 9, 1779, to January 4, 1781 (when
he died).

Isaac Huger. January 9, 1779, to November 3, 1783.

Mordecai Gist. January 9, 1779, to November 3, 1783.

William Irvine. May 12, 1779, to November 3, 1783.

Daniel Morgan. October 13, 1780, to November 3, 1783.

Otho Holland Williams. May 9, 1782, to January 16, 1783
(when he was retired).

John Groaton. January 7, 1783, to November 3, 1783.

Rufus Putnam. January 7, 1783, to November 3, 1783.

Elias Dayton. January 7, 1783, to November 3, 1783.

Charles Tuffin Armand, Marquis de la Rouarie, March 26,
1783, to November 3, 1783.

Brigadier-Generals by Brevet.

Under Various Resolutions of Congress.

James Wilkinson. November 6, 1777, to March 6, 1778
(when he resigned).

The Chevalier de la Neuville. August 14, 1778, to Decem-
ber 4, 1778 (when he was permitted to leave the ser-
vice).

Moses Hazen. June 29, 1781, to January 1, 1783 (when
he was retired).

Thaddeus Kosciuszko. October 13, 1783, to November 3, 1783.

Stephen Moylan, November 3, 1783.

Samuel Elbert. November 3, 1783.

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. November 3, 1783.

William Russell. November 3, 1783.

Under the Resolution of September 30, 1783.

George Baylor.	George Mathews.
Daniel Brodhead.	John Nevill (or Neville).
Richard Butler.	Lewis Nicola.
Thomas Clark.	Mathias Ogden.
John Crane.	Elisha Sheldon.
Christian Febiger.	William Shepard.
John Gibson.	Walter Stewart.
John Gunby.	Heman Swift.
Richard Humpton.	Benjamin Tupper.
Henry Jackson.	Philip Van Cortlandt.
Michael Jackson.	Gozen (or Gosse) Van Schaick.
John Lamb.	Joseph Vose.
Monsieur de Laumoy.	Samuel B. Webb.

JOURNAL OF LIEUTENANT ROBERT PARKER, OF THE SECOND CONTINENTAL ARTILLERY, 1779.

CONTRIBUTED BY HON. THOMAS R. BARD.

[Robert Parker entered the service of the United States from Philadelphia, April 26, 1777, as second lieutenant in the Second Continental Artillery, Colonel John Lamb, in which his brother-in-law, Andrew Porter, was a captain. He was promoted first lieutenant, January 1, 1781, and transferred to the Fourth Continental Artillery,—the Pennsylvania regiment, Colonel Thomas Procter. He was made Captain Lieutenant to succeed Samuel Story, October 4, 1782. He served until June, 1783.

Lieutenant Parker was with his battery in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown in 1777, in the battle of Monmouth in 1778, with General James Clinton's brigade in General Sullivan's expedition against the Indians in 1779, and in the siege of Yorktown in 1781. He was with the Southern army in 1782-83. While the army was at Valley Forge, Lieutenant Parker was one of a number of officers sent to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, by the Board of War, to learn of fixing ammunition. "As you are sent to obtain a perfect knowledge of the business," General Gates, the President of the Board, wrote April 23, 1778, "not only on your own account, but to promulgate it through the States, the Board make no doubt of your diligently and manually applying yourselves to the task you have undertaken. We have too good an opinion of you all to suppose it will be necessary to impress this sentiment upon you; because should there be any who are negligent, or averse to being taught, the Board are satisfied, as men regarding the interest of your country, you would return to your other duty, and put some other person in a situation so desirable as that you are now in. The time you have been at Carlisle was one argument with the Board, added to their anxiety to have the laboratory art more generally known, and we shall be happy to hear on your return to camp, as no doubt we shall, that the knowledge you have gained by your residence at Carlisle is equal to the expectation formed when the measure of sending you there was adopted." His stay at Carlisle was probably his first visit to the Cumberland Valley, in which Captain Parker made his home after the Revolution.

When General Lafayette visited America, in 1824, James Madison Porter, the youngest son of General Andrew Porter, was presented to

him soon after his arrival in New York. "Porter," said the French hero; "I remember that name. Any relation of Captain Porter, whom I met at the Brandywine?" "A son," young Porter answered. "I bless you for your father's sake," Lafayette said. "He was a brave man. He had with him there a young man, a relative, I think, whose name I have forgotten. They fought very nearly together." "Was it Parker?" Madison Porter asked. "That was the name." "He was my mother's brother." "Ah, indeed," the Marquis said; "they were good soldiers, and very kind to me when I was wounded." Captain Parker was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and on November 17, 1787, was appointed Collector of Excise for Franklin County by the Supreme Executive Council.

Captain Parker was the son of Alexander Parker and the brother of Elizabeth Parker (born November 15, 1750, in what is now Montgomery County, Pennsylvania), who married Captain Andrew Porter on May 20, 1777. He settled at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, where he married on May 10, 1787, Mary Smith (*b.* 1764, *d.* December 1, 1848), daughter of William Smith, the founder of the town of Mercersburg. He died May 1, 1799. He had no sons. His two daughters: Elizabeth Parker married John McFarland, and Mary Smith Parker married Dr. P. W. Little, of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania.]

Monday 14th June 1779.—Marched from Albany with Capt. Wool's Blisses & Porter's Company's of Artillery—Arrived in Scanactady 4 o'clock P.M.—Crossed the Mohawk River and encamped on the North Side—Dist. 17 miles—The Country from Albany to Scanactady is a very light sandy soil that produceth little else but scrubby Pines—Scanactady is a very pleasant Town situated on the S. side of the Mohawk River. It contains about four Hundred Houses, built regular, & in a very fertile spot of land.

June 15th.—At 2 o'clock we embarked on board two Batteaus loaded with Military Stores. Proceeded five miles up the River, and encamped on the North Side.

June 16th.—Struck our tent at Eight and embarked. Passed several strong Reefs and Rapid Currents which fatigued us very much. Encamped on the North Side—Distance 16 miles.

June 17th.—Encamped at 8 o'clock—The Reefs & Strong Currents continuing some of which were very difficult to

get over (our boats being very heavy loaded) Passed Johnstown Side and the Mouth of Schoharie Creek. Encamped at Canawago on the South Side of the River—Distance 13 miles.

June 18th.—Embarked at 11 o'clock and proceeded over some bad Reefs. Arrived at Canajohaire 5 o'clock P.M. Distance 13 miles.

The general course of this River is from NW. to SE. in most places 150 Y'ds wide—The Channel very Irregular. In some places fordable & others very deep. It is very difficult to go up with boats on account of the many bad Reefs and rapid Currents. The banks are for the most part 10 or 12 feet high—The land near the River is very fertile—At this place lay Coll. Gansewoert's & Butler's Reg't—Coll. Weisenfelt's & Alden's having marched for Lake Otsega the day before—Here was a great Quantity of provisions and a large number of waggons employed in conveying it & the Batteaus to the lake—Encamped on a hill at some distance from the River on the South Side, very much fatigued with our journey.

June 19th.—This day Coll. Butler's Reg't. and the Rifle Corpse marched towards the lake.

June 20th.—This morning we received two light three pounders from Fort Schuyler with their amunitions &c—Nothing material happened.

June 21st.—This day was executed a Spy called Henry Herr, who said he was a private in Coll. John Butler's Reg't. He was taken up by a party of Militia at some distance from here, found guilty & hanged. Several others are in Confinement.

June 22nd.—Nothing Material happened.

June 23rd.—Nothing Material—Mustered in the Afternoon.

June 24th.—This day was shot — Titus, a soldier in the 5th N.Y. Reg't for desertion. This day we had an elegant dinner at which was present thirty five gentlemen of the different Reg'ts.

June 25th.—Marched at 10 o'clock with Coll. Deboin's Reg't towards Lake Otsega, passed through an Indifferent Country, but thinly Inhabited—passed near some Salt Springs, Encamped at the foot of Brimstone Hill—Slept very Indifferently being much annoyed by a small fly called a punk—Rain in the Night—Distance 13 miles.

June 26th.—Marched at 6 o'clock, passed Brimstone Hill which is very high, halted at Springfield & breakfasted with Capt Butler's Reg't—Arrived at Lake Otsega 3 o'clock P.M. Embarked in Batteaus with Coll Deboin's Reg't & the Military Stores & proceeded to the N end at Lows Farms—Dist. 2 miles. The Country from Brimstone Hill to the Lake is very fertile but not Inhabited only at Springfield, where has been a few houses which are burned to the ground by the Indians—The Country appears like low or Island land—The Timber chiefly Beech, Elm, Ash, Sugar Maple, & the Gum, & near the lake some Hemlock Swamps.

June 27th.—Lay in Camp—a large quantity of provisions were sent from the lower landing to this place for Storage. This place is situated very pleasantly in a fine grass Country—Some Improvements have been made here and a saw mill erected—plenty of Fish in the lake and Neighboring Brooks.

June 28th.—Gave an Entertainment to-day to the gentlemen of the other Reg'ts—spent the day very agreeably, what we wanted in variety and Convenience was amply made up in good humour and Harmony, The remembrance of which naturally leads me to reflect on these ceremonious assemblys (we generally see in Cities & populous Countries) called Entertainments—where instead of promoting Harmony & Uninimity, they sow the seeds of discord & perpetual animosity—Instead of satisfying Nature with Temperance they satiate her with luxury.

June 29th.—Went to Springfield (dist. 6 miles) in Company with a number of gentlemen to dine with the Officers of Coll Butler's Reg't, in compliance with a previous Invitation.

June 30th.—The General Hospital arrived to-day.

July 1st.—Nothing of Consequence happened.

July 2nd.—Received orders to hold ourselves in readiness to march. Embarked our Artillery, Ammunition & provision on board the boats & lay ready to march.

July 3rd.—Embarked at 7 o'clock on board 11 Batteaus (with Coll Deboin's Reg't) & proceeded to the south end of the lake (dist. 10 miles)—Stored our ammunition in Cockran's House which stands about 200 yards from the lake & encamped near it. At this place lay Coll Butler's & Gansewoerts Regts with the Riflemen—Coll. Weisenfeldts with his Reg't arrived in the afternoon.

This lake is about 9 miles in length & from one to two wide—very pleasant. The water near the shore is shallow but in the middle very deep & of a greenish colour & hemm'd in on all sides by a ridge of Mountains. At this place there is an outlet which makes a small brook that forms the Head of the East branch of the Susquehanna River. This breast will not admit of more than one batteau abreast to pass & that with difficulty—to remedy which we erected a dam across the outlet in order to raise a head of water in the lake to facilitate our passage down.

July 4th.—This day being the anniversary of Independence, the troops were paraded on the banks of the lake, when thirteen peices of Cannon were discharged together with a running fire of musquetry three times along the line with as many huzzas from the troops—after which they all marched to the grand parade, when an excellent discourse was delivered suitable to the occasion by the Rev'd. Doct. Gans, Chaplan to the New York Brigade.

July 5th.—Coll. Aldens Reg't. with the remainder of the stores & provisions arrived this afternoon.

July 6th.—Mr. Dean with a number of Oneida Indians arrived this afternoon—

July 7th–9th.—Nothing worthy of notice occurred.

July 10th.—This day found by experience that F:M = m:E.

July 11th.—This morning I went out with a scout of sixty men, marched through the woods about 12 miles when we encamped—Rained hard all day—at night the Rain and Wind increased—found our lodging none of the best.

July 12th.—Rain in the morning early & very cold being out of provision the party returned all but the men with whom I resolved to prosecute our Journey—We then proceeded over mountains, hills & morasses until we arrived at the Canandaragua or Schuyler's Lake about 7 miles farther—Here we staid some time to take a view of the lake & adjacent country—This lake lies about 8 miles W of Otsega Lake—it is about 7 miles in length & $1\frac{1}{2}$ in width, the outlet running S. E. falls into, or forms a junction with, Otsega Creek about 7 miles below the Lake and there assumes the name of Susquehanna River—Returned about 6 miles on our way to Camp when night overtaking us, we were obliged to lay in the woods without fire.

July 13th.—Rose early in the morning & pursued our journey to camp where we arrived at 8 o'clock, hungry & fatigued.

July 14th.—Nothing Material happened.

July 15th.—This day found the difference between EP & FC.

July 16th.—Wrote some letters to my correspondants.

July 17th–19th.—Nothing worthy of notice.

July 20th.—Lieut. Howell joined us from Albany, also found to my great S. that $M : M = M : E$.

July 21st.—Wrote some letters to correspondants. A party was sent out to day to measure the distance to Lake Schuyler.

July 22nd.—The party mentioned yesterday returned having measured the distance from here to Lake Schuyler found it to be $N 30^{\circ} W$ from the lower end of Lake Otsega to the lower end of Schuyler Lake dist. 8 miles. Gen. Court Martial ordered.

July 23rd–26th.—Nothing of Consequence happened.

July 27th.—A detachment of 265 men commanded by Coll. Gansewoert ordered out.

July 28th.—Soldier in the 3rd N Y Regt shot for desertion—two under same predicament reprieved.

July 29th–30th.—Nothing material.

July 31st.—The party mentioned the 27th returned having been at Forts Plank & Herkimer (dist. 20 & 22 miles), the enemy that occasioned this movement having retreated, leaving many marks of Barbarism behind.

August 1st.—A command of 150 men was sent to [?] Creek, dist. 3 miles under the command of Major Pave.

August 2nd–7th, nothing happened.

August 8th.—Prepared two boats to carry our artillery, mounted them on Truck Carriages, made experiments on the Lake—embarked our stores on board 15 Batteaus & orders to march in the morning.

August 9th.—Took our departure from the Lake this morning with our little army consisting of 1500 effective men with 208 Batteaus loaded with provisions, ammunitions & proceeded in the following order :

1st—300 Light Infantry Commanded by Coll Butler & Major Cockran & Parr marching on the west side of the river formed the advanc'd Guard. The other Troops that could be spared from the Boats form'd the flanks & Rear-guard, the Horses, Cattle &c. marched within the flank guard. The line of boats was in the following order.

A few boats with light Infantry formed the advance party;

2nd—One peice of artillery & the General.

3d—4th Pennsylvania & 4 N. York Rgt.

4th—Military Compy Hospital & 2 M. G. Stores.

6th—2nd peice of Artillery.

7th—3rd N. York brought up the Rear.

Encamped at Burrowses farm dist. 17 miles by land & 20 by water—plenty of rattle snakes here—Rains in the Night—

The general course of this River to-day is about S 20° W—for ten miles down it is not more than 20 yards wide

& from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet deep. 8 miles from the Lake falls in the Oatis Creek from Lake Schuyler & 7 miles further Cherry Valley Creek empties—a little lower it widens to about 40 yards—This Brook or River is very Navigable for so small a Stream—obstructed only by logs & trees fell across it. The adjacent Country is rich, fertile & abounds with most sorts of Timber. The situation low, but rising gradually into hills, at a distance from the shore but free from stone. The river is very crooked forming a number of very short turns which run in every point of the compass—Previous to our leaving the Lake the dam was opened which raised the water in the river & thereby greatly facilitated our passage down.

August 10th.—Marched at 3 o'clock P.M. Arrived at Yorkams at sunset dist. 5 miles by land & 6 by water. About a mile below Burrowses the river runs very rapid passing through a small ridge of mountains which continued all the way. Encamped here—the place very pleasant. Here has been an Improvement—a barn, house & an orchard; found a peice of bark with an Inscription in the Indian Tongue, which Mr. Dean translated thus—

the day before holyday 1779 on this ground are 200 Indians friends to General Washington.

August 11th.—Embarked at 8 o'clock. passed a large creek from the East Side—several reefs & narrows which retarded our march. Rapids continue for 8 miles. Encamped on Ogden's farm W. Side dist. 15 miles by land & 21 by water—the River very crooked forming a number of small Islands—from 40 to 50 yds wide. The banks in some places pretty high—the land very good & abounds with Butternut, Elm Ash, Maple Burch & Beech, thick foggy air.

August 12th.—Took our departure at 7 o'clock, the river down for 9 miles was a very easy current so as to admit our boats three abreast—then it began to be rapid. Encamped at Unadilla, about a mile above the confluence. The Country we passed is very good.

Here has been a good settlement inhabited chiefly by

Scotch Emigrants who last year fled to the Indians for protection—It was formerly an old Indian settlement & last fall was burnt by Coll Butler—Dist. 65 miles by land & 20 by water, E. Side.

August 13th.—Early this morning went to see an old Indian fort, about a mile from Camp, which appeared to be very old, of a circular form & contain'd about half an acre—passed some reefs, the mouth of the Unadilla river which empties from the W. Side. Encamped at Cannahrunta on an Island, dist. 14 miles by land & 17 by water, the country very good—several old settlements on both sides of the river. The river after the junction of Unadilla is about an hundred yards wide—several rapids occasioned by Fish dams.

August 14th.—Embarked at 9 o'clock passed several old settlements, water pretty good & few rapids. Encamped at Onequaya dist. 12 miles by land & 15 by water. This was an old Indian town that contained about fifty houses, some of which are very good—there has likewise been a church with a Christian Missionary. The land for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the river is very good, but farther back it rises into hills. It has been settled on both sides of the river for many years & has long been an Asylum for miscreant Refugees from the neighboring States—last fall it was burnt & destroyed by Coll. Butler.

August 15th.—Lay by waiting for a number of Militia expected from Esopus.

August 16th.—A party was sent in quest of the Militia who returned without them.

August 17th.—Embarked at 9 o'clock, the river running nearly South & for 10 miles a very good current, a little farther it became very shallow, with a number of Islands. Encamped at the Tuscarora Settlement on the W. Side, dist. 20 miles by land & 25 by water—Several high rocks on the bank of the river—burnt a number of Indian houses on the passage.

August 18th.—Embarked at 9 o'clock. The river run-

ning nearly N. W. The navigation good—Passed the mouth of the Sheninga River from the W. side encamped a little way below that place—dist. by water 24 miles & by land 20—the distance by land across to Onoquaga is but 16 miles occasioned by the crooked course of the river—There has been a large Indian Town about 3 miles up the Shenango river, which we sent a detachment to destroy—Two men met us this afternoon from Gen Poor, informing us that Gen. Sullivan was at the Tioga & had detached him (Gen. Poor) with a party up the river to meet us.

August 19th.—Embarked at 9 o'clock—The river very shallow and full of islands—at 6 miles down we met Generals Poor & Hand with nine hundred men from Gen Sullivan, to escort us down—Halted some time & then proceeded with them down the river. Encamped at Owaga on a fine plain on the West side of the river, dist. by land 20 & by water 24 miles—a mile and half from here there has been an Indian Town which we destroyed.

August 20th.—Rain all day which occasioned us to lay by.

August 21st.—Marched at 8 o'clock. Two boats with ammunition overset. Encamped at Fiby Patrick's farm or in Indian Majatawaga, dist. 12 miles by land & 14 by water—Pitched our tents in an open peice of woods and in extensive plain.

August 22nd.—Embarked at 7 o'clock, arrived at Tioga at 9—dist. 8 miles On our arrival at the Light Infantry Camp (which was about a mile from the main army), we were saluted with a discharge of 13 cannon—when we arrived opposite the Park, the like number was fired—after which we landed and encamped in the Park with Coll Proctor's Reg't.

This encampment is situated on a neck of land just above the conflux of the Susquehanna and Tioga Rivers—The land level producing a great quantity of grass—a mile above the park lay the light troops of the army commanded by Gen Hand—this encampment extended from one river

to another which is only 200 yards, where there are three block houses building—At this place lay Generals Poor's, Maxfield's & Hand's Brigades—with Coll Proctor's regiment of Artillery—the whole making near five thousand men with two 6 pounders, two $5\frac{1}{2}$ Howitzers, four 3 pounders & a small Cohorn.—A universal joy now diffused itself through the army on the happy junction so long expected, and mutual congratulations closed the day. The general course of this river is from N.E. to S.W. in many places shallow, but on the whole very navigable—arrived all safe—during the course of the march the order was changed reciprocally from front to rear every day.

August 23rd.—Ordered to prepare to march—all the spare tents of the army were collected to make bags to hold flour for the expedition—the pack Horses got in readiness.

August 24th.—Continued our preparations to march; at 3 o'clock a gun was fired, as a signal to strike our tents & march—found great deficiency in point of pack horses &c., which occasioned great confusion. In the evening another gun was fired to pitch our tents—lay on the same ground.

August 25th.—Preparations for marching continued—drew six days salt provision—heavy rain which prevented us from marching.

August 26th.—At 11 o'clock this morning after great difficulty, we got under way and began our march towards the Indian Country in the following order—Gen. Hand with a brigade of light Infantry and Rifle Corps formed the advance guard. Gen. Poor's formed the right & Gen. Maxfield the left flank—Gen. Clinton's brigade brought up the rear—after the light infantry and between the flanks was the Park consisting of two $5\frac{1}{2}$ Irish Howitzers, Six light 3 pounders and one small Cohorn with ammunition &c. &c. The flank marched at such a distance from each other as to admit the pack horses in the centre—We carried with us 30 days provision & 1200 pack horses, in this manner we proceeded up the Tioga River about 3 miles through a very level & open country—Encamped on the bank of a

beautiful & extensive meadow, that afforded a delightful prospect and plenty of grass for our horses.

August 27th.—Marched at 9 o'clock, for two miles the country continued open & the road good, but after became bad by a ridge of mountains that projected itself close to the river—where we had to pass a narrow defile in the edge of the river—a high bank in ascending from the river—passed some deep swamps. Encamped on the banks of an extensive plain about 10 o'clock at night—found plenty of corn & beans here on which we fared sumptuously—dist. 5 miles.

August 28th.—Lay by till 2 o'clock P.M.—ordered that one days provision be stopt in lieu of the corn and beans. Crossed the Tioga river twice which was very deep & rapid—One of our batteaus was fired upon by a party of Indians—a little after our left flank discovered two Indians & fired upon them—but they escaped—at dark encamped at She-mung, dist. 4 miles—This place is situated on a large plain on the banks of the Tioga river & was lately a populous Indian Town, that contained about thirty houses, but was destroyed about 3 weeks ago by a detachment of Gen Sullivans Army.

August 29th.—Marched at 10 o'clock—the country continued level for some distance & very fertile. At 10 o'clock P.M. & about 3 miles above Chemung our advance parties discovered the enemy in front posted on an eminence behind a breastwork of logs &c, a few shots were exchanged, then our party returned and gave the intelligence—Our Artillery was then ordered to file off to the right about a quarter of a mile from the enemies' works When we unloaded and disencumbered ourselves of our baggage &c undiscovered by the enemy. In the mean time our right wing commanded by Gen. Poor, by a circuituous march endeavoured to out-flank and gain the enemies' rear, while part of the left wing crossed the Tioga River, which lay about half a mile on our left, in order to intercept their retreat, Should they attempt to pass that way—The rest of the army was left as

a reserve to cover the Artillery and make the attack in front if necessary.

In this situation we remained near an hour keeping up a small fire of musquetry on the enemies front until the time allowed the right wing, to gain the post they intended, was expired—our Artillery was then ordered to advance upon the eminence, about two hundred yards in front of the enemies' works, where we began the attack by opening upon them two 5½ Irish Howitzers & 6 three pounders, when a pleasing peice of Music ensued. But the Indians I beleive did not admire the sound so much, nor could they be prevailed upon to listen to its music, although we made use of all the eloquence we were masters of for that purpose, but they were deaf to our entreaties and turned their backs upon us in token of their detestation for us.

In this situation without waiting to bid us good bye, they retreated with loss and the greatest precipitation. As soon as they began to retreat, parties were sent in pursuit of them—We remained on our ground for some time and were then ordered to advance up to their works—which we found situated on an eminence, with a small plain of clean land in front and pine woods in the rear—their works were made of pine logs, about a mile in length, about three feet high, and forming a number of angles, interspersed with green boughs in front to prevent discovery—from these we proceeded to their camp about a mile further where we halted & gave the signal for the right wing to find us & come in, which they did & gave the following account, that they were greatly deceived in the situation & distance of the ground which took up more time than they expected, to accomplish their design—and that they only fell in with the enemies' flank as they were retreating, when they had two men killed and about 30 wounded, a white man and a negro man taken prisoners, who gave an account that their whole force was collected there, consisting of 600 Indians & 200 whites, commanded by Butler & Brandt & the rest of the savage brethren.

It appears from the best accounts that they had intended making their principal stand at that place & had nearly all their force collected for that purpose—Their works were constructed upon a good peice of ground and very well done for defence against musquetry.

It must also be allowed that our plan of attack was judiciously laid, well executed and must reflect great Honor on those that conducted it—but the badness of the road with some other circumstances, prevented the right wing from gaining their post as soon as could be wished for & thereby part of the plan proved unsuccessful. Our loss was three killed and thirty six wounded—Sixteen of the enemy were found dead and a great number must be wounded.

August 30th.—This day almost all the army were employed in cutting down the corn in this neighborhood. Several hundred acres were destroyed in this manner—A Lieutenant of Coll. Cileg's Regt. died of the wounds he received in the action yesterday. The army received thanks of the General, for their behaviour yesterday—In the afternoon it was proposed to the troops whether they would consent to live on half allowance of provisions, which was unanimously agreed to—The smallness of our Magazines & the impossibility of procuring another supply in season rendered this measure absolutely necessary—The troops in testimony of their approbation gave three huzzas which re-echoed from Regiment to Regiment—a small shower of rain in the evening—At dark the two Howitzers, two three pounders, all waggons &c. were taken down to be dismounted and put in boats—about eleven o'clock at night they were all sent down the river together with the wounded and every thing that was superfluous, to the garrison at Tioga, under the direction of Capt McClure.

This place has been the encampment of the enemy for sometime past & is situated in a beautiful plain on the banks of the Tioga river, surrounded by large and extensive fields of corn of an amazing height, filled with different kinds of vegetables all of an excellent quality. Those fields

of corn appear to have been planted on purpose to supply their scouts with provisions when they intended to make excursions on our frontier.

August 31st.—Marched at 10 o'clock, the roads pretty bad but the land exceeding good for four miles where we crossed a creek that emptied itself into the Tioga at a place called Newtown. Here was an Indian Settlement and a small town which we destroyed. After we left this place we entered a very large and extensive plain, that produced little more than a few pine trees and wild grass. Marched about five miles further, the plain continuing, and encamped there. This day we found the advantage of leaving our heavy artillery behind, having marched about 10 miles.

September 1st.—Marched at 10 o'clock—The plain mentioned yesterday continued about 3 miles further, then we entered a defile with a mountain on our left and a large and extensive meadow on our right. In this meadow the water separates. The Canga Branch running S. East falls into the Tioga at New Town—another Creek runs North West and falls into the Sennecca Lake near Catherine's Town. These creeks interlap each other and run directly opposite and nearly parallel in the meadow and but a small distance apart—This defile continued about two miles and then we entered into a dark, gloomy & almost impenetrable Hemlock swamp, which continued for eight miles further—in many places it was so thick as scarcely ever to admit the rays of the sun to enter. Some places we were obliged to ascend an almost perpendicular height and next descend the precipice into low muddy valleys filled with dirty rivulets. In this manner we proceeded cutting our road for the Artillery all the way—About two miles from the end of the swamp, night came on & left us in the midst of those gloomy regions, without the assistance of Sun, Moon or Stars, or even the benefit of a road—Here we were obliged to make fires at the distance of thirty or forty yards from each other to assist us in making the road—until at length we arrived at Catherine Town at the end of the swamp

about eleven o'clock—In short the difficulties we encountered to-day would have prevented any army on the face of the globe under our circumstances to have accomplished—but those who had nobly stepped forth in defence of their injured country and firmly resolved to surmount every obstacle and brave all dangers and difficulties that presented themselves in the way. When we arrived at Catherine's Town, the Indians had but just left, not expecting us there that night—they left their fires burning and had just time to make their escape. This was a very pretty Town that contained about thirty Houses very well built on a good peice of ground—most of the houses were pulled down for fires to warm and dry ourselves before morning.

September 2nd.—This morning almost all the houses in the Town were demolished, having been burnt last night—Several Horn Cows &c were brought in by the Soldiers and sold—An old Indian squaw was found near the Town who gave account that the Indians had just left the town last night as our advance parties entered it & that previous to their departure they held a consultation when the Squaws urged the warriors to fight us but they refused it saying we were invincible & that it was in vain for them to attempt it—

Gen. Clinton's Brigade (who brought up the rear) did not arrive until noon, having been obliged to lay in the swamp all night. They as well as the other parts of the army, I believe, will not soon forget that they once passed through Catherine's Swamp—

Parties of observation were sent out, who returned in the Evening, giving an account, that they had seen the tracks of a number of Indians as they had retreated & lay by the remainder of the day—Ordered to hold ourselves in readiness to march tomorrow morning.

September 3rd.—Marched at 9 o'clock—the roads low and muddy for three miles—then we saw a very large meadow, at some distance on our left—then we ascended a very high hill where we saw the head of the Seneca Lake & the meadow, before mentioned, above the head of the lake.

When we arrived at the top of the hill, the land was level and the woods open. Several tracks of the Indian's late retreat appeared on the way—encamped in the woods near a small brook—forage for our horses very scarce, dist. 12 miles.

September 4th.—Rain in the morning prevented us from marching until 10 o'clock, when we struck our tents & got under way, passed some low, deep hollows & brooks—came to some Corn fields & a few houses which we destroyed—saw the Seneca lake several times at some distance on our left—The land continued very good the greatest part of the way—encamped in the woods, distance 10 miles.

September 5th.—Marched at 7 o'clock the roads continued nearly the same as yesterday—the land exceeding good—Saw the lake several times—encamped at a place, called Condo, but in English it is called Appletown, no doubt it first received this name from the number of apple-trees that grew there—This place appears to be an old settlement & contains upwards of twenty houses on a very pleasant situation—an old man an inhabitant of Wyoming was retaken by our advance parties, who gave accounts that the enemy had retreated to Canadesoga, where they intended to make a stand. Encamped here—dist. 8 miles.

September 6th.—A number of cattle strayed which prevented us from marching until 3 o'clock P.M. before which time, two sergeants arrived from Tioga—brought a number of letters with them giving an account of several advantages gained by our troops in different parts of the country. A small town was burnt on the Cauga Lake by a party that was sent in search of some baggage that was lost—the place appeared to be left in the greatest precipitation—a considerable Quantity of plunder was found in it—Encamped near the lake where there was plenty of grass & wild peas for our horses & cattle, &c a most beautiful situation with a full view of the lake. A small town appeared on the opposite side of the lake which was about five miles across—Dist. to-day 3 miles.

(To be continued.)

SELECTED LETTERS FROM THE LETTER-BOOK OF
RICHARD HOCKLEY, OF PHILADELPHIA, 1739-1742.

(Continued from page 328.)

PHILADELPHIA April 18th 1741

Per y^e Greyhound Cap^t Shea

MR JOHN WRAGG

D^R SIR

It was with much pleasure I receed your favour Via New York which brought me the agreeable and much wish'd for Account of your safe Arrival once more to your Native though unhappy shoar, and believe I, as well as many of your Friends here have been under some anxious thoughts for all of you and Sympathized with you on your first View of poor Charles Town being mostly laid in Ashes, but the difficultys that attended your voyage being gott through, the favourable escape of the Flames & the meeting your long expecting family in health is matter of rejoycing. We have had the severest Winter that has been known in this part of the world and happy it is that you escap'd it the Vessel that run ashore just before you is entirely lost and with much difficulty the Men saved their Lives several of em being frost bitten before they cou'd gett ashore on the 16th of December our River became Terra firma and so continued untill the 16th of March when to our Joy we could see Water again and I assure you it was a great rarity for water just taken from the Pump in a few minutes became solid Ice and had it not been for very warm cloathing, large Fires and now & then a good deal of Centeral Heat I believe we should have turn'd to Bodys of Ice too, which has been the Case of several poor People not bless'd with the Comforts of Life and woud have been the Case of many more had not our Inhabitants been bountifull, & distributed of their good things to the Needy, and had not this been the case our friends wou'd have been more liberal for the Assistance of the poor sufferers in Charles Town, they

have sent some flour and Bread by a Vessell that sails at the same time this does, and Governour Bull not being particular in his Letter to M^r Penn they could not well tell what would be most acceptable, however they have more money left in their hands belonging to the Subscription and I suppose will wait further orders and we expect the other Congregations will make a Collection in a short time.

The Chair is all finish'd except the Guilding and I have sent to New York for some gold leaf we having none in town here and you may depend on it in a very short time. I am willing it should look like the other part and shall be finish'd in the best manner it can be done here and I heartily wish the young Ladies health to use it. Be pleased to present M^r Penns M^{rs} Freames and my Sisters with my own Compliments to M^r Wragg his Lady and M^{rs} Hume not forgetting yourself and believe me to be with much Esteem

Your obliged Friend & very humble Serv^t

RICH^d HOCKLEY.

Inclosed is the receipt for the Soup your Mamma desired pray give my Humble Service to M^r Lampton.

PHILADELPHIA June 15th 1741

Per the Sloop Joseph & Mary Captain Rivers

M^r J^N^o WRAGG

D^r M^r WRAGG

Your agreeable favour per M^r Balch I have just now receiv'd and am much pleased to hear of your good Family's welfare, and you can't think how much I am concern'd that the Chair does not come by this Opportunity as it will keep the young Ladys in further Expectation and for some time will disappoint 'em of their intended pleasure, notwithstanding I wrote you in my last of its being finished all to the guilding yet the painter tells me there is several Embellishments necessary to be done in order to compleat it whether so or not, I must confess I am no Judge in the Art, but for my Life I can't get it finished as yet notwithstanding my repeated visits to him and pressing Entreatys,

laying before him, how scandalous it wou'd appear in your Eyes for him to be so tedious about a trifle, and perhaps censure my Care in not hastening him and still to little purpose, nay to tell you the truth I have almost lost my temper with him, and at last find Patience must be my Comforter as it must be yours, as to the trouble you mention to me, about it, is trifling, and can assure you shall find a secret satisfaction if at any time I can oblige you and shall take it kind if you will give me the opportunity however I hope by the next conveyance the Chair will come safe to your hands, had there been another painter in the Town I should long ago have put it into his Care to finish it, but as it is not so, this is the way we are imposed on and cannot help ourselves. I have had no opportunity of conversing yet wth M^r Balch but as I reced your letter from him and believe he answers your Character of him, we have no certain account as yet of the town of Carthagene being in the Possession of our Troops though we daily Expect it, poor Captain Freame (M^{rs} Freames Husband) after being at the Siege of all the Fortifications and in particular at Boccha Chico Castle and behaving of himself gallantly so as to be excused by Gen^l Wentworth from any more Duty on this Attack a few days after was seiz'd with a fever of which he dyed in twenty four hours to the great Grief of those nearly related to him as you may imagine, since your departure M^{rs} Freame was brought to Bed of a fine Girl who is likely to live and the latter End of next month we all embark for England notwithstanding these troublesome Times and please God in the Spring I return again here, where if I can be of any service to you, without Ceremony or reserve you may freely Command me.

I am glad the Provisions our People sent came so opportunely and they have still more money in their hands for the use of your Unfortunate but I am doubtful whether any Money will be Collected from other Societys than the Quakers. I hear you are going to enter into that Solemn State Matrimony tho not with the young Lady you had

some thoughts off, and if youl excuse my freedom whom I thought not worthy your notice, as she slighted your Innocent Affections. I hope dear Sir it will be with the approbation of your Parents which will tend to make your life more agreeable but in whatever state it pleases God to allot you, you will always have my best Wishes who am with a particular Esteem—D^r Sir

Your assured friend & obliged Hum^e Serv^t

RICH^d HOCKLEY.

P.S. If I shou'd not have an oppertunity of sending the Chair before I sail M^r Strettle & Ellis have both promised to send it by the first Conveyance all your Acquaintance here are well, except M^r Cummings who has departed this Life I hope for a better, and all our family wth myself desire their Compliments to yours not forgetting M^{rs} Hume and my humble service to M^r Lampton.

PHILADA Feb^r 22nd 1742

Per y^e Catharine Capt Kollock

M^r JN^o WATSON

D^r SIR

Inclosed you have Invoice & Bill of Lading for forty Casks of Flour & twelve quarter Casks of Milk Bread & one Cask of Gammons which I hope will please the wax Candles I could not gett Myrtle Wax being so scarce & would have made the Candles come very high, so have sent you none I am sorry the tallow ones did not please. I wonder at your reason of writing for light flour as you may observe by the weights of each Cask what you loose in the Freight and tis always three pence and six pence a hundred dearer than the heavy & you may have 18 Barrels of the heavy flour carried as cheap as the light I only mention this as I apprehend you are not appris'd of it.

In my last to you w^{ch} you cou'd not have receiv'd before I was favour'd wth yours & you will see your objection as to the £8.12.1 answer'd you think tis too much but it was owing to our Exchange falling when I laid out that money

for your Acc^t I rec'd a letter from M^r Hyam wherein he informs me of his having paid for your Acc^t £8.12.11 but does not mention one word about the £23.7.11 on Acc^t of the flour I left in your hands & unless you will be so good as to mention it again I am afr'd he will carry the whole credit to Mess^{rs} Penns Acc^t w^{ch} is not right as I was concern'd one third in the whole Cargo left with you exclusive of what M^r Wright owes me I intend to mention it myself to him when an opportunity presents & as you now understand M^r Wright's Affair I hope you will be able to finish it soone. I shall draw on M^r George Udney for 28.6-str. for this parcell sent you now which will ballance it as our Exchange is now at 55 p Cent & have return'd you the Georgia Bills as no body will take them here & w^a I was my self in London I found some difficulty in getting only three 20 S. Bills excha. so I hope you won't take it amiss for I shall always be glad to serve you in this manner as Im Constantly making remittances to London. You ask me what I think of M^r Whitefield's conversion to the Moravian Syestem in answer to w^{ch} I must tell you he is no Moravian as I can assure you from two Letters of his that I have lately seen tis true he calls them his Brethren but thinks they hold some Errors but not essential ones he seems to breath a more Catholick Spirit than w^a he first return'd from Boston & is expect'd wth his Wife here in the Spring. the Moravians are a fine Sett of people truly religious easy chearfull & courteous & a number of Polite well bred people are among them, they gain Proselytes every week & tho' malice & ill Fame represent them to the world as a sett of People holding damnable Errors yet their lives & Conversations no one can find fault with & as a Tree is to be known by its Fruits these people deserves the highest Esteem. Perhaps you may imagine I am one but I am not esteem'd so & am stedfast to the Quakers principles w^{ch} I have always profest and like M^r Whitefield w^a he preach'd them up untill he derogated from them & gott into the Scheme of Reprobation w^{ch} by no means squares wth the

Notions that I hold after a mature & deliberate Consideration of the means of Salvation through Christ. I heartily wish you health wth M^{rs} Watson & your little Family to whom please to tender my best Wishes & am

wth Esteem D^r S^r Y^r Obl^d Fr^d & humble Ser^t

RICHARD HOCKLEY.

PHILAD^{IA} May 19th 1742

M^R JOHN SAVAGE

D^R SIR

About sixteen days since I arrived safe here from my voyage to England, which has occasioned my long silence and now I am settled here, was unwilling to slip this opportunity by M^r Bedon of offering my services to you or any of your friends that may have occasion to transact any business to this place, as you may depend on my best endeavours & punctuality to serve you, if anything shou^d happen to fall in your way I hope you^l not forgett me; and excuse this trouble as it is from a young Person just engaging into business and willing to put himself forward as farr as is consistent with Justice & Honour. I hope this will meet you with your Uncle and Aunt as agreable in every respect as I wish you and please to give my best respects to them, and believe me to be what I realy am D^r Sir

Your obliged Friend

& Humb Servant

RICH^D HOCKLEY

If this shoud reach you before M^r Ellis leaves you pray give my hearty Service to him & lett him know I am arrived.

PHILAD^A May 27th 1742

Via Newyork

D^R SIR

I wrote you sometime since Via New York & therein gave you an acc^t of my safe arrival but as I was much hurried & had just heard of that opportunity I had no time to Coppy my letter so that I hardly know what I wrote, tis true I have now time enough on my hands more than I de-

sire and unless something in the Shipping way should turn out I confess I don't know what I must do everything of trade seems to be at a stand and by what I can learn 'tis y^r general complaint of every Person there's no demand for our Country Produce and yet it keeps up high Flour at 11/ to 11/6 & bread in proportion and there's as fine a prospect of a great Cropp this year as ever was known, Provisions in the West Indies is exceeding low & their Commodities high rum sells here at 3/6 & mellasses 2/3 per y^e Hogshead & yet y^e merch^t complain they can't afford it at that Price, there never was known so great a quantity of Goods in this Place as is at present and I have been informed several Persons have offer'd there Goods for 90 p Cent and that I am sure can never answer, considering the great Charges attending them in London. Dr. Bard has the greatest business of any Person here great quantity of Goods are sold every Vendue & really very good ones, the Shop keepers flock thither with their money to purchase Bargains instead of Paying their Creditors they stand indebted to, and in short very much hurts y^e trading People here, a motion was made lately by some of the Corporation to Limitt y^e value of the Sum put up, not less than five Pounds but it cou'd not meet wth approbation, and I am told Reece Meredith & M^r Clifton y^e West Indian offer'd to pay the Corporation £150 a year for y^e Place of Vendue Master.

I have taken all y^e pains imaginable to put of my Cargo, by advertising & writing to y^e People in y^e Country that I am acquainted with but as yet to little purpose & not a Quaker will come anear me for what reasons I can't tell, unless the devilish prejudice they have ag^t particular Persons and so are willing to extend it to those that are their Friends. I don't know how sufficiently to express my gratitude for y^e Sum of money you was pleased to advance for me, if I had left myself more in debt to other People than I have I don't know what I must have done as they woud Expect remittances and I not capable of Performing they might impute it to some other cause than y^e real one, of my not having it

in my Power to do it, I have accepted of your kind offer of Lodging with M^r Lardner as it will save me some expence, and have been twice at Springetsbury, but both Places appear not to me as usual and instead of affording me any real satisfaction rather damps my Spirits, both y^e Gardens & Vineyard are I think in tolerable good order but still there wants a superior Eye over it, your directions to Jacob & James will be complied with, and there's a fine show of Grapes, the Orange trees flourish most delightfully, but am afraid the Quicksett hedge will not answer your expectation.

As to publick affairs M^r Peters & M^r Lardner no doubt will inform you off fully I being obliged constantly to attend from morning 'till quite night in my Store have not an opportunity of knowing much unless what I hear by chance but can inform you that the answer you sent to y^e Assembly's Petition meets wth the Governours & the rest of your friends approbation, they are all quite delighted with it, and y^e Senators are allotted into different Committees to make a reply of some sort or other to it & my brother Sam tells me they press John Kinsey's assistance very much to help them which he has refused & declares he will have nothing to do with it, the Male Contents say you have made a rodd for your own breech^s, I most heartily wish they may smart for it cou'd but y^e Innocent pass free, I cou'd not have thought Mr. Kinsey to be the Man I find he is, he is much disgusted at his being removed & tells everybody he is removed from doing you any more Services, and wou'd I believe be glad of an opportunity of doing your Family any Prejudice in his way, though I am sensible he cannot in reality as you desire nothing but what is consistent wth y^e strictest Honour & Justice, he complains much of y^e small Gratuity as he calls it for his great Services done you though M^r Plumstead did say when he heard what you had order'd him he thought you very Lavish and more than he deserved. M^r Logan is of the same opinion as to ye Sum of money order'd him, though Jn^o Kinsey refused it several times but has at last taken it.

My brother Sam is to sett out for New York sometime next week with M^r Peters he express his great liking to M^r Smith and make no doubt, neither application or diligence will be wanting on his side, M^r Kinsey has told M^r Logan that the young Ladd You placed with him was one of very pregnant Parts, and as such M^r Logan told M^r Peters twas y^e best thing you cou'd do for him to remove him there, so that I hope Sir my brother will in every respect answer the great Care & Charge you are at for his Education and every expence will be done in as frugall a manner as possible. James desires you wou'd be pleased to send over two Stone rowlers for the Garden those made in this place will not do neither answer the expence and imagines they will come cheaper from London they must be two feet 8 inches in length one 18 inches y^e 15 in diameter, all the Flowers I brought with me flourish exceedingly but y^e Hantboy Strawberrys are all dead and 'tis very difficult I believe to gett them safe here, they were in the same box and had y^e same Care taken of them and what is the reason they don't do I cant account for.

I hope this will find you in health, and that your Voyage to London will be answer'd in every respect agreeable to your wishes, and as your presence is much wanted here expect the time will not be long 'ere you turn your thoughts on your Voyage hither, but untill I have the pleasure of Congratulating you on your Arrival here, an Anxiety for your Wellfare, and the thoughts of dull slow time will alternately possess my Mind, excuse Sir my Expressions as they arise from a Heart touch'd with y^e deepest Sense of Gratitude & Affection for nothing in this world cou'd give me greater pleasure than to convince you on all occasions with how sincere an Esteem I am

D^r & Hon^d Sir

Your most Aff^o & obliged Fr^d & hum Serv^t

RICH^d HOCKLEY.

THO^s PENN ESQ^r

PHILAD^A June 6th 1742

by Capt Geo. Davis

THO^S PENN ESQ^RHON^D SIR

Above is copy of what I wrote you Via New York and least that shou'd have miscarried I trouble you with this by Cap^t Davis to lett you see that I am not unmindfull of writing, though I have nothing pleasing to communicate at present and to trouble you with a repetition of my own ill luck and Uneasiness is not decent, and cannot be agreable, though what strongly affects y^e mind, cannot be easily conceal'd especially when writing to a friend, as it appears like some relief to unburthen the Mind. My brother is not yet gone to York, as M^r Peters can't go with him, being in daily expectation of the Indians coming down to receive their goods, and 'tis necessary he shou'd in order to settle the Terms wth M^r Smith and when they are dispatch'd they will immediately sett out, Sam is not Idle all this time but writes for M^r W^m Peters and has an opportunity of reading his books which may be of service to him, as he will have an opportunity of seeing into the different Forms as most Lawyers vary in some sort or other in their Manner, M^r Peters has gott into some practice already in y^e County Courts and is in a fair way of getting good business, Sam has drawn several declarations for him already but he does not approve of his way as it differs from y^e common form something which was M^r Kinsey's practice though y^e Ladd is well acquainted with both.

By y^e advice & direction of Mess^{rs} Plumsted & Peters I waited with Sam on M^r Kinsey to take his leave of him, and to know what he expected for his board and had twenty Pistoles with me, M^r Kinsey said y^e ladd had been of a good deal of service to him especially in the Loan office business, he wish'd him good success and as there was no good understanding between your Family and him he thought 'twas as well for Sammy & him to part, if the money offer'd him was to come as from Sam he wou'd not take a farthing but

intimated if from you 'twas a very different Case and I suppose wou'd not have been a very reasonable demand, which I was much surprized at, and told him 'twas on Sam's Account so saved y^e twenty Pistoles and return'd them to M^r Peters, whether you will approve of this management or not I am in some doubt, but have acted agreeable to y^e Gentlemen's direction, and after M^r Kinsey's declaration of my brother's service I shou'd have look'd upon it as so much Money thrown away. M^r Kinsey could not forbear entring into detail of the difference between you & him, and said a good natur'd Man woud do any thing to oblige his Friend when conscience was not concern'd and did not doubt if he was out of the Assembly you wou'd have entertain'd a good opinion of him, but that he cou'd never agree with you about putting y^e Country into a posture of Defence and if that must be done he always look'd upon it to be more proper to come from the King & Parliament, I told him I thought that good Natured Men who in Conscience thought it their duty for y^e good of Society to have y^e Country in some sort or other put into a way of making a Defence in Case of an Attack shou'd rather be regarded than look'd upon with an Evil Eye and treated with that disrespect and Contempt they had been on this occasion, and to come from y^e Persons it did, plainly appear'd to me they could not be y^e people they profess'd to be and woud gladly have y^e world think them, he said mankind woud always differ in their sentiments and what he said or did was nothing but what was agreeable to his Conscience & then we parted.

I make no doubt Sir but you will recommend me to some of your friends when opportunity offers, that may want to be concern'd in Shipping of our Produce when there's a prospect of advantage, for at present I have so little success in selling my Goods that I have but an indifferent prospect before me, and I am sure 'tis not owing to any neglect or industry to be used in that way and what trifle I have already sold is at so small an advance that y^e Charge & trouble I have been at can never be answer'd and must trust a

year by agreement and be glad to receive what is due then.

Jemmy Haines is return'd from y^e West Indies wth Capt. Simms and told me he wrote twice to you whilst there, he has some thoughts of returning to London for he has never had his health since he left this Place, Cap^t Wall is gone to Barbadoes in M^r Shippen's Vessell his wife lives here but I have not yet seen her, he was so necessitous as to be obliged to borrow money from M^r Lardner which he lent, I wish his West India fortune may turn out according to expectation, tho I am credibly inform'd his Father in Law flung him down five hundred Pistoles which he refused and said 'twas sufficient he had his daughter, I suppose he thought by this Means to ingratiate himself into y^e old mans good opinion which he has done, but 500 pistoles wou'd have put him into a pretty way of business so that he might be less obliged to his friends, he is gone this Voyage only upon bare wages and am sure that can never maintain his family.

All your Negroes are well, Cato will answer your Expectation as a barber and behaves very well, Cæsar is indefatigable and will make a good Carpenter.

I hope Sir you'l be so good as to favour me with a line when your business will permitt as it will give me great pleasure to hear from you and that is y^e only one I can expect till you arrive safe here.

I am as always

D^r Sir

Y^r most Aff^o & obliged Fr^d

& Humb. Serv^t

RICH^d HOCKLEY.

PHILAD^a June 27th 1742

Per y^e Brig^t Nancy Cap^t Howell.

THO^s PENN ESQ^r

DEAR SIR

The foregoing is copy of what I wrote you by Cap^t Davis and send this duplicate Via Lisbon least y^e other shou'd not have reach'd You, the Indians are not come

down yet, nor my brother gone to New York, tho now they are dayly expected there's a great number of them above 160 of y^e five Nations besides the Delawares Conraad Weyser has been obliged to purchase provisions for them and send some Persons with it; they are almost famish'd and several of them sick so that they must be brought down in Waggon, they are now at Conraads house. The Indian Goods have been examin'd by M^r Edward Shippen and turn out vastly beyond expectation and will do exceeding well, M^r Peters is to wait on Jn^o Kinsey by the Governours direction to see if the Assembly will make any Provision for them, otherwise it will be a prodigious expence to your family as there will be in all 250 Indians, and 'tis thought but reasonable by every Person as 'tis for the Common Good especially at this time as we expect daily to hear of a French Warr. M^r Lardner was up in the Country last week wth W^m Parsons and has sold all M^r Rich^d Penn's Mannor to good sure People at a very good rate, if I mistake not none less than £33 per hundred nor exceeding £45, and cou'd if he had had liberty have sold as much of M^r Freame's Land for Cash as wou'd have paid off M^r Jacksons mortgage and believe would be glad to know your mind about it. Since your departure & James Steel's death there's very little money reced in the Office which is a good deal owing to some scandalous Storys y^e Male Contents infuse amongst the Dutch. Michael Baughman told M^r Peters the dutch had money by them but were apprehensive if they paid it into the Office they must repay it to the King, and several actions that he has ag^t sundry Persons are like to be sett aside by some means or other of M^r Kinseys. I suppose he will write you a particular Acc^t of it, but this he told me and I was willing to communicate it to you, tho only as a hint and you may see they will do no justice but what they are meerly obliged to, and now you are absent they will do as they please. This comes by Charles Willings Vessell loaded with flour all on his own Acc^t and woud fain if M^r Plumsted would have con-

descended have loaded her half on yours. Flour now is at 3 mill reas y^e Quintal w^{ch} is 128^{lb} but as there's so little money coming in and he apprehensive you may have occasion for it in London prefers Bills at present as the speediest remittance and more agreeable to you as he imagines you must want money in order to carry on the affair between L^d Baltimore & you.

And this brings me to speak tho with a great deal of Concern of the Sum you was so kind as to advance for me in London, when or how I shall be able to repay it I cannot tell unless you will give me leave to advertise my Land and Lott for Sale which I will do immediately upon your advice and so raise the Money that way, I am so strangely disappointed in y^e Sale of my Cargo that I plainly see I cannot be able to comply wth y^e payment of so large a Sum in any reasonable time and wish I may have it in my power to answer the other Gentlemen I am indebted to so as to save my credit. I have sold to y^e Value of between eleven & twelve hundred pounds this Currency and as I wrote you before at a low advance which has a good deal unsorted my Store, so that I must be obliged to send for some fresh goods in the Spring in order to gett off y^e rest of my Goods if possible, and they will credit me and can see no way to avoid involving my self still more which gives me more uneasiness than I am well able to bear, could I command the Money I have sold these goods for in any reasonable time twou'd be something, but Sales being very slow and the Credit so long and profitts so small that 'tis very discouraging, and y^e quantity sold is very trifling considering y^e Cargo I brought and on the first opening is always the greatest Sale for that Cargo, and now Harvest is coming on little will be done till the Fall, nor can I expect much as I brought over but very few Winter Goods with me, this Sir is a true State of the Case and hope you will not take aniss my endeavouring to remitt as soon as possible to Mess^{rs} Barclay & Dawson & Samuel before I do to you, nor think that I intrude upon your Friendship and Goodness too

much, I am sensible of what's right and am under very great Concern I have it not in my Power to comply with it and though I know your disposition to favour me and opinion of my Candour, I can't help being very uneasy it shou'd thus fall out. M^r Peters has bought M^r Taylor's scantling and 'tis carried to y^e Hill and put under a Shedd, he has a notion you intend to build a house there for your self to live in before that at Springettsbury is built I believe he is mistaken and told him so, as you propose to build soon it wou'd be proper I believe that Bricks shoud be made against you come but M^r Peters knows nothing about it and there's no orders given to make any nor wou't be untill he hears from you, and the Ground all round Springettsbury has been tryed but not fitt to make bricks with this was done before M^r Steels death and nothing has been thought on it since. I wrote you sometime ago that there was a fine shew of Grapes at Springettsbury and the bunches hang very thick but there's either a blight or some Insect that destroys some one third others one half of the Clusters and yet the leaves and shoots looks as fresh and flourishing as may be, this being Sunday I propose to walk out by my self to Springettsbury and see if I can with all the reflection that I am Master of compose my mind a little if I shoud it will be something new to me.

M^r Lardner and my Sister are up at Pennsbury they are gone to look after and take down some of the Furniture. I cou'd sell your Chaise for twenty pounds but can't take it as it is but two thirds of the price you limited me to. M^r Strettle has sent the Bed Chintz to my store that was Jenkins's but I believe you must use them yourself for I believe no body will buy them. please Sir to give my hum^l Respects to M^r Jn^o Penn M^{rs} Freame M^r Rich^d Penn & his Family and impatiently expecting to hear from you am as always

D^r Sir

Yours most affect^{lv}

RICH^d HOCKLEY.

(To be continued.)

MRS. WASHINGTON'S "BOOK OF COOKERY."

BY MISS J. C. WYLIE.

Among the interesting and valuable relics and manuscripts, formerly the property of George Washington, of Mount Vernon, purchased in 1892 by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, is "A Book of Cookery" used by Mrs. Washington and her descendants. The book is 6 × 8 inches, substantially bound in leather, and contains upward of five hundred and fifty recipes (one dated April 30, 1706) and a full index. There are a few notes in the handwriting of Mrs. Washington, but the writer of the recipes is identified through the following records: "This Book written by Eleanor Parke Custis's great-grandmother Mrs. John Custis, was given to her by her Beloved Grand Mama Martha Washington, formerly Mrs. Daniel Custis;" and in another part of the book, "This Book for [*illegible*] Lewis, written by her great-great-grandmother Mrs. Frances Parke Custis wife of John Custis, and eldest daughter and coheirress of Col. Daniel Parke aide to the Duke of Marlborough at the battle of Blenheim." The autographs of Eleanor Parke Custis Lewis, Lucy Parke, Peter Kemp, and others are to be found scattered through the book.

In the following excerpts selected from the "Book of Cookery" no changes in spelling or punctuation have been made.

TO MAKE A FRYKEY.

Take 2 Chicken, or a hare, kill & flaw them hot, take out theyr in-trills & wipe them within, cut them in pieces & break theyr bones with a pestle, y^a put halfe a pound of butter into ye frying pan, & fry it till it be browne, y^a put in ye chikin & give it a walme or two, yn put in halfe a pinte of faire water well seasoned with pepper & salt & a little [?] put in a handfull of parsley, & time, & an onion, shread all small fry all these together till they be enough, & when it is ready to be dished up put into ye pan ye youlks of 5 or 6 eggs, well beaten & mixed

wth a little wine vinegar or juice of Leamons, stir them well together least it curdle yⁿ dish it up without any more frying.

TO STEW WARDEN'S (PEARS).

Boyle them first in faire water, then pare & stew them between 2 dishes with cinnamon sugar and rose water, or with the same seasoning you may put them in a pie & bake them.

TO MAKE A LETTIS TART.

When you have raised ye crust lay in all over the bottom some butter & strow in some sugar cinnamon & a little ginger, then boyle y^r cabbage Lettis in a little water & salt & when ye water is drayned from it, lay it in y^r coffin with some damunask pruens stoned, then lay on ye top some marrow & such seasoning as you layd on ye bottom, yⁿ close it up and bake it.

TO BOIL GREEN PEASE.

When they are shelled put them into a Long Gally-pot and set it into a pot of Seething water & cover ye gally-pot well, and in a short time you will find y^e Pease to be fine & tender; then put them out into a dish, and strew some salt upon them, and put in a good quantity of butter, and shake them well between 2 dishes, then put them into a hot dish and serve them to table. If they who are to eat them love spear-mint, put a sprig into the pot wth them.

TO WASH SILK STOCKINGS.

Make a strong hot ladder lay y^r Stockings on a table take a peice of sail cloth Double it and rub y^m soundly first on one side and yⁿ y^e other 3 ladders wrinse y^m well lett y^m Dry on the wrong sides when they are near dry put y^m out iron them smooth on ye wrong side.

TO DRESS A DISH OF MUSHRUMPS.

Take y^r firme mushrumps & pill y^e scin from them & scrape away all y^e red y^t grows on y^e insyde of them & pill y^r stalks likewise. If you finde them firme throw them as you doe them into faire water & let them ly 3 or 4 hours, then take them out of ye water & set them on y^e fire in a pan, theyr owne Liquor will stew them, put in an onnion cut in halves and often shake them, as ye water rises cast it still away till you finde them allmoste dry, then take out the onnion & put in a little sweet cream y^t is thick & shread in some time & parsley, & put in some grated nutmegg & a little grose pepper & a little salt & soe let them boyle, shakeing them well together, & put in A piece of fresh butter givinge them another shake & soe dish them up.

TO MAKE HIPPOCRIS.

Take 4 gallons of french wine & 2 gallons sack & 9 pound of powder sugar & 12 ounces of cinnamon, 9 ounces of ginger one ounce of nutmeg one ounce of corriander seeds, halfe an ounce of cloves & 2 quarts of new milk, put y^e wine & 2 pound of sugar into a cleau tub & bruise all ye spices but not small & strow them on the top of y^e wine & let it stand close covered 2 hours, then put in ye rest of y^e sugar & y^e milk & stir them well together, then put it into a clean coten bagg & let it run twice thorough it into a clean pot & when it is clear bottle it up for y^e use. These spices will make y^e same quantity againe. If you would have it red culler it with red wine.

TO MAKE CAPON ALE.

Take an old Capon with yellow Leggs, pull him & crush y^e bones, but keep y^e scin whole & then take an ounce of carraway seeds, and an ounce of anny seeds, and two ounces of harts horne, and one handfull of rosemary tops, a piece or 2 of mace, and a Leamon pill, sow all these into ye bellie of your capon & chop him into a hot mash or hot water, and put him into two gallons of strong ale when it is working, after let it stand two or three dayes & then drink it, or you may bottle it after it hath stood 4 or 5 dayes & put a lump of sugar into every bottle w^{ch} will make it drink brisker, this ale is good for any who are in a consumption, & it is restorative for any other weakness.

TO MAKE COCK WATER.

Take a red cock & pull it alive and whip it till it be dead allmoste, then cut him in 4 quarters while he is alive & drayn him well from bloud with A cloth, then take of penny royall, of pimpernell, of broad time, & rosemary of each one handfull, 2 pound & a quarter of raysons of ye sun, or currans rather, well piked & rubed in a cloth but not washed, a quarter of a pound of dates cut in slyces from y^e stones, and as many burrage, buglos or cowslip flowers or clove gilliflowrs according to ye season of ye year as you can get, or about halfe a handfull of each. Then put ye cock into ye still, the bone side to ye bottom, next of all ye hearbs after ye currans, & strow ye dates all about ye currans, & cover all over with leaf gold, then into this you must poure a pottle of sack & let it stand all night in ye still close luted [*sic*] after set ye still in goeing, & let it drop into a glass wherein is 4 ounces of white sugar candy finely beaten when this is stilled it must be mixed all together in one, & sweeten it more with sugar it must be still'd very leasurely, & drink of it 5 or 6 spoonfulls at a time morning & evening, for it is very restorative & excellently good for a consumption.

TO MAKE MOSS POWDER FOR A SWEET BAGG.

Take 2 pound of the moss of a sweet apple tree gathered between ye 2 Lady dayes, & infuse it in a quart of damask rose water 24 hours then take it out & dry it in an oven, on sive bottoms, then beat it into powder & put to it one ounce of lignum Aloes beaten & searced 2 ounces of orris a dram of muske half a dram of ambergreece, a quarter of a dram of civit, put all these into a hot mortar and beat them together with a hot pestle, yⁿ searce them thorough a course hare searce after put it into a bagg & lay it amongst your clothes.

TO KEAPE THE TEETH CLEAN & WHITE & TO FASTEN THEM.

Take cuttle fish bone and make it into very fine powder & rub the teeth therewith, then wash them after with white wine & planten water & 3 or 4 drops of spirit of vittorell mixt with them & rub them well with a cloth, & it will preserve y^e teeth from putrefaction, & keep them fast white & clean and preserve from ye toothach if it be used every day.

TO MAKE AN HARTICHOAK PIE.

Take 12 hartychoak bottoms y^e are good & large after you have boyled them, take them clear from y^e leaves & cores, season them with a little pepper & salt & lay them in a coffin of paste with a pound of butter & y^e marrow of 2 bones in bigg pieces, then close it up and set it in ye oven, then put halfe a pound of sugar to halfe a pint of verges & some powder of cinnamon and ginger, boyle these together & when ye pie is halfe baked put this Liquor in & set it in y^e oven againe, till it be quite bak'd.

TO MAKE AN HUMBLE PIE.

Take ye humbles of a deere, or a calves heart or pluck or a sheeps heart, perboyle it, and when it is colde shread it small with beefe suet & season it with cloves, mace, nutmegg & ginger beaten small, & mingle with it currans verges & salt, put all into y^e pie & set it in the oven an houre, then take it out cut it up & put in some clarret wine melted butter & sugar beat together then cover it a little & serve it up.

TO MAKE GINGER BREAD.

Take a gallon of ye purest honey & sot it on ye fire till it boyle, then take it of & put into it allmoste halfe a pinte of good white wine vinegar, & it will make the scum rise y^t you may take it of very clean, & when it is scumed put into it a quart of strong ale and set it on the fire again, then put in halfe a pound of ginger, half a pound or more of good licorish halfe a pound of anny seed, 6 ounces of red sanders, let all these be finely beat and searced and mingle them well together; and let the

spices boil in it, then put in a peck of grated bread by little and little and werke it well in, & then roll it in searced cinnamon of which you must allow halfe a pound to this proportion, when you have workd it well together then print it in moulds or make it into what fashion you please.

TO MAKE DR. SMITHS CORDIALl POWDER.

Take crabbs claws soe far as they are black in fine powder 3 ounces seed pearle one ounce red corral in fine powder crabbs eyes white amber, hartshorne calcin'd of each an ounce, gallingall angellico roots ye scull of a dead man calcin'd of each halfe an ounce, cocheneale 2 drams, powder all these finely, & make a Jelly of 3 ounces of hartshorne & 2 cast snakes skines, in which make yr powder into balls, & put in, in y^e makeing up, of muske 3 grayns ambergreece 6 grayns & saffron halfe a dram, of this powder give 10 or 12 grayns to a man or woman, & 5 to a child.

TO FORCE A LEGG OF LAMBE OR MUTON.

Take one of y^e bigest Leggs of Lamb you can get & fatest stuff it all in y^e but end with sweet hearbs shread small & some of ye best of y^e kell shread amongst it with an anchovis & a few capers allsoe shread, & a little Leamon pill & a little peper & salt mixed all together. When you have stuffd it, crush y^e top of y^e shank end upward, & lay it in a pudding pic pot, yⁿ put to it a little white wine, a little salt & a little nutmegg mixed together, with which wash y^e Legg all over with a feather, yⁿ set it in y^e oven with other meat, an hour will serve it, you must have in a readyness some sweet breads of veal or lamb, sheeps kidneys and lambs stoness against y^r legg of Lamb is baked fry them in sweet butter with saussages & lay about y^r Legg when it is dished up, for y^e sauce take some strong broth & gravie of roste meat, an anchovie or 2 & a little pickle of oysters, give them all a boyle together, yⁿ beat an egg youlk or two together, & when y^e sauce is boyled put in y^e eggs, & stir them but let it not boyle after, least it curdle, yⁿ poure y^e sauce on y^e meat being layd in a large dish stick in sippits & garnish y^r dish with hearbs & hard eggs, shread small together.

TO MAKE A COLD POSSIT OR SULLIBUB.

Take a quart of sweete cream & boyle it with a nutmegg cut in 4 quarters yⁿ take it of & stir it till it be quite cold, yⁿ powre it into a bottle glass over night y^r you would have a sullibub, then you must take halfe a pinte of water & as much white wine & 2 spoonfulls of rose water, & lay in it half in it halfe a leamon pill green or dry, & some rosemary, & sweeten it, then stand high on a table & poure y^e boyled cream into y^e white wine, let it stand 4 or 5 hours & it will come.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF REV. JAMES
SPROAT, HOSPITAL CHAPLAIN OF THE MIDDLE
DEPARTMENT, 1778.

BY JOHN W. JORDAN.

[The Rev. James Sproat, D.D. (Princeton), was born April 11, 1722, at Scituate, Massachusetts; graduated at Yale, 1741; died October 18, 1793, at Philadelphia, of yellow fever. He entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, in Connecticut, in 1743, and in 1768 succeeded the Rev. Gilbert Tennent as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. Dr. Sproat was elected by Congress, February 10, 1778, a Chaplain for the Hospitals in the Middle Department, located in Philadelphia, Northampton, Berks, Lancaster, and Chester Counties, and served until 1781. After the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British forces, with his family, he returned and resumed the pastorate of his congregation until 1787. He also continued his weekly visitations to the sick and wounded in the Bettering House, and stately to the hospitals in the country until they were abandoned,—the hospital at the Yellow Springs being the last. His journal covering the period between 1779 and 1781, although noting his visits to the hospitals, lacks the interesting details recorded in the year 1778, and is mainly devoted to his labors in his congregation. For additional details relating to the hospitals at Bethlehem and Lititz, see PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, Vol. XX. page 137.]

1778, April 1.—Rode to Easton and lodged at my good friends the Barnhills.

April 2.—To Bethlehem, traveling very bad; dined with Doctors Finley and Hall. In the afternoon discoursed and prayed with the sick in their different wards, that were unable to attend sermon. Drank tea with Dr. Otto. Lodged at the tavern; the company of Mr. Caldwell and Dr. Dayton rendered the evening agreeable.

April 3.—Preached to the convalescents, upwards of 100, and then dined with the doctors. After dinner rode to Allentown, lodged at Mr. Cowell's, and called on Dr. Smith.

April 4.—Visited, discoursed and prayed with the sick.

April 14.—Rode to Reading; visited the Hospital, discoursed with all the patients. Preached in the afternoon, and again visited the sick. Found a number of friends from Philadelphia here.

April 17.—At Dunkertown [Ephrata]; visited and prayed with all the sick; preached in the Hospital. Dr. Scott is the senior doctor here, a worthy, good man.

April 18.—Rode 12 miles to Schaefferstown; visited the Hospital. Preached in the Dutch Church, where all that were able were paraded and attended in good order. Lodged with Dr. Glentworth, and met Gen. McIntosh.

April 19.—To Lititz, where I dined with Dr. Alison, who is the senior doctor here. Visited the Hospital, prayed with the sick; at 3 o'clock preached to the convalescents.

April 20.—Rode to Lancaster in company with Mr. Mackey, father of Mrs. Alison. Dined with Dr. Jackson, then visited the Hospital and prayed in the different wards.

April 21.—Preached in the Barracks to all convalescents that were able to attend. Lodged at J. B. Smith's; dined at Mr. Harbinson's, drank tea at Mrs. Rhea's. Met many of my Philadelphia friends. About 203 patients in the Hospital.

April 25.—This day rode to the Yellow Springs; visited the Hospital, conversed and prayed with the sick, that were not able to attend the sermon. Lodged with Dr. Kennedy.

April 26.—This Hospital seems to be very neat, and the sick comfortably provided for. This evening rode three miles to see my old friend William Ralston and his family, and was kindly received.

April 27.—Mr. Ralston rode with me to French Creek Church. William Smith and G. Tennent doctors here—the senior doctor is abroad. This Hospital very neat and clean, and the sick seem well attended. Here I met again Gen. McIntosh, who is visiting the Hospitals in an official capacity. According to my usual custom, first visited and then conversed with the sick and wounded in their wards,

in the forenoon; in the afternoon preached to them all in the Church.

April 28.—Rode to the camp at Valley Forge—was a good deal pleased with the situation of the camp. Met my son [Captain William Sproat, Fourth Pennsylvania Line] in health. Heard from my family at Egg Harbor. Dined with my nephew Col. [Ebenezer] Sproat [Twelfth Massachusetts Line], my son, and several gentlemen. Went over the Schuylkill to get lodgings. Lodged at Gen. [Joseph] Reed's where I met good Mrs. de Bert; called on Hugh Hodge. Nighted at W. Henry's.

April 30.—Applied to Gen. Greene and Col. John Cox for wagons to transport my goods from Swedes Ford to the Forks of Delaware, which was granted.

May 2.—At Bethlehem—The Hospital has been removed from this place; only a few invalids remain. Called to see Capt. Balding, who had his leg amputated since I was here last; conversed and prayed with him, and then rode to Easton.

June 9.—Sat out for the Hospitals; dined at Allentown.

June 10.—At French Creek; lodged with the Commissary.

June 11.—Visited the Hospitals, saw Doctors Smith, Rogers and Tennent. In the forenoon preached in one of the Hospitals, Dr. Smith accompanied me. This Hospital very airy and clean; about 66 patients in it. Returned to the other, met my son Billy. He and I dined with the doctor; preached at the other Hospital, a church, clean and airy; 96 patients in it. Dr. Binney, the senior, came in in time for the service. Drank tea with the doctors and my son, after which parted with my son. Rode a mile with Dr. Binney and lodged at his house. He is genteel, learned and hospitable, and his lady from the city.

June 12.—Rode to Yellow Springs, lit at Dr. Kennedy's, who, poor gentleman is very sick. Visited Dr. Otto. Dined at Dr. Kennedy's, and afterwards preached in the Hospital, which is new and airy, but not finished. Smoked a pipe,

and then preached to a number in an adjacent barn. Many sick here, though clean and airy. Drank tea with the doctors and matron. In the evening returned to Dr Kennedy's, who is no better.

June 13.—Understand the doctor is no better. After breakfast preached in the upper gallery of the Hospital. Genteely treated by Dr. Otto and the matron, Mrs. Adams. Preached in a barn before dinner. After dinner preached in another barn. In these barns there are 182 patients. Took a little spirits and rode to a third barn and preached again. The barns clean and airy, and in good order. Doctors Fallon, senior; Halling and Cowell, juniors; White and Marshall mates. Rode to the Red Lion, where Dr Latimer is senior, and lodged at the Tavern.

June 14.—Preached forenoon to the patients, 127, in the Quaker meeting which is used as a hospital. Doctors Latimer, senior, [*torn*] juniors, Mates Bull and Tobin. Dined with the doctors and later preached in the barn.

June 17.—Returned to Lancaster, dined at Mr. Purdie's, called to see Mrs. Rhea, Capt. Harvey and others. Lodged at S. B. Smith's.

June 18.—Breakfasted at Mr. Harbinson's; called to pay my compliments to Mr. Hancock, also on Mr. Taggart. Rode to Manheim, dined with Mrs. Shippen, old Dr. Shippen, the former paid me \$240., but could not settle with respect to rations. Rode to Lititz, put up at Dr. Alison's. Spent the evening with Dr Brown, the Physician General.

June 19.—Preached in the forenoon to the patients, dined with Dr. Brown. Detained by the rain.

June 20.—Still raining and could not set out. This evening Mr. Mackey brought us the news of the evacuation of the city by the enemy.

July 29.—Set out for the Hospitals, via Philadelphia.

August 4.—Rode to Dr. Glentworth's in the rain and got wet. Could not speak to the invalids owing to indisposition, and kindly treated by the Doctor. About 70 in the hospital; 30 expect to be sent away soon.

August 5.—Preached at the Hospitals. Dr. Glentworth rode with me to camp, stopped at Col. Craig's quarters, and then proceeded to Yellow Springs.

August 6.—Feeling better, preached to seventy patients. Rode to Uchlan, dined with Doctors Brown and Fallon. The house very clean, preached, and then to Downingtown and lodged with Dr. Smith.

August 7.—Arose early, preached at 8 o'clock to the 74 patients here, and after the sermon proceeded to Philadelphia.

September 7.—Set out for the Hospital at Philadelphia.

September 11.—Visited and preached to the sick at the Bettering House.

September 14.—Rode to French Creek, and on

September 15, preached to the 138 patients in the Hospital, who seem to be well attended by the physicians. Rode to the Yellow Springs in the afternoon, and preached in the hospital. Will return to Philadelphia in the morning.

October 1.—Returned with my family to Philadelphia from the Forks of Delaware.

October 13.—Set out for the Hospitals in the country. Preach at the Yellow Springs to the 115 sick and 16 guards.

October 14.—Rode to French Creek and preach to 89 sick. Lodged with Doctors Smith and Tennent.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF LUKE WILLS BROD-
HEAD, OF MONROE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Luke Wills Brodhead, who died May 13, 1902, was elected a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania November 24, 1845, and was its oldest member at the date of his death. He was a son of Luke and Elizabeth (Wills) Brodhead, and was born September 12, 1821, in Smithfield Township, then in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. After receiving a thorough education in the local schools and at the Stroudsburg Academy, he entered upon a mercantile career at White Haven, Carbon County, where he was elected President of the Town Council and a school director. Returning to the Delaware Water Gap, he was appointed postmaster, and at the expiration of his term became the courteous and genial proprietor of one of the best-known summer hostleries of that famous resort until his decease. Daniel Brodhead, the ancestor of those who bear the name in the United States, was a native of Yorkshire, England. He was a captain of grenadiers in the reign of Charles II., joined the expedition under Colonel Richard Nicholls, and was present at the surrender, in 1664, of New Netherlands. The following year he was appointed to the command of the military forces in Ulster County, where he continued to reside until his death in 1667.

Daniel, a grandson of Captain Daniel Brodhead, was the first of the family to move from New York to Pennsylvania, and in 1738 settled on a tract of one thousand acres on the creek since bearing his name, and embraced within the present town of East Stroudsburg. This property, which was increased by an additional purchase of five hundred acres, was locally known as the "Brodhead Manor" and the settlement of Dansbury. In 1747 he was commissioned a justice of the peace for the Northern District

of Bucks County, which in 1752 became Northampton and in 1836 Monroe County. With the Indians who lived in the neighborhood Justice Brodhead was on friendly terms, and desired to aid them in promoting their civilization, and induced the Moravian missionaries to establish a mission among them, erecting a building for the purpose. He died in July of 1755, at Bethlehem, whither he had gone for medical treatment.

Luke Brodhead, the grandfather of Luke W. Brodhead, entered the Continental service in November, 1775, as a sergeant in Captain Abraham Miller's company of Colonel William Thompson's Pennsylvania Battalion of Riflemen, and participated in the campaign which closed with the evacuation of Boston by the British forces. He was commissioned a third lieutenant May 28, 1776; second lieutenant October 24, 1776, in the Pennsylvania Rifle Battalion, Colonel Samuel Miles; and at the battle of Long Island was severely wounded and captured and confined in the "Sugar-House" and on a prison-ship until exchanged December 8, 1776, for Lieutenant Wellington, Twenty-sixth British Foot. He was promoted captain February 15, 1777, and assigned to the Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Line, and participated in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. Owing to the hardships he endured as a prisoner of war and suffering from his wounds, his health was so much impaired that he was forced to retire from the service, and rejoined his family in 1778. He was commissioned colonel immediately preceding his retirement.

Luke W. Brodhead was a man of more than ordinary ability, and for many years was deeply interested in the history and genealogy of the Upper Delaware and Minisink Valley. His published contributions comprise the following:

"The Delaware Water Gap: Its Scenery, its Legends, and its Early History;" "The Minisinks and its Early People, the Indians;" "An Ancient Petition;" "Tatamy;" "Set-

tlement of Smithfield;" "Portals of the Minisink: Tradition and History of the 'Walking Purchase' Region and the Gateway of the Delaware;" "Early Frontier Life in Pennsylvania: Efficient Military Services of Four Brothers;" "George Lebar;" "Historical Notes of the Minisinks: Capture of John Hilborn by the Indians on Brodhead's Creek;" "Pioneer Roads, the Old Mine Road, Early People, etc.;" "The Old Stone Seminary of Stroudsburg in 1815;" "Indian Trails;" "Soldiers in the War of 1812 from the Townships of Smithfield and Stroud;" "Almost a Centenarian: The Last of the Soldiers of the War of 1812 in Northern Pennsylvania;" "History of the Old Bell on the School-House at Delaware Water Gap;" "Indian Graves at Pahaquarra;" "Half-Century of Journalism;" "The Depuy Family;" "Early Settlement of the Delaware: Was the Upper Delaware occupied before Philadelphia? Early Occupation of the Upper Delaware;" "Sketches of the Stroud, Van Campen, McDowell, Hyndshaw, Drake, and Brodhead Families." He was also associate editor of the "History of Wayne, Pike, and Monroe Counties."

In addition to his connection with the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Mr. Brodhead was a member of the Numismatic and Antiquary Society, the Geographical Society, and the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, of Philadelphia; the Minisink Valley Historical Society, the Moravian Historical Society, the Georgia Historical Society, the Kansas Historical Society, and several college literary societies.



Richd. B. Carter

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION
ENTITLED TO DEPRECIATION PAY.

[The list of the "Soldiers of the Revolution," printed in the *Pennsylvania Archives*, Second Series, Vol. XIII. pp. 3-249, copied from the Depreciation Account books, lacks one important feature, the designation of the regiments and the arm of the service to which they were attached. The editor of the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE has found in the Department of the Auditor-General, at Harrisburg, a number of pay-rolls on Depreciation Pay account, which supply this deficiency. These pay-rolls, however, contain only a few thousand names, but, should more of them be found, they will be prepared for publication. This valuable data will enable those making researches to identify with more certainty their ancestors who were in active service, whether in the Continental Line or the militia of the State.]

Accot of Payments of Depreciation of Pay, on Settlement.

April, 1782.

Samuel Lindsay,	Lieut. Flying Camp	
James Hutchinson,	Surgeon Penna. Navy	
Thomas Wylie,	Capt. Artillery Artificers	
Alexander Power,	Q. M.	"
Solomon Halling,	late Sen ^r Surgeon Gen. Hospital	
Bedford Williams,	" Jun ^r	" "
William Brown,	" Surgeon's Mate	"
William Scull,	Matross Artillery Artificers	
William Vister,	"	"
Ezekiel Evans,	"	"
Olwald Kissenback,	"	"
James Tully,	"	"
Alexander Dow,	Lieut.	"
John Jordan,	Capt & Pay M ^r	"
Charles Mason,	Matross	"
James Dowdle,	Jesse Roe's Co.	"
William Austin,	"	"

Frederick Ream,	Matross	Artillery	Artificers
Isaac Miles,	"	"	"
Thomas Crothers,	"	"	"
Richard Lavers,	"	"	"
Laurence McGinnis,	"	"	"
Hugh Huston,	"	"	"
Barnabas Harriott,	"	"	"
Edward Bryan,	"	"	"
Sylvanus Holdcraft,	"	"	"
John Barlow,	"	"	"
John Swindel,	"	"	"
William Lowes,	"	"	"
John Armstrong,	"	"	"
John Bryan,	"	"	"
John Shine,	"	"	"
Moses Boen,	"	"	"

Mary Baker for her husband who was killed

John Morris, late private Fourth Regiment

Henry Poole, Matross Artillery Artificers

Dennis Reiley,	"	"
William Frances,	"	"
William Willess,	"	"
Peter Vert,	"	"
Philip Mell,	"	"
John Mount,	"	"
Edward Cochran,	"	"
John Guillian,	"	"
Philip Her,	"	"
John Wagg,	"	"
Thomas Brown,	"	"
Moses Butler,	"	"
Mark Rhodes,	"	"
Richard Thomas,	"	"
James Gibson, late Capt.	"	"

John McKimm, by wife Sarah, private Invalid Regt.

John Rocyan, Serg^t Artillery Artificers

Henry Stroop, late Lieut. " "

James Elliot, Capt. Independent Company		
Charles McCarter, late Surg. Fourth Regiment		
John Smith,	Matross	Artillery Artificers
David Lard,	"	"
George Cook,	"	"
Richard Trusted,	"	"
Philip Dennis,	"	"
John Spillerback,	"	"
Andrew Clarke,	"	"
James Bruce, Corp ^l		"
Baltis Trolet,	"	"
William Vickers,	Matross	"
Malcom McKnight,	"	"
William Poor,	"	"
Reuben Harriott,	"	"
David Reimer,	"	"
Neil McCaffery,	"	"
Alexander Wright,	"	"
William Fayser,	"	"
John Hampton,	"	"
John Cahill,	"	"
Thomas Liggot,	"	"
Daniel McCloud,	"	"
Thomas Henrock,	"	"
John Coats,	"	"
Ludwig Streitholf,	"	"
Jonathan Arnold,	"	"
John Carty,	"	"
Ashul Harriott,	"	"
Andrew Harriott,	"	"
Jacob Beck,	"	"
John Irvine, Capt. Second Regiment		
William Miller, late Capt. Seventh Regiment		
Samuel A. McCloskey, Surgeon	Artillery Artificers	
Alexander Wilson, Corp ^l		"
William Hudson,	Matross	"
Thomas Engle,	"	"

John Dalton,	Matross	Artillery	Artificers
John Adams,	"	"	"
Alexander Miller,	"	"	"
John Roe,	"	"	"
William Kinnard,	"	"	"
Thomas Hood,	"	"	"
Samuel Adams,	"	"	"
Jacob Ferguson,	"	"	"
John Adams,	"	"	"
Peter Stoy,	"	"	"
John Seller,	"	"	"
Thomas Pembroke,	"	"	"
Jonathan Newton,	"	"	"
William Espie,	"	"	"
James McClintock,	Serg ^t	"	"
John Kynaston,	Matross	"	"
Daniel Barkmire,	"	"	"
Gershom Padden,	"	"	"
Valentine Hoes,	"	"	"
Barnabas Bonner,	"	"	"
Joseph Armitage,	Corp ^l	"	"
Jacob Ashmead,	late Capt.	Second Regiment	
George Glentworth,	"	Sen ^r Surgeon Gen. Hosp.	
William McCloskey,	Surg. Mate	Artillery	Artificers
Joseph Rice,	late Capt.	Artillery	
Patrick Shaw,	"	private	Second Regiment
George Norris,	Lient.	Artillery	Artificers
James Fallon,	late Sen ^r	Surgeon Gen. Hosp.	
Samuel Edmuston,	"	"	"
Matthew Knox,	late Capt.	Third Regiment	
Casper Shane,	Corp ^l	Artillery	
James Dickinson,	Corp ^l	Fourth	Regiment
George Shively,	private	Eleventh	"
William Crawford,	late Capt.	Fifth	"
Abraham Kinney,	"	Ensign	Third
George Stevenson,	Surgeon's Mate	First	"
Edward Graham,	late Dragoon	Moylan's	"

David Jackson,	late Sen' Surgeon Gen. Hosp.	
Daniel Carteret,	Matross	Artillery Artificers
Nathaniel Hood,	"	"
Angus Wilkinson,	"	"
Christian Nevile,	"	"
James Clarke,	"	"
James Steel,	"	"
William Kent,	"	"
George Marshall,	"	"
William Chetwyn,	"	"
James Davis,	"	"
John Gilmore,	"	"
John Tagg,	Serg ^t	"
Adam Berger,	Matross	"
Jacob Schreder,	"	"
John Wilson,	"	"
William Parker,	"	"
John Bernard,	"	"
Nicholas Reib,	"	"
James Higgins,	"	"
William Dickson,	"	"
Andrew Hawke,	late private	German Regiment
Thomas Murray,	"	Dragoon Moylan's "
Tobias Hess,	"	private German "
James Tate,	"	Surgeon Third "
William Smith,	"	Sen' Surgeon Gen. Hosp.
James Sproat, D.D.,	Chaplain	"
Thomas McIntire,	Capt.	Independent Co.
James Livingston,	Lieut.	Artillery Artificers
William E. Godfrey,	Capt.-Lieut.	"
James Bruce,	Matross	"

May, 1782.

John Sprowls,	Lieut.	Artillery Artificers
Philip Lower,	Serg ^t	Proctor's Artillery
Samuel Nightlinger,	fifer	Eleventh Regiment
James Johnston,	Serg ^t	" "

John Brown,	fifer	Eleventh Regiment
Stephen Singlewood,	Serg ^t	Second " "
Nicholas Lutz,	Lieut. Col.	Flying Camp
Gabriel Blaheney,	Lieut.	" "
Samuel McClellan,	Lieut.	" "
David Owen,	private	Sixth ' Regiment
Philip Peter,	"	First " "
James Ryan,	"	Second " "
Joseph Coxe,	Lieut.	Sixth " "
Henry Hambright,	Capt.	Flying Camp
Charles Cartwright,	Matross	Artillery Artificers
Cornelius Leary,	"	" "
Patrick McAboy,	"	" "
Samuel Repman,	"	" "
John Conrad Latour,	Lieut.,	John P. Schott's Corps
John Bigham,	Lieut.	Fifth Regiment
Jacob Sheppard,	private	Invalid Regiment
William Henderson,	Pay M ^r	Moylan's Cavalry
Daniel Daley,	Dragoon	" "
Francis Miller,	Matross	Artillery Artificers
David Martin,	"	" "
William McEwen,	"	" "
George Thomas,	"	" "
Samuel Allen,	"	" "
John Walker,	"	" "
Josiah Jenkins,	"	" "
William Brown,	"	" "
Joseph Thornhill,	"	" "
Israel Thornhill,	"	" "
Robert Thornhill,	"	" "
Benjamin Killbourne,	Drum ^r	" "
William Dennig,	Serg ^t	" "
John King,	Trumpeter	Moylan's Cavalry
Samuel North,	Serg ^t	Artillery Artificers
Andrew Patterson,	gunner	" "
Jonathan Bailey,	Matross	" "
John Harris,	Corp ^l	" "

Benjamin Kidd,	Matross	Artillery	Artificers
John Dayley,	"	"	"
Isaac Wall,	"	"	"
James Scranton,	Serg ^t	"	"
James Hatton,	Matross	"	"
Ralph Moore,	"	"	"
Abraham Dull,	Serg ^t	Col. Moylan's	Cavalry
Andrew Beyers,	Serg ^t	Malcolm's	Regiment
Mathias Ambruster,	private	Tenth Reg ^t	to Art. Artif.
Adam Speckt,	private	German	Regiment
William Preston,	Lt. Jesse Roe's	Co. Art.	Artif.
William Wiggins,	Matross	Artillery	Artificers
Patrick Fox,	"	"	"
Andrew Wilson,	"	"	"
Joseph Leech,	"	"	"
Jonathan Center,	"	"	"
John Boggs,	"	"	"
Daniel Reed,	"	"	"
Jacob Hayney,	"	"	"
Edward Armstrong,	Ninth	Regiment	
William Shippen, Jr.,	Med. Direct.	General	
William Williams,	Lieut. Col.	Third	Regiment
William Cathcart,	Surgeon	Moylan's	Cavalry
George F. Facundus,	private	German	Regiment
Jacob Ernfighter,	Matross	Artillery	Artificers
Peter Gosner, decd.,	Cap ^t	Second	Regiment
Patrick Byrne,	Corp ^s	Eleventh	"
Thomas White,	private	Second	"
John Burnie,	Serg ^t	"	"
Matthew Scott,	Cap ^t	Flying	Camp
Jacob Myers,	Serg ^t	Second	Regiment
Ezra Patterson,	Lieut.	Artillery	
Joseph Williams,	Serg ^t	Major	Eleventh Regiment

June, 1782.

Andrew Galbraith, Major Flying Camp
 Bernard Ward, Cap^t Atlee's Regiment

Jacob Nagel,	private	Third	Regiment
William Shaw,	Serg ^t	Eleventh	"
Daniel Graham,	"	Third	"
John Gordon,	private	Sixth	"
John Hughes,	Cap ^t -Lieut.	First	"
John Hoge,	Lieut.	Seventh	"
Ephraim Hunter,	Lieut.	Flying Camp	
Robert Vernon,	private	Second	Regiment
John Fade,	"	Sixth	"
John McGinnis,	"	Seventh	"
Joseph Rowland,	Serg ^t	"	"
William Courtney,	private	"	"
William Crowley,	Matross	Artillery	Artificers
Nicholas Hoffman,	private	Tenth	Regiment
John Nevill,	Serg ^t	Lamb's	Regiment Artillery
Peter Decher,	Cap ^t	Fifth	Regiment
Hezekiah Davies,	Lieut.	Flying Camp	
Simon Shelleberger,	private	Tenth	Regiment
Allen McClean,	Serg ^t	Eleventh	"
Godfrey Rauck,	private	Second	"
David Linton,	drummer	Tenth	"
Patrick Dickinson,		First Art.	"
William Butler,	private	Second	"
Abraham Creepe,	"	Fifth	"
James Shaw,	Corp ^s	Tenth	"
Godfrey Creismore,	private	Artillery	
William Tunks,	Serg ^t	Third	Regiment
Achilles Parker,	private	"	"
John Hazelhurst,	"	Fourth	"
Alexander Hill,	"	Second	"
John Haines,	drummer	Third	"
William Stewart,	private	Second	"
Matthew Richards,	"	Invalid	"
Martin Ashbourne,	"	Tenth	"
John McGill,	"	Third	"
Edward Foster,	"	Fourth	"
Michael Conway,	"	Third	"

Edward Brooks,	Corp ^l	Fifth Regiment	
Philip Shearer,	private	Second	"
George Ingleth,	"	Fourth	"
John Bowden,	drummer	"	"
Christian Gettes,	Lieut. prisoner		
George Ottenberger,	private	German Regiment	
Jacob Vanderslice,	Serg ^t	Fifth	"
Mathias Armbruster,	private	Tenth	"
William Dixon,	"	Third	"
John McCreery,	"	Fifth	"
John Buckborough,	"	"	"
John Spade,	drummer	Artillery	
Nicholas Seppreril,	private	Eleventh Regiment	
Frederick Seppreril,	"	German	"
Michael Ferraugh,	"	"	"
James Deveney,	Serg ^t	Fifth	"
John Lochry,	private	"	"
Elijah Bowman,	Bombardier	Artillery	
Anthony Doulavey,	private	Third Regiment	
Edward Lang,	"	"	"
John Duffield,	"	"	"
John Graham,	Matross	Artillery Artificers	
Henry Hatton,	"	"	
Henry Brown,	"	"	
Christian Shyroek,	"	"	
Philip Hope,	private	Second Regiment	
James Toner,	"	Third	"
Thomas Shields,	"	"	"
Charles Young,	Matross	First Regiment Artillery	
Gabriel Hungaries,	private	Tenth	"
Joseph Harris,	"	Second	"
Ferdinand Schwarts,	"	"	"
William Gristock,	"	"	"
Robert Anderson,	"		
Abraham Saunders,	"		
Samuel McClughan,	"		
John Burges,	"	Eleventh Regiment	

John McDonnell,	Q. M. Serg ^t	Eleventh Regiment	
John Crossen,	private	Second	"
George Miller,	"	Eleventh	"
James Butler,	Corp ^t	"	"
John Magill,	private	Invalid	"
Ferdinand (Dutch),	private	Fourth	"
Laurence Forman,	Matross	Artillery	
Joseph Cunningham,	Serg ^t	Third Regiment	
Adam Moyer,	private	Sixth	"
John Laird,	"	Fifth	"
George Britt,	"	Eleventh	"
G. H. Henderson,	Apothecary Mate	Gen. Hospital	
Conrad Riemy,	private	Second Regiment	
James Fitzsimmons,	"	Eleventh	"
John Christie,	Corp ^t	Fourth	"
Jacob Redheffer,	private	Second	"
Alexander Graydon,	Capt.	Third	" (prisoner)
Andrew Forrest,	"	"	" (")
William Scivington,	Matross	Artillery Artificers	
James Young,	"	"	"
James Gamble,	Lieut. say Ensign	Fourth Regiment	
Elijah Davis,	Matross	Artillery Artificers	
Michael Engle,	"	"	"
Henry Greer,	Lieut.	"	"
William Brown,	private	Fourth Regiment	
Andrew Mills,	"	Second	"
Peter Weidner,	"	Fifth	"
Christopher Dungan,	"	Ninth	"
Philip Reymer,	fifer	Eleventh	"
Andrew McNabb,	private	"	"
Ludwig Orbigust,	"	First	"
Michael Johnston,	Flying Camp		
John Young,	Matross of	Artillery	
Philip Shreder,	private & Corp ^t	German Regiment	
Martin Sullivan,	"	Tenth Regiment	
Francis Alison,	Sen ^r Surgeon	Gen. Hospital	
Robert Wiley,	private	Third Regiment	

Jacob Cook,	private	Eleventh	Regiment
Fergus Moore,	"	Seventh	"
Levi Davis,	Corp ^t	Second	"
Patrick Brown,	"	Third	"
George Unroe,	private	Second	"
Andrew Druchabroad,	"	"	"
John Francis,	"	"	"
Sebastian Spencer,	"	Ninth	"
George Hubley,	Capt.	German	"

November 24, 1783.

John Brown,	fifer	German	Regiment
Thomas Bowland,	private	Tenth	Regiment
John Hiller,	"	"	"
Christian Seleis,	trumpet.	Lee's	Legion
William Nelson,	private	Eleventh	Regiment
John Coleman,	"	First	"
Jacob Winfield,	"	"	"
John Goudy,	"	Eleventh	"
Daniel Leary,	late Serg ^t	Third	"
William Welsh,	private	"	"
Jacob Wise,	late	Fourth	"
John Dailey,	"	Fifth	"
William Barnes,	"	Tenth	"
Jacob Halter,	"	Second	"
Martin Diehl,	"	"	"
Dennis Carrol,			
Thomas Mitchell,	"	Sixth	"

February 18, 1784.

Estate Mich ^t Sexton,	private	First	Regiment
Robert Oldis,	"	Eleventh	Regiment
Robert Justis,	"	Second	"
William Fielman,	"	Sixth	"
Stoffel Zublely,	"	Fourth	"
John Harrington,	late	Eleventh	"
Charles Kelly,	"	Seventh	"

Widow Philip Helter,	private	Tenth	Regiment
John Coon,	"	"	"
Jared Irwin,	"	"	"
John Taylor,	"	Fifth	"
Peter Cross,	"	Tenth	"
John Cochran,	"	Second	"
John Barber,	Serg ^t	Eleventh	"
John Jordan,	private	Third	"
Gottlieb Miers,	"	Tenth	"
John Snyder,	"	German	"
Patrick Bryan,	"	Third	"
Est. John Robinson,	"	Sixth	"
Martin Heilman,			
Jacob M ^c Clean,	"	German	"
John Marks,	Matross	Artillery	
Martin Perry,	private	Third	Regiment
Michael Grew,	"	Eleventh	Regiment
Robert Dixon,	"	Third	"
John Batton,	"	"	"
David Alshouse,	"	Second	"

March 1, 1784.

Jacob Hisler,	corp ^l	Fourth	Regiment
Jacob Weisner,	fifer	"	"
John Beatty,	corp ^l	Third	"
Capt. Isaac Sweeney	decd.,	Eleventh	Regiment
Henry Layman,	private	Second	"
Joseph Sling,	corp ^l	Third	"
Frederick Foltz,	private	Cadwalader's	Regiment
Samuel Willis,	private	First	Regiment
Cornelius Hutchison,	"	Second	Regiment
Patrick Collins,	late	Flying	Camp
John Mean,	Corp ^l	Fourth	Regiment

March 9, 1784.

Benjamin Golden,	Dragoon	Lee's	Legion
Benjamin Ford,	"	"	"

Conrad Frank,	private	Second	Regiment
Jacob Fredericks,	"	"	"
Michael Fry,	"	"	"
Lawrence Fry,	fifer	"	"
James Cain,	private	Tenth	"
William Reddick,	late fifer	Eleventh	Regiment
Isaac McCamont,	private	Flying	Camp
Samuel Shannon,	"	Eleventh	Regiment
Benjamin Carson,	Serg ^t	First	"
Nicholas Sailhimer,	private	Artillery	
Elijah Star,	"	Tenth	"
Mathias Loughman,			
John McDowel,	"	Third	"
Andrew Dillman,	"	Second	"
Adam Stroop,			

April 2, 1784.

John Shlirer,	private		
Hugh Swords,	private	Eleventh	Regiment
George White,	Dragoon	Lee's	Legion
John McClelland,	late private	Fifth	Regiment
Benjamin Cox,	private	Eleventh	"
William Field,			
Hugh Cimmins,	private	Flying	Camp
James Boyle,	"	First	Regiment
Isaac Still,	late Serg ^t	Fourth	"
Hugh McIlvey,	private	"	"
Est. James White,	late dragoon	Lee's	Legion
John Kernee,	private	Sixth	Regiment
Patrick Stockney,	"	Seventh	"
William Donin,	Serg ^t	First	"
Thomas Jack,	"	Third	"
Patrick Ambrose,	private	First	"
John Hunter,	Matross	Artillery	
Jacob Slyder,	private	Second	Regiment
John Henesey,	Corp ^l	Ninth	"
Jacob Shaffer,	private	late Cadwalader's	Regiment
Andrew Creswell,	private	Second	Regiment

Robert Eakins,			
John Purtle,	private	Sixth	Regiment
Leonard Smith,	"	"	"
John Duffield, dec'd.	"	Fourth	"
James Duff, late	"	Third	"
Thomas Murray,	"	Second	"
Jacob Kink, late	"	Eleventh	"
Hugh Hughes,	"	Fifth	"
Henry Fleming,	"	Third	"
Christian Kuhn,	"	German	"
Francis Bordison,	fifer	"	"
George Polk,	private	Fifth	"
Patrick McDonald,	"	Third	"
Detrick Aurand, late	"	Second	"
Robert Christy,	"	Fifth	"
Philip Vanimaker,	"	Second	"
Peter Feigel, late	"	Magaw's	"
Archibald Brown,	Dragoon Lee's Legion		
Adam Colander,	private Cadwalader's Regiment		

May 6, 1784.

William Servine, dec'd.	Hazen's Regiment		
Widow of Peter Drank,	private German Regiment		
James McClure, late	Corp ^l	Second	"
Micaiah Eaton, Dragoon		Moylan's	"
Robert Kerns,	Serg ^t	Eighth	"
John Borgar, dec'd.	private	Second	"
Daniel Davis,	"	"	"
James Ratcliff,			
John Carney,	private	Ninth	Regiment
Alexander Cavin,	"	Seventh	"
Eberham Lutnan,	"	Sixth	"
Thomas Flaghead,	"	Hazen's	"
John McClosky,	"	First	"
Thomas Delop, late	Matross Artillery		
David McClane,	"	private Seventh	Regiment
James Jackson,	"	"	Ninth

David Diffenderfer,	late Ensign	German Regiment
Edward Cook,	private	Second " "
Nathaniel Williams,	"	" " " "
Francis Smith,	"	Ninth " "

June 2, 1784.

David Reed, late gunner Proctor's Artillery
 George Lenox, private Second Regiment
 Jacob Kimble, " Eighth " "
 James Stewart, " Eleventh " "
 Thomas Harbey, " Fourth " "
 Baltus Collins, late Serg^t Artillery Artificers
 Frederick Water, private Fourth Regiment
 Henry Pifer, " German " "
 Griffith Evans, Clerk & Storekeeper Gen^l Hospital
 John Burns, private Eleventh Regiment
 Barney Cossler, private Ninth " "
 Michael Lenick,

July 9, 1784.

Joseph Bunner, private Ninth Regiment
 Abdiel M^cAllister,
 Est. Anthony Spinhouse,
 John Graham, Matross Artillery
 Baltus Christ, private Third Regiment
 Frederick Stull, private Second Regiment
 Thomas Bull, Lieut. Col. Flying Camp
 James Reed, Serg^t First Regiment
 Est. John Devold, private Fourth " "
 John Heveley, Serg^t Second " "
 Joseph White, Dragoon Moylan's " "

August 11, 1784.

John Grive, late Lieut. Seventh Regiment
 Est. John Cain, private Third " "
 Alexander Denny, private Seventh Regiment
 Est. John Flanagan, " Fifth " "
 Dudley Magee, " Tenth " "

Samuel Achmuty,	private	Third	Regiment
Henry Heagy,	"	First	"
Aaron Steve,	"	Third	"
William McGinnis,	"	Eleventh	"
John Boyle,	Serg ^t	Fourth	"
Lieut. Lawrence Manning,		Hazen's	"
Jacob Riffe,	private	Second	Regiment
Thomas Forrest,			
James Maxwell,	Serg ^t	Seventh	Regiment
Est. John Reynolds,	private	Fifth	Regiment
Francis Lucas,	private	First	Regiment

September 22, 1784.

John Carney,	private	Ninth	Regiment
Jacob Botamee,	"	German	"
Est. Daniel McVey,	"	Second	"
Joseph Mansfield,	"	Sixth	"
Mathias Derr,	"	Third	"
George Runigon,	"	Tenth	"
Robert Ross,	"	Fifth	"

October 12, 1784.

John Shruck,	private	Third	Regiment
Christian Mentges,	"	German	"
Thomas Baxter,	"	Fifth	"
Est. James Hamilton,	"	Seventh	"
John Nixon,	"	Fourth	"
Peter Locar,	"	Tenth	"
Henry Hoover,	"	Fifth	"
Est. Mark Miller,	"	German	"
James McHaffey,			
Frederick Wilt,	Corp ^l	Magaw's	Regiment
Michael Redman,	private	Cadwalader's	Regiment
John Cochran,	private	Tenth & transferred	Invalids
John King,	private	Second	Regiment
Est. John Stammers,	private	Tenth	Regiment
Michael Pitts,	"	"	"

James Bevins,	private	Third Regiment
William Stoge,	"	Tenth "
Est. Michael M ^c Gahan,	"	Second "
Stephen Simms,	Serg ^t	First "

November 23, 1784.

Est. William Welsh, Lee's Legion
 Peter Sink, of the Third Regiment
 Patrick Crely, private Flying Camp
 Conrad Peter, " " "
 William Henderson, corp^l Artillery
 Terrence Duffey, serg^t Eleventh Regiment
 Est. John Bacon, private Eighth "
 Daniel Watson, " Flying Camp
 Est. Josephus Broomhead, serg^t Artillery

December 10, 1784.

Adam Glaze, private Eleventh Regiment
 Aaron Giler, " Fourth "
 Daniel Dougherty, private First "
 Daniel Graham, " Ninth "
 James Beatty, corp^l Eleventh "
 Samuel Johnston, Serg^t Fifth "
 William Davidson, " Eleventh "
 John Hargey, " Seventh "
 John Cowey, private Ninth "
 William Broadstock, private Second Regiment
 Est. John Puffenberger, private Fourth "
 James Lawless, " Eighth "

January 23, 1785.

Est. William Marquis, private Eleventh Regiment
 David Rees, " Flying Camp
 Est. Thomas Cunningham, private Eleventh Regiment.
 " William Meadows, " " "

Est. Michael Derry, private Second Regiment
 John Cockenderfer, " German "
 Robert Pollard, serg^t Artillery

March 5, 1785.

Patrick Sinn, private Fifth Regiment
 Est. James Kelly, private Second Regiment
 John Stevenson, " Flying Camp
 Jesse Moore, fifer
 Est. Henry Betting, Matross Artillery Artificers
 " Robert Cobham, " " "
 " John Montgomery, Matross Artillery Artificers
 " Hugh Devinney, private Fourth Regiment
 " E. Meally, " Eleventh "
 John Jacob Bower, " First "
 Est. William Murray, " Eleventh "
 " James McDonock, " Fourth "
 " William Kershaw, " Artillery

May 7, 1785.

Patrick Richard,
 Est. Peter Petter, Flying Camp
 Thomas Philips, late Lieutenant of the Navy
 Michael Shaffer,
 Henry Hoffner,
 John Smith, private Flying Camp
 John Koehler, " Capt. J. P. Schott's Company
 Est. George Housman,
 Michael Zoeller,
 Patrick Early,
 John Connor,
 Archibald Hanna,

March 1, 1786.

William Millegan,
 William Anderson,
 Thomas Monday,

Henry Desperate, private	Morgan's Regiment	
Timothy Mounty, " "	" "	" "
William Cassady, " "	" "	" "
Thomas Burke, fifer	Tenth Regiment	
Ephraim Donnelly, corp ^l	Eleventh Regiment	
Richard Groozner, drummer	Third Regiment	
Joseph Finley, Captain	Eighth	" "
John Harris,		
Edward Coyle, Eleventh		" "
David Kerbauch, drummer	Second	" "
John Hamersley, corp ^l	Fifth	" "
William McCormick, private	First	" "
David Fick, Lieutenant	Artillery	
Samuel Watts, private	Fifth	" "
Daniel Frazier, " "	Eleventh	" "
Robert Bohannon, private	Eleventh	" "
Thomas Prudden, Mate	General Hospital	
Andrew Caldwell, " "	" "	" "
William Carman, serg ^t	Third Regiment	
Martin Tait, private	Fourth	" "
Dateman Bonser, private	German Regiment	
Jacob Frailey, Mate	General Hospital	
Abraham Wood, Lieutenant	Fifth Regiment	
James Stuart, private	Eleventh	" "
Archibald Mustard, private	Tenth	" "
Jacob Sherrick, " "	German	" "
Henry Schuler, " "	Second	" "
Jacob Eppright, Serg ^t	First	" "
John Kelty, private	First Regiment	
James Broadwood, " "	" "	" "
Samuel Leonard, corp ^l	" "	" "
Abraham Brossius, private	Fifth	" "
Charles Clarke, late	Lieutenant Militia.	
William McPherson, late	Lieutenant Atlee's Regiment	
George Naeson, private	Fourth Regiment	
Samuel Mills, " "	Third	" "
William Turman, " "	" "	" "

Philip Clyon,	private	Second Regiment
Robert Jones,	"	First "
John Campbell,	"	Eleventh "
Christian Reinholdt,	drummer	Second Regiment
Christian Bittinger,	private	First Regiment
Robert Thompson,	"	Sixth "
Michael Karr,	"	Third "
Henry Lutz,	"	Sixth "
James Chambers,	"	Seventh "
William Wiggins,	sergt	" "
Godfrey Deering,	private	Second "
Daniel Burns,	"	Fifth "
William Short,	"	Tenth "
Hugh Stone,	"	Fourth "
William Gilbert,	sergt	Eleventh "
Michael Royall,	"	Artillery
Joseph Reid,	private	Second "
John M ^c Culloch,	"	Fifth "
John Kinney,	"	Eleventh "
John Fortiscue,	"	Sixth "
John Tollinger,	"	Tenth "
Robert M ^c Neal,	"	First Artillery Regiment
David Griffiths,		Artillery
Mark Coyle,	private	Tenth Regiment
Daniel Jamison,		Lieutenant Flying Camp
James Elliott,	private	Seventh Regiment
Frederick Shafer,	private	Third Regiment
Andrew Hagar,	"	German Regiment
Michael Rummel,	"	" "
William Lehman,	"	" "
Philip Long,	"	Fifth "
Adam Koch,	"	Ninth "
Michael M ^c O. Nolty,	gunner	First Artillery Regiment
Patrick M ^c Donald,	private	Third Regiment
Gislin Humphreys,	fifer	Ninth "
John Gray,	sergt	Eleventh Regiment
Owen Winters,	private	Tenth Regiment

Henderson Wright,	private	Ninth Regiment	
Est. Daniel DeLaney,	"	Third	"
Hermanus Thornton,	Matross	Artillery	
William Dingley,	serg ^t	Eleventh Regiment	
Patrick McLean,	corp ^l	"	"
Edward Lee,	private	Third	"
John Morgan,	"	Eleventh	"
George Conrad,	"	Second	"
Richard Wallace,	"	"	"
Henry Gardiner,	"	Tenth	"
Richard Pill,	dragoon	Moylan's Regiment	
William Benson,	dragoon	Moylan's Regiment	
Jesse Housley,	"	"	"
Francis Hagan,	"	"	"
Cornelius Organ,	"	"	"
Price Keys,	serg ^t	"	"
John Everhart,	private	Second	"
Christian Zimmerman,	serg ^t	Fifth	"
George Detrick,	private	Fourth	"
Francis Mulls,	serg ^t	German	"
William Jones,	private	Fifth	"
John Langley,	"	Eleventh	"
John Rague,	Surgeon's Mate	First	"
Archibald Goff,	corp ^l	Tenth	"
William Emberson,	Bombardier	Artillery	
Thomas Harrol,	private	Fifth Regiment	
William Dick,	"	Third	"
Philip Weitzell,	serg ^t	First Artillery Regiment	
James Reed,	serg ^t	First	"
John Toy,	"	Third	"
Edward McCowan,	private	Tenth	"
Patrick Leonard,	"	First	"
James Trost,	"	Eleventh	"
William Campbell,	serg ^t	Tenth	"
Peter Burket,	"	First	"
Henry Veech,	private	Invalid	"

Peter Jacobs,	private	Second	Regiment
Henry McCabe,	"	Tenth	"
John Ross,	"	Seventh	"
William McGowan,	"	Third	"
Daniel Delaney,	"	Eleventh	"
James McConnell,	"	Third	"
William Briggs,	"	"	"
John Duguid, Captain		Fourth	"
Godfrey Myers,	Lieutenant	Flying Camp	
John Evans,	private	Third	Regiment
Laurence Tragey,	private	Ninth	Regiment
John Fox,	"	Navy	
William Adam,	Surgeon	Artillery	
Leonard Myers,	private	Second	Regiment
Peter Ropp,	"	Tenth	"
John Lewis,	"	Eleventh	"
John Green,	Ensign	of Militia	
Dennis Daley,	corp ^l	Eleventh	Regiment
George Holman,	private	Ninth	"
Christian Steinheiser,	private	Ninth	Regiment
Noble Crone,	"	"	"
Thomas Reed,	Ensign	Flying Camp	
Henry Mitchell,	serg ^t	Fifth	"
Daniel Stevens,	private	Second	"
James Murphy,	drummer	Fourth	"
Thomas Cook,	Q.M. Serg ^t	"	"
James Killan,	serg ^t	Eleventh	"
Alexander Simonton,	corp ^l	First	"
John Saltar,	private	Second	"
John Ward,	serg ^t	First	"
John Kerr,	private	"	"
John Wright,	serg ^t	Eleventh	"
John Bayley,	private	First	"
Edmund Butler,	"	Eleventh	"
John Brown,		Fourth	"
Robert Douglas,	private	Eleventh	"

John Cavanaugh, corp ^l	Seventh Regiment
John Good, “	Fourth “
John Harden, Drum Major	Tenth “
Robert Williams, private	Fifth “

[NOTE.—The foregoing officers and soldiers, or their heirs, were paid one-third of the Depreciation Pay on their respective certificates, obtained under resolution of Assembly.—ED. PENNA. MAG.]

(To be continued.)

THE FELLOWSHIP FIRE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, ORGANIZED 1738.

BY JOHN W. JORDAN.

The city of Philadelphia had not been laid out one year before it was visited by a fire, the sufferers being some recently arrived Germans, and for whose relief a subscription was made. As the city grew fires became more frequent through faultily constructed chimneys and the general use of wood for fuel, and Mayor Samuel Preston, in 1711, recommended the purchase of buckets, hooks, and an engine. In December of 1718 the City Council purchased of Abraham Bickley an imported fire-engine for £50. This was the first fire-engine owned by the city. The first "great fire" took place on the night of April 24, 1730, a description of which is printed in Bradford's *American Mercury* of April 30:

On the 24th. inst, between Ten and Eleven at Night, the greatest Fire happen'd in this city that ever has been known here. Some say it began in a Store among Rigging. Several Stores under one long Roof on a Wharf (all belonging to Mr. Fishbourn) were so suddenly in Flames 'twas impossible to save much of the Goods in any of them. From these a vast Pile of Staves took Fire, which increased the Heat there was no coming near. Among other Parcels of Staves and Wooden Buildings were so nigh the Flames that all that End of the Town was in eminent Danger; but the Wind was low. Two Cooper Shops on Kingstreet, at the West End of the Stores flamed surprisingly, communicated the Flames to two new Tenements of Mr. Fishbourn's, one of which is almost entirely consumed; and flying across that narrow Street took Mr. Fishbourn's House that was Cap' Anthony's; Mr. Plumsted's new House and Mr. Dickinson's large fine Building; all which are reduced to Ashes, except the Brick Walls, some of which and the Chimneys, except Mr. Plumsted's House, which is not wholly destroy'd. Many Gentlemen have lost considerable Quantities of Goods by the Fire and by Thieves: And several other adjacent Buildings have suffer'd. But the Vigilance and Industry of great Numbers of well-disposed People saved Abundance of Goods and valuable Things, and stopt the Flames from spreading further; on which Emergency the greatest Men

in the Town did not disdain to labour very hard with their own Hands. And several of them, with others, have taken this Occasion (for People would not be mov'd at another Time) to make a Collection of Money for a better Engine than what we now have, and for good Buckets. The loss sustained by the late dreadful Fire, amounts to several Thousand Pounds.

This disastrous fire, which at one time threatened the destruction of the southern part of the city, made the whole population realize how inadequate were the apparatus and appliances for the protection of their property from fire. The City Council at once ordered three fire-engines and two hundred leather buckets to be purchased in England, and provided twenty ladders and twenty-five hooks and axes. A year elapsed, however, before two of the engines were received, and by direction of the mayor one was stationed in the yard of the Friends' Meeting-House, Second and Market Streets, the other on the lot of Francis Jones, corner Second and Walnut Streets. The old Bickley engine was stationed in the yard of the Baptist Church, on Second near Arch Street. As late as 1771 only six fire-engines comprised the entire force of the city.

In 1731 Franklin read a paper before his fellows of the Junto Club on the accidents and carelessness by which houses are set on fire, and made preventive recommendations. This gave rise to a project which followed,—of forming an association for the extinguishing of fires and for mutual assistance in removing and securing goods from damage. On December 7, 1736, the Union Fire Company was organized with thirty members, Franklin being of the number.

The second company to organize was the Fellowship Fire Company, on March 1, 1738. The second Minute-Book of this company, from March 7, 1742, to December 4, 1780, is in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, from which the following extracts have been copied:

ARTICLES OF THE FELLOWSHIP FIRE COMPANY.

Philadelphia the First Day of the First Month in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty Eight.

We whose Names are hereunto subscribed, reposing special Confidence in each others Friendship Do for the better preserving our Houses Goods and Effects from Fire Mutually agree in manner following, That is to say.

1st. That We each of us at his own proper Charge provide Two Leathern Buckets & Two Bags of good Osnabrigs or wider Linnen whereof each Bag shall contain Four yards at least and shall have a String fastened near the mouth which said Buckets and Bags shall be marked with our names respectively & Company, and shall be applied to no other use than for preserving our Houses Goods and Effects in case of Fire as aforesaid.

2d. That if any of us shall fail to provide & keep his Buckets & Bags as aforesaid he shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five Shillings for every Bag & Bucket wanting.

3rd. That if any of the Buckets or Bags aforesaid shall be lost or damaged at any Fire, the same shall be supplied & repaired out of the Stock of the Company.

4th. That We will all of us upon hearing of Fire breaking out immediately repair to the same with our Buckets & Bags and there employ our best Endeavours to preserve the House, Goods & Effects of such of us as shall be in danger. And if more than one of us shall happen to be in Danger at the same time We will divide ourselves as near as may be to be equally helpfull. And to prevent suspicious Persons from coming into or carrying any Goods out of such Houses ; Two or more of our Number shall constantly attend at the Doors untill all the Goods and Effects that can be saved shall be carried to some safe Place to be appointed by the Owner or such of our Company as shall be present ; Where one or more of us shall attend them till they can be conveniently delivered to or secured for the Owner. And if a Fire should happen in the Night Time such of our Company whose Houses may be thought in Danger shall place Candles in every Room to prevent Confusion & that their Friends may be able to give them the more speedy and Effectual Assistance.

5th. That We will meet together in the Evening of the First second Day of the Week in every Month at such Hour & Place as may be agreed on by the Company from Time to Time to consider of what may be further usefull in the Premises, And whatsoever shall be expended at every Meeting shall be paid by the Members met, And if any Member shall neglect to meet as aforesaid he shall forfeit and pay One Shilling And for not meeting once a Quarter shall moreover forfeit & pay Five Shillings.

6th. That we will each of us in our Turns according to the Order of our Subscription serve the Company as Clerk for the Space of One Month, whose Business shall be to Inspect the Condition of each of our

Buckets Bags & List of Names and make Report thereof at every Monthly Meeting, to collect all Fines and Forfeitures accruing by Virtue hereof; to warn every Member of the Time and Place of Meeting on the Day appointed aforesaid at least Three Hours beforehand, And if any New Member be proposed to be admitted or any Alterations to be made in these present Articles he shall inform every Member thereof at the time of Warning And shall if required read over a Copy of these Presents & a List of the Subscribers Names at the Beginning of every Meeting, and shall keep Minutes of the Proceedings of the said Meeting in a Book to be provided for that Purpose at the Expence of the Company, & the said Clerk shall the next day after any Fire | with Two other Members who in their Turns as aforesaid shall be obliged to assist him | endeavour to collect all the Buckets & Bags and send them to the Members respectively to whome they belong, And if the Comp. Ladders should be damaged or left at a Fire, he shall cause them to be repaired & convey'd to the Places where they are usually fixed, And the Expence if any shall be paid out of the Stock of the Company, Which said Clerk shall be accountable to the rest of the Company for and pay to the next Succeeding Clerk, all the Monies accruing or belonging unto the Company by Virtue of these Presents; And if any Member shall refuse or neglect to Serve as Clerk, in his turn as aforesaid or get some other Member to serve in his Stead, he shall forfeit & pay the Sum of Tenn Shillings.

7th. That our Company shall not exceed the Number of Thirty Persons, No New Member to be admitted, No Alterations to be made in these present Articles, nor any Sum of Money above Five Pounds to be disposed of until the Meeting next after the same is first proposed and the whole Company acquainted therewith by the Clerk as aforesaid, nor without the Consent of Two Thirds of our whole Number, the whole Two Thirds being met. And that all other Affairs relating to the Company shall be determined by Three fourths of the Members met, And that the Time of entering upon Business shall be one Hour after the Time appointed for Meeting as aforesaid.

8th. That each Member shall keep a List of all the Subscribers Names fixed in open View near the Buckets & Bags or forfeit the Sum of One Shilling.

9th. That all Fines & Forfeitures arising by Virtue hereof shall be paid to the Clerk for the Time being for the Use of the Company to be a Common Stock, And if any Member refuse to pay any Fine or Forfeiture aforesaid when demanded his Name shall be razed out and he shall from thenceforth be Excluded the Company.

Lastly. That upon the Death of any of our Company the Survivors shall in Time of Danger as aforesaid be aiding & assisting to the Widow of such Decedent during her Widowhood in the same

manner as if her Husband had been living, She only keeping the Buckets & Bags in repair & causing the Same to be sent to every Fire as aforesaid.

In Witness whereof We have hereunto set our hands the Day and Year first above Written.

Isaac Williams	John Howell
Obadiah Eldridge	Benj ^a Betterton
Jacob Shoemaker	Andrew Bradford
Jonathan Zane	W ^m Callender
William Moode	Joseph Noble
Thomas Hine	Sol. Fussell
Edward Cathrall	Jno Pole
George Sharswood	Abram Mitchell
Moses Hewes	Samuel Powell
John Jones, Jun ^r	Joseph King
John Langdale	William Corry
Thomas Say	Caspar Wistar
Barnaby Barnes	John Wister
John Biddle	David Deshler
Jacob Shoemaker jun ^r	Alex ^r Cruickshank
	Joseph Stiles
	George Hitner
	Jonathan Carmalt.

1742. *March 7.*—Agreed to purchase 12 convenient Baskets at the expence of the Co., and place in the hands of Isaac Williams, Edward Catherall, Jacob Shoemaker, Jonathan Zane, William Callender, Benjamin Betterton, Sol. Fussell, John Pole and Caspar Wistar—that said Baskets be marked, and only used for preserving the goods and effects of such as shall be in danger.

1743. *April 2.*—The death of Thomas Hine reported.

1745.—Four ladders belonging to the company are kept at John Jones, on Chestnut street; Samuel Morris, on Second street; Henry Keppele, on Market street, and widow Wistar, on Market street. Four others are kept at Joseph King, on Water street; John Heads, on Second street; Samuel Morris Jr., on Second street; Reuben Haines, on Market street. Two ladders at Thomas Clifford, on Water street; and in alley adjoining Thomas Morris on Second street.

November 6.—The old articles of association of 1738 were revised, and the following new one added: That the Buckets & Bags so provided be hung near the front door of each of our dwelling houses, & he that neglects to keep them shall forfeit and pay 5 shillings for every Bucket & Bag wanting aforesaid, & each member shall provide a list of all the subscribers names & place it near the Buckets & Bags in open view, on failure of which he shall forfeit and pay one shilling.

These revised articles were signed by the following members:

Isaac Williams	Caleb Carmalt	Obadiah Eldridge
Benjamin Morgan	Jacob Shoemaker	Nathan Zane
Jonathan Zane	Joseph Thomas	William Moode
Thomas Hine	Edward Cathrall	Aquilla Jones
Thomas Say	Uriah Woolman	James Stevens
George Sharswood	Caspar Wistar	Thomas Shoemaker
Reuben Haines	John Lukens	Charles Jervis
John S [?]	Thomas Pryor	Alexander Huston
William Gibbons	Richard Wistar	James Sparks
John Knowles	John Steinmetz	Thomas Clifford
Edward Middleton	Henry Keppele	William Harts-
Joseph Dean	Jeremiah Elfreth	horne
William Savery	Samuel Jervis	George Bartram
Joseph King	William Clark	Thomas Tilbury
Thomas Calvert	Mordecai Lewis	William Wister
Samuel Coates	James Wilson	Samuel Morris Jr.
Moses Hewes	Sol. Fussell	Samuel Powel
John Pole	John Langdale	John Jones Jr
W. Corry	John Biddle	Barnaby Barnes
Jacob Shoemaker	John Howell	Thomas Morris
Jr.	Joseph Baker	John Wister
Samuel Bryan	Alexander Cruck-	David Deshler
Benjamin Better-	shank	Andrew Bradford
ton	William Callender	Jonathan Carmalt
George Hitner	Thomas Myer	Joseph Trotter
Joseph Noble	Timothy Matlack	Samuel Pancoast
J. Morris		

December 12.—Six axes to be purchased and to be marked F. F. Co. on the handles.

1746. October 1.—John Langdale retires from the company owing to his leaving the Province, and makes a present of his buckets to the company.

1747. May 8.—It was proposed to unite with another fire company and procure an engine.

1748. June 6.—The ladder on the Work House wall being much exposed, ordered that it be removed to John Biddle's in Elbow Lane.

November 2.—Proposal to provide ourselves with an engine by subscription.

December 6.—The Union Fire Company proposes that, a committee of two from each fire company be formed for inspecting the condition of all the fire engines and ladders in the city. Isaac Williams and Edward Catherall appointed.

1749. July 2.—Jacob Shoemaker Jr. and Thomas Say appointed to collect funds for a new engine.

August 2.—Collected by Shoemaker and Say, with cash in hand of Clerk £82.9.10, handed to Pole and Callender for Bill of Exchange, to buy a 4th rate fire engine.

Rec^d of Thomas Say & Jacob Shoemaker Jr. the sum of Forty nine pounds eight shillings, subscriptions and Thirty seven pounds one shilling & 10^d Stock money belonging to the Fellowship Fire Comp^y of the city of Philad^a & put into our hands by order of s^d Com^y to purchase a Bill of Exchange to remitt to London for a Fire Engine for the use of s^d Com^y

WILLIAM CALLENDER.

JOHN POLE.

1750. March 7.—We have received of Elias Bland, London, a fourth rate fire engine costing £49.1.3, clear of freight and commissions. Isaac Williams, Edward Cathrall, and William Callender appointed to obtain permission to place the engine near Friends' Meeting, Second and

Market streets, and also to have the name "Fellowship Fire Co." painted on it. Isaac Williams, Timothy Matlack, Jonathan Zane, and Isaac Shoemaker Jr., are to keep the keys to the engine house. A "Tubb" to put leather pipes in, ordered to be purchased.

1751. *June 5.*—The Clerk for the next meeting, to notify the members that they are desired to meet to consider a proposal for insurance of houses. [Caspar Wistar, John Pole, and William Callender were appointed to meet the delegates of other fire companies at the Standard Inn, on Market Street.]

1754. *February 4.*—Admission fee on joining the company £2.

1755. *July 7.*—Notice has been given to provide some other place for our fire engine, and Jonathan Zane, Jacob Shoemaker Jr., Sol. Fussell and John Knowles were appointed to apply to Friends' School Corporation, for the continuance of the place where it stands, and if they do not succeed, to apply to the City Corporation for leave to fix it as near the Court House as may be. Matthew Pratt is to repaint the engine.

1757. *January 3.*—Twenty one members being present, it was agreed that our company meet at Peter Robeson's, until they shall agree to remove elsewhere. [Meetings were held at Robeson's until April; then at Mathias Culp's from April, 1757, to June, 1758, when Robeson's was again selected.]

The Fire Engine belonging to the Company is in a house in Second Street on the Lott belonging to the Friends Meeting, the key may be had of W^m Savery or Charles Jervis or Jacob Shoemaker Jr. The Ladders are: One at Joseph Kings, one near Tho' Says or S. Morris, one at Widow Wisters, one at John Head's, one at Henry Keple's, one at Reuben Haines, one at John Jones' Alley, Chestnut Street, one at Samuel Morris Jr., one at Thomas Cliffords.

One Ladder under the eves of the Butcher's Shambles on

the south side near to the Meat Market—Since placed under the Meat Market. The Branding Iron is at Jos. King's.

1759. December 3.—Reuben Haines, Clerk, reported that members had been notified of place of meeting and the time; that an alarm of fire, which broke out at 7 p.m. and lasted until 2 o'clock, prevented him making the usual monthly inspection of the apparatus, they being chiefly at the fire, where the engine played to admiration, far exceeding all others there.

1764. February 6.—Be it Remembered that this was the Day of the Meeting of the Fellowship Fire Co., but they were prevented from attending as usual occasion, by the Inhabitants being of this City alarmed by the Beckstang [Paxtang] Rioters coming down in a Hostile Manner, nevertheless the condition of the Company's Buckets & Bags were Inspected by John Knowles on behalf of John Corry, and for the foregoing Reason all fines are excused this month.

November 5.—Being Election Day in the County, no fines for absence.

1766. October 10.—Jacob Shoemaker Senr., being an ancient and well respected member of this Company, it is agreed that in the future he be not charged with fines and be at liberty to attend meetings whenever his health will allow.

1767. March 2.—Enoch Story, one of the Deputies from the Union Fire Co., appeared with a proposal for our uniting with the rest of the fire companies of the City, in agreeing upon a proper person to undertake the care of all the engines in the City and keep them at all times in good order. [At the following meeting this was not favorably considered.]

May 4.—Thomas Clifford is desired to enquire of the members of the fire company of Burlington N. J., whether they are willing to exchange their engine for ours, and to examine its size and quality, and if he thinks it will suit us, to enquire terms of exchange. [No report on minutes.]

1767. October 5.—The Company in the future is to meet at the Bull's Head, on Third street, kept by Benjamin Davis.

1772. August 3.—John Lukens, Surveyor General; John

Wister, and Thomas Say, ancient and respectable members resign, with concern to the members. It is hoped that young men may fill their places and not let the Company decline.

FRIEND TILBURY,

August 3, 1772.

As I am about to set out for Reading on Proprietary Business and cannot attend the Fire Company this evening, please to inform them that I decline meeting them any more as a member, of which they are hereby notified.

JNO. LUKENS.

TO THOMAS TILBURY.

1775. *January 2.*—Paper received from other fire companies, requesting a deputation to meet them, to consider a plan for the better supply of water for our fire engines. Thomas Pryor and Thomas Morris appointed delegates.

1776. *May 6.*—Several members stated that they will be under the necessity of removing into the country on account of the alarming situation of Public affairs, and therefore desire the Company to excuse them from all attendance—which being considered by the members present, it is their opinion they should only pay one shilling, for each time absent.

1778. *January 5.*—The British troops having taken possession of the Meat Market, makes it necessary for us to remove the ladder there.

February 2.—William Wister, clerk, the only member present at meeting.

TO THE FELLOWSHIP FIRE CO.,

As I am advanced in years and very infirm, I desire to be excused from meeting any more,

from your Friend

JOSEPH TROTTER.

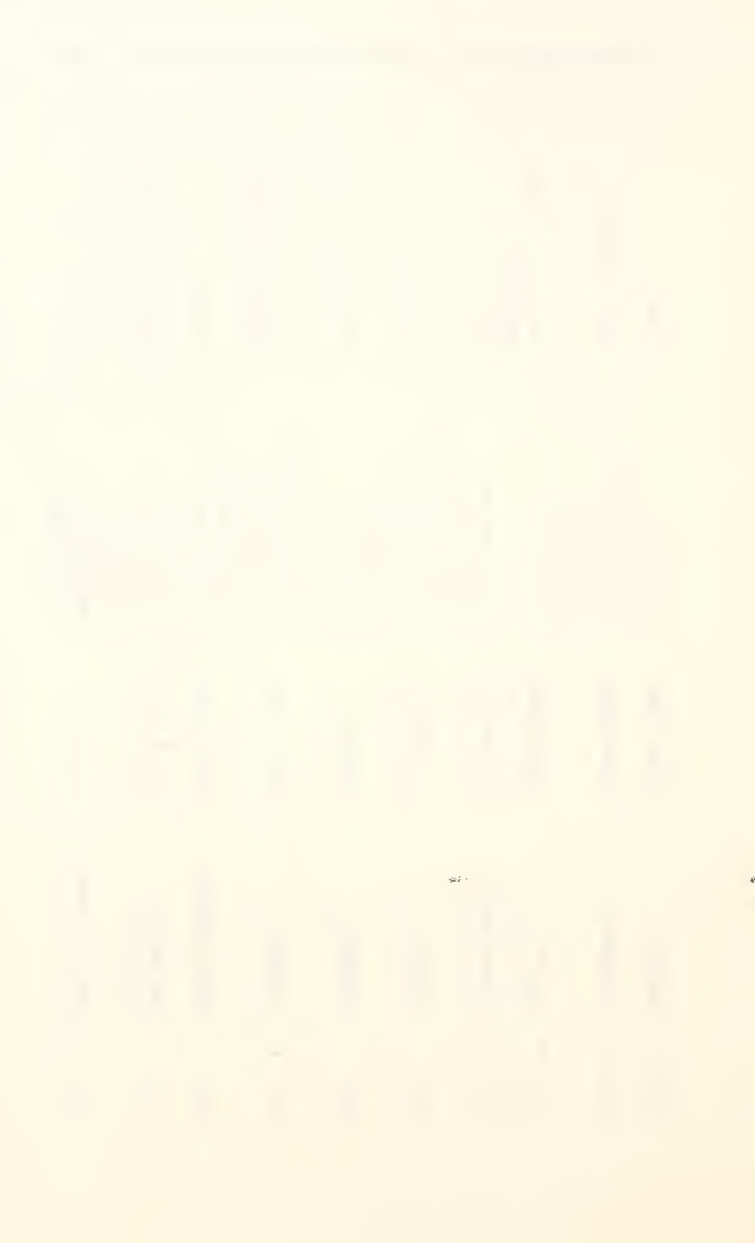
1780. *December 4.*—[Last entry.] Mordecai Lewis and Samuel Coates reported a new set of articles, which with some alterations agreed to, and the Clerk is directed to purchase a new Minute Book and therein transcribe them, and request the members to meet in order to sign them at the next meeting. Chamless Allen, Patterson Hartshorne and Ebenezer Large applied for membership.

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.

(Continued from page 370.)

<i>1766</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
March 21	Schooner Sally	William Taylor	Samuel Moore of Philadelphia	North Carolina	10
March 27	Schooner Polly	Edw ^d Belford	Hugh Bowes John Nixon	Acomack in Virginia	45
March 24	Ship Charlestown	John Simpson	both of Philadelphia Richard Bache	Philadelphia	110
March 24	Schooner Ruth & Catherine	John Tolly	Jn ^o Jarvis Jn ^o Tolly Rob ^t Buchanan	Kent County on Delaware	18
April 14	Schooner Patty	Sam ^l Crawford	all of Philadelphia Rich ^d Smith George Bevan Will ^m Lester	Philadelphia	30
April 15	Schooner George Town Packet	Charles Edgar	all of Burlington, New Jer- sey	Sussex County on Dela- ware	40
April 11	Sloop Elizabeth	Edward Moir	John Swinfen of Maryland Charles Edgar Thomas Robins of Sussex Co. on Delaware	New Jersey	15

April 28	Brig ^t Sally	Anthony Tabary	Charles Batho	Maryland	35
April 29	Sloop Fame	William Gordon	William D. Peyster Alexander Erabner of St. Kitts ^a William Gordon William Ball	Province of New York	25
April 24	Sloop Pitt	Charles Stewart		Prize taken and legally condemned	25
May 1	Schooner Rachel	Cornelius Tucker	William Bradford Cornelius Bradford both of Philadelphia Zachariah Hutchings of Philadelphia Samuel Smith Thomas Willing Rob ^t Morris both of Philadelphia John Bringhurst Sam ^t & John Morton all of Philadelphia Ricloff Albirson of Philadelphia William Simpson of Philadelphia Thomas Dunn Joseph Wharton, Jr ^r of Philadelphia	Virginia	60
May 6	Brig ^t Betsy	Samuel Smith		Philadelphia	40
May 9	Sloop Diana	John Green		Philadelphia	30
May 12	Ship Phebe	Mungo Davidson		Kingston in the Prov- ince of Pennsylvania	90
May 9	Schooner Susanna	Ricloff Albirson		Philadelphia	18
May 15	Sloop Skipjack	Thomas Dunn		British plantation vessel, rebuilt in Philadelphia	10
May 12	Snow King George	Joseph Potts		Philadelphia	80



SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.— <i>Continued.</i>					
<i>1766</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
May 24	Brig ^t Repeal	William Lawrence	Thomas Willing Robert Morris both of Philadelphia	Swansey	40
May 21	Schooner Ellis	Sam ^l Richardson Egdon	Sam ^l Richardson Egdon of London	New England	55
May 29	Sloop Industry	Joseph Seaton	Jn ^e Peyton W ^m Adcock both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	15
June 12	Sloop Polly	James Lightbourn	Jo ^s Stiles James Lightbourn both of Bermuda	Bermuda	20
June 13	Brig ^t Peggy Packet	Patrick Brown	John Lorrain James Ross both of the Island of Jamaica	Philadelphia	45
June 13	Sloop St. Augustine Packet	W ^m Price	John Ross of Philadelphia Kindar Mason, Esq ^r & Comp ^y of London Witter Cuming, Esq ^r of St. Augustine Daniel Rundle of Philadelphia	New Jersey	25

June 17	Schooner Sally & Jenny	Sam Davidson	Joseph Moulder John Heaton both of Philadelphia	Virginia	25
June 17	Brigt Morning Star	Tho ^s Calendar	Andr ^s Stocker John Wilcocks both of Philadelphia W ^m Neal of St. Christophers	Philadelphia	70
June 24	Schooner Patty	W ^m Barnes	Abel James Henry Drinker both of Philadelphia	Maryland	15
July 3	Brig Sally	James Green	Thomas Kiche Sam ^l Devonshire both of Philadelphia	Virginia	60
July 15	Schooner Lovely Molly	John Theobald	Tho ^s Bond, Sen ^r Tho ^s Bond, Jr Ju ^o Byrne all of Philadelphia	Maryland	47
July 17	Sloop Peggy	George Bridges	George Bridges of Philadelphia	Salisbury in New England	45
July 28	Ship Mary	Edward Bingley	Mess ^{rs} John Campbell John Gregg & Company of Belfast George Fullerton of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	120

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—*Continued.*

<i>1766</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Aug. 5	Ship Rosanna	James Gibbons	Sam ^l Carson Thomas Barclay William Mitchell all of Philadelphia John Hart Andrew Waide both of Philadelphia Joseph Blewer of Philadelphia Christopher Rape of New Jersey John Wharton James Wharton Thomas Wharton, Jr. all of Philadelphia Samuel Mifflin, Esq. of Philadelphia Charles Lowe of Bermuda Jacob Geul of Antigua Sam ^l Sloemaker of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	100
Aug. 5	Sloop Speedwell	Andrew Waide		On Delaware	14
Aug. 19	Sloop Sally	Joseph Blewer		British plantation built vessel	30
Sept. 2	Sloop Patience	Christopher Rape		Egg Harbour, New Jersey	38
Sept. 2	Ship Madeira Packet	John Ford		Philadelphia	120
Sept. 5	Sloop Rebecca & Sally	Charles Lowe		Bermuda	30
Sept. 22	Snow Sally	Edw ^d Spain		Province of Massachusetts Bay	90

Sept. 26	Sloop Polly	Jonathan Robinson	Jonathan Robinson Jonathan Rumford, Junr both of Wilmington	Wilmington on Delaware	30
Sept. 29	Schooner Lovely Lass	Robert Graham	Robert Graham of Maryland	New Jersey	10
Sept. 29	Schooner Barbados	John Barry	Edward Denny of Philadelphia	Liverpool, in the Province of Nova Scotia	60
Oct. 10	Sloop Hibernia	Justin McCarthy	James White Robert Bridges Justin McCarthy all of Philadelphia	A Prize taken by his Majesty's ship Enter- prize	30
Oct. 16	Schooner Betsy	William Budden	Saml Chew John Clayton John Chew William Budden all of Philadelphia	Marcus Hook, in Penn- sylvania	25
Oct. 22	Ship Sally	Jn ^o Osmand	Samuel Howell	Philadelphia	150
Oct. 23	Brig Patty	Peter Long	Isaac Cox Tho ^o Willing Robt Morris Peter Long all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	50
Oct. 27	Sloop Hannah	Arthur Campbell	Thomas Salter Joseph Shewell Stephen Shewell all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	15

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1766	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
Oct. 31	Brig Charlotte	David Seymour	Jn ^o Wickham & Sons of Barbados	Connecticut	40
			Benjamin Swett, Jr. of New Jersey		
			Thomas Guy of Philadelphia		
Oct. 31	Ship Hamilton	Rich ^d Eyres	Robert Morris of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	105
			Thomas Willing		
Oct. 30	Brig ^t Lovely Lass	Thomas Powell	William Morrell	Philadelphia	60
			James Craig		
			Chas. Lyon		
			all of Philadelphia		
Nov. 3	Sloop Patience	William Ward	Samuel Bond	New Jersey	20
			William Ward		
			both of Philadelphia		
Oct. 31	Sloop Nancy Patten	Andrew Ashmore	George Patten	Maryland	35
			of Philadelphia		
			Thomas Patten		
			& John Warriker		
			British merchants residing at Madeira		

Oct. 27	Brig Boyne	Caldwell Howard	Adam Schoales Redmond Connyngham both of Londonderry John Maxwell Nesbitt of Philadelphia W ^m Gedley George Raincock both of Pensacola Thomas Irland of Philadelphia Edward Welch of Philadelphia Thomas Phillips of Philadelphia Thomas Mulford of North Carolina Charles Gwavas John Searle both of Penzaunce Townsend White of Philadelphia John Clapp of London James Searle of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	70
Nov. 10	Sloop Fanny	Henry Hunt		On Hungar River, Province of Maryland	20
Nov. 11	Schooner Lovely Lass	— Mitchell		Braintree, Province of Massachusetts Bay Pennsylvania	18
Sept. 22	Schooner Margaret	Edward Welch			10
Oct. 28	Schooner Margaret and Rebecca	Thomas Phillips		Marens Hook on Delaware	20
Nov. 24	Schooner Chance	Thomas Mulford		Lewis on Delaware	5
Nov. 27	Brig Duke of Gloucester	John Searle		Philadelphia	60
Nov. 25	Brig James	William Carlisle		Falmouth in New England	40
Nov. 14	Ship Veteran	John Clapp		White Clay Creek on Delaware	100

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—*Continued.*

<i>1768</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Nov. 6	Brig ^t Friendship	David Dewar	David Dewar of Philadelphia	Bristol	40
Dec. 3	Sloop Sally & Polly	George Taylor	John Treby of Rhode Island	Dartmouth, Province of Massachusetts Bay	20
Dec. 3	Brig ^t Rebecca and Susanna	Sam ^t Young	Robert Waln of Philadelphia	Kensington on Delaware	50
Dec. 2	Brig Nancy	Lambert Tree	Reese Meredith Joshua Fisher Jonathan Copeland of Philadelphia	Chester in Pennsylvania	65
Dec. 3	Schooner Elipheh	James Lowther	James Longhead Benjamin Harbeson both of Philadelphia	Seized by the Collector of this Port and legally condemned	15
Nov. 18	Ship Elizabeth and Mary	Sam ^t Covell	Paul Bedford Garra ^t Meade both of Barbados Thomas Stritch of London George Meade of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	115

Nov. 17	Brig Lord Dungannon	Robert Montgomery	James Henderson James Park John Campbell Hugh Donaldson John Gregg all of Belfast Andrew Orr & Co. William Glenholme all of Philadelphia Philip Moser James Cooper	Philadelphia	100
Nov. 27	Brig Mary & Catherine	James Cooper	both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	40
Dec. 12	Ship Sally	Patrick Brown	John Ross Preeson Bowdoin both of Philadelphia	Prize taken from the French	150
Dec. 16	Brig Mary Ann	Thomas Beavis	Sam ^l Wood of Liverpool	Philadelphia	60
Dec. 16	Ship Hannah	James Cobourn	Chu ^s West Jn ^o Cobourn James Cobourn all of Philadelphia	Boston	80
Oct. 30	Ship Nancy	Sam ^l Hannah	Rob ^t Wills of Belfast Sam ^l Jackson of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	80

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—*Continued.*

<i>1766</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Dec. 17	Ship Industry	John Harris	Thomas Maxwell of Barbados Sam'l Massey Charles Massey Robert Gray all of Philadelphia John Harris David Potts of Philadelphia Sam'l Jackson of Philadelphia Thomas Ash Rob't Willis both of Belfast Joseph Donaldson Sam'l Fisher both of Philadelphia John Pringle of Newry James Taylor of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	75
Dec. 20	Ship Britannia	James Duncan		—	100
Dec. 24	Ship Belfast Packet	Thomas Ash		Philadelphia	100
Dec. 31	Ship Newry Packet	Seymour Hood		Philadelphia	115
Dec. 31	Snow Sarah	James Taylor		Philadelphia	70

1767

Jan. 22	Snow Barbados Packet	W ^m Greenway	Thomas Daniel Philip Lytcott both of Barbados Anthony Stocker of Philadelphia Andrew Steelman of Great Egg Harbour, New Jersey	Philadelphia	100
Feb. 19	Sloop Two Brothers	Andrew Steelman		Newark, New Jersey	10
Feb. 27	Brig Polly	John Lockton	Archibald McCall of Philadelphia W ^m Pollard John Heaton both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	65
Feb. 9	Brig Willing Maid	W ^m Allibone		Marcus Hook, in Penn- sylvania	30
March 23	Sloop Success	James Lowther	John Dowers Thomas Yorke both of Philadelphia	Egg Harbour, in New Jersey	15
March 27	Sloop Franklyn	Andrew Hamton	Andrew Miller of New Castle on Delaware Andrew Hamton of Perth Amboy, New Jer- sey	Sussex on Delaware	25
March 26	Sloop Carolina	Edw. Moir	John Cox, Jun ^r William Richards both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	10

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1767	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
April 16	Sloop Speedwell	James Fossett	John Trassett John Campbell James Trassett all of Maryland	Pocomoke in Maryland	20
April 15	Brig Ann	Laton Albro	Oswell Eve of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	30
April 16	Brig Nancy	Nath' Cooper	Rob' Wain of Philadelphia	Talbot County, Maryland	60
April 20	Ship Ann	George Fortin	James Cowles William Freeman both of Bristol Henry Lawrence of South Carolina William Fisher of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	150
Feb. 11	Sloop Speedwell	Joseph Sooy, Junr	Joseph Sooy, Junr of Egg Harbour, New Jersey	Long Island, Province of New York	25
April 24	Ship Pennsylvania Packet	Nath' Falconer	Sam' Pleasants Joshua Fisher Sam' Fisher Thomas Fisher all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	110

April 29	Sloop Polly and Rachel	John Baird	Jonathan Rumford, Jr of Wilmington John Hendrickson James Yarnal both of New Castle County	Wilmington	15
April 10	Brig ^t Sally	Joseph Browne	Samuel Mifflin of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	50
May 7	Sloop Grenada Packett	Archibald McTaggart James Sparks	Telanon Phenix of Philadelphia Dan ^t Mildred John Roberts both of London John Head of Philadelphia Archibald McCall of Philadelphia	New Jersey	6
May 5	Ship Mary & Eliz th		Richard Downing Henry Jennings both of Bermuda Thomas Savadge of Philadelphia James Wallace of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	180
May 14	Brig ^t Minerva	David Gregory		Bermuda	80
May 16	Sloop Ranger	Henry Jennings		Kensington on Delaware	25
May 19	Brig ^t Richard	Joshua Nixon		A Capture from the private French by the private Ship of War Sturdy Beggar, Rob ^t Troup Comm ^r , and condemned as lawful Prize	50
May 21	Snow Granby	Rob ^t Turner			150

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—*Continued.*

<i>1767</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
May 22	Brig Sally	Benjamin Torbert	William Caldwell of Londonderry Andrew Caldwell of Philadelphia Edward Bishop of St. Kitts	Dublin	30
May 26	Sloop William	W ^m Stone	James Stewart of Philadelphia Enoch Hobart John Bringham James Pemberton all of Philadelphia	Bermuda	40
May 7	Sloop Grace	James Stewart	Dan Robinson Edward Evans both of Philadelphia Thomas Mulford of North Carolina	New England	30
May 30	Brig. Dolphin	George Stevenson	Joseph Westmore of Philadelphia Henry Jones of Philadelphia Leonard Hammond	Philadelphia	85
June 1	Schooner Brunswick Pacquet	Thomas Mulford	Yarmouth in the Province of Massachusetts Bay A Prize legally con- demned	On Delaware	20
June 2	Sloop Betsy	John Lee			15
June 10	Sloop Rebecca	Leonard Hammond			40



June 15	Schooner Musquitto paquet	William Allen	William Crisp Robert Deacon both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	20
June 18	Brig ^t Elizabeth	Charles West	David Beveridge of Philadelphia	Province of Massachu- setts Bay	60
July 8	Snow Charles	And ^r May	Hugh Wright of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	65
July 13	Schooner Pine Grove	Rob ^t Braden	W ^m Lightfoot Tho ^s Lightfoot both of Worcester County, Maryland	North Carolina	40
July 23	Schooner Sally	John Wilson	John Heaton of Philadelphia	Mispillion Creek, Sussex Co. on Delaware	10
July 27	Sloop Dolphin	Nathan Brownson	Nathan Brownson George May both of Egg Harbour, New Jersey	Province of New York	10
July 31	Ship Ann & Dorothy	William Greenway	Benj ^a Keen Reynold Keen Joseph Stout all of Philadelphia Benj ^a Gittens Joshua Gittens both of Barbadoes	Philadelphia	90

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—*Continued.*

<i>1767</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
July 31	Sloop Two Brothers	Alex ^r Todd	James James Alex ^r Todd both of Philadelphia	Falmouth, Province of Massachusetts Bay	50
Aug. 4	Brig ^t Susanna	Thomas Moore	Joseph Willday of the Island of Dominica John Willday of Philadelphia	North Carolina	60
Aug. 7	Snow Tryal	Arthur Campbell	Thomas Willing Robert Morris both of Philadelphia	A British plantation built ship taken prize	140

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED NEAR FORT DUQUESNE.
—We are indebted to the courtesy of Mrs. M. J. B. Chew, Germantown, for the following copy from the original manuscript among the Chew Papers, of the officers present and those killed and wounded in the expedition of General Braddock against Fort Duquesne. By comparing this list with the one printed in Sargent's "History of an Expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1755," some additional names will be found.

A LIST OF THE OFFICERS WHO WERE PRESENT & OF THOSE KILLED & WOUNDED IN THE ACTION ON THE BANKS OF THE MONONGAHELA THE 9TH DAY OF JULY 1755.

Staff.

His Excellency Edward Braddock Esq^r General & Commander in Chief of all his Majesties Forces in North America . . . died of his wounds

Rob ^t Orme Esq ^r	} Aid de Camps wounded	
Roger Morris Esq ^r		
Geo. Washington Esq ^r		
W ^m Shirley Esq ^r Secretary		killed
S ^r John S ^r Clair Deputy Quarter Master Genl		wounded
Matthew Lesley Genl-Assistant to the Quarter Master General	}	wounded
Francis Halket Esq ^r Major of Brigade		

44th Regiment.

S ^r Peter Halket Colonel	killed
Lieutenant Col. Gage	slightly wounded
Capt. Tatton	killed
Capt. Hobson	
Capt. Beckworth	
Capt. Githius	killed
Lieutenant Falconer	
Lieutenant Sittler	wounded
Lieutenant Bayley	
Lieut. Dunbar	wounded
Lieut. Pottenger	
Lieut. Halket	killed
Lieut. Treeby	wounded
Lieut. Allen	killed
Lieut. Simpson	wounded
Lieut. Lock	wounded
Disney	wounded
Kennedy	wounded
Townsend	killed
Preston	
Nortlow	killed
Pennington	wounded

Virginia Troops.

Capt. Stevens	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	wounded
Capt. Waggoner	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Capt. Poulston	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	killed
Capt. Perinie	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	killed
Capt. Stewart	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hamilton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	killed
Woddward	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wright	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	killed
Spidorff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	killed
Stuart	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	wounded
Wagoner	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	killed
McNeale	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

According to the most exact return we can as yet get about 600 Men killed & wounded

LETTER OF JOHN DICKINSON (AGED TWENTY-TWO) TO REV. RICHARD PETERS.—

HONOURED SIR,

I lately received a Letter from my Uncle Cadwalader, inclosing one from you to Mr. Penn, in my favour.

I return you Sir, my sincere thanks for this Kindness, and hope my future Conduct will engage the continuance of your regard.

This I shall account a great Happiness, and shall constantly endeavor to deserve.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant

JOHN DICKINSON.


LONDON, Jan^y 2^d 1754.

GODDARD VS. FOXCROFT.—

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1775.

TO THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM IN THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

I THINK it my indispensable Duty, when PUBLIC LIBERTY is invaded and in Danger, to hold up to your View as vile an Incendiary and Conspirator against the Happiness of this much injured insulted Country, as ever was *transported from Britain*—This Character may be found in the Person of  a certain JOHN FOXCROFT, formerly an upper Servant to a Gentleman in Virginia, by whose Recommendation being willing to provide for a needy Domestic, added to that of a Brother, who derived his Influence from administering to the Follies, the Vices and Necessities of his Superiors, who frequented a Gambling-House to which he was Groom-Porter, this Servant was drawn from his humble Apartment in his Master's Hotel, at *Williamsburgh*, and created *Master of the Posts in North America*; but agreeable to the old Adage, "set a Beggar on Horseback and he'll ride to the Devil," he became intoxicated with his Elevation, and let loose the Reins of arbitrary Power, guided by his own superlative Ignorance, Impudence and Caprice; in-somuch that the Liberty of the Press, the Palladium of all our Rights, was essentially abridg'd thro' his *Connivance*. Besides this, if any Thing else need be added, the most detestable Publications of Ministe-

rial Prostitutes, against the Honour and Interest of all *America*, particularly the most illiberal and atrocious Reflections on the Honourable *Continental Congress*, and other watchful Guardians of our common Freedom were insolently and triumphantly circulated from the *Post-Office* at *Philadelphia*, under his Patronage and Protection.—These Particulars I now flatter myself will be the Means of silencing the slavish *Music of his Horns*, unhorsing *his Riders*, laying *his Generalship* prostrate at the Feet of AMERICAN FREEDOM, and preventing the future Collection of a *Parliamentary internal Tax* in the very Heart of the Colonies; Events that must inevitably take Place, if *Consistency* and *Firmness* mark the Councils of my native Country, which I hope may meet with Success, at this grand Crisis, equal to the Justice and Dignity of her Cause,—to this my small abilities shall be contributed (like the Widow's Mite) while I exist in the Shape of

WILLIAM GODDARD.

†*† Notwithstanding the just Contempt in which I hold the servile Tools of a venal and profligate Administration, who are acting the Part of *Sturdy Beggars* in this once happy Land, especially the *Mushroom Gentleman* abovementioned, yet if he chooses an *Explanation*, he shall, most certainly, be *gratified*, on a public or private Application.—Thus much I think necessary to add, as the *General of the Post-Office*, like the renowned GAGE, keeps himself *encag'd*.

W. G.

[Endorsed]

The Revd Benjamin Trumbull
at New Haven.

THE FIRST MORAVIAN BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—

In June of 1745 the Moravians opened a boarding-school for boys in the house of Henry Antes, Frederick Township, in the present Montgomery County, which was continued to the summer of 1750. The following is a register of the scholars:

1745.

- Albrecht*, Elias, s. Anthony and Catherine, of Philadelphia.
Antes, Henry, } s. Henry, Frederick twp., Pa.
 John, }
Beck, Jonathan, s. H. F. and Barbara, b. in Georgia.
Blum, Stephen, }
 Jacob, } s. Francis and Catherine, Bucks County.
 Francis, }
Demuth, Christian, } s. Gotthard and Regina, Germantown.
 Christopher, }
Demuth, Tobias, s. Gottlieb and Eve, Bucks County.
Frey, Matthias, s. William and Verona, Falckner's Swamp, Pa.
Garrison, Benjamin, s. Nicholas, Staten Island, N. Y.
Hartman, Lawrence, } s. Frederick and Margaret, Frankford, Philada.
 Thomas, }
Helm, Peter, Philada.
Jones, Jesse, } s. John, Merion twp., Pa.
 Levi, }
Klemm, Frederick, s. Frederick and Susan C., Philadelphia.

- Klotz*, Andrew, } s. Albrecht and Ann M., Tulpehocken, Pa.
 John Nicholas, }
Knauss, Henry, Macungy twp.
Miller, Abraham, } s. Abraham and Mary M., Bucks County.
 Joseph, }
Montayne, Abraham, s. James and Mary, New York.
Neubert, Daniel, s. Daniel, b. Holstein.
Neuman, Christian, s. John W. and Elizabeth.
Noble, Isaac, } s. Thomas and Mary, New York.
 Thomas, }
Schaus, Conrad, s. J. Adam and Barbara, Frederick twp., Pa.
Vetter, Daniel, }
 John, } s. Jacob and Magdalene, Oley, Pa.
 Peter, }

1746.

- Beutel*, John, s. Henry, Silesia.
Bird, James, s. William and Bridget, Chester Co., Pa.
Brucker, David, Bethlehem.
Edmonds, John, s. William and Rebecca, Long Island, N. Y.
Horsfield, Isaac, s. Timothy and Mary, Long Island, N. Y.
Jones, Jonathan, s. John, Merion twp., Pa.
Vollert, Henry, } s. Jost and Mary E., Oley, Pa.
 Joseph, }

1747.

- Beckel*, Caspar, } s. Frederick and Elizabeth, Berks Co.
 Tobias, }
Bird, Mark, Amity twp., Pa.
Blum, David, } s. Frederick, Nazareth, Pa.
 Daniel, }
Hartman, Adolph, s. Frederick and Margaret.
Meinung, Ludwig, Oley, Pa.
Micksch, Nathaniel, s. Michael and Hannah, Philada.
Rice, Peter, s. Owen and Elizabeth.
Schaus, Gottlieb, s. J. Adam and Barbara.
Servas, William, s. Philip and Mary C., Philada.
Walton, John, s. Elizabeth.

1748.

- Birighausen*, Abraham, } s. George and Margaret, Berks Co.
 John, }
Crocker, Benjamin, nephew Benjamin Franklin.
Haller, Abraham, s. Henry and Ann M., Berks Co.
Jones, Peter, s. John, Merion twp., Pa.
Kramer, Michael, s. Michael, Lancaster, Pa.
Riehm, John, b. Berks Co.
Weber, John, s. John and Gertrude, Berks Co.

1749.

- Beck*, David, from Bethlehem.
Graaf, George, s. Sebastian and Eve, Lancaster, Pa.
Klotz, Elias, from Oley, Pa.
Leinbach, Abraham, s. John and Catherine, Oley, Pa.
Roberts, Benjamin, s. Anthony and Elizabeth.
Sturgis, Joseph, s. Joseph and Jane, Philada.

ORDERLY-BOOK OF COLONEL WALTER STEWART, PENNSYLVANIA LINE, 1780.—Among the Orderly-Books in the Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania is one of Colonel Walter Stewart, of the Pennsylvania Line, Morristown, New Jersey, April 4 to June 11, 1780. It is in fairly good condition, but a number of pages are missing. The following extracts are interesting:

HEAD QUARTERS, MORRISTOWN, April 18, 1780.

The members of the Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons in the different lines and staff of the Army, are invited to the Funeral of Major Piott of their Fraternity at Morristown on Wednesday y^e 19th. Instant 3 o'clock P.M.

D.O.—Gen. Irvine is happy in informing the Troops that the Honourable House of Assembly of Pennsylvania has not only enacted a Law for providing them with Clothing & State Stores during service, but likewise generously voted each Officer and Soldier at the Expiration of Service the following Quantities of land free from taxes (exclusive of what is allowed them by the Continent.)

Major-Generals	2000 acres.
Brigadier-Generals	1500 “
Colonels	1000 “
Lieutenant-Colonels	750 “
Surgeons	600 “
Majors	600 “
Captains	500 “
Lieutenants	400 “
Ensigns	300 “
Surgeon Mates	300 “

And as an encouragement, to the Non-commissioned & soldiers, they have likewise been Voted :

Sergeants	250 acres.
Privates	200 “

The General hopes that these marks of Attention & respect shown by the Legislature of the State, will have a suitable impression on the minds of the Troops & he Doubts not but further provision will be made them for their Meritorious Services.

HEAD QUARTERS, MORRISTOWN, April 22, 1780.

The Guards to be very Alert in turning out to the Minister of France & Committee of Congress, and paying them the same Honours as the Commander-in-Chief.

HEAD QUARTERS, MORRISTOWN, April 25, 1780.

The Commander-in-Chief at the request of the Minister of France [Luzerne], has the Pleasure to inform Major General Baron Stuben, and the officers and men of the four Battalions, that the appearance and manouvres of the troops yesterday met his entire approbation.

HEAD QUARTERS, MORRISTOWN, April 26, 1780.

His Excellency the Minister of France, was pleased to express in the warmest terms his approbation of the Troops in the review of yesterday; applause so honourable cannot but prove new motives to the emulous exertions of the Army, the General has seen with peculiar Satisfaction the zeal of all ranks to manifest their respectful attachment to a Gentle-

man, who, to the Title of being the Representative of the Illustrious friend and Allie of these States, adds that of having given distinguished proofs during his residence among us of the sincerest Disposition to advance their Interests.

GENEALOGICAL AND PERSONAL NOTES FROM THE JOURNAL OF
REV. JAMES SPROAT, 1778-1780.—

1778. *Tuesday, Nov. 17.*—Rode to Fagg's manor, lodged at Mr. McCullough's.

Nov. 18, Wednesday.—Married Col. Anderson and Eleanor McCullough.

December 2.—Dr. Richard Treat, who departed this life on Lord's day evening, buried to-day. I preached his funeral sermon.

1779. *Jan. 12.*—Baptized Col. Bayard's daughter Margaret, born Feb. 20, 1773.

Feb. 18.—Married Col. Robert Knox to Sarah Hollinshead.

Feb. 22.—Baptized Dr. Rush's child, Anna Amelia, born Jan. 1, 1779.

Feb. 23.—Rode 11 miles to the sign of the Buck, and baptized a child of Mr. Fullerton.

March 10.—This evening baptized Dennis de Bert, son of his Excellency Joseph Reed.

March 11.—Dined this day at Monsieur Vanuxem's with Col. Clark.

March 17.—I could not preach at the hospital [Bettering House] being called to attend the funeral of the wife of the senior Doctor, viz. Dr. Jackson.

March 19.—This evening married James Humphreys to Mary Gilliard, both of the Northern Liberties.

March 22.—Buried my old friend Samuel Smith.

April 1.—Married Robert McKnight to Margaret Pierce, both of this city.

April 6, Tuesday.—Married at Col. Clark's house, James Vanuxem to Rebecca Clark.

Married Capt. Richard Cox to Jane Ross.

April 18.—Baptized Anna Maria, daughter of Col. Bayard, born March 22d. last.

Baptized James, son Andrew and Margaret Parker, born April 17, 1773.

July 15.—Attended the funeral of George Ross Esq.

Nov. 17.—Proposed to preach at the hospital, but was called to attend the audience of the Ambassador from France in Congress.

Nov. 30.—Attended the funeral of my good friend Dr. Alison. Dr. Ewing preached the sermon.

Dec. 1.—Attended the funeral of Lazarus Pine.

Dec. 2.—This evening married Mr. Webster's daughter to Dr. Sparhawk.

Dec. 6.—Rode to the White Horse and preached a funeral sermon for Col. Sheriff, who was killed by a fall from his horse. Funeral at the Valley Church.

1780. *Jan. 19.*—Visited the President's Lady [Reed] who is sick with the small-pox.

Feb. 15.—Gen. Hand dined with us.

April 9.—Baptized Major Ross' daughter Sophia Marion—she is a grand daughter of Rev. Mr. Brainerd.

May 4.—Married Benjamin Lawrence to Mary Dunlap.

May 16.—Spent the evening with the President of Congress.

June 29.—Baptized President Reed's son, George Washington. The French Ambassador and Mrs. Washington, the President of Congress and his lady, were present.

Sept. 19.—Attended the funeral of Mrs. [Joseph] Reed, many people present.

1782. Feby. 3.—This evening attended the baptism of Mrs. Livingston's child—Geo. Washington and lady and the Minister of France were present.

EPISTLE OF WOMEN FRIENDS BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY, YEARLY MEETING TO THE MONTHLY MEETINGS, 1726.—

From Women friends at the yearly meeting held at Burlington the 21st of the 7th month 1726, To women friends at the several Quarterly and Monthly Meetings belonging to the same.

Greeting:

Dear and well beloved Sisters—

A weighty concern coming upon many faithful friends at this Meeting in relation to divers undue Liberties that are too frequently taken by some that walk among us and are accounted of us Wee are willing in the pure love of Truth which hath mercifully visited our souls Tenderly to caution & advise our friends against these things wch wee think inconsistent with our Ancient Christian Testimony of plainness in Apparel &c. Some of which we think proper to particularize.

As first That immodest fashion of hooped Pettycoats or the imitation of them either by some thing put into their petticoats to make them sit full or wearing more than is necessary or any other imitation whatsoever which we take to be but a Branch springing from the same corrupt Root of Pride. And also that none of our friends accustom themselves to wear their Gowns with superfluous folds behind but plain & decent nor to go without Aprons nor to wear superfluous Gathers or Pleats in their Caps or pinnars nor to wear their Heads dressed high behind Neither to cut or lay their hair on their forehead or Temples.

And that friends are carefull to avoid wearing of stript shoes or red or white heeld shoes or Clogs or shoes trimmed with gawdy colours.

Likewise That all friends be carefull to avoid superfluity of furniture in their houses and as much as may be to refrain using gawdy floured or stript callicoes & stuffs.

And also that no friends use that irreverent practice of taking snuff or handing snuff-Boxes one to another in Meetings.

Also that friends avoid the unnecessary use of flanns in Meetings lest It divert the Mind from the more Inward and spiritual exercise which all ought to be concerned in.

And also that friends do not accustom themselves to go with bare Necks.

There is likewise a tender concern upon our minds to recomend unto all friends the constant use of the plain Language &c being a Branch of our ancient Christian Testimony for which many of our worthy Elders underwent deep sufferings in their Day as they likewise did because they could not give the common salutations by Bowing and

Cringing of the Body which wee earnestly desire ffrriends may be carefull to avoid.

And wee further tenderly advise and exhort that all ffrriends be carefull to maintain love & unity and to watch against Whisperings & evil surmizings one against another and to keep in humility that nothing be done through strife or vain glory and that those who are concerned to take an oversight over the flock do it not as Lords over Gods Heritage but as Servants to the Churches.

Dear Sisters these things wee solidly recommend to yo^r care and notice in a degree of that Divine Love which hath graciously manifested itself for the Redemption of a Remnant from the vain conversation custom and fashions that are in the world that wee might be unto the Lord a chosen Generation a Royal Priest-hood a holy Nation a peculiar people shewing forth the praises of him who hath called us out of Darkness into his marvelous Light that wee may all walk as Children of the Light and of the Day is the earnest desire of our Souls.

Wee conclude with the salutation of unfeigned love your ffrriends and Sisters.

Signed on behalf & by Ord^r of the s^d Meeting by

HANNAH HILL.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF BENJAMIN CARPENTER, GLOUCESTER COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.—

1778. *Nov. 18.*—I have been at General Court amongst a great company of People these two days.

Dec. 5.—This day was an awful season. I saw & heard sentence of death passed on nineteen men whom I exhorted & prayed with in prison. I promised at their request to visit them again.

1779. *Jan'y 10.*—I exhorted the prisoners under sentence of death, but as I thought they depended much on reprieves & being many together & much people coming to see them, a general carelessness was spreading amongst them.

Jan'y 23rd.—I visited the prisoners, all being reprieved but one, W^m Hammet. When I went in his apartment, I found him very solemn, sitting in irons with one or two others. I read, sang a hymn & prayed with him. He said he thought all his trouble & misfortunes in this world was for his good—that he was young, but little more than nineteen, but that he was weaned from this world & saw its vanity & did not desire a reprieve to be longer in it, for he again might fall into sin & be worse prepared to leave it.

January 29th.—Being the day of his execution. I, with Mr. Kemble went early in the morning to pay him the last visit, where Mr. Coleign [Collin] the Swedish minister, also attended. He behaved with Christian courage & fortitude—shewed no fear of death, but joined with us three & spent the rest of his short time in singing hymns, prayer & reading. The keeper of the prison shewed him much kindness in keeping out company that came. He requested the favour of the Sheriff to walk. When the officers came in for him and was about pinioning his arms, he requested the Sheriff not to have the rope put on till he came to the place, who told him the law required it and it must be put on in prison. He then replied, if it was so he must submit. I thought his nature seemed to shrink. He then broke out into tears, but in a short space, being refreshed with the Love of God with joyful fervency

of mind he lifted his heart and voice and broke out. "You are now tying my arms and the Lord is now smiling on my soul." After he was brought off, he asked for Mr. Coleign [Collin], with whom and Mr. Kemble he walked hand in hand, to the place of execution, Mr. Coleign and myself trying to assist him with short sentences of prayer. When he got in the cart and the Sheriff telling him if he had any thing to say he should have time, he requested that none might blame his relations or reflect on them on his account. He forgave all his enemies and hoped God would forgive them. He then complained his arms was tied very tight, but said there was One in the courts of Heaven that would soon release them. He then asked for his Keeper (the Turnkey) bidding him farewell, then taking his leave of us that attended him, the minister having before prayed with him, he continued in prayer, commending his soul to God until he was swung off, and appeared to die a speedy and easy death.

DANCING SHOES OF 1810.—

PATENT ANATOMICAL DANCING SHOES.

DEDICATED TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

Such are the admirable qualities of this shoe, that it would be a crime in the author not to delineate them ease united with elegance are qualities in science rarely to be found in any country, happy Americans this friendly genius originates with you, hyperbole upon hyperbole; health and duration claims a part in this admirable plan. Corns, twisted heels and lacerated insteps shall no more agonize human nature, no more shall the aged witness the aid of the crutch, the middle aged shall walk with certain sure and easy step, the young shall skip as an heart, and never know their accumulated horrors, this shall derive more of our country than all the celebrated corn plaster physicians; for these maladies shall cease to exist: wonderful that the genius of Crispin should have made so happy a discovery; the foot looses in its appearance one third of its size, as to a side view thereof, making it to appear exceedingly neat.

The celebrated Mr. Whale has authorized me to say that he has not in Europe seen any shoe so souple to fit the foot and for dancing as Young's Patent Anatomical shoe. The facility of dancing in those shoes are so superior to any ever offered to the public, that none but the wearer of them can possibly have an idea of the advantage derived from them.

Ladies appartement in private, who will be waited upon for the purpose of measuring them, by one of their own sex. Gentlemen's appartement below in the back room; the author has been these ten years studying this principle, and has but just accomplished its end.

WILLIAM YOUNG, No. 31, Walnut Street.

LADIES LOOK WELL TO YOUR LAST.

Never did nature assume a more smiling aspect, than those who wear Young's Patent, they more than smile, they laugh and trip it as they go on the light fantastic toe.

N. B. Price of fitting five dollars, in advance, as every Lady and

Gentleman must have a pair of lasts made particularly for their own feet, and reserved solely for their own use; which will entitle them to be kept fitted let what fashions will occur. Young Ladies and Gentlemen whose feet are not done growing to be kept fitted also. Elegant Cossack Boots upon an new construction. No please no pay.

LETTER OF BENJAMIN R. HAYDON TO COLONEL C. G. CHILD
(Manuscript Collection, Historical Society of Pennsylvania).—

4 BURWOOD PLACE
CONNAUGHT TERRACE,
LONDON.
Aug. 8, 1832.

MY DEAR SIR,

Your letter and Mr. Inman's gave me as much unadulterated pleasure as any letters I ever received. It is a delightful consolation at last to find my Picture, the cause of so many anxious days of labour & nights of thought, will find a resting place at last, free from the calumnies and dust-holes of my native country; the reason is this: you in America are fresh in your feelings—you are native in your energies, you are not liable to be imposed on by pretences, to take the glitter of authority, for sterling splendor; if there be no gold beneath—you seem not to be disposed to laud "Dust that is a little *gilt*," so much as "gold o'er o'er *dusted*."

Then Jerusalem has many of my dearest associations connected; all who were celebrated for beauty or talent in Europe at the Time, saw its progress & hailed its conclusion (this is no exaggeration)—With that Picture as a background—Wordsworth, Keats, Lamb, Wilkie and many others have dined in my painting Room, & commented over its progress. Sir George Beaumont, a man of exquisite taste sat by me often as I painted it—and especially while I painted the Centurion's yellow sleeve—My room has been so full of people of fashion, *waiting*—and the painting so full *seeing*, that no more could be admitted till some dropped off, Talma, Cuvier, have been of the number, and yet in spite of this decided sensation, such was the influence of the Royal Academy, that the Dean of Carlisle, after telling the Rev. W^m Phipps, he would have it bought for St. George's Church, acknowledged, he had heard it so abused by the Academicians, he mistrusted his own impressions!

When my life is published, you will all be astonished at the persecution, I have suffered—you will wonder I am living—as I do myself—No doubt it is a natural question, why has he not taken his right station in Society? the Answer is, there is no other reason on earth, but the infamous, unfounded, & lying calumnies of 40 men of great connections and eminent as Portrait Painters,—there is *no other*. I have done no one single thing all my life, I would not desire sifted, exposed & known—and yet these men contrive always to insinuate there is a *something*—they could if they would, &c. & so on, till any nobleman who talks to them always goes away with an impression, as if there *was a something*—and yet I defy any being to prove one thing against my character.

Was I in debt?—I was—but why? from pursuing a great National object, *without any income*. Was not Lawrence ten times more in debt? *but how?*—*because* he received 8 or 10,000 a year—so, I am immoral, from getting into debt without any income to prevent it—and Lawrence is worthy to be President, notwithstanding he was overwhelmed in debt

& yet earned 8,000 a year, beautiful consistency—Was not my Jerusalem an evidence I had not squandered my resources in Debauchery or Vice? Was it not an evidence, that if I had borrowed, as I had, I had made a proper use of my resources?—undoubtedly; as to borrowing—I was justified as I had paid off every shilling I incurred during the progress of Solomon—I had established a character for honor; & bankers & noblemen & the Rich & the Patriotic crowded with their offers, so high was their opinion of my talents & my character.

Let every man who calumniates me in the Art, submit to undergo the same scrutiny & let us see if he will come out with the same innocence—I am willing to abide by the test—the fact is; that they saw from the beginning I was no ordinary person—they saw in my early devotion an earnest of my future efforts—they saw that if I succeeded in forming a school, or getting the Government to back my efforts—they would & must sink to the mere manufacture of faces & button holes—they determined all along to oppose, to thwart, to ruin me if they could—they have failed in the face of the World, before I die, I'll accomplish that for which I have devoted my whole life—you are tired by this time but take your ground firmly in my defense—there is no one thing behind the curtain or before it—I am ashamed of having done—all my life.

Lazarus is bought for America too—and though there is nothing in Lazarus, at least no Woman equal to the Penitent, which is my glory—yet on the whole it is more equal in Execution & the head of Lazarus is the most glorious of my conceptions & so will Alston *think*, he will tremble as I did, when it was done—and yet how did I paint this head? Glory to the Patrons!—Glory to England! glory to the humanity of my countrymen!—I owed a colourman (Smith) £41.—I had paid him regularly, except the two last years—I begged time—till Lazarus was done—he promised & he arrested me the next day—Just as I was beginning the head a Sheriff's officer entered—Good morning, Mr. Haydon, I am glad you do not *deny yourself*—Sir Thos. Lawrence *never denies himself*—you know him—then said I—know him! & he knows *me*—answered D— well, come, it is a pity to disturb you on such a grand Picture—pass your word of honor to come to me in the evening & I will leave—I did so—& he went—judge of my feelings—my heart beat, but my hand did not shake, though I was agitated & I crawled about my brush & hit an expression in the eye—from that moment I got excited—forgot the World, & by *three* finished the head & have never touched it since! In the evening, my dearest Mary and I, whose beautiful head I have repeated twice in the Lazarus, went down with me and I surrendered myself, in Chancery Lane, old Shipcott, the officer's name, said Why Mr. Haydon, you have painted a head that has frightened my man out of his senses (the man had called in the meantime)—you have behaved as you ought—I should be ashamed to detain such a man, go to your family and get it settled as soon as you can—to complete the Satire *Bewish* my pupil—sat for the head—as I was painting him, I saw the tears trickling over his cheeks—What's the matter, said I, he acknowledged he had had no meat for several days—I was dreadfully affected—I asked him to dine—and he eat voraciously—this Bewish the Academy refused admission as a Student because he could not draw, when he drew exquisitely—Goethe bought one of his fine drawings—and yet when Lawrence wanted a youth to go to Rome to

copy some of Michel Angelo's Prophets who do you think he chose as the *most fit? Bewish*; who had been refused because he could not draw. I'll turn them inside out before the world bye and bye so effectually that no English Academician shall be met on Earth without a sneer. Take care of my great works as they come over, for God's sake, for all will come, I hope—if they could all be hung together in one gallery my glory would be complete—my dying breath will be a blessing on America for giving them a refuge—as soon as I ascertain where the proprietor of Solomon is—you shall know the price—Kind Remembrances to Allston who just escaped a Prison in Tunis.

B. R. HAYDON

I shall be happy to see you—I am now hard at work on two grand pictures connected with Reform—one for Birmingham of the thanksgiving in the presence of thousands—the other—the Commemoration at Guildhall for Lord Grey—my prospects are better than they have been for years.

B. R. HAYDON

I sent a long letter to Mr. Inman by Messrs Everett—my kindest comp'ts to him. I thank him heartily for his high praise.

Queries.

MABURY.—Information is desired of the parentage of Richard Mabury, who was born about 1772 near Bloomsbury, New Jersey; also as to his brothers and sisters. He served with his cousin, Lieutenant Samuel Mabury, under General Wayne in Ohio. Married in 1803 Eliza Woods, daughter of John Woods, of Woods Run, near Allegheny. He had a brother Reuben, who went to sea and was never heard from, and a sister Rachel, who married a Mr. McCormick, living on Mills Creek, twelve miles from Zanesville, Ohio. Richard Mabury died about 1827 while on a visit to his sister, Mrs. McCormick, and is buried there.

Any one knowing the location of his grave or any facts about said Richard will confer a favor by addressing

MRS. E. CARSON.

SAN JOSÉ, CALIFORNIA.

Replies.

PROVINCIAL TROOPS IN NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, 1755-1756.—Replying to two correspondents, who are locating the positions of the Provincial troops in Northampton County between November 26, 1755, and February 20, 1756, the diaries of the Moravian Church at Nazareth mention the following billeted there: Captain Laubach's Saucon Rangers, and the companies of Captains Solomon Jennings, Doll, Craig, Trump, Ashton, and Isaac Wayne.—ED. PENNA. MAG.

Book Notices.

THE ALASKO-CANADIAN FRONTIER. By Thomas Willing Balch, A.B. (Harvard). Philadelphia, Allen, Lane & Scott, 1903. 8vo. 45 pages.

To collect the material upon which this book is based the author travelled as far west as Alaska and as far east as St. Petersburg. Besides presenting a very full account of all the early negotiations preceding the

Anglo-Russian Treaty of 1825, the author relates the subsequent official acts of the various interested governments and the purchase of Alaska by the United States. He also gives the international law governing the case, and reproductions of twenty-eight maps, some of them very rare, which he collected in different countries. At the end of the introductory note the author says,—

“This work was undertaken with the purpose of placing in a concise form before the American people the facts involved in this case. And I hope that every good American will take a real interest in not seeing this question settled in the dark and will lend a hand in waking up the American people to what is going on. For the question is well summed up in the words of Count Nesselrode: ‘Thus we wish to retain, and the English companies wish to acquire.’”

THE HISTORY OF THE TREMAN, TREMAINE, TRUMAN FAMILY IN AMERICA; WITH THE RELATED FAMILIES OF MACK, DAY, BOARD, AND AYRES. By Ebenezer Mack Treman and Murray Edward Poole. Ithaca, New York, 1901. 2 vols., 8vo. Pp. 2129.

These monumental volumes, giving the history of five Continental families, is the result of the researches begun by Ebenezer M. Treman and successfully completed by the genealogist Murray E. Poole. The Tremans, of Norman stock, are traced from Joseph Truman, who settled in New London, Connecticut, 1666; John Mack, of Lyme, Connecticut, 1680; Richard Day, of the city of New York, 1641; Cornelius Board, of Boardville, New Jersey, 1730; and John Ayer, of Newbury, Massachusetts, 1635. Upwards of one hundred portraits and views and illuminated coats of arms give interest to the text. Among their descendants may be mentioned fifteen hundred college graduates, a Vice-President of the United States, Cabinet officers, Supreme Court justices, ministers to foreign countries, United States Senators, Governors of States, artists, poets, divines, lawyers, and soldiers of the Colonial, Revolutionary, and Civil Wars. The work has been prepared faithfully and accurately, the typography is good, and a very full index will aid all who consult its pages.

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November 14, 1904.

January 9, 1905.

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