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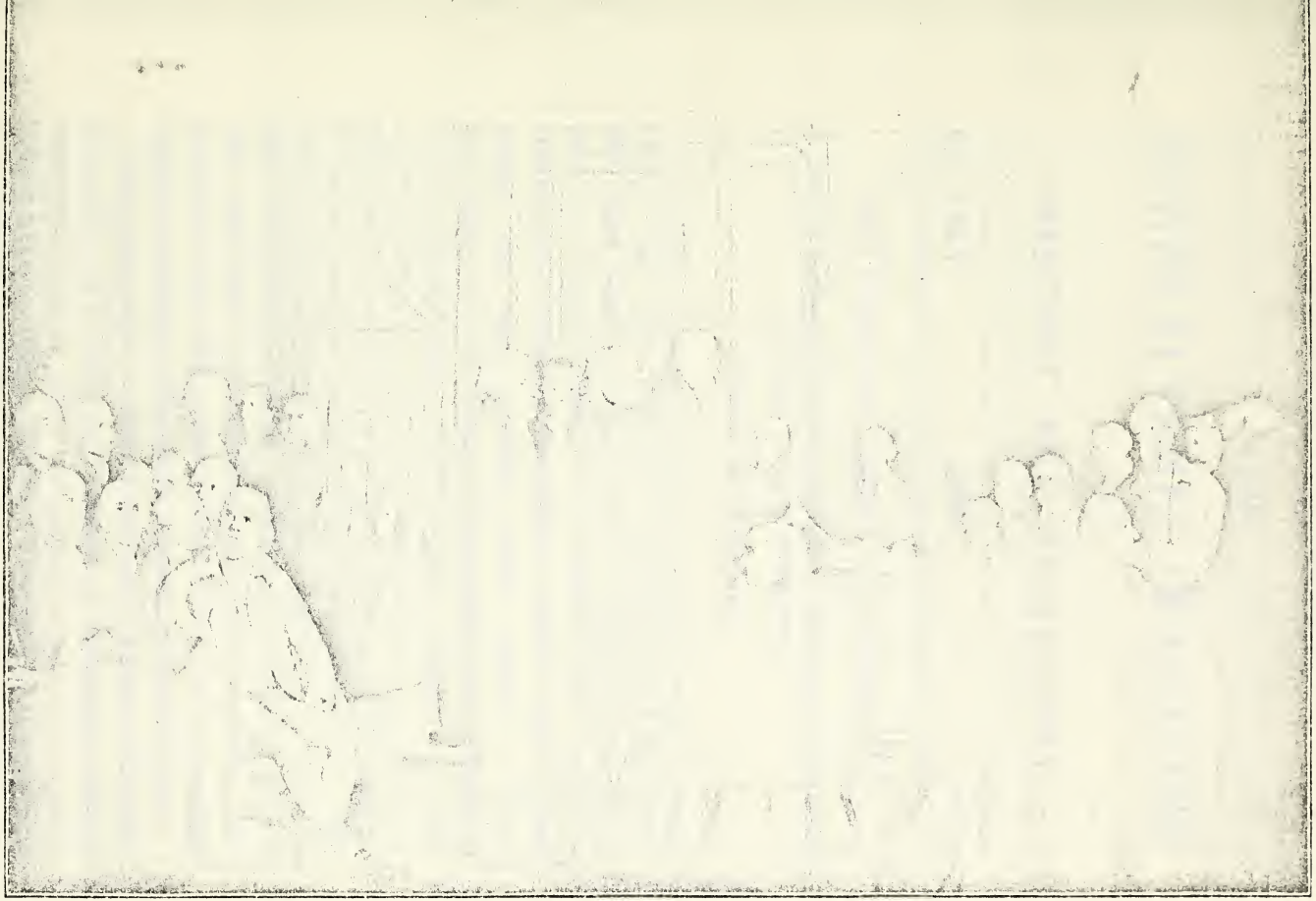

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"THE CONGRESS VOTING INDEPENDENCE."

A Painting by Robert Edge Pine and Edward Savage in the Hall of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

BY CHARLES HENRY HART.

No picture of an American historical event is better known than John Trumbull's *Declaration of Independence.* The crude colossal painting covers considerable wall space, twelve by eighteen feet, in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, while the beautifully painted small original canvas, only twenty by thirty inches, adorns the Trumbull Gallery, in New Haven, and may readily be accepted as the artist's masterpiece, with its exquisite miniature portraits, several of them, says Mr. John Durand, in his monograph on Trumbull, "comparable to the finest limning of Meissonier." It was engraved in line by Asher Brown Durand, in 1820, the first large and important plate artistically executed in this country, which has been copied large and small, far and wide, until, with John Randolph's witty, but senseless, soubriquet of "the shin piece" tacked to it, it is as generally familiar as Stuart's Athenæum portrait of Washington.

The great value of this picture is as a human document, preserving as it does the portraits of forty-eight persons connected with the most momentous event in the world's history next to Magna Charta. Thirty-six of the portraits

were painted by Trumbull from life, nine are copied from life-portraits by others, and two, Whipple and Harrison, were painted from memory and description. Five of the persons in the picture were not signers, one being Charles Thomson, the Secretary of Congress, and Willing and Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, and George Clinton and Robert R. Livingston, of New York, who were members on July 4th, when the Declaration was adopted, but not in the following August when the engrossed copy was ready for signature. Of the remaining thirteen signers no portraits were known in 1818, when Trumbull finished the original picture.

Until a decade and a half ago the fact that the same great scene, as had animated Trumbull's brush, had several years earlier inspired another painter, had been so entirely lost sight of as to have been virtually unknown, when, in a dark corner of the old Boston Museum, on Tremont Street, the writer discovered the painting of *The Congress Voting Independence*, begun by Robert Edge Pine and finished by Edward Savage, now in the hall of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Upon comparing the Pine and Trumbull pictures there can be but little doubt that Trumbull received something more than mere suggestion, from Pine's earlier composition, for the arrangement of his later picture. Both pictures are remarkably well composed and while Trumbull's may have more stately dignity, Pine's is unquestionably the most realistic and natural. But in the very important feature of the architecture of the room in which the immortal act was consummated, Trumbull did not follow Pine and that feature makes the Pine picture of far greater historical value and importance than that by Trumbull, as Pine reproduces the chamber as it was at the time the Declaration was adopted, for, as our story will show, it was unquestionably painted within its very walls. The history of the picture and of its painters is both interesting and important and deserves to be preserved and perpetuated for future students.

Robert Edge Pine was born in London, according to

Nagler, in 1730, while Bryan, Redgrave, and others give the year 1742. If the earlier date is not correct, the later one seems impossible from the fact that, in 1760, Pine gained the first prize of £100 from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, for the best historical picture that was offered, *The Surrender of Callais*, with figures as large as life, a hardly possible achievement for a lad of eighteen. He was the son of John Pine, who published (1733–37) the beautiful edition of Horace, with vignettes and text engraved throughout by himself and whose portrait by Hogarth, in the style of Rembrandt, is familiar to students of that artist's work. From whom the son gleaned his art education is not known, but doubtless the rudiments were instilled by his father. In 1762 he again took a first prize for his picture of *Canute Reproving his Courtiers*. Both of these prize pictures have been engraved, which is a distinction that would hardly have been accorded to the works of a youth of eighteen and twenty. Between these two dates he had for a pupil that erratic genius John Hamilton Mortimer (1741–79), which would also scarcely have been the case had he himself been born only in 1742.[1]

Pine devoted himself to historical composition and portraiture, but his chief success was in the latter branch of art. The most familiar portraits of John Wilkes, whose principles he espoused, and of David Garrick, whose friendship he possessed, are from his easel and have been repeatedly engraved, one of the former being lettered, *Patricius Pine humanarum figurarum pictor pinxit.* He painted at least four different portraits of Garrick; the most important for size and composition, *Garrick seated at a table reading Macbeth*, is in the National Portrait Gallery, London, while

[1] There is a mezzotint by McArdell, published in 1752, of "Mr. Lowe and Mrs. Chambers in the characters of Captain Macheath and Polly," after a painting by "R. Pine," which conclusively negatives this date. 1730, is adopted in Leslie Stephens' Dictionary of National Biography, following the writer's article in Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography, vol. v. p. 23.

what is doubtless the original life study for the head in this picture is in Philadelphia. Another portrait of Garrick, by Pine, is in the Lenox Gallery, New York, and, a generation ago, was the subject of an entertaining monograph, by the late Gulian C. Verplanck. From 1760 to 1784, Pine exhibited fifty portraits at the different exhibitions of the Society of Artists and of the Royal Academy. In 1771 he angrily withdrew from the Spring Gardens Incorporated Society of Artists, of which he was a member, on the ground of an insult by the President and removed from London to Bath. Here he painted portraits for eight years, when he returned to London and in 1782 held an exhibition of a collection of Shakespearean pictures that he had painted, some of which were afterwards engraved and published in Boydell's Shakespeare.

In 1784 Pine carried out his often-expressed wish to settle in America, by bringing his family to Philadelphia. His object is shown in two letters written respectively to Messrs. John and Samuel Vaughan, preserved in the Dreer Collection of Autographs in the Pennsylvania Historical Society; and their date fixes his coming at least a year later than that usually given.

London, Cork Street., Burlington Gardens
29th April, 1784.

Sir:—

I had the favour of yours dated the 4th of Feb. last and am greatly oblig'd to you for your kind attention to the disposal of my prints, but hope, soon after this, to have the happy opportunity of thanking you in person at Philadelphia, having resolv'd to endulge myself in visiting the Place and People whom I have most respected. I purpose bringing with me the original Allegorical Picture of America, with many Historical Pictures and others and doubt not the kind assistance of Mr. Vaughan, and the Ladies, towards procuring me a favourable reception. I hope to be able to leave England in about a Month, and am now greatly

employ'd in making preparation. My best respects attend on Mr. Vaughan and Ladies and am Dr. Sir

Your oblig'd and faithful Serv.

R. E. Pine

To John Vaughan, Esq., Philadelphia.

Cork Street, Burlington Gardens.
May 2nd 1784.

Dear Sir:—

In my letter to Mr. John Vaughan in reply to his favour concerning the Prints he obliged me with the care of, I communicated my intention of immediately visiting your happy Country, but I now find that I shall not be able to compleat the business I have in hand, in proper time for the Voyage. I therefore must necessarily postpone for a short time the gratification of a wish and hope I have for some years entertain'd—by which delay I hope I may be favour'd with your opinion of the present state of the country, with respect to the disposition and ability of its inhabitants for giving encouragement to Painting, either at Portraits or in perpetuating to Posterity the many glorious Acts which honours the name of an American. I think I could pass the latter part of my life happier in a Country where the noblest Principles have been defended and establish'd, than with the People who have endeavored to subdue them. I therefore hope you'll be able to satisfye me, that in so doing I do not hazard the rendering myself the less able to provide for my Family. Your kind attention to this and a speedy reply will be very important to me and add to the many services with which you have favour'd my dear Sir

Your much oblig'd and faithfull hum'll serv

R. E. Pine

To Sam'll Vaughan, Esq., Philadelphia.

P. S. Mrs Pine and daughters joyn with me in best regards to Your Self and the Ladies.

The exact date of Pine's coming to Philadelphia is unimportant, but an advertisement in *The Pennsylvania Packet* for November 15, 1784, shows that he was then here and

affords an item of information of the first importance in connection with the picture under consideration. It reads:

Mr. PINE,

being honoured with the use of a commodious apartment in the State-house, for the purpose of painting the most illustrious scenes in the late revolution, hopes that those who are desirous of seeing his pictures, will not disapprove of contributing one quarter of a dollar on entrance, in order to be accommodated with proper attendance, fires and descriptive catalogues of the paintings.

N. B. Attendance will be given at the side door of the Congress chamber, every morning, except Sundays at 11 o'clock. To open to-morrow.

On December 1st, in the same paper, he announces that "The Sessions of the Supreme Court being over Mr. Pine's Pictures are replacing in the Congress Chamber at the State House and may be seen to-morrow (after the hour of eleven) as usual."

And among the Etting Papers in The Historical Society of Pennsylvania will be found *A Descriptive catalogue of Pictures Painted by Robert Edge Pine. 1784. Philadelphia; Printed by Francis Bailey, at Yorrick's Head, in Market Street.* It contains twenty-seven pictures chiefly from Shakespeare, although No. 1 shows the sentiment that brought the painter to this country:—"Allegorical Piece, representing America, after having suffered the several evils of the late American War is lamenting the deaths of those brave officers who fell in the glorious cause of Freedom." This is of course the picture mentioned in the letter to John Vaughan. It was painted as early as 1778 and was engraved on copper, in stipple, by Joseph Strutt, in 1781, and dedicated "To those who wish to sheathe the desolating sword of War and to restore the blessings of Peace and Amity to a divided people." A framed copy of this engraving is in the gallery of The Historical Society; and in the Inventory of Pine's estate, hereafter to be more

particularly mentioned, there appears the original copper plate with one hundred and sixty-eight prints. There is a very rare print of this picture, also in stipple, bearing the name of *A. Doolittle sculp. New Haven.* I have not had the opportunity to compare the Strutt and Doolittle prints to determine whether Doolittle actually re-engraved the Strutt print upon the copper or obtained the original Strutt plate from Pine's estate and inserted his own name as engraver, a not uncommon practice with some followers of the burin.

The object Pine had in view he sought to fulfill by painting portraits of the eminent men of the revolutionary period, with the intention of representing in several large paintings the principal events of the war, but it is doubtful if any of these pictures were completed. That he began their composition we know from the inventory of his estate, on file in the Register's office, at Philadelphia (No. 146 of 1789), which enumerates among other items, unfinished pictures representing *The American Congress Voting Independence*, *Capture of Lord Cornwallis and the Colors laid before Congress*, *General Washington Resigning his Commission to Congress*, *General Washington under the Character of Fortitude*, four portraits of Washington, and the allegory of *America Suffering the Evils of War.*

The first portrait Pine is said to have painted after his arrival here is the well-known one of Francis Hopkinson, now in the gallery of The Pennsylvania Historical Society, and it was a letter from this gentleman to Washington, that drew forth the famous reply from Washington beginning "In for a penny in for a pound is an old adage." This letter is as "hackneyed" as Washington complained he was "to the touches of the painter's pencil;" but the Hopkinson letter has never been printed, so I give it from the original in the Emmet Collection in the New York Public Library.

DEAR SIR:— PHILADA. 19th April 1785.

Encouraged by the friendly notice with which you have upon every occasion been pleased to honor me, I take the

liberty of recommending to your kind attention my friend Mr. Pine, an artist of acknowledged eminence, and who has given the World many pleasing and forcible specimens of Genius. Zeal for the American Cause has brought him over from England, to secure whilst it is yet possible, faithful representations of some of the most interesting Events of the late War—not ideal pictures but real Portraits of the Persons and places concerned. You will easily discover the tendency of this letter and of Mr. Pine's visit. Scenes, wherein you were so conspicuous a Part, cannot be *faithfully* represented if you are omitted. I know you have already suffered much persecution under the painter's pencil and verily believe that you would rather fight a battle, on a just occasion, than sit for a Picture, because there is Life and Vigour in Fortitude, and Patience is but a dull Virtue. I would not insinuate that you have not much Patience but am very sure you have a great deal of good nature and on this we depend on the present occasion. It would be no compliment to Mr. Pine to say he is the most eminent artist, in his way, we have ever had in this country. But his own pencil will display his abilities in much better Terms than my pen, and I have no doubt but you will find him worthy of your notice in every respect. Mrs. Hopkinson joins me in most respectful Regards to your good Lady. With sincerest wishes for your Health and prosperity, I am, Dear Sir Your ever affectionate friend and

faithful humble Servant,

GENL. WASHINGTON. FRAS. HOPKINSON.

Pine's likeness of Washington is feeble and unsatisfactory as are many of the portraits that he painted in this country. At Pine's death he left four portraits of Washington, described in the Inventory as "Kitt-cat," which is unquestionably an error in size for half-length, as the three portraits of him by Pine, now known, are of this size.

Pine was generously patronized by people of consideration, doubtless owing to his friendly disposition toward the

land of his adoption, and Robert Morris, whose best known portrait he painted, built a house for him in Philadelphia which was adapted for the exhibition of his pictures and the prosecution of his painting. He visited Washington, at Mount Vernon in April of 1785,[1] and on his journeyings thither and back he painted a number of pictures in Maryland which survive, including family pictures of the Carroll and of the Caton families. Pine died suddenly of apoplexy in Philadelphia, November 19, 1788, but I have been unable to learn where he was buried. He is described by Joseph Hopkinson as a "very small man, morbidly irritable. His wife and daughters were also very diminutive; they were indeed a family of pigmies." After his death his wife, who kept a school for girls in Philadelphia, petitioned the Legislature of Pennsylvania to be allowed to dispose of her husband's pictures by lottery, which request was granted; but the project was not successful, and only a few were disposed of in that way; the greater number being purchased by Daniel Bowen,[2] proprietor, with Edward Savage, of Savage and Bowen's New York Museum, "a mingled establishment, half painting-gallery, half museum"[3] which Washington visited September 14, 1789, when located at 74 Water Street.[4] Later it was "in Greenwich Street, in a building once used as a circus."[5] Just when the sale to Bowen and Savage took place I do not know, but it must have been subsequent to January 7, 1794, on which date James Kent writes from Philadelphia, "I visited also Pine's Cabinet of Paintings. The colors were coarse, but some of the pict-

[1] "*April 28.*—To Dinner Mr Pine a pretty eminent Portrait & Historical Painter arrived in order to take my picture from the life & to plan it in the Historical pieces he was about to draw. This Gentleman stands in good estimation as a Painter in England;—comes recommended to me from Colo Fairfax—Mr Morris—Govr Dickenson—Mr Hopkinson & others."—*Washington's Diary, 1785.*

[2] Daniel Bowen died in Philadelphia, February 29, 1856, aged 96.

[3] Dunlap, History of the Art of Design, vol. ii. p. 261.

[4] Penna. Mag. of Hist. and Biog., vol. xix. p. 441.

[5] Dunlap, vol. i. p. 321.

ures striking, particularly the allegorical piece representing America."[1] In 1795 the New York Museum was removed to Boston and called the Columbian Museum. It was located at the *Head of the Mall*, and a broadside descriptive catalogue of its contents, in the possession of the writer, enumerates one hundred and twenty-three finished pictures on exhibition, chiefly painted by Pine, beginning with *No. 1. An Allegorical Piece, representing America*, etc., and ending with *The original drawing of America.* The two prize paintings of 1760 and 1762, were respectively Nos. 15 and 16, of the catalogue, which contains also the paintings exhibited in Philadelphia, in 1784, paintings of *Mr. Lowndes and Family of Maryland, Mr. Sterrett and Family of Maryland*, and *Mr. Hanson and Family of Maryland;* portraits of Charles Thomson, Richard Henry Lee, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Samuel Chase, General Washington, and many others not pertinent to our present inquiry.[2]

The museum, with the greater portion of its collections, was destroyed by fire January 15, 1803. In 1806, Bowen and W. M. S. Doyle, an indifferent portrait painter, erected the museum building on Tremont Street, which, the next year, was burned, rebuilt, and kept up until 1825, when the Columbian Museum passed to the New England Museum. Fifteen years later the New England Museum became the property of Moses Kimball, who maintained it, as the Boston Museum, for more than half a century. Mr. Kimball died February 21, 1895, aged eighty-nine years. In the fall of 1892, he began the dispersal of the museum collection by the sale of Savage's painting of *The Washington Family*, well known from engravings, now owned by The Democratic Club, New York, and soon afterwards the writer acquired the painting of *The Congress Voting Independence*, now under consideration.

Exactly what portions of the painting of *The Congress*

[1] Kent's Life of Chancellor Kent, Boston, 1898, p. 60.

[2] A very interesting cabinet portrait of Alexander Hamilton, by Pine, has recently come into the possession of Doctor Wier Mitchell.

Voting Independence, were by Pine and what by Savage, it is of course impossible exactly to determine. We know that the picture was left by Pine unfinished when he died, and we know that it afterward came into the possession of Savage. We know that Pine's *painting room was the Congress Chamber in the State House.* We know that the portraits of Francis Hopkinson, sitting at the President's table, writing; of Charles Carroll, seated to the right of Franklin, talking with Stephen Hopkins, the figure to the extreme right, wearing a hat; of George Read, he between Carroll and Hopkins, and of William Paca, the centre of the standing group of three, on extreme left, talking to Doctor Rush, are all from known originals by Pine. We know further that Pine was an educated and accomplished history painter and that this picture, with its thirty-two figures, is remarkably well composed and drawn in a manner far superior to what any of the works of Savage would lead us to assume that he was competent to do. Indeed, the difference in ability of the two men is shown in this very work. The group of four standing before the table, with the senile figure of Franklin, seated near, with legs crossed, is beautiful and most artistic and in strong contrast with the awkward, seated figure of Robert Morris, in front of the table to the left, with walking-stick in hand, which is unquestionably by Savage, as the original of this portrait of Morris, by Savage, is in the possession of the writer. Savage also certainly painted the portraits of John Adams and of Robert Treat Paine on extreme left to front, and he must have limned the benign but characterless profile of Jefferson, who presents the Declaration to Hancock, as Jefferson did not return from France, after an absence of five years, until Pine had been a year in his grave. We know by the Columbian Museum catalogue that Pine had painted portraits of Charles Thomson, seated at the table beside Hancock; of Richard Henry Lee, and of Samuel Chase, but which are Lee and Chase in the picture, I cannot determine. He also painted a portrait of Thomas Stone, but I cannot identify it in the

picture. Of the central group, the figure in profile, with glasses and big wig, facing Adams and Sherman, puzzles me exceedingly. The others being plainly Jefferson, Sherman, John Adams, and Franklin, the fifth should be Robert R. Livingston, the other member of the Committee, but it in no wise resembles him in face, figure, costume, or age. I am inclined to the opinion that it is William Ellery, as he, with Franklin and James Wilson, is the only "signer" always represented wearing spectacles, and it is not Wilson as he sits writing at the table to the rear, on the left of the picture; but why Ellery should be given such a prominent position I cannot surmise. The most interesting piece of portraiture in the painting is undoubtedly the central figure of Franklin. It shows his figure and profile in old age as we have them preserved no where else, and it is an extremely characteristic bit of portrait work, unquestionably from the hand of Pine.[1]

It is my opinion therefore that the composition and details of the picture are entirely by Robert Edge Pine, *painted in the very room in which the event sought to be commemorated was enacted*, which in Pine's time had not been changed or altered, from what it was in 1776, and giving its lines with the exactness of an architectural drawing. The last point is of the first importance, and this painting was accordingly made use of in the recent restoration of Independence Hall to its original condition. That Savage finished Pine's picture of *The Congress Voting Independence*, is shown not only inherently, but also by the old Museum Catalogues in the Public Library at Boston. He did more. He essayed the engraving of it upon copper the same size as the painting, twenty-six inches by nineteen inches, and the unfinished copper plate to-day is in the cabinet of the Massachusetts Historical Society, as the work of an unknown engraver.[2] It was reserved for the writer to discover that

[1] Franklin died April 17, 1790, and Savage did not visit Philadelphia until after this date.

[2] Proceedings of the Mass. Hist. Society, 1858–60, p. 391.

this plate was also the work of Edward Savage. At the auction sale of the papers of Colonel Trumbull, in this city, a few years ago, I chanced upon a letter that told the story. It was dated "Boston April 11, 1818," from Edward Savage, son of the painter, to John Trumbull, offering to sell to the latter the plate and paper of the "print of Congress '76 wich my Farther (late Edward Savage) had nerely compleated," stating that "the plate is now in a situation that it may be finished in a few weeks." Trumbull drafted his reply upon the letter he had received, as was his custom, in which he declines the offer, stating that "my painting of the subject was begun more than thirty years ago and all the heads were soon after secured." Trumbull's given period for beginning his picture of *The Declaration of Independence*, the year of Pine's death, adds strength to my thought that he received something more than "mere suggestion" for his picture from Pine's earlier work. This view is further fortified by the fact that Trumbull did not actually begin his picture until 1791, as he wrote to Jefferson, a few months earlier than his letter to Savage.

Edward Savage was born in Princeton, Massachusetts, November 26, 1761, and died there July 6, 1817. He was originally a goldsmith, but subsequently turned his attention to painting and engraving. Towards the close of 1789 he left Massachusetts for New York, armed with a letter from President Willard, of Harvard College, to President Washington, requesting him to sit to Savage for a portrait which the painter desired to present to the university. Washington complied with the request and gave Savage a first sitting on December 21 "from ten to one o'clock"[1] Washington sat again a week later "all the forenoon," and on January 6, 1790, "from half after eight o'clock till ten, for the portrait painter Mr. Savage to finish the picture of me which he had begun for the University of Cambridge." This portrait is on canvas, twenty-five by thirty inches, and Josiah Quincy, for many years President of Harvard, declared it

[1] Washington's Diary, 1789–91. New York, 1860.

to be the best likeness he had ever seen of Washington, "though its merits as a work of art were but small."

Savage subsequently removed to Philadelphia, the seat of government, and in 1791 went to London, where he is said to have studied under West, and afterwards to have visited Italy. While in London he engraved and published, after his own paintings, bust portraits, in stipple, of General Knox (December 7, 1791), and of Washington (February 7, 1792), and his well-known three-quarter length portrait of the President, in mezzotint (June 25, 1793), his first work in that style.[1] When he returned to this country he settled in Philadelphia, where his brother, John Savage, was engaged as a publisher, and there issued mezzotint portraits, also from his own paintings, of Anthony Wayne (June 1, 1796), Doctor Rush (February 6, 1800), and Jefferson (June 1, 1800), and folio plates in stipple of *Liberty* (June 1, 1796), and of *The Washington Family* (March 10, 1798). These plates show Savage to have been a much better engraver than painter as his plates both in stipple and in mezzotint are skilfully and pleasingly executed. The stories promulgated by Dunlap, and very commonly adopted and repeated, that Edwin engraved the plates bearing Savage's name are absurd on their face and disproved by dates.

This survey of the entire subject, with the abundant data I have been able to adduce in support of my view, I feel must be accepted without question as fixing the authorship of the painting of *The Congress Voting Independence*, owned by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, upon Robert Edge Pine, who left the work unfinished at his death, and the unfinished canvas coming into the possession of Edward Savage, was completed by him.[2]

[1] For other engravings after Savage's portraits of Washington, see "Catalogue of the Engraved Portraits of Washington. By Charles Henry Hart. New York, The Grolier Club. 1904."

[2] For an account of *Edward Savage Painter and Engraver and his unfinished copper-plate of The Congress Voting Independence*, by the present writer, see Proc. of Mass. Historical Society for January, 1905.

EXCERPTS FROM THE PAPERS OF DR. BENJAMIN RUSH.

MADAM.

I sit down with great pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Mr. Adams, dated Feby 8., with a postscript from you, which thro' a mistake or neglect in some of the post offices did not reach me 'till the 10th of this instant. I hope it is not too late to thank you for them both. The remedies you have demanded from me to relieve the anguish of your mind, occasioned by parting with your dear Mr. Adams, have now become unnecessary from my hand. You have drawn a hundred resources of comfort from other quarters since he left his native Shores. You have heard of his safe arrival in France, of the marks of respect with which he was introduced into that country, and above all, of his zeal, and industry in promoting the liberties, and adding to the Stability of the independance of the United States. Give me leave to congratulate you upon each of these events. To greive at the Absence of a husband thus honoured, & thus employed, partakes of the weakness of those who bewail the premature translation of a friend from the humble pursuits of earth to the active & beneficent employments of the kingdom of heaven.

I am led by the many amiable traits I have received of your character from Mr. Adams, to call upon you to rejoice in the happy changes that have taken place in the appearance of our Affairs, since my correspondence commenced with Mr. Adams. An alliance has been formed with the first monarchy in Europe, the haughty court of Britain has been forced to sue her once insulted colonies for peace, the capital of Pennsylvania, the Object of the expenses & blood of a whole campaign has been evacuated, the flower of the British army has been defeated, and above all, a French fleet hovers over our coasts. These Madam, are great, and unexpected events, and call for the gratitude of our country

to the great arbiter of human Affairs. When the Duke D'Avignon saw his last Ship perish in a Storm, the war before last, at Halifax, after having witnessed the destruction of a whole army by Sickness, he cried out, "God is resolved to have all the honor of conquering us to himself." In like manner heaven seems resolved to have all the glory of our deliverance to itself. The wisdom of our counsels was often foolishness, & the Strength of our Arms was too often Weakness. Even the capture of Burgoyne was the effect of a mistake in Congress. By recalling Genl. Gates from Ticonderoga, they gave the enemy a post which afterwards led them into the heart of our country. The restoring Genl. Gates to his command was not the effect of the wisdom of the Congress, but the result of the clamors & Spirit of the people.

Soon after my last letter to Mr. Adams, I was forced to resign my commission of Physician-General to the army, having no prospect of being supported in doing my duty, either by the Congress, or principal Officers in the army. This prepared the way for my returning to Philada. as soon as the enemy left it, where I am now settled with my family in the business of my profession. Our city has undergone some purification, but it still resembles too much the ark which preserved not only the clean but unclean animals from the deluge which overwhelmed the old world.

I beg you would present Miss Adams with the little book wch. accompanies this letter. It was written by Dr. Gregory, one of my Masters, a worthy & eminent physician in the city of Edinburgh.

My Dr. Mrs. Rush joins in best compts. to you and your little family, with Madam your most

Obedient
Hble
Servant
B. Rush.

Sepr. 3. 1778
Mrs Adams

MY DEAR FRIEND.

Your letter written a few days before your embarkation for France, lays me under an Obligation to renew my correspondence with you. You are pleased to say, my letters give you pleasure. This is eno' for me. Happy shall I esteem myself, if thro' your eminent & useful Station, I can convey a single idea that will add a mite to the happiness of our beloved country.

Many new events have happened in our military & political World since you left us, which have opened a new system of *thinking* & *acting* among us. The Success of the army in extorting half pay for seven years from the Congress, has led them to extend their Views to all the emoluments of a Standing Army. It is treason to oppose the Scheme in a company of Officers—many of our citizens defend it—and the idea once so horrid in the ears of an American is *tollerated* even among our rulers. The great Object of our Affection now is *Independance*,—the only Objects of our fears and resentments are British Commissioners, now too contemptible to excite Anger. We have forgotten that we drew the Sword in defence of freedom, and we have not a single suspicion that the destruction of our republic can originate only from causes within *ourselves*.

The Eastern States still retain their republican Spirit. But Alas! there is a degeneracy even among them of republican virtue & manners. But the States to the Westward of Hudson's river, are nearly as aristocratical & monarchical as they were seven years ago. We hear as much of honor among them, as you do at the court of France. We even advertise Accts. of Duels. It is true we hate our late Soveriegn on the British throne, but we have substituted an idol in the room of him, and we derive all the blessings of our present glorious revolution from his Arm alone. We say in contempt of the very genius of republicanism, which Supposes as many Servants of the public as there are freemen, that no man but our Commander-in-chief could have kept our Army together, and

that his fall would be the extinction of our liberty. We have lost but few men in battle, and yet every campaign has wasted an Army for us. You know already my Opinion of the cause of the misfortunes which have befallen our troops, and that I have always ascribed them to Other Sources than the negligence of Officers, or the wickedness of Commissaries & Quarter Masters General.

Characters appear in One age, and are only to be known in another. General Conway, who was the *nerves;* Mifflin, who was the *Spirit;* & Lee, who was the *Soul* of our army, have all been banished from Head-Quarters. The last has been most unjustly condemned by a Court Martial for saving our army at Monmouth on the 28th of last June. Genl. Washington was his accuser. The Congress I believe disapprove of the Sentence, but are so much afraid of the workmanship of their own hands, that they are afraid to reverse it. I blush for my Country when I tell you that several Members of Congress leave the house when the affair is bro't on the carpet.

Adieu, my dear friend. Cease not to love, and serve our dear country. I expect (to speak in the puritanical phraseology of our Ancestors) to see a republican Spirit yet poured out upon us. Adieu. Yours—

Yours— Yours,
B. Rush.

Philada.
Octobr 27. 1778.

John Adams Esqr.—
Commissioner from the Ud. States of Ama.
to the Court of France.

Philada Novr 5th 1778.

My dear Friend.

I am much Obliged to you for opening a correspondence between Dr Garden and me. I beg you would thank the Doctor in my name for his polite letter, and tell him I shall

not fail of answering it as soon as I meet with any thing in the line of our profession worthy of his Attention.

Many thanks to you for your Oration. It is pregnant with Sentiment, and breathes a Spirit of freedom which cannot be counterfitted. Some trifling Alterations, I think, might have been made in the Stile. My great partiality to Swift, Hume, Bolingbroke, and Sir Wm Temple, as Models of fine writing, leads me to prefer SIMPLICITY to every thing in composition. I do not wonder that Mr. Pope, speaks of the "Majesty," and Lord Shaftebury, of the "divineness" of Simplicity in writing. In my Opinion it is the perfection of Stile, and is generally a very late Attainment of Writers.

I hear with great pleasure of your progress in reputation & in the esteem of your fellow citizens. I anticipate your rising on some future day to the first honors of your State. In your career towards political fame and importance, you will soon lose sight of your old friend. I have detached myself wholly from public business, & live only for the benefit of an amiable wife, and promising boy, & my circle of patients. This mode of life is the effect of choice no less than of necessity, for the power which now rules in our State is composed of my particular friends, from whom I could ask nothing in vain. Our new Government is demolishing, & those furious patriots who have half ruined our State, are now sinking into Obscurity & contempt. We expect soon to see a convention called which will restore to us (with a few necessary Alterations) our old constitution under which Pensylvania became the first spot, not only in America, but upon the Surface of the earth.

I cannot help calling upon you to offer up your thanks to God with mine, that your friend Rush, is now in the land of the living. On the 12th of last September, I was seized with a most malignant bilious fever (caught from One of my patients), which reduced me to the brink of the grave. My physicians Redman, Kuhn & Morgan, shook their heads as they went out of my room. My friends could do little

more than weep at my bedside. I made my will, and took leave of life. But in the extremity of my danger, it pleased God (on the 11th day) to break the violence of my disease, & I am now thro' divine goodness so perfectly recovered as to be able to do business as usual.

General Lee's tryal is the common subject of conversation in this place. The sentence of the court-martial is now before Congress. They dare not confirm it, for the proceedings of the court, which are printed, not only shew that Lee is innocent of the charges brought against him, but that he saved our Army, & country on the 28th of June. They dare not reverse it, for this would impeach the veracity and candor of our commander-in-chief, & he possesses nearly as much influence over the resolutions of our Congress as the king of Britain does over the Acts of the British parliament. DeWit & Barnevelt were sacrificed to the excessive influence & popularity of a Stadholder. They suffered Death. We refine upon the cruelty of the mob of Amsterdam. We destroy *reputation*, which is dearer to a military man than life itself. Conway, Mifflin, & Lee were sacrificed to the excessive influence & popularity of *One Man*. They were the first characters in the army, & are all honest men. Where is the republican Spirit of our country? For my part, I wish to see something like the Ostracism of the Athenians introduced among us. Monarchies are illuminated by a *Sun*, but republics should be illuminated only by *constellations* of great Men.

Adieu, my Dr. Sir, and believe me to be your sincere friend &

Hble Servt
B. Rush.

Philada.
Novr. 6th. 1778.

Dr David Ramsay
Charlestown South Carolina.

Dear Sir.

It gave me great pleasure to find from your last letter that your feelings & Opinions accord so exactly with mine on the present state of our Affairs. The time is now past, when the least danger is to be apprehended to our liberties from the power of Britain, the Arts of commissioners, or the machinations of tories. Tyranny can now enter our country only in the shape of a Whig. All our jealousy Should be of ourselves. All our fears, Should be of our great men, whether in civil or military authority. Our Congress begin already to talk of the *State Necessity*, and of making justice yield in some cases to policy. This was the apology, I was told, for confirming the unjust Sentence that was passed upon General Lee. Gordon tells us that in England, the Whigs in power are always tories, and the tories out of power are always Whigs. I think I have discovered Something of the same kind already in our country. In my opinion, we have more to dread from the Ambition, avarice, craft & dissolute Manners of our Whigs than we have from a host of Governor Robinsons, Dr Berkenhouts, Hutchinsons or Galloways. Virtue, Virtue, alone my dear friend, is the basis of a republic. "Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum," was my maxim during the short time I acted for the public. I had no political Ambition to gratify. I neither feared nor courted any party. I loved liberty for its own Sake, & I both loved & pitied human nature too much to flatter it. But what was the consequence? my political race was Short. I thank my countrymen for dismissing me from their Service. I want no Offices nor honors from them. My temper & my business render me alike independent of the world. But still I will love them, & watch for their happiness. I long to see the image of God restored to the human mind. I long to see Virtue & religion supported & vice & irreligion banished from Society by wise & equitable governments. I long to see an Asylum prepared for the persecuted & oppressed of all countries, & a door opened for the progress of knowledge, literature, the Arts, & the

Gospel of Jesus Christ, to the ends of the earth. And these great events are only to be accomplished by establishing & perpetuating liberty in our country. O! best of blessings! Who would not follow thee blindfold? Who would not defend thee from the treachery of friends as well as from the malice of enemies? But I must stop. When liberty, the liberty we loved, and contended for in the years 1774 & 1775 is my Subject, I know not where to begin, nor where to end. O! come cœlestial stranger & dwell in this our land. Let not our ignorance, our Venality, our luxury, our idolatry to individuals, & our Other antirepublican Vices, provoke thee to forsake the temple our Ancestors prepared for thee. Put us not off with Great Britain's acknowledging our independance. Alas! the great Ultimatum of our modern patriots. It is liberty alone that can make us happy. And without it the memorable 4th of July 1776, will be execrated by posterity as the day in which Pandora's box was opened in this country.

I am impatient to see your history. How many Chapters or Volumes have you allotted for the blunders of our Congress, & generals? Weak minds begin already to ascribe our deliverance to them. Had not heaven defeated their counsels in a thousand instances, we should have been hewers of wood & drawers of water to the Subjects of the king of Britain.

With compts. to Mrs Gordon &c. I

am yours sincerely,

B. Rush.

Decr 10th 1778.

Revd Mr. Gordon, at Roxbury, near Boston.

April 20, 1780

Dr Sir.

This letter will be handed to you by Dr John Foulke, a young Gentleman of a respectable Quaker family, who goes to France to finish his Studies in medicine. He is a youth of a fair character & promising Abilities, & wt. I know will

add to his merit wth you, he is friendly to the liberties of our country.

It gave me great pleasure to hear of your safe arrival & favourable reception in Spain. We long to hear of your entering upon the business of your embassy. I envy your children the happiness of calling that man father, who after contributing his Share towards giving liberty and independance, will finally restore *peace* to the United States of America.

Our Affairs wear their usual checkered aspect. Our goverments increase daily in Strength & reputation. Our army (which I saw a few Weeks ago at Morristown), is *now* inferior to few of the armies of Europe in Order and discipline. The number of our soldiers is small, owing, not to a decay of the miliy or Whiggish Spirit among us, but to a want of money to purchase recruits. The new Scheme of Congress for calling in the circul'g money at 40 to 1 will I believe be adopted with some alterations by the States. This will, we hope, restore the vigor of 1775 to our counsels & arms.

The French Alliance is not less dear to the true Whigs than Independance itself. Even the tories have conformed in some degree to it. The Chev. de la Luzerne, has made them by his politeness & liberality, almost forget the mischianzas of their once beloved friends the British.

Charlestown is in Jeopardy. But we believe all things will work together for Good for us. Commerce & Agriculture flourish.

Adieu, Yours &c
B. Rush.

Honble. John Adams
at the Court of Versailles.

Conversations with Dr Franklin.

1785.—Dined with the Dr. with Dr. Ramsay, Mr. Rittinhouse, Mr. Littlepage, 'Littlepage's Salutation,' &c. He said the foundation of the American revolution was laid in

1733, by a clause in a bill to subject the Colonies to being gov'd by Royal instructions which was rejected. He said in 1756, when he went to England, he had a long conversation with Mr. Pratt (afterwards Lord Camden) who told him that Britain would drive the colonies to independance. This he said first led him to realise its occurring shortly.

1786 Augt.—I waited on the Dr. with a Dr. Minto. He said he believed that Tobacco would in a few years go out of use. That, about 30 years ago, when he went to England, Smoaking was universal in taverns, coffe-houses, & private families, but that it was now generally laid aside, that the use of Snuff, from being universal in France, was become unfashionable among genteel people, no person of fashion under 30 years of age now snuffed in France. He added that, Sir Jno Pringle & he had observed that tremors of the hands were more frequent in France than elsewhere, & probably from the excessive use of Snuff. They once saw in a company of 16 but two persons who had not these tremors at a table in France. He said Sir John was cured of a tremor by leaving off Snuff. He concluded that there was no great advantage in using Tobacco in any way, for that he had kept company with persons who used it all his life, & no one had ever advised him to use it. The Dr. in the 81st year of his age declared he had never snuffed, chewed, or smoked.

Septem'r 23rd.—Three persons who don't care how little they get for their money, waited upon the Dr. with Mr Bee. He said he believed the Accts. of the plague in Turkey were exaggerated. He once conversed with a Dr MacKensie who had resided 38 years at Constantinople, who told him there were *five* plagues in that town. The plague of the drugger-men or interpreters, who spread false stories of the prevalence of the plague in Order to drive foreign ministers into the country, in order that they might enjoy a little leisure. 2. The plague of debtors, who when dunned, looked out of their windows, and told their creditors, not to come in for the plague is in their houses. 3. The plague

of the Doctors, for as they are never paid for their Attendance on such patients as die, Unless it be with the plague, they make most of *fatal* diseases the plague. The Dr forgot the other two. He added that Dr MacKensie upon hearing that 660 dead with the plague, were carried out of one of the gates daily, had the curiosity to stand by that gate for one whole day, & counted only 66.

1786 Sepr.—Waited upon the Dr. with Mr R. Stockton, he told us that in 1723, people went to market with cut silver, those who had it not, procured provisions by taking the country people to two Stalls in the market, & giving them goods for them, which goods were charged to their Acct's. & paid for once or twice a year. He added that, it would be an advantage to our country for the Europeans to be the carriers of our produce for many years, for as they could not afford to lye long in our ports, they must always sell 10 ℔. cent. lower & buy 10 ℔. cent. higher than our own merchants. product of German Industry.

Octbr 1.—Dined with the Dr., with Mr. Bee, Dr. Minto, Dr. Kuhn, &c. He said interest was 3 ℔ cent ℔. month, for 10 months in China, or 30 ℔ cent. ℔ anm., which promoted industry, kept down the price of land, & made freeholds more common. Upon another occasion he said that *Credit* produced Idleness & vice, & he wished that all debts should like debts of honor or game Debts be irrecoverable by law. He added this day that in the last 30 years of his life, he had never enjoyed better health, than at present.

Octobr 12.—Waited on him with Dr Nisbet. He observed that by raising the ear with his hand, he heard better than without it, & still better if he formed a concave with his hand round his ear. He spoke in high terms of the game of Chess.

1787 May 3rd.—Drank tea with Dr. F., he spoke in high terms ag'st. negro Slavery, & said he printed a book 40 years ago written by Ben. Lay ag'st. it, w'ch. tho' confused, contained just tho'ts & good sense, but in bad order.

April.—Dined with Dr. He spoke of the talkativeness of

the French nation, & told a story of the Abbe Raynal, who was a great talker, who came into a company where a French man talked so long & so incessantly that, he could not get in a word. At last he cried out " il e pendu, si il crache" " He is lost, if he spits." His grandson told another story of a Frenchman, who was dining, complaining to his companions that their noise kept him from tasting his Victuals.

1788 April 19th.—Spent half an hour wth Dr. F. in his library. " He observed that a man lost 10 ℘ cent. on the *value*, by lending his books; that he once knew a man who never returned a borrowed book, because no one ever returned books borrowed from him." He condemned the *foreign* commerce of the United States, and observed that the greatest part of the trade of the World, was carried on for Luxuries most of which were really injurious to health or Society, such as *tea*, *tobacco*, *Rum*, *Sugar*, and *negro Slaves*. He added, " when I read the advertisements in our papers of imported goods for sale, I think of the Speech of a philosopher upon walking thro' a fair, " how happy am I that I want none of these things."

Sepr 22.—Waited upon Dr. Franklin with Doctor Thibou, of Antigua. The Dr. said few but quacks ever made money by physic, & that no bill drawn upon the credulity of the people of London by quacks, was ever protested. He ascribed the success of quacks partly to patients extolling the efficacy of the remedies they took from them, rather than confess their ignorance & credulity, hence it was justly said, " quacks were the greatest lyers in the world, except their patients." He told two stories, the one of a Jew who had peculated in the French army, being told when under confinement that he would be hanged, to wch. the Jew answered, " who ever heard of a man being hanged worth 200,000 livres," & he accordingly escaped. The Judges in Mexico being ordered to prosecute a man for peculation, found him innocent, for wch. they said, " they were sorry both for his own, & their sakes."

British Commissary. Story of ears more faithful than eyes (?) He added further, that in riding thro' New Eng'd. he overtook a post Rider that was once a shoemaker, & fell into consumption, but upon riding two years as a post in all weathers, between New York, & Connecticut river (140 miles), he recovered perfectly, upon which he returned to his old business, but upon finding a return of his consumption, he rode post again, in which business he continued in good health 30 years. He said that he could have *purchased* the independance of America at 1/10 of the money expended in defending it; such was the venality of the British Court. (?)

Novr.—Spend half an hour with Dr. in company with the Revd. Mr. Bisset & Mr. Goldsborough. He said Sir Jno Pringle once told him 92 fevers out of 100 cured themselves, 4 were cured by Art, & 4 proved fatal.

About the end of this month, I saw him alone. He talked of Climates; I borrowed some hints from this Conversation for the essay on Climates.

1789. June 12th.—Had a long conversation with him on the Latin and Greek languages. He called them the "quackery of literature". He spent only abt. a year at a Latin School, when between 8 & 9 years of Age. At 33, he learned French, after this Italian & Spanish wch. led him to learn Latin wch. he acquired with great ease. He highly approved of learning Geography in early life, & said that he had taught himself it, when a boy, while his father was at prayers, by looking over four large maps which hung in his father's parlour.

Time misspent, & time spending itself.

Conversations in London in 1768 & 9.

Four ways of winding up conversations, by Stories of robbers, Duels, murders, & in America of Snakes.

The ministry read history not to avoid blunders, but to adopt & imitate them.

"So, (said Mr. Gerard), Sir Wm. Howe has taken Phila-

delphia." "You mean Sir, Philadelphia has taken Sir Wm. Howe."

"Why do you wear that old coat to day," said Mr Dean to Dr F on their way to sign the treaty with the United States. "To give it a little revenge. I wore this Coat on the day Widderburn abused me at Whitehall," said the Doctor. He had great influence at the court of France. A letter from —— to Mr Carmichæl said, "he seldom goes to court, but when he does, every thing he says flies by the next post to every part of the kingdom."

His method of improving a bad hand; he learnt to write a good hand after he was 30 years of age.

Maryland.

Samuel Chase, a bold declaimer with slender reasoning powers. His person & manner were very acceptable, and to these, he owed much of his success in political life. He was an advocate for paper money in the Maryland Assembly in the year 1786. He was believed by some, & suspected by most of his fellow citizens to have wanted ———

Wm Paca, a good tempered, worthy man, with a sound understanding, which he was too indolent to exercise. He therefore gave himself up to be directed both in his political opinions & conduct by Sam Chase, who had been the friend of his youth, & for whom he retained a regard in every stage of his life.

Anecdotes, Facts, Characters, &c.

The first motion to build, or to arm vessels to cruise against the trade of Britain, was made in Congress in 1776, towards the close of the year. It was ridiculed from every part of the house. It was thought the height of madness to think of opposing Britain on the ocean. The motion was notwithstanding seconded & carried. Four vessels were fitted out in Philadelphia, two of which reduced & plundered the Island of Providence, & afterwards fought a British Ship of war called the Glasgow. In 1779, the

United States had 7 frigates completely manned, and were nearly mistresses of the American Coast.

The Scotch people in Pennsylvania were generally in favor of the American cause. But they still retained their National Character. They attached themselves strongly to the *new* powers that were formed upon the ruins of the *Old* Ones. They were always in favor of every civil or military Administration, however unwisely, or arbitrarily it was exercised.

The Jews were generally Whigs, in every Stage of the revolution.

I sat next to Dr. Franklin in Congress when he was chosen Commissioner to go to France, in Octobr 1776. He was then upwards of 70 years of age. Upon my congratulating him upon his appointment, he said, "I am now like the remnant of a piece of cloath, the Shopkeepers, you know, generally say when they sell it, you may have it for what you please. Just so my country may command my Services in any way they chuse."

The character of Dr. Franklin has been lessened in the opinion of some people, by a supposition that he had a share in forming the constitution of Pennsylvania. It is true, he assented to it, but it is equally true, in a letter to general Wayne, & in a conversation with Mr. John Morton, & myself, he strongly reprobated that part of the constitution which places the Supreme power of the state in the hands of a Single legislature. There is a pamphlet of the Doctor's printed in the year 1763, in which he supposes three branches preferable to two.

Mr. John Dickinson possessed great political integrity in every stage of the controversy, but wanted political fortitude. In the debates upon the Declaration of Independance Mr. John Adams began a Speech by invoking the God of Eloquence to inspire him upon such a copious Subject. Mr. Dickinson began a reply to Mr. Adams's Speech in the following words. "The gentleman who spoke last, began by invoking a heathen God. I shall introduce what

I have to say, by humbly invoking the God of heaven & earth to inspire me with the knowledge & love of truth, and if what I am about to say in opposition to the Declaration of Independance should be injurious in any degree to my country, I pray God to overrule my Arguments, and to direct us to such a decision upon this weighty question as shall be most for the interest & happiness of the people committed to our care." "I know," added he further, "that the tide of the prejudices & passions of the people at large is strongly in favor of Independance. I know too, that I have acquired a character, and some popularity with them, both of which I shall risk by opposing this favorite measure. But I had rather risk both, than speak, or vote contrary to the dictates of my judgement and conscience."

LETTERS OF JAMES H. WATMOUGH TO HIS WIFE, 1785.

BY JAMES H. WATMOUGH U.S.N.

[James Horatio Watmough, son of Captain Edmund and Marie Ellis Watmough, was born in 1754, at Halifax, Nova Scotia. His father served in the British army during the French and Indian wars. At eight years of age he was sent to England to be educated. Subsequently he entered the office of his cousin Henry Hope, the Banker of Amsterdam, where he continued until 1782, when he returned to Philadelphia and engaged in a mercantile business. He died in 1812, leaving two sons and two daughters, John G.; Edmund; Margaretta, wife of John Sergeant, and Maria, who married Joseph Reed.]

Arrived in Cove on Saturday evening the 30 September 1786, after a very short and agreeable passage—anchored at about 7 o'clock in the evening—a Brigg sailing out of the Harbour, Capt Bull for New York, and wrote a few lines to Mrs. Watmough.

Sunday, 1st October.—Dined on board—forwarded the letters per post transmitted to my care—went on shore in the afternoon and took a walk—found the Town very disagreeable and dirty—the Captain taken ill—I stayed with him—his sickness obliged me to attend him all night.

Monday, 2^d Oct.—Went on board and dined—after dinner got Capt Gilpin into lodgings—his illness prevented his going to Cork—slept on board.

Tuesday, 3^d Oct.—Went to Cork on horseback about Capt Gilpin's business, which accordingly did—went to the Coffee House—met my old friend And^r O'Shea Esq—dined at Mr. Anderson's the Agent for the vessel. Mr. A. was in Britain—his lady a most amiable Lady, to whose kind civilities I shall ever be grateful. Returned to Cove in the evening—the ride from Cove to Cork is very agreeable, the land highly cultivated, several elegant seats, particularly Maryborough, the seat of Mr Newenham—passage is a

small dirty Town opposite to which the shipping in general lay. On my return found Capt Gilpin rather better; in consequence of my ride caught a violent cough; slept on board.

Wednesday, 4th Oct^{r}, remained on board to nurse myself.

Thursday, 5th—In the afternoon went on shore with Mr. Mory, took a pleasant walk in the Country, drank Tea at a Tavern, and returned on board.

Friday, 6th—Mr. O'Shea hearing I was sick came down and took me to Town; arrived at his House in the evening, was introduced to his amiable wife. Spent the evening en famille.

Saturday 7th—Took a walk about the Town; it having rained the Streets were dirty not a little. The Town of Cork is built on 18 small Islands; the form is circular; the Streets in general are narrow and close, except some few that the canals are filled up. The Houses in General are good—and some elegant for the major part of them, the inside far surpass the outside; they are elegantly furnished. On the parade is an elegant equestrian Statue of George the 2nd in Bronze, by no means ill executed. The Play House is a small neat building and the prospective of the seats are very judicious—the ornaments not extraordinary. The public assembly room is beautifull, about 80 feet by 40 feet, covered in stucco, about 40 feet high; the Glasses are well displayed the Branches and chandeliers elegant, in short the room is elegant in simplicity. The Card-room, 30 feet by 40 feet; the Tea room ditto, and three small drawing rooms 18 feet by 18 for the convenience of the Company. The Exchange is a small but elegant building, but is hid in a narrow street. The Mansion House of the Mayor is a noble building but rather heavy; the Bishop's palace is a beautifull building, and commands a grand view of the Town. The Barracks are noble and spacious; the County and City Court Houses are miserable buildings and very inconvenient; the Jails are shocking, the buildings are good but too small, and in a confined part

of the City. The Churches are neat and exceeding well kept, so are the church yards. The Cathedral of St. Barry's is a pretty building, but the avenues to it are shocking. The Custom house is a neat building, but as they are going to build a bridge across the River to make it more convenient for the intercourse of Travellers and the inhabitants, £30,000 is voted to build a new Custom house as they also intend to build a new Jail,—and the County and City join therein, just out of the City, on an eminence—to pull down the old ones, and open the Streets and by filling up the Canals, the City bids fair to be much beautified in a few years. St. Patrick street is at present elegant. To the West of the Town is a beautiful publick walk about a mile and ½ long, near the side of the River, and on the same is a double row of Trees. Several Tea Houses are situated near the River, to which much company resort. I took a most delightfull excursion down the country to a seat of Mr. Peter Grant called Mirtle Villa, it is near the entrance of the Harbour. The country through which I rode was elegant and in the highest state of cultivation and improvement; the Houses of the Gentry are large and elegant, but the poor peasantry live exceeding ill, their Houses are built of mud and straw and thatched roofs, very few of them have any place to convey the smoke out but through the door, which of course being generally open their Hogs etc. have full liberty to walk in and out. Of course the peasantry must be very dirty, however they look healthy and must be very laborious in order to bring up their rents. Their living is very mean, Potatoes and milk, some may afford to live better; the laborage is exceeding low, from 4^{d} to 9^{d} per day—that is 6 oclock a.m. to 6 p.m. The Country Gentry live exceeding well, and the hospitality and Politeness of them to strangers will ever be remembered by me.

The major part of the farms are inclosed with substantial stone walls and rough casted. The estate of a Mr. Hodder, near Cross-haven, has a wall round it about 9 feet high: his

estate is about 900 acres in his own hands, improved in this manner—I looked with astonishment at improvements of this kind. My friend Mr. T's place is small, but from the elegance of its situation, being sheltered from all bleak winds and still commands a view of all the shipping coming to and going from Cove to sea, it is about 13 miles from Cork. This Mr. T. is brother to Mr. T. T. you remember in America last year. On the North side of the river the Country is far better improved than on the S. Side. I rode out with a couple of amiable young Ladies and some Gentlemen,—we went to a place of a Mr. Rodgers called Loto, on the River side, commanding a most beautiful and extensive prospect. Nature could not be more bountiful, nor art more beautifully displayed; the ground is not naturally rich, rather a thin gravelly soil. He has 600 acres, which about 70 years ago his family took on a lease, no less than 9999 years, at an annual rent of £36 per annum. The spot was then a barren heath, but at present is as elegant an improved place as any in Europe. The House is about 60 feet Square, with two wings 30 feet each, built of hewn stone; the architecture thereof is neat and simple and appears so light, that it does honor to the Architect. The House is on an eminence; the Hill has a most enchanting slope and the number of deer grazing round the same and the woods diversifyed in a most elegant manner makes the spot appear enchanting. Mr. Rodgers though unknown to any of us, ordered his Horse out and with amazing politeness drove us all round his grounds, which are elegant beyond description and laid out to profit as well as pleasure. From a Hill planted elegantly with timber a lawn opens and the view terminates by a view on the beautifull little village of Glanmire, in which a new Church has lately been built, which does honor and Credit to the Gentry. This place of Mr. R.—— is by the improvements he has made, worth about £1200, an immense rise in so short a period, owing merely to the attention of this Gentleman and his family. His enclosures are all stone walls, which prevents hunts-

men from committing depredations to his Tenants. This place is about 3 miles from Cork. We extended our ride about 9 miles, through one continued scene of variety and elegance in improved and refined agriculture; in short I must confess that I do not know a City in the world which affords more variety and beautifull rides or scenes of interesting pleasure for the eye of a traveller than Cork does around it. However, when a person enters the City he must be impressed with a very despicable idea thereof, as all the out skirts of the Town are filled with Paltry dirty Cabbins, the abode of indigence and poverty. The Ladies in Cork are generally handsome, agreeable and affable in their conversation; the society is good, the public amusements are few,—the play House is only open about 3 months in the year. During the winter season they have public assemblies once a week, and occasionally a Concert. I was at one the other evening given by a Mr. Weichell, the music was elegant. W. is one of the first performers of the age. After the concert there was a ball; the company was brilliant; the Ladies in general beautiful and their dresses elegant, in full fashion, but none outré in it, which is much to their honor and does credit to their taste. Apropos of the Mansion House in Cork. I went to see it; I was only in the public rooms. The drawing room, which serves for an assembly, is 60 feet by 30 elegantly decorated, though by no means tawdry. At one end is an elegant statue in Bronze of King William; the piers are handsome, and the work is highly finished with the composite etablature; the dining room is the same size with the drawing room; nothing remarkable. On the Staircase in a Niche is an elegant Marble Statue of the Late Lord Chathm as a Roman Senator; it is well executed.

They dine late (at least to us in America), their entertainments are by no means magnificent, but good and I am happy to find that the bottle is by no means pushed about to excess, as was formerly the case when there was no such thing as dining with them without coming away drunk.

I have now been in Cork 5 weeks, dined in Company and large parties every day and have not seen a person be disordered. The evening societies are very agreeable; a man may either play cards, (Whist, Quadrille and lanskinet are their favorite games) or enter into conversation, for as their Drums are generally large, some are always disengaged at play. The women in general are well informed. There was an Historical Tale written by a Young lady of this City, a Miss Fuller, (I was in company with her at my friend Mr. Jameson's); it really has a great share of merit; she made me a present of a copy thereof, which I shall send you by Capt. Gilpin. I doubt not you will be pleased with it, being founded on an Historical fact. They play rather high in Cork and the Ladies in general seem fond of sporting a little. Their Drums break up about 12 o'clock, but at Suppers, a person can seldom get away before one or two; sometimes cards are introduced after supper. Before I leave Cork, My Dearest Anna, I must do justice to my friends. First then let me pay due tribute to my worthy friends M^r^ and Mrs Shea—Your kindness to me shall ever be remembered with the greatest esteem, may it some day lay in my power to repay in part the obligations you and your amiable Lady have laid me under. My Dearest Anna! I was acquainted with this Gentleman some years ago in Rotterdam; I then had it in my power to serve him. He introduced me to the best Roman Catholick families in Cork; his wife is an amiable little woman, a sister to Mr. Th^o^ Trant, who you must remember. To my worthy friend E. Jameson Esq., let the voice of gratitude speak, your friendship is unparalleled. I cannot say enough on your subject; you will ever be remembered by me with love. Mrs. Jameson is one of the most pleasing, open hearted women I ever met with. I was at home in their House, and though I lodged at Mr Shea's my time was chiefly at M^r^ J^'s^ as he is a very leading man, and by his introduction I became acquainted with all the nobility and Gentry in those parts. You was often the subject of our

conversation. Mrs J. wished much to have you under her roof; she said that had you been with me, she would make you like Cork—and then she would keep us both near them. I hope to make you acquainted by correspondence before I return. They have a fine family of Children. I was at the play several times and saw Mrs Abington perform several characters; she pleased me much in that of Lady Teazle, in the School for Scandal. Mrs A. is a fine woman and much admired; she is old but still is the criterion of taste with respect to dress, and am informed she is copied by the Ladies of the bonton. She is the exact figure of Miss Vining, and had I met her in America, I should have spoken to her as Miss V., their voices are alike. I wrote you My Dearest Anna! the 18 October, via New York, per the Sally, Capn Chevers, under cover to Mr. Footman; once the 25 October per the Brothers, Cap. Sinnott, for Philadelphia, under cover to John Willcocks Esq. which I hope you have received.

The wind came round to North on Friday 3 Inst for a few hours. Capn Gilpin, I do not know from what cause put to sea and left me behind and took my baggage with him. You can easily imagine the trouble this must occasion me; I had only four shirts two stocks and three pairs of stockings. His conduct was very cruel on the occasion and I really believe he must have been in liquor. A few hours after he sailed the wind came against him from the East, even at North the wind was contrary;—the other vessels all returned. I presume he has run into some out-port, where he must still be laying. Being tired of staying, no appearance of the winds changing, Mr Jameson procured me a fellow traveller, a Capn MacCarthy, and we took leave of Cork on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock (the 4 Nov.). We travelled in a Post chaise through a fine Country, but very hilly, we arrived about noon at Rathcormick, a Borough of Lord Rivinsdale, a neat pretty Town. Lord R. has a most beautiful seat there. We left Rathcormick after taking a Relish, and proceeded on to Mitchell's Town, through a

Country highly cultivated. This Town was built by the present Lord Kingsborough, a son to the Earl of Kingston, in England. His Lordship has £20,000 per annum; lives on his Estates, and his greatest satisfaction is in improving them. The village is elegant, the major part forms one large Square, the Houses built uniform, with a neat taste. His Lordship's palace is elegant, situated on an eminence that commands a view on one side over his Town, where you see happiness and industry in Unison, and from the other side it commands a most pleasing and extensive view over a highly cultivated Country. As I got acquainted with his Lordship in Cork, I would have paid him a visit, but wanting to get forward I proceeded though evening on to Cahair, where I got at nine o'clock at night. Thus in the course of this day, only made 42 miles, which is about 50 of our miles. Cahair is a pretty inland Town, in which is nothing remarkable except the ruins of an old Castle. Lord Cahair being a Roman Catholic, resides in France; his palace is not much better than a common House. This Town is in the County of Tipperary. We left Cahair's early in the morning and got to Cashell about 8 o'clock; this is a stage of 9 Irish miles. Cashell is a good clever place, the See of an Arch-Bishop, whose palace is very handsome. The ruins of an old Cathedral on a hill in the Town is very well worth the attention of the curious. We took fresh Horses at this place and rode on to Johnstown, through a bleak Country, nothing to recommend it but the goodness of the roads. The fens and Bogs were immense, here and there we came to a tolerable farm House. We passed through one village, of Hurlingford, and saw many ruins of old Castles. Johnstown is a small insignificant place, only a few taverns here; we breakfasted about 12 o'clock and took fresh Horses. This is in the County of Kilkenny. We passed through a most delightful Country, highly improved and well wooded; many elegant seats of the Nobility and Gentry, and saw immense flocks of Cattle grazing. Arrived at Castle Durrow, where we took fresh Horses, and made no

stay in this paltry place, there is a garrison. It being Sunday, it was like a Fair; the Taverns were crowded with Country peasants, who after Church and Chapel spend a few hours in mirth, the only time they have for such recreations, as during the week they have not more leasure than the negroes in the West Indies. From Castle Durrow to Ballerone is 8 miles, the country enchanting, one continued line of Parks and elegant seats of the Nobility and Gentry. At Ballerone which is a triffling Town, we took fresh post and drove to an Inn about 9 miles off called Imo. The House is elegant, built by a Nobleman whose name I have forgot, merely for the convenience of those who come to see him, and as he keeps a great deal of Company, he sends their servants and Horses here. We got here after dark, and dined. The next morning at 4 o'clock, sett off for Kildare, passed the village of Monstereven, which is 30 miles from Dublin, and from whence a Canal is cut to facilitate the Country people carrying in their produce. The Country from Imo to Kildare is one continued Bog, till within about a mile (from Ballerone to Monstereven in Queens County) we arrived at Kildare before day, being only 10 miles. We left Kildare at 7 o'clock, Crossed Currow or Race-ground, which is very extensive and esteemed the best in Europe. Kildare, though the Capital of the County of the same name, is a poor insignificant place; round the Currow are many elegant palaces and Country seats. The Country from hence to Nass, is beautiful, entirely a grain Country. We arrived at Nass, 10 miles from Kildare, at about ½ past 8 o'clock, where we breakfasted and sett off for Dublin about ½ past nine. This is the last stage of 16 miles. The Country we rode through was elegant, the prospect all the way was enchanting; the road being on the side of a Hill, we had a view of plain most beautifully diversifyed with elegant seats, Castles and neat cottages. We passed through one small dirty village called Ratcullen. As we advanced near Dublin, the Country did not appear so elegant nor so much improved as the environs of Cork.

We got into Dublin about 2 o'clock, put up at the Castle Hotel, in Essex street, much fatigued as you may imagine after a ride 127 Irish miles. In this Hotel, we only Lodge, a shilling per night for a room and attendance. Went to a Chop House to dinner; went to the play in the evening at the Theatre Royal, in Smock alley; they acted Love in a Village. The House is small, though more gaudy; I think the Theatre at Cork superior. Being the first night, there was very little Company. The next morning Tuesday the 12th as the pacquet could not sail the wind still East and blowing a gale, I walked out to see the Town which is very large and elegant, the circumference of it is seven and three quarter miles. The streets are well paved, the Houses in General uniform; the new Exchange is an elegant building, built of Bath Stone, in the form of a Rotunda; the Architecture of the Corinthian order, in short it does honor to the City. The New Custom house when finished, will be as elegant a building as any in Europe; it will cost about five hundred thousand pounds; they are also building a new Court House which will cost an immencity of money. Trinity College is a beautiful pile of Buildings, there is at present 1300 Collegians in it and it is spacious enough to hold three times that number. The Library is elegant and well furnished; the Anatomy hall, is but triffling. The skeleton of one M'Gha, an Irish Giant, 8 feet 7 Inches high, is the only thing I saw remarkable; the wax work is curious and may afford amusement to Surgeon or Midwife,—they told me it was curious and I believe it is; the present Marquis of Landsdown's father bought it in France and made a present of it to the College.

There is a noble park behind the College, for the Students to amuse themselves in. The Museum is paltry, a few fossils etc; I saw nothing curious except some of the dresses etc. of the Inhabitants of Otahite and the Sandwich Islands, given to the University by Capn Cook. On College Green is an elegant statute of William the third, on Horseback, but the artist forgot the Girth to the saddle and the stirrups.

The House of Parliament is an Elegant building and does infinite credit to the nation. The Chamber for the Commons is elegant and neatly fitted up in the form of a Rotunda; the Gallery for the visitors or spectators is beautiful; the Chamber for the Lords is not near so large but very neat; it is of an oblong form and arched, on the one side is a beautiful tapestry representing the battle of the Boyne, on the other side, the siege of Londonderry. I seated myself on the throne, but I did not feel myself anything the better for it. Stephen's Green is beautiful and very large, a full mile and a half round it; the Houses are neat and handsome, the Nobility and Gentry live here; in the center of the Green is an elegant Bronze statue of George the 2d on Horseback. Beside the paved walk round the green, there is an elegant gravel walk with a double row of trees, which is daily resorted to by the Ladies of the City in fine weather. The Castle, the residence of the Lord Lieutenant, is an ancient building and does not convey the idea of much grandeur. I wanted to go through it, but as his Grace was in Town could not get admittance. Dame street, in Dublin, filled with shopkeepers, is the most elegant Street I ever was in; the Houses are all uniform and elegant. The Barracks are an immense pile of buildings, equal to contain nine thousand men; they are exceeding neat—and kept very clean. The Phœnix Park, on the north side the River Liffey, is beautiful and extensive; the Palace of the Duke of Leinster is elegant, in short my beloved Anna! Dublin surpasses by far my expectations and next to London and Paris, I think it the finest City in Europe. Though I have several friends here, I have been to see none of them, as my stay here will be too short. I was invited to a Drum at a Madam O'Reilley's on Friday, and to dine at her House on Saturday. I had letters to her Daughters from Cork. I am sorry I cannot go. I made my apologies. This evening, Wednesday the 15th Nov., we are to sail for Liverpool. I am really fatigued with walking about, and have left my Lodging and gone down to where the pacquet parts from—

Thursday morning, still in Dublin, the wind blows so hard we cannot sail;—will it never change from the East? It has blown from that quarter these seven weeks. We went to the play last night, saw the Miser, the part of Lovegold by Mr Wilson, one of the first actors from London. Very little Company in the House; the Grandees are in Mourning for the King's Aunt Princess Amelia. As soon as the Storm abates, we shall sail. The markets in Dublin are well supplied and extremely reasonable. I forgot to mention that, in the Exchange, there is an elegant Marble statue of the present King, and a strong likeness; there are several Bridges across the River, Essex bridge is really a beautiful one; the Queen's bridge is the next in point of elegence, the other four have nothing but their strength and age to recommend them.

Friday morng—the wind still at East, do not you think it very hard? I am sure if you knew my situation you would be uneasy. It rains hard, must keep in doors, therefore, have nothing new to mention. I am sure Capn Gilpin cannot be arrived at Liverpool—this Easterly wind will convey my letters speedily to you.—I hope you may receive them safe, you will thereby find I am not negligent, the Captain of the Pacquet thinks we shall sail to morrow.

Saturday, 18 Nov.—The wind still against me, however as the storm is abated, we shall positively sail to morrow. I have remained within doors these two days;—the House I am in is the cleanest I ever saw; the Landlady a second Mrs. F. of Philadelphia, keeps every one in awe,—You really might dine on the Kitchen floor. I mention this circumstance as the most extraordinary, as she is Irish, who are not noted for being cleanly.

Sunday, 19 Nov.—The wind, God be praised, my beloved Anna, is come fair; the weather is bad however, you know I do not mind weather when I am on a Journey—happy am I in getting out of Dublin; you know expenses do not suit me. At present we are called on to embark, thus adieu to Dublin.

Monday morning, 20 Nov.—The wind is come to the Eastward, we cannot sail to day, however, we all remain on board in readiness. We are about twelve passengers, two Ladies—one married the other a fine gay volatile dame, I hardly know what to make of her; however, she is a fine woman—she is a woman of the Ton and gives life and spirits to our party; two Gentlemen of the army; in short the company on board is exceeding agreeable. I hope when we sail we may be soon wafted to old England.

Tuesday morn^g the 21st.—We are unmooring already for sailing; the wind middling, we are going out of the Bay. I am sorry the weather is so bad. Dublin must appear elegant from the Bay. The passengers are all sick, I must leave off scribbling.

(To be continued.)

THE LACK OF CIVIC PRIDE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

BY JAMES M. SWANK.

Prominent Pennsylvanians have repeatedly and forcibly called attention to the lack of civic pride in Pennsylvania, and they have had good reason for their criticism. It has been truthfully said that we neglect to claim for our military heroes the honors that are their due. Even the camp at Valley Forge, which marked the supreme crisis in the Revolution, and the battle of Gettysburg, which determined the fate of the Southern Confederacy, are events in the history of Pennsylvania to which its people might point with greater pride than they do. The achievements of eminent Pennsylvanians in war and in peace are not taught to the children of the State in their school-books, or commemorated to any considerable extent in monuments, or statues, or bronze tablets, so that the present generation of Pennsylvanians and succeeding generations may be reminded of the deeds of these great men and be inspired to noble deeds themselves. The story of the founding of Pennsylvania by that great man, William Penn, is inadequately told in our school histories.

The geography and the history of Pennsylvania are so imperfectly taught in our schools and colleges that many Pennsylvanians who are supposed to be liberally educated do not know how many capitals the State has had, or where and when the important battle of Bushy Run was fought. It is not to be wondered at that a Philadelphia newspaper editor not long ago said that York, Pennsylvania, is farther away from Baltimore than Philadelphia. Yet York is one of the oldest and one of the most noted cities in the State. The Continental Congress sat at York for several months

during the Revolution, and two of the signers of the Declaration are buried there.[1]

The pioneer settlers of Pennsylvania endured great hardships and privations, but their sacrifices and services are not conspicuously recognized in our day. Only in a mild way do we observe the Scriptural injunction: "Remember the days of old; consider the years of many generations; ask thy father and he will shew thee, thy elders and they will tell thee." The Chinese who worship their ancestors are more to be commended than those who forget the pioneers who laid the foundations of a great State. In very few counties in Pennsylvania are there historical societies for the preservation of local history or museums for the preservation of historical relics.

We are all supposed to be patriotic, but patriotism and civic pride are not convertible terms. To love one's country and to fight for it if necessary is one thing; to be proud of its pioneers, its past history, its great men, its industrial achievements, its hospitals and other charities, its schools

[1] George R. Prowell, of York, in a letter to the writer dated August 10, 1904, says: Philip Livingston, a delegate from New York to Congress when it sat at York, died here in 1778. His remains were first buried in the rear of Zion Reformed Church. It was in this church while Congress held a special evening session that Robert Morris read a letter from Washington urging Congress "to hang together." At this period there were some delegates in Congress who were willing to accept overtures of peace from the British Government through emissaries in Philadelphia. Washington stated in this communication that he would fight the British in the mountains of Virginia, even though Congress adjourned *sine die.* In the same church, in 1791, Washington, when President, on his return from Mount Vernon to Philadelphia, attended religious services one Sunday. He says in his diary that "there was no danger of the minister making a proselyte of me, because of the eloquence of his sermon, not a word of which I could understand, for it was delivered in the German language." The remains of Philip Livingston were removed in 1856 to Prospect Hill Cemetery in this city, and they now lie there marked by a marble shaft erected by his descendants.

James Smith, who served in Congress from York in 1776, was also a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He died at York in 1806 at the age of 91 years. His remains lie buried in the First Presbyterian church-yard in this city.

and churches, and the intellectual and moral progress of its people is an entirely different thing. Civic pride also implies a watchful regard for the good name of the town or city and the State in which we have our home.

New England is noted for its civic pride, and its people are deserving of the highest praise for the veneration they constantly show for the memories of their ancestors. In its periodical publications, in public addresses, and in other ways the history of the early settlements of New England, the part it has played in the development of the country, and the work of its great men and women in the learned professions and in the arts are never forgotten. New England is thus being constantly advertised to the outside world and commended to its own people for what it has done and for what it is. The literary spirit has always been cultivated in New England and it has been largely fed by the inspiration of local themes.

The civic pride which is found in the Southern States is even more notable than that of New England. Without it there could not have been a four years' war for the dismemberment of the Union. The great sacrifices which the people of the South made in support of the Lost Cause could not have been possible but for their pride in themselves and in their ancestors. Almost as one man they united in its support. "The first families of Virginia" was not in its day an empty phrase. The people who used it were typical of a large class. It illustrated the sentiment of intense loyalty to the South and to Southern traditions. The neighboring State of Ohio has shown far more civic pride than Pennsylvania, although, if the history of the two States be closely scanned, it has not one-half as much to boast of as Pennsylvania. But see how its people have developed a State pride that never ceases to praise the men who were born on its soil!

Abraham Lincoln's ancestors, on both his father's and his mother's side, were long residents of Pennsylvania, and the name of one of his kinsmen, also named Abraham

Lincoln, is honorably associated with its history. General Grant could trace his paternal and maternal lineage through the blood of Pennsylvanians; indeed this blood was the dominant strain in his veins, his father's mother having been a Miss Kelly, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and his own mother, Hannah Simpson, having been born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. And yet how few Pennsylvanians are familiar with the Pennsylvania ancestry of Lincoln and Grant! The Muhlenberg family of Pennsylvania is one of the most distinguished in our country's history, contributing more really great men than any other family in any colony or State, but these eminent Pennsylvania Germans are almost forgotten.

In Pennsylvania we have had our Bayard Taylor and our Thomas Buchanan Read, not to mention other writers of eminence, but do Pennsylvanians have that regard for the literary productions of these writers that the people of New England have for the creations of their own great writers? And yet why should we not have? We have had our great judges—Wilson, and Tilghman, and Gibson, and Sharswood, and others, but how many Pennsylvanians remember that such men ever lived! If they had lived in New England the whole country would have heard of them. Bunker Hill monument has no counterpart in Pennsylvania, although great deeds were done on its soil in colonial and Revolutionary days. There is a statue of Dr. Benjamin Rush, the distinguished Philadelphian, in Washington City, but none in Philadelphia. It was only within the last few years that a statue of Franklin was erected in Philadelphia, the gift of a private citizen.

Philadelphia has erected no monument, or statue, or tablet to the memory of its great publicists whose watchful care of its manufacturing and other industrial interests has greatly contributed to its prosperity as well as to the prosperity of the whole country. The two Careys, William D. Kelley, and Samuel J. Randall were especially worthy of being gratefully remembered by a city which they so faith-

fully served and so highly honored. In the same class we may also place Stephen Colwell, whose great work on *The Ways and Means of Payment* should alone cause Philadelphians to hold his memory in grateful remembrance. But to-day he is forgotten. New England would have thought itself honored if these men had lived within its borders.

There is a particularly noticeable lack of civic pride in that part of Pennsylvania which lies west of the backbone of the Allegheny mountains and is properly designated as Western Pennsylvania. This section of the State, embracing about one-third of its territorial extent, possesses a history that is rich in great achievements and in great men, although settled a full century after the eastern section. Its inhabitants, especially the descendants of its early settlers, have good reason to be proud of its prominent place in the industrial world, proud of its conspicuous share in opening to settlement the vast region lying west of its own boundaries, proud of its patriotic record, proud of its men of renown who have passed to the other side and of others whose work is not yet done. But these citizens of Western Pennsylvania are singularly backward in claiming for their section the honors to which it is justly entitled. Their annals are incomplete and disjointed; there is a lamentable lack in all Western Pennsylvania of historical societies that are thoroughly wide awake and doing good work; there is not published to-day within its borders a single historical magazine or other historical periodical; it has few public libraries, and those that are worthy of special mention have been established in very recent years through the liberality of one man, and he is not "native and to the manner born." Its schools of learning and its charities have not been generously endowed by its rich men, except in one notable instance, in which the munificence of the public-spirited citizen already referred to has established and endowed a scientific school of wide scope that is not yet completed.

Pittsburgh, the second city in Pennsylvania, has no

monument to the great Pitt, after whom it was named, or to Washington, who visited its site in 1753, when he wrote in his journal that the point at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers was "extremely well suited for a fort," although there is a poorly designed monument to Washington in one of the parks of the neighboring city of Allegheny. Washington's early military experience was acquired in efforts to prevent the French from seizing and holding the point between these rivers where Pittsburgh now stands. There is no stone or monument to mark the site of Fort Necessity, in Fayette county, which Washington surrendered to the French in 1754, or to mark the site of Braddock's defeat in 1755, or to mark the General's grave on the line of his retreat.

The trouble with Pennsylvania in all its extent, from the Delaware river to the Ohio border, is traceable to many causes. In the first place, it has a population that was originally composed of elements that were not homogeneous, like that of New England and the Southern States, and that were not even as homogeneous as that of Ohio; hence a certain absence from the beginning of what may be termed local pride such as prevails among a more homogeneous people. This is illustrated to-day in the glorification of the Scotch-Irish by Pennsylvanians of Scotch-Irish ancestry and by the organization a few years ago of a society composed exclusively of descendants of the early German settlers of Pennsylvania. Notwithstanding many intermarriages these two leading strains of blood in the settlement of Pennsylvania have not yet been thoroughly mingled, nor are they likely to be. Then we had the Quaker settlers of English and Welsh blood, and we have their descendants to-day, all of whom have kept themselves apart from their Scotch-Irish and German neighbors to a very large extent. Few of these, indeed, have lived in any other part of Pennsylvania than Philadelphia and the adjacent territory. In colonial days there were frequent conflicts between the dominant Quaker element and the

German and Scotch-Irish settlers in the interior. They seldom agreed about anything. The large German and Irish immigration of the last sixty years has introduced other elements that have further emphasized the mixed character of the people of Pennsylvania. The German immigrants in this period have had few points of resemblance to the early German immigrants, while comparatively few of the Irish immigrants have been Scotch-Irish. Nor should it be forgotten that in the northern and northwestern parts of the State and in Philadelphia there is a large infusion of New England blood.

In the last thirty or thirty-five years the lack of homogeneity among the people of Pennsylvania has been conspicuously and most painfully emphasized in the invasion of large sections of the State by hordes of Italians, Hungarians, Slavonians, Poles, Lithuanians, Russian Jews, and other immigrants of distinctly lower types than the original European settlers of Pennsylvania; hence less and less civic pride, for what do these people know about the past of Pennsylvania or about its present achievements? Most of them do not even speak the English language. They are not Pennsylvanians in any sense.

The negro population of Pennsylvania has largely increased since the civil war. This State has a much larger negro population than any other Northern State—156,485 in the census year 1900. Philadelphia has a much larger negro population than any Southern city except Washington, Baltimore, and New Orleans. This negro invasion has introduced practically a new and largely an undesirable element into the general population of the State. This invasion has brought its own train of evils and given the State nothing to be proud of.

If undesirable foreigners and undesirable negroes can not be restrained by law from coming into Pennsylvania, an enlightened public sentiment, which is of the essence of civic pride, should appeal to all employers of labor for protection against the greatest evil that now menaces the

good name and the material and moral well-being of the Commonwealth, the debasement of our population.

Another cause of the trouble with Pennsylvania is found in the arduous pursuits of many of its people, who are now and long have been so completely occupied in such exhausting employments as the mining of coal, the making of coke, the manufacture of iron and steel and glass, the pumping of oil, the building and operating of railroads, and the cutting down of forests that they have not been encouraged, as a rule, to spare the necessary time for the reading of the few books, or for attendance upon the few lectures, which tell of the past and present achievements of Pennsylvania, even its industrial achievements, a knowledge of all of which is surely necessary to-day for the development of civic pride such as Paul felt when he boasted that he was a citizen of no mean city. It may be added that the pursuits of a people have much to do with their mental development, their tastes, and their ambition.

Western Pennsylvania has long suffered from the bane of excessive materialism—absorbing devotion to the development of its natural resources and its Scotch-Irish keenness to embrace every attractive business opportunity. The less strenuous and more intellectual side of life—the side which appeals to the imagination, to the love of art, and music, and elevating literature, and which places a liberal education above mere money-making, has been in large part neglected. Its people have even neglected to adequately record the industrial achievements to which they have been so devoted. Western Pennsylvania has little literature that tells the world what its whole people have done in leading departments of human effort and that is worthy of being remembered.

Lastly, the physical conformation of Pennsylvania has had very much to do with the lack of civic pride among its people. The Allegheny mountains form a great natural barrier between the eastern and the western parts of the State. Over a century elapsed after the first white settlements were made upon the Delaware before there were any

settlements worthy of mention in the Allegheny and Monongahela valleys west of the mountains. Social and business intercourse between these sections before the days of railroads was infrequent, and nearly all intercourse between them to-day is a matter of either business or politics. Their interests are not antagonistic, but they are not notably identical. Speaking generally, the two sections were not settled by the same races. There are comparatively few Pennsylvania Germans in Western Pennsylvania, and in the counties along the Delaware and the Schuylkill rivers there are few Scotch-Irish. A common pride in the great names or in the great achievements of either section has certainly not been promoted by the barrier that has been mentioned. It has been said that "lands intersected by a narrow frith abhor each other," and mountain barriers, even when scaled by railroads, undoubtedly exercise an unneighborly if not an unfriendly influence. Incidentally it may be mentioned that Pennsylvania is a State of very great territorial extent. Very few of its citizens have ever visited every one of its sixty-seven counties, or even the half of them.

The lack of civic pride by Pennsylvanians is thus seen to be due to several influences, each important and all contributing to a condition which every loyal Pennsylvanian must deplore. The time will doubtless come, although it may be long delayed, when the citizens of this great Commonwealth, instead of boasting that they are descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, or German ancestry, or Quaker ancestry, or New England ancestry, will be proud to say that they are simply Pennsylvanians and the descendants of Pennsylvanians, and will be proud to point to the monuments that have been erected and to other evidences that they and their fathers have remembered the days of old. In the mean time, if there are political or other wrongs to be righted in Pennsylvania, and they are permitted to continue, the fault will lie with those who, whatever their boasting, still lack the true civic pride that maketh a great people, and, next to righteousness, exalteth a nation.

SOME REVOLUTIONARY CORRESPONDENCE OF DR. JAMES McHENRY.

COMMUNICATED BY BERNARD C. STEINER.

[Among the papers of Dr. James McHenry are a few Revolutionary ones of some interest to Pennsylvanians, especially some from Dr. Benjamin Rush, who had taught McHenry medicine. John Beatty had been a fellow-student in medicine with McHenry, was Commissary General of Prisoners, and later became a prominent resident of New Jersey. Dr. John Cochran, who was older than McHenry, was at this time Surgeon General in the Middle Department. He had formerly lived in Albany, and married General Schuyler's sister, Gertrude.

Robert Troupe was a young New York student of Law in 1776, when he joined the Revolutionary army. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, exchanged in the spring of 1777, served in the Burgoyne campaign, and was Secretary of the Board of War in 1778 and 1779. He then returned home and became a useful citizen of his State.

The anonymous Frenchman who signs himself LXXX I have not identified.]

PRINCETOWN May 17th 1778

DEAR SIR

Give me leave once more to recommend to your patronage and friendship Dr. James Finley. You know all the weaknesses as well as virtues of his heart. He is now a Surgeon to Col. Bigelow's regiment of the Massachusetts Bay forces. I have no doubt of his knowledge in his business, and he will not want industry, and humanity, but I wish you would add as much as possible to his reputation & weight with his regiment by visiting his patients with him, and giving him in every respect such directions as you think proper. You cannot confer a greater Obligation upon me than by your good offices to him. You know that I have always felt for him the tenderness of a father, and he has deserved it by behaving upon all occasions to me with the duty and affection of a child.

While I am forced by the violence & weight of Dr. Ship-

pen's friends into retirement, it gives me pleasure to see One whom I had any hand in educating filling an honourable & useful post in the line of his profession in the Army. May you continue to merit the esteem of your friends, and the Approbation of your country. I hope no man will relax in his Zeal & industry in serving his country by contemplating my fate. I enjoy the reward of all my labors in the approbation of my own conscience. Virtue is no shadow,—Tho' Brutus pronounced it so. I have found it a substance, and would not exchange the pleasures I have derived from it, for a fortune made by the sale of hospital wines and Cigars, nor for the first honors yt. are in the gift of our Congress.

I congratulate you upon our alliance with France. It is preferable for many reasons to an alliance with England. Men should rise now in the estimation of their country in proportion to the cordiality of their hatred to the British nation. Individuals may forgive each other, because there is a power in magistrates to prevent a repetition of injuries, but States being amenable to no laws can do them selves justice only by revenge & retaliating injuries.

Adieu my dear Sir, and be assured of the
friendship of yrs &c

B. Rush.

Dr. James McHenry
Senior Surgeon of the
Flying hospital
Camp,
Valley Forge.
By Majr Beatty

Princetown Oct. 15th. 1778—

Dear Sir

I am to thank you for your attention in forwarding to me the several letters inclosed in yours—

Previous to the arrival of your favour the public Prints announced the truth of the engagement & the superiority of the Brest Fleet over the British—since that we are well in-

formed that the combet was so general, that 17 only of the British, were fit for sea—but obliged to put into Portsmouth to repair—

I am ready to join with you in appearances being against the evacuating N. York this winter—By some late accts. from thence; they certainly are making such preparations, there, as suppose they mean to continue this season there—However I expect in a few days to have this doubt put out of question—On my return from N. York shall perhaps be able to give you some more authentic intelligence—

I am happy to find the surprise and cutting of Coll. Baylor's party, is not so complete as was first imagined—if it was attended with such marks of Cruelty as was represented—why do we not retaliate on Burgoyn's troops to double their number. No other method will reach their sensibility.

We have no news in this Quarter the enemy after burning & destroying all they could come at, at Egg Harbour—embarked, & stood out of the Inlet Our troops supposing they meant to visit Great Egg Harbour, left their station & marched for that place—the enemy meaning it only for a Feint returned again to Little Egg Harbour—but have not heard that they had landed or done any further mischief—Pray write me the news of your place—

I am Dr. Sir

Yours sce

Jno. Beatty

Coll. McHenry—

Fishkills

Elizh. town Oct. 26th 1778—

Dear Sir

I was yesterday on Staten Island—find there all in uproar—some going off and others coming in their places—the 5th. 40th & 55th. Regts. are all gone on Board—& in their places are come the 22d. Regt.

It appears that the destination of the troops embarking, are to different places. The ten British regiments, which they say are augmented by draughts to 6000 men—is gen-

erally allowed to be sailing for some part of the West Indies—conjectured by their own officers to reduce Gaudalope—The new levies, probably are bound for Halifax—& in their room are to return the new raised Scotch Corps lately come there—others say—for Canada & some again for Pensacola—to this last place I am told with certainty Genl. Vaughan is going—but whether with the command of any troops cannot exactly say—Gen. Grant is to have the command of the ten British regiments bound for the West Indies.

There is little or no probability, from appearances, of their abandoning N. York—on the contrary, they have landed, within these few days, a considerable quantity of Provisions, arrived in the last Cork Fleet—Byron has sailed with considerable force—but not known where—they have been unusually busy, for this week past, in repairing & calking their shipping—this circumstance, carries in it some little probability of their going to leave us—

But must conclude—the Express with what a jumble I have wrote—pray forward with all possible expedition the inclosures to his Excelly—write me the news of your camp

I am Dr Sir

your most huml. Servt.

Jno. Beatty.

Head Quarters Middle brook
3d Jany 1779.

Sir

His Excellency Genr. Washington being at Philadelphia your letter by Mr. Noble your aide de camp was put into the hands of Doctor Mc Henry one of his Secretaries to be forwarded to his Excellency.

By Mr. Noble I have the honor of transmitting you two letters from Genr. Washington. This Genr. had thoughts of waiting his Excellency's return—least there should be something in his letter which required a particular answer, but upon further consideration he has determined to join you.

You will find by the enclosed instructions to Captn. Bliss, that he is fully empowered to call upon the quarter master—forage masters and commissaries departments for such assistance as may be necessary, in your journey to Charlotte Ville. I hope there is nothing omitted which could in any measure contribute to your ease or convenience.—If so I have certainly fallen short of his Excellency' intentions

I have expressed the convention route to Capn. Bliss, from an opinion that the best accomodations may be found on that road—but I do not mean that you should be restricted by it, in case better conveniences are to be had on any other leading to Charlotte Ville

I have the honor to be Sir

Your most obt. Serv.

STIRLING.[1]

MAJOR GENR. PHILLIPS

MANOR OF LIVINGSTON January 29th. 1779

DEAR MAC:

I arrived here last saturday from Boston, where I was stationed some time longer than I expected, partly through inclination and partly through the solicitations of the Marquis, who would not part with me until I saw him safe on Board & after staying two nights with him in Nantasket road, I took my leave and suppose he sailed on the 11th instant, the day I left Boston.

I much hoped by this time to have been at Head Quarters with my family & to have spent the remainder of the winter in the very agreeable manner, I began it, but on my arrival at this place, I had the unhappiness to find Mrs. Cochran extremely ill of a most considerable Rheumatism & Fever which have confined her chiefly to her bed for these four weeks, in exceeding great pain. As I have little expectations of her recovery shortly, (if at all) I must necessarily be confined here & wait the event, of which I beg you will acquaint the commander-in-chief; whom God long preserve.

[1] (Copy) Lord Stirling to Gen. Phillips.

I flatter myself, my absence will be attended with no injury to the service. I suppose there are General Hospitals established near your Quarters for the reception of the regimental sick & Draper will attend to seeing them conveyed thither at proper times and seasons & that the regimental sick are properly supplied with the usual stores, the same as last winter.

I shall be happy in having a few lines from you. Please to make my most respecful compliments to the General and his good Lady Mrs. Washington with the Family & all Friends and believe me most sincerely & affectionately

Dear Mac

Your very hble. servant

JOHN COCHRAN

Please direct to me to the care of Colo. (?) Hay D. Q. M. G. Fishkill

PHILAD. June 2nd. 1779.

MY

DEAR SIR,

Dr Cutting tells me from you that I am in your debt, and I believe him. Having nothing to communicate to you, I thought it would be criminal to call off your attention from your present line of business by reading a letter of ceremony or even friendship. This is only excuse for neglecting so long to answer your polite favor which I received Above a year ago at Princeton.

The newspapers will give you all the reports of the day. The address from the congress to the states, it is feared will serve to increase the depreciation of our Money. They whispered formerly a pompous secret about new Alliances—a foreign loan—and a general peace.—The address holds out very different ideas—After deluging us with money, they call upon us to make the first shore without furnishing us with a compass or a boat for that purpose. Even the appointment of a Committee to negociate a foreign loan has affected the credit of the money. We believed that business was finished six months ago. We now know it cannot be acomplished in

less than the same number of months from the present time, and we are sure before that time can arrive without a miracle the money cannot circulate among us. There cannot be greater calamity to a people than to transact business with an uncertain medium of trade. The Constitutional money is the Offspring of all the Vice in our Country. Its quantity & the instability of its Value would corrupt a community of Angels.—Instead of being the sinews of our War—it acts the part of warm water to the natural sinews of our opposition. It relaxes & enfeebles every Social —civil & military Virtue. The resources of necessity the Spaniards say are without end. A general bankruptcy in my opinion would be less evil, than an attempt to finish the War with paper money upon its present footing.

A Committee framed by a town Meeting in this City have undertaken to save the money by regulating the prices of goods. But this will be only a partial & temporary remedy. Besides it will ruin commerce & check agriculture. It resembles a violent puke given to a man in the last stages of consumption. It must agreeably to every principle of finance hasten the dissolution of the money. Nothing [but] the *immediate* application of a foreign loan can rescue it from destruction.

These detached tho'ts are the speculation of a closet—for I now converse with nobody but my patients—my books—an amiable wife, and a hearty boy and girl. I have shook hands (I hope) for ever with public life, In my beloved retirement I have recovered the enjoyments of peace—independance & happiness—None of which in the present distracted & corrupt State of this country are to be found in power or office.

With sincere wishes for your health & happiness I am Dr Sir your affectionate *Old friend* & Hble Servant

BENJN RUSH

DR. JAMES MCHENRY

To his Excellency GENL. WASHINGTON

DR. CUTTING

7th. 9ber. Boston. 79.

Dr. Doctor

the sensible is not sail'd, *but the 1st man of the world* has received his instructions & I hope will soon be ready. His *satellite* is not determined; . . . would it be impossible that our's, but *not* his friend, came in his place I desire it more than I expect it.

No news about us. it is reported that two british ships are in the bay, & have lately taken two merchantmen I hope however that my next letter will not be dated from Halifax.

I send you two yankeys papers, they say little but a french one of the 25 august, which I have seen, says; that gibraltar is besieged since 22 august. I believe it is to be depended upon.

I look in the moon to see if our fleet is not there, for I do not hear any thing of it on this globe. God help the count wherever he may be; I fear much this sagitarius month, it is a good auxiliary to the British

if my manuscript is arrived from Philadelphia; be so kind as to send it here at Mr. Devalnais consul of france—

My best respects to all your family I wish I could find some opportunity to pay them my debt of gratitude. But what can I do?——Be happy and let me Reckon as a part of my happiness to be your

servant & friend. LXXX. you know my heart
& my hand

Dr Doctor—

Before I sail I will take again my leave of you, & your friends at head quarters, which I am proud enough to call mine.

Though I am going in my own country, where I have many agreeable prospects I can not help regretting my adoptive one. Interest, gratitude, inclination, every thing that influences a sensible heart are united to render America dear to me: & I would say with philoctetes (forgive so grand a comparison) *farewell dear land of Lemnos;* but not add as him, *farewell forever.*

On the contrary I go with intention, of coming back next May, & I hope you will not receive me as a newcomer.—

I would not say the same to our continental senators—with them the last is always the best. Their lavishness in confering commissions is inexhaustable. They have lately given a strong proof of their prodigality in Resolveds, which they render as XXX as newspapers. One young gentleman, who has been three months a volunteer in our army goes home with me, with a Colo's. Commission, a longer furlough than mine, & such Resolveds as would scarcely be granted to the best officer of our army.

Do not think that my reflexions on that subject arise from a restless mind, & jealous temper, & forgive my uneasiness, about inadvertencys of our master which must hurt my feelings & will ruin all my expectations at home.—

Notwithstanding the probability of my dissppointment in France, for the above mentioned reasons, I have something to comfort me, & which congres cannot grant. The esteem of our great and good man, the benevolence of the army, & your friendship.—

The more you are my friend, the more you will be displeased of those hurtful blunders, of our *areopage*, & so no more of it. But what (I hope, will not be disagreeable to you) is the assurance of my everlasting, (in this and in the other world) esteem, friendship, & gratitude. If it was not an injury to thank a friend, I would beg you to receive my thanks & present them to your family.

Adieu, be happy, & remember your
servant & friend
f. XXX. y.

My best compliments to Colo. Hamilton—you have not heard any news of Destaing's fleet; we would suppose him in the south sea.

On board the frigate. 14 9ber 1779.

N.B. I beg you would present my respects to his excellency.

PHILAD—Nov. 10. 5 o'clock
P.M.—1779

MY DEAR SIR,

I have rec'd your friendly letter of the 30th. instant with another informing me that the packet from General Phillips has been transmitted to General Clinton—and one for Col. Smith which I sent by the post—

I am really too melancholy to write you a long letter in answer to the many I have been favoured with from you within these three months past. Major Clarkson A D Camp to Genl. Arnold & late volunteer A D Camp to General Lincoln has just arrived from the southward with the disagreeable news of an unsuccessful assault upon the enemy's works at Savanah by the allied army which lost about 500 killed & wounded—Count D. 'Estaing was slightly wounded and Count Pulaski killed—It is said D.Estaing embarked his troops immediately after the action & sailed for the West Indies—I cannot tell you whether Lincoln kept his ground or retreated or what was his situation when Clarkson left him—

The above is the general report of the town every syllable of which I believe to be true—I spent almost an hour in looking for Major Clarkson this afternoon; but was unable to find him—when I get a more particular account I will communicate it to you—

Yesterday morning our Friend Mr. Laurens set off for Charlestown on his way to Holland where he is going to negotiate a loan for us—but to what amount & upon what terms is a secret I know nothing of—I beg my best respects to the gentlemen of your Family and all Friends in Camp.

I am, in great haste,
Dear Sir,
Yours affectionately
ROB. TROUP—

DR MC HENRY
AT
HEAD-QUARTERS
CAMP.

PHILADA. Jany. 19. 1780

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I am perfectly satisfied with his Excellency's decision upon the case of Capt. Darby, and am much Obliged to you for your Attention to my letter.—you oppress me with your goodness— But your disposition and my connections with the unfortunate Captain encourage & force me to lay myself under new obligations to you.— I beg your care of the enclosed letter to the General. It is from Captain Darby in answer to a letter he had recd. from his Excellency.— If it stands in need of a patron, I hope you will not fail of accepting of that office.—

We have nothing new in town.— The eyes of our city are fixed upon the convention that is now assembling for the purpose of regulating prices.— The real Statesmen among us expect nothing from it—but the final dissolution of our money. But Our political quarters (both within & without doors) expect to see all the miracles of transubstantion, & all the mysteries of alchemy performed in an instant upon the currency.— They talk of the appreciation of our paper into real Spanish dollars, as a matter to be performed as easily as an Army is to be raised, or defeated by a single resolution of Congress.— The folly & madness of mankind used to distress me— But I have learned to hear & to talk of errors in Government with composure.— The pious Anthony preached a Sermon to fishes— The echo of this discourse was intended for men.— It was probably designed to show that addresses to mankind upon the Subject of political happiness were as absurd, and improper as a discourse upon faith—hope—& charity was to the finny inhabitants of the Ocean.—

Dr. Shippen I hear is at last arrested. The public begin now to expect that justice from the army which they have in vain looked for from the Congress.— They expect soon to see that solecism explained—how the Director General of the hospitals of the United States is enabled with 6 dollars a day to vie with the minister of France in the magnificent

of his Equipage & feasts.— Dr. Morgan is so well furnished with evidences to support all his charges, that I am not sure that he will require my Attendance at his tryal.— if he does—I shall be happy in spending as much time as can be spared from the Court in your Company.— Some of Dr. Shippen's sycophants talk loudly of the liberal sentiments of the Gentlemen of the army who will never condemn a man for trifles, such as loving a glass of good wine, or a game of Whist. true!— But there are two crimes that never yet found pity or favor in our army—Viz *Cowardice* in an Officer of the line, and *fraud* in an officer of Dr. Shippen's guilt with respect to the last crime are as clear as the noon day Sun. The consequence of it you know had well nigh proved fatal at One time to our Army & cause. But of this prepare yourself to hear tales that will make "each particular hair to stand on end" in a few weeks.

With most respectful Compt. to the General, & to such of his family as are of my Acquaintance I am Dr. Sir Yours

Affectionately

Benjr. Rush.

SOME LONDON BROADSIDES AND ISSUES ON PENNSYLVANIA.

In the Library of Congress are to be found certain pieces concerning Pennsylvania, of which I do not find mention in the lists of the British Museum and Sabin's catalogue. They appear to have been printed in London for submission to the Privy Council or to Parliament, and certainly one instance was the English edition of a paper prepared and first printed in Pennsylvania. I give the titles of these pieces, which have been classed as "broadsides," and therefore are in the Division of Manuscripts of the Library. I shall be thankful for any information that may determine the exact year of publication of those bearing questionable dates.

WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD.

The case of William Penn, Proprietary, and Governor | in | Chief of the Province of Pennsilvania, and Territories, against Lord | Baltimore's Pretensions to a Tract of Land in America, Granted to the said | William Penn in the Year 1682, by his then Royal Highness James Duke | of York, adjoyning to the said Province, commonly call'd the Territories thereof.

[London: 1701–2?]
Fo. 2 pp. 33 x 21 cm.

The | Case | of | William Penn, Esq; | Proprietary-Governor of Pensylvania, | and of | Joshua Gee, Henry Gouldney, Silvanus Grove, | John Woods, and others, Mortgagees under | the said William Penn.

[London: 1720.]
Fo. 1 leaf, 30 x 19 cm.

A copy is in the British Museum.

The case of the Heir at Law and Executrix of | the Late Proprietor of Pensilvania, &c. in relation to the |

Removal of Sir William Keith, and the appointing Major | Patrick Gordon to succeed him as Deputy-Governor there.

[London: 1725?]

Fo. 4 pp. 42 x 26 cm.

A copy of Keith's reply (1726) is in The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The | Case | of the | Province of Maryland, touching the outrageous Riots, which have | been committed in the Borders of that Province, by the Inhabi- | tants of Pensylvania.

[London: 1736–7.]

Fo. 3 [1] pp. 49 x 35 cm.

On the back is printed: "To be Heard before the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs, upon Thursday the 23d Day of February, 1737, at Six of the Clock in the Afternoon."

The paper was drawn by J. Strange. This copy bears many manuscript notes by the opposing counsel.

Pensilvania. The Case of Messieurs Penn, and the People of Pensil- | vania, and the three lower Counties of Newcastle, Kent, | and Sussex, on Delaware, in relation to a Series of In- | juries and Hostilities made upon them, for several years | past, by Thomas Cressap, and others, by the Direction | and Authority of the Deputy-Governor of Maryland.

[London: 1737.]

Fo. 8 pp. 47 x 30 cm.

A paper drawn by W. Murray and bearing a printed brief or endorsement: "The | Case | of | The Proprietors and Province of Pensil- | vania, and the three lower Counties of | Newcastle | Kent, and Sussex, on Dela- | ware. | To be heard before the Right Honourable the | Lords of the Committee of His Majesty's | Most Honourable Privy-Council for Planta- | tion Affairs, at the Cockpit, at Whitehall, on Thursday, 23 February, 1737."

Pennsylvania. | Several Proceedings in the two late Sittings of Assembly, | on the Affair of raising Money, Men, &c. for the Expedition | now on foot against the Spanish West-Indies.

[London: 1741–2.]
Fo. 9 [1] pp. 44 x 28 cm.

Articles of Agreement, &c.

[London: 1742?]
Fo. 7 [1] pp. 43 x 28 cm.

A printed endorsement reads: "True Copies of I. The Agreement between Lord Baltimore and Messieurs Penn, dated 10 May 1732. II. The Commissions given to the Commissioners to mark out the Lines between Maryland, and Pensilvania and the Three Lower Counties on Delaware. III. The Return or Report of the Commissioners on both Sides, made 24 Nov. 1733. Shewing for what Reasons the Lines were not mark'd out within the Time appointed for that Purpose."

In Canc'. John Penn, Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, Esqrs. Plaintiffs. Charles Calvert Esq; Lord Baltimore in the Kingdom of Ireland. Defendant. The Plaintiffs Case.

[London: 1743?]
Fo. 13 [2] leaves, printed on one side of the sheet.
42 x 34 cm.

The British Museum has two issues on this case:

In Canc. J. Penn, T. Penn and R. Penn Esq^{rs}., Plaintiffs. C. Calvert, Esq.; Lord Baltimore, . . . Defendant. [On the boundaries, &c. of Pennsylvania and Maryland, with "A Map of Parts of . . . Pennsylvania and Maryland with the counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware."

Fo. Philadelphia: 1740.

This may be the American edition of the title just quoted. The English issue describes a map, but there is no map with

this copy. On the back is an endorsement in MS. "Penn ag^st Lord Baltimore. A Collection of many Matters under particular Heads, which relate to some of the great Points in the Cause. For the Pltf. For a *first Consultation* at Mr. Attorney Generals House, Thursday 4th August 1743, at 7 in the Evening precisely. Mr. Wilbraham. Paris & Weston."

The British Museum also has:

In Chancery. Breviato. J. Penn, T. Penn and R. Penn Esq^rs, Plaintiffs. C. Calvert Esq. Lord Baltimore in . . . Ireland, Defendant. For the Plaintiffs. Upon a Bill to compell a specifick Execution of Articles of Agreement entered into between the Partys for setling the Boundarys of the Province of Pensilvania, the Three Lower Countys, and the Province of Maryland, etc. Fo.

[London: 1742.]

The | Case of the Inhabitants in Pensilvania.

[London: 1748.]

Fo. 1 leaf. 43 x 27 cm.

On a bill for regulating paper bills of credit in the British Colonies in America.

Extracted from the printed Votes of the last Assembly which | was held in Pensilvania, just before the Present Lieutenant- | Governor's Arrival there, viz.

[London: 1755.]

Fo. 7 [1] pp. 44 x 28 cm.

Copies of the Lieutenant Governor of Pensilvania his Speeches to the | Assembly, their Addresses in Answer thereto, and several Messages | and Answers between them.

[London: 1755.]

Fo. 18 [4] pp. 44 x 28 cm.

Copies of several Publick Papers, which have passed in the | Province of Pensilvania in the Month of November, 1755.

[London: 1756.]

Fo. 7 [1] pp. 44 x 28 cm.

On the Indian incursions, attitude of the Quakers and grant of money.

An Act for Granting the Sum of Sixty thousand Pounds to | the King's Use; and for Striking Fifty-five thousand Pounds | thereof in Bills of Credit; and to provide a Fund for Sinking | the same.

[London: 1756.]

Fo. 3 [1] pp. 44 x 28 cm.

SOME LETTERS FROM WILLIAM HAMILTON, OF THE WOODLANDS, TO HIS PRIVATE SECRETARY.

BY BENJAMIN H. SMITH.

When Mr. Hamilton visited England, soon after the establishment of peaceful relations with that country, he was so impressed with the pleasing effects resulting from the tasteful arrangements of shrubbery, shade- and fruit-trees, or, in other words, with the natural style of landscape-gardening then coming into fashion, that he wrote, "I shall, if God grants me a safe return to my own country, endeavour to make it smile in the same useful and beautiful manner." Having, therefore, the inclination as well as the means, and being well versed in botany and horticulture, he set to work, on his return, to beautify the grounds of his home at The Woodlands, and allowed no opportunity to pass of adding to his collections of native and exotic plants. Captains of sea-going vessels, friends about to go abroad, and correspondents in all parts of the world were appealed to for plants, seeds, and cuttings, so that in course of time The Woodlands became famous, not only for the extent and variety of its plants, but also as the best specimen of landscape-gardening in this country.

These results were alone attained by the intelligent care and personal supervision of Mr. Hamilton, and naturally, whenever he was called from home by business or pleasure, he was much concerned about the welfare of his valuable collections. This anxiety is very apparent in numerous letters to his secretary, from which the following have been selected, not only as touching upon interesting events of the period, but especially as serving incidentally to record the names of numerous exotics introduced for the first time to this country, of which only the Lombardy poplar and the

WILLIAM HAMILTON OF "THE WOODLANDS"
AND HIS NIECE
MRS. ANNA HAMILTON LYLE.

PAINTED BY BENJAMIN WEST.

curious Ginkgo, from China, have heretofore been credited to Mr. Hamilton.

Only one specimen of the Ginkgo, now the oldest tree of that species in America, still remains in the vicinity of the old mansion; near by are four large trees of *Zelkova crenata*, from the Caucasus, now in their old age, and these, with a few ancient English hawthorns, alone remain to attest the ancient glory of the gardens and grounds at The Woodlands.

MEMORANDUMS.

Mrs Bartram's receipt in full should be enclosed to me by the first opportunity together with all the seeds you can send packed up dry. When they are packed up, Doctor Parke[1] will undertake the sending of them. . . .

Mrs Bonds two Books i.e. Millers Dict^y & Willoughby on birds should be return'd also halfpenny's architecture should be given to Mr Penn[2] as a book belonging to Dr Smith. Cummings Books should also be returned. You should endeavour to get all the newspapers since January last. Send them by the first opportunity as well as all others that come out & every pamphlet of a publick nature & every occurrence in the legislature.

When you go to Dr Logan's place[3] . . . you should ask him for all the seeds he can spare of the pavia. Sow a dozen or two of them in a warm place & send the rest to me. I desired Bartram[4] to make me up some seeds & gave him a list; they should be asked of him and forwarded.

The shed or store Room at the n. west door of the Woodlands should be covered with another coat of Boards. If Wm Griffith has hitherto neglected it, his memory should be jogged.

[1] Dr. Thomas Parke, then residing at No. 20 South Fourth Street.

[2] John Penn, son of Richard Penn, whose wife was Ann Allen, a niece of Mr. Hamilton. His country-seat was Lansdowne, within the present limits of Fairmount Park. The site of the mansion is supposed to be now occupied by Horticultural Hall.

[3] Dr. George Logan, of Stenton.

[4] William Bartram, the botanist.

My edition of the Abbé Raynal is at Mr Lambert Cadwaladers at Trenton. Mr Lukens should be reminded of his promise to give me the draft of the canal formerly proposed between the Schuylkill & Delaware.

Seeds to save & send: mimosa floridana, carolina sponge tree.[1]

Mr Smith

Above is a list of memorandums that have occur'd to me since I left you. I beg you will be so kind as to attend to them. The vessel is just now putting out to sea which is open to us on every side except the spot on which the Light House stands so that I cannot say more than God bless you & believe me

Your most sincere friend &c

W. Hamilton

The Portland October 8th 1784

St James St. London Sepr 30th 1785

Dear Sir

I am much obliged by yours of the 17th of June as it affords me the gratification of hearing that my honour'd mother & Grandmother were then in perfect Health. I was before in a disagreeable state of anxiety respecting them, not having received any other account from the 25th of May to this Day. Nor altho I have had several letters from Mrs A. Hamilton & Dr Parke, from some (to me unaccountable) circumstance or other, no mention is made by *either*, of the family at the Woodlands; so that I have been obliged to content myself with the bare supposition that "no news is good news."

For a great while I have wanted to write to you, but from the number of letters I have always had to prepare when any opportunity has offer'd & a multiplicity of other engagements I have been constantly disappointed in my Intentions. What you have mentioned respecting the plants I sent from hence, gives me satisfaction. I am in hopes they continue to thrive. In consequence of your promise I expected

[1] Acacia farnesiana.

before this to have been furnish'd with a more particular account of their succeeding state, which would have enabled me to supply whatever vacancies may have happen'd by death or otherwise. I flatter myself such a statement of them is on its way hither & will shortly reach my Hands. I shall else be at a loss to know what to do in the matter, the winter being the best season for transporting plants. I was so very particular in directing you & Mr Thomson as to the manner of treating those already sent, & you seemed so well to understand me that I can hardly suppose they have been in any degree neglected. I take it for granted they have not wanted *shade* during the summer nor will go without *shelter* (where necessary) in the coming winter, on which their safety will ultimately depend. When it is recollected how vast has been the expence & trouble of procuring them, I dare to say no method will be unessay'd that may be proper for their security.

Having observed with attention the nature, variety & extent of the plantations of shrubs, trees, & fruits & consequently admired them, I shall (if God grants me a safe return to my own country,) endeavour to make it smile in the same useful & beautiful manner. To take time by the forelock, every preparation should *immediately* be made by Mr. Thomson who is on the spot, & I have no doubt you will assist him to the utmost of your power. The first thing to be set about is a good nursery for trees, shrubs, flowers, fruits &c of every kind. I do desire therefore that seeds in large quantities may be directly sown of the *white flowering Locust*, the sweet or *aromatic Birch*, the *Chesnut Oak*, *Horse chesnuts*, *Chincapins*, *Judas trees*, *Dogwoods*, *Hallesia*, *Kalmias*, *Rhododendron*, *Magnolias*, *winterberries*, *arrow wood*, *Broom*, *annonas*, *shrub St Johns wort* &c, of crabs, quinces, plums & a quantity *thin shell'd almonds*, & such others as may occur to you for Beauty or use. I desire also that a large quantity may be collected & put into a nursery of handsome small plants of *Elm*, *Lime*, *Locust*, *sweet Birch*, *white pine*, *ash leaved maple*, *sugar maple*, *aspen poplar*, *Zantoxylon or tooth ache tree*, *magnolia*,

arrow wood, *nine Bark*, *cephalanthus or dwarf Buttonwood*, *Azalea*, *Kalmia*, *Rhododendron*, *Hallesia*, *Judas tree*, *Dogwood*, *Broom*, *winterberry*, *clethra*, *mezerion*, *morelloes*, *black Hearts*, *crabs*, *quinces* (for stocks), raspberries, currants white & red, & as many as possible of *Jasmine* & *Honeysuckles* (Jasmines may be had in plenty at Mr Ross's place & at Woodford & Honeysuckles may be had in great quantities at Mrs Lawrence's near Frankford & of Dr Joseph Redman). Too many of these cannot be propagated. I would likewise have cuttings put into the ground of y^e^ *striped althea*, *Lombardy poplar* (if alive) *all the kinds of grapes* that have throve of those I sent, *chicasaw plum*, *winter Haws*, *Jasmines*, *Honeysuckles*, of that *kind* of *Dogwood* that grows in the Border on the south side of the kitchen garden on the other side of the valley (which was propagated by cuttings from the only tree which I ever came across, & grows on the point just within the creeks mouth at high water mark & may be easily discovered when in Bloom by its corymbous flowers), of *paradise apples*,[1] *red & white currants* (particularly *the latter*) the common *raspberry* & the *twice bearing* if it succeeded. Nor should a plantation be neglected of the different hardy perennial plants such as the *Yucca*, *cornflag* (Gladiolus) *lilie*, *white narcissus* (*double & single*) *pinks*, *double sweet william*, *Lychnidea*,[2] *french Honeysuckle*, *Foxglove*, *Lily of the Valley* (from Bush Hill[3]), *Paconies*, *Columbines*, *Hollyhocks*, *polyanthos*, *Jonquils* (from Bush Hill), *Hyacynths* &c. I before expressed a desire to have the *Double oleander* & *double myrtle* encreased as much as

[1] The tomato, or love-apple, was then cultivated in Spain and Italy for use as a salad and also as a sauce for soups and meats. Mr. Hamilton mentions it in connection with his kitchen garden plants, and doubtless understood its culinary merits, although it did not come into general use as a vegetable for more than forty years later.

[2] Manulea tomentosa, from South Africa.

[3] The Bush Hill property was purchased from the Penns by Andrew Hamilton, who devised it to his son James. The mansion, erected about 1740, has long since disappeared. Its site was near the north side of the present Buttonwood Street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets.

possible by cuttings & I would have you in the spring when the *azaleas* are in flower take particular pains in marking the different kinds & the *orchis* roots (in the valley) in such manner as that they can be transplanted according to growth & color. If the season is past for marking the *double convolvulus* don't let the ground be disturbed untill they can be taken care of. The Grape cuttings I sent out last spring are of the most valuable kinds. I saw this season produced on the vines from whence some of them were taken Bunches of half a yard long, weighing between six & seven pounds. Too much pains cannot be taken to preserve & encrease from them as well as the vines that accompanied them.

I have been frequently pleased in this country with the effect of Ivy in certain situations especially when growing over Buildings & Arches. Suppose you were to plant half a dozen young ones on the east side of the new Bridge over the mill creek? I dare say no objection would be made by the owner of the ground, for it could do no injury. I recollect giving Mr Thomson some curious *pine seeds* that I brought from Lancaster. Ask & let me know what became of them. There was a good deal of asparagus from seed coming forward, when I left Home which I trust has before this been put in train for producing crops. I am moreover anxious to know how the perennials of ev'ry kind & annuals have come on. Such of the perennials as have taken, should be transplanted at proper distances and the remainder of the annuals sown early in the spring as well as that of the perennials. Pray were the annuals very fine? What says Madam McCall to them? By the way, *fail not* to make my affectionate compt' to her, altho I bear her a grudge for leaving the Woodlands, I have a very sincere regard for her.

I have great satisfaction in your information respecting the *Illinois nut plant*,[1] & *winter Haw*. I am afraid to sup-

[1] The pecan. In a letter to Humphrey Marshall, May 3, 1799, Mr. Hamilton mentions this tree as "the only one I had which I raised 25 years ago from the seed."

pose the *Bald cypress* has stood it out, for it appear'd a year ago at its last gasp. The *Aphernously pines*[1] should be particularly attended to. For another plant cannot be obtained in England. Those I sent came from the Alps. Altho hardy in respect to cold they may be injured by vermin, poultry &c &c.

The plants you mention to have been sent by Mr Hill are curious & should not be neglected. Those you describe (as like the Solomons seal) are I imagine of the genus Ruscus. I desired him to procure me some of them from Madeira.

I have frequently requested to have some ground squirrel[2] skins forwarded to me, but hitherto in vain. I should think there would be no difficulty (by an early application) of getting them at the furriers shops at the rate of 4d or 6d each, *ready dressed*, at which rate you may send any number you can get good. I hear nothing lately from any Body respecting the Bridge on chains & therefore suppose the matter dropped. When you write again inform me of the Dimensions of the sideboard I bought of Mr Penn; not only the size of the Board, but of the frame as to the width, length, & heighth. I wish to know what can stand under it. . . . Should the *Cherry Brandy* to which you lately added spirit be so much improved as to be really fine, I desire 5 or 6 dozen may be put up & sent immediately to me. But this direction is only on condition of its being prime stuff. I have tasted some here that cost ½ a guinea pr Bottle that was very indifferent when compared with that made at the Woodlands. You promised me a list of my Books[3] & I am sorry it has been not performed. Its no more than right to prevent my purchasing some duplicates of Books already mine. It should be recollected that Mr Lamb'

[1] Pinus cembra or Swiss stone-pine.

[2] Tamias striatus, the chipmunk or hackee.

[3] A list of sixty-one botanical works, some of them comprising several volumes, and dated from 1530 to 1770, accompanies these letters, and is probably the one here referred to.

Cadwalader has my Abbé Raynal & it would not be amiss to require it as possibly it may not be in being.

You have doubtless in the course of the summer collected many sorts of seeds, which you mean to send for the purpose of my exchanging them for others here. I enclose a list of such as are more particularly valuable & therefore the more of them that are sent the better. I have also named some plants that I shall be glad to obtain as being rare here. The violets I wish to have a large quantity of & if any of the particolor'd sort which I took from the field & planted in pots are yet in being, I must request that they be put up most carefully & sent to me. As I intend shipping another very large collection of plants shortly no time should be lost in preparing ground. If done this Fall the more like to be ready.

I have written to Doctor Parke that if Young's plants are not already disposed of to endeavour to have them preserved entire untill my return & if the wife has possession, she will be easily induced to let it be so. As this may not be the case you will try to secure the double flower'd orange, the *cassine plant*[1] some of the *dionea muscipula*[2] & all those which he lately sent from Carolina. He had a piece of ground in a kind of nursery of magnolias, andromedas &c &c which would be of material use to me, & I should be well pleased if any method to secure them could be taken but whatever you do let it not be without advising with the Doctor.

George Hilton is highly sensible of your obliging remembrance & desires me with gratitude to thank you & request your acceptance of his best wishes for your Health & Happiness. I am happy to say he has conducted himself exceedingly well & talks with pleasure of returning with me. The term of his freedom expired some time ago. That however has made little or no difference in his Behaviour as he is

[1] Ilex vomitoria (I. Cassine Walt) or Yaupon, an evergreen shrub from the Southern States.

[2] Venus's Flytrap, of the Carolinas.

now on wages with me. I must own I am not a little astonished that the change of situation has not effected in him an injurious change of manners. He never looked so well in his life & being *very well set*, he is remarked (from his colour) & known I may say in almost every part of London. . . .

The great inconvenience to George is his having so little to do, of work, that I fear he will never do so well in a family again.

When I sat down to write I did not expect to get further than thro one & I have nearly finished three sheets. So many things, have occur'd more than I had any Idea of that I am amazed when I look at what I have written, which I hope however is sufficiently plain in its rough state for you to comprehend as I cannot think of copying it. I have scarce left more room than to conclude with desiring you to accept my sincerest regards & that you will believe me truely

Your affectionate friend & humble servt

W Hamilton

I wrote to my mother, to Mrs Hamilton & to Doctor Parke last week & if I posibly can will do so again tomorrow, but think it will be scarcely in my power. As I have nothing material to inform them of, in case I should not write this will serve to inform them of mine & the childrens Health to this Date. Farewell.

(To be continued.)

DAVID EDWIN, ENGRAVER.

BY MANTLE FIELDING.

Collectors of Americana frequently bewail the meagre field that they have to work from. This is particularly felt by the collector of the work of our American engravers; good impressions of their plates are fast becoming scarce, and frequently nothing, in a biographical sense, of their times and work has been preserved for this day; it is also the exception to find any complete and satisfactory list or catalogue of their engravings.

In the case of David Edwin, nothing complete is to be had, and in compiling this biographical sketch I thoroughly appreciate its incompleteness. In THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY of April, 1894, appears "A Contribution to a Catalogue of the Engraved Works of David Edwin," by Charles R. Hildeburn. Following this, I published in the October number of the magazine of 1904 descriptions of a number of portraits not mentioned in Mr. Hildeburn's catalogue, with a list of the subject prints in my collection. A biographical notice of Edwin appears in the "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians now Deceased," published by Henry Simpson in Philadelphia, 1859.

The engravings of David Edwin are to-day much prized and sought after. In regard to position, in the collectors' estimation, the portraits and historical engravings stand first, the subject prints being of only secondary importance. It will be a surprising assertion to many, nevertheless it is a literal fact, that Edwin prints have not any monetary fixed value. Print-sellers are by no means agreed as to a uniform price. Then, again, the condition of the print and the brilliancy of the impression have much to do with the amount it will bring, and cleaning and bleaching are not to

be recommended except where the print is in really bad condition. The collector has also to guard against restrikes (often stained to represent age) which are frequently met with.

Unfortunately, I know of no existing portrait or sketch of this eminent engraver, often called the American Bartolozzi in method, though vastly superior in manner, for I have yet to see anything by the Italian-Englishman equal to Edwin's best heads after Gilbert Stuart's portraits.

The art of stipple engraving, with its distinctness and methods, cannot but be of interest to the collector, either of the early crude work of the stipple engravers or of the more beautiful and highly finished plates produced later by the foremost engravers in this school. Engravings in pure stipple are often spoken of, but strictly speaking have no existence, a few lines being almost invariably introduced to "sharpen up" the darker portions, as in the shadows of the hair, the pupil of the eye, etc.; but lines, when so used, are always made comparatively subservient, and cannot be detected without close examination.

The subject of this sketch was considered the first good engraver of portraits that appeared in America. He was born in Bath, England, in December, 1776. His father, John Edwin, the celebrated comedian, was the firm friend and supporter of O'Keefe. John Edwin's career seems to have been from 1765 to 1790, beginning at Dublin and ending at Covent Garden. He was said to have been execrable when he began, in "Sir Philip Modelove," but two years of practice in Dublin and nine in Bath fashioned him into a perfect actor for the metropolis. His life as an actor was a series of trials and struggles, but he was probably a better actor than father. His son David inherited some of his talent and mimic powers. At an early age young David Edwin showed marked artistic ability, and was articled by his not over-affectionate parent to Jossi, a Dutch engraver, then in England studying the art of stipple engraving as then practised in that country, this branch of the art not being

pursued in Holland. Edwin speaks of him "as the most correct draughtsman of the human form he ever saw."

When David Edwin was twenty years of age, in the year 1796, Jossi returned to Holland and took his apprentice with him.

Their place of destination was Amsterdam, but the travellers entered Holland by the way of Embden. The Hollanders were at that time enamoured with the new system of French democracy, and John Bull was out of favor. Edwin found that his English face and English dress were insuperable obstacles to all familiarity or friendly intercourse with the Dutch. He observed that most of his fellow-passengers in the boat had taken off their hats and wigs, substituting in the place of both the Dutch striped-cap; he therefore doffed his hat and mounted in its place a red woollen cap which he had purchased before leaving London as a "compagnon du voyage" and a warm friend for the night. Unexpectedly it proved a most useful friend by day, for no sooner had he appeared in his new costume than he heard from different parts of the boat the exclamation of "Bonnet rouge! Bonnet rouge!" and he was hailed as a true "sans culotte," with the utmost cordiality, by those who had before assiduously shunned him.

The young Englishman did not agree as well with his instructor after arriving at Amsterdam as he had done in his native land, and before the term of his apprenticeship had fully arrived, they separated. Edwin, at one-and-twenty years of age, found himself in a foreign country without friends or money, and looked anxiously towards the land of his birth. There was, however, no direct communication with England, and he determined to make his way from Amsterdam to some port from whence he might find a passage to any part of Great Britain, not despairing of finding some mode by which to reach London. But he was doomed never to see his native country again.

A ship bound to Philadelphia was in the harbor, and the young engraver entered himself under the American flag,

to work his passage, as a sailor before the mast, to the country which was destined to be his future home,—a country where at that time (1797) the art he was master of was in its infancy. He accordingly embarked from Amsterdam, and assisted, as well as hands used to points and gravers and not to ropes could do, in navigating the ship to Havre, and finally across the Atlantic and up the Delaware to the place of his destination.

It was in the month of December, 1797, that David Edwin landed in Philadelphia, after being near five months on board ship as a foremast man, and he made his *entre* upon this new scene in a new world, in his tarry roundabout and equally tarry trousers, trudging after the captain through the streets of Penn's city, with the ship's letter-bag on his shoulder, on the way to the post-office. He was at this time just twenty-one years of age.

The duties appertaining to the voyage having been discharged, the engraver prepared to cast his sea-skin and appear in his proper character. His sailor's dress he sold to one of his messmates, and with the aid of Delaware River water and Philadelphia soap, with a decent suit of London landsmen's clothes from his trunk or chest, he bade adieu to the ship to seek his fortune on the shores of a new world. He had heard that his countryman, Mr. T. B. Freeman, resided in Philadelphia and carried on his business as a publisher. Young Edwin waited upon him, stated his profession and circumstances, and solicited employment. He was well received, his name being known to all Englishmen from his father's celebrity. In fact, he was just such a person as was wanted in America, and especially in Philadelphia, where the book-publishing business was in greater forwardness than in the more commercial metropolis of New York. Mr. Freeman proved a "friend in need" to Edwin both at the beginning and the end of his career. Mr. Benjamin Carr, a friend of Mr. Freeman, was then just about to publish a collection of Scotch airs, and Edwin was employed to engrave a title-page. It was entitled "Infancy

of the Scottish Muse," after a painting by Cosway, and is a most beautiful little oval stipple engraving. This was his first engraving in America. At the time of commencing it he was destitute of the necessary tools and could procure none in Philadelphia, and was compelled to fashion an etching-point and graver from an old tool which he had found in his chest.

An engraver, at the time of Mr. Edwin's arrival in Philadelphia, had much to struggle with. He says in a letter, "copperplates were finished rough from the hammer;" no tools to be purchased, he (the engraver) had to depend upon his own ingenuity to fabricate them for himself or in directing others qualified for the work; but worse than all was the slovenly style in which printing was executed. "Often have I, in extreme cold weather, waited hours for a proof, till the paper, oil, and even the roller could be thawed. The workshop of the principal printer in Philadelphia was little better than a shell, and open to the winds. I once insisted that the printer should have the plank of his press planed and levelled, as it was impossible in the state it was now in to take off a tolerable impression, and the plate I wished printed cost me much trouble in the execution; the printer resisted all my arguments for a long time, being himself perfectly satisfied with the state of his press; at length, and only in the consideration of my paying the expense, it was that he gave his consent."

In 1798 Mr. Freeman published a beautiful set of theatrical portraits; these engravings are exceedingly well executed in stipple. In this set I have seen the portraits of Mr. John Kemble, Mrs. Merry, Mr. J. E. Harwood, and Mr. John Bernard; in all probability they are all the work of David Edwin, as they are similar in character, treatment, and workmanship; the portraits of Harwood and Bernard are signed Edwin, and noted as being published by T. B. Freeman, May 1, 1798.

He soon after this found employment as an assistant to Edward Savage, who painted pictures, engraved plates from

them, then printed them himself, and was, moreover, his own publisher. One of these works is still well known, comprising a group of General Washington, Martha Washington, George Washington Parke Custis, Eleanor Custis, and their negro man, William Lee. The background is a view along the Potomac, and on the table is a map indicating a plan of the then contemplated city of Washington. These portraits were really from life, and the plate was in a great degree the work of Edwin, although bearing the name of Savage as the engraver. While this work was in progress, the yellow fever frightened the artist and assistants away from Philadelphia, and their "city of refuge" was Burlington, New Jersey. Edwin would tell an amusing story of their voyage up the Delaware in a row-boat, carrying the Washington painting along without taking the canvas off from its stretching frame. It was held upright, and the nicety of skill requisite to keep it exactly edgewise to the wind and the pompous and solemn manner of Savage in directing manœuvres were described with a quiet humor and vivid distinctness that made it irresistibly comic and laughable.

Savage's work was distinctly of the mediocre class; in fact, it has been said that it was chiefly Edwin's good work on the engraving of the Washington family that made it passable. Edwin, on being asked why he did not put his name on some of the engravings, replied, "I do not wish the credit which is to be derived from pictures of Mr. Savage's composition."

During the yellow fever epidemic which afflicted Philadelphia in 1798, David Edwin and Mr. Trott, the miniature-painter, were neighbors to Mr. Stuart, near the Falls of Schuylkill. Edwin was at the time engraving from the painter's portraits. "When I carried him a proof of Judge Shippen's picture," says the engraver, "he had a sitter with him, and the print was sent in. He came out to me and expressed his gratification on seeing the result of my labor. 'You may consider it,' said he, 'the greatest compliment I

ever paid you, when I leave my sitter to tell you how much I am pleased with this head.' When looking at a print from my engraving of his portrait of Judge McKean, 'I will make this look like his son,' said he, and taking some chalks, he removed the wig of the judge, and with a few scratches over the face, produced a likeness when before there was no apparent similarity."

Edwin tells us of another incident in 1801 of his work on a Stuart portrait. "It took place on my undertaking to engrave a portrait of Dr. Smith, of the University of Pennsylvania, from Mr. Stuart's painting. The first meeting I had with the doctor on the subject of the plate that was to be engraved I shall not readily forget. The doctor had been a school-master; and, although ignorant of the art of engraving, undertook to examine me on my capabilities. He was old, hasty, and very irritable. He began in a broad Scotch dialect, by asking me if I could draw. But when we came to the price of the plate, I thought the poor doctor would have gone distracted. He ran out and in the room, throwing at me angry and reproachful glances; and ended with the determination of paying me only half of my demand, which I accepted, considering the connection I should form with Mr. Stuart by undertaking the work of more value to me than any sum the doctor could pay me for the plate." Those who may have seen impressions of this admirable engraving will not be surprised at the strong hold it procured him on the good-will of the painter.

Edwin was always intensely proud of his friendship with Gilbert Stuart; he mentioned the following incident to illustrate Stuart's wonderful memory and knack of never forgetting a face. "I entered Boston in the evening, and the next day visited Mr. Stuart. 'I knew you were in Boston,' said he. 'I only came last evening, and this is the first time I have been out.' 'I saw you,' replied Stuart; 'you came to town like a criminal, back foremost.'" Edwin had come into town by the stage and rode on the front seat.

In 1825 Neagle painted in Boston a portrait of Gilbert

Stuart, who was then in his seventy-second year. An engraving from this was made by David Edwin, who told of an incident that illustrates Stuart's method of painting. He called at his studio one day on business, and Stuart said, "Well arrived, sit you there," pointing to a chair near him. He then leaned over and pinned to Edwin's coat a decoration that he was about to paint in a picture that was before him on the easel; if I remember rightly, a portrait of Governor McKean. Edwin was in a position that enabled him to see every touch that the artist successively made. He deliberated every time before the well-charged brush went down upon the canvas with an action like cutting into it with a knife. He lifted the brush from the surface at a right angle, carefully avoiding a sliding motion. He seems always to have avoided vexing or tormenting the paint when once laid on, and this partly accounts for the purity and freshness that still remain characteristic of his work.

Edwin for many years enjoyed the best of the portrait engraving. His industry was untiring, and at length such close application began to show its effects on his health. By advice of his physician, he kept a saddle-horse, and thus obtained the benefit of air and exercise; but the pressure of his business engagements during the day induced him to work many hours into the night. At the breaking out of hostilities with England, in 1812, there was hardly a city in this country that he had not money owing to him from some of its citizens. He lost practically all of this money, for with the unsettled business conditions and failures it was impossible to collect it. Disgust at his losses and a severe attack of sickness from over-application to business caused him to apply to his old friend, Mr. Freeman, for a position as clerk in Freeman's Auction Rooms. After this he would occasionally employ his leisure hours at engraving some small works, that of most consequence being the portrait of his friend and patron Gilbert Stuart, after the painting by John Neagle.

Mr. Freeman meeting with business difficulties in the

spring of 1831, Edwin found himself without a position. He endeavored to recommence engraving, but could not get work from the publishers. He suffered with a severe attack of influenza which affected his head and caused the loss of the sight of one eye, leaving him a prey to melancholy and distress.

About this time, when he was in adverse circumstances, he was often employed by Mr. Warren, of the Chestnut Street Theatre, as a messenger to the actors. He said that on one occasion he went to Macready, who was then in Philadelphia, stopping at Head's Hotel, on Third Street above Spruce (originally the Bingham mansion), to take him a balance due on account of his engagement. The actor looked at the money which Edwin placed on the table, as if it would be a degradation to touch it; and then, raising his eyes to the face of the messenger, gazed at him solemnly for a minute. Putting his finger in the pocket of his vest, he drew forth with great deliberation a Mexican half-dollar, and holding it horizontally, like a plate for charity, he advanced a step and offered it to Edwin, who with equal dignity declined it, saying, "Sir, Mr. Warren pays me." Macready raised his eyelids slightly, as if surprised, and returned the silver to his pocket without a word. Mr. Edwin's perception of the ludicrous or grotesque was remarkably keen, and he possessed uncommon ability in relating things of the kind, especially when his talents of mimicry were called in.

Mr. Edwin's memory was remarkably clear and accurate, and many are the stories and memories which come down to us, through him, of the artists and actors of a by-gone day. The following incident shows how a date or an event never escaped him. One morning, in London, about eight o'clock, the atmosphere hazy but not dense enough for a fog, he was the sole witness to a surprising occurrence at St. Martin's Lane. Long years afterwards, in Philadelphia, he was in company with a group of merry fellows, who were entertaining each other with anecdotes. "Now I

will tell you something," said one, "that's quite out of the common, and I know it to be a fact, as I won a bet on it." Edwin soon interposed, and told them the year and month of the occurrence. The narrator was amazed, and exclaimed, "That's a fact, but how in the world could you learn it?" "Why, I saw it," replied Edwin. He remembered the date with such exactitude because it was just before his master, the Dutch engraver, took him over to Amsterdam.

David Edwin had the power of imparting to his prints the peculiarities of manner belonging to the artist whose pictures he copied, and in Stuart's time he was the only one who could reproduce the marked character and spirit of that painter's delineations. This it was that secured him such eminent success during his brief career and commended him to Gilbert Stuart.

In the year 1835 the principal artists of Philadelphia united to form an association, which obtained an act of incorporation under the title of "The Artists' Fund Society of Philadelphia." In the establishment of it Edwin took much interest and lent his efficient co-operation. He was elected its first treasurer, and continued to hold that office till his death.

Towards the end of his days an unsuccessful movement was started by some of his friends to provide for his needs by procuring him a situation as keeper of the society; but, fortunately, a bequest from an old family friend amply provided for him. He died on Washington's Birthday, in the year 1841, being in his sixty-fifth year, and was buried in Ronaldson's Cemetery, Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

BY LOTHROP WITHINGTON, 30 LITTLE RUSSELL STREET, W. C., LONDON.

(Including "Gleanings" by Henry F. Waters, not before printed.)

(Continued from Vol. XXVIII. page 469.)

William Crouch, sometime an Inhabitant of Gracechurch Street, London, and now of Middlesex, Edmonton; being aged. Will 10 October 1710; proved 23 January 1710/11. To my two daughters Mehitable Lovell and Ruth Arnold my two Freehold Farmes in Woodham Ferris, Essex, in occupations of Francis Moss and John Silver with woodlands etc., paying £100 to granddaughter Anna Markes, daughter of said daughter Ruth Arnold, widow, at 21 or marriage. To said daughter Ruth Arnold my Leasehold the "Coach and Horses" in Bishopsgate street within Bishopsgate in London holden of Emanuell Colledge in Cambridge. To sons in law Michaell Lovell and Samuel Arnold £10 apiece. To grandson William Crouch, son of late son Jasiell Crouch, £200 at 22, and executors to allow £7 per annum, but as I am bound to his master Sylvanus Grove for his fidelity, if he waste his master's goods, to be deducted etc. To grandsons William Lovell and Michaell Lovell, sons of daughter Mehitable Lovell, £100 apiece at 22 and £6 for education of grandson Michaell Lovell meanwhile etc. To grandson James Arnold £100 at 22. To granddaughter Anna Markes, daughter of said daughter Ruth Arnold £50 at 22 or marriage to be paid to her father in law Samuel Arnold, and if she die to her brother James Arnold. To granddaughter Mary Thomas, daughter of my daughter Katherine Pike deceased £10. To my great granddaughter Katherine Allen, daughter of said Mary Thomas, £50 at 21 or marriage to be kept at school till 15. To friends Samuel Arnold and John Eccleston of Gracechurch Street £20. To placing

four poor Boys of Edmonton Apprentice £20, one to be Edward Gregory, grandson of Edward Bird of Palmes Greene, other three named by overseers of Edmonton appointed by my son John Crouch and Samuel Turpin, poor in Southstreet ward to have preference. To daughter Frances Crouch, wife of said son John Crouch five guineas of Gold as token of love and respect. Moneys in hands of William Biles late of Pensilvania from sale of Lands of mine in Province of West New Jersey to son John Crouch and daughters Mehitabell Lovell and Ruth Arnold. My two tracts of Land in Pennsylvania some time conveyed to me by David Lloyd for debt of Edward Man deceased, conveyances Registered in Court Rolls of said Province in my own name, to said two daughters Mehitabell Lovell and Ruth Arnold as tenants in common and not as joint tenants. Moneys from sale of my houses in Crown Court in Gracechurch street, London and arrears of Rent and also Moneys that arise of my 30 shares in the Stock and Trade of printing with hot Rolls vested in myself and Sr Samuell Blewett and others etc. to be applied to debts etc. Two farms in Cranbrook, Kent, one "Swallingdon Lands" late in occupation of Jeremie Vine, and other on the den of Hartley in occupation Thomas Edmett etc. to son John Crouch and heirs, then to daughters Mehitabell Lovell and Ruth Arnold. Executors: sons in law Michaell Lovell and Samuel Arnold. Witnesses: Jno. Morris, Eliz. Man, Mary Bewley, Mary Guppy. *Young, 3.*

Richard Pike of Stoke Newington. Will 2 September 1752; proved 5 April 1755. To kinsmen Samuel Hoare and Nathaniel Newberry of London Merchants all estate and Lands in Pensilvania and all estate wheresoever, paying to Neice Rachel Strongman £2000, to Nephews Joshua and Joseph Beale, sons of Joshua Beale of Cork, £500 each, to Neice Sarah Beale daughter of ditto £500, to Nephew Samuel Beale, son of sister Rachel Beale, £500, to Sarah Foster £100, five years after my decease. Executors: Samuel

Hoare and Nathaniel Newberry. Witnesses: Justus Denis Beck, Will Braund, Willm Russell. *Paul, 111.*

John Coles, Citty and County of Exon, Cheesemonger. Will 1 September 1688; proved 17 October 1693. Intending a Voyage to Sea have given friend James Kerle of Callcott, Sommersett, Sharge-maker, a Letter of Attorney to claim debts for mayntenance of my wife Joane Coles, also a parcell of Serges in hands of Geo: Wiggenton of Citty of Exon, Taylor, and other goods in England. If I dye at Sea and my goods that I carry with me goe safe to Penselvania, friend John Persons and William Tyler, now inhabiting in Pensielvania if liveing to secure and take care of said goods. Whereas I have bought and paid for 1000 acres of Land in Penselvania, John Persons and William Tyler to make such advantage as other friends may advise etc., and if John Persons and William Tyler be not liveing, whom the body of Friends appoint to dispose for benefit of my wife during her life. To my two sisters Elizabeth Woodland and Ruth Cudridge two thirds of goods in England and elsewhere after decease of wife; other one third to wife to dispose of. If she dye in my absence, she to dispose of £20 of goods, said James Kerle to be a Friend in trust, while wife lives, and executor when she is dead. Witnesses: Robert Skinner, John Sparke, George Wiggenton, William Willson. *Coker, 153.*

Mary Hamilton of the City of Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania, widow. Will 10 April 1793; proved 20 December 1794. Debts being paid, residue to Lady Hamilton of Lower Grosvenor Street, London, for children of late John Hamilton deceased. Executor: Samuel Duffield, of City of Philadelphia, Physician. Witnesses: James Kalloch, Assheton Humphreys. Account of monies due me this 25 August 1793: In hands of Mr. Richard Wells £230, of Mr. William Keith £50, of Isaack Howell, Esq., £150, of Thomas Mitchell £40, of Mr. William Ralston £100, of the

Bank of the United States £50 or £620 all for will except what I owe to Dr. Duffield for last illness. Philadelphia August 25 1793: Mary Hamilton. Philadelphia city and county ss. True copie of will of Mary Hamilton proved 30 October last past, this 21 December 1793: Isaac Wampol, D. Reg^r. Proved in Prerogative court of Canterbury by Lady Amy Hamilton widow, attorney for Samuel Duffield of Philadelphia "State of Pennsylvania in America."

Holman, 618.

James Fea of St. Paul Deptford, Kent, Gentleman, an Officer under the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies. Will 6 June 1772; proved 27 September 1780. To Jennett wife of Henry Murray of Island of Edda, Orkney, yoeman, £50 for her sole use, her husband or any future husband to have nought to do. Residue to niece Elizabeth Hamilton of St. Paul Deptford, widow of Peter Hamilton late of Philadelphia in North America deceased, and daughter of Peter Waldie of parish of St. George in the East, Middlesex, and Elizabeth his wife, both deceased, executrix. Witnesses: George Slow, Thos. Torkington. *Collins, 435.*

Jacob Duché, late of the city of Philadelphia, born Aprill the 26th 1708 in said city in the province now the State of Pennsylvania, but at present residing in parish of Lambeth in county of Surry and Kingdom of Great Britain. Will 1 August 1786; proved 8 October 1788. To beloved son the Rev. Jacob Duché Chaplain and secretary to the Asylum of Female Orphans, £3000 money of Great Britain. To Daughter in Law Elizabeth Duché as mark of esteem all Plate, Linen, China, and wearing apparel and also 100 Guineas. To Grand Daughter Esther Duché £500. To Grand Daughter Elizabeth Sophia ditto at 18 etc. Rest to grandson Thomas Spence Duché. Executors: son Jacob Duché and grandson Thomas Spence Duché and kinsman Andrew Doz and friends Joseph Swift of Philadelphia, mer-

chant, and Myers Fisher Esquire of Philadelphia aforesaid. Witnesses: Thomas Sheete, George Adams, J. Pritchard, Drs. Commons. *Calvert, 477.*

William Rably of Philadelphia in Pennsylvania. Administration 18 February 1730/1 to Richard Deeble, principal creditor, John Rably and Mary Rably brother and sister renouncing. *Admon Act Book, 1731.*

John Penn the Elder at present of the City of Philadelphia in Pennsylvania. Will 2 January 1795; proved 23 January 1796. To my wife Anne Penn Tract of Land with messuages etc. in Blockley Township, county of Philadelphia (2000 acres) called Lansdown purchased of Dr. William Smith, John Bourcher and Mahlon Hall, also another Tract in the same Township purchased from widow Warner etc. To Elizabeth Allen daughter of Andrew Allen, Esq. at coming of age or marriage £1000, of £2000 invested in four per cent consolidated Annuities of Great Britain with interest from 21 March 1791 etc. etc., residue of said stock to my wife Anne Penn. If wife die to said Elizabeth Allen at age or marriage £5000 etc. etc. To Brother Richard Penn my ten share of the Bank of North America Stock. To each of younger children of brother Richard Penn £1000. To brother Richard Penn subject to legacies to be raised one fourth part of the manor of Springetsbury in county of Philadelphia consisting of divers unimproved Lots and at yearly Rents in fee, and after his decease to my nephew William Penn, son of brother Richard and heirs, in default to nephew Richard Penn son of ditto, and in default to heirs of brother Richard Penn etc. To wife Ann Penn £6000 sterling, executors to sell so much of my six per cent stock in funds of United States. Of rest of said 6 per cent stock interest to wife Ann for life, then one moiety to nephew Richard Penn. In case the United States of America pay to creditors any part of the six per cent stock during life time of wife, she to invest same in any of public

funds of England or America to hold in trust as before etc. To wife Ann £500 sterling to purchase annuity for her brother Colonel William Allen. To Friend John F. Mifflin £100 sterling to purchase a piece or pieces of plate as a remembrance. Rest to wife Ann Penn. Executors: wife Ann Penn and Friend John F. Mifflin. Witnesses: Wm. Strickland, Geo. Hammond, Jas. Kitchen. Proved by widow Anne Penn with reservation to other executor John Fishbourne Mifflin. *Harris, 35.*

Peter Reid of Wellington, county Salop, Maltster. Will 7 September 1769; proved 2 December 1775. To Trustees and executors, John Colley of Sowbatch and George Colley of Isombridge, Farmers, £10 each, and residue of personal estate on trust for son David Reid at 21, etc. To brother David Reid of Spring Gardens in Philadelphia in North America, Gardener, £300 if living, and if dead to his children. To Thomas Colley, son of Mr. Isaac Colley of the Old Hall in county Salop, £100 at 21, and if he die to his brothers and sisters. To said Isaac Colley £50 if living, if dead to his children. To [Mary Colley daughter of Benjamin Colley of Harpe Ally, London, Carpenter,—erased] £50 at 21 or marriage, and if she die to her brothers and sisters. To Elizabeth Colley and Mary Colley, daughters of Isaac Colley, £50 each. Residue of personal estate not before devised to said John Colley, Isaac Colley the younger, Richard Colley, Edward Colley, Benjamin Colley, and Susannah Colley, sons and daughters of said Isaac Colley. Executors: John Colley and George Colley. Witnesses: Thos. Leek, John Williams. Affidavit of George Hand the younger one of the procurators general of the consistory court of Lichfield that said will in writing of Peter Reid late of Wellington, Salop, was proved in court of Litchfield on 4 May last and that John Colley and George Colley the executors inferred that the obliterations were made by testator by reason his son George Reid had attained age of 21 and Mary Colley one of the legatees was dead. *Alexander, 490.*

Jonathan Browne of City of Philadelphia in State of Pennsylvania, Merchant. Will 7 April 1783; proved 7 October 1784. To my Brother Mr. George Browne of London whatever my father Mr. William Browne left by his will. To Brothers George, William, and Thomas Browne and sisters Sarah Robson and Jane Porter each a gold ring. Rest to wife Elizabeth Browne, executrix. Witnesses: John Shields, Sam: McKean.

Rockingham, 535.

Magdalen Devine late of Philadelphia and now of Parish of St. Andrew Holborn, Middlesex, widow. Will 21 December 1782; proved 8 November 1785. To Brothers Thomas Wade of Philadelphia, Merchant, Francis Wade of ditto, Brewer, Farrett Wade, late of London, Gentleman, Mathew Wade of Jamaica, Gentleman, and Michael Wade of ditto, Merchant, £10 apiece. To servant Mary Wright £50. To Mary Warren wife of William Warren of City of Dublin and Kingdom of Ireland, Jeweller, £10. To Neice Margaret Murphy of Philadelphia aforesaid £50. Rest to sister Elizabeth Wade now living with me. Witnesses: P. Kelly, John Fitzgerald, Dendy Treacher. *Ducarel, 547.*

William Stone of the City of Philadelphia. Will 18 April 1788; proved 17 January 1789. Philadelphia City and County ss., I George Campbell, Esquire, Registrar of Probate of Wills, etc. make known that will of William Stone deceased was proved 24 April 1788. William Stone now City of Philadelphia. To Christopher Kuliler my Watch. To Samuel Nicholes my Squire workes, Silver buckles. To said Christopher Kuliler one other paire of Buckles as he shall choose. To William Crawford, James Crawford, William Kuliler and Christopher Kuliler all Apparel and all Cash. To be buried according to form of Episcopal Church. To Barbara my washerwoman one small piece of Callico which is now in my Chest in the Saddle Room. Samuel Nicholes to receive all debts. Executors: Samuel Nicholes and Christopher Kuliler. Witnesses:

Mary Jenkins, E. Betty. Letter of Attorney for Samuel Nicholes and Christopher Kuliler of City of Philadelphia, executors, 24 May 1788, to William Vaughan and Thomas Cockstreet of London, to receive all debts, especially £100 three per cent stock transferred by William Rowe 12 March 1763 to said William Stone. Attestation of Clement Biddle, Esq. Notary and Tabellon Public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Proved in prerogatory court of Canterbury by William Vaughan, attorney for executors.

Calvert, 369.

David Vaughan of Town of Swansea, Co. Glamorgan. Will 16 January 1781; proved 15 November 1781. To Nephew David Vaughan share of rope-walks in Swansea and the partnership debts etc. To Neice Sissil wife of Hugh Mason Marinor messuage she inhabits in the Strand in Towne of Swansea for life, then to her heirs; in default to said Hugh Mason for life, then to William son of my late neice Catherine Hitchings, deceased. To said Hugh Mason my third of sloop Trusty with Tackle and Furniture. To Mary wife of Edward Pascoe late of Swansea Manor, my messuage wherein I dwell in High Street above the Gate for life with all furniture except plate and china, then to Mary daughter to late Neice Mary Hitchings, who can have possession sooner by securing £25 yearly to said Mary Pascoe, who is at liberty to give up sooner, etc. To Mary Pascoe one Silver Quart Tankard, one Silver pint and four silver Table Spoons pledged or pawned to me for money by the late Susanna Madge and Mary Pascoe, also £20, being the net proceeds of what I made by the sale of Susannan Madge's house furniture. To John Morris, Esquire of Glasement £100 out of £200 he owes,, also one Silver Pu[n]ch Bowl, one ditto Ladle and a whole set of China now in my Beaufet. To Margaret widow of late Robert Morris, Esq. £50. To Robert Morris, Esq. £50. To Margaret, Mary, and Jane daughters of the late Robert Morris, Esq. £50 each. To Thomas and Catherine, son and daughter of my late

nephew Edward Vaughan of Philadelphia in North America £50 each, when they legally demand same. To maid servants Mary Thomas and Margaret Michael £10 each. To William and Mary children of late Neice Catherine Hitchings £100 each at 21. To Thomas, William, and Martha, children of friend Mr. Thomas Lott of Forrest, £200. To Sissil wife of Hugh Mason £200 in trust to pay interest at Christmas and Whitsuntide to distressed Housekeepers at Swansea, and to perpetuate it as long as in her power. To nephew David Vaughan aforesaid £300 additional. To Sissil wife of Hugh Mason aforesaid £600 additional. To Mary Pascoe annuity of £30 to be paid by David Vaughan and Sissil Mason out of Ropewalk. To Thomas Jones, Master of Plenty Sloop, £10 for ring. Rest to nephew David Vaughan and Neice Sissil wife of Hugh Mason, executors. Witnesses: John Popkin Junr, John Borlace, Thomas Cott. *Webster, 563.*

Elizabeth Hyde late of Philadelphia in North America, Merchant. Will 4 October 1786; proved 27 December 1786. To Friend Mrs. Price, wife of Mr. William Price, five guineas and my two best cloaks, and to Miss Price two guineas and six silver teaspoons and strainer. To Mary Finch and Ann Bishop all best wearing apparel. To my Friend Mr. Samuel Jefferies three Guineas. To Mr. Robert Newberry one Guinea and to Henry Newberry his son ditto. and to Hannah Newberry his daughter ditto. Also to Hannah Newberry remainder of apparell. To Mrs. Hetty Yealdall my Room of Household Goods and Furniture. To Miss Susan Stanton two Guineas. Rest to good friends Mrs. Hannah Stanton and Sarah Stanton of Poultrey, London. Executrix: Mrs. Sarah Stanton. Witnesses: James Isles, Joseph Baker. *Norfolk, 619.*

William Buck late of Edwards Street, Portman Square, Parish of St. Mary le Bone otherwise Marybone, but now of Queen Street, Grosvenor Square, Middlesex. Will 13

February 1779; proved 13 March 1779. To wife Mary Buck, executrix, the stock in public funds, goods, estate, etc. with the assistance of friend Mr. William Carr of the Strand, Middlesex, Linen Draper. I direct £1700 stock in three per cent to be transferred to said wife and William Carr, in trust to pay interest of £1300 to wife for life, then £600 to cousin Sarah wife of Joseph Pessifer of James Deeping, county Lincoln, Husbandman, and £600 to cousin James Hudson of Crowland, Husbandman, son of James and Barbara Hudson of James Deeping aforesaid, £100 ditto to Friend Mr. William Speight of Elsthorpe, county Lincoln, Grazer, and £400 residue of said stock to my sister Elizabeth Lake, wife of William Lake, for life, free of husband, then to said William Carr. Executors to lay out £100 for annuity to sister Ann Lake. Release to Colonel Powell annuity I am entitled to during his life, also all arrears; and out of annuity of £90 during life of Colonel Henry Watson; to Alice Eccles sister of my said wife and to Jane wife of Mr. Isaac Huffly of the City of Philadelphia in North America £10 each etc. To Friend Mr. Thomas Porter of Silver Street, Golden Square, county Middlesex, £10, and to my Friend Mr. Richard Darlington of South Molton Street, Grosvenor Square, twenty Guineas, also to my Friend Mr. John Waldeck of the Strand, Mr. Robert Randall of Silver street aforesaid, Mr. Dennis Farrell of Queen street, Grosvenor Square, Mr. Joseph Hind of Brewer Street, Golden Square, Mr. Benjamin Welling of Berwick Street, St. James, Attorney at Law, Mr. Joseph Martin late of Brewer Street aforesaid, Coachmaker, Mr. William Hill of Kemp Street, Berwick Street, Jane Smith of Totteridge widow, and to said William Carr, William Speight, Alice Eccles, and Jane Huffly 10 Guineas apiece. Witnesses: Wm. Pennington, Lambs Buildings, Temple, Richard Barlow, No. 375 Strand. *Warburton, 92.*

Margaret Kearsley of the City of Philadelphia, widow. Will 29 November 1773; proved 2 August 1779. To be

interred in the Baptist Meeting Ground in the City in a Cedar Coffin without any Ring of Bells, Pall, or Funeral Parade. Household Furniture, Carriage, and Horses to be sold and Negro Man Sam to be disposed of by executrix. To Mary Kearsley of Sedgefield in England £100 sterling and to her sister Ann Kearsley, ditto. To my Friend Mrs. Williamina Bond £100 Pennsylvania Currency with my Gold Watch and the Chain and Trinkets, also my husband's and my own picture. To my sister Mrs. Rebecca Smith my best Diamond Ring and my best Fan. To Mrs. Blanch Roberts £10 currency and to Sarah Dugdale ditto. To Williamina and Ann Bond, two of daughters of Doctor Phineas Bond deceased all apparell and all Trinkets. To Susannah Price £10 ditto. To Doctor John Kearsley £25 ditto in return for many presents, and I hereby solemnly declare I owe him nothing as I expect to give an account of the deeds done in the Body. To cousin Benjamin Stonier now or lately living in the City of London £600. Executors: Friends Williamina Bond and Phineas Bond. To my maid Catherine Pondolone apparell. To Mrs. Susanna Bard my worked Bed Curtains and Counterpane. Rest to cousins Thomas Brand, Benjamin Burroughs and Judith Horse, all now or lately living in England. Witnesses: Barnaby Barnes, Cornelius Barnes, Mary Asheton. Affidavit 31 July, 1779, of Phineas Bond, late of city of Philadelphia but now of Middle Temple, London, Esq. that Margaret Kearsley late of City of Philadelphia in North America, widow, deceased, departed this life in May 1778, but made will 29 November 1773 and appointed Williamina Bond widow and the deponent's mother and him this deponent executors; that soon after the deceased's death that William Smith this deponent's clerk copied the Paper Writing hereunto annexed from the Original Court will then in custody of said Williamina Bond and thereafter from death of said deceased to Month of June following, when this deponent left the said city of Philadelphia no Court or Publick Office competent for granting Probates of wills then existed and

said original is now in custody of said Williamina Bond in Philadelphia and that there is not in Great Britain any other more authentic copy. Phineas Bond, sworn to truth. Attest Geo: Haris, Surrogate Pres^{t}, Henry Stevens, Notary Publick. *Warburton, 351.*

Isaac Cox of the City of Philadelphia in the province of Pennsylvania, Merchant. Will 7 August 1772; proved 27 July 1784. To son John Cox at 21 or marriage messuage where I dwell and lot of ground on West Side of front Street and extending to Dock Street in said city, purchased of Barnabas Shute, with all Buildings, also all the Furniture, Plate, Linnen, China, and Pictures, also £2500 money of Pennsylvania. To son Isaac Cox at 21 or marriage messuage and Bank and Water Lot lately purchased from executors of John Vining, Esqr on East side of front Street extending into the River Delaware in said city with wharfes, Docks, Buildings, Improvements, and Appurtenances, also £2500 lawful aforesaid. To sons John Cox and Isaac Cox my Brigantine or Vessell called the Speedwell with her Rigging, Tackle, Furniture, and Appurtenances, also my three Negro Men Sailors called Cuff, Harry, and Cruiser, also £2000 lawful money aforesaid. To daughter Jane Harrison if living £1000 aforesaid, or to her children living. To grandson George Harrison at 21 £400. To daughter Martha Wickoff £1000 aforesaid and Negro Man Pompey and my Negro Woman named Hannah, also my Chariot and Horses with all Geeres, Trappings etc. To Grandson Jacob Wickoff £500 aforesaid at 21 or marriage, or if he die to his brother William Wickoff or his sister Ann Wickoff. To grandson William Wickoff at 21 or marriage £250 aforesaid etc. To granddaughter Ann Wyckoff ditto. To grandson Henry Wickoff £1500 ditto, and if he die to three grandchildren Jacob, William, and Ann. To daughter Mary Cox at 18 or marriage £3000. To children of sister Elizabeth Ramsey £400. To children of brother Joseph Cox late of South Carolina deceased £400. To daughter in

law Elizabeth Barnett £100, also my Negro wench Cloe. To the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital £50 to be paid to their Treasurer toward carrying on the charitable designs of said hospital. To Jacob the natural son of Margaret formerly Margaret Griffits, the now wife of George Fudge of said city, £600 Pennsylvania money, also my lot purchased from Joseph Bringhurst situate in the district of Southwark on the East side of second Street continued southward beyond the said City, both at his age of 21, executors to meanwhile use same for his education and support. If said Isaac die, then £200 to his mother Margaret and rest of £600 and the Lot to my son Isaac Cox. Rest to my said children John Cox, Isaac Cox, Jane Harrison, Martha Wickoff, Mary Cox, and my grandson Henry Wickoff, reserving only Negro girl named Lydia for my daughter Mary Cox. Executors: Sons John Cox and Isaac Cox, sons in law Peter Wickoff and Isaac Wickoff, and friend Mr. William West, of City of Philadelphia, Merchant. Witnesses: Robert Allison, Jonathan Nesbit, Jas. Humphreys. Codicil 14 June 1775. To daughter Jane Harrison £500 more. To Grandson Peter Wickoff son of daughter Martha Wickoff £100. To Isaac Barnett son of daughter in law Ann Barnett £100. Negro woman Lucy to be manumitted and set free. Witnesses: Jas. Humphreys, James Humphreys junior, Richard Butler. Proved in prerogative court of Canterbury by Isaac Cox, son of deceased, andIsaac Wikoff otherwise Wickoff, two of surviving executors, power reserved to Peter Wikoff als Wickoff one other of surviving executors, John Cox the other surviving executor having renounced. *Rockingham, 377.*

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

LETTER OF THOMAS LANGHORNE TO FRANCIS DOVE ET AL. ETTING COLLECTION OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—

NESSHAMINY CREEK the 4th of ye 12 mo: 86.

Deare & welbeloved frinds
FRANCIS DOVE WILL: WIGGINGS
& EDWARD SAMWAYES:

My deare & tender love in the pure & prestious truth most dearely & tenderly salutes you all and all your deare & lovinge wives & all deare & faithfull frinds about you &c: And by this I give you to knowe that through the good hand of God I & my wife & children & all my family gott well into this Country & through the Mercy & goodness of God has bene for the most part & remaines all in health for wch frome my hart I praise & magnifie the name of the Lord forever: For Indeed severrall that came in ye shippe with us has had their seasonings & severrall is dead though not many dead but some yt stayed in ye Lowe Countryes being in ye very heat of ye yeare & we had a good passage by sea for none dyed on board but one weakly childe & when we came at Philadelpha as about my setling I was at a very great stand for some spake against one place & some ag't another & most spake good of their owne places & did there endeavours to draw me hither & thither & indeed through some p swaitions I had like to have bene drawne into the Low Countryes wch I blesse the Lord I mist, all though but narowly & for this place on your land where I now am many spoke vere much againste it & would have deterred me for cominge at it because many in this Creek had dyed & it had gott ye name of a very sickly place & besides itt was told me yt things was farr out of order & a great deal of debts contracted upon ye Land & many wayes like to be great exercise & trouble before things could be setled to any content to myselfe or any satisfaction to you, made me yt I knewe not well wt to doe, yett upon a full pause upon ye matter & a serious consideration of ye things, you being all my frinds wch I had a kindnesse for, but especially my antient allwayes kinde frinde Fra: Dove, whome I am Ingaged & bound in duty to serve & to doe any kindnesse for him or his that Lyes in my power to requite some of ye kindnesses formerly done by him to me under these considerations & for ye truths sake & for pitty sake to Robert, he yt has bene abused & wronged & made a prey upon by severall yt he hath bene concerned with, I was willing to come on to ye Land to se how I founde thinges & resolves through ye assistance of allmighty god to use my utmost endeavours to rectyfie them for indeed they are soe far out of order there will bothe be charge & great trouble before they can be setled to any content or satisfaction either for you or me & If I should inumerate ye whole of matters yt is out of order & wants setlinge in & about your afarres here, it would take more time yn I shall willingly spend about it at this time but shall onely give you a hint of ye most Materrall things yt I have made some entrance into, to looke about & inquire into, in ye

first place Richard Davis kinsman one David Powell y^{t} was passenger with Rob: & y^{t} Rob: was kinde to beinge surveyor of ye Land has wronged & cheated him more then any one he has dealt with, mearly to gett a tract of good Land y^{t} lay near as he saith for Richard Davis wronged Rob: of 640 acres of your Land, as is rendred, but we have traced out the matter & is about bringing ye matter to a tryall with him & is in great hopes to gett releife ag^{t} him & to be satisfied out of ye Land w^{h} was really your right if he had bene a Just man & at ye backe of ye Land we doe finde that his is alsoe wronged wch we hope to gett righted in tyme if ye Lord spare us life & health soe y^{t} we are in hopes to gett your whole quantity of your Land at one end or other & y^{t} pretty convenient wch in time may turne to a good account through gods blessinge, soe havinge given you some hints of things shall now aquaint you with my perceedings hear & what I have done acordinge to your order & desire in your Letters to me, In the first place you ordered me to gett James Harrison to vallue the Land & Stocke upon it & ye plantation & all things done about it who att my request came & another frinde yt is the next neighbour to us & I lett him see your letter & he willingly undertooke the besynesse for you & soe we came to agree about this tract of Land that Rob: is upon wch is esteemed 8 hundred & 60 acres of Land they vallued the Land att 10 an hundred this Country money here was a mear & 11 swyne & corne reaped wch was all the stock on the Land they vallued them to 1^{lb} ^{6} here near 10 acres of cleared Land within fence yet but meanly cleared & as slenderly husbanded as did evidently apeare yet in the whole they vallued the Land & Stock upon it & all the Improvement about it to an hundred and eyghty pounds this Country money wch I am to pay you in some seasonable time, & to have a tytle made from you to me for the whole as abovesaid it is the full vallue of it consideringe the Inconveniencyes that attends it for I must build my house in a new place soe yt the litle Houses there is will not be of much service to me the dwellinge House is about 20 foot long a very mean House there is allso a litle stable & a small place for the swyne we are very much straitened to putt on & make a meane shift to rub alonge with y^{m} for the time though I have repared & aded to y^{m} since I came & bettered the Land and am cleaninge about 10 acres more where if the Lord p mitt I Intend to build, the toyle & charge is great to gett things into any like order hear, but as it is my lott & that I finde the Lords love & good hand with me, to direct & assist in things, is my great Comfort & content, & I wish I may perform y^{t} service & worke y^{t} is to doe for me hear y^{t} God may have the praise forever; now if you thinke this price too litle (as if you knew all there is noe cause soe to doe) & y^{t} there upon you should not be willinge to make me a tytle as before is said then ye Lawe of this province will allowe me full satisfaction for all my Improvement upon it before I be turned of from you or from any y^{t} shall buy it of you, wch was one thinge more wch Induced me to setle upon it, if any of you should be dead or ye like and for the debts y^{t} is contracted wch I perceive the Land by the Lawe wilbe Ingaged to pay they are Considerable I supose 60 of this Country money will not pay y^{t} for Rob: was arreasted at Birlington on Jarsy Side by a Tincker for 15^{lb} & I was forced to loose him & give bond for ye money I could not see him soe dealt with but relieve him, he has bene weake in ye management of bisinesse hear & many has abused & made a prey upon him, yett truely I cannot wholy Impute the fault to him, butt rather to your

Imprudence in sending of him hither who knewe his weaknesse & Incapableness to undertake & manage such a weighty concerne as this, wch he was soe much a stranger to as doubtlesse you might all very well knowe & the more because you sent him soe weakely assisted with those you sent alonge with him, first for the man yt was most hopefull you had given him his Liberty if he could pay his passage money hear wch he did & so Rob: in the weake condition he was left with an old man y^{t} would worke litle if he had bene well but was many times sicke & Rob was at great charges one way or another about him y^{n} there was the boy could doe litle and there Daughter did nothing but putt him to Charge onley the old woman was painfull & stood a litle by him in ye management of ye plantation worke yett in other things was not soe true & Just to him as she should have bene as doth to me plainely appeare soe y^{t} amongest y^{m} beinge but such a weake younge man & sometimes much aflicted & sicke & often abroad to git victualls & ye like a sad House was kept a home and businesse slenderly carryed on soe y^{t} for my part I admire yt things is noe worse then they are for I doe understand y^{t} many more capable then he & better assisted & suplyed every way has made worse then he has done, And Indeed in reason & good conscience you ought to consider him & make him satisfaction before he goes of for the Losse of his time & Indeed he doth say he will not goe of ye Land till you doe satisfie him, & for ye old woman she stands for havinge a great deale more then condition for ye hard usage she has had, but I will not grant her anythinge but accordinge to ye condition of ye artickles wch is the 4th part of the stocke on ye Land wch I have proffered to give her, but she refuses to take it soe you must send over what must be done to her in the matter & further about ye citty lotts yt was sold for a barrell of Porke I spoke to the man & he is willinge to refere it to arbittration with me soe I shall take care of that & allso I intend to see about ye Citty liberty Land to take it up & about everythinge I shall doe my best endeavours to all things yt I hope may make for your advantage & to be Just to you in everythinge, soe I doe desire y^{t} you may by the first oppertunity send over a firme convayance, signed by you all three to me of this 8 hundered & 60 acrees of Land & all the stock upon it with some tooles & small matters of Husbandry heare, as for the Household stuffe I leave it all to Robert wch is but of litle vallue for I belive the old woman has wronged him about it soe I could be glad to see youre Invoyce w^{t} you sent over of Household stuffe or beddinge with him for he has Litle to showe And if you send me a firme Convayance as aforesaid with authority to pay ye just debt wch cannot be denyed & for the remainder I hope you will give me time for it to pay it to you or to your order ether hear or in England. And if you thinke fitt to make me afirme tytle of all your Lands hear accordinge to your first deeds I shall be carefull to doe my best for you & give you a Just account, for I doe not se y^{t} any of you is fitt men to come here unless to ad to the former Charges & make your businesse no better, for people y^{t} can worke is the onely best here & does mightyly Improve themselves but with men y^{t} cannot worke spends there estates & brings themselves under, though I doe say ye countrey is a very firtell good Country as good or better then I expected, And if you send a Conveyance as aforesaid I doe desire you may consider Rob: well for he has suffered more y^{n} many would have done & if his deare father be able I doe Intreat him to assigne Rob: all his tytle in this Countery & I hope I shall both advise him & assist him

y^t he may doe well for he offers to be very submissive to me & to be advised by mee, I have a hope to settle him by me & has great hopes he will doe well if he will be advised as he hath been hither too, I hope it will be good for him ye many exercises he has past through, we know not whither the bill is come againe to you or not, & if it should be come It will be great Charge p testinge it againe for Indeed I cannot see any way how ye payinge of it Cann be avoyded for he would recover it here by the Lawe because he makes it appeare a great part of it was spent upon ye plantation, and if it be not come to you again, for I writ to the man about stayinge of it, iff you are pleased to give me order to pay itt & the rest of the Just debts I can pay them with lesse here then you can doe at London Soe what you resolve on about these matters, doe it with as much expidition as possible for we are at a losse for want of authority from you to act in matters y^t we have in hand, And if you make me a tytle of all your concerns here according to your first deeds I shall be the more Cappable to act in your whole concernes & I hope you need not feare but I will be Just to you & give you a true accounte of things wch I desire may be to your satisfaction, the old woman complaines sore for want of cloose & desires I may acquaint you y^t she wants very much soe I could not doe lesse y^n let you knowe, & if you could agree to send her some second hand Cloose suitable for her to stopp her Clamor at her goeinge I think might be well, And for Rob: I founde him very bare in Cloose I could not lett him goe soe for I pittyed him & was ashamed to let him goe soe & has supplyed him & I would have you send him some cloose suitable for him for he has deserved y^m although thinges has not hitt with him, yett I hope in tyme if I live to bringe thinges better of y^n they have been like hitherto (through the assistance of God) And if you would doe me the kindenesse send me a peece of Duffells it is called match Coat for ye Indians ether red or blewe it will be about 2^s a yard & if you send it or any other things y^t Rob: mentiones in his letter I shall be Countable to you to pay you either here or in England, as you shall order soe dear frinds I have bene forced to be large in my writinge to you because the concerne is great I desier you to consider well of the whole businesse & lett your answer or returne to me be weighty that I may have full power to manage your whole concerne & I hope to doe it with all dilligence & a redy minde y^t it may have a tendency to your profitt & my content, soe deare Francis my dearest love to thy Deare Wife & my wifes love allsoe I desire ye may live comfortablely togither & that God may blesse you in all your undertakinges my love & my wifes love is to both the other 2 frinds wifes & all frinds about you y^t may enquire of me & soe remaines your Constant reall frinde in truth,

THOMAS LANGHORNE

LETTER FROM GEORGE FOX TO FRIENDS IN BUCKS COUNTY, PENNA. ETTING COLLECTION OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—

LONDON, the 20th $\frac{3}{mo}$ 1685

Deare ffriends

Christopher Taylor, James Harrison, John Symcock, John Moon Thomas Lloyd, Thomas Olive and James Claypoole, Thomas Bracy, and all the rest of ffriends that use to minister.

I fformerly did write unto you that if you had a meeting once a month or a fortnight among yourselves of all friends in the ministry, both in Pensilvania and New Jersey, and when that you were together in the Lords power and spirit, and then you might divide yourselves to other meetings and two and two to visit friends, both in New England, Maryland Virginia and Carolina, for I had several letters from Carolina from ffriends there, that several people would come in but wanted ffriends in the ministry to declare the truth unto the People, and turn their minds to the light of Christ, and I perceive that you being so many ministers there together at some meetings, is rather a stoppage to some of the tender springs in others, & so rather a hurt to yourselves, and so if some of you would goe forth in the Lords power to other meetings as before, and some to appoint meetings at the Indian kings houses and to have meetings with them which would be a means of spreading the truth amongst them and in time setling meetings amongst them for I know that some of you, are but lately setled in your plantations, when ffriends went out of the north in the service of the Lord, and his truth, ffriends that stayed and kept up their meetings at home did look after friends business, and assist their ffamilys, that the Lords blessing was so amongst them, that there was nothing lacking of outward things, for the blessings of the Lord fell so upon them that kept the meetings at home together with them that went out to gather them to Christ and to meet in his name, in whom they had salvation.

But now Dear ffriends you having your natural and divine liberty both in New England and all those parts in Maryland Virginia Carolina and in all these places meetings being setled, and they want visiting & many would come in, as I understand, if they had some to visit them with a declaration in this day and power of the Lord, and therefore take heed, lett not the outward care of this world and the outward things or outward places and offices, insnare or tye you from labouring in the Lords worke and service; for 'they that follow the Lamb' must keep out of Intanglem^{ts} and therefore prise your liberty while ye have it, lest the Lord should suffer it to be taken away from you, and therefore while it is day and the dore is open, labour in the Lords power and seed thats over all in whom ye have all life and salvation, so with my love to you all in the Lord Jesus Christ

G. ff.

Wee are here under great
sufferings and Imprisonm^{ts}
as ye will see by the Inclosed
printed paper/

PHILADELPHIA ye 6 $\frac{11}{mo}$ 1685

James Harison
Thomas Janny
Wm Yardly

D^{r} ffriends The inclosed is Coppy of a letter I recd about 3 Mon^{s} since from Georg ffox to be comunicated as is mentioned to y^{e} friends in y^{e} ministry of this Province & West Jarsey wch should have been sooner, but I had not an opportunity of seeing many together, however I was not willing longer to deferr it, so this weeke being about 10 of us in Towne we read it & agreed to send one Coppy to Chester County one to Bucks & one to Burlington, & to desire you to meet us at this place on ye 15th of ye next month to read it again when we are alltogether, and

to wait upon ye Lord to know his Will as to ye answering of it, we are to meet at Christof^r Taylors ye 3^d hour, with my sincere love to you both

Your ffriend in ye truth
JAMES CLAYPOOLE

Let others know of it
that are concerned to come,
(Addressed)
To my dear ffriends
James Harrison
Thomas Janny &
Wm Yardly or either of them
In Bucks

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA is making a series of autograph letters of the delegates to the various Provincial Conventions, members of the Supreme Executive Council, the Committee of Safety, the Council of Safety, the Board of War, and the Naval Boards of Pennsylvania. Donations of letters of the following will be appreciated by John W. Jordan, Librarian.

Alberson, Rielof.
Alexander, Hugh.
Allison, John.
Arndt, Jacob.
Ash, James.
Ashmead, Samuel.
Ashton, Thomas.
Barclay, Thomas.
Barge, Jacob.
Barr, James.
Bartholomew, Benjamin.
Bayard, John.
Bayly, John.
Biddle, Edward.
Billmeyer, Andrew.
Blewer, Joseph.
Bradford, William.
Breading, Nathaniel.
Brewster, Samuel.
Brooke, Matthew.
Brown, William.
Bull, John.
Burkholder, Peter.
Byers, John.
Cadwalader, John.
Cadwalader, Lambert.
Caldwell, Andrew.
Calhoun, John.
Cannon, James.
Cannon, John.
Carmichael, John.
Cavett, James.
Cessna, John.
Clark, Walter.
Clark, William.
Clemson, James.
Coates, Isaac.
Coats, William.
Cooke, William.
Coulter, Thomas.
Cowperthwaite, Joseph.
Crawford, James.
Crazart, Francis.
Creigh, John.
Cunningham, James.
Cunningham, Samuel.
Cuthbert, Thomas, Sr.
Davidson, Samuel.
Davis, Lewis.
Dean, Joseph.
Dean, Samuel.
Delany, Sharp.
Denison, Nathan.
Depue, Nicholas.
Deshler, David.
Donaldson, Joseph.
Driesbach, Simon.
Duffield, William.
Dundas, Thomas.
Eckert, Valentine.
Edgar, James.
Edie, Samuel.
Edmunds, William.
Edwards, Enoch.
Eichelberger, George.
Elliott, Benjamin.

Elliott, William.
Erwin, Moses.
Erwin, Samuel.
Evans, Evan.
Evans, John.
Evans, Joshua.
Evans, William.
Ewing, James.
Eyre, Manuel.
Fairlamb, Samuel.
Findley, William.
Fitzsimons, Thomas.
Fleming, John.
Galbraith, Bartram.
Gardiner, Joseph,
Garrigues, Jacob.
Geehr, Balser.
Goodwin, George.
Graaf, Andrew.
Graaf, Sebastian.
Gray, George.
Gray, Neigal.
Gregg, Amos.
Grier, John.
Gronow, Lewis.
Grubb, Curtis.
Gurney, Francis.
Hambright, John.
Hannah, Robert.
Harris, John.
Hart, John.
Hartley, Thomas.
Hartzell, Jonas.
Hassenclever, Francis.
Hay, John.
Hayes, Christopher.
Henry, William.
Heysham, William.
Hiester, Daniel.
Hillegas, Michael.
Hockley, Thomas.
Hoge, Jonathan.
Howell, Samuel.
Hunter, Alexander.
Hunter, Daniel.
Hunter, Samuel.
Irvine, James.
Jack, Matthew.
Jackson, William.
Jenkins, David.
Johnston, Francis.
Jones, Blaithwaite.
Jones, Henry.
Keller, John.
Kelly, John.
Kennedy, David.
Keppele, Henry, Jr.
Kidd, John.
Kirkbride, Joseph.
Köchline, Peter.
Kucher, Christopher.
Laughlin, Jacob.
Lavingair, Christopher.
Levan, Sebastian.
Levis, Thomas.
Lewis, Robert.
Lloyd, Hugh.
Loller, Robert.
Lowman, Lodovick.
Lowrey, Alexander.
Loxley, Benjamin.
Ludwig, Christopher.
Lutz, Nicholas.
Lynn, William.
McAllister, Richard.
McClellan, John.
McCormick, Hugh.
McDowell, John.
Mackey, John.
Maclay, John.
McLene, James.
McPherson, Robert.
Magaw, Robert.
Marsh, Joseph.
Marshall, Benjamin.
Marshall, Christopher.
Marshall, James.
Martin, Robert.
Mason, Isaac.
Massey, Ebenezer.
Massey, Samuel.
Mather, Joseph.
Mease, James.
Melcher, Isaac.
Meredith, Samuel.
Miller, Abraham.
Milligan, James.
Milnor, Edward.
Montgomery, John.
Montgomery, William.
Moore, James.
Moore, John.
Morris, Anthony, Jr.
Morris, Samuel, Jr.
Morris, Samuel C.
Moulder, Joseph.

Moulder, William.
Musgrave, Joseph.
Nesbitt, John M.
Neville, John.
Orndt, Robert.
Otto, Bodo.
Parker, Joseph.
Penington, Edward.
Penrose, Thomas.
Perry, James.
Plunket, William.
Porter, Thomas.
Potter, James.
Potts, James.
Potts, Jonathan.
Potts, Thomas.
Powell, Joseph.
Price, Elisha.
Purviance, John.
Ralston, John.
Rankin, William.
Read, Joseph (Captain).
Redick, David.
Rhoads, Henry.
Richardson, Francis.
Riley, Richard.
Ritchie, Robert.
Roberts, John.
Robinson, James.
Robinson, William.
Ross, George.
Schlosser, George.
Schreiner, Jacob.
Schultz, Christopher.
Scott, Thomas.
Segle, Benjamin.
Sellers, John.
Sherer, Joseph.
Shoemaker, Charles.
Slagle, Henry.
Slaymaker, Henry.
Smiley, John.
Smith, James.
Smith, Jonathan B.
Smith, Matthew.
Smyser, Michael.
Spyker, Benjamin.
Strawbridge, Thomas.
Stroud, Jacob.
Sweers, Cornelius.
Swope, Michael.
Taylor, Henry.
Thomas, Richard.
Thompson, James.
Towers, Robert.
Urie, Thomas.
Van Campen, John.
Van Horn, William.
Van Middleswartz, Abraham.
Waggoner, Melchior.
Wallace, James.
Watts, Frederick.
Weitzel, Caspar.
Weitzel, John.
Wetherill, Joseph.
Wharton, Thomas, Jr.
Whitehill, John.
Whitehill, Robert.
Whyte, Robert.
Wilkins, John.
Wilkinson, John.
Wilson, William.
Woods, George.
Wynkoop, Henry.

Description of a Masonic Certificate Engraved by David Edwin.—Mr. George P. Rupp, Librarian of the Grand Lodge of Masons, Pennsylvania, contributes the following description of a Masonic certificate engraved by David Edwin:

At top an All Seeing Eye with adoring angels on either side of the Paschal Lamb, around on either side at the top the Zodiac, under which is the sun, moon and stars, on the right a sitting figure of Hope with her right arm around an anchor, around her left arm is entwined a snake, in her extended left hand she holds a looking glass, on the left a sitting figure of Faith, her right arm supported by a book, her left arm extended, in the clouds are three infant angels with the plumb, square and trowel, on the right an Ionic column with a terrestrial globe on top, on the left a Doric column with a celestial globe on top, and a level on base, in the center a Corinthian column with a Paschal Lamb on top, in center at back a curved colonade of columns, at the bottom

an Ark with Cherubims, three steps and a coffin, on top of coffin are a scull and bone and a large limb of Cassia one branch on steps, on the right one sitting female figure Charity, with babe in arms and two children at knee, one standing female, Wisdom, in attitude of silence and one male figure, a Mason, working on a triangular stone. J. J. Baralet, del^t D. Edwin, Sculp^t. Underneath is engraved a legend in English and French as follows:— We the Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens of | ——— Lodge, N° —— of the most ancient and honourable | Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons held in——— | Do hereby Certify by our hands & seal That our worthy Brother | ——— was regularly entered passed and raised to the | sublime degree of Master Mason and during his continuance with | us has behaved himself as an honest faithful Brother and as such | we recommend him to all ancient Brothers, withsoever Providence may order | his lot. Anno Lucio 580.

W. M.
S. W.
J. W.

Philad^a Sec^y Octob^r 1st 1804 Published by
Wm H^y Abbott according to Law.

An Almshouse Dinner in 1799, to which the inmates were not bidden:—

Honor^ble President and Board of Guardians of the Poor.

To John Cummings Dr.

Alms-house Nov. 7, 1799.

To Cash advanced, for the Accommodation of said Board, the Mayor, Justices and other friends to the amount of upwards of seventy Gentlemen to dinner on the 25th March last, viz.:

A large round and standing rib (6 ribs) of Prime Beef . . . . . 63 lbs @ 9 . .	£2.	7.	3
A saddle of excellent mutton 43 lbs @ 9 . .	1.	12.	3
2 Gammons, 28 lbs Belonging to the House. No charge	—	—	—
3 dried N^ts Tongues . . 5/ea . . .	0.	15.	
2 pair very large fine fowls . 8/3ea . . .	0.	16.	6
2 pair ditto Ducks . . 7/6ea . . .	0.	15.	—
2 pair ditto Wild ditto . 6/ea . . .	0.	12.	—
2 Turkeys . . . 9/4/2ea . . .	0.	18.	9
1 Very large fresh Codfish with Oyster Sauce .	0.	15.	—
6 lbs Butter 12/.—Cheese 7/6—Nuts 7/6—Segars 15/	2.	2.	—
Sundries from Mr. Benj. W. Morris for that day as per his bill render'd to me	9.	5.	9½
15 Gallons Madeira Wine . 22/6 . .	16.	17.	6
	£36.	17.	½

Note, the Bread was bak'd here and therefore not Charg'd, neither is the vegetables, Cooking, Candles &c &c.

Ex^d and pass'd Novr 7—99

S. G.

Novr 11th 1799 Paid in full

SCALES FOR THE PROPRIETOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.—

The Proprietor Dr.

1733	For a box of Scales & Weights for gold & silver .	0:	15:	0
	a case to a nest of Weights	0:	6:	0
	a Pair of Scales	0:	10:	0
	another Large Pair	0:	15:	0
	a Weight 32 oz Troy	0:	4:	0
	Two needles for Surveying & a Center . .	0:	12:	0
		3:	2:	0

Phila. 11br ye 10th 1733

Peter Stretch James Steel

Pay this Bill and place it to my accot

£3.2—— T. PENN

(Endorsed)

Rec'd full Contents of ye within this 11th day of ye 12th mo 01

James Steel

Peter Stretch.

BILL OF DOCTOR JONES FOR CURES.—This bill is remarkable from the evidence of success in all the cases cited; the charges are not for treatment, but for cures, and the bill was found among the papers of the estate of John Russell; Orphans Court, Philadelphia, 1719.

W. M. MERVINE.

John Russell Dot

To Doctor Jones.

1717				
July 31	to Curing his Seruants knee	£1		
	to 2 vamitts for his 2 daughters	–	4	–
	to Curing his mans foot		6	
	to curing his leg		6	
	to vamitt for sd man		2	
	to a vomitt for wif		3	6
	to Curing his Daughters foot		3	
	to Curing her sore Eye		3	
		£2	7	6

CONSTABLE'S STAVES DISTRIBUTED IN NORTH NEW JERSEY, 1680.—The following is written on the reverse of inventory of the estate of John Gordon, of Elizabeth Town, N. J., 1682.

Gentlemen

Being Lately at Woodbridge and Never-Sinks ffind: both places destitute of their Constables Staves wch is a Great Neglect, at wch Sr Edmund is much displeased, Wherefore I desire yo fforthwith to dispearse them to ye Severall Towns and officers, or return them to me: and Send forward ye inclosed wch is all at psent from

Yor humble Servt

Wm PIPE

New York 30th Augst 1680

LETTER OF RICHARD TEA TO THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.—

GENTLEMEN/

I have been at a great deal of pains and trouble to draw out Colonel Hunters Battallion (who is absent at the Assembly) in order to join General Washington, when it was the duty of every Man to shew his attachment to the general cause; but the influence of the Torys (for I can call them nothing else) in his Battallion is such, that not Fifty ever met, agreeable to your orders of the 18. January last—I have sent down one Abraham Latcher, who calls himself a Menonist, and that his conscience will not let him take up Arms. But his Conscience does not prevent him from riding to a Township Meeting, where they were called together in order to make themselves ready, to declare publickly that the Col: had no orders for doing what he did, nay he went so far as to say that the present Assembly were no legal Body, as to myself, he has made it his Business to go to a publick House and there declare he would use me ill if any oppertunity offered, for detaining his Gun, which was taken from him as a Nonassociator, I have sent the Witnesses with the party, and make no doubt the Council will deal with him in a proper manner, there is a number of others, but for want of evidence, and people to take them, I am afraid they will escape, who deserve to be confined

I have a letter from the Speaker of the House, requesting me to go down and take my Seat in the Council of State, but cannot think of leaving my family in the humour the People are in at this time, if some method is not taken to make this Battallion do their Duty, I must resign.

I am Gentlemen
Your most obedient
humble Servt
RICH. TEA

The Honble Council of Safety

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.—Contributed by William M. Mervine.

At ye Court of Sessions held att Piscataway the 3d Tusday in June Anno Dom: 1685.

John Smith ship Carpanter late of Amboy Perth and said to belonge unto Capt Pearsons Ship was this day taken att Piscataway by Vertue of a Hue & Cry granted by Major James Giles at ye Request of the said Pearson: Contents; To carry & convey ye said Smith on board the said Pearsons ship. The Court of sessions then sittinge in Piscataway The said John Smith made his Application to ye said Court alledginge yt ye said Pearson alteringe his first pretended voiage, by law & custome of Navigation the said Smith was not bound to go alonge with him the Court refers ye whole matter between the said Pearson & Smith to ye Governor ye said Smith to remain in ye custodie of ye Sherife till ye Governors pleasure be knowne in ye premisses

EDWARD SLATER
Clarke

A Protest by ye Capt &C: of ye Ship Elizabeth Gally

Bee It Remembered by this Instrument of Protest, that the Ship Elizabeth Gally of London of the Burthen of Seaventy Tons or there-

abouts whereof Joseph Harrison is Master Did sett sail on ye Tenth day of September Last from the Harbour of Portsmouth In the Kingdom of Great Britain bound for Philadelphia In the Province of Pensylvania, during which Intended Voyage the said Ship Elizabeth Gally did meet with Extream bad weather,—Particularly on the tenth, twelth, thirteen & Nineteenth of October, and on ye third—fourth, Ninth & twenty first days of November following, All which times she was forced to lye by, sometimes shifting her Ballast &c ; to her very Great Damage. The twenty ninth of the said Month of November, Wee made the Land as we Judged between Cape May & Great Egg Harbour, the thirtieth At Eight A Clock In the morning Wee Bore away, the wind at south West Blowing very hard which made our Entrance Into Delaware River Impossible, and having (Even at short Allowance) at most but four days Provision on Board The Vessell very Leaky both In her upper & Lower works, The wind being fair for Sandy Hook on the second day of this Instant December wee arrived there, whence wee came on the fifth to this Port of Perth Amboy, For these Reasons wee do hereby Solemnly Protest as well against the seas as Against All Persons whatsoever who may or shall Claim any Damage or Damages or Account of the Above Recited Protest. Done at Perth-Amboy In the Province of New Jersey this fifth day of December In the year of our Lord 1715

Capt. Joseph Harrison
John Levett Cheff mate
Mathew Gleaves second Mate
Richard Bishop A Passenger
Martin Nicolson Carpenter

Jurat Quinto die Decembria Anno predict: Coram Nobis
Ad: Hude Moses Balph John Barclay
Justices.

Letter of Robert Boyd to Jasper Yeates, 1774.—

Dear Sir,

I have your favour of May tenth by me for some time which I shall take an opportunity of answering when I have better materials in the mean time I must not suffer such a mistake to take deep root in your mind as that about the Turtle—tho I have been as you know foolish enough sometimes to indulge in a glass of Wine yet I never relished high seasoned food I hate it I repudiate it—Turtle dear Sir I never let enter my mouth and I have not been explicit enough in my account of debauching at a Turtle Feast where I only amused myself with an 18d chicken of such I am sure your son John could eat a pair—but I did justice to the claret—therefore sustained an attack of my *Hobbihorsical* Disease. I hope Lancaster is become a more sociable place—You have some new hands who no doubt attempt to cut a Figure you will have the addition of Mr. Prevost & his Family—I believe they will not attempt to be very showey or extravagant tho his pay & perquisites are very considerable but he is a prudent sensible man & one if you can have time to renew your acquaintance with you will find very deserving —Mrs. Prevost has been in the school of affliction the loss of her children has contributed much to impair her health but I need not say that Mrs Shippen, Mrs Yeates & your connexions will do every neighborly office that can tend to smoothe the way and shew true Friendship & humanity.

—It is with pleasure I can inform you that I have spent these two days past with our old friend Duncan Camil he has been five Months absent and returned here on his way home from Jamaica with Mr. Prevost he has been at Jamaica trying to get part of his Brother's Estate but it seems has not and has employed Lawyers on the affair—he says he makes out but so so on the farm & in confidence told me he is trying to purchase the Capt. Leutenancy of the 60th now in Jamaica—where it appears the military officers have considerable profits & are on the whole on a much better footing than in any other place—The accounts from the northward are that affairs continue in much the same state as when the last paper came out—Our Committe meet today—I believe to try if they can fix on any plan of opposition—A report is in Town too that Virginia and Maryland will resolve not to Export or import—Such a measure I fear cannot be got into here the peoples passions are not in the least aroused—nothing but calmness coolness win among the Presbiterians —If some hot headed fellows would set about to abuse Benj Franklin I think it might do America some service but the late accounts have closed every mouth—I do not believe that any number of our merchants will be readily engaged in a non importation agreement & non exportation is high treason. I shall write to you again soon—in the mean time, excuse haste—I intended only to write to you about Mr. Prevost—& will answer your Letter & give you a touch of Politicks soon—in the mean time remember me to my old Friends Mr. Shippen, Mr Myers, & particularly to Mrs Yeates Mrs Ewing & the Family & believe me to be unalterably yours & theirs

ROBT. BOYD

Thursday 25 May [1774]

Mrs Boyd you know desires her compliments but I have sworn that if she does not write to Mrs Yeates soon that I will not trouble my head about her.

ROBERT PROUD'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF GERMANTOWN.—On the 4th of the 10 mo. about 4 o'Clock in the Morning, there being a Fog, the Out Posts of the British Troops about Chestnut Hill, and the further End of German Town, were (I suppose unexpectedly) attacked by Washington's Army; They were driven in, and many brave Englishmen cut off by great Superiority of Numbers, before they could be sufficiently relieved. The Action continued many Hours, in Orchards, behind walls, Houses, and in the Streets and Fields adjoining, as far as to about the Middle of German Town, and some other Places (abt 7 or 8 Miles dist. from the City) till the British Forces, being collected from their different Quarters, opposed, repulsed and pursued the Rebels several Miles, with considerable Slaughter.

They returned to their former Quarters in the Evening, having taken several hundreds of Prisoners, who are come to the City. During the latter Part of the Action a Party of the Rebels appeared on the opposite side of the River Sculkil, at both the Ferries, fired over the River with Canon at a few Guards who were placed on the City Side to secure the Boats and Passes. The Fire was returned, and they soon went off. This Action, at one Place or other, either in Attack, Pursuit, or Retreat, continued till Night, when many of the Wounded were brought into the City, in about 50 Waggons.

Abstract of the Marriage Certificate of Joseph Baker and Mary Worrilaw, 1709.—

Marriage Certificate of Joseph Baker, Jr. son of Joseph and Mary Baker of Edgemont Township, Chester Co. Pa., and Mary Worrilaw, daughter of John and Ann Worrilaw of the same place, at the Meeting-house in Middletown, in Chester Co. on the 18th day of the 3rd month, 1709. Signed as follows:—

Caleb Pusey	Joseph Baker
Natha: Newlin	Mary Baker
John Lea	
Benj: Mendenhall	John Worrilaw
Moses Key	Ann Worrilaw
Nicho: Fairlamb	Robert Baker
John Martin	John Baker
John Worrall	Peter Baker
Aaron James	Sarah Baker
Jacob Howell	Alice Worrilaw
James Thomas	Walter Worrilaw
David Davies	Jacob Simcock
William Pennall	Alice Simcock
Thomas Martin	
Joseph Edy	Edmond Beaks
Tho: Warner	Hannah Yarnall
Nehemiah Ogden	Char: Whitacher
Philip Yarnall	Susana Maris
Dorothy Yarnall	John Yarnall
Rebecah Harlan	Peter Yarnall
Jane Davies	Jno: Simcock, Jr.
Elizabeth Key	Mary Simcock
Sarah Yarnall	Mary Harvey
Jos. Selby	John Mendenhall
George Mendenhall	Jno. Simcock, Senr
George Maris	Evan Lewis
John Maris	Jacob Simcock, Sean.
Richard Maris	Ben: Simcock
Daniel Hoopes	Alice Lewis
Jane Hoopes	Joseph Baker
William Beakes	Mary Baker

Family Records Contained in the Bible of Jonathan Platts.

The following entries were transcribed by Mr. Clarence Almon Torrey, of the University of Chicago, from a bible (printed by Matthew Carey, in 1811), in the possession of his mother, Mrs. Susan Almira Roe Torrey, and formerly belonging to Jonathan Platts. From various sources Mr. Torrey determines the maiden names of the married women mentioned in the entries to be these: wife of Jonathan Platts, Rebecca Keen; wife of Enos Veal, Letitia Platts; wife of Jesse Keen Platts, Rachel Martindale; wife of Watson Roe, Eleanor Platts; wife of David Platts, Letitia Gilman; wife of Jonas Keen, Mary Hall. The Benjamin Keen, son of the last named, born September 1, 1759, was, no doubt, the person commissioned June 4, 1783, Lieutenant in Captain Platts's Company, Second Battalion, Cumberland County, New Jersey, Militia, and not the Benjamin Keen, son of Mounce Keen, mentioned in Pennsylvania

MAGAZINE vol. iii. p. 447. Mr. Torrey supplies these data, hoping to elicit further information as to his family from some reader of the MAGAZINE.

BIRTHS.

Jonas Keen senr was Born August 31st 1728.
Mary, wife of Jonas Keen, was Born April 2d 1728.
Jesse Keen was Born January 25th AD 1757.
Benjamin Keen was Born September 1st AD 1759.
Jonas Keen was Born September 23 AD 1762.
Rebecca Keen was Born July 4th AD 1765.
Jacob Keen was Born October 13th AD 1769.
Ephraim Keen was Born January 18th AD 1771.
Mary Keen was Born September 28th AD 1772.
Jesse Keen (son of Jonas Keen Jur. and Phebe his wife) was born October 26th AD 1784.
Benjamin Keen (son of Jesse Keen and Margarett his wife) was Born February 9th AD 1787.
Lydia Keen (Daughter of Benjamin Keen & Laodamia his wife) was Born December 24th AD 1788.

DEATHS.

Jonas Keen senr Departed this life February 13th AD 1787, being 58 y 5 mo 12 days.
Mary Keen Departed this life February 2d AD 1797, being 68 y & 10 mo old.
David Platts senr Departed this life July 2d AD 1805.
Jonas Keen Platts Departed this life December 5th 1798.
Lettitia Sheppard, formerly widow, of David Platts Departed this life May 4th AD 1814 aged seventy-three years and thirteen Days.
Lettitia G Veal Departed this life July 1st 1824 aged 24 years & 22 days.
Rebecca P Veal Departed this life August 29 1823.
Jonathan Platts Departed this life June 22d 1838 aged 66 years 6 months 15 days.
Rebecca Platts, widow of Jonathan Platts, Died Aug 6th 1850 Aged 85 years 1 month and 2 days.

MARRIAGES.

Jonathan Platts & Rebecca his wife were married April 15th AD 1794.
Enos Veal & Lettitia his wife Married April 19th AD 1817.
Jesse Keen Platts & Rachel his wife were married July 23d 1818.

In vain does Hymen with religious vows,
Oblige his slaves to wear his yoke with ease,
A privilege alone that love allows,
Tis love alone can make our fetters please.

Watson Roe & Eleanor his wife were married Nov. 23. 1820.
Benjamin Keen Platts & Jane his wife were married February 19th 1824.
David R Platts & Sarah his wife were married September 3d 1833.
David Platts & Lettitia his wife were married January 25th AD 1763.
Jonas Keen and Mary his wife were married May 9th 1756.
Jonathan J Platts & Tabitha his wife were married December 3d 1833.

BIRTHS.

David Platts son of Moses Platts was born March 25th AD 1739.

Lettitia wife David Platts was Born April 21st AD 1741.

Rachel Platts Daughter of David & Lettitia Platts was Born May 25 AD 1764.

Lettitia Daughter of David Platts & Lettitia his wife was Born August 6th AD 1767.

Jonathan Platts Son of David and Lettitia Platts was born December 7th AD 1771.

David Platts son of David & Lettitia his wife was Born September 12th AD 1774.

Eleanor Platts Daughter of David and Lettitia his wife was born May 25th AD 1776.

David Platts son of David & Lettitia Platts was Born February 18 AD 1781.

Jesse Keen Platts son of Jonathan & Rebekah Platts was Born February 3d AD 1795.

Benjamin Keen Platts son of Jonathan & Rebekah Platts was Born January 25th AD 1797.

Jonas Keen Platts son of Jonathan & Rebekah Platts was Born November 13th AD 1798.

Lettitia Gilman Platts Daughter of Jonathan & Rebekah Platts was Born June 9th AD 1800.

Eleanor Platts Daughter of Jonathan & Rebekah Platts was born September 21 AD 1802.

David Rittenhouse Platts son of Jonathan & Rebekah Platts was Born March 29th 1805.

Jonathan Jarmin Platts son of Jonathan & Rebekah Platts was Born May 16th AD 1811.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ORDERLY-BOOKS OF LIEUTENANT WILLIAM TORREY, ADJUTANT OF THE SECOND MASSACHUSETTS LINE. Contributed by Major A. A. Folsom, of Boston, Mass.—

Head Quarters, White Marsh,
Pennsylvania, Novr 28th 1777.

His Excellency Genl. Washington's Orders,

Att a General Court Martial Held the 24th Instant of which Colo. Grayson was President, Major Ross charged with leaving his Arms in the Field, in the action of the 4th of October, near Germantown, was Tryed, and Acquited with the highest Honor. The Commander-in-Chief approves the Courts Judgment. Major Ross, is released from his arrest.

Head Quarters,
New Windsor 8th July 1779.

Genl. Mulinburgh is to Relieve the 1st Penn^ya at the forrest of Dean Tomorrow Morning.

At a Brigade Genl Court Martial in the 1st Penny^a Brigade July 5th 1779, Colonel Humpton President, Neil McGonigal, Soldier in the 7th Penny^a Reg^t was Try'd for desertion, from his Guard, at an advanced Post, proceeding towards the Enemy, and opposing the Party who took him; the court are of opinion the Prisoner is guilty of the several charges Exhibited against him, and in consequence of his former bad

Character and his late conduct, do Unanimously sentence him to suffer death. The Comd^r in Chief confirms the Sentence, and Orders said McGonigal to be Hanged next Saturday 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, in such place as Genl. Putnam shall direct.

After Orders of the Commander-in-Chief.
July 13, 1779.

The Light Troops commanded by Colo. Meigs, Major Hull, and Major Murphey, are to Join those Under the Immediate Command of General Wayne, and the whole to be Formed and Exercised under the direction of that officer.

Genl Nixon will move his Brigade to the Gorge of the Mountain, near the Continental Village; and supply the place of the Light, and other Troops withdrawn from that Place.

Genl Washington's Orders.
20th July 1779.

If the Troops wanting Arms have not been Supply'd, they are to be Furnished out of those brought from Stony Point, and not a moment's time to be lost in doing it.

Head Quarters Moores House,
21. Aug. 1779.

Brigad^r Tomorrow Genl Gist.

At a G. C. Martial of the Line whereof Colo. Russell is President, held the 11th Inst. Capt Ashmead of the 2^d Penn^a Regiment was Try^d for being drunk in the time of the assault on Stony Point, in the morning of the 16th of July last, and behaving rediculously and unbecoming an officer at the Head of his Company in crossing the Morass.

2dly. For disobeying the Genl Orders by frequently Huzzaing, during the approach towards the Enemys Works, to the Prejudice of good order and military discipline, and tending to promote confusion among the Troops at that critical Juncture.

The Court do unanimously agree that Capt. Ashmead is Not Guilty of the first charge, and do therefore acquit him of it, but we are of opinion that he is Guilty of the second Charge, being a Breach of the latter part of the 5th Article 2^d Section of the Articles of War, they are of opinion that the breach of Orders which subjects Capt. Ashmead to be found guilty, agreeable to the Articles of War, did not proceed from willfull or designed disobedience of Orders, but from an Involuntary Impulse of the Mind owing to Inadvertency, and do therefore Sentence Him to be repremanded by His Excellency in Genl Orders.

Capt. Ashmead's Conduct was certainly reprehensible, and of such a Nature as has a Tendency to defeat the most Important, and best concerted Enterprizes.

At a G. C. Martial whereof Colonel Marshall is President, the 1st Sept. 1779.

Capt Ashmead of the 2^d Penns. Regt. was Try'd for disorderly Behavior in the Light Infantry Camp, and refusing to depart from Col^o Butlers Reg^t when ordered; The Court are unanimously of Opinion that Capt. Ashmead is not guilty of the Charges Exhibited against him, and do acquit him with Honor.

It is with real regret the Genl finds it out of his power to approve the sentence of the Court with [out] Contradicting his own Judgement, whatever may have been the propriety or Impropriety of Colo. Butlers refusing Capt. Ashmead, the Command of the Light Inf^y Company and puting

him in Arrest with the attendant circumstances on which the Gen[l] wishes not at present to pass an opinion, Capt. Ashmeads Conduct in disobeying the arrest, coming upon the Parade and in defiance to Colo. Butlers orders to the Comp[y] declaring that if any Non Commissioned officers and Privates should disobey him he would confine them for it and swearing he would have the Command, was certainly Irregular, and disorderly, Capt. Ashmead appears to have carried the principle of a written arrest too far, for necessity often that verbal ones, should be for the present obligatory, and the common practice of Armies Justifies them; if Capt. Ashmead conceiv'd himself injured and Irregularly deprived of his proper Command, the true Line of conduct, would have been to demanded Justice, and reparation by complaing first to Gen[l] Wayne; and if he did not pay proper attention to it, afterwards to the Commander in Chief, open defiance, and opposition from an Inferior to his Superior Officer upon a Parade, must in every well regulated Army be deemed a breach of Order and discipline.

Capt. Ashmead is released from arrest, and to wait further Orders for his destination.

Head Quarters Sept[r] 9th 1779.

Parole Oronoque, *C. Signs.* { Milton, Northfield.

Brigadier tomorrow, Irvine.

The President of the Court of Enquiry on Colo. Hay, has Informed the Command[r] in Chief by the Unanimous Voice of the Court, that Colo. Hays Conduct in the matter of Enquiry, was found not only Unexceptionable but commendable, as a faithfull Servant of the Public, and as M[r] Banker might be thought of for further Employment, the Court thinks themselves bound in dutty to say, that however he might have heretofore suffered in his private affairs, and might be in Needy circumstances and withal a Well Meaning man, he appeared to the Court to want that knowledge, activity, and address, necessary to discharge the offices he held, or any other where the Execution is attended with diffeculties and Embarrassments.

Valuable Manuscripts of 1650–1651.—The following interesting and valuable manuscripts have been donated by John F. Lewis, Esq., to The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Att a Councell of Warr holden abord the States Shipp Triumph the 24th Day of February 1650 About a dozen Leagues of off the Rock of Lisbourne.

Wee whose names are here under written having seene an order from the Generalls of the Fleete directed to Captaine Edward Hall that in case he meet with Capt[n] W[m] Penn they were to resolve upon a way that should be most advauntagious to the Comonwealth And the same order also intemating some orders formerly given by the Generalls of the Fleete to Capt[n] W[m] Penn for following & destroying Rupert and his Adherents And the same orders not yet being come to Capt[n] Penns hands.

The Question being propounded whither (in prosecucon of Capt[n] Halls orders and the order herein intemated to have been given to Capt[n] W[m] Penn from the Generalls of the Fleete not yet receaved) the said Capt[n] Penn with his Squadron shall forthw[th] sayle for Cadiz and send

for his said orders hither and there fitt his said Squadron for further service or w^th^er the said Captn Penn shall still remain upon this Coast also sending for his said orders.

Resolved upon the Question that the said Captaine Wm Penn shall forthwith sayle with his Squadron to Cadiz and send for his said orders intimated hither and fitt his Squadron for further Service.

	Edward Hall
Will Rand	Wm Penn
Walter Hoxton	Ja: Peacocke
Edward Maplesden	Joseph Jordan

At a councell of Warre on board the ffairfax in the bay of Calary May 8, 1651

Present

Capt. Wm Penn Adm^ll^	Capt John Lawson
Capt Andrew Ball	Capt John Mildmay
Capt Joseph Jordan	Capt. Sam. fforestt
Capt Ben. Blake	Capt. Robt. Saunders

There being now in this road three English merchante ships of London (viz) the Gunne, Capt. Spencer commander: Thomas Bonaventure, Capt. Henry Commander; Society, Capt Lucas Commander; bound for London; who are engaged each to other in the summe of 500^l^ sterling for company keeping and assisting each other in fight with enemies, or any other casualty; The question being put (they having promised to touch at Iviça for the company of the great Alexander, if wind and weather permit, and to enter into the like engagement with the commander of the said Alexander, if he saile in their company for London) whether it is thought safe to send the said Alexander with them for London, and that the Adm^ll^ write a letter to Capt commander of the said ship to that purpose.

Resolved by all present, that it is thought safe upon the termes aforesaid to send the said ship Alexander in their company for London, And that the Adm^ll^ write to Capt. to authorise him to saile with the ships aforesaid upon such engagements as are above expressed, in case they touch at Iviça as aforesaid.

Jo: Lawson	Wm Penn
John Mildmay	Joseph Jordan
Ben. Blake	Sam: Howett
Andrew Ball	Robt Saunders

At a Councell of warre on board the ffairfax Adm^ll^ off the Island Maritimo July 16, 1651

Present

Capt Wm Penn Adm^ll^	Capt John Lawson
Capt John Mildmay	Capt Andrew Ball
Capt Joseph Jorden	Capt Sam Howett
Capt Ben. Blake	Capt Robt Saunders

Resolved by this whole Councell, that the ffleet forthwith make saile to get in between the Islands Maritimo, ffavagnano & Levenso, for the fitting of the prizes lately taken, as also for watering, & other things hereafter mentioned.

ffurther that two ffriggatts be thence sent in to Trapano, to fetch off the rest of the bread that is there made ready for this ffleet, & to make an end of all the business of the ffleet there.

ffurther, that Capt. Mildmay in the Nonesuch & Capt. Blake in the Assurance, be sent to Palermo, with the prize (St. Esprit) to sell (if it may be) the said prize with hir loding, consisting of goods; And tallow their friggatts; which being done, to use their best endeavours to meet the rest of the ffleet at Messina. But in case they meet with any grand obstacle (at their arrival at Palermo) to the doing of what is above expressed, that then without delay they make their best speed for Messina, as aforeSaid.

ffurther, that the rest of the ffleet & prizes (getting done all their affaires at Trapano & the Islands aforesaid) endeavour thence directly for Messina by the way of Cape Passaro & Malta, or (if winds prove contrary) by the other way. The reasons of making Messina the Rendezvouz of the ffleet, are too many to be here inserted.

Ben. Blake — Wm Penn
Jo: Lawson — Joseph Jordan
John Mildmay
Andrew Ball
Sam: Howett

Excerpts from the Day Book of Joseph Richardson, Silversmith, of Philadelphia, 1733–1740.—In the Manuscript Department of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania are three Day Books of Joseph Richardson, of Philadelphia, a silversmith of high repute, from which the following excerpts have been selected. Specimens of his handiwork have been preserved by descendants of the purchasers.

Israel Pemberton Junr. 1 Gold Girdle Buckel; 1 Gold Thimble; 6 Tea Spoons, Tongs and Strainer; 12 spoons; 2 pair Salts; 1 set Castors; 2 Porringers; 1 Waiter; 1 pair knee Buckels; 2 Butter Dishes; 2 pair Gold Buttons; 1 Pap Boat; 1 pair Shoe Buckels; 1 gold Locket; 1 pair Silver Buckels. *Jane Fenn.* 1 pair Shoeclasps; 1 Strainer, 1 soup spoon; 1 pair Salts; 1 pair shoe and knee Buckels; 1 pair Castors; ½ doz. Teaspoons. *Charles Willing.* 1 pair Gold Buttons; 1 link of Gold Buttons. *William Hudson Junr.* 1 pair knee Buckels, 1 double necklace of Coral; 18 coat and 46 Jacket Buttons. *Samuel Redman.* 1 Coral necklace; Coral and Bells; 1 set Gold Buttons. *Isaac Norris.* 1 pair Gold Buttons; 6 large Spoons; 2 pair Shoe Buckels, for Charles; 1 pair Gold Shoe Buckels; 1 pint Silver Can; 1 pair Tea Tongs; 1 pair stock Buckels; 1 pair knee Buckels. *Caspar Wistar.* 4 Porringers; 1 Pepperbox; 1 pair Salts; 4 Buttons; 1 pair Knee Buckels. *Samuel Rhoads.* Watchkey, Silver Stay Hook; 1 Silver Porringer; 1 Gold Locket; Set of Gold Buttons; 1 pair Silver studs. *Samuel Powell Senr.* 2 pair Buckels for self and grand child; 6 teaspoons and 1 pair of Tongs. *William Fry.* Shoes and knee Buckels; 6 Tea spoons; 1 pair Tongs; 1 stock Buckel; Chain and strainer to Teapot; Cloak clasp; 3 Studs. *Mary Lyle.* 1 pair Gold Buttons; 1 pair Cloak clasps; 2 Porringers; 1 milkpot; 6 Teaspoons; 1 pair knee Buckels. *Joseph Morris.* 1 pair Buckels; 1 pair Gold Buttons. *Clement Plumsted.* 1 Silver head for whip; 2 Pap spoons; 1 pair Shoe Buckels; 1 set Gold Buttons; 1 pair Tea tongs; 1 gold stock Buckel. *Ruth Burden.* 8 square Milkpots; 1 pair Stay hooks. *George Fitzwater.* 6 Spoons; 6 large spoons for daughter Hannah. *Thomas Hodge.* 1 large Stock Buckel; 1 pair Gold Buttons. *James Steel Senr.* 1 pair Tea Tongs; 1 pair knee Buckels; 1 Thimble for grand daughter; 2 Porringers; 1 pair Buttons

for grandson. *Richard Peters.* 6 Teaspoons and tongs. *Daniel Smith.* 1 pint Can ; 1 Pepper box ; 1 Brass Jack ; 1 silver Tankard ; 6 spoons ; 1 set Gold Buttons ; 1 stock Buckel. *Edward Jones.* 1 silver Tankard, £17.18. *Robert Bishop.* 2 Gold watch chains. *Samuel Powel Junr.* Gold Locket ; Pepper and Mustard Castor, 1 pair Salts. *Richard Waln.* 1 pair Gold Buttons ; 1 pair Women's, 1 pair men's Buckels ; 1 pair knee Buckels. *Samuel Blunston.* 1 Silver Coffee Pot ; 1 Silver Tankard ; 2 Porringers ; 1 Can ; 1 Waiter and cup. *John Bringhurst.* 1 pair Salts and shovels ; 1 Silver Can. *Isaac Zane.* 1 Clock and case, £15. *Anthony Morris.* 1 Tankard, 1 pair Cans ; 6 Porringers. *Anthony Morris Junr.* 1 Gold Girdle Buckel. *Reece Meredith.* 1 Gold Locket. *George Boone.* 1 set Gold Buttons. *Lawrence Growdon.* 1 Arch Moon Clock and case, £19., 1 doz. knives and forks, ivory handles ; 1 Gold Girdle Buckel ; 1 pair Silver Buckels ; 1 set gold Buckels ; 1 pair shoe and knee Buckels. *George Emlen.* 1 Gold Girdle Buckel and 1 set Gold Buttons, for his daughter ; 1 link Gold Buttons for self ; 3 large Waiters ; 1 Tankard ; 1 pair double joint Tea Tongs ; 1 pair Shoe Buckels ; 1 pair Silver Cannisters ; 3 soup spoons ; 1 doz. table, 1 doz. Custard spoons ; 1 pair Salts and shovels. *Samuel Preston.* 1 pair Stock Clasps, for Preston Carpenter. *Jane Kirkbride.* 1 Gold Girdle Buckel ; 1 head for whip. *Abraham Bickley.* 1 pair Shoe Buckels ; 1 qt Can ; 6 Teaspoons. *Joseph Armatt.* 1 Gold Locket ; 1 Arch. Clock and case. *Thomas Hopkinson.* 1 Mourning Ring, £2.2.9. *John Ladd.* 1 Silver Teapot £9.8. *Richard Hill Junr.* 1 gold Ring ; 1 Silver Bowl ; 1 pair shoe and knee Buckels ; 1 stock Buckel. *Thomas Robeson.* 4 Silver spoons ; 1 Gold Locket ; 1 milkpot, 1 double necklace of Coral. *Edward Roberts.* 1 pair Salts ; 1 pair Castors ; 1 Can.

LETTER OF HON. WILLIAM HENRY, OF LANCASTER, TO HON. JOSEPH REED, PRESIDENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1779.—

LANCASTER November 27, 1779

SIR,

I am informed one John Musser of this Town has lately purchased a Tract of Land of about 500 Acres, commonly known by the name of the Connestoga Manor, of John Penn, late Governor of Pennsylvania, for Nine Pounds the Acre hard money. At the Time the Lands in this part of the Province was purchased of the Delaware Indians this was Reserved and a Deed was made to them and their Heirs &c. The Indians who resided on it were killed by a number of People in a former War and the Deed fell into the hands of John Hay then Sheriff of Lancaster County, who delivered the same to Mr John Penn. This piece of Land was afterwards claimed by Sir William Johnston in behalf of the Heirs, in consequence of which the use of the Land was given to Mr. Thomas Barton, who is gone over to the enemy. Mrs. Susanna Wright could give I believe a more satisfactory account of this affair than I can. It may be proper perhaps to enquire into this affair. I have therefore thought it my Duty to give all the Information I have been able to collect.

I am with due Respect
Sir
Your obedt hum. Servant,
WILLIAM HENRY.

His Excellency JOSEPH REED Esq.

PRINTED FORM OF AFFIDAVIT, UNDER ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1678, FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE WOOLLEN TRADE.—The size 6¼ x 5 inches, with rude engraving of skull and cross-bones at top, and skeleton in coffin in the margin. A penalty of £5. was inflicted on anyone burying a body in a shroud made of any other stuff than wool.

SURRY, *ss.*

I.....one of His Majestys Justices of ye said County
Do hereby Certify that.....of the Parish of .....
before me and made Oath, That.....
of the Parish of.....
lately Deceased, was not put, wrapt, or wound up, or Buried in any Shirt, Shift, Sheet or Shroud, made or mingled with Flax, Hemp, Silk, Hair, Gold or Silver, or other than what is made of Sheep's Wool only; nor in any Coffin lin'd or faced with any Cloth, Stuff, or any other thing whatsoever made or mingled with Flax, Hemp, Silk, Hair, Gold or Silver, or any other Material, contrary to the late Act of Parliament for burying in Woollen, but Sheep's Wool only. Dated the.....day of.....Anno Domi 1714.
Signed and Sealed by us Witnesses [SEAL]
present at the taking this Oath. [SEAL]

Queries.

TASH.—In Irving's "Life of Washington," vol. ii., p. 32, we read of a Colonel Tash being ordered by General Washington, to repair to Fishkill with a regiment of New Hampshire militia. Is anything further known about Colonel Tash? Was he a native of New Hampshire and are any of his descendants living? Information desired by M. C. Tash, 200 N. Thirty-Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA, A POEM. By a Student of the College of Philadelphia. Printed in Philadelphia by B. Franklin and D. Hall, 1756. Who was the author? J. C. W.

DERICKSSON.—Lars Petersson married, December 29, 1713, Catharine Dericksson. Swedesboro, New Jersey, Protestant Episcopal Church Record, p. 299. Who were the parents of Catharine? C. H. C.

Replies.

PENNSYLVANIA, A POEM. It is claimed that Jacob Duche, Jr., is the author of Pennsylvania, A Poem. ED. PENNA. MAG.

Book Notices.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By the Right Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart. 2 vols.

The volumes which have been published, deal with two distinct phases of the struggle of the American colonies of Great Britain for independence. In the first we have the account of the abortive efforts to avert a struggle, and the growing hostility among the colonists, which culminated in the definite severance of the tie which had held the American colonists as subjects of the British crown; the landing of Howe's army and the creation of the colonial forces under Washington, and closes with the skirmish at Lexington. The second volume deals almost exclusively with the momentous year 1776; the effect produced by the news of the affair at Lexington and the battle of Bunker Hill, upon public opinion in England; the capture of New York and the inconclusive campaign, terminating in Washington's successes at Trenton and Princeton; and the conflict of opinion in England on the merits of the issues raised by the rebellion of the colonists and the efforts made to suppress it.

As to the conflict of opinion at home Sir George Trevelyan lays the whole responsibility of the struggle on George III. "The King was his own prime minister, and as autocratic a Prime Minister as Whitehall has ever seen. The King's policy caused the war; the King kept it going, long after everybody except himself was weary of it; and in 1782 that war was terminated against his will by nothing except a peremptory injunction from the English people, who, if they had been properly represented in Parliament, would have brought it to an end long before." Another contention which Sir George seeks to establish against the King is that, if despotism had been once established in the American colonies, arbitrary government at home would certainly have followed.

This history of the American Revolution, by a British historian, is justly regarded by students and historians of both England and America as the most adequate history of the great controversy that has been written. It is finely planned, possesses a gracefulness and strength of style, with so intimate a knowledge of the events of which he writes, and his judgments and sympathies so fully accord with those of our best historians, that we hardly know which part to select for special commendation.

GASS'S JOURNAL OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION. By Sergeant Patrick Gass, one of the persons employed in the Expedition. Reprinted from the edition of 1811, with facsimiles of the original title-page and the five original illustrations, a reproduction of a rare portrait of Gass, and a Map of the Lewis and Clark route. With an analytical Index and an Introduction. By James Kendall Hosmer, LL. D. Chicago. A. C. McClurg & Co. 8vo, pp. 298. Illustrated. Price, $3.50 net.

Especially timely, owing to the marked interest in all matters that pertain to the history of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, is the reprint of the Journal of Patrick Gass. Gass's narrative for a number of years, was the only source from which any authentic knowledge of the great

enterprise could be obtained. When at last the work based on the diaries of Lewis and Clark was given to the world, the earlier book was found to be most important, as confirming and supplementing what had been recorded by the Captains. And Gass's narrative, which is as simple as may be, has the interest which any first hand narrative of danger and adventure, must always carry, and recommends itself to the general reader as a pleasant and lively description of an untrodden region.

In Dr. Hosmer's admirable Introduction he pays a tribute to the rank and file of the expedition, and sums up the character of Sergeant Gass himself as well as the importance of his Journal. "Gass belonged to the wheel-horse type of men. He was quite without initiative. Led, however, and restrained by a commanding intelligence, with his course distinctly marked out for him, held to his work by some harness not to be escaped, he could draw—none better—at weighty responsibilities. He stands in an humble place, but it is in the forefront, among the pioneers who wrested the continent from savagery—rough, indomitable, without pretence, heading fitly the rank and file of Lewis and Clark." The work is printed from old style type, with facsimiles of the quaint old illustrations of the original edition and a rare portrait. It is uniform in style and binding with the other volumes in McClurg's Library Reprints of Americana. There is also a large paper edition with illustrations on Japan paper, limited to seventy-five numbered copies, price $9.00 net.

THE HISTORY OF NEGRO SERVITUDE IN ILLINOIS AND OF THE SLAVERY AGITATION IN THAT STATE, 1719-1864. By N. Dwight Harris, Ph. D. Chicago, 1904. A. C. McClurg & Co. 8vo, pp. 276. Illustrated, $1.50 net.

Negro slavery was introduced into what was then known as the "Illinois Country," about the year 1744, by the way of the Mississippi, and there, in spite of much opposition it maintained its footing until 1845, when a decision of the Supreme Court of the State showed that slavery could not exist there. Nevertheless, under the "voluntary" indenture system many negroes were retained under bondage. Emancipation within the State was completed by the Supreme Court in 1864, and the following year the Legislature wiped from the statute books the "Black Laws." How the slavery problem was argued and fought over; the origin of the Liberty Party and the Free Soil Party, the Free Soil Democratic and Republican parties; how the fugitive slave laws were defeated by means of the "Underground Railroad;" how the best men of the country came to see that the question was one of justice and national honor; how it inspired Trumbull, Lovejoy, Stephen A. Douglass and Abraham Lincoln, is all clearly and forcibly set forth in this book. In the execution of this task Prof. Harris has expended much time and patient research, and has drawn his information, as far as possible, from original sources, to all of which he refers in his footnotes and appendixes. Portraits of prominent anti-slavery citizens and a facsimile of an Underground Railroad advertisement, add interest to the text. A helpful index is appended.

HEINRICH GERNHART AND HIS DESCENDANTS. By Jeremiah M. M. Gernerd. Williamsport, 1904. 8vo, pp. 315.

Heinrich Gernhart emigrated from the Palatinate to Pennsylvania in the year 1765, and first settled in Northampton County; thirty years later

he removed to Berks County, and after a short residence there, to Turbot Township, Northumberland County. His descendants are scattered over twenty-six States, and the genealogical data of the seven generations which the compiler has gathered, is valuable and interesting. The brief biographical sketches of many members of the family, with their military service in the Civil and Spanish wars, is carefully arranged for convenient reference. The work is well printed and bound; the text very liberally illustrated with portraits; and it is a valuable contribution to Pennsylvania genealogy. Copies may be had by addressing the compiler at Muncy, Penna.; price $4.50.

Chronicle of the Yerkes Family with notes on the Leech and Rutter Families. By Josiah Granville Leach, LL. B. Philadelphia, 1904. 4to, pp. 262. Printed for private circulation.

The Chronicle of the Yerkes Family, Col. Leach's latest book, is not only an important contribution to our local genealogy, but it is also a beautiful art book. The numerous photogravures are exquisite and the title page and decorations, fine examples of the designer's skill. It is printed with clear black type, on special handmade white paper, with wide margins, and bound in attractive style.

The Chronicle had its inception in 1848, when John K. Yerkes began the collection of the records of the family in Pennsylvania. After his death, the manuscript passed into the possession of Judge Harman Yerkes, of Bucks county, who made material additions, and finally to Col. Leach, who completed the work and prepared it for publication.

Anthony Yerkes, the founder of the family in Pennsylvania, came into the Province about the year 1700, and settled at Germantown, where in 1702, he became one of the burgesses. In 1709, he purchased a plantation of 300 acres, watered by the Pennypack Creek, in the Manor of Moreland, and removed his family thither, since which time the business activities of his descendants have been chiefly exerted in the line of agriculture, although the ministry, the bench and bar, the military service and finance, have had prominent representatives. The notes on the Leech and Rutter lines of the family are valuable. A full index has been prepared, so that names may be readily traced.

Jenkins Family Book, Being a Partial Record of the Descendants of David Jenkins and Genealogical Notes of Families Intermarried with Them. By Robert E. Jenkins. Chicago, 1904. Pp. 244. Price, $5.

Family history is one of the most absorbing of subjects, and the compiler of this volume acknowledges the interest and pleasure with which he pursued his genealogical researches, and he has executed his task clearly and well. It is a real and important contribution to Pennsylvania genealogy. David Jenkins emigrated from Wales about 1700, and settled in the Great Valley of Chester County. His son John, born 1711, married Rebecca Meredith, and later removed to the Conestoga Valley, of Lancaster County, where he became a well known iron-master, and left a large estate. The old homestead has continued in the family through all succeeding generations to this day. It was descendants of the fifth generation, who left the ancestral environment in Pennsylvania, and went west and southwest. The volume is divided into five parts: Jenkins Genealogy; Maternal Ancestors of the Children of Robert

Jenkins of Clark County, Missouri ; Ancestors of Marcia (Raymond) Jenkins ; Masters Memoranda ; Logan Memoranda. The Jenkins genealogy and the larger portion of other facts collected, have not been heretofore published. An index of Jenkins names and one of other names than Jenkins, will aid the reader. Copies of the volume may be obtained from the compiler, 89 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

A Short Constitutional History of the United States. By Francis Newton Thorpe, A.M., Ph.D. Little, Brown & Co. Boston, 1904. 8vo, pp. 459. Price, $1.75 net.

This book will fill the need, so often expressed, of a good, modern, one-volume text-book in American constitutional history. Its basis is the material consulted in the preparation of the author's larger works: "A Constitutional History of the American People, 1776–1850," and "The Constitutional History of the United States, 1765–1895." The chapters on the State constitutions treat of a subject too much neglected. A study of the subject quickly reveals its importance. Since 1865 the thought of Americans has turned chiefly to national matters, not without a distinct decay of interest in commonwealth affairs. Yet it is in the State constitutions adopted since 1865 that one may read the record of serious attempts to adapt the written form of government to the immediate needs of the people. The Constitution, with citations of cases, printed as an appendix, is taken from the Manual of the Senate of the United States. In addition to a general index to the volume, there is a special index to the Constitution.

The Declaration of Independence: an Interpretation and an Analysis.—By Herbert Friedenwald, Ph.D. New York. The Macmillan Company, 1904. 12mo, 299 pp.

The first part of this book consists in a review of the rise of the independence sentiment, and of an original interpretation, based on a close study of the sources, of the means by which independence was brought to consummation, through the ceaseless energy and persistence of a few of the more radical members of the Continental Congress. In the second part an account is given of the adoption and the signing of the Declaration, respecting which a considerable amount of new and hitherto unused material has been discovered. This is followed by an elaborate analysis of the Declaration, explanatory of the meaning of each paragraph of the document from the view-point of the Fathers. The concluding chapter describes the popular reception accorded to the Declaration throughout the states upon the occasion of its promulgation.

Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, 1903-1904. Edited by Ethan Allen Weaver. 8vo, pp. 91.

The year book of this patriotic society, in addition to the lists of its officers and standing committees, contains the report of the Board of Managers, with its valuable necrological roll ; an account of the dinner given to commemorate the birth of General Washington, and the addresses of George F. Baer, Esq., Rev. Dr. Kerr Boyce Tupper, and Hon. Hampton L. Carson ; and the Evacuation Day address of Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady at Valley Forge, June 18, 1904. A reproduction in

colors of the flag of the First Pennsylvania Continental Line regiment, and the standard of the Commander in Chief's Guard, are attractive illustrations.

WOODHULL GENEALOGY. THE WOODHULL FAMILY IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—Compiled by Mary Gould Woodhull and Francis Bowes Stevens. Philadelphia, 1904. 8vo, 422 pp. Illustrated.

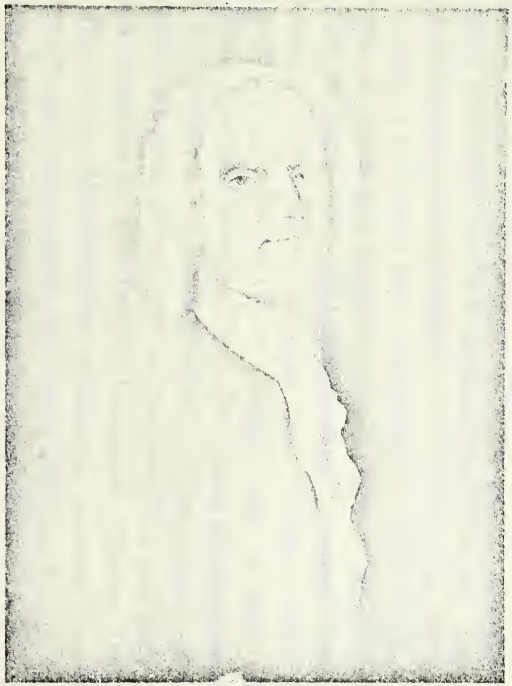
This attractive compilation is divided into four parts: The Woodhull Family in England, 1066—1620; The Woodhull Family in America, 1620—1904; Genealogical Appendix, and Biographical Sketches, to which is added a comprehensive index of fifty-six pages. The compilers have expended a great amount of labor upon the records, and displayed ability in the arrangement of the material. The book is well printed and neatly bound, and contains many portraits of prominent members of the family. The family arms in colors is the frontispiece. Copies may be obtained of the publishers, Henry T. Coates & Co., or the compilers.

A SHORT HISTORY OF OREGON. By Sidona V. Johnson. Chicago. A. C. McClurg & Co., 1904. 329 pages.

This work has been primarily compiled for those whose manifold duties preclude the possibility of acquainting themselves with historical details. It is divided as follows: Part I, discovery; Part II, Exploration by the Lewis and Clark expedition; Part III, settlement; Part IV, territorial and State government; Part V, Indian wars, which subjected the settlers to harassing anxiety, wanton treachery, and massacre; Part VI, the last, is devoted to phenomenal progress and development. The plan of the work is well conceived and executed, and it will be helpful to the many who are not in position to read voluminous history. The illustrations add much to the interest of the volume.

THE PAPERS OF CAPTAIN RUFUS LINCOLN OF WAREHAM, MASS.—Compiled from the original records. By James Minor Lincoln. Privately printed 1904. 8vo, 272 pp.

Rufus Lincoln of Wareham, Mass., entered the Continental service in 1775 as a sergeant in the company of minute-men from Taunton, and was honorably mustered out in 1783, as a captain in the Seventh Massachusetts Line. His papers consist of diaries, written while in the army and a prisoner of war; circular letters to the army and army friends; company rosters and books, (the latter reproduced in facsimile), and a list of the prisoners of war on Long Island, August 15, 1778. The publication of these papers is an important contribution to the history of the times with which they deal. A few copies are for sale at $5 per copy, and may be obtained from the compiler, No. 405 Lenox Avenue, New York City.



GUSTAVUS HESSELIUS AND WIFE.

IN THE COLLECTION OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE

PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE

OF

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. XXIX. 1905. No. 2.

GUSTAVUS HESSELIUS.

THE EARLIEST PAINTER AND ORGAN-BUILDER IN AMERICA.

Gustavus Hesselius was born at Folkarna Dalarne, Sweden, in 1682, and came of a family distinguished for piety and learning.[1] Two of his brothers were commissioned by the king, Charles XII., to go to America and preach the Gospel to the Swedes on the Delaware. Andreas, the eldest, arrived at Christina, now Wilmington, Delaware, on May 1, 1711, and was accompanied by his brother the artist, of whom the Swedish record states, "Magister Hesselius' brother, Herr Gustaff Hesselius, a portrait painter, came up some days after with their things by boat from Apoquinema," [below New Castle]; and a later entry, "Mons. Gustaff Hesselius after a few weeks flyted, on account of his business, to Philadelphia." Shortly after this his brother Andreas joined him in Philadelphia, and they paid their respects to the Deputy Governor, Charles Gookin, "when these Honorworthy gentlemen showed him their passport and commission and Gov. William Penn's letter from London, and thereupon were received very favorably."

[1] The editor of THE PENNA. MAG. HIST. AND BIOG. is mainly indebted to the researches of Charles Henry Hart, Esq., for the compilation of this sketch.

Within two years of their arrival in New Sweden, Magister Hesselius married Sarah Wallrave, and Gustavus seems not to have been long behind him, for on July 29, 1716, a son of Gustavus and Lydia Hesselius was baptized in Trinity Church [Wilmington], and named Andreas, for his brother, the pastor, who had succeeded Provost Björk. In 1719, a younger brother, Samuel, came over to take charge of the church and relieve his brother Andreas, who had been recalled, and returned to Sweden in 1723. The Hesselius's maternal uncle was the celebrated Dr. Jesper Svedberg, Bishop of Skara, and father of Emmanuel, commonly called Swedenborg.

Shortly after the arrival of his brother Samuel, Gustavus Hesselius removed to Prince George's County, Maryland, where in the parish church of St. Barnabas, of which Rev. Jacob Henderson was rector, he was given "the first commission on record for a work of art for a public building in America." In June of 1720, the Vestry engaged him to paint the church, and in August following, "to paint ye Altar piece and Communion Table, and write such sentences of Scripture as shall be thought proper thereon."

On Tuesday, September 5, 1721: "The Vestry agrees with Mr. Gustavus Hesselius to draw ye History of our Blessed Saviour and ye Twelve Apostles at ye last supper, ye institution of ye Blessed Sacrament of His body and blood, proportional to ye space over the Altar piece, to find ye cloth and all other necessaries for ye same (the frame and gold leafe excepted wch. Mr. Henderson engages to procure and bestow on ye Church) Mr. Hesselius to paint ye frame for all wch. ye Vestry is to pay him wn. finished £17. currt. money. And Mr. Henderson further engages to have it fixed up over ye Altar at his own cost." As late as July of 1725, Hesselius was employed to paint "the Altar and Railes of ye Communion Table." What has become of this painting is unknown.

"That more than seven years prior to the arrival in this country of John Smibert," writes Mr. Hart, "who is com-

monly regarded as the father of painting in the colonies, an elaborate altar-piece of the 'Last Supper,' with thirteen figures—Christ and the twelve disciples—should have been commissioned to be drawn by a resident artist for a public building, surely marks an epoch to receive more than passing consideration."

How long Hesselius continued to reside in Maryland is not known, but he was back again in Philadelphia in 1735, for in that year he purchased a house and lot on the north side of High Street below Fourth, where he resided until his death, May 25, 1755. On September 26, 1740, he qualified as a citizen of Pennsylvania. That he continued his vocation on a broad scale is evidenced by an advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* for December 11, 1740:

Painting done in the best manner by Gustavus Hesselius from Stockholm and John Winter from London. Vig. Coat of Arms drawn on Coaches, Chaises, &c., or any kind of Ornaments, Landskips Signs, Shew-boards, Ship and House painting, Guilding of all sorts, Writing in Gold or Color, old Pictures cleaned and mended &c.

He seems to have been at times much unsettled in his religious convictions, for he swerved from the Swedish Lutheran Church to the Church of England, thence to the Moravians (through the preaching of his fellow-countryman Rev. Abraham Reinke), and back again to the church of his fathers, through the influence of his son-in-law, Rev. Erick Unander, and was interred at Gloria Dei Church, at Philadelphia.

Between the years 1743 and 1750, the name of Gustavus Hesselius appears on the registers of the Moravian Church at Philadelphia; and in the diaries of that congregation, and the correspondence between Bishop J. C. F. Cammerhoff and Count Zinzendorf, we find frequent personal reference made to him. In 1745, "Bro. Hesselius has a scheme to go to Maryland again," and in February of 1748, he exhibited in one of his windows, his painting of the 'Crucifixion,' which attracted attention. We also learn of another claim to distinction for Hesselius—that of being the *first*

organ-builder in the colonies. In 1746, he built a pipe-organ for the church at Bethlehem, for which he was paid £25., after it had been put in place by his foreman John Klemm. A description of this organ and an account of the first time it was used by the Rev. J. C. Pyrlaeus, is on record. In his will he specifically gives to his son John "my chamber organ."

The portraits herewith reproduced of Gustavus Hesselius and his wife Lydia, (painted by himself), have come down through their grand-daughter who married Adolf Ulric Wertmüller, the artist, and were presented to The Historical Society of Pennsylvania by the late Charles Hare Hutchinson Esq. The Society also possesses another from his easel, that of Robert Morris, the father of the "Financier of the Revolution."

Gustavus Hesselius, in his will, names the following living children:

I. *Elizabeth*, b. June 8, 1724, m. Oct. 16, 1745, at Christ Church Philada., to Samuel Price; m. 2dly —— Brainerd, of Mt. Holly N. J.; d. 1793 of Yellow Fever.

II. *John*, b. 1728. Subscriber to Philadelphia Dancing Assembly 1749; m. Jany. 30 1763 Mary (b. 1735), only child of Col. Richard Young and widow of Henry Woodward, of Primrose Hill, near Annapolis, Md., by whom she had four daughters. From 1764 to 1766, vestryman of St. Ann's Parish, Anne Arundel Co., Md.; d. April 9, 1778, and buried at Bellefield, on the Severn River, an estate of 1000 acres which he devised to his son John, charged with legacies to his unm. daughters Charlotte, Caroline and Eliza Dulaney.

Children of John and Mary Hesselius named in his will:

John, md. Mary Wharton, and had
Mary Young, m. —— Dundas.
Rachel, m. —— Smith.

Charlotte, b. June 14, 1770, m. June 5, 1792, Thomas Jennings Johnson; d. 1794, and had a daughter who m. Hugh W. Evans.

Caroline, m. 1st —— Claggett; 2d —— De Butts.

Eliza Dulaney, b. 1775, m. June 5, 1792, Walter Dulaney Addison, d. July 31, 1808.

III. *Sarah*, m. August, 1746, Walter Porter, d. circa Dec. 1783.

IV. *Lydia*, m. David Henderson May 15, 1756, at Gloria Dei Church, Philada. He was admitted to bar in Aug. 1755, and d. circa March, 1784. She d. Jany. 13, 1796, and buried in St. Paul's church-yard, Philada. Issue:

John, b. March 1, 1757; appointed Sept. 19, 1777, by warrant from Benjamin Flower, Colonel and Commissary General Military Stores, "Superintendant and Conductor of the Painters in the Middle District," at Carlisle, Penna. His business was that of a coach painter (see PENNA. MAG. Vol. xxvii, p. 374). He was also organist of St. Paul's church, d. Nov. 24, 1792, and buried in the church-yard.

Gustavus Hesselius, d. Jany. 7, 1784, and buried in St. Paul's church-yard. He was a Surgeon's Mate in the 7th Penna. Line, and also served in Hospital, until reorganization of army in 1781. Appointed by Commodore Gillon a Surgeon in the navy of South Carolina, and served on the frigate South Carolina.

Lydia, m. Jany. 8, 1801, by Rev. Nicholas Collin, to Adolf Ulric Wertmüller, the distinguished Swedish painter; d. Jany. 17, 1812, aet about 50. Buried at Gloria Dei Church Philada.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF JAMES B. LONGACRE.

[James Barton Longacre was born in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1794. His earliest forefather in this country was Anders Långåker, a Swede, who was settled on the banks of the Delaware before 1648. At school he excelled in drawing and mathematics, and at an early age began to study engraving in Philadelphia. From 1819 until 1831 he illustrated some of the best works published in the United States, as for instance, Sanderson's "Lives of the Signers." In 1833, with James Herring, of New York, and afterwards alone, he issued "The National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans," in which many of the engravings were from sketches by his own hand. Of this important publication no less an authority than W. Loring Andrews said, in 1902, "It is a book which deserves to be well bound, for it contains the finest cabinet-sized steel engraved portraits ever executed in this country. This truth we have been slow to recognize, as also the fact that the book is becoming difficult to find." From 1844 until his death, Mr. Longacre was engraver to the United States Mint, and designed all the new coins that were struck during this time, such as the twenty-dollar, the three-dollar, and the one-dollar pieces, the nickel five-cent, the three-cent, and the small copper one-cent. In 1867 by permission of the authorities in Washington, he was employed by the government of Chili to remodel the entire coinage of that country, following their original designs made in France. The reason for this recoining, was the slight relief of the original coins, which permitted them to be too easily worn away. Mr. Longacre felt this to be a gratifying public approval of his own coin work. He died in Philadelphia, on January 1, 1869, aged seventy-four years.—A. M. L.]

Tuesday July 12. 1825.—Left Philad^a in company with Mr. Jno. Neagle in the Steam Boat Trenton for New York. On account of the lowness of the tide in the Delaware the boat landed her passengers 6 miles below Trenton on the Pennsylvania side, where the stages were waiting. We suffered from the heat of the weather and the dust in riding. We arrived at Bunker's, Broadway, New York about 7 P. M. Much genteel company at the house, among the rest Genl Lafayette.

Wednesday July 13.—We found the accommodations at Mr. Bunker's very agreeable. Made an engagement to go out with Mr. Henry Pickering, at 10 o'clock; in the meantime Neagle and I called on Mr. Catlin, Rem. Peale and P. Maverick respectively. Visited the Academy of Fine Arts with Mr. Pickering, in co. Messrs. Neagle and Catlin. Saw Col. Trumbull, who showed us a beautiful miniature of a protégé of his, a fine looking young man in a British military dress, painted by Robertson of London, brother to Mr. Robertson of the N. Y. Academy. The statues in the N. Y. Academy are in better preservation than those in the Penn^a Academy. We then visited the panorama of Athens by Barker, under the care of Mr. Vanderlyn;—it is the largest and the best, in many respects, I have seen. I do not think it superior, if equal, to the panorama of Paris by the same artist *in effect* but the execution is unrivalled, particularly that of the figures. But even the *effect* is such that a little enthusiasm will transport the spectator, in imagination, to Modern Greece. We called then, to see Mr. Paff's collection of paintings; some of the old pictures are valuable and curious. A sketch by Rubens, in color (Mars and Venus) is undoubtedly genuine; two heads by Rembrandt, very good,—a curious small painting, (Esther before Ahasuerus) which is called a Van Dyke. In the evening, with the same company, took a walk through the Castle Garden. The scene was to me, novel, gay, and exhilarating; the handsome appearance of the ladies, the lights, the music, the refreshing sea breeze seemed to breathe upon the soul an air of enchantment.

July 14. Thursday.—Mr. Neagle, Mr. Catlin and myself set out to visit some of the artists in the morning. We called first on Mr. Morse, found him well, and were very handsomely received by him, and much interested by his conversation, which, on almost every subject but particularly on the arts, is rich and instructive. He had a very fine portrait nearly finished of Prof. Silliman, of Yale College. It would do credit to any painter with whose works I am ac-

quainted. From his house, walked to that of Mr. Durand the Engraver. Saw some of Mr. Durand's paintings in oil: they are certainly very respectable, and would bear an advantageous comparison with the works of most of our professional portrait painters. The remainder of this day I spent at Mr. Maverick's, making some alterations in the plate of Dewitt Clinton.

Friday July 15.—I went with Mr. Pickering to see a collection of lithographic engravings; some were very favourable specimens, particularly a set of views in Venice, printed on India paper —the sketchy groups of figures, animals and pieces of landscape were very meritorious. Mr. Neagle and I called on Mr. Wall. I saw but a few of his paintings, but they were sufficient to give me a very high idea of his powers. Though always an admirer of water colour paintings, I did not know their excellence before—the perfect illusion, particularly of the still water in Mr. W's paintings surpasses any work of the same character in oil that I have ever seen. Mr. Neagle Mr. Catlin and myself took a ride in the afternoon around the environs of the city of N. Y. in company with Mr. Maverick—returning, took tea and spent the evening with Mr. M.

Saturday July 16.—Mr. N. and I took our passage on board the Olive Branch Steam Boat for Albany. On ascending to the upper deck I was agreeably surprised to find seated under the awning Mr. S. of Philad[a] his lady and sisters. The ladies like myself were strangers to the scenery of the Hudson River and the pleasure of contemplating for the first time its grand and beautiful banks was greatly heightened by the communication and interchange of our mutual impressions. In the morning the Palisade rocks on the west side elicited our admiration, but these were almost forgotten in the afternoon and evening through the magnificence of the Highlands. The most impressive, wild and new to me were the rocks on the water side near West Point, rising out of the water, smooth and bare like a leaning wall overhung by the most beautiful bushes and evergreens.

Immediately after passing West Point we perceived the celebrated ruins of Fort Putnam, partly hid by the mantle of trees and shrubbery which covered its lofty and commanding site. We lost these beautiful hills and the sunshine nearly at the same time. We took our last look at them from the town of Newburgh on the west bank where the Steam Boat stopped for a few minutes and the night soon after closed around us, bringing a most refreshing coolness. The night was pleasant, and much to my regret Mr. S. and his company were to leave the Boat at Catskill where we expected to arrive at 11 or 12 o'clock P.M. Mr. N. and myself determined to keep them company on deck. At the request of the ladies we brought up our flutes and played some airs together, and on some were accompanied by the voice of one of the ladies. Our music though simple appeared to delight the strangers by whom we were surrounded and its salutary effect was remarked by one of the ladies, and I believe by us all, in regard to their behaviour. We had witnessed some degree of rudeness during the day, as indeed might be expected in such a motley collection, but our little plaintive melodies seemed to quiet every boisterous feeling and we experienced nothing but the most respectful attention. We accompanied Mr. S. and his interesting party in the boat which landed them at Catskill and in the darkness of the night took leave with strong feelings of regret. It was the closing scene of a day to which I shall long look back with pleasure.

July 17.—The Steam Boat arrived at Albany a little before 6 A.M. We took our seats in one of Mr. Young's stages (after some annoyance from the drivers and owners of various coaches and stages soliciting our custom) for the Saratoga Springs where we arrived about 2 P.M. after a warm and not very comfortable ride. I should except, that the coach on account of its spring-cushion seats was so remarkably easy that, combined with the melting influence of the atmosphere, it rocked and swung the whole party to sleep, except the driver. We took dinner at the United States, with two

Bostonian gentlemen who rode with us from Albany, Messrs. Draper and Lamsden whose intelligence and agreeable manners made us regret parting with them. We found on inquiring at Albany that the stage for Boston by way of Bennington, Vt ran but three times a week (we had previously agreed to adopt this route) so we decided to take the first stage leaving Albany at 2 A.M. on the 18th. This made it necessary for us to procure a conveyance from the Springs, so as to meet the stage at Lansingburg before 4 A. M. We left the Springs at 6 o'clock P.M. & reached Lansingburg about 11.

July 18.—We took our seats in the stage about daylight, and after travelling through an interesting and varied country we reached Bennington at 11 A.M. and soon after began to ascend the Green Mountains. We reached Brattleboro' about 9 P.M. and were called to take the stage for Boston at 15 minutes past twelve.

July 19.—Before daylight we found our stage filled with passengers, taken up some for Boston and some for other places on the road. The day proved very warm, and being crowded in the stage our situation was far less pleasant than on the preceding day. We breakfasted at Athol, dined at Lancaster, Mass, and arrived at Boston about 11 P.M. stopping at The Exchange where the accommodations are good in most respects.

July 20.—We took a carriage and called on Mr. Stuart, were very handsomely received by him; his age does not appear in the least to have impaired his faculties so far as judgment and conversation are concerned. His powers are still displayed in his most recent pictures; they are full of likeness and animation. We then went out to Bunker's Hill and saw the foundation stone of the monument to be erected. Returning, called on Mrs. Burr and agreed to take boarding with her the next day. In the afternoon we rode over to Cambridge Port to call on Mr. Dowse; left my letter without seeing him. We then went to Cambridge, saw the College; a beautiful situation, spacious buildings,

lawns and handsome trees. We proceeded afterwards to an elegant village and settlement called Brookline, through a delightful country. In the evening, at 8 P. M. we called on Mr. Allston at Rouillard's Restorator. Found him at dinner; we sent up our letters, (our names having been requested); after waiting a few minutes Mr. Allston entered the parlour, and received us very cordially. He took us up to his dining room (quite private) and invited us to partake of his wine and cigars. His appearance indicates delicacy of temperament and constitution. He, however, said he was well. We conversed on various subjects, generally connected with the arts till 11 P.M.

July 21.—Mr. I. P. Davis accompanied Mr. Neagle and myself to the Athenæum where we saw a fine head by Stuart of the founder Mr. Perkins, among a variety of interesting and tasteful objects. There is a copy by Leslie of B. West, after Sir Thomas Lawrence, presented to the institution by my friend Mr. Pickering. We then went with Mr. Davis to Faneuil Hall, saw a fine military whole length portrait of Washington by Stuart of which I had not before even heard. In the afternoon went with Mr. G. W. Pratt to see Allston's Florimel at Mr. Williams'. Then to Mr. Pratt's to see the portrait of Col. Pickering by Stuart, a most noble painting. There were some other good paintings and fine engravings: one by Longhi of Milan after Raphael; a fine mezzotint of the *Chapeau de paille* from Rubens.

July 22.—Neagle went to see Stuart and showed his portrait of Mr. Carey, which he had nearly faltered in, in spite of all my exhortations and entreaties.

July 23. Saturday.—In the morning I called on Mr. Stuart—much interested in his conversation from 11 till nearly 2 o'clock. We were in his painting room. Among other things he told me that the portrait of Washington from which Heath's engraving was made, was painted by him (Stuart) for William Bingham of Philadelphia, and delivered under an express stipulation that it was not to be copied or engraved. Mr. Bingham subsequently presented

the picture to Lord Lansdowne, without any reference to this stipulation. After the engraving was published and offered for sale in Philadelphia to the surprise and vexation of Stuart, he called on Mr. Bingham and reminded him of the stipulation under which he had parted with the portrait, the fact of which was not denied. But on asking Mr. Bingham how he proposed to compensate him for the injury he had sustained by the publication of the print, Mr. Bingham replied—"Have you anything to show for it?"—which ended their intercourse, Stuart leaving him abruptly and indignantly without further remark. Went later with Mr. I. P. Davis to see the portraits of J. and J. Q. Adams at Mr. Cruft's. Mr. Cruft politely offered me an opportunity of copying the head of J. Q. Adams by Stuart. We then called to see a portrait by W. West, (now in Europe), on which picture so many encomiums had lately been passed in the papers; did not think it extraordinary.

July 24, Sunday.—Visited the Methodist Church Bromfield Lane in the morning. In the afternoon called on Mrs. S. daughter of Mr. Stuart, & went, by her previous invitation to Dr Greenwood's church. Called later for Mr. Neagle to go to Mr. Stuart's to tea. Spent the evening most agreeably indeed in the rich and instructive conversation of Mr. Stuart.

July 25. Monday.—From 12 to 2 with Mr. Stuart's daughters. Then Neagle and I visited the painting rooms of Mr. Alexander, Mr. Mason, Miss Goodridge and Miss Schetky; saw only the ladies.

July 26.—Took a carriage at 8 o'clock, called for the daughters of Mr. Stuart and Miss Wheeler, a niece of Dr Bigelow, and went out to Cambridge Port to see the collection of Mr. Dowse. Most remarkable are the water colour copies from the Marquis of Stafford's collection. They are exquisitely beautiful, and surpassing in delicacy of execution. Dined with Dr Taylor. Called on Mr. I. P. Davis, went with him to see Leslie's portrait of Sir W. Scott at Mr. Ticknor's, also a painting by Mr. Allston. Then to see Mr.

Codman's collection. A superb still-life painting, Flemish, some beautiful landscape and cattle pieces. Spent the evening at Mr. Stuart's with his family and Misses Schetky and Goodridge.

July 27. Wednesday.—Began a drawing at Mr. S. A. Wells' of Samuel Adams from Copley. Dined and spent the evening with Mr. Allston. He was pleased to speak very handsomely of my engravings, particularly the small portrait of Jackson, said the head alone would not disgrace the best engravers of the English school. He has had only two of his designs engraved and published, both of which he is dissatisfied with; a third, he paid for the plate (25 guineas) to prevent its being published. He speaks in the highest terms of Sir Joshua Reynolds, considers him superior to Van Dyke, and the founder of the excellence which distinguishes the modern English schools of painting and engraving.

July 28.—Finished my drawing of Mr. Samuel Adams or sufficiently so for the time. Spent the evening at Mr. Stuart's.

July 29. Friday.—Began my drawing of Col. Pickering from Stuart's painting in possession of Mr. Wm Pratt. Went with Mr. Allston, who called on Mr. Neagle and myself for that purpose, to see a fine painting by Stuart of Gov. Phillips, at the Hospital. We accepted Mr. Allston's invitation to dine with him at Rouillard's at 3 o'clock P.M.

July 30 Saturday.—I took passage on the SteamBoat Patent for Nahant, at 9 A.M. and had a fine opportunity of seeing the beautiful harbour of Boston; in going down observed the porpoises and seals swimming in the harbour.

July 31.—In the afternoon went with Mr. Neagle and Mr. Stuart's four daughters to Dr Gardner's church. Heard the D^{r} preach a funeral sermon on Mrs. Winthrop.

August 1. Monday.—At work on my drawing of Col. Pickering.

Aug. 2nd.—At the same.

Aug. 3rd.—Finished my drawing of Col. Pickering. Com-

menced, at Mr. Cruft's my drawing of J. Q. Adams, from portrait painted by Stuart Aug. 1818.

Aug. 4th.—At the same.

Aug. 5th.—Still with my drawing of J. Q. Adams.

Aug. 6th.—Finished my drawing of J. Q. Adams, to the satisfaction of Mr. Cruft who is to write to the President of the U. S. (whose property the picture is) for his permission for me to engrave it, which Mr. Cruft is anxious I should do.

Met unexpectedly with Mr. Marston of the United States Navy who had just received orders to join the Brandywine Frigate, appointed to convey Gen. Lafayette to France. Concluded to join him the following morning to set out for Philad^a. I saw Mr. Webster this morning at his office. He thinks his portrait in the hands of Mr. Stuart will be finished in October ensuing; says he will call on me on his way to the South in the autumn. I called in the afternoon to take leave of Mr. Stuart's family, and in the evening on Mr. I. P. Davis who was pleased with my drawings of Pickering and J. Q. Adams; he said he had conversed with Mr. Stuart on the subject of my engraving the latter, who was desirous that I should do it.

Aug. 7.—Set out in the stage for Providence R. I. leaving Boston at half past four, A.M. Arrived at Providence between 10 and 11 and reached Norwich, Conn. about half past seven P.M. Took the Steam Boat Fanny, Capt. Davidson, for New York. Through the politeness and attention of the captain I was enabled to deliver my letters while the boat held on at the wharf at New London. We reached New York about 2 P.M. Stopped at Bunker's.

SOME LETTERS FROM WILLIAM HAMILTON, OF THE WOODLANDS, TO HIS PRIVATE SECRETARY.

BY BENJAMIN H. SMITH.

(Continued from page 78.)

LONDON, November 2d 1785

DEAR SIR

Yours of the 28th of August I duly receiv'd & am happy to hear the family at the Woodlands was then all well. This is a satisfaction I had not for a long time experienced for your preceding letter was dated in June. Anxious as I am respecting my friends I must entreat you will not suffer any opportunity pass without informing me how they all are & how situated.

I observe your account of the state of the plants &c &c sent last spring from this country & confess myself somewhat at a loss to understand it. You say for Instance "of the cherries N° 4, 5, 7 & 8 are dead" but do not say that each of the plants (of which there were 3 to every number) is dead. Of the *platanus orientalis*[1] there were 12 plants,—of N° 61 *prunus padus Lusitanica*[2] there were 25,—of *Rhus cotinus*[3] 6—of *myrto cistus*[4] 5—of *viburnum tinus angustifol*[5] 6—of the Roses N° 2 included 12 plants . . . & in the lesser catalogue N° 10 included 50 Portugal Laurels. Pray am I to infer that all the plants included under those numbers are dead—pray are none of the eastern plane, the Portugal Laurels (between 500 & 600) the evergreen sweet Briar,[6] Singletons Rose, the evergreen Rose, the moscheute

[1] Oriental plane-tree.
[2] Portugal laurel.
[3] Smoke-tree or Venetian sumach.
[4] Hypericum balearicum L., from Majorca.
[5] Laurestinus, from Southern Europe.
[6] Rosa rubiginosa or eglantine, of Europe and Central Asia.

double rose, the white Damask rose, the variegated Damask rose, the yellow Austrian Rose, the Burgundy rose, the monthly Portland rose, the monthly red rose & the monthly variegated rose—now living? If so at least 250 plants exclusive of the fruits have gone to ye shades. By Captn Willet there went 300 silver firs,[1] 500 Portugal Laurels, a great number of Myrtles which you do not mention at all; are these all gone too? Did not any of the seeds vegetate of a Bushel of Horsechesnuts, a peck of Spanish chesnuts, 3 pound of pistichia, 11 quarts of Portugal Laurel, 5 pound of silver Fir of the different cypresses Laurels, cluster pine, stone pine, pine-aster, the different kinds of Broom & cytisus, of 7 or 8 dozen of cedar of Lebanon cones? or have they all gone to the Dogs too? When you recollect the expense & trouble of sending these things & of replacing the Dead ones, you will certainly advert to the necessity of sending me the most particular account of them. I therefore request that it may not be delayed. Another circumstance should be punctually attended to i.e. to secure the tender plants from the severe weather, otherwise all my pains will have been to no purpose—*Rhus*[2] *lavigatum*, *Rhus trifoliatum*, *silver convolvulus*, *phyllica ericoides*, *viburnum tinus* *St Johns Bread*[3] & all the Jasmines require a green House & all those plants which you put into pots, such as the magnolias, myricas &c should be also kept in the green house. The *Cistus's* the *Heaths*, *eleagnus*, *Ginkgo*, *Laurus's*, *Tamarisks*, *Yucca glorioso*, the *Carolina mahogany*,[4] *Zantoxylon sempervirens* &c, should be secured by skreens of Dry straw or some other means, but by [no] means let dung be put to their Roots for it will inevitably kill them. . . . I have also to desire that you will immediately on the receipt of this get Mr Thomson to procure 2 dozen small fine plants

[1] Abies pectinata, of Europe.

[2] These two species of rhus and the Phylica ericoides are natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

[3] Ceratonia siliqua, of the Mediterranean region.

[4] Persea borbonia, a tree of the coast from Virginia to Texas.

of the persimon, as many of the sassafras, & of the broad leaved laurel and also of the dwarf laurel from the valley, and a parcel of snake root plants, pack them well up in moss & direct them to Robert Barclay Esquire at Clapham to the care of Jn° & Robert Barclay & Co in London. Besides these I must beg you to direct Mr Thomson to pack up the same number of plants of the like sorts & two or three dozen of Double Tuberose roots & forward them to my address. The Roots should be put into dry sand & you should endeavor to have them kept in a dry part of the Ship. The plants must be packed in cases or Boxes with that kind of swamp moss that grows at the Head of the valley about the spot where the dwarf Laurels are (in the manner which Mr Young used to put up his plants of [which] Mrs Young will give you particular information). If my stock of Tuberose roots should have been from any accident exhausted you can be supplied by Jn° Slaughter who lived when I left home in a new House at the upper end of Arch St (the last next the common) where was a very large quantity of fine ones.

You never mentioned what had been done with the ground on the west side of the road to Mrs George's or whether any Body had taken it to remove the Briars—I hope at any rate none of the suckers have been touched. Having many Letters to write & much straighten'd in point of time, I must hasten to conclude with my best wishes for your health & Happiness.

I am with truth & sincerity

Your friend & humble St

W Hamilton

Was my Thermometer sold or not.

Lancaster June 11, 1787

I am much obliged by yours of the 9th informing me of the welfare of my family. . . . There is to be fine fun here with the dutch Girls tomorrow, it being Lancaster fair, when they will come in from all quarters. . . . Peter Musser has

footed it on the occasion from Philad^a. . . . I expect to leave this on Thursday or Friday, at any rate my endeavour will be exerted to be at Home or at the Woodl^ds in time on Saturday for Miller. . . . I would not have you say when I am expected for several reasons, particularly to prevent any expectations of another Monday party which just now will be inconvenient. I must go and dress for its near dinner time & I expect 27 of my tenants to dine with me. I cannot add more than to desire you will present my most affectionate wishes for my mother, grandmother, the Girls & Mrs McCall.

& believe me yours sincerely

W H

DOWNING'S TAVERN Jan'ry 3^d 1788
10 at night

Well knowing my mother's anxiety, I would not let pass the opportunity of relieving it. Fifty minutes after I left Bush Hill[1] the chariot drop'd me about half a mile beyond Owen Jones's House & I arrived here well just before eight o'clock without having suffer'd much by the cold. During the last ten miles altho after sundown, the weather was so mild that I was really comfortable. At the Buck I first perceived there had lately been a considerable fall of snow. From that to this place there is excellent sleighing the roads being hard beaten & vastly better than I ever saw them. Had my chariot horses been rough'd they could have brought me here in it without difficulty at the same rate as I came the first ten miles. The Roads were indeed too smooth for Getten's Horse who (altho rough'd) could scarce keep his feet from his awkward manner of going. He once came fairly down on his side & threw him off but luckily without injury. I certainly cannot sufficiently value the old Horse who made not one false step. The snow I am told is more than a foot deep at Lancaster. From the

[1] At this time the family of Mr. Hamilton occupied Bush Hill temporarily while extensive repairs were being made at The Woodlands.

present appearance & feel I am apprehensive we are to have a good deal more tomorrow. The present snow fell here on Sunday last. . . .

I have no more to add than to desire my love to all at home & am sincerely yours

W. H.

LANCASTER 16th Febry 1788

I recd yours of the 9th instant & am glad to hear the family at B. Hill continue well. I am pleased to find Mr Thomson has began to fill the Ice House being persuaded he can not have a better season, for a colder spell I never experienced than it has been since I left Home. . . . I do not suppose in such weather much time will be lost altho the plaistring at the Woodlands should be at a stand untill my return. You will however be pleased to tell Mr Child if I find when I come there an air Hole as large as a quill in the windows or any other part of the west wing or that the directions I gave him have been unattended to I shall not be in a very good Humour. . . . Money is as scarce here to the full as at Philada so that I shall derive little advantage from my Journey but that of fair promises of great things on my next visit. I shall therefore look towards Home the latter end of the week but as I am not yet determined on the route may not reach B. Hill before Monday or Tuesday next. . . . I want you also to secure Spotswoods newspaper that was published on the 5th instant. I find Mr Ogden is really to leave the ferry & that one of the Hubley family here has taken it at £750 pr annum.

I intended writing to my mother but have been busied with my tenants the whole day and am just going to dress for a sleighing party & Ball two miles in the country & its now past five o'clock, I dare say we shall be as happy as at Mr Binghams where I hope Ann will not fail to go. I wonder you say nothing of the grand twelfth night at B. Hill on Monday last. At a Ball last week here one of the *best dancers* put me so much in mind of Jno Shorts *pounding*

that I thought myself at least within hearing of my servants Hall. Shew this to my mother & present her with my best love & duty. Give my love & duty to my Grandmother, & love to Mrs McCall & the girls.

I am truly your friend

W Hamilton

Ann should not fail to visit Miss Yeates.

. . . When the plaister is taken to the Woodlands Watt or Dolland should be engaged by the day to finish the dining parlour ceiling & cornice. . . . I hope Willy has got some one to thrash the oats & that he will take care to get a proper place to put them when thrashed. I would have you see Dr Parke & beg him if possible to prevent Mrs . . . &c to defer going to the Woodlands untill the dining p. is done. I mean this God knows as no compliment to that family, but think a hint of this sort will serve to prevent others going thither.

Mr Child said somewhat to me about a winch for ye Garden well. I know not what he means & cannot therefore guess what may be the nature or expense or whether materials of any kind (not at ye Woodlands already) may be wanted. But if on conferring with him the matter can be accomplished so as to get the well walled the sooner it is done the better on account of the Heat which we may now daily expect. . . . The pumpions, [pumpkins] Bonnet pepper, squashes, Kidney Beans, carolina and lima Beans, early & whisk corn, casavarces, S. American peas, another crop & peas & Beans (from the garret) Dill fennel, coriander, aniseed, doub. parsley &c should all be in the ground & to prevent its being done improperly with respect to the distances of the rows from one another Conrod should sow them or you should consult Mawe. There were two or three cuttings of the China rose which I planted in pots, but do not recollect where they were put. They should be by rights on the Back flue of the Hot-House. Do let them be look'd for & attended to by watering & shading them.

I would not have them get into other hands on any account. The variegated geranium and the narrow oak leaved should be kept in the Hot House under lock & key or else there will be a flemish acc't of them altho nobody but C. should get a sight of them. If George does as he ought no soul should be *suffr'd alone* in the pot or Tub enclosure. I left a paper with white flowering Bean, some convolvulus, Ipomoea, nasturtium and different gourds. I meant to have made a small 3 feet wide Border in front of the necessary skreen of cedars & Lombardy poplars & to have planted some of these runners at the foot of them to run up and hide the dead cedars. . . . Hilton should take the remaining poplar cuttings which are unplanted and plant them in the gaps along the orchard fence next the road placing them at not to exceed a foot from each other. . . . In the Border on the sides of the walk leading to the I. House there are a great many plants of the *polianthos snowdrop*, the seeds of which must be now nearly ripe. If so I would have every one of them preserved. . . . George should not forget Roupe's double white narcissus . . . and when he is there he should see if there are any of the sweet scented yellow day lily, of which I wanted a great number, as also of paeonies. I should suppose it might be worth while for you to ride there & see what is in Bloom as also to Leech's for the same purpose. . . . I can add no more than to desire my love to all at Home.

& am yours &c sincerely

W. H.

12 o'clock Monday night June 1st.

DOWNINGS July 8th 1788

Being the only person who heard the knocking at the tavern door at one this morning, all the house being asleep except myself, I was for a short time greatly alarm'd on calling out from my chamber window *who's there*, to be answer'd by Tom. I fear'd some accident had happen'd in my family & would not believe otherwise untill relieved

by Dr Parke's Letter. . . . If I see nothing of Tom before tomorrow day light I shall take it for granted the papers are found & shall proceed on my Journey. Mr Pollock mentioned to me some vessels being about to sail for England . . . should the vessels going be too soon for the next weeks stage send off Tom this afternoon in order that I may write my English letters & send them down express by him. When you see Mr Habacker about ye Boards forget not to mention to him my insisting as a citizen on paying my proportion of Saturdays Club. If he mentions repaying the wine then lent, you will recollect it must not be rec'd. Moses Franks, Frazer & Miller talk of a jaunt to Lancaster. Endeavour to find out it they are serious & give me timely information lest I may have gone to Carlisle when they visit the Borough. When you write let me know whether the Scotchman has begun to plaister at the Woodlands & whether Child has engag'd two fresh men for the doweld flooring & whether Wm the plaisterer has return'd to his work.

Yours sincerely W. H.

LANCASTER July 1788
12 at night

I have been so hurried since I arrived here that I have had scarcely a moment to call my own. The whole of Friday and Saturday last, notwithstanding the violent heat, I was on the pad from 6 o'clock in the morning untill dark in the evening (dinner time in each for an hour only excepted). I have been again at the same work to day & have at length compleated my round. The heat has really been almost too much for me. I am however I believe not all the worse for it. Altho my Journey may not be immediately productive of any considerable matters, I am satisfied with myself for undertaking it on my present plan, not in the least doubting, I shall within an year or two reap the Benefit by the wiping off all arrears which might not otherwise have happen'd during my life, although it should be a long one. I have personally play'd the Dun within these

three or four days at more than 500 Houses & have applied for rents on unimproved lots, pastures & out lots. The people far from being displeased, are many of them flatter'd with what they call my condescension, & all approve the measure so unlike what they have been formerly used to. Not an uncivil word did I receive from any one, nor have I discovered one instance of a disinclination for payment, or an attempt at evasion. Scarcity of money is their only plea & there is surely every reason to believe it a just one. But although the poor of which there are a very great proportion can possibly never pay, they all acknowledge the justice of my claims & their wish to have the power to satisfy them. . . .

I had hopes of seeing M. Franks here this even'g & expected particularly to hear how Ann is, for you say so little on the subject in yours, & Doctor Parke not mentioning at all in his letter, my anxiety which you must know to be extreme has not been relieved. I should have written to Doct^r Parke by this conveyance but have not been from the time I got up to the present without a room full of people on Business. . . . If he writes to me again do desire him to be particular in his account of Ann, & I do insist upon her endeavouring to write to me herself by the return of the stage if it be possible altho it should be only two lines. If she knew the satisfaction it would afford me I am certain she would not refuse. . . . I have a little money here which I should have sent for contingent occasions, but being extremely angry at the stage man for leaving my box of clothes at Philad^a do not chose to entrust it to his care. . . .

I desire my best love & duty to my mother & grandmother & love to Mrs McCall & to the Girls & am with truth

Yours &c

W. H.

York Town (July) 21st 1788

I was prevailed on to make an excursion to this place yesterday & have had great pleasure in seeing the Town &

its neighborhood having never before been here. I had intended returning to Lancaster this evening . . . but fear I shall not get from hence in time, being so warmly sollicited by Col[l] Hartley[1] to view his improvements a few miles from hence. . . . Mr Yeates[2] accompanied me this far on his way to Carlisle & will not return to his family in less than a fortnight. Whether I shall return to Bush Hill within that time or not will depend on circumstances. . . . The stage man has again left my box of clothes which you will readily suppose puts me to great inconvenience. . . . I am greatly pleased to hear that Ann is getting the better of her complaint & that swinging agrees so well with her. I hope to God she will shortly be perfectly well. . . . I have a letter from Mr Child by which I clearly see matters go but ill at the Woodlands. The plaisterer came not to work for several days after that he appointed which must greatly delay the finishing of those rooms immediately wanted. . . . I will not think of Davidson's Horse at his price £60 cash, but if John still thinks he will suit will give him from £17–10 to £20 & Herring-bone in exchange.

Sincerely yours &c

W. Hamilton

Lancaster half past 10 at night
July 21st 1788

Not expecting to be here this evening, I wrote to you at 12 o'clock to day from York just before I set out to dine with Col[l] Hartley 4 miles beyond that Town. I got off however by half past 5 & by a hard ride reached the Borough half an hour ago. . . . I beg you will let me know by the return of the stage how Ann & my mother, Grandmother & Peggy are & that you will inform me precisely what has been done & is doing at the Woodlands. You will also

[1] Colonel Thomas Hartley, a distinguished soldier, lawyer, and statesman. He was present at Brandywine and Paoli. Died December 21, 1800, at the age of fifty-four.

[2] Jasper Yeates, of Lancaster.

direct my Box of Clothes lying at the King of Prussia to be forwarded by ye stage. I suffer greatly by the want of it. I have no more to add than my best wishes for the health & happiness of all at Bush Hill. I am so tired with eating dinners & riding that I can no longer keep open my eyes.

I am nevertheless yours &c sincerely

W H

LANCASTER 22^d October 1788

. . . If Mr Child pays so little attention to my other directions I must in my own defence immediately give up all thought of removing to the Woodlands during this year of our Lord. Should that be the case, I shall as soon as I return Home discharge every workman & shut up the House untill the spring as I am determined not to be subject to the inconvenience of leaving my family during the short days to attend any workmen whatever.

As I see little prospect of doing anything of consequence by tarrying here longer than this week, I propose leaving this place on Sunday & if the weather is good expect to be at Baltimore the following day. We are told there are to be races at Annapolis on Thursday following. If so we shall proceed to that city after a days tarry at Baltimore & return Home by the Eastern shore. I do not wish my mother to know anything of our Route as she will be uneasy about our crossing the Bay. . . . Your next letter should be directed for me to the care of Mr Daniel Grant at Baltimore.

Yours sincerely

W HAMILTON

SORREL HORSE May 2 1789
Friday 5 o'clock in ye morning.

In all the times and seasons I have travelled this Road I never found it so bad as at present. From Jesse George's Hill to this place I could not once get into a trot, but could not compare it to anything but being chin deep in Hasty

pudding & obliged to trudge thro it. The Hills its true are not so slushy but are worn into lopsided ruts so as to be scarcely passable. What with the fatigue of yesterday before I left Home & the badness of the Road I could not make out any mem^{ms} last night nor have I time this morning for ye purpose being anxious to get forward for although I have a long day before me I fear it will be hardly possible to reach Lancaster, unless there has been less rain above & the Hills are in better order than I expect I dont suppose I shall get out of a walk all day. . . . You must not fail to go to the Woodlands every day for more reasons than one & take a mem^{m} of the *occurrences* of each day. Hilton should [make] some mark immediately on ye pot of each newly transplanted exotic, so as to prevent its being disturbed on my return. The aloes water'd twice a week gently, and all the Carolina & newly imported English plants should be frequently refresh'd with water. I would have you mark all the *polianthos snow drops* in the Bord'rs of the Ice H. Hill walk & direct George to attend to the ripening of the seeds so as to save them. As soon as George has done the above all the exotics should be arranged according to their sizes in the way I directed particularly the pots on the shelves, the melon boxes may be taken into the garden & the plants taken out & transplanted on forming the 3^{d} leaf into good hills & labell'd. The Rose Bush Box should be removed into ye shade behind the Hot House there to remain during the summer. The Exotic yard if I may so call it & all the space between the green H & the shop should be made clean & neat as I have no doubt there will be visitors to view them.

W H

LANCASTER Monday June 8th 1789

. . . An account is arrived here of a person of the name of Brown an Inhabitant of Strasburg having been robbed yesterday at or near the Spread Eagle on the Philad^{a} Road & this has had the effect of putting the stage people on their guard for this trip . . .

LANCASTER 13th June 1789
10 at night

. . . Tell Dr Parke he shall hear from me next week. Also tell him I yesterday went in a Boat from Slough's Mill down the Conestogoe into the Susquehannah in five hours (being between 15 & 20 miles) with 4 people in the Boat & without once being stop'd or impeded in the whole way not one soul of us having to get out at the Fish dams although there was no fresh in the creek. The Baskets in those dams have been destroyed this spring . . .

LANCASTER 20th June 1789

. . . From what at present appears I should suppose my Business here will draw to a conclusion about Tuesday next & I shall be looking homewards as soon afterwards as possible, but of this I would not have you hint a syllable to the family lest they should be disappointed & of course uneasy. Although what I have gotten here in the money[1] way would be no object to any one, having remitted to you already almost the whole. But from the number of people with whom I have had to do Business an idea has been falsely taken up of my having rec'd an immensity & some rascals or other may think me worth a speculation on the Road. It will therefore be no more than prudent to be on my guard the more especially as within these three days a gang of villanns have arrived in this town, with one at the Head of them of the name of Livergood who has been at the Barrow. Pray do you think William Slade could be spared from home for a few days? If it was possible I should be glad to have

[1] The character of the money current at Lancaster in January 1789, may be gathered from the following memorandum by Mr. Hamilton of a remittance at that time by stage to Philadelphia.

Specie in the Bag	9 crowns	£3 15 0	Bank notes in ye letter	4 notes each of 10 dollars 7 do each of 5 do	£28 2 6
	65 dollars	24 7 6	Total sent by the stage		£81 15 0
	40 ¼ of a Dollar	3 15 0	A few days before an order on Mr Hubley sent by Mr Hubley		37 10 0
	56 ⅛ of a do	2 12 6			
	a doubloon	5 12 6			
	2 moidores	4 10 0			
	3 half Joes	9 0 0			
		£53 12 6	Total sent since I arrived here		£119 5 0

him with me on my return. No idea of the intention of it should be breathed but merely that I had gratified William in his desire to take the jaunt. If the thing can be accomplished, you should endeavor to equip him as well as possible with a handsome hired horse, pistols &c &c & he should be here Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning at furthest. He should on no account whatever be suffer'd to set out unless you can continue to do without him, and be certain of John & scots Billy being every night at Home during his absence. Be particular in getting him a *sightly* horse. .

My love to all at Home & believe me yours &c

W H

New York August 30th 1789

I got no further than ye Billet on the evening I left Home. The next day not finding Mr Emley at Home I proceeded on 20 miles further than his House and the following morning arrived at Elizabeth T. The gout which I complain'd with before I set out encreased so much as to make my journey very disagreeable & I was so fatigued with the motion of the chair violent heat & the pressure of my boot that I was obliged to rest the remainder of the day at Elizabeth & did not arrive here untill Friday at noon since which I have not untill this moment been six minutes together off the Bed & this has prevented my writing before. . . . On Thursday the Question[1] will be taken up by Congress but when determined I cannot foresee. As to Lancaster being fixed on it appears to me to be the most unlikely thing that can happen there being no member of Congress or Senate interested in the measure, at the same time that every one of them has a place in view in order to serve his own interest. So that were it not for the satisfaction of having comply'd with ye wishes of my Tenants I had better been at home. . . . I desire you will remind George Hilton of the magnolia seeds which must be ripe by this time & of his promise to sift

[1] Congress had under consideration the selection of a site for the National Capital.

earth on ye seed Boxes & to mark all ye double Convolvulus & to pull up all the single ones. . . . Tell the Girls I hope to inform them of some of the fashions on my return. This moment passed my window three negro girls with fashionable Bonnets & in other respects drap'd in ye mode. They had each of them long sleeves which are worn here by everybody & they had Bracelets of Black velvet. One of them had a white muslin Bonnet with Black Lace, a white gown with a black velvet girdle. By this they may judge of the Ladies dress. The men for the most part wear strings in their shoes, even Jn° Marston, and as they are a convenient fashion for my gouty feet they must not be surprised at seeing me in the fashion. Jn° Marston speaks with great friendship of Miss Levy.

Yours &c W H

LANCASTER October 3^d 1789

I rec'd your Letter of the 28th ult & shall, you may be assured attend particularly to its contents. . . . Ben Miller beg'd me to purchase him a rifle in this town. The prices are from £3-10 to £8. I wish you would ask him particularly to inform you what kind of a one he wants & how far I may go as to price. I trust the plants have all been secured before the frost which has shewn itself for some mornings past. . . . Mr Child told me he would not fail to remind you of getting McIlvee out to mend the hot house. Unless this is done the West India plants cannot be safe. . . . I directed him also when I came away, to secure seeds and plants of the *Rudbeckia* in ye track of the old Road leading to the House from the former entrance into ye grounds. I told him also to get some violet seeds, & plants or seeds of the *herbaceous Glycine* with 2-colour'd cluster'd flowers (that we took for a Vicia before Michau undeceiv'd us). I would have him trim and weed about his double Azaleas in the Garden & Box. . . . You should not forget the seeds of the *Nymphæa*, the *pitcher Lychnis*, striped *convolvulus* & *Cassia chamæchrista* which you promised

to procure. I think it would be well enough for you to go to Bartrams & know from him what Hot House plants he intended for me and also his prices for each of the plants in ye enclosed list. Its possible Mrs Rulen and her daughter will sail for the West Indies before my return. In case Miss Markoe comes to the Woodlands I wish Ann & Peggy would beg her to think of me in the flower seed way when she is at Santa Cruz. Those of all fragrant and beautiful plants will be agreeable, particularly ye Jasmines. . . .

Yours sincerely W H

LANCASTER Tuesday night
October 6th 1789

. . . I have enquired particularly for a rifle this day & find that such an one to have it compleatly made according to the memorandum which W^m shewed me this morning will cost £5 . . Slade has enquired for pistols for Mr Child & Tom of the same kind as those of Wm Gittens'. But they are all gone. If however they will have a little patience they may be supplied, for the man who brought them from Germany is hourly expected from thence with another cargo of the same sort as his last . . . .

W H

Monday evening Octr 12th 1789

. . . You do not say a word of what Mr Child is doing, at which I am much surprised. I desire that he may directly make models of the weights of all the windows & that you will forward them by ye stage with the number that will be wanting so that I may direct for their being cast before I leave this. I wish also to have the exact dimensions of my cannon stove given me in such a way as that I may purchase here an exact companion to it in order to warm the Saloon this winter . .

Yours sincerely W H

LANCASTER June 1790

. . . If George for one day neglects the necessary attendance on the Hot-bed everything in it will be lost . . If the Antwerp Raspberries too are not water'd they will be lost. The Lomb: pop: & magnolias & other terrace shrubs Willy promised the utmost attention to & I own I have some reliance on him & that by his constant watering the three sumachs they will be saved. The one leaning sumach on the Strawberry Hill can be yet set up right if done during a hard rain & staked immediately. The Boxes of carolina plants back of the Green House should be also refreshed frequently with water as many of them are valuable. I shall really be sorry if George has forgotten to mark the red & ye double Thorns as a whole year will be lost for propogating from them. The Rope too for the west side of the front door to secure the plants should be fixed . . . I would have you take an opportunity of going as soon as may be to Bartrams and hear what he has to say of his plants which I sent home. He should be reminded that they were sent too late to me, being absolutely dead when they came to ye Woodlands . . remind him of his promise to give a few of his East & West India seedlings. I shall write again tomorrow so will not detain you any longer with the present than to desire you will not let our folks know I have been unwell & beg Nancy to prevent if possible the Chews coming while I am away.

I am yours &c sincerely W H

(To be continued.)

BISHOP J. C. F. CAMMERHOFF'S NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY TO SHAMOKIN, PENNA., IN THE WINTER OF 1748.

BY JOHN W. JORDAN.

John Christopher Frederick Cammerhoff was born July 28, 1721, near Magdeburg, Germany, where his father was a Justice of the Peace. After being instructed by private tutors, he entered the "Cloister Bergen," originally a Benedictine monastery, and in 1738, the University at Jena, where he became acquainted with the son of Count Zinzendorf. In 1745 he completed his studies at the Moravian Theological Seminary, at Marienborn, and two years later became the private secretary of Count Zinzendorf, and was subsequently admitted to holy orders. In July of 1746 he was married to the Baroness Anne von Pahlen, and in September was consecrated to the Episcopacy in London, and sent to Pennsylvania as coadjutor to Bishop A. G. Spangenberg.

Bishop Cammerhoff was a man of natural gifts, learning, and eloquence, as well as piety, zeal, and energy. He devoted himself with almost reckless energy to the duties connected with the Indian mission of his Church, making journeys of extreme peril in all kinds of weather, although never inured to hardships, and of a physique far from robust. His career of activity was brief, for he succumbed to the strain, and died at Bethlehem, April 28, 1751. His widow returned to Germany after his death. He left no issue.

Shamokin was situated a short distance below the junction of the north and west branches of the Susquehanna, and was, in consequence of its position, the most important Indian town in the Province. The Six Nations held it as a strategic point, and made it the seat of a viceroy, who ruled for them the tributary tribes that dwelt along the waters of the "Windy River." At the date of this narrative it contained upwards of fify cabins and three hundred inhabitants,

one-half Delawares, the others Senecas and Tudelars, who Brainerd describes, "the most drunken and ruffian-like fellows of any in these parts."

In September of 1742 Zinzendorf, with Conrad Weiser as guide and interpreter; Bishop Peter Boehler, Anna Nitschmann, Rev. John Martin Mack, Henry Leinbach, and Joshua and David, Indian converts, visited Shamokin. The acquaintance which the Moravians made with Viceroy Shikellmy ripened into a friendship which ceased only with his death. At his solicitation, in 1747 a mission house and a smithy were erected by the missionaries Joseph Powell and John Hagen, and Anton Schmidt was made the smith; and Rev. John Martin Mack and his wife began to organize a mission.

"The mission house," states Bishop Loskiel, "was frequently injured by the violent storms prevailing in that district. Sometimes their plantations were destroyed by hail, earthquakes shook the house, and filled them with apprehension; but their principal danger arose from the drunkenness of the Indians. They were also often alarmed by parties of warriors of different tribes, then at war with the Catawbas, passing to and fro with captives."

The missionaries Zeisberger, Post, Pyrlaeus, Bruce, Rauch, and others served the mission until its abandonment in the autumn of 1755, in consequence of the Indian War.

Bishop Cammerhoff's Narrative.[1]

January 6.—Accompanied by Bro. Joseph Powell,[2] I set out for Shamokin in the afternoon. We proceeded this day as far as Macungy.[3]

[1] Translated from a letter written by Cammerhoff to Zinzendorf, dated Bethlehem, March 13, 1748.

[2] Joseph Powell, born in 1710, near White Church, Shropshire, England. Immigrated to Pennsylvania in June of 1742, and served in various congregations in Pennsylvania, New York and Maryland. Died in Sichem, New York, in September of 1774.

[3] A Moravian settlement, since 1761 called Emmaus, in Lehigh County.

January 7.—Set out for Tulpehocken [Berks Co.]. The snow lay deep on the ground and being covered with a hard crust, the horses which carried our supplies, could travel but slowly; and as all traces of a road were frequently obliterated, evening had set in, when we struck the Ontalaunee.[1] We passed the night at the house of Moses Starr, a Quaker, with whom our itinerant missionaries often lodge.[2]

January 8.—Early in the morning arrived at the Schuylkill. We found the river frozen in the middle, and open along its banks. Knowing that we were making a venture, and yet there being no alternative, we leaped upon the ice, halter in hand, our horses following. When half-way across, Brockden's bay, whom I was leading broke through the ice, but by a well directed spring regained its footing.[3] Powell, and the gray, had a similar mishap near the farther bank, but my companion more unfortunate than I had been, got into the water waist deep. After a ride in intensely cold weather, with no other adventures we entered Heidelberg [Berks Co.]. Here we met Bro. Neubert[4] who was on his way to Bethlehem from Swatara. He informed us that one of his members had set out for Shamokin with supplies for the Mission, three weeks ago, but finding the mountain road obstructed by snow, had returned. In the evening we reached Michael Schaeffer's in Tulpehocken.[5]

[1] Maiden Creek, which empties into the Schuylkill, about seven miles above Reading.

[2] A number of Quaker families settled in Maiden Creek Township, as early as 1738.

[3] It is evident that Zinzendorf knew the horse so particularly described. It may have been his favorite riding horse while was a resident of Philadelphia, or it may have carried him in his travels into the Indian country. Charles Brocken, Master of the Rolls of the Province, was a member of the Moravian congregation in Philadelphia.

[4] Rev. Daniel Neubert, from Koenigswalde, Saxony, who immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1742, and was pastor of a number of rural congregations. Died in Bethlehem, January, 1785.

[5] Michael Schaeffer, a Palatine from Schoharie, New York, settled in Tulpehocken in 1725.

January 9.—Resumed our journey, and at 9 o'clock arrived at George Loesch's;[1] both parents and children gave us a cordial welcome, and showed us much kindness. They also urged us to take a supply of provisions for the missionaries at Shamokin, but as we were desirous of husbanding the strength of our horses, we accepted only of some meat, butter and dried fruit. We now held a consultation on the choice of a route for the remainder of the journey, and after weighing the advantages and disadvantages offered at this season of the year respecting the mountain road[2] and the Indian path along the Susquehanna, leading from Harris's Ferry, decided to follow the latter. The decision, it is true, imposed upon us additional miles of travel, but we reflected that we would have the river for a guide, and that at the settlements we could bait our horses. Taking leave of our kind friends at noon, we rode on through the snow. Dismounted at Peter Kucher's in Quittopchille,[3] and after loading our horses with oats for their feed at Shamokin, rode on five miles to Henry Zanders, where we passed the night.[4]

January 10.—Set out for Harris's Ferry. This proved a long day's journey through a wild and dreary region of country. We struck the Great Swatara at noon, and after a short halt crossed it in safety on the ice, although the stream was open along its banks. We were now seven

[1] George Loesch, born near Worms, 1699, immigrated with other Palatines in 1710, and settled in Schoharie, New York. In 1723, removed to Tulpehocken, and united with the Moravians in 1747. Died in Nazareth, August, 1790.

[2] The mountain road was via Great Swatara Gap, Second, Third, Peter's, Berry's and Mahantango mountains in Dauphin Co., and over Line and Mahanoy mountains in Northumberland Co.

[3] John Peter Kucher, imported on the Loyal Judith, in September of 1732, settled on what is now the Harrisburg turnpike, a short distance from the borough of Lebanon. In 1750 he donated the land upon which was erected the "Hebron" Moravian Church. He died in July of 1788.

[4] He was a member of the "Hebron" Church, and his house was the usual stopping place of the Moravian missionaries.

miles from the Ferry, but loosing the way, we strayed through the woods until sundown, and it was seven o'clock before we reached our place of destination. We found a large company of traders at Harris's; one of whom had just returned from an attempt to reach the Allegheny country, in which he had been baffled by the increasing depth of the snow, after he had penetrated the wilderness to the distance of one hundred miles west of the Susquehanna. On making enquiry about the course of the path that leads to Shamokin, we were told to follow a trail left in the snow by a party of Indians, who had a few days ago come down to the mill above the Ferry.

January 11.—Kept along the river, and after having ridden some distance through the Narrows at the base of the first Blue Mountain, at 9 A. M., came to Chambers' Mill,[1] at the mouth of Fishing Creek, seven miles above the Ferry. The people of the house were very courteous; mentioned that Anton Schmidt[2] had lodged with them several times, and evidenced sincere regard for the Moravians. The miller's mother stated that, she had attended worship in our church in Philadelphia, and that as for herself she sympathized with us in our religious views, having experienced what we taught, namely,—that love towards Christ the Saviour was the sinner's only source of true happiness in this life. Although our entertainers sought to dissuade us from venturing any farther, assuring us that in the event of a long-continued storm, the journey would be im-

[1] James, Robert, Joseph and Benjamin Chambers immigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, between 1726 and 1730. Soon after their arrival in the Province, they started for its frontiers, and appropriated a tract of land at the mouth of Fishing Creek [now in Dauphin Co.], where they built a mill. James settled subsequently in Cumberland Co.; Robert, near Shippensburg; and Benjamin and Joseph on the site of Chambersburg. Later Joseph returned to the Fishing Creek improvement, and was residing there at the date of this narrative.

[2] Anton Schmidt, a native of Hungary, came to Bethlehem in 1746. The following year he was appointed the blacksmith at Shamokin. The Indians gave him the name of *Rachustoni.*

practicable, we set out at noon. After a few miles ride we struck the base of Second Mountain, at a point where it butts down to the river's edge,[1] which point is in a line with the northern limit of the Proprietaries' land, as fixed in the last purchase.[2] We were now in the Indian country. The rain continued to beat down, and as we toiled through the snow in the Narrows, we occasionally lost the Indian trail, where it led into the Susquehanna, which had overflowed its banks. Nevertheless we kept up heart, and felt as though we were being carried along on invisible hands. After having crossed several streams,[3] the path left the river (which here suddenly bends to the West, and then returns upon itself several miles higher up, after describing an arc of a circle) and struck up Peter's Mountain,[4] which I am inclined to believe is a continuation of the Thürnstein.[5] The ridge was high and precipitous, and the ascent tried our loaded horses' strength. Just as we reached the summit, the rain poured down in torrents, and in a few minutes we were wet to the skin. Below us the thick clouds were drifting along, the snow lay on the ground to the depth of three feet, and there was no longer any vestige of a trail. Not venturing to make a random descent, we lost some time in searching for tracks, and on discovering what had the appearance of a path, led our horses cautiously

[1] In Middle Paxton Township.

[2] By treaty of October 1736, the Five Nations deeded to the Penns, "all the lands lying on the east side of the Susquehanna as far as the heads or springs running into the same—and all the lands lying west of the said river to the setting of the Sun—and to extend from the mouth of the Susquehanna northward, up the same, to the hills or mountains called in the language of the Five Nations the *Tyannustasacta*, and by the Delawares, *Keekachtanin*, i. e., Endless Hills." One of the signers of this deed was Caxhayton, an Iroquois Sachem, who was entertained by Zinzendorf at the Moravian House, Philadelphia, in 1742.

[3] Fishing and Stony Creeks, in Paxton, and Clerk's Creek in Middle Rush Township.

[4] Opposite the site of Duncannon.

[5] Named in honor of Zinzendorf, who was also Baron Thürnstein, by Conrad Weiser in September of 1742.

down, after crossing several lesser spurs of the mountain, entered the valley in safety. We next forded Powell's Creek,[1] and a mile above the point where we again struck the Susquehanna, came to the house of a trader, Armstrong by name.[2] We were now eighteen miles from Harris's Ferry. Here we resolved to end the day's journey and pass the night, as the rain had not abated, and we were completely exhausted. The trader bid us welcome and showed us much kindness during our stay. He was well acquainted with Schmidt. In the evening a violent storm blew up from the South, with rain that poured down in torrents, and about midnight there was an appalling crash, and a booming report like the discharge of heavy ordnance, which told us that the ice in the river had suddenly broken up. Amid the fury of the elements, our thoughts reverted to Bethlehem, where our Brethren we knew were at this moment keeping the vigils of New Year, according to the old style. Daylight revealed a wonderful change without; for the deep snow that had filled the valleys had vanished as if by magic, and the water-courses were running with ice.

January 12.—The words of Scripture given us on this day for meditation, "Jacob went on his way, and angels met him,"[3] reassured us, as we thought of the obstacles that we would in all probability have to encounter in the next stage of our journey. The trader pressed us hard to stay with him, urging that we could not possibly continue

[1] A short distance from where Matamoras, in Halifax Township, now stands.

[2] James and Alexander Armstrong, Ulster-Scots, were commissioned captain and lieutenant in May of 1748, for the defence of the Province. Near the mouth of Armstrong's Creek there was a blockhouse built by Col. William Clapham in June of 1756, and named by Gov. Morris Halifax.

[3] The custom of issuing a collection of daily texts consisting of a selection of verses from the Bible for each day, with appropriate collects, has prevailed in the Moravian Church since the year 1731. They are published in the English, German, French, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Bohemian, Eskimo, and Negro-English for Surinam, S. A.

on our journey, because of the swollen streams and other perils, to which we would expose ourselves. Having crossed the creek near his house,[1] and after having passed the plantations of several squatters, we suddenly saw the river before us. In a narrow part of its channel,[2] the ice was dammed up to the height of ten or twelve feet, and the Narrows, through which the path along the river wound, was overflowed and choked with cakes of ice. It was in vain that we endeavored to effect a passage or keep to the trail. Foiled in this, we were compelled to climb the spurs of the mountain which here abut against the river, until we again struck a wide expanse of lowland. It was a laborious task; but we kept brave hearts, and our poor horses did their part nobly. After toiling on in this way for seven miles we reached the Wisconisco,[3] which ran very far above its banks, with an impetuous current, and was full of floating ice. We were told that any attempt to ford it, would be at the peril of our lives. But Powell rode in, and as I followed, I encouraged him by the words of the text. It was a special Providence that we reached the farther bank in safety. A short distance beyond we came to a house where we halted. Our host was acquainted with our brethren at Shamokin, and had assisted them in transporting their supplies. He informed us, that on the west bank of the river opposite to his house, began the great path to the Allegheny country, estimated to be three or four hundred miles distant.

The country was populous with Indians, and a trader with a train of twenty or thirty pack-horses, could in a very short time dispose of his wares. He also stated that many of the Indians living along the river were removing thither, among the number Andrew Montour.[4] Continuing on our

[1] Armstrong's Creek, in Halifax Township.

[2] Probably Berry's Falls.

[3] In Upper Paxton Township.

[4] The oldest son of Madam Montour. Zinzendorf thus describes him: "Andrew's cast of countenance is decidedly European, and had

way, we overtook in the woods two Indian squaws, who lived fifty miles above Shamokin, returning from Chambers' Mill. At three in the afternoon we reached Benigna's Creek,[1] near its outlet, which we found was as wide as the Lehigh at Bethlehem. Turning our horses' heads up the creek we commenced the search for a ford which had been described to us, but were unsuccessful as the large rock which was to be our landmark, was covered with water. Darkness fast approaching, we resolved to build a fire, and encamp under some pines, but to our great joy, we descried on the other side of the creek, a house in the distance. Our shouts soon attracted the attention of the inmates, who upon learning of our situation, volunteered to first bring us over in a canoe, and afterwards to swim the horses over. At first we hesitated to trust ourselves in so frail a boat, in the creek filled with running ice; but commending ourselves to the care of the Lord, I crossed first, with all our effects, then Powell followed, swimming the horses. One of the latter, at one time, was carried by the current under the canoe, and almost upset it. Being now but three miles from Capt. Thomas McKee's,[2] we determined to press on, and took the path over the hills. Losing our way, after proceeding about two miles, we turned and attempted to force our way between the ice-barrier and rocks along the river, but were compelled to return to the house near the creek, where we passed the night; thankful that our Saviour had safely brought us one day's journey nearer to Shamokin.

not his face been encircled with a broad band of paint, applied with bear's fat, I would certainly have taken him for one. He wore a brown broadcloth coat, a scarlet damasken lappel waistcoat, breeches, over which his shirt hung, a black cordovan neckerchief, decked with silver bugles, shoes and stockings, and a hat. His ears were hung with pendants of brass, and other wires plaited together like the handles of a basket. He was very cordial, but on my addressing him in French, he to my surprise, replied in English."

[1] The Mahantango or Kind Creek. So named by Zinzendorf, after his daughter, in September of 1742.

[2] In Lower Mahanoy Township, Northumberland Co.

January 13.—During the night it froze, and the high water somewhat subsided. We have before us twenty long miles to Shamokin, also two bad creeks and the narrowest passes along the river to pass. At nine o'clock we reached Thomas McKee's,[1] the last white settlement on the river below Shamokin. McKee holds a captain's commission under the government, is an extensive Indian trader, bears a good name among them, and drives a brisk trade with the Allegheny Country. His wife, who was brought up among the Indians, speaks but little English. They received us with much kindness and hospitality. We took the opportunity to converse with him concerning the object of our visit to Shamokin, and of our missions among the Indians. He is recovering from a serious sickness, and is still feeble. During the past summer, he informed us, probably one-half of the settlers living along the river died from fever and a cough, and that even now many still lay sick. He also asked Powell to request me to baptize his child on my return. At parting, he cordially invited us and our brethren to always make his house their home, and that he was willing and ready to serve them as the circumstances required.

Proceeding on our journey we came to the long stretch of narrows by the river, and for a short distance worked our way between the rocks and ice, but were compelled to retrace our steps. Thereupon we crossed three steep hills, thence to the low lands, and again to the river. At three in the afternoon reached the Mahanoy Creek,[2] up which we

[1] In 1743 McKee was an Indian trader and had his store "at an Indian town on the Susquehanna inhabited by Shawneese, whose dialect he spoke." In "Gov. Shirley's War" he was chosen a captain by the Association of Lancaster County, and commissioned by the Provincial Council May 25, 1748. In January of 1756, he was commanded to raise a company, and to complete and garrison the fort at Hunter's Mill. He was employed in various capacities in Indian affairs, and was one of the "Interpreters for the Crown."

[2] Zinzendorf on his way to Shamokin in September of 1742, named the Mahanoy, *Leinbach's Creek*, for Henry Leinbach, one of his fellow-travellers.

rode to a ford described to us by McKee. Powell, heading his horse up stream, crossed in safety, but mine got into a hole, and was carried down some distance, he, however, swam with me to land. Night overtook us while still five miles from Shamokin, but as it was moonlight we determined to push on. Reaching the precipitous Spangenberg,[1] we laboriously climbed to the summit, and when searching for a path to descend on the other side, too late realized that the warnings we had received from the settlers, of the dangers attending the crossing, were not exaggerated. In this search we were unsuccessful; so resolving to trust ourselves to the guidance of the Saviour, we began the perilous descent, leading our horses by their halters. The snow on this side, (north) knee-deep to the horses, was covered with a hard-crust, which by the rain had frozen into glib-ice, and at the base ran the impetuous Eva Creek[2] into which we would have been precipitated, had we slipped. Thanks be to God! for his angels watched over us, and we descended in safety. While searching for a ford, we found what we thought was a road leading into the creek, but struck a wrong one as we subsequently learned. Powell insisted upon making the perilous crossing first, with the gray horse, laden with three bushels of oats and other baggage. When but a short distance from the shore, the impetuous current soon swept both several hundred feet down the stream, and all that I could see was the heads of each, and the occasional rearing and plunging of the horse, which threatened to throw both backwards. Fortunately Powell succeeded in grasping the branch of a tree that was hanging over the water, and with his left hand controlled his horse. Lifting himself to the trunk, he walked along it to the shore leading his horse. My heart and eyes overflowed with tears of

[1] Named for Bishop Spangenberg. Zinzendorf crossed it in 1742, and describes it, "a precipitous hill, such as I scarce ever saw. Anna Nitschmann, who is the most courageous of our number, led in the descent."

[2] Shamokin Creek. So named in honor of the wife of Bishop Spangenberg by Zinzendorf in 1742.

joy when I saw him land, although so exhausted and chilled, he could scarcely utter a word. He begged of me not to follow him, but await his return from Shamokin with assistance. I then called to him to be of good heart, and prayed to the Lord to give him strength, as I was apprehensive he might from exhaustion, give out and be frozen to death. Meanwhile Mack[1] who had been expecting our arrival for a day or so, had a feeling that we could not be far distant, and although nine o'clock, left his house, and when half a mile from the town met Powell, now almost insensible from exhaustion and the cold. Together they hastened to the town, where my companion was provided with warm clothing and restoratives by his brethren. After Powell disappeared, I succeeded in finding a protected spot near the creek for a camp, unloaded my horse and tied him to a tree, and endeavored to make a fire, for I was cold and wet, and my clothes stiff with ice, since swimming the last creek. While thus engaged, my horse tore loose, swam the creek, and went in the direction of Shamokin. I was in a fearful frame of mind thinking he might be met by some of my brethren, who would be terrified lest some accident had befallen me. Fortunately he was not found until three o'clock, when my situation was fully known. After waiting one hour and a half, Mack and Anton Schmidt, who had been informed by Powell of my situation, appeared on the opposite bank, and commenced to construct a raft with which to bring me across. By two o'clock they finished building it, but owing to the wood being green, it would

[1] John Martin Mack, for many years a missionary among the Indians, was born 13th April, 1715, at Leysingen, in Wurttemberg. In 1740 he came to Pennsylvania, and was one of the founders of Bethlehem. In 1745, he and his wife were sent to Shamokin, "*the very seat of the Prince of darkness,*" he states in his autobiography, "where we resided four months, and were in constant danger. There was scarcely a night but we were compelled to leave our hut, and hide in the woods, from fear of the drunken savages." In 1747 he again visited the town, where he remained until the arrival of Bishop Cammerhoff, as noted further on in this narrative. He died on Santa Cruz, W. I., January 9, 1784.

only bear the weight of one person, so this attempt to succor me had to be abandoned. In the meantime I had succeeded in making a fire, when seeing me more comfortable my brethren returned to Shamokin for more assistance. By five o'clock my heart was gladdened to see Mack, Anton, and James Logan [a son of Shikellmy], dragging a sled after them upon which was a canoe, which Anton quickly launched and crossed over to me. Hastily collecting my things together, I recrossed with him, and finally, escorted by my rescuers, we entered Shamokin at daybreak on Sunday.

January 14.—Shikellmy,[1] when informed of my arrival, came to see me, gave me his hand and welcomed me with smiles, and also expressed regret at my fatiguing journey. When he was told that I was T'girhitontie's [the Indian name of Bishop Spangenberg] younger brother, he greeted me as such without scruple. After leaving me, all his sons and their children called, and later sundry Delawares and Tudelars. During the day I visited Hagen's[2] grave, which is in the corner of a field near the Susquehanna. I ascertained that our brethren are on intimate terms with Shikellmy and his family; that the Indians begin to understand and appreciate our motives in coming to live among them, and say that we are different from other white people; and contrary to their reluctance and prejudice to teach whites their language, cheerfully instruct us. Bro. Mack and his wife[3] are especially held in high esteem, as they speak their

[1]For a biographical sketch of Shikellmy and his sons, see *Memorials of the Moravian Church*, Vol. I. pp. 83–84.

[2]John Hagen, from Brandenburg, was sent in 1740 to the mission among the Cherokees in Georgia. In 1742 he returned to Bethlehem, and served in the mission among the Mohicans of New York, and the Delawares and Susquehanna tribes. He died at Shamokin, September 16, 1747.

[3] On September 14, 1742, Mack married Jeanette Rau, whose knowledge of the Mohawk dialect she had acquired in the home of her childhood, and of the Delaware, rendered her an efficient assistant in the mission. She died in December of 1749.

language and are always ready to assist in cases of sickness. Our smith is kept constantly employed, many Indians coming from a great distance.

Recently an Indian from Wyoming came to our house, when he was invited to enter and warm himself by the fire. After a long silence he turned to Sr. Mack and said: "I have been in Shamokin nearly two days and have visited in all the houses, yet no one has offered me anything to eat. Will not the white squaw give me something to eat, for I am suffering?" Thereupon she gave him some bread and meat, for which he expressed hearty thanks and departed.

Last August turnips were planted in our lot, and the yield was large. A quantity was distributed among our friends, and Shikellmy, who is always delighted with a present of some, and in return treats us to venison.

Logan's wife, who is a Mohican and a relative of Abraham's,[1] was much impressed with the visit of Mack and Nathaniel last autumn. While away on the annual hunt last November, her little daughter died, being as she informed us, bewitched by a Delaware sorcerer. She immediately returned home with the body, and asked for nails and wood to make a coffin, which we gave her. To Sr. Mack she related that the child, shortly before it died, said to her, "Mother, I will soon die; greet the white people, and tell them that I never stole turnips; they must not suspect me of such a theft, for when I wanted any, I asked for them." When the mother asked whether her daughter would go to our God, Sr. Mack replied in the affirmative, and spoke of the love of God to children. Our brethren attended the funeral. The mother showed them the corpse in the coffin with its presents, viz.: a blanket, several pairs of moccassins, buckskin for new ones, needle and thread, a kettle, two hatchets, and flint, steel and tinder; so that on its arrival in the new country, it could go at once to housekeeping. Besides, it was beautifully painted, and had a supply of bear's

[1] "Mohican Abraham," or "Captain Abraham," was one of the first Moravian converts. He died at Wyoming in December, 1762.

meat, Indian corn and a calabash. The family thought it cruel in us not to have supplied Bro. Hagen with all these things when he was buried, but we explained to them, that as soon as we come to the Saviour, He would supply us with all we needed. The mother sat by the grave, and wept and sang "Wake up, my child, arise and eat; for five days ye have tasted no food—this my child was killed by the sorcerer!" In these lamentations she was joined by another squaw. After the funeral she presented Sr. Mack with a *quart tin*, saying: "This belonged to my daughter—accept it in remembrance of her." It is an Indian custom, that when one dies, not all the effects are buried, but some are reserved for distribution among friends.

During the afternoon, with Bro. Mack, we visited Shikellmy and his family. Last autumn many of his family died, viz.: his wife, his oldest son's wife and five children, three of Logan's children, and his son-in-law and some of his children.

January 15.—This morning I sent for Shikellmy, and requested him to assemble his council in our house, as I had something to communicate to them. We decided upon the afternoon for the interview, after which he sat awhile with us and smoked by the hearth. The cap I was wearing seemed to "strike his fancy," and he asked whether we made such things in Bethlehem. "Yes," I replied, "and if you visit Bethlehem in the spring, I will present you with one." I then invited him to dinner, which he accepted, deeming it a great honor. After dinner we sat around the fire, and for nearly an hour he instructed me in the Maqua tongue. Later he left to summon his councilors, and we conferred with Bro. Powell, who is now to take charge of the Shamokin Economy. The Council met, viz.: Shikellmy and his two sons, with Logan's wife as interpreter. His oldest son is sick, and the other Iroquois councilors are absent on the hunt. Bro. Mack translated my words into Mohican to Logan's wife, she then into Shawanese to her husband, and he into Oneida for his father. Shikellmy

arose and said: "Do not take it amiss, my brother, that I speak first. You said that you wished to tell me and my brethren some words; but first I must tell you something. My brother, do not take it amiss, that the smith at Shamokin up to this time, has not had more meat to eat. I have been sick, and so have my sons and their children, and many of them have died. We have been mourning and unable to go on the hunt, but when we recover, we will go on the hunt, and the smith and his wife shall have plenty to eat."

Cammerhoff.—"Shikellmy my brother! T'girhitontie, your and my brother has heard of your sickness, and he sympathizes with you. We rejoice to see that you are convalescent, and T'girhitontie wishes you to keep up a good heart. (These remarks appeared to please them all very much.) Shikellmy my brother! my brother the smith, and his brethren in Shamokin, are not dissatisfied, they have had as much meat as was necessary. T'girhitontie and his brethren are also not dissatisfied, but rejoice of your kindness towards them."

Shikellmy.—"So far the smith has only taken deer skins compensation for his work. Cannot he also take raccoon, fox, wild-cat and otter skins, at the market price? Some of us are old and can no more follow the deer. T'girhitontie and his brethren could as well take other skins and sell them, and in this way the smith will be paid for all his work."

Cammerhoff.—"Shikellmy my brother! T'girhitontie and his brethren are no traders, nor do they traffic in furs. This is not their business, and hence the smith cannot take all kinds of skins. The deer-skins, T'girhitontie uses to make breeches, caps, gloves, &c., for his brethren. But as we love you, the smith may *sometimes* take otter, raccoon, and fox skins, when they are good. We have also instructed the smith not to deliver any work until it is paid for, else he be cheated."

Shikellmy.—"My brother! I always have told the smith

not to trust every Indian, but as soon as he mended a gun or put it in order, to keep it until it is paid for. Why did he trust? I knew he would be deceived!" [He aimed this cut at the Delawares, whom the Iroquois despised.—*Cammerhoff.*]

Cammerhoff.—"Shikellmy my brother! The smith loves the Indians, and hence he trusted them. When Indians come to him from out of the woods with their broken guns, he dislikes to send them back to get skins, for they would lose several days of the hunt, hence also he trusted them. But he finds that he is being cheated, and is unwilling to trust any more."

Shikellmy.—"Cannot the smith also take bear and elk skins for his work?"

Cammerhoff.—"He can take as many bear skins as are brought, for he and his brethren need them to sleep on. But it is best that he be paid in deer skins, for T'girhitontie and his people are no traders."

Shikellmy.—"Now, my brethren, I have said all I had to say, and I thank you for your answers. Now you can speak."

Cammerhoff.—"T'girhitontie and all his brethren, send greetings to Bro. Shikellmy and his brethren! T'girhitontie said 'Shikellmy my brother, I send to you this my younger brother, to greet you and to state my joy, that you are again well, for I love you tenderly. Johanan [Zinzendorf] my brother, who lives over the *great water* and whom you know, for you accompanied him to Wyoming—has sent his younger brother over the *great water*, to greet you and your brethren and tell them that he loves you.' I have sent the smith here, to aid and work for you; and I rejoice that you all love him. Continue to do so. I need my Bro. Mack and his wife at Bethlehem, but I have sent Bro. Powell to live with the smith and to help him. I love him and do you also love him.

"Shikellmy, my brother! You said that you would give the smith and his brethren more land to plant corn, pump-

kins and turnips. Do as you said, so they may begin to split rails and fence it in before planting time.

"Shikellmy my brother! It would delight us to have you visit Bethlehem. If you are accompanied by your son James and his Mohican wife, and your other sons, they will be heartily welcomed.

"I have said all that I had to say, and thank you for your attention. You have leave to reply if you have anything to say."

Shikellmy.—"Greet Bro. T'girhitontie and his brethren, and tell them, that as soon as the weather becomes warmer, so that I can sleep in the woods, I will come to Bethlehem."

At the close of the interview, I distributed the following presents, viz.: to Shikellmy, a pair of fine red blankets; to his three sons, each a knife; and to the Mohican woman, a gay colored handkerchief. We then accompanied Shikellmy, who pointed out to us the land he proposed to give to the smith. I stated that Bro. Powell would make the rails, and when finished, they should direct him where to run the fence.

After our return to the house we held a Conference and resolved:

First, That the smith decline to trust.

Second, That we entertain no Indians, as it makes Shikellmy distrustful. There are special houses provided for visiting Indians in the town, and for us to lodge them would be a mark of great confidence.

Third, The smith must decline to trust a trader.

Fourth, No Indian must be trusted on a trader's account, lest the Indians think we will trust a trader sooner than them.

Fifth, Our brethren must not interfere with, or pass judgment in case of any dispute between Indians and traders, nor interfere with their bargains.

Sixth, We must impress upon the Indians that we are not traders.

Seventh, That we must not lead them into temptation by allowing many things to be about the shop.

Eighth, Traders shall not be entertained—send them all to Shikellmy. The only exception is Capt. McKee.

Ninth, Always be punctiliously and scrupulously truthful to the Indians,—never say that we have nothing, when we have.

Tenth, Owing to our circumstances, we cannot be as hospitable to the Indians here as at Bethlehem; but always be self-denying "to the last crust," to the needy, suffering and sick.

Eleventh, Our brethren are to visit the Indians frequently in their huts, and no partiality must be shown to Iroquois, Delawares or Tudelars.

Twelfth, Strive to secure the good-will of Shikellmy and his family, and invite them frequently to dinner.

Thirteenth, No more land is to be accepted of the Indians than is absolutely necessary for our wants, and is to be farmed in the Indian manner. Only corn, beans, potatoes and turnips are to be raised.

At the conclusion of our Conference, we celebrated the Holy Communion, all six of us being present.

January 16.—After taking leave of Shikellmy and our brethren, at seven o'clock I set out on my return journey, accompanied by Bro. Mack and his wife. Crossed the Spangenberg in safety, and struck the trail which leads over the three high ridges between the Spangenberg and the Thürnstein.

Towards evening we crossed Benigna's Creek, and thence to the Double Eagle,[1] and encamped at a spring two miles beyond. As it rained hard until midnight, we had but little sleep.

January 17.—By three o'clock (A.M.) the weather cleared, and the moon shining brightly, we continued on our way. At dawn of day, as we were passing through Anna's Valley,[2] a sudden storm of thunder and lightening overtook

[1] The "Spread Eagle" is noted on Scull's map of 1759.

[2] Probably Lyken's Valley. Named for Anna Nitschmann, who accompanied Zinzendorf to Shamokin in 1742.

us, and for one hour it rained in torrents. This was succeeded by so dense a fog, that we could scarcely see a few feet in front of our horses. At noon we reached the Thürnstein, where we found deep snow. The ascent was perilous as well as fatiguing, owing to the glib-ice. By two o'clock we had crossed the Mountain, and struck the Swatara thence through Anton's Wilderness,[1] to the Kittatinny Hills by sun down. Being but twelve miles from Loesh's we determined to push on, and by ten o'clock arrived at this house, where, although unexpected, we were given a hearty welcome.

January 19.—To-day we safely reached Bethlehem, by the way of Heidelberg and Mexatawny.[2]

[1] Noted on Lewis Evans' map of 1749.

[2] The name of a township in Berks County.

LETTERS OF JAMES H. WATMOUGH TO HIS WIFE, 1785.

BY JAMES H. WATMOUGH U.S.N.

(Continued from page 43.)

Saturday 25. Nov., in Belfast.—Oh! my beloved: I wish I had words adequate to describe to you the horrors of a storm. Soon after we put to Sea, the wind came contrary, and blew so violent a hurricane; the current set so much to the Northward, that we could not get back. The channel is dangerous and bad; we beat and were tossed about at the mercy of the waves. The storm continued increasing till yesterday, we then attempted to get into the Isle of Man, but the weather was so foggy and bad that we could not weather the Island to get in to the Harbour. To stay at sea we could not any longer without being inevitably lost, so the Captain resolved on bearing away for this place as the only port we could get in. The storm still continued increasing, however, providentially, we got in at night, and happy was I to see ourselves once more safe. This morning we came up to Town in a Boat. Your heart my beloved Anna, would have melted to have seen the distress of the poor passengers in the Hold of the ship, for expecting a short passage they were short of provisions, and a parcel of sick children. You know I am a tolerable nurse. I had my hands full in the Cabbin. The Town of Belfast is situated at the Head of the Bay or Lough of Belfast, about 12 miles from the sea. We passed the City of Carrickfergus, a place famous in the annals of Ireland, as also for the Landing of Thurot, in the year 1759, which however, cost him dear, as he lost his life and his squadron was captured by Com^e^ Elliot. It is now a paltry place and going to decay. Belfast is a place of considerable trade, the chief market for Irish Linnens. The

Town is small and in it there is nothing remarkable; it is without exception the most filthy dirty place I ever was in. The streets are paved, but I had rather walk through the deep clay of Wilmington, than in the street of this abominable filthy place. The Linnen Hall is a large building 386 feet by 250 feet; I went in to see it, but at present there is no Linnens in it; they tell me it is full four times a year. The Exchange is a neat place, and the New Church is as elegant a building as ever I saw; the inside is real Mahogony, which makes it look gloomy. There is a play House in the Town: I went to see the "Beaux Stratagem," the farce was "Midas." The House is small, the musick shocking, the Actors but indifferent, except one, a Mr. Lee Lewis, who is from London. I wish I had something worthy your notice to mention, but helas! Belfast is everything that is dirty and indifferent. It is now Monday, and still detained here; the volatile Lady keeps up all our Spirits. I am invited to the play by Mr. Lewis and his Lady, also to sup and drink Tea with them; therefore you may expect something tomorrow from me,—so adieu, My beloved Anna!

Tuesday 22. Nov.—I was at the play last night; they acted "Which is the man," a most excellent comedy. I never was more entertained at a play; the characters were all well supported; Lewis shone in that of Lord Sparkle. I shall send you the play by Capt. Gilpin; the farce was "High Life below stairs;" you know it is a vulgar piece. The House was full and some very well looking women though not dressed in best style—rather in the outré of the old style. I supped with Lewis, the actor; his wife is a fine woman, and exceeding sensible; I was well pleased with her; she and our volatile fair passenger, made wit pass about gallantly. You may condemn me for my acquaintance, but we retired home at midnight. This part of the Country is terrible, we have nothing but rain. I am now happy to inform you, the wind has got fair, (if you knew it at present, as also my situation) I am sure my beloved Anna! you would say was the best thing yet men-

tioned in my Journal;—I hope soon now to get to my destined port, and meet Gilpin, who will then convey my Epistles to you. Should he be sailed for America, (I tremble at the thought) What would you think of me? I doubt not but in Liverpool they will think the pacquet lost; Gilpin will undoubtedly imagine I was in her. Cap'n. Gilpin used me very ill, in leaving me behind at Cork. I am called to go on board; Adieu to Belfast, never, never do I desire to put my feet in the disagreeable, filthy place again. Adieu my love! I hope soon to renew my Journal in that blest Isle, Britain. There was at the play a Lady that resembled you; I believe she thought me very impertinent for I gazed very hard at her; it gave me some satisfaction, as it put agreeable ideas of my beloved Anna in my head. Adieu!

Liverpool, 7. Decem.—Happy at last my well beloved! in writing from this place. We sailed from the Harbors of Belfast on the 29th, past, early in the morning, but did not make much progress, as it was calm, but in the evening the wind got round to the North-West and blew a fresh gale. The next morning, made the Welsh Coast, and about five in the evening landed. We all adjourned to a public House, and the next day I got into private Lodgings at a Miss Glegge, in Drury lane. I was made happy the next morning in finding Gilpin was arrived that day, accordingly I got my things ashore, as well from the paquet as from the Brigg, and cleared them at the Custom house. Now as soon as I have finished my letters to go out by Gilpin, I shall loose no time, and proceed on to London from whence my next shall be directed to you. I have seen Liverpool and of course must attempt to describe it to you. It is situated on the North side of the River Mersey, about three miles from the sea, and though a large commercial Town, the navigation to it is intricate and dangerous to strangers; the tide is rapid, and ebbs and flows very considerable, accordingly for the safety of shipping, they have been obliged to build docks for them, which are grand and spacious;

they have cost an immenseity of money, and from the number of ships in them, the major part of them large and beautifull, a stranger is immediately struck with amazement at the commerce and riches that must naturally come and go from this place. I am informed that really more shipping are owned here than in London; their Guinae Trade alone employs near 200 sail of large shipping; their W. India trade twice the number; on the whole, between 1500 and 2000 sail of ships are owned in Liverpool. Every person in the place are in Trade; in the last 30 years Liverpool has become twice its size. In the begenning of this century the Town was a paltry place, but now is the second place of Trade in the Kingdom. The new streets are spacious and well built, Duke Street in particular is elegant; some of the squares are neat, particularly Clayton Square and Williamson square; in this last is the Theatre which is a neat and elegant House at which I was much pleased being well contrived for the Spectators to come in and go out. I saw them act several peices, though none of the actors are Capital, they are in general tolerable. I saw the other night "Venice preserved," Jaffier by a Major Hallayday, and Pierre by a Cap^tn Hash, both of the Army; they really acted well as private gentlemen: Belvedere by Mrs. Kemble; she did exceeding well, tho' the first time she appeared in that Character. I saw Major Hallayday act Hamlet, was pleased with him. The Churches in Liverpool are in general beautiful, of Hewn stone; the Exchange is a spacious building, but from the overload of Architectural ornaments appears very heavy and clumsy. The Concert room is a large, neat building. The Corporation of Liverpool are very public spirited; they buy up all the old Houses, enlarge the streets, and build new ones in a tasty style, which they either lett or sell, as may suit the people; in short, this place bids fair to be in the course of a few years an elegant place. The form is now a half circle, but from the building going forward, will soon become a square. The people are by no means sociable, being all

merchants, they are reserved to strangers. I had a letter to a Mr. Leland, but though I waited on him twice, left a card, still he never returned my visit; he had however, the politeness to ask me if I wanted any money. The women in general are neither handsome or ugly; I have not seen one handsome woman in Liverpool, though have been at all public places; nor do they dress tolerable. There is here a most elegant Inn; the building is large and fitted up in the most elegant manner; the Coffee room is about 70 feet by 30, kept in the most neat and cleanly manner. I was amazed at the neatness of it. The man showed me the whole House; they accommodate to dinner between 6 and 700 people. Living is cheap, and the markets well supplied, and I believe House rent is reasonable. I have nothing more to say respecting this town.

Thus far, my Dear Anna! I have transmitted you my remarks per Gilpin, who has also two private letters for you, also one for Mr. Footman, one for our Dear sister Sally, also a Box containing two pieces of Chintz, 2 Shawls, some books, needles, pins, etc., which I hope you will receive safe. Adieu My beloved Anna! to-morrow I start for London, and believe me most devotedly

Yours

J. H. W.

LIVERPOOL, 7 Dec. 1786.

Letter 2d.

MY DEAREST ANNA.

The continued rains and exceeding bad weather detained me in Liverpool till this day, Monday the 18. Dec. I crossed the River, took a post-chaise for Chester in company with a Mr. Foster; we stopped at a small place called Nesson. I waited on the old Lady, I mentioned to you in my last; conversation with her I shall mention to you in my private line. We arrived in Chester in the evening, put up at the White Lion. The ride from London to Chester is very bad, being a bye road and the rains had

made it almost intolerable. I was sorry no stage was to post till Wednesday morning.

19. Dec.—I walked round the walls of the City, and went to see everything that was worthy of notice. This City is one of the most antient in England, and is really a curiosity, the walk on the Top of the Walls is really elegant, and the prospect from them elegant. The Town is situated on the River Dee, the circumference of it is about ten miles and a half—not much more; there is an old Castle, which is now Garrisoned by some invalids; the Cathedral is an antient building and very extensive, the style is Gothic; the choir is really beautiful and the carved work and ornaments are peculiar, more to be admired for their antiquity than for anything else. Besides the choir, their is a Chapel in the Cathedral, and also a Parish Church, and an amazing extensive Hall, in which are many elegant monuments; round the Choir are several antient tombs. They opened one in which was a leaden coffin; the keeper told me was the Tomb of Henry the Fourth, Emperor of Germany; I told the man that I believed he must be mistaken, for that Henry was murdered by his own son in Germany, and that of course he would hardly be sent to Chester to be interred; but these keepers must have something to amuse the people with and something wonderful to relate. I took no pains to contradict him. The Cathedral was really worth seeing; it suffered considerably during Cromwell's usurpation. The Town is very singularly built; the Houses are all antique, the streets narrow, few people walk in them—as for Foot passage they go up steps:—and passages leads nearly similar to a Gallery in the Houses; and you have shops each side of you, and the second story of the Houses, goes over your Heads, therefore, at all times, you are sheltered, it really forms an odd appearance. Some parts of the Town is built in the modern style, and those Houses are neat if not elegant. The Bisop's palace, ajoining the Cathedral, was formerly a part of the monastry but is now a little modernized. The

Trade of Chester is triffling, excepting the fair held twice a year for Irish linnens; they have a cotton manufactory, but it is in its infancy. I saw a remarkable Mill here, worked merely by steam of boiling water, it grinds with five pair of stones—it is really a curious piece of Mechanism, invented by a Mr. Bolton, who has a patent for the making of them; where fuel is cheap and water scarce, they are amazing useful.

December 30, at 3 o'clock on the morning, I left Chester, in the post coach, it snowed and was disagreeable weather, and being solus, made it very uncomfortable. I arrived just at daylight at Whitechurch, the first Town in Shropshire, where at the stage house we breakfast and take fresh Horses.

As we rode through the Town I was pleased with it, being a neat, well built place, and though only an inland trade, the people all appeared busy and industrious; it is 20 miles from Chester. We passed through Fernhill and Newport, as also through several neat Villages; the Country was elegant and highly improved. Shropshire is reckoned one of the most fruitful Counties in England. We passed several elegant seats, particularly those of a Mr. Sandford, Lord Clive, a Sir R. Halls, and many others whose names I did not learn. Newport is a considerable Town and neatly built; the improvements of a Mr. Lloyd about it are considerable and extensive. Four miles beyond Newport we entered Staffordshire, the first sixteen miles was really elegant and a rich Country; we passed a most magnificent seat of a Sir —— Bridgham; his House, out Houses etc., appeared like a small Town. We passed several Towns of small note, and arrived at 4 oclock at Stonall, 54 miles from Chester, dined here. We soon left this place and rode over an immense heath; it was about 7 miles broad, only here and there are improvements, it belongs to Lord Thanet; it is near 30 miles long, and it is a pity it is not improved. On the Heath are very considerable coal mines, which supply the neighboring Towns of Litchfield, Bir-

mingham and Coventry. I arrived at the last mentioned place at about nine oclock at night; it is in Warwickshire. Staffordshire is famous for its manufactories of Queensware, porcelain etc., which supply almost the whole world, and is brought to the greatest perfection by Mr. Wedgewood, Wolfe, and others; the latter Gentleman invited me to his House, but my hurry to get to London, deprived me of that pleasure. Coventry is a poor insignificant Town, but very antient, famous for the manufactory of Ribbons and Gowns. Very few genteel families reside in it; the present Mayor of Coventry is a peruke-maker and Hair dresser; from which you may easily judge of the consequence. The Country about it, is beautiful, and I heartiful wished to have had day light to have seen it. I left this place at four in the morning of the 21st, passed the Town of Dunchurch, and entered Northamptonshire; arrived at Daventry, 19 miles from Coventry, at about 9 o'clock, and breakfasted. It is a small market Town; took up a Young Gentleman who is going to London for the Hollidays; I was happy to have some body to talk with. This is an elegant Country and exceeding well wooded, and we had not left Daventry above two miles, before our driver had a quarrel with a Carter on the road;—from words a challenge ensued; they both stripped, had a boxing match, and in about eight minutes victory was in favor of the Carter. I cannot say but I was pleased as the Coachman was the first offender. Some more blows were given, the Coachman had two black eyes, a most terrible bruised nose, and looked miserably, he however, dressed, mounted his box and drove on. We passed Towcester, near which is the elegant seat of Earl Pomfert; the House is beautiful. From Towcester to Stony Strafford is 8 miles, six miles of which you ride through the seat or grounds of the Duke of Grafton, called Wakefield Lodge. His lands are 17 miles wide; the forest is elegant; this place belongs to the Crown, but the Grafton family are Hereditary Rangers thereof, which brings him in an immense revenue. The Timber is for the use of the Navy.

Stony Strafford, is a neat clever Town; here we changed Horses and carriage, and took up an elderly Lady. We soon entered Bedfordshire, passed the Town of Brickhill, and after passing through a delightful Country, and crossed an immense high mountain which was entirely chalk, we arrived at Dunstable about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, 57 miles from Coventry. Had we taken the road through Northhampton, we should have passed the seat of the Duke of Bedford, called Wooburn Abbey; but we left it on the left, about 2 miles. At Dunstable we dined; this Town is remarkable for nothing but the Hats which are called after it and made here; from hence to St. Albans, in Hartfordshire, is 12 miles. As it became soon dark, I can say nothing about the Country, except that as it advances near the Metropolis, you may imagine it is highly improved and filled with seats of the Nobility and Gentry. St. Albans is a very old Town and large, and gives the Title of Duke, or more properly speaking is a Duchy, there is the remains of an old convent, I was exceedingly sorry it was dark, as the improvements about here are grand. We passed Barnet, another small but neat Town, just the entrance of Middlesex. Leaving Barnet we crossed Finchley Common, a noted place for Highwaymen, but as all coaches travel with a Guard, it now seldom happens they are stopped. We arrived at Highgate about ½ past 8 o'clock, and as soon as the coach stopped at the Inn, some chaps came out to swear us at Highgate; Mrs. Footman will inform you of the ceremony. I could not help smiling at the different ways people have to get money to drink. At Highgate they have had this custom time immemorial. This place though formerly 6 miles from London, now joins it, for from hence through Bentish Town and Tothill Court-road is one continued line of buildings. We arrived at the Golden Cross Charing Cross at ½ past nine o'clock; I was heartily fatigued, being just 186 miles from Chester. I lodged at the Inn and was so tired that I did not get up till near 12 o'clock the next day.

Dec. 22nd.—I walked down to my friend Jordan's, only about four miles; he was astonished to see me and insisted on my making his House my Headquarters. I found my friends both of London and Amsterdam were at Bath, and my other friends out in the Country for the Holydays. Mr. J. sent for my trunks, and I went with him to his father's seat near Chislehurst, in Kent, about 15 miles from London, where I was most friendly received. The place is elegant and the House spacious, and in the neighborhood are the seats of Lord Camden and Lord Sydny. On Xmas day dined with a Mr. Bernard, and on Tuesday, 26th, returned to London. I went to Mr. Winthorps, who received me most cordially, and gave me one invitation to make his House my own when not better engaged. His Children are grown up, they were exceeding happy to see me and asked me many questions about you. On Saturday dined with a Mr. and Mrs. S——, went with them to Drury Lane Theatre, saw "Every man in his Humor," with "Harlequins Invasion," I wished most ardently that you and our dear sister were there:—Smith did Betely wonderfully, Young Bannister Capt. Bobbadil; I was exceedingly entertained. Drury Lane play House is neat and elegant; the Boxes all with crimson paper and a neat gold Border; the Musick was divine. The Boxes were filled with Belles; it is the fashion for Ladies to come in dishabille, neither Cap nor Hat; you can see this custom is the Ton. After the play I went to Mrs. L.'s seat, at Peckham, in Surry, and spent the Sunday most agreeably with them and their amiable family of Young Ladies. I have walked about this overgrown City; I shall then attempt to give you a small description, as by that time I shall have seen it and its curiosities. It is eight years since I was in London, and I am confident it is one-fifth larger than it was then and amazingly improved. Apropos Col. Smith is married to Miss Adams, our Ambassador's daughter. The Prince of Wales is in London, he pretends to be amazingly poor, in order to get money to support Fox against Pitt; he even pretends

to be a Bankrupt; he has called his creditors together; stopped the Building of his Palace; in short he is using every artifice to raise compassion in the minds of the people to get money;—he has no other wants but money to use in Political persuits. I am told he has quarreled with Mrs. Fitzherbert, his supposed wife;—what a fool that woman must be with £8000 per annum, to become the mistress of the Prince of Wales. He is a handsome, elegant man, (so much in his praise); his sisters are three divinities, and universally admired and adored. The Duchess of Devonshire is become domesticated, suckles her child, seldom goes to Court. In my next, I shall have an abundance to relate. I shall now conclude, Adieu my ever beloved Anna!

I remain

Yours

J. H. W.

London, 2 Jany. 1787.

(To be continued.)

LETTERS OF SOME MEMBERS OF THE OLD CONGRESS.

[The originals of the following letters of some members of the Old Congress, are in the Ferdinand J. Dreer Collection of Manuscripts, of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

SELECTED BY MISS J. C. WYLIE, CUSTODIAN.

Gunning Bedford to (Gen'l Schuyler ?)

PHILAD^A March 20th 1776

HON^D SIR,

I transmit you by the hands of my worthy friend Mr. Chase, the Rolls of three Regiments. I have now in my hands five more raised in this Province, and one in the three lower counties on Delaware. The Rolls of two of them are nearly compleated, and shall be able to transmit them in a few days, the rest in the course of a few weeks.

I understand you were pleased some time ago to write to the Congress, to order the M. Master to the northward, An order in consequence passed for my repairing immediately to Canady, but before this, I had received instructions to muster the Troops above mentioned & when I waited on the Presid^t Col. Hancock, he told me the orders for Canady were not to be complied with until I had gone through the troops I had previous orders to muster, & then, that I should repair to you at N. York & take your directions respecting the Troops stationed there, as to my going to Canada, he could not see the necessity of it, for there was a Deputy appointed by Genl. Wooster there & the appointment confirmed by Congress, that it was impossible I could attend at Canady & New York too, and that there was a necessity for a M. Master at each place; & further, that by a late resolve, I was confined to the Middle Department, including N. York, the Jersies, Pennsylvania, the lower counties & Maryland.

Mr. Chase tels me the order of Congress is positive for my going to Canady, & he is apprehensive some difficulties may arise from Col. Hancock's construction differing therefrom. I should be extreemly sorry anything of the kind should happen, especially if it might reflect on my readyness to obey the orders of Congress. Mr. Hancock as

Presid^{t} I should think, is the person from whome I am to receive the orders of Congress, they are as above, & I am now acting in obedience to them. But on another principle (I speak it with great diffidence) had the Congress consulted the saving to the publick, the order would have run, as Mr. Hancock has directed me to act, For if I was to comply with the order, there must be a Deputy here, there must some one attend at N. York, & I go to Canad^{a} where there is a person already acting in my Department & who must have got near thro' the army before I would get there.

What the Congress have done, I know they have done, thinking it was what you wished to have them do, & I am satisfied if there can any difficulties attend the matter with one word you can set them all to rights. I flatter myself Hon^{d} Sir, your good wishes towards me are such that I need say no more in order to insure your interest in case of need. I confess it would be more agreeable to me to be within the limits of your command & confined to the middle Department; Canada is at so great a distance I could by no means make it so convenient & here I am almost within the circle of my connections.

In the course of about three weeks, I expect I shall be able to set out for N. York & should be glad to meet your orders in what manner to proceed,

Chase seems pleased with his tour to Canady; it may be very agreeable when he gets there, but I am afraid he will not find the journey so comfortable, I recommend him strongly to worthy Mrs. Schuyler, for a supply of stores to help him across the lakes; you will be pleased to make my best compliments to her & to the rest of your good family. I can assure you they took much of the severity off of the severest part of my campaign & could he be so happy as to be indulged with as much of their company, I am convinced he would find equal benefit.

I have the honor to be Dear Sir with much respect,

Your much oblidged

Most obediant

Very Hble Servt

G. Bedford.

William Duer to Gov. George Clinton.

Sir,

Notwithstanding I have had for some Time Leave of absence to return to New York. I have forbore availing my-

self of it, till such time as I was relieved by one of the other Delegates, not chusing, at a very important Crisis, to leave the State unrepresented.

By my long absence in Convention and in Congress my private affairs have got into the utmost anarchy and Confusion, and my Health, though somewhat mended from what it was a month since, much Impaired;—I therefore flatter myself that you will be kind enough to inform the Council of Safety, that I shall not be able, consistent with the Duty I owe to myself to stay at this Place longer than the 25th Inst. and to urge them to send proper Persons to represent the State. Before that Time, I am certain that the Articles of Confederation will be completed in Congress, as at this Day, there is only one or two Clauses remaining for Decision.

I trust that you Sir, and the honorable Council will do me the Justice to think that nothing but the most urgent Necessity could induce me to leave the State unrepresented in Congress, I trust however that Mr. Gouv: Morris will be here before I quit this Place.

I am, Sir, with very great Respect
Your Excellency's and the Council's
Most obed^t H^ble Servt.
WM. DUER.

YORK TOWN, PENNS^A
Nov. 9th. 1777.

His Excellency
GEO CLINTON ESQ,
Gov of the State of New York.

Abraham Clark to Lord Stirling.

YORK TOWN, Decr 20, 1777.

MY LORD,

We have been much alarmed by a report that the Army was going into Winter quarters in or about Wilmington, thereby leaving New Jersey and a great part of Penns^a intirely open to the Enemy. This supposed measure produced several Resolutions of Congress, which, with a Remonstrance on that subject from the Legislature of Penns^a are forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief requesting his particular attention to the Security of New Jersey &c. We had before Congress the Opinions of the General officers respecting proper places for Cantoning the Army, and with great pleasure find you in favour of the Valley near Schuylkill, which in the judgment of all or most I have met with

is the only place for defending the Country and preventing Supplies to the Enemy, as the Army at Wilmington would leave great part of Penns[a] and Jersey greatly exposed to the Enemys Ravages, the shiping up Delaware would be lost and all the extensive Salt works in Jersey destroyed, and not unlikely a general defection take place in this State, and many parts of Jersey, and Supplies for the Army from the Eastern States greatly Obstructed. It is now said the Army are sitting down in the Valley which I heartily wish may be true.

Many have long depended upon the interference of France in our favour, they indeed supply us with many necessaries, but no certain prospect opens of their declaring war. Their timid court are unable to shake off a Dread of Great Britain, they wish us well but dare not openly espouse our Cause. Spain is so intirely taken up with her Portugal affairs, that she has almost forgotten us. Austria, Prussia & Rusia are all seeking their own interest and Meditating a Division of the Turkish Dominion, and but little regard the Dispute between us and great Britain. Our Enemies are busy in supplicating Supplies from Germany, from whence she may draw a small reinforcement but must principly depend upon their own subjects. We also must depend upon our own force relying upon the blessing of Heaven for success. France & Spain appear to have something important in view by sending troops to the West Indies, but their designs are wholly unknown to us and perhaps undetermined by them.

A ship from France lately arrived at Portsmouth in New Hampshire with 48 brass field pieces four pounders with Carriages compleat; 19 nine Inch Mortars with Shells, Cannon Shot, small Arms, Powder & Sulpher. We have a prospect of soon having in our power a full supply of Cloathing for the Army.

We have no late news from France, I have given the substance of the latest. I am my Lord,

Your Obed[t] Hum. Serv[t],

LORD STIRLING. ABRA. CLARK.

Josiah Bartlett to Nicholas Folsom.

YORK TOWN June 12th 1778

DEAR SIR,

I arrived here the 21st ult[o] & was obliged to put up at Stake's Tavern for several Days before I could procure other

Lodgings; I now put up at one Hoffman's on the west side of the Bridge quite at the west end of the town at a German House, where I am obliged to be a German in most Respects. We have been in hopes ever since I arrived here, that we should soon get back to Philadelphia, But the accounts from thence are so various & contradictory and the arrival of the Brittish Commis^rs makes the Enemys Design of Removal somewhat Problematical; If they mean to Evacuate the place, I expect it will soon be Effected, as Gen'l. Washington has Removed our army towards the City; The latter end of May Genl. Clinton & Lord Howe sent the late famous Acts of the Brittish Parliament to G. Washington and requested leave to send out a person to him, which He Refused & informed them that if what they had to communicate to him was what came under the military Department, He Desired it might be sent him in writing, but if it was of any other nature their application ought to be made to Congress; The Beginning of this month they sent the same acts in a letter signed by Ld Howe & G. Clinton Directed to the President of Congress signifying their being authentick copies & saying they wished they might have the Desired effect, the Congress Directed the President to inform them that when the King of England was seriously inclined to put an end to the cruel and unprovoked war he had waged against the United States they would readily concur in all proper measures consistent with the Rights of Independant Nations; The Interest of their Constituents & the sacred Regard they owed to Treaties; The 9th Instant Genl. Clinton sent a letter to G. Washington informing him of the arrival of the Earl of Carlisle, Mr. Eden & Governor Johnstone the Commis^rs and Requesting him to grant passports to Dr. Ferguson their Secretary to repair the next morning with letters to Congress; G. Washington Refused the passports till he Rec'd the order of Congress on that matter; the Congress have not yet delivered on it I believe he will not be permitted to come to Congress But G. Washington ordered to Receive the letters at the line & send them to us. A French ship of 50 guns is arrived at Virginia with Cloathing &c. &c.

The Congress have not yet Ratified the Confederation, two or 3 of the States not having signified their assent, I expect it will not be long before it will be confirmed. The Indians & some Tories have committed Depredations on the

western parts of this State & Virginia, Measures are taking to chastise them I hope effectually.

Give my sincere regards to the Council of Safety & accept the same yourself from him who is your sincere friend

And Humble Servt

JOSIAH BARTLETT.

GENERAL FOLSOM.

Silas Deane to John Hancock.

PHILADELPHIA, Septemr 14, 1778

DEAR SIR,

I have not had the Pleasure of a Line from you since you left us, which I impute to your having been so much engaged in public Business. I hope the Articles sent you arrived safe and were found to satisfaction and that we shall soon have the Pleasure of seeing you again in Philadelphia by one means or another. The affairs which respect me have dragg'd on so heavily that nothing decisive has been done though I have been constantly applying, and my Patience is really worn out, & I cannot & will not longer endure a Treatment, which carries with it marks of the deepest ingratitude, but if the Congress have not Time to hear a man who they have sent for Four Thousand Miles, solely under the pretence of receiving Intelligence from him, it is Time that the good people of this Continent should know the manner in which their Representatives Conduct the public Business, and how they treat their Fellow Citizens, who have rendered their Country, the most important Services.

I freely appeal to every man of honor, & feelings, and will be content to be judged from what passes in his own breast, on supposing himself but for one moment exactly in my Situation. A Majority of Congress are disposed to do me justice, & complain of my being delayed in the manner I am from day to day, and from week to week, but you know that in Congress a few men can put off the decision of any Question by one means or other as long as they please, and you are not a stranger to what a certain Triumvirate, who have been from the first members of Congress are equall. The baseness and ingratitude of one of them you have sufficiently experienced in private Life, to know him capable of anything in public,—and my old Colleague

Roger the Jesuit, with their Southern associates, have been indefatigable ever since my arrival, Roger, indeed is at present on a Tour, to the Army and thence to *Newhaven*, to stir up the pure Minds of the Faithful there against the next Election of delegates, he is expected back in a few Days, when perhaps they will be ready to take the Feild, after having suggested in whispers ev'rything that could tend to hurt the man they causelessly attack—I am no way discouraged, but I am greived to find our Councils, & our public deliberations conducted in the manner they are at present.—The very name of Congress, was a great while sacred, almost as that of the Divinity in these States, you as well as I know how much weakness to say nothing more, lay concealed from the first behind the sacred vail, from the view of the public. I tremble for the Consequences, when Americans who have served their Country with the highest reputation at home, and abroad, shall be forced by the Injuries and abuse which they receive, in vindication of themselves to draw this vail and hold up to the open view of their Countrymen certain individuals, who have by one circumstance or another greatly influenced the deliberations of Congress. Self Defence is the first Law of Nature—I hope, and am sure I shall not be driven to this extremity whilst so many appear resolv'd to see justice done me. I will not add, but that I most impatiently expect you here, and hope that you will bring Mrs. Hancock with you, to whom I pray you present my most respectful Compliments.

I am ever with the most sincere attachment

Dr Sir your most Obe^t and

Very hum^le Servt

SILAS DEANE.

HON^BLE J. HANCOCK.

Elias Boudinot to Elisha Boudinot.

PHELADELPHIA, April 1st 1779

MY DEAR BROTHER.

I am a little surprised that I have not rec'd a Line from you in so long a Time; neither have I heard a Syllable from Home for three weeks. I have wrote you several Times, which I hope you have received. I am weary of this extravagant City, and yet I know not when I shall get out of it, I suppose by that Time I have spent my years Pay. I dined yesterday at a Friends, who had a roasting piece of

Beef for Dinner, and he assured me it cost him £11 : 5 : 0. God only knows where the depretiation of our money will end. I am racking my Brain upon a Plan to be laid before C—— for appretiating it, which I have vanity to hope will answer a valuable Purpose. I dare not write you any News as there is no dependance upon any Thing you hear. I have sold Dr. Burnet's Bills of Exch. for 6 for one, or as it is called here 9 for 1 that is £900 Currency for £100 Sterl. making Six Continental Dollars for one Continental Dollar mentioned in the Bill.

If I should not get to the Supream Court, I beg you will appear for Genl. Wayne in case any indictment is found ag^t him, or enter mine for him. I hope to finish here next week, but it is an uphill Cause, to get anything done here.

I have been laid up with a severe pain in my Jaws & Teeth which alarmed me much, as I expected my ffever would have been brought on by it,—but thank a kind & gracious God, I am much better.

My kind Love to Sister, Mr. & Mrs. South,—let them know that Belcher is well & determined to repair Home, which I think the most elegible Scheme, considering his Time of Life.

Am my Dear Brother
Yours very Afft^ly
ELIAS BOUDINOT.

ELISHA BOUDINOT ESQ.

Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer to John Hall.

PHILA. May 15th 1781

DEAR SIR,

The late scale of Depreciation as laid down by the Presid^t & Council of this state, has thrown every thing into Confusion; no Money except hard will pass in this City but at the most ruinous rate. Our Northern Army is starving, & Congress have it not in their power to remove one hundred barrels of Flour.

I received from the Treasurer of our State Three hundred & forty pounds of the New Emission in Consequence of an order from the Gov. & Council, part of this money I exchanged for Continental being told it was money that was preferred in Phil^a to any other paper. On my way up I met numbers of speculators from Phila. with quantities of Continental to pass it off in our State. How they succeeded I know

not, but that, nor any other paper will now pass in this City but at the most destructive rate, I have therefore returned the Continental to Mr. Stone in hopes the Assembly will give directions to the Treasurer to receive this money in exchange for Bills of the New Emission, I should also have returned the New Bills (for I cannot pass them here) but they are too bulky. What the Maryland Delegates will do for want of Money, I do not know, there is but one mode by which they can be supplyed i.e., to order a quantity of superfine Flour, to be manufactured at the Head of the Bay, Superfine flour will command hard money, Should this plan be adopted by the Assembly or the Governor & Council Mr. Joseph Gilpin will execute it with dispatch. Col. Hollingsworth has too much upon his hands to pay proper attention to this business, besides he might not be in the way when this order might arrive at the head of Elk. Had I hard money or could I procure it on my own Credit, I should not hesitate to pledge myself. If no mode of supply can be fallen upon, I must soon return to Maryland.

Our affairs are in a most wretched situation. Congress is at its wits End—everything at a stand and unless the French fleet and army arrive very soon, we shall in all probability be in the most deplorable situation.

The navigation of the Mississippi has prevented us from procuring supplies from Spain, Congress have relaxed & made this point in the Ultimatum negotiable, but too late for any supplies for this Campaign. The Emperor has defered his Mediation, I fear that there is too good an understanding between the Courts of Vienna & London.

We have received no late advices from Europe.—With my respectful Compliments to Mrs. Hall, I am

Dear Sir

Your affectionate friend

Dan of S Thos Jenifer.

To John Hall, Esq.

Annapolis

Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer to (John Hall?)

Phila. May 28th 1781.

My dear Sir,

I thank you for your favor of the 25th The Enemy's Cruizers being in our Bay & Rivers I conceived would prevent the General assemblys meeting so soon as the Exigency

of our affairs required. it is now neck or nothing every exertion must be used this Campaign to prevent the Southern States being overrun. Every dispersion of the Enemy has its effect, & altho the prize be small yet it encourages enterprize.

Yesterday & today arrived from the —— Eight sail of vessels with Hard Money. The merchants I am told pay very little regard to the embargo Law, indeed the State has not money to purchase the third of any vessels Cargo even were it to be offered to the President & Council.

The Pennsylvania Line I believe is now on their March—General Wayne was obliged to order a Platoon to fire on part of the right wing who refused to March, four of the Mutineers were killed, one man it is said had 23 Balls through him.

Your Delegates are without Money or Credit. What are they to do, none but hard will pass at this place unless it be on the most ruinous terms. . . .

There never has been a time when Men of abilities were more necessary in Congress than at present, therefore I wish that proper attention may be paid to the Delegates letter by this Post to the general Assembly. We are not at liberty to disclose particulars, but the sooner an addition is made to the Delegation the better as delay cannot be admitted Altho at every Post want prevails, yet I flatter myself that our affairs will soon look up & that supplies will soon be had.

I wish you and your little woman health and happiness and am very truly

My dear friend

Your affectionate Servt

Dan. of S Thos Jenifer.

Mr. Cumberland was about
leaving Madrid the 9th of Mar.
I think his stay there was
rather too long for the United States—
Mr. Carroll is not very well.

George Clymer to Henry Hill, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir,

I wrote to Sam the Day after our arrival here and was then in hopes that would have been the last Letter from this Place which we had determined to leave as soon as a passage could be got to R. Island, but on Enquiry there

was no Packet, nor is there one arrived yet, so that we must have a little Patience and wait here. Mr. Dickenson's Horses are sick and galled and mine have been greatly hurt by certain green headed flies that ply at the Ferries about Newark, in the mean Time the Ladies are making daily Excursions, and yesterday by a near view of Hellgate wore away considerably the Terrors which the necessity of passing through it had inspired them. Betsy wants a pot hook or two from her 2 Dutch School Boys, while I think every thing goes well when I don't hear to the contrary.

So many Inconveniences unforeseen in going through Connecticut that we have determined to stay here even a Week longer for a Passage, so that in all probability a Letter will reach *Us* here, and fail not at your Peril. Betsy is much delighted with the pretty Country Seats here, of which there are a great number—the views are fine and greatly surpass our own.

As to Politicks I know nothing of them—Boston is a better Field. McDougal, Sears and Lamb are unknown to me, and as to the Politicians on the other side the Question I have only eat and drank with them. Here is great Strife and Contention but what is the Subject or who are the parties, I can hardly tell you.

I am in a very bad Humour for writing but my Wife and Wives will have their way, has forced me to it. This Day was set apart for a jaunt to Long Island but having an Invitation a Day or two hence to dine there with a Lady of the Family of the Livingstons we have put it off to that Day—What think you of Black Fish, I have taken very kindly to them not having eat two ounces of Flesh Meat since I have been at N. Y.—Lobsters I have a proper Respect for, and do not pass by Crabs unnoticed—Beef and Mutton seem to be forgot with me at present but will be resumed in the Fall and Winter. Let Betsy's Love and my Compliments to Mrs. Hill close,

Your mo. ob^{t} S^{t}
G. Clymer.

Wednesday 13 July [1774] N. York.

John Dickinson to John Hall.

Dear Sir,

I have received your Letter of the 23^{d} of last Month, & tho' it begins with a Complaint, I do not find myself pro-

voked to make such a Recrimination as you apprehend—that you write too much.

Indeed, if I was not a very just Man, who am unwilling to receive Presents of the greatest Value, without making some little Returns, such as are in my Power, I should lay hold of your Promise, "to keep writing, till I inform you that I don't care to be pesterd with any more of your Letters," and thus gratify myself by my silence in two things to which I am extremely inclined,—to be lazy & to love you. But I will not take advantage of your friendly threatning—& I assure you any remissness I have been guilty of, has been almost of necessity.

I think really that your Patriots have taken deep Draughts of our Politics. We left some Dregs in the cup, that might make another Brewing; but your Gentlemen have gone to the Bottom. We drank a great Deal—but it made us active. Your Dose was so strong, that you have kept your Beds these six years, and the Fumes of the Liquor are not yet evaporated. But I beg your Pardon for speaking so freely of these civil Heroes—Their Motives may be commendable though I acknowledge their Conduct would appear as laudable to me, if they were quite idle—as when they are so busily employed—in doing nothing.

Our Legislators are now assembled, after having adjourned in some Discontent on the Govenor's refusing the Supply Bill. It is yet doubtful, whether anything effectual will be done at this Meeting.

A Dispute of another Nature has lately engaged the attention of our City—In which, I am sorry to inform you, that your Province has lost some Credit. At our Races last week, the Purse of a hundred Pounds was carried away by a Horse called Britain, from your famous Parolet,—However his Friends comfort themselves that he lost the Race by throwing his Rider, & not by want of Speed or Bottom. I give you this Intelligence because you tell me you are not too much of a Lawyer, Politician or Philosopher, to neglect attending a Horse Race. For my Part, I have been a mere Sportsman for some Time past, & can almost hold a Diologue in the Stile of the Turf—But the Courts are beginning, & I must change my Stile—However I think it will be proper both for you and me to remember old Cato's advice, & mix Pleasure with Business & Innocence with Pleasure.—Application & Fatigue may procure Reputation & Wealth—But de-

stroy Health & Happiness—Preserve these last, & you will add to the Happiness of

Your most affectionate Friend & very hble Servant

JOHN DICKINSON.

Philadelphia,
May 3d 1762.

My Mother & Brother who remember you with great Esteem desire their Compliments may be presented to you—

I return you Sterling's Sermon, with many Thanks for your kindness.

William Grayson to ———.

NEW YORK June 15th 1785

DEAR SIR,

Your favor of the packett has been duly received for which I am much obliged to you, and I make use of this opportunity by Mr. Mazzei to answer it.

I arrived at this place early in March, since which nothing of any real importance has taken effect except the land ordinance which is herewith inclosed: a difference of sentiment between the Eastern & Southern part of the Continent & an imaginary difference of interests has made the ordinance less perfect than it might have been.—Congress are about directing a treaty to be held with the Western Indians at Post Vincent on the Wabash this summer for extinguishing their rights to the territory between the Miami & Mississippi; should this be effected, I expect the ordinance will be made to apply to that country immediately as the paying the domestic debt in this way seems to be an object which every one has very much at heart. Indeed the necessity for ye measure is glaring, for while the taxes continue high, we shall have no emigrants from beyond seas, and the want of inhabitants is perhaps our only calamity. A very considerable part of No Carolina has revolted. They have assumed the powers of governmt and a Capt. Cocke was here the other day with authority from them to solicit admission. Georgia has laid off a county on the Mississippi called Bourbon & settlers are gathering fast about ye Natchez.

There is a report that the province of Maine begins to make speeches respecting independence; Vermont remains as it did when you left this.

Inclosed is a report of a commes for altering the 9th article of the confederation; 8 states will be for it, but whether

or not it will suit the 5 Southern States, is a point very questionable: perhaps some modification may be found out that will make it palatable. As the sending this report is against rule, I hope you will take good care that it is not made public: indeed I think it would be best to keep it a secret. It seems to be a doubt in Congress whether the instructions to the Comm^rs ought not to be changed. The principle of making treaties & granting to all the right of the most favored nations, begins to be disputed. This though *entre nous*, & what I would not chuse should be mentioned to any one.

Congress have had two ineffectual tryals for the election of a minister to the Hague vice John Adams, Rutledge of S° Carolina, Governor Levingston & B. H. Hanson, of Maryland, the persons nominated.

As the Dutch Minister grows uneasy I think that Rutledge will be elected very soon, & in all probability today.

Don Diego de Gardoqui *charge des affaires* from the Court of Spain is arrived at Philad^a & is expected here every day; what are the objects of his mission, we are at a loss to determine.

I have the pleasure to inform you the subscriptions to the Potowmac C° go on well; At a meeting the other day, it was found that forty three thousand pounds were subscribed;—They are therefore by the Act established a Company.

General Washington is elected President & there is a good prospect of success. I imagine you must have heard before this, that an American vessel had arrived here in four months from Canton in China laden with the manufactures of that country; & that our country men at that place had as much respect & civility shewn them as those of any other nation. The opinion here is that this trade can be carried on to great advantage.

I remain y^r Affe. fr'd,
& most obed. Ser^t
WILL^M GRAYSON.

I enclose also the journals of Congress. W. G.

John Langdon to Fulwar Skipwith.

PHILAD. Decem. 5th 1794

DEAR S^R,

Your kind favor of the 20th Augt I've Just Rec'd, for which you have my Thanks. The fall of that Monster

Robertspeare was a most fortunate Circumstance for France, his fate will be a Constant warning to all those who are hereafter entrusted with the Rights of the people and *betray* their Trust.

We are highly pleased with the Reception of our Minister (Mr. Monroe) by the National Convention, I am full in the Belief, he will do himself honor, and Render his Country essential service.

We have nothing here worth Communicating, to be very particular, little good would arrise and prudence forbids, ——the astonishing successes of the French, exceed every Conception we probably would have had. I am fully senseable your time must be greatly taken up with your numerous Correspondence, but as often as leisure and opportunity offers I shall be greatly gratified in hearing from you; If any thing Turns up in the Shiping way or furnishg of Masts or provisions from our Part of the Continent, I shall be ready *to Direct* the Business.

Accept my best wishes for your Happiness and believe me very sincerely your

Friend & H^bl Sev^t,
JOHN LANGDON.

FULWAR SKIPWITH, ESQ.

Samuel Chase to John F. Mercer.

BALT^R 6 March 1803.

DEAR SIR,

Your good wishes are acceptable. I received a Shock which would probably, have terminated fatally, but for copious Bleedings. I have not quite recovered, but believe I am in a fair way. I have made a small addition to the Card you enclosed, and will send it to the American for publication, which I believe you will approve.

There is but one Event (which will probably never happen) in which I will interfere with politics; I mean the establishment of a *new* Government. I believe nothing can save the *present* one from dissolution. Some Events, as a War with France, may delay it for a few years. The Seeds are sown, they ripen daily. Men without *Sense* and without *property* are to be our *Rulers*, there can be no Union between the Heads of the two Parties. Confidence is destroyed; if attempted they will be branded as *Deserters*, and lose all Influence. Things must take their natural Course, from *bad*

to *worse*, You cannot retire, expect therefore Disappointment, Deceit, and Disgrace as far as Party can give it.

I wish you Health and Happiness.

Yours truly

SAMUEL CHASE.

HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN F. MERCER,

Gov. of Maryland

Annapolis.

PENNSYLVANIA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

BY LOTHROP WITHINGTON, 30 LITTLE RUSSELL STREET, W. C., LONDON.

(Including "Gleanings" by Henry F. Waters, not before printed.)

(Continued from page 101.)

DANIEL RUNDLE of Philadelphia, merchant. Will proved 17 September 1795. In the name of God amen, I Daniel Rundle of the City of Philadelphia, merchant, being of sound and disposing mind, memory. and understanding, praised be the Lord for the same. do hereby make my last will and testament in manner following (that is to say) First I give and bequeath to my nephew George Rundle now of Wilmington in the State of North Carolina, son of my deceased Brother Richard Rundle one legacy or sum of £1000 lawful money of Pennsylvania to be paid to him in twelve months after my decease. To my nephew Richard Rundle Brother to the aforesaid George and son to my aforesaid deceased brother Richard Rundle one legacy or sum of £1000 lawful money of Pennsylvania one half thereof to be paid him when he attains to the age of twenty one years and the remaining half when at the age of twenty-four years with interest, the said interest to be applied towards his maintenance during the years above mentioned. To my neice Mary Rundle, sister of the above named George and Richard Rundle, one legacy or sum of £200 aforesaid. Item I release all debts due me from the Estate of my late Brother Richard Rundle of Wilmington, North Carolina, merchant, deceased. To my sister Elizabeth Cole of the Kingdom of Great Britain during her life only one annuity of twelve pounds sterling to be remitted and paid her yearly by my executor free of charge. To George Rundle, son of my brother William Rundle of Great Britain £50 sterling. To my cousin Captain Richard Rundle Burges of Great Britain

the sum of £100 sterling. To my cousin Frances Burges Sister to the above named Captain Burges the sum of £50 sterling. To Mary Manly daughter of my said neice Frances Manly £50 sterling to be paid her when she shall arrive at the age of twenty one years. To my cousin Thomas Murgatroyd of Philadelphia merchant £100 money of Pennsylvania, to my cousin Sarah Philips Murgatroyd wife of the above Thomas M. for her separate use £100 money of Pennsylvania, to Samuel, Daniel, Elizabeth Gold, Mary and James Gold Murgatroyd children of my coz. Thomas £300 each when 21, to my nephew Richard Rundle of Philadelphia, merchant, the son of my deceased elder brother George Rundle, and to my neice Mary Rundle wife of my nephew Richard all that city square of ground situate between 7th and 8th streets, which I purchased of them some time since, from Schuylkill and between Spruce and Pine Streets in Philadelphia with the house thereon for life; after to the children of my cousin Thomas Murgatroyd. To the Pennsylvania Hospital £250 Pennsylvania currency. To Mary Rundle wife of my residuary legatee and devisee, Richard Rundle, £400 and a picture of herself set in a gilt frame. Rest to above named Richard Rundle, executor. Witnesses: B: Shoemaker, Edward Shoemaker, R: Whitehead. Codicil, to my nephew George Rundle late of North Carolina £400, to his sister Mary £200, to his brother Richard Rundle £200, to my cousin Frances Burges now in Philadelphia £80, to children of my cousin Thomas Murgatroyd £200 apiece, to John Hurly late my servant now apprenticed to Benjamin Franklin Bache the printer when 21 £20. My German servant man Adam Dieterick I leave free. All these bequests in addition to former ones. Proved by Robert Barclay, attorney for said Richard Rundle now residing in Philadelphia. *New Castle, 565.*

James Thomas late of Philadelphia. Will 24 April 1706; proved 11 February 1711. I James Thomas late of Philadelphia. To my brother Micah Thomas and his children

£30. To my brother Gabriell Thomas (and what he oweth me) £20. To my sister Mary Snead and her children £20. To my sister Rachel Wharton £40. To my unkle James Thomas £20 a year for life. To my cousins or neices Elizabeth, Mary, and Rachell Williams £50 each after decease of my said unckle James Thomas. To my nephew the brother of said Williams if living £50. To my cousins the children of Thomas Wharton and Rachell my sister after decease of said unckle James Thomas £20 each. To my executors £50 as follows: To Edward Shippen senior and his grandchildren Edward and Elizabeth Shippen £20. To Samuel Preston and his daughters Margaret and Hannah £30. To the poor of Philadelphia the interest of remainder of my estate after the death of my said unkle James Thomas. Executors: Edward Shippen and Samuel Preston, merchants of Philadelphia. Witnesses: Philip Russell, Walton Huling, Jonathan Baily, Morris Edwards, County Sussex on Delaware Bay. Jonathan Baily and Philip Russell depose to Tho: Fisher, Registrar for County Suffolk of the truth of the above. Date the will was made is 22/4/1706. 7 November 1710 is the date on which the above deposition was made. Probate says "Will of James Thomas late of Philadelphia in Pennsylvania but now of the Parish of St. Margarets Lothbury, London." *Barnes, 38.*

(To be continued.)

LETTERS OF HON. ALEXANDER HAMILTON AND REV. WILLIAM SMITH, D.D., TO HON. JAMES WILSON, 1789.

CONTRIBUTED BY ISRAEL W. MORRIS.

[The following interesting letters of Hon. Alexander Hamilton and Rev. William Smith, D.D., to Hon. James Wilson, contain the views of these noted Federalists on the candidacy of Washington, for President, and John Adams, for Vice President of the United States, under the Constitution of 1787.]

Alexander Hamilton to James Wilson.

My dear Sir,

A degree of anxiety about a matter of primary importance to the new government induces me to trouble you with this letter. I mean the election of the President. We all feel of how much moment it is that Washington should be the man; and I own I cannot think there is material room to doubt that this will be the unanimous sense. But as a failure in this object would be attended with the worst consequences I cannot help concluding that even possibilities should be guarded against.

Every body is aware of that defect in the constitution which renders it possible that the man intended for Vice President may in fact turn up President. Every body sees that unanimity in Adams as Vice President and a few votes insidiously witheld from Washington might substitute the former to the latter. And every body must perceive that there is something to fear from the machinations of Anti-fœderal malignity. What in this situation is wise?

By my accounts from the North I have every reason to believe that Adams will run there universally. I learn that he is equally espoused in Jersey Pensylvania & Delaware & that Maryland is not disinclined to him. I hear of no persons thought of to the South, but Rutlege in South Carolina and Clinton in Virginia. As the accounts of the appointments of electors will satisfy the partisans of those Gentle-

men in each of those States that they will have no coadjutors elsewhere, it seems not improbable that they will relinquish the attempt in favour of their intended candidates. Here then is a *chance* of unanimity in Adams. Nothing so apt to beget it as the opinion that the current sets irresistibly towards him. Men are fond of going with the stream. Suppose personal caprice or hostility to the new system should occasion half a dozen votes only to be witheld from Washington—what may not happen? Grant there is little danger. If any, ought it to be run?

The votes from New Hampshire to Delaware inclusively & exclusive of New York are 41 South of Delaware 32. Here supposing equal unanimity on each side in a different candidate the chance is that there will be Eight votes to spare from Adams leaving him still a majority. Take the probability of unanimity in the North in Adams & of division in the South between different candidates and the chances are almost infinite in his favour. Hence I conclude it will be prudent to throw away a few votes say 7 or 8; giving these to persons not otherwise thought of. Under this impression I have proposed to friends in Connecticut to throw away two to others in Jersey to throw away an equal number & I submit it to you whether it will not be well to lose three or four in Pensylvania. Your advices from the South will serve you as the best guide; but for God's sake let not our zeal for a secondary object defeat or endanger a first. I admit that in several important views and particularly to avoid disgust to a man who would be a formidable head to Antifœderalists—it is much to be desired that Adams may have the plurality of suffrages for Vice President; but if risk is to be run on one side or on the other can we hesitate where it ought to be preferred?

If there appears to you to be any danger, will it not be well for you to write to Maryland to *qualify* matters there?

Y^rs^ sincerely & affec^ly^

A. Hamilton.

New York Jany 25. 1789.

Rev. William Smith to James Wilson.

CHESTER, Kent County, Maryland Jany. 19th. 1789.

DEAR SIR,

I congratulate you on the favourable Issue of the Election of *federal representatives* in Pennsylvania, & the Probability, amounting, (from what I have seen in the News Papers) almost to a certainty of the like favourable issue in Respect to Electors of a *President-general* &c. What is called the *Federal List* has a vast majority, both for Representatives & Electors on the Eastern Shore of this State; &, as I apprehend, far more than sufficient to set against the Majority in some of the populous counties of the Western Shore for the other List, called Antifederal, altho' in that List also, there are generally avowed federalists, & only two (Col. Mercer & Mr. Sterret) who are any way suspected; & they themselves say the suspicion is unjust & injurious, as they are earnest for an effective Government, upon the whole Plan of the New Constitution with a few Amendments to be made by Congress itself, in which they wish to be moderate, & have no Desire of Recurring to another *Convention*—But it is not probable that either of them will be elected, as the other Side were unwilling to trust any one, of whom they had the least suspicion. In 3 or 4 days we shall have the Election declared by Proclamation.

We are apprehensive here of Difficulties, nevertheless, still remaining—especially respecting the Election of General Washington, some of which, as they have occurred to us here, I promised to state to you, as at the Head of the Pennsylvania Electors; altho' I doubt not everything of the kind has long since occurred to your own more sagacious and penetrating Understanding, anxious & active as you have been for an effective Government & a speedy operation of it.

Our first apprehension, respecting Pennsylva. is that, from the mode of election in each County by Districts, & it having taken more than five Weeks, before all the Returns at

the former Election for Representatives were brought to Philada. to enable the Presidt. & Council to issue their Proclamation, the Four Weeks allowed by the New Constitution, between the Day of choosing Electors & the Day of their Meeting at Reading, for the Choice of a President will not be sufficient; for how, in 4 Weeks (especially from beyond the Allegenny Mountains & some Sheriffs, perhaps in no great Disposition to be in Haste with their Returns) I say, how in 4 weeks, shall all these Returns be brought to Philada., more than 300 miles down; then a Proclamation to go 300 miles up again, & 3dly some of the Electors, after that, to come 300 miles down to Reading in all near 1000 miles backward & forward, at this season of the year, in 28 Days; besides the Time spent at the elections, & in Council, in numbering &c, and making out their Proclamation? No Doubt, you have thought of this, & have sent, or will immediately send, Expresses to the most distant Electors, viz, James O'Hara, Lawrence Keene, Alex. Graydon & David Greer, with Copies of the Returns from the Counties already come to Hand, which being compared by them with the Counties over Susquehannah or in their vicinity will enable them to judge of the Probability of their being among the 8 Highest on the Return for Electors; & altho' these accounts will not be *official*, yet they ought to be induced by their Zeal for Gen. Washington & the Federal Interest, to set out immediately so as to reach Reading by the time appointed, & to meet the official Account or Proclamation, if the Executive Council (by Returns from all the Counties) should be enabled to publish it before that Time. But if all the Counties should not have made their Returns by 1t. Wednesday in February—Qu—What is to be done? Might not the Executive Council authenticate those Returns wch. may be made before the day of meeting at Reading? And if they appear an undoubted Majority (in Whatever manner the Defaulting Counties might have voted) might not the Electors having such Majority (yourself & others) proceed to the Nomination directly on the Day appointed;

or adjourn, de Die in Diem, till all the Returns come officially to Hand?

But another difficulty appears to rise from the Constitution itself. The two highest in Votes having a Majority of all the Electors of the confederating eleven states, are to be President & Vice-president—Suppose then the Electors of even Nine States all agreed to have Gen. Washington President, & Mr. Adams, or any other V. Presdt. These nine States cannot say in their Nomination or vote Genl. W. Presdt; John Adams V. P., but must vote indiscriminately for both, & neither will be highest in Votes but perhaps have an equality. Suppose, then, but one other State, (say Virginia, or New York, or both) give but one or two Votes, still keeping the Name of Adams, but joining with it either a Clinton or a Henry, then those two States or any one of them, or a single capricious Vote of one of them, can make Mr. Adams President.

We know there is one Way to secure this Business, by any Number of the eleven States, having a Majority of all the Electors, to agree, all of them, to nominate Gen. Washington, while some of them give 8 or 10 Votes to some other Persons in the Room of Adams, so as to leave Him lower in Number than Gen. W. but yet higher than any other, if it is wished that he should be V. Presdt. But there ought to be some exchange of sentiments, and some previous Plan on this Head—among the 4 middle States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware & Maryland—who are sufficient for this Work; but if Connecticut can be consulted, then so much the better. Then suppose it agreed that Delaware vote for Mr. Jay with Gen. W. & Jersey some other or the same; Pennsylvania a few votes for the same or any other —And if you will on Receipt of this let me know what you think Maryland had best do, Mr. Wm. Tilghman of this Town, whose Name will stand highest among our Electors, desires you to be informed that he will do his utmost, in Concert with us for the fed. cause, & the Election of the

President whom we all wish should his Election be supposed in any Danger.

There is still another Evil, of a very threatning aspect—We [hear] no election at all, either of Representatives or Electors, is like to be obtained in N. Hampshire, & only in three Districts of Massachusetts—If this be certain, it will be an Evil indeed—Yet I hope a Majority of the whole Eleven States will act as Electors, & a like Majority of the Representatives meet in Congress; and a Majority being a Quorum, we trust they will be able to put the Government in Operation, & pass new Laws respecting "the Time & Mode of filling up their B by new Elections in the defaulting States, who have adopted the Constitution."

I hope Mr. Lewis, as the Scire Fac. agt. the University, was returnable to the Jany. Term has got the money to enable him to take up my Note to you lately in the Hands of Mr. Todd, agreeably to my Directions: I hope also to see you in Feb. at the Meeting of the Assembly. Pray write me a few Lines in answer to such Parts of this Letter as require your Notice; & tho' you have no Doubt thought of & provided for every chance respecting the execution of the Government, you will still ascribe what I now write to the well meant Zeal of Yours, WM. SMITH

I wish Time had allowed to transcribe this Letter fair, but I trust you will be able to spell out its Contents.

W. S.

P. S. Direct by Post to me at Chester, Kent County Maryland.

JAMES WILSON, ESQUIRE
at his house Market Street
Philadelphia

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS COPIED FROM THE BIBLE OF THOMAS SAY.

MARGARET PASCHALL departed this life the 17th day of January 172$\frac{8}{9}$. It being upon Friday about 12 o'clock at noon, and was buried at Sunday f . . . .

THOMAS PASCHALL JR., departed this life the 17th day of January 172$\frac{8}{9}$ about 10 o'clock at night.

SETH FLOWER, departed this life the 18 day of January about 10 o'clock at night.

SAMUEL PASCHALL, departed this life the 11th of February 172$\frac{8}{9}$ about 9 o'clock in the morning.

ELIZABETH FLOWER, died 19th of July 1706.

My Mother died on the 2nd of September 1707 about 12 o'clock at night, and was buried by her son William Paschall, (being 71 years and 9 months old).

WILLIAM SAY my husband died the 23rd of 8ber 1714, being $\frac{3}{4}$ after 10 o'clock at night.

WILLIAM SAY JR., was born the 17th day of January 1696.

JOANNA SAY, was born the 5th of April 1700—1 hr. 28 m. P.M. Friday.

MARY SAY, was born the 17th of 10ber 1701—5 hours 30 P.M. Saturday.

PASCHALL SAY, was born 24th of 10ber 1703 A.M. on a Friday.

ELIZABETH SAY, was born the 13th of 7ber 1706 8 hr P.M. Friday.

THOMAS SAY, was born the 16th of 7ber 1709 1 hr. 20 m. P.M. Friday new style is the 27th of 9 month.

THOMAS PASCHALL SENR., departed this life the 13th of 7ber 1718 about 4 o'clock in the morning in the 83d year of his age and was buried upon his wife.

MARY CLUNN, (late Say), departed this life the 25 of Oct. 1723 about half past 10 o'clock in the morning—Friday.

ELIZABETH (late Paschall) JENKINS, departed the 18th day of January 1725-6 aged about 93 years on a Tuesday.

PASCHALL SAY, departed this life at Jamaica the 22nd of October 1726 10 hr. 00 m A. M.

JOANNA FLOWER, (late Paschall), departed this life the 11th day of January 1727-8; 25 m: to 10 o'clock at night on a Thursday buried the ⊙ following aged about 26 years.

MARY PASCHALL, (late Say), was born the 21st day of December 1674 in the city of Bristol.

ELIZABETH EDGAR, (late Say), departed this life 8ber 1729 8 hr 25 m P.M. on a ⊙

BENJAMIN PASCHALL, departed this life the 16 day of May 1730 at 11 hr 10 m of Sunday was taken the 7th in the morning and was buried Monday following in his own burying ground.

JOANNA HOLMES, (late Say), departed this life the 11 day of July 1730 between 1 & 2 o'clock in the afternoon and was buried the Sunday following by her Sister Mary in our own burying ground.

MARY PASCHALL, departed this life the 19th day of July 1734—45 m. past 5 o'clock in the afternoon on Friday & was buried the 20th day following by her husband in our own burying ground aged about 60 years.

Susannah Catherine Sprogell, was born between the 10th & 11 day of October 1713—Thomas *Say* was married to S. C. *Sprogell* the 15″ of 3 mo. called (old Stile) April 1735 15 m : past 12 at night 6th day.

Catherine Say, was born the 3 of 10 mo old Stile called December 1736 14 m past 1 on Friday.

Susannah Say, was born the 24th of 8 mo old Stile called November 1738 58 m. p. 12 a Friday.

Catherine Say, departed this life 27th of 12 mo | old Stile | called February 1738-9 12 m to 4 in the morning and was buried 1st (of the 1 mo) March.

Thomas Say, was born the 19th of 6th mo : (old Stile) called September 1740—25 m . p : 11 a Friday (Son of Thos).

Elizabeth Say, was born the 24 of 7 mo O.S. called October 1742—18 m. p. 1 in the day—A 1st day.

Catherine Say, was born the 19th of 10 mo : O. S. called January 1744-5 4 m. p. 4 in the morning of 7th day.

William Say, was born the 3rd of 11 mo (O. S.) called January 1746-7; 20 m. p. 8 in the morning of 7th day.

Catherine Say, departed this life the 6th of 7 mo. 1747 at 4 in the morning of a 1st day.

Elizabeth Say, departed this life 29th of 8 mo 1747—4 m. after 6 in the evening on 5th day.

William Say, departed this life 23d of 12 mo 1748–9; 53 minutes after 7 in the evening on a 5th day.

Joanna Say, was born the 7th of 4 mo called June 1749 about 45 m after 10 in the evening—on a first day.

Susannah Catherine Say, departed this life the 18th of the 4 mo called June 1749 about 45 m after 10 in the evening on a first day.

Catherine Sprogell, departed this life the 16th of 8 mo October 1749: 20 m after 1 of a third day aged 73 years and was buried by her husband.

Johanna Say, departed this life the 24th of 5th mo: 1750; 32 m after 11 in the night 3rd day.

James Wilson, was married to my daughter Mary Say the 15th of 5 mo: May 1753.

George Wilson, the son of my daughter Mary was born the 1st of 3 mo March 1754 about 4 m. before 4 of a 6th day.

Thomas Say, was married to Rebekah Budd at Mount Holly the 3rd of 10 mo October 1753, 15 m after 1 in the day at Mount Holly Meeting house.

Benjamin Say, the son of Thomas & Rebekah his wife born 28 of the 8 mo. 1755—35 m after 3 in the afternoon a 5th day.

Susannah Wilson, the daughter of my daughter Mary was born the 13th day of April 1756 about ¼ after 6 in the morning a 3d day.

Rebekah Say, daughter of Thomas Say and Rebekah his wife was born the 26th of 4 mo 1758 about 58 m after 4 in the afternoon 4th day.

Susannah Say, was married to James Carmalt 20th of 6 mo: 1758 at Uptown Meeting.

Thomas Wilson, the son of my daughter Mary was born the 27th of the 8 mo August 1758 a little before 10 o'clock a first day.

Hannah Carmalt, the daughter of James Carmalt was born the 19th of the 11 mo 1759 a first day about 5 oclock.

Thomas Wilson, departed this life the 31st of the 3rd mo 1759 36 m after 10 oclock 7th day & buried by his Grandfather Wilson.

Rebekah Say, daughter of Thomas Say departed this life the 26th of 10 mo 1759 about 38 minutes after 12 in the day.

Thomas Say Jr., departed this life the 9th of the 11 mo 1759 about 38 m p. 5 in the afternoon a 6th day and was buried by his Grandmother Paschall a 1st day (19 years and 1 mo old).

Mary Wilson, daughter of James Wilson & my daughter Mary was born the 26th of the 9 mo 1760 after 1 oclock in the day a 6th day.

Thomas Say Carmalt, son of my daughter Susannah was born 29th of the 10 mo 1760 about ½ an hour after 2 oclock in the afternoon a fourth day.

Rebekah Say, daughter of Samuel Atkinson was born the 13th of the 5 mo July 1760 old stile the 24th of the 7 mo new stile between 6 & 7 oclock in the morning.

Rebekah Carmalt, daughter of my daughter Susannah was born the 27th 11 mo 1762 about 25 m after 9 oclock at night a 7th day.

Rebekah Wilson, daughter of James Wilson & my daughter Mary was born the 4th of the 12 mo 1762 about 6 m after 9 oclock a 6th day evening.

Mary Wilson Senr., wife of James Wilson & daughter of Thomas Say departed the 16 of 12 mo 1762 about 6 m after 10 oclock in the afternoon on a 5th day & was buried the

first day following in Friends Ground by her son Thomas (was 27 years 7 mos & 18 days old.)

Mary Wilson, daughter of James Wilson departed this life the 4th of the 4 mo April 1764 about 15 m past 7 oclock in the morning 4th day aged 3 yrs 6 mos & 22 days & buried next her mother in Friends Ground.

Elizabeth Budd, daughter of my wife Rebekah was married to Moses Bartram at Uptown Meeting House the 10th of the 7 mo July 1764 about 40 m after 11 oclock.

Jonathan Carmalt, son of James & of my daughter Susannah was born the 17th of April 1765 about 23 m after 2 o'clock in the afternoon on a 4th day.

James Carmalt, the husband of my daughter Susannah departed this life the 15th day of the 8 mo 1765 at 2 oclock in the afternoon on a 5th day & buried the next in my burying ground.

Susannah Livington, daughter of John Livington & my daughter Susannah was born the 16th of the 3 mo 1772 about 45 m after 5 in the afternoon.

John Livington, son of John Livington & my daughter Susannah born the 26th of the 3 mo 1774 about 45 m after 5 in the afternoon.

My daughter Susannah Livington, departed this life the 17th of the 7 mo called July 1778 & was buried on her mother in my Burying Ground.

Benjamin Say, was married to Ann Bonsall the first day of the 10 mo called October 1776 at the Bank Meeting House Phil^a.

Polly Say, daughter of Benjamin & Ann Say was born the 17th of the 11 mo called November 1778 about ½ past 12 oclock on 3rd day.

Thomas Say, son of Benjamin & Ann Say was born on the 27th of 6 mo called June 1787. about ¼ of an hour after 4 oclock in the morning being the 4th day of the week.

Benjamin Say, son of Benjamin & Ann Say was born on the 10 day of the 12 mo called December 1790 about ½ an hour after 8 oclock in the morning on the 6th day of the week.

Rebekah Ann Say, daughter of Benjamin & Ann Say was born on the 24th day of the 8 mo called August 1793 about 20 m after 4 oclock in the morning it being on the 7th day of the week.

Polly Say, daughter of Benjamin & Ann Say, departed this life on the 13 day of the 10 mo called October 1793 at ¼ after 8 in the morning on the 1st day of the week of the malignant fever & was buried in our Family Burying Ground on the same day.

Ann Say, wife of Benjamin Say departed this life on the 15th day of the 10 mo called October 1793 about 11 oclock A. M. on the 3rd day of the week of the malignant Fever & was buried in our Family Burying Ground on the same day.

Hannah Matlack, wife of William Matlack grand daughter of Thomas Say departed this life on the 27th of the 11 mo 1793 about 3 oclock at night & was buried along side of her Mother in our Family Burial Ground (of the dropsy).

Rebakah Say, wife of Thomas Say departed this life after a tedious spell of illness on the 26th day of the 6 mo June 1795 on the 6th day of the week about 11 oclock in the morning and was buried in the Family Burial Ground on the first day following aged nearly 79 years.

Thomas Say, departed this life on the 27th day of the 3 mo March 1796 about 2 oclock in the morning on the 1st day of the week of a complicated complaint & was buried

on the 3rd day following in the Family Burial Ground aged 86 years & 6 mos:—

great, great, great, grand father to Clara Mitchell Carey.

Rebekah, daughter of Samuel Atkinson and Ruth, his wife, was born the 13th day year of our Lord 1716, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning. (Dr. Say's mother.)

FOUR LETTERS ADDRESSED TO JOHN DICKINSON.

[The following interesting letters from Thomas Willing and Dr Benjamin Rush to John Dickinson, are copied from the originals in the Manuscript Collection of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

Thursday Mornₛ.

Dear Sir:—

A Matter is to be brought on the Carpet this Mornₛ wₕ I think must be highly disagreeable to you; it was moved for yesterday & a Committee ordered to report this Mornₛ & from the Complexion of the Committee chosen, I fear we shall want every help to avoid it. All your friends wish for your presence & none more than your obliged

hum. Servₜ

T. Willing.

The Old Question respectₛ Cannada—its not safe to say more—but come to the Congress I beseech you yₛ Mornₛ.

Dear Sir:—

Upon conversing with several of your friends since 2 o'Clock yesterday I find the fullest proof of Reed's highly disapproving of the Consₜ of Pennsylvania. Col. Miles is willing (he says) to swear that he heard him disapprove of it *fully* or *strongly* while he was President, and all the Republicans who were threatned & bullied by him at a *Meeting* at the new tavern (where he convened them expressly for the purpose of proving that he had not altered his mind respecting the Constitution, but that he still thought of it & disliked it as much as they did) will declare in support of your general & last assertion. Mr. Nixon and Sharp Delaney were both present on that occasion.

Taking these facts into consideration one or two of your most judicious friends think you had better *immediately* re-

call that note from the printer in which you acknowledge a mistake. You may easily fix proofs upon him not only of a lie, but of the most pointed malice against you.

Yours sincerely

Tuesday Morning. BENJ^N RUSH.

HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN DICKINSON ESQ^R

PHILAD^A Feb. 16 1796

MY DEAR FRIEND,

Your friendly letter, with its entertaining enclosure came safe to hand at a moment when the care of the hospital, the labor of composing several new lectures upon a most difficult subject viz. "the diseases of the mind," and the usual hurry of my private business, prevented my paying that attention to the proposed publication I wished. I have since looked over it, but not with the care I had proposed. The manner, the matter & the style are all equally interesting. It is calculated to arrest the *running reader*, and to awaken even the palled relish for moral and religious instruction. In this way only shall we counteract the infidel writers of the age. They seduce by the novelty of their manner, and brilliancy of their style, much more than by their arguments, for these are generally overlooked, or soon forgotten. Paine's witty reflection upon the "drab-coloured dress &c" of the Quakers, is more universally remembered, and quoted than any thing else in his absurd and impious Age of Reason.

I return you the manuscript agreeably to your request. I expect to have the pleasure of introducing it into the World, when you have made the proposed additions. All your directions respecting the choice of a printer, capitals &c., shall be faithfully attended to.

I rejoice to find the vigor of your talents, & benevolence still unimpaired. One of the Reformers who spent the evening of his life in composing books in defence of his principles, was requested by one of his friends to spare himself, and not to hasten his death by his severe studies. "What," said the pious Champion for truth, "would you have my

Master come, and find me idle?" May we both be actuated by a similar disposition to bring forth fruit in our old age!

I am now preparing a work for the press to be entitled, "An attempt to explain sundry passages in the old & new Testament, by the principles of Medicine, & the laws of the Animal Oeconomy." It will contain many new arguments in favor of Christianity, and will I hope render Infidelity, at least, among Physicians as much a mask of ignorance, as it is of impiety, or immorality. Should it please God to bless this work to the benefit of any of his creatures, I shall be thankful. What an honor to be employed by *Him* in any way, but chiefly in promoting the knowledge, the love, and the future enjoyment of *himself*.

My most respectful compliments await Mrs. Dickinson, and my old acquaintance Miss Sally who I hear is wise in the things which are to be hereafter, as well as in human affairs. Miss Maria I hear is a fine sprightly girl, but as yet she says "no Quaker."

How I long to spend an afternoon or evening in the Society of your amiable family, in which I have been more happy than in any family in the country except my own!

My dear Mrs. Rush joins in love to all your fireside, with my Dr friend

Yours very
affectionately
Benjn Rush.

My Dear Friend,

The additions and alterations to the "Fragment," to which you refer in your letter of yesterday, were received, and put immediately afterwards into the hands of Mr. Thos Dobson.

Dr Priestley is now delivering a course of Sermons in our City upon the external wideness of Christianity. He has exhibited in the most striking manner, the superiority of the Jewish & Christian revelations over the pagan religions in principles, in morals, and in ceremonial institutions. Next week he purposes to shew the truth of Christianity from the miracles which accompanied its establishment. I men-

tioned to him a few days ago your zeal in the cause to which his late Sermons have been devoted. He was delighted with the information, and expressed a desire to be acquainted with you. I have promised him that pleasure, the next time he visits Wilmington. Upon all subjects (two or three in divinity excepted) you will harmonize with him. I have never met with so much knowledge, accompanied with so much simplicity of manners. You will be charmed with him.

Adieu. From my Dr friend
Yours sincerely
BENJN RUSH.

PHILADA,
April 5, 1796.

TWO PETITIONS OF CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE, FOR PROTECTION AGAINST INDIAN INCURSIONS, 1728.

The administration of the State Library, at Harrisburg, as carried on since the appointment of the present librarian, Hon. Thomas Lynch Montgomery, is a model of enlightened policy and business-like methods, and should receive that substantial recognition and generous support necessary to add to its dignity and importance as a great library.

The organization, in April of 1903, of the Department of Public Records, for the arrangement and preservation of the valuable historical manuscripts of the Commonwealth, has not only stimulated a spirit of local research but is proving of the greatest assistance to historians elsewhere. Of late years history and genealogy have been brought more closely together, and as an exhibit of how these blend, in many of the valuable documents in this department, the reproduction of two autographic petitions of 1728, from citizens living on the frontiers of Philadelphia County (now Montgomery) to the Governor for protection against the threatened incursions of Indians are herewith given.

The new series of Archives, edited by Mr. Montgomery, by his discriminating judgment and fastidious exactness, is unquestionably a most important one, and will prove of the greatest value and usefulness to the historical student and general reader of Pennsylvania history.

n Esqr Govern. of
s.

nts of the County of —

To the Honorable Patrick Gordon Esqr Govern^r of the Province of Pensilvania &c^a

The Petion of the German Inhabitants of the County of Philadelphia humbly Sheweth

Whereas Your Petitioners are at Present so Alarmed by a Noise of the Indian That Several Families have Left their Plantations with what Goods they Could Possibly Carry away Women in Child bed being forced to Expose them Selves To the Colonys of the Aire whereby their Lives are Endangered

We Your Petitioners Therefore humbly Pray That Your Hon^r would Be Pleased To Take or Use Such Measures with the Indians That Your Petitioners may be Freed from Those Alarms. for Yet we are Informed That That The Indians are Consulting Measures against us. We hope Your Hon^r will Comply With our Humble Request Se prevent as well our fears as Danger. And Yr Petition^ers as in Duty Bound Shall Ever pray &c^a

Apr the 29. 1728

Jacob Dessgen
mark
William Wood
Joseph Berlle
Jonathan Wood
John Kendall
Jonathan Brooke
Elisha Evans
Anthony Henzel.
John Rewberg
Christoph Wilcox
John Cosner
Matthias Zimmerman
Matthias Otto
Gunnar Sundell
Peter Petersen
Adam Ox
Christian Manschied
Martin Bitting
Georg Geigner
Christoph Sneider
Johannes Ebach

Friderich Gerlach
Jurrich Gerlach
Hendrick Pieters
Elias Daft
Georg Bergmaier
Casper Schmiber
Henricht Bitting
Adam Geigler
Adam Ox Man
[illegible]
Henrich Geisenberg
Jacob Scheibell
[illegible]
Gosen
[illegible]
Friderich [illegible]
Michel Schneck
Christian Rigs
[illegible]

Matthias Jno Mary
Conrad Streber
Jacob [illegible]
Jacob Harry
John Mark
John Zuckelhoffer
Michel Schmidt
Johann Nicolas Dieter
Gosard Schneider
Wendel [illegible]
Jacob Frey
Peter Hill
[illegible]

Jacob Colber
[illegible]
Jacob [illegible]
John [illegible]
[illegible]
Richard Jacob
Isaac Dubois
Thomas Lawrence
[illegible]
Nicholas Hiers
[illegible]
Rudolph Dubois
Andrew Ottwell

Mellchr Dinger

Jonas Samuel Adams
[illegible]
Daniel Evans
John David
John Phillips
Ed Nicholas

LETTER OF ROBERT PROUD, THE HISTORIAN, 1778.

[The following letter of Robert Proud, the compiler of the History of Pennsylvania, addressed to his brother, William Proud, of London, in addition to indicating his Tory leanings, contains interesting local data, commercial and military. The original is among the "Proud Manuscripts" of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

PHILAD^A Anno 10. . 1778

DEAR BRO. W^M PROUD,

This will inform thee that I have as yet rec^d no Answer to mine of the 1st of 12 mo. last, in which I mentioned pretty fully our situation here at that Time, and that I have wrote thee since in 3 mo. last, respecting the scarcity and high Price of some kind of Provisions here, which still continues, viz. Flour, Beef, Pork, Beer, Cheese, etc., refering the same to thy Consideration, whether it might be worth while to ship some such Articles, if proper Permission was obtained, the Trade not yet being free to this Place; but that as these Articles are very profiting, and if large Quantities should come in this Spring or Summer, or should the Country be opened to the City, which are Things probable, it would be bad Consequence to be concerned in the same. Flour especially is said to be very plentiful in the Country, but not to be got into the City at present: but from what I then wrote, I imagine it would appear best to thee not to venture; every Thing here respecting Trade being in such a very dubious and dangerous Situation, which is still likely to continue to be the case. Dry Goods in all probability will be very low; the People here are able to purchase but very little; their legal Paper Currency being entirely stopped, and their other means of remittance, by the Produce of the Country cut off, or destroyd by the War. These Lines, therefore, are only just to let thee hear from me, and

give thee a Hint of the Continuation of the State of the above mentioned Articles etc in this Place.

I am not yet quite recovered in my Health since my severe sickness, during the great Part of last Winter; I believe I applyed myself last Summer too closely in adjusting some Papers, in part drawing up an Essay toward a History of the first Settlement of this Province an Affair recommended by some Frd's, but which now lyes interrupted; this with my long preceeding confinement in this City, in the Rebel Usurpation in it, and since it being unsafe to go out of the Lines, especially for such as are more obnoxious than some others to the Rebel Party, together with the sight of the affecting scene of Destruction in this once happy Country, occasioned in my opinion by a most highly infatuated and mad People, and the different Way of living in these distressing Times, I imagine may have contributed towards my sickness.

One of the Frd's who was banished from home to Virginia last Autumn is lately dead in Exile viz. Tho. Gilpin, Son-in-Law of Joshua Fisher; John Hunt, who is likewise there in Exile, has been dangerously sick; and his Disorder having fallen into his Leg, it has lately undergone an Amputation; but whether he yet survives the operation, which is doubtful, we daily wait to hear; several others of them having lately been dangerously sick; all Applications by Frd's for their Releasement have hitherto been in vain. Two of the Number, who were not Frd's or Quakers, came home without leave last Winter. I have wrote to Bro. John by the present opportunity, from whom I lately rec'd a Letter dated in London, which he informs me is his present Residence. I shall be glad to hear from thee respecting him, how he goes on, and is likely to proceed, as far as is in thy Power. In daily Expectation of hearing from thee, it being I think several years since thy last, I remain with Love to thee and Family with my Dear Mother,

thy Bro,

R. Proud.

The Army still remains here in Winter Quarters, and in very good Condition, Washington with his Army is ab^{t} 22 miles distant. Nothing of much Moment that I know of has happened between them or their Parties for most Part of the Winter.

P. S. Anno. 13th.

After having wrote the above, I have just rec^{d} thy acceptable Letter of 1 mo. 22nd. Thy kind Information respecting my Relations, and Concern for myself, give me much satisfaction. I intend to write to the Person in Maryland mentioned by thee, when Communication opens, which is at present entirely shut up, and next to impossible, except by mere Chance. This City being still, as it were, besieged by the Rebel Militia supported by Washington's Army; who, in small parties around it in the Country, do every Thing in their power to prevent Provisions, coming in, plundering the Inhabitants of what they can find, and otherwise abusing and murdering many of them, and burning such part of the Hay, Corn, and Forage around us as they cannot carry off; to prevent, as they say, it's coming into the Hands of the English. These Parties always run away when the King's Troops go out after them, and return again when they retreat.

Since the above was written there appears more Probability of our banished Frds. being either released or, in some Manner, returning Home, than heretofore; they are ordered from Winchester in Virginia to Lancaster in this Province, where the Usurpers of this Government sit; A few Days will probably shew the Event. A Fleet of above 40 Sail with a great Variety of Goods, Provisions, etc., are just arriving here from N. York, which I expect will bring down the Prices of several Articles which I have above mentioned to thee; but I am informed there is no Flour on board.

SELECTED LETTERS OF MICHAEL HILLEGAS, TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Among the recent accessions to the Manuscript Department of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, is the Letter Book of Michael Hillegas, Treasurer of the United States, presented by Mr. Charles Lockrey.]

York Town Decr. 3, 1777—

Dear Brother:

Have the pleasure of informing you of all our Healths, but withall very anxious what will become of poor Sister Jeninngs and her children, should she have remained in Philadelphia. I wrote you several letters after you left Reading on this subject for you to try to get her out with some of the Market People—I also wrote to her (which I hope she received) to try to get out; do let me know the success you had, for I feel much for them—I also wrote to some friends to assist her. You may write me by the way of Reading to the care of Mr. James Read or Mr. Mark Bird, of that place, either of whom can forward it to me either by post or otherwise.

I have enclosed you an order on Mr. Samuel Morris Senr who I believe lives at Gabriel Shuler's place, about 10 or 12 mile below you, to pay you the moneys in his hand belonging to me, his son Mr. Saml C. Morris left it with him for that purpose. You'll please to credit me with the amount and write me how much it is. Mrs. Hillegas and Children join me in the sincerest love to you, Dear Sister Kuhl and all your sweet children, together with all our relations about you,

and am

Dear Brother

Yours Most affectionately

M. H.

P. S.—

Do let us know how you all do, and how your son has got the better of his fracture by falling off his horse.

Mr. Frederick Kuhl.

York Town Decr 3, 1777.

My Dear Sir.

I have the pleasure of informing you and yours that I am once more blessed with having my Children about me, after having been deprived of their Company for nine months, and at present Blessed be God, we are all in Health. Your son Mr. Saml. C. Morris wrote me before his departure for the West Indies that he had lodged my share of the proceeds of our Adventure to France in your hands to pay me; as I was in Baltimore still in Expectation of seeing you soon in Phil^a., I never troubled you with any line about it. But it being at present uncertain how soon I shall have that pleasure, Have taken the liberty of drawing on you in favor of my Brother Kuhl no way doubting but that it will be equally agreeable, and that you will honor the same. We hear the distress of the Remaining Inhabitants of our Dear City is great, but their being in the Enemies hands; I hope however, in due time the Philistines will be obliged to fly that City, nay all America, and that we shall see each other in that place in peace and safety—Which God Grant may be soon—Mrs. Hillegas and Children join me in love to you, good Mrs. Morris and all the Children, and in expectation of being favourd with a line from you letting us know how you Do, with what else you may have in the News way to Communicate,—am Dr. Sir and Dear Neighbour,

Your affectionate friend & humble Servent

Sam^L Morris Esq^R. M. H.

York Town Mar. 17, 1778.

Dear Sir.

Permit me to thank you for your very agreeable Letter of the 7th of October last, & of expressing my Obligation to you for your kind Inclination of serving Mr. McCreery in the Negociating his Certificates of our Continental Loan Office, but am sorry you were with some reason "*told that our Money had depreciated,*" and that therefore "*you could*

not in Concience be Concerned in negociating them as equal in Equal in Value to the Number of Spanish Dollars mentioned in them."

I must acknowledge that the high prices things have borne here pleads undoubtedly strong that the Money has depreciated, but give me leave at the same time to observe that this has not been altogether occasioned by the Quantity of Money which has been issued with us, but in part by a Scarcity of foreign Articles (and which scarcity was by the Traders made some what Artificial by secreting ye Goods we really had). This the retailers as well as the Importers availed themselves of, and Continued to raise in their prices (till lately) higher & higher. This same Spirit of Avarice soon got among the Farmers particularly those who were disaffected, who in turn when they were asked the Prices of the Necessaries of Life &c., they had for sale would naturally in Justification of their Demands plead the high prices they were obliged to give for Salt, Sugar, Rum, Coffee & all kinds of European Goods. I cant however help thinking this evil will soon mend, many foreign Articles being already more reasonable than they were some time ago. Salt at Baltimore has fallen from £18 to £4 ℔ Bushel & I hear where it is made on the Shore it sold 30 @ 40/.

As to the Money which has been issued, am well satisfied that it is good, because the Estates of America are & will be a sufficient security for the redemption of all the Money that has been issued and even much more. Taxes have already commenced in most if not all the States, which have been very cheerfully paid by all Whiggs & I stand informed that this to the Eastward had the Effect of Lowering Goods 25 P. C^t^. But you & I both know that Taxes repeated year after year without a Trade Foreign as well as Domestic will soon move heavy. And I am not without my hopes That this Trade will soon be Obtained, so soon at least, as we shall have the happiness of Compleatly beating our Enemies, which God of his infinite Mercy Grant may be this ensuing Campaign. I think I hear you say *Nothing*

less will do, and then without the Art of Prophecy we shall see our Money daily become more and more Valuable.

Mr. Lutterloh whom you were pleased to recommend to me lately sent me your Letter of the 23d January 1777, he is now in Camp, have not as yet had the pleasure of seeing him, as soon however as that shall be the Case you may depend shall shew him all the Civilities in my Power.

Some time since was informed of a Lieut. Genl Hillegas in the Holland service whom I've some reason to suppose a relation of mine, have wrote him on the subject, under cover of the enclosed Letter which I beg you'll forward. If you have any Acquaintance in Holland who may know Men in that way, would beg a few lines from you to them respecting this Discovery, my Character, my Situation in Life & what else you may please to mention of me, this Communicated to the General through your friend I flatter myself might be of no Disservice.

Mrs. Hillegas joins me in Compliments, and am Dr Sir with much Esteem & regard your most Affectionate as well as most Humble Servt

MICHAEL HILLEGAS.

DOCTOR FRANKLIN—
One of ye ambassadors from ye
United States of America at ye
Court of Versailles, at Passey,
near Paris.

YORK TOWN March 17, 1778.

DEAR FRIEND.

I just now hear the Post is to set off so that I've no more time than just to acknowledge the Receipt of yours of the 14th Instant, with the two therein enclosed drafts & Letters, the latter I immediately delivered, but as yet have not any answer as to the drafts—Genl Mifflin is not yet come here, tho' daily expected; shall as soon as he comes inquire about the other affair, and write you very soon—Pray could you not Interest a poor slave to his country to the Amount of five

hundred or a thousand Pounds in a good Vessel & Cargo to France & back again,—If you can, do write me.—Permit me to thank you for the Civilities shown Baron Holtzendorff & Mr. Senf.

We long very much to hear of the full recovery of Health of your Saml. Purviance, as well as always to hear of all your Healths & both Families, or rather If I mistake not the whole three Families. Mrs. H. & Son Sam'l join in Love to all & every of you and am Dr Sir yrs &c.

M. H.

Mr. H. R. Purviance.

Yorktown Mar. 25th, 1778.

Honord Sir.

Your goodness I doubt not will excuse me for troubling you in behalf of the Public, & for my not having any acquaintance your way to write to.

Have to inform you of the arrival of William Kennan the Copperplate printer you were pleased to find us. We have now to request the favour that you'll please get purchased of Mr. William Post at Poughkeepsie about ten or 12 lb of Frankfort Black, that the same be well packed up & sent hence by the first Express coming to Congress. You'll please Address the same to me, and draw for the same on, Hon'rd Sir

Your most obedt Servt.

M. H.

P. S. Let me pray you to be as expeditious as possible, as it is much wanted by the public.

His Excellency Geo. Clinton Govr of N. York.

Philada Novr 5th, 1779.

Hon'd Sir:

Permit me to Remind you of my acquainting you of my having been informed of a name sake of mine, who I understood was in the Holland Service, either in the Sea or Land Department (or both) but which of these my Informant could not with Certainty say.

And to take the Liberty to request that on your Arrival in Holland when your more Important Business will admit of it, that you will please Interest yourself in my behalf and make particular Inquirey for him, if you should be so fortunate as to find him, to deliver or send the Inclosed to him so that he may certainly get it. I should be further obliged if you could either tell him or write him, what you know of me or of my Characture & to request his answer to my Letter as I want to know whether or no he is any way Related to me; having given him an account of our family.

Wishing you now with the greatest & most affectionate Sincerity Health & happiness, as well as pleasant Journey & voyage to that Country & Success in all your Negotiations there—I subscribe myself with the most profound Respect your honours Most Obed^t Servt

M. Hillegas.

Honble Henry Laurens Esqr.

Phila. Dec. 11, 1779.

My Dr. Sir.

I am so well acquainted with business and easily can imagine the Multiplicity of it which will fall to your Lott on your arrival in France, That I take this Liberty of troubling you with a few lines by way of Memorandum, respecting the trifling matter of mine.

You will please to purchase for & send me from the proceeds of my Certificate of the 1000 Dollars two or three of those pictures you & I see hanging behind the Chair of the president of Congress at the House: two or 3 of the several Busts of Doctor Franklin which are done in a kind of brownish or Redish Earth & put in Round Frames, like pictures, about 3 inches in diameter, Also of those done in a kind of China of ye same size. With the remainder you will please to purchase Silks or Linens and some Lady's Gloves. I now take pleasure of sincerely wishing you a prosperous Passage to France, a happy sight of all your friends there, Success in your business & a safe return to

America, but above all Health,—and am with truth & real regard Dr. Sir.

Yr. most affectionate Hble. Ser^r

M. H.

Mr. W^m McCreery.

Phila. May 6, 1780.

My Dear Friend.

In obedience to your note of the 9th Dec. last to Mr. Jones requesting me to obtain Lodgings suitable for you in this City: I immediately made the necessary inquiry and was lucky enough to procure one, which I engaged for you, then and ever since daily expecting to have the pleasure of seeing you with us again. I informed you soon after the same of my having engaged this place, by one of the Continental Riders [I think it was one Brown], which hope came to your Hands; but having never since been favoured with a line I constantly apologized for it, on continually hearing you were to sett off for this place very shortly. What I have now to say is, the owner of the House where the Lodgings were obtained, has several times applied to me about my giving them up as Mr. Cyrus Griffin, a Delegate from Virginia, among many others wanted them; But still as I said before expecting you, I could not do it. I should therefore, wish you would give me such directions as you may think proper, as the Man expects the pay for the Lodgings from the time they were taken.

Mrs. Hillegas, Peggy & Henry all join me in Love to yourself & good Mrs. Hancock and to express the pleasure we have of hearing of your Son being so fine a Boy.

I am with the greatest Esteem & Regard,

My Dr. Sir,

Your most affectionate Friend,

& very humble Servt

M. H.

The Honbel.

John Hancock Esquire,

Major Genl., Boston.

PHILA. May 9, 1780.

DEAR SIR.

I beg you'll immediately let me know how our Hessians do or come on. If any of them have deserted; it will give great uneasiness with the Board of War. The Army complain that they risk their Lives to obtain (*inter alia*) Prisoners and that afterward for want of care, they are permitted to make their escape; If any of ours therefore, should have left the Works, it will be best to avoid trouble and Cost to conduct the remaining ones immediately to this City to be delivered up to Goal, from whence we took them. If they still remain, it will be best in you, not to hint the least of this Letter to any person whatever, least it might by accident get to their Ears, and put them in mind of a thing, which before they had no inclination of doing.

Should also be much obliged to you to Inform me how you go on; I hope it is prosperously, and as I shall very soon stand in need of some Money, you will either send me a draft on some body or some Money by a safe hand; or direct me when & for how much to draw on you.

Mrs. Hillegas & Children join me in Love to you & good Mrs. Slough & whole family—and am

Dr Sir with much esteem & Regard

Yours most affectionately

M. HILLEGAS.

MATTHIAS SLOUGH ESQ.

A BIT OF LOCAL GOSSIP OF 1740.

BY FRANCIS VON A. CABEEN.

Since Mr. Whitefield's Preaching here the Dancing School Assembly and Concert Room have been shut up as inconsistent with the Doctrine of the Gospel: And though the gentlemen concern'd caus'd the door to be broke open again, we are inform'd that no company came the last Assembly Night.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, May 1, 1740.*

In my last, at the Request of Mr. Seward, I enserted an Article of News, relating to the shutting up of the Concert Room &c. which it seems gives great Offence to the Gentlemen concern'd in the Entertainments usually carry'd on there: for tho' the Article is allow'd to be litterally true, yet by the Manner of Expression 'tis thought to insinuate some thing that is not true, viz. That the Gentlemen forbore meeting on the Night mentioned as thinking such Entertainments inconsistent with the Doctrine of the Gospel. I have often said that if any person thinks himself injured in a Public News-Paper he has a right to have his Vindication made as publick as the Assertion. The Gentlemen above mentioned have brought me the following letter to be inserted in my Paper, believing the Publication of it will be advantagious to their Reputation; And tho' I think there is a good deal of Difference between a Vindication and an Invective; and that whatever Obligations a printer may be under to publish Things of the former Kind, he can be under none with Regard to the latter; Yet as the publishing of this will obviate a groundless Report (injurious to that Gentleman) that Mr. Whitefield had engag'd all the Printers not to print anything against him, but his Doctrine and Practice should be expos'd and the people undeceived; I shall therefore print it as I receive it; And when

the Publick has heard what may possibly be said in Reply they will then judge for themselves.

PHILADA May 6 1740

MR. FRANKLIN

The Persons concerned in the Assembly and Concert think their Characters injur'd by the Insinuation which the Paragraph in your last Gazette relating thereto, manifestly carries in it, as if any of them had declined going to either on Account of their being inconsistent with the Doctrine of the Christian Religion. Agreeable therefore to what you promised, that your Press should be open to any Vindication the Gentlemen concerned might think proper to make you are desir'd to publish this letter which will let the World Know in what an unbecoming Manner this Affair has been conducted.

William Seward who came into this Place as an Attendant and intimate Companion of Mr. Whitefield's inconsistently (to use his own Expression) with the Doctrine of the Gospel took upon him to invade other Men's Property; and contrary to Law and Justice on the 16th of April shut up the Door of the Concert Room without any previous Application to or consent had of any of the Members; and being informed that he had by his Act made himself liable to a Prosecution he went the very Day before this notable Paragraph was published and is suppos'd after his delivery of it to you to be printed and ask'd Pardon of some of the principal Gentlemen of that Society for his Indiscretion repeatedly assuring them that he Knew nothing of any Gentlemen's having hired the Rooms and that if he had had the least Intimation of it he would not have caused them to be shut up; And in this it appears he asserted an Untruth in order to have an Apology for his conduct; for Mr. Bolton of whom the Rooms were taken, had before Seward's shutting them up inform'd him that they were hired by some of the chief Persons in Town for a Term then unexpired; which Declaration of Mr. Bolton's was confirmed by Seward himself who happening to come into

your Shop at the very time when you given him for the Author of the Paragraph to some who were come to make Enquiry about it he thought proper to give a Detail of the Part he had acted in this Affair; and therein he own'd that before his shutting up the Rooms Mr. Bolton had told him they belonged to the Members of the Concert tho' he had so lately pretended and affirmed the Contrary when he ask'd Pardon as related.

It is said the Paragraph is true because the Company did not meet to Dance on the Tuesday before the Date of your last Gazette; But alas will this justify the Iniquity of such an Imposition on the Publick? The fact was: The same Night the Rooms were shut up by Seward the Gentlemen of the Concert judging such romantick Piece of Conduct cou'd only proceed from wrong TURN of HEAD thought it below them to take any Notice of it and therefore ordering their Door to be opened again, met the Night after according to Custom; and the Tuesday following the Company met to Dance as they used to do; but the Assembly being only for the Winter Season is now discontinued of Course and the Concert being for the whole Year still goes on as usual.

After this Account of Seward's Behavior no one can wonder at his low Craft in getting this Paragraph foisted into the News-Papers just before his Departure for England in order to carry it along with him and spread his Master's Fame as tho' he had met with great Success among the better Sort of People in Penna. when at the same Time to his great Mortification he can't but be sensible that he has been neglected by them; and were they to deliver their Sentiments of him with the same Freedom he takes with others he wou'd presently discover they had both him and his mischievous Tenets in the utmost Contempt.

Nor is this the only Instance of Misrepresentation in Favour of Mr. Whitefield's Success; for in all those Articles of News which give an Account of the vast Crowds who compose his Audience their Numbers are always exag-

gerated being often doubled and sometimes trebled; And considering that these Accounts are said to be put into the Papers by themselves are they not a further Specimen of their little Regard to Truth? Nay are they not a Demonstration that these Men have other Designs in View than are agreeable to their Pretences? And what such a cause must be that requires such Means to propagate it is left to the Judgment of all unprejudiced Men.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, May 8, 1740.*

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

A List of Some of the European Magazines in the Library of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.—At the request of several correspondents, the following list of some of the principal European Magazines in the library of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has been prepared. This list excludes local, technical, genealogical periodicals, etc. Most of these last are new, while the present list represents periodicals which are extinct or are no longer taken, with the exception of *Notes & Queries.*

I. English.

Gentleman's Magazine, 1731–1862 (except January to June, 1860).
Gentleman's Magazine and Monthly Oracle, Vol. I., 1736.
London Magazine, 1739–1781.
Universal Magazine, 1754.
Monthly Review, 1749–1819.
Royal Female Magazine, 1760.
North Briton, June, 1762–November, 1763.
St. James Magazine, 1762–1764.
Town and Country Magazine, 1769–1793.
Lady's Magazine, 1799.
Westminster Magazine, 1777–1779; 1782–1784.
General Magazine, 1776–1777.
Political Magazine, 1780–1788.
General Magazine, 1787–1790.
European Magazine, 1783–1824.
Imperial Magazine, 1789.
New Lady's Magazine, 1791–1792.
Naval Chronicle, 1799–1818.
Quarterly Review (American edition), 1859.
Asiatic Journal, 1816–1819.
Kirby's Museum, 1820 (6 vols.).
Retrospective Review, 1820–1824; 1827–1828. *Third Series,* 1853–1854.
New Monthly Magazine (American reprint), 1821–1825.
Westminster Review (American reprint), 1859.
Foreign Quarterly Review, 1827–1846.
United Service (Colburn's), 1829–1859.
Saturday Magazine, 1832–1844.
Punch, 1842–1862.
Ilustrated London News, 1845–1846; 1854–1859.
Notes and Queries, 1849–1905.
Willis's Current Notes, 1851–1857.
Cornhill, 1860.
English Historical Review, 1886.

II. Scotch.

Scots Magazine, 1750, 1755, 1757, 1776–1783.
Edinburgh Review (American edition), 1859.
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (American edition), 1848, 1859–1866.
North British (American edition), 1859.

III. French.

La Guerre Illustrée, 1870–1871.

IV. German.

Gartenlaube, 1870–1888.

SEIDEL–FRANKLIN CORRESPONDENCE.—After Franklin had returned from Europe and taken his seat in Congress, Bishop Nathaniel Seidel, of Bethlehem, wrote to him, soliciting his good offices in behalf of the Moravians. The copy of Bishop Seidel's letter and Franklin's reply, are preserved in the Moravian Archives at Bethlehem:

Dear and honored Sir:—Your safe Return from England to Philadelphia at so very critical a Time, has given me and my Brethren much Joy; we viewed and honor'd the Hand of God in it, hoping that your great knowledge and long Experience in Government Affairs, will be once more well apply'd for the Good of this country in general and in particular to the settling of the unhappy Dispute between England and these Colonies, which at present wears a very dismal Aspect. I therefore most heartily welcome you in Pensilvania for myself and in the name of the Brethren in Bethlehem. But dear Sir, I have still another Reason to trouble you with these Lines & I hope you'll excuse my Freedom.

Time & Circumstances have, with a deep Regard for your Person implanted into us, also a particular Confidence, which make me address you in our present critical Situation. The present ferment thro' the whole Province has brought us into a perplex'd and distressed State in this County and other Places.

Our good Neighbours with whom we lived many years in neighbourly Love & Union are stirred up against us and seem to be quite out of Humor with the Brethren & others who on account of the Religious Principles can't join them in taking up Arms & do as they do, some good inoffensive Persons have been already ill treated on account of their Refusal to exercise & others have been treadned with the Ruin of their Plantations, Destruction of their Houses and Barns, & tarring and feathering. We know how to excuse this vehement Heat, but are much afraid of the bad Consequences and the evil Effects such Excuses may have upon the Country in general. I would therefore in the name of the Brethren & other sufferers in this and other Provinces beg the favour of you, to be their Advocate in the present Congress & to use your best Influence with the Honourable Members to give no Occasion on their Resolves, to the several Committees or others to attack their Neighbours & Fellow Subjects in the most tender and dearest Parts, their Conscience and Religious Liberties, for which they are come into this Country; but that an Honourable Congress rather recommend it to the good People of these Provinces, to keep the Peace and to let every Religious Society enjoy their Privileges fully & undisturbed, as long as they do not act against their Country.

We seek nothing but the good of the Country where we live and that we under the Governors of the Land, wherein we dwell, may lead a quiet and peaceful Life in all Godliness and Honesty. We know how to value the good old English Liberty which we have enjoyed thro' God's Mercy, so many Years in this Country, but we should think ourselves extremely unhappy if in the Struggle for common Liberty, we should lose our Liberty of Conscience. I think none can nor will we withdraw ourselves from the common Burden and Expense of the Province wherein we dwell.

That the God of Peace may direct the Councils of the Americans & the Councils in England, so, that both may meet one another in the way of Peace is surely the Prayer of thousands, of which I am one. Please to accept this with the humble Respects of the Brethren & my best Wishes for your Health & all desirable Happiness from

Dr Sir
Your Humble Servt,
N. Seidel.

Dr. Franklin replied as follows:

Philadelphia, June 2, 1775.

Reverend and Dear Sir:—I am much obliged to your kind Congratulations on my Return; and I rejoice to hear that the Brethren are well and prosper. I am persuaded that the Congress will give no Encouragement to any to molest your People on Account of their Religious Principles; and tho much is not in my Power, I shall on every Occasion exert myself to discountenance and prevent such infamous Practices. I remember that you put yourselves into a good Posture of Defence at the Beginning of the last war when I was at Bethlehem; and I then understood from my much respected Friend Bp. Spangenberg, that there were among the Brethren many who did not hold it unlawful to arm in defensive War. If there be still any such among your young Men perhaps it would not be amiss to permit them to learn the Military Dicipline among their Neighbors, as this might conciliate those who at present express some Resentment; and having Arms in Readiness for all who may be able and willing to use them, will be a general Means of Protection against Enemies of all kinds.

But a Declaration of your Society, that tho they can not in conscience compel their young Men to learn the Use of Arms, yet they do not restrain such as are disposed, will operate in the Minds of People very greatly in your Favour. Excuse my Presumption in offering Advice, which indeed may be of little Value, but proceeds from a Heart fill'd with Affection and Respect for a Society I have long highly esteemed, and among whom I have many valuable Friends.

I am with great Regard,
& Veneration
Rev'd Sir
Your most obediant
humble Servant,
B. Franklin.

Letter to Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, 1770.—

London Jan. 27. 1770.

Dear Sir,

According to the advices of our W. Lee we now send out Capt James Walker in the new Ship Liberty to load for us in Potomack. We have

purchased her, that our friends may be upon a certainty of a regular annual ship to bring home their tobacco & carry out their goods.

We shall think ourselves extremely happy to be favor'd with your consignments & interest, for which purpose, if the plan sh^d be agreeable to you, we will endeavor to prevent your former connections from being any objection, on this head we should wish you to write us explicitly, that we may be fully acquainted with what you desire, tho' for the present we hope Capt W. will receive some of your favors. As we conclude our W. L. has mentioned our plans fully to you we think it needless to say anything more here, only with our best respects to y^r Lady & Family, we remain with the highest esteem,

Dear Sir

Your mo. ob. Hble Servt
De Berdt's, Lee & Sayre.
Dennys de Berdt.
Dennis De Berdt Junr.
William Lee.
Stephen Sayre.

RICHARD HENRY LEE ESQ. Chantilly
Potomac River, Virginia

LETTER OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TO WILLIAM STRAHAN, OF LONDON, 1752.—

PHIL^A June 20, 1752.

DEAR SIR,

I received yours of Jan. 17 with two Vols. of Viner, in good Order; but the Ship proving leaky, the Water got into the Box containing poor Sally's Dressing Glass, by which means the Glue being dissolved, the Frame parted, the Glass dropt out and broke to pieces, and the Wood Work is so twisted and cast out of Shape in drying again, that nothing fits, and the whole is not, in my Opinion, worth a farthing; tho' the Surveyor's have valu'd it at ⅓ prime cost. I am thus particular, supposing you insur'd it with the other Goods you then sent, and that possibly something may be recovered towards another.

Honest David Martin, Rector of our Academy, my principal Antagonist at Chess, is dead, and the few remaining Players here are very indifferent, so that I have now no need of Stommas 12/ Pamphlet, and am glad you did not send it.

By Mesuard, Sally's Books came to hand in good Order; But a 4to Bible with Cuts charg'd in the Invoice, was not in the Trunk; Instead of it, there was a 2^d Vol. of Foster's Nat. Religion in boards, which I keep, having the first.

I am not well enough acquainted with the Booksellers in New England to venture recommending or advising you to deal with any of them unless for ready Cash. In general the People there are artful to get into Debt, and pay badly. If I should ever make another Journey thither, I could, when on the spot, judge better of Persons, and perhaps be of some Service.

Enclosed is a Bill of 50 £ Sterling, drawn by Pole & Howell on Wm Baker Esq. Mercht. London, with a List of Books for the Library Company. As this is the first time of their Dealing with you, they will inspect the Invoice pretty curiously, therefore I hope you will be careful to procure the Books as cheap as possible. The Company are unac-

quainted with some of the Books, so that if the whole should come to more than 50 £ with Charges of Insurance, &c. they desire you would omit so many as to bring it within that Sum ; for their Money comes in but once a Year, and they do not chuse to lie so long in Debt.

Please to send me another of Popple's Maps of North America, large, on Rollers ; a Pair of Mrs. Senex's improv'd Globes, recommended in the Transactions of the Royal Society, (or Neal's improv'd Globes if thought better than Senex's) the best and largest that may be had for (not exceeding) Eight Guineas, and a Concave Mirror or Burning Glass of about 12 Inches Deameter ; with our Account. I send by Mr. Stirling 7 French and 2 English Guineas, and ye next Ship shall send you a Bill.

I am sorry to part with that Gentleman just when we were beginning to be a little acquainted. I wish he had more reason to be satisfied with his Visit to America.

My Wife & Children join in Compliments to you & yours with, Dr Sir,

Your most obliged
humlt Servt
B. Franklin.

Letter of Nicholas Gilman to General William Irvine, 1787.—

New York November 20th 1787.

Dear Sir,

I am honored with your obliging favor of the 9th instant and am very happy to hear there is so great a probability of the adoption of the new Constitution in your State. The Legislature of New Hampshire are called together on the occasion and I believe there is no reason to doubt of its being adopted in that State; it will go a little harder in Massachusetts but will finally succeed. I have seen a list of the Members chosen for the Convention in Connecticut and there appears to be a very large majority who are known to be in favor of the new.

Of Congress there is present:—Massachusetts—New Jersey—Virginia and South Carolina and from New Hampre your humble servant—from North Carolina Mr. White and from Georgia Mr. Baldwin. I expect a Colleague in a few days. Dr. Johnson informs me that delegates of Connecticutt will attend so that if Pennsylvania comes on we may have a Congress at once. I am very happy to hear you are in the delegation and I promise myself the pleasure of seeing you soon in New York in the mean time, and at all times, I am with great Respect and Esteem

Dear Sir, your most Obedient and
Humble Servant
N. Gilman.

Honble
General Irvine.

The Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies.—On January 5, 1905, there was organized at Harrisburg, by the leading historical societies of the State, The Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies. The purposes of the organization are to bring together the various societies ; enable them to become more familiar with the historical work being done by the county societies ; to exchange publications and to compile a bibliography of the State. The officers of the

Federation are: *President*, John W. Jordan, LL.D., The Historical Society of Pennsylvania; *Vice-Presidents*, Gilbert Cope, Chester County Historical Society; Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Dubbs, Lancaster County Historical Society; Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; *Secretary*, Dr. Samuel P. Heilman, Lebanon County Historical Society; *Treasurer*, Benjamin M. Nead, Dauphin County Historical Society. A committee consisting of Hon. Thomas Lynch Montgomery, State Librarian; Dr. Ezra Grumbine, Lebanon County Historical Society, and Prof. George R. Prowell, York County Historical Society, was appointed to further the objects of the Federation, and to invite the co-operation of societies not represented at the meeting. The Federation will meet annually in January at Harrisburg. Societies in the following counties are connected with the organization: Philadelphia, Chester, Dauphin, Berks, Lancaster, Lebanon, York, Washington, Luzerne, Schuylkill, Cumberland, Allegheny.

LETTER OF GENERAL WASHINGTON TO GENERAL WAYNE, 1789.—Original in the collection of Mrs. Morris W. Stroud, Villa Nova, Penna.

NEW YORK May 4 1789

DEAR SIR

I feel myself much indebted for the congratulatory letter you forwarded to me by Genl Jackson & for the favour you did me in bringing me acquainted with that gentleman

Your reflections on the arduous nature of the station in which I am placed correspond exactly with my own If the crisis has demanded my services, I hope the countenance of my fellow Citizens will assist me in overcoming the difficulties of it In the meantime I am to mention my satisfaction for your friendly sentiments & offers My greatest apprehension at present is, that more will be expected from me, than I shall be able to perform All that an honest zeal can dictate for the advancement of the interests of our Country will, however, be cheerfully & perseveringly attempted by

Dear Sir

Your most Obed & very H^ble^ Servt

G WASHINGTON

GEN WAYNE

"FRANCIS CAMPBELL." PENNA. MAG., Vol. XXVIII., page 64, it is stated that Patrick Campbell, the first Constable of Donegal township, Lancaster county, died in 1735. This is an error. In 1720 he located on the banks of a large spring on the centre of a settlement of Indian traders, near the east bank of Coroy creek, about two miles from the Susquehanna river. The land is now owned by Simon Engle.

Patrick Campbell took out a Tavern license, and kept a public house for many years, and died in *1772*. In 1740 he married his second wife, Mary Smith, widow of James Smith, who owned several hundred acres of land, about a mile east of the tavern. He was a pew-holder in Donegal Presbyterian Church, distant about five miles from his residence, and in his will he provided for a sitting for his wife.

Isaac Maranda, a Huguenot, and Indian Trader, settled on the adjoining tract (N. W. side) to Campbell's in 1715, and died there in 1732. He devised several thousand acres of land on the Raritan river, N. J., to James Hamilton, Governor of Pennsylvania, provided he

married his daughter Mary, to whom he gave several houses in Philadelphia.

John Galbraith, Indian Trader, owned several hundred acres on the west side of the Campbell tract. His wife's name was Dorcas, and their daughter Elizabeth married William Spear, who resided about eight miles northeast of Campbell's. Mr. Spear moved to Baltimore in 1751, or a year later, and his daughter married William Patterson, a merchant of that city, and their daughter married Jerome Bonaparte. Galbraith died in 1768, and his widow in Carlisle, Penna.

Mary Campbell had one son named William Smith, who moved to Baltimore, where he married a daughter of William Spear. Their son, Samuel Smith, was a prominent general in the Revolution from Maryland, and also represented that State for eighteen years in the Senate of the United States.

Jonathan Davenport, Thomas Wilkins, James Lowrey, Capt. Samuel Smith, James Cook, John Combs, Peter Bizalow, and James Le Fort, all Indian Traders, lived near to Campbell.

SAMUEL EVANS.

Columbia, Pa.

EDWARD SAVAGE AND DAVID EDWIN.—Certainly no one can charge THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY with any lack of editorial impartiality. On page 14 of the January number I say of the work of Edward Savage, "These plates show Savage to have been a much better engraver than painter, *as his plates, both in stipple and in mezzotint, are skilfully and pleasingly executed.* The stories promulgated by Dunlap and very commonly adopted and repeated that Edwin engraved the plates bearing Savage's name are absurd on their face and disproved by dates."

A subsequent article in the same number is entitled, "David Edwin, Engraver, by Mantle Fielding." In this article, on page 84, we read, speaking of Savage's print of *The Washington Family*, "the plate was in a great degree the work of Edwin, although bearing the name of Savage as the engraver. . . . . Savage's work was distinctly of the mediocre class; in fact, it has been said that it was chiefly Edwin's good work on the engraving of *The Washington Family* that made it passable."

To expose the absurdity of these statements, all that is necessary is to marshal the simple facts. Savage's plate of *The Washington Family*, was published *March 10, 1798.* Mr. Fielding says (p. 82): "It was in the month of December, 1797, that David Edwin landed in Philadelphia." As he was born in December of 1776, he was then just twenty-one. On arriving he sought employment, not with Edward Savage, but with T. B. Freeman, a publisher, who proved a "friend in need" to Edwin and who gave him immediate employment; "his first engraving in America" (p. 83) being the title page for a collection of Scottish airs. Lower down on the same page we are told that Freeman published *May 1, 1798*, portraits of Harwood and of Bernard, the actors, both plates being engraved and signed by Edwin. These plates are not small book plates, but the engraved ovals measure upwards of 6 inches by 4. Hence we have Edwin engraving and publishing within five months after his arrival in Philadelphia *three plates*, a no small achievement for a youth of twenty-one fresh from his apprenticeship, and the two portraits are engraved with no little care.

The Washington Family is a large engraving, 24½ inches long by 18¼ inches high, a plate that would take not less than two years to execute. When then did Edwin, in the employ of Freeman, have the time and opportunity to do for Savage the "good work on the engraving of *The Washington Family*" which was published only little more than two months after his arrival? For the purposes of argument let us admit that the "good work" on this plate was by David Edwin. Did Edwin also do the "good work" on the folio stipple plate, published June 11, 1796, eighteen months before he arrived in Philadelphia, entitled *Liberty*, which bears Savage's name as painter and engraver and which is superior in execution to the plate that we are told "was in a great degree the work of Edwin"? With equal reason Savage's stipple plates of Knox and of Washington, published in 1791 and 1792, could be claimed for Edwin. And if these why not, too, all the mezzotint plates bearing the name of Savage? It does not signify that Edwin is not known to have worked in this method. Perhaps indeed Edward Savage had no existence. The name may be a pseudonym of David Edwin. Persiflage apart, do not the dates I have given bear me out in stamping this claim for Edwin as absurd? David Edwin needs no reputation to stand upon but his own. He was a great artist in his branch, far above Savage in ability and mechanical dexterity. It does not help him one iota to repeat this baseless claim for him, first set afloat by Dunlap, who is noted for his untrustworthiness; but it does great injustice to Savage, a man who has done good service in the history of American art. I have more than once taken the occasion to express my high opinion of the work of David Edwin. In my introduction to the *Catalogue of the Engraved Work of Asher B. Durand Exhibited at the Grolier Club, April, 1895*, I say (p. 7): "As an engraver Asher Brown Durand is *facile princeps* among his countrymen and quite the peer of any of his European contemporaries. . . . . But this is no insignificant position as long as we can point to Edwin, *the American Bartolozzi in method, though vastly superior in manner, for I have yet to see anything by the Italian-Englishman equal to Edwin's best work after Stuart.*"

CHARLES HENRY HART.

JOHN PEMBERTON'S COPY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA POCKET ALMANACK FOR 1767, IN THE LIBRARY OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

[Feb.] 2d Eliz: Morris dyed aged 93 & abt 3 mos.

5th E. Ms Corps taken to meetg wch was large & satis.

8th an aged German buried, abt 96 ys old.

[March] 11th Jno Shew & A. Griffith mard at Mt. holly.

18th Lydia Warder buried, aged near 88 havs been in this Country abt 85 years.

[May] 1st T. Gawthrop, &c., left Philada 2d d'embd on bd the Philada Packet for Lond°.

5th T. G. &c. left the Capes.

28th laid foundn of New h° in high Street.

A. C. MYERS.

Queries.

THE REV. HEZEKIAH JAMES BALCH.—Descended from a family originally of County Somerset, England, which began in this country with John Balch, who immigrated to Maryland in 1658, Hezekiah James Balch was born on Deer Creek, Harford County, Maryland, in 1746. He graduated at Princeton College (now Princeton University), in 1766, receiving the A.M. degree, then studied for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church and was licensed to preach the Gospel in 1767 by the Presbytery of Donegal. In 1769 he took charge of two congregations in North Carolina, Rocky River and Poplar Tent, which he continued to serve until his death, seven years afterwards. He was ordained in 1770 by the Presbytery of Donegal. Together with Dr. Ephraim Brevard and William Kennon, both like himself graduates of Princeton College, he drew up the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence of May 20, 1775, was one of the speakers before the assembled delegates and one of the signers of that declaration. Passionately fond of freedom for the individual, he used as a motto a phrase expressive of his character, *Ubi libertas, ibi patria.* He died unmarried at the beginning of 1776, before the storm of war had reached North Carolina. The Rev. Hezekiah James Balch should not be confounded with his brother, the Rev. James Balch, who was born December 25, 1750, and died in Indiana, January 21, 1821; nor with their first cousin, the Rev. Hezekiah Balch, who was born in 1741, graduated at Princeton College in 1766, and died in Tennessee in 1810, both of whom married and left descendants. The statements in the records and minutes of the Presbyterian Church of the United States prove that all *three* were pastors of the Presbyterian Church and *three* distinct and different persons.

The Rev. Hezekiah James Balch is mentioned in Foote's "Sketches of North Carolina," 1846; Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit," 1856; Alexander's "Princeton College during the Eighteenth Century," 1872; Harris's "Historical Sketch of Poplar Tent Church," 1873; Graham's "Why North Carolinians believe in the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence of May 20, 1775," 1898. I shall be much obliged for any further particulars about the Rev. Hezekiah James Balch. THOMAS WILLING BALCH.

PETTIT.—Information is requested concerning Nathaniel Pettit, of Mansfield and Little Egg Harbor, Burlington County, New Jersey, born about 1790, and his sons Amos, Adam, Moses, and Jacob, all of Little Egg Harbor, their births, marriages, and deaths.

Nathaniel was the son of Moses Pettit, of Mansfield, who was the son of Nathaniel Pettit, of Falls of Delaware, and Newton, Long Island, who was the son of Thomas Pettit, of Newton, Exeter, Boston, and England, born about 1610. DAVID PETTIT,
Beverly, N. J.

HUNTER.—Information is requested concerning Elizabeth Hunter, born 1744, died 1804, and buried in the cemetery of Donegal Church, Lancaster County, Penna. H.

NANCY'S RUN.—The diary of an Ensign of Sullivan's division forming at Easton, Penna., for the campaign against the Indians of Western New York, refers to certain incidents which took place at "Nancy's Run," not far distant from where his regiment was encamped. Can you locate this stream? E. P. W.

HASLETT-MCKIM.—Can you give me any facts about William Haslett or his wife, Isabella McKim? Their daughter, Susan Haslett, married William Duncan McKim about 1810.

LE ROY MCKIM.

9 W. Forty-eighth Street, New York.

Replies.

NANCY'S RUN.—The Ensign no doubt refers to the stream that rises near Butztown, and empties into the Lehigh River at Freemansburg, above Easton. ED. PENNA. MAG.

Book Notices.

THE HISTORY OF NORTH AMERICA. By Guy Carleton Lee, Ph. D. Philadelphia. George Barrie & Sons. 20 vols.

The first definite, authoritative and inclusive History of North America, in twenty volumes, now being issued under the chief editorship of Professor Lee, of Johns Hopkins University, and his staff of eminent associates by the well known publishers George Barrie & Sons, of this city, is based on a plan suggested to and approved by a special Committee of the American Historical Association and in historical accuracy, literary quality and excellence of illustration and dignity of form reflects the highest credit on all concerned. A brief reference to the scope of the work, with the names of the Editor-in-chief's collaborators, who by reason of their recognized ability and learning as students of history, were selected to prepare the various periods into which it is divided, will indicate why it is invaluable to the student and general reader. Vol. I. Discovery and Exploration, by Alfred Brittain; Vol. II. Indians in North America in Historic Times, by Dr. Cyrus Thomas and W. J. McGee; Vol. III. The Colonization of the South, by Peter J. Hamilton; Vol. IV. The Colonization of the Middle States and Maryland, by Dr. Frederick R. Jones; Vol. V. The Colonization of New England, by Dr. Bartlett B. James; Vol. VI. The Revolution, by Dr. C. W. A. Veditz; Vol. VII. The formation and development of the Constitution, by Dr. Thomas F. Moran; Vol. VIII. The Louisiana Purchase and the Westward Movement, by Dr. Curtis M. Geer; Vol. IX. Mexico, Central America, and the Southwest, by Dr. Charles C. Swisher; Vol. X. The Pacific Slope and Alaska, by Dr. Joseph Schafer; Vol. XI. Canada and British North America, by Dr. W. B. Munro; Vol. XII. The Growth of the Nation from 1809 to 1837, by Dr. Richard T. Stevenson; Vol. XIII. The Growth of the Nation from 1837 to 1860, by Dr. George W. Knight; Vol. XIV. The Civil War, (from a Southern Standpoint), by Dr. W. R. Garrett and R. A. Halley; Vol. XV. The Civil War, (from a Northern Standpoint), by Alfred Brittain; Vol. XVI. The Reconstruction Period, by John R. Larus; Vol. XVII. The Rise of the New South, by Dr. Philip A. Bruce; Vol. XVIII.

The Development of the North, by Dr. Burr J. Ramage and A. H. Noll; Vol. XIX. Prehistoric North America, by Dr. W. J. McGee: Vol. XX. Insular Possessions of the United States, by Dr. W. N. Webbe. It is a pleasure to commend this splendid work, and also to note that, the volumes already published have met the highest expectations.

THE LIFE OF THOMAS H. BENTON. By William M. Meigs. Philadelphia. 1904. Crown 8vo, 535 pp. Illustrated.

Thomas Hart Benton, the distinguished Democratic statesman, was born in North Carolina, March 14, 1782, and after representing the state of Missouri in the Senate of the United States from 1821–1851, and the lower House from 1853–55, died in Washington, D. C., April 10, 1858. Less is known of Benton than of his contemporaries, yet he was a tremendous force in his day. Pre-eminently a statesman, he long foresaw the Civil War, and his passionate devotion to the Union was surpassed by no one. Mr. Meigs has been a long-time student of his career, and the Life is marked by a scholarly care and thoroughness, and for the general reader, it possesses the charm of an intimate touch and sympathy with its subject, his life, and accomplishments. From the press of the J. B. Lippincott Co.; price in cloth, $2.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THOMAS SMITH, 1745–1809, A PENNSYLVANIA MEMBER OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS. WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY THE HON. HAMPTON L. CARSON, LL.D., ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA. By Burton Alva Konkel. Philadelphia. 1904. 8vo, pp. 303. Illustrated.

While associated with the Hon. Hampton L. Carson, in the collection of material for his "History of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania," the author became interested in certain of the remarkable, but too little known, judges and lawyers of the past, in Pennsylvania, and especially in the character and career of Judge Thomas Smith, a half-brother of William Smith, first Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. Thomas Smith was one of a group of interesting young Scotchmen—James Wilson, Hugh Henry Brackenridge, and Alexander Addison—all born within a short distance of each other in their mother land, and all attaining high judicial positions. Smith arrived here in 1768, at the age of twenty-three years, became a surveyor and a pioneer in that section of the State which embraces the present counties of Bedford and Huntingdon, and soon added the duties of lawyer, prothonotary, clerk, recorder, and Justice of the Common Pleas and member of the Assembly. He also was commissioned Colonel of the Second Battalion of the Bedford County Associators; served as a member of the Committee to draft instructions to the Delegates in Congress; later became a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1776, and still later a member of the Continental Congress. He retired in 1782 to resume his practice at the bar, and nine years afterwards became President Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, and then four years later a member of the Supreme Court. The life and services of this distinguished citizen of the Commonwealth is worthy of the personal sympathy of the author, who by his patient and learned research has been successful in providing us with so valuable and important a biography. We can with pleasure commend this substantial work, not only to the student, but to the general reading public. The book is well printed on excellent paper,

liberally illustrated, and provided with a full index. Copies on sale by Campion & Co.

Hannah Logan's Courtship.—A True Narrative. The wooing of the daughter of James Logan, Colonial Governor of Pennsylvania, and divers other matters, as related in the diary of her lover, the Honorable John Smith, Assemblyman of Pennsylvania and King's Councillor of New Jersey, 1736–1752. Edited by Albert Cook Myers. Philadelphia. 1904. 360 pages. Illustrated. Price $2.50.

The wooing of James Logan's youngest daughter, Hannah, by John Smith, a brother of the well-known historian of New Jersey, as recorded in his diary, while it gives his thoughts and feelings in his love affair, often under adverse circumstances, also contains social and historical matter of interest. And it is not only valuable because it is one of the earliest diaries of Pennsylvania life published, but it is moreover written by one in intimate touch with all that was best and representative in the life of his times. The Introduction, which presents to us the principal characters that appear in the book, and summarizes the situation and the action, and the helpful annotations prepared by Mr. Myers, are characteristic of the conscientious care evinced in its companion book, "Sally Wister's Journal." The portraits and illustrations are numerous, and as a piece of bookmaking it is very attractive.

Biographical Annals of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, Containing Genealogical Records of Representative Families, including many of the Early Settlers, and Biographical Sketches of Prominent Citizens. By Ellwood Roberts, Editor. 2 vols, roy. quarto. Illustrated. The Lewis Publishing Company, New York. 1904.

These interesting and valuable volumes, containing genealogical records of representative families, including many of the early settlers, and biographical sketches of prominent citizens of Montgomery County, will be found to be a useful work of reference. The ability of the compiler is well known, and he has expended a vast amount of labor in the arrangement of his material, which has been profusely illustrated. The publishers have also done their work well—the print is large, the paper good, and the binding substantial. We believe the public will heartily welcome this work, and it deserves a place in every library.

A History of the United States and its People from their Earliest Records to the Present Time. By Elroy McKendree Avery. Vol. I. Cleveland. The Burrows Brothers Co. 1905.

We have received the first volume, of over 400 pages, of the new twelve-volume "History of the United States and its People from their Earliest Records to the Present Time," by Dr. Elroy M. Avery, which deals with primitive as well as historical America; the first Americans; the Northmen; the first navigators, with Columbus as the imposing figure; and Indian races. This history is the work of many years of learned research among original sources, and its merits are destined to meet and satisfy the demands both of the student and general reader. Readable it certainly is, and there is not a page in the volume that is

not worthy of perusal. The profuseness of the illustrations and their judicious arrangement, the value of the maps, and the artistic and mechanical perfection of the volume, will be properly recognized.

THOMAS HORD, GENTLEMAN, BORN IN ENGLAND, 1701, DIED IN VIRGINIA, 1766. By Rev. Arnold Harris Hord. 4to, 32 pages. Illustrated.

The name of Thomas Hord, who is styled "Gentleman" in the records, has been selected as the title of this attractive monograph, which is a supplement to the genealogy of the Hord Family published several years ago. In addition to the data relating to Thomas Hord, there are references to his father and children; to William Taliaferro Hord, the father of the compiler; and the wife of the latter, Annie Robb Firth, who is a descendant of the Lloyd, Carpenter, and Preston families of Pennsylvania.

THE THUNDERSTORM. By J. N. Rhoads, M.D. Philadelphia. 1904. 296 pp. Illustrated.

This story, of no little interest, is especially identified with life among the Dunkards of Montgomery County, in this State. Some of the characters are taken from life, and in the "Hermit" will be recognized the noted bibliophile of Harleyville. Among the illustrations are the old Dunkard Church, at Indian Creek, and the Cannon Ball Farm house, and a portrait of the author is inserted. Copies of the book may be obtained of Ferris & Leach, the publishers.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF TIOGA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, 1804–1903. By Charles Tubbs. Wellsboro, Penna. 1904. 8vo, 20 pp.

The author of this handy bibliography of Tioga County, which county was founded in March of 1804, states in his prefatory note that each of the books and pamphlets which he gives was written by a Tioga County author, or was printed in the county, or pertains, in whole or part, to some person or thing in Tioga County. The upwards of one hundred and fifty titles collected are alphabetically arranged by authors.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE COLONIAL HISTORY OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, Vol. XXVII. Edited, with an Introductory note on the Early Testamentary Laws and Customs of New Jersey, by William Nelson. 8vo, pp. 662.

It will gratify, genealogists, in particular, to learn that this volume contains the Calendars of New Jersey Wills 1670 to 1730. The editor's preface is interesting and the index very full.

The title of Rev. Burton Alva Konkle's new book will be, "The Life and Speeches of Thomas Williams, 1806–1872. A Founder of the Whig and Republican Parties."

Gonarall Jn chor
Dionunto Bolongino

To his Excellency Patrick Gordon Esqr Gouernor Generall In chief
Over the Prouince of Pensilvania And the Territories thereunto Belonging
Berkeners township and the Adjacenses Belonging May ye 10th 1720
We think It fit to Address your Excellency for Relief for your Excellency must know
That we have suffered and Is like to suffer By the Ingians they have fell upon ye
Back Inhabitors about falkners swamp & Nor Coshahopin Therefore We the humble
Petitioners With our poor Wives And Children Do Humbly Beg of your Excellency To
Take It into Consideration And Relieve us the Petitioners herein Whos Lives Lies
At Stake With us and our poor Wives & Children that Is more to us than life
Therefore We the humble Petitioners hereof Do Desire an Answer from your
Excellency By ye Bearer With speed So no more at present from your poor
Afflicted People Whose Names are here Subscribed

John Roberts
Jn Fewling
Henry Bannebekers
Wm Lane
John Gaults
Isaac Dubois
Israell Morris
Benjamen Jorj
Jacob op Den Graff
Johannes Poll
Richard Adams
George Roger
Adam Solom
Dilman Kolb
Martin Kolb
Gabriel Shoulter
Anthony Lehnon
John Jacob Klein
Jacob Adelsper
William Kirk
Francis Rudd
Hubbert Castle
Henry Pentlingson
Christian Weber
Gerhard de Hoffe

Lawrentz Lingamoy
Richard Jacob
Hermanus Rifenot
Peter Rice
Jacob Lingner
Jacob Weimer
Conrad Cryser
Jacob Mirinfel
Christian Nyckhouse Jor
Conrad Kirk
Jacob Kolb
Lons Wolly Borgy
John Mier
Henrick Kolb
John Frost
Dant Frost
Peter Smith
Peter Kemble
David Young
Ye ist of Dell House
Garret Clemens
Johannes Reinhart
Mathias Jason
Peter Johnson
Yost Kirk
Christian Akleck

Lars Rife
Daniel Stowford
Abraham Schlotz
Johann Wallentin Kroth
John Johnson
Coley Kahlsinger
Nickolas Kuhlman
michal Sigler
Christian Stower
Johannes Jordon
John Kuhlman
Claus Johnson
Nicholas Keeb
Johannes Lieber
Jacob Shimer
michall Crosh
Peter Rife
George Rife
George Smith
Boston Smith
Edward Deshazer
Christian Cash
Jacob Cremer
Jacob Stofford
Henry Stafford
Paul Frost Senior

THE

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SOME LETTERS FROM WILLIAM HAMILTON, OF THE WOODLANDS, TO HIS PRIVATE SECRETARY.

BY BENJAMIN H. SMITH.

(Concluded from page 159.)

Lancaster October (16) 1789
½ past 9 at night

Yesterday (being Negroes Holiday) I took a ride into Maryland in order to see the canal begun by Mr. Brindly at Baldfryar Falls & have but just return'd greatly fatigued having rode thirty odd miles on Horseback since dinner. . . .

Lancaster June 12th 1790

When I wrote you last I was so truly unwell that it was difficult for me to hold up long enough to make up a letter. . . . I have just now roused myself in order to prepare for removing for the day to Mr. (Jasper) Yeates' as it will not be possible with any degree of comfort for me to remain at this House during the fair which begins tomorrow morning. . . . If any thing would give me relief it would be to hear frequently & fully from Home. But this satisfaction is most cruelly denied me. . . . There is not a day at this season without the offer of an opportunity. Four people

with whom I am acquainted have *at different times* passed at Hubley's during this week on their way here. J . . could tell me of his seeing Ann at the play on Monday and from others I could hear of her being at Gray's (Gardens) without receiving a letter by either. Common sense would point out the necessity of my having constant information respecting the grass grounds at Bush Hill and at the Woodlands which must be now nearly in a state for mowing. . . It would have been an agreeable circumstance to me to have heard the large sumachs & lombardy poplars as well as the magnolias have not been neglected. The immense number of seeds from foreign countries must certainly have produced (if attended to) many curious plants. The *casheros*,[1] *conocarpus Arnott's walking plants* &c which I planted out the day before I left home have I hope been taken care of. I should however been glad to have heard of their fate as well as respecting the Gooseberries and Antwerp Raspberries given me by Dr Parke. After the immense pains I took in removing the exotics to the north front of the House by way of experiment, & the Hurry of coming away preventing my arranging them, you will naturally suppose me anxious to know the success as to ye plants and the effect as to appearance in ye approach & also their security from cattle. The curious exotic cuttings & those of the *Franklinea*[2] I did not believe it possible for *even you* to be inattentive to. . . . I wished you to be very active on the arrival of the India ships, in finding out whether any passengers had seeds &c . . I find Bartram has Cape plants & seeds but hear not a word of your having got any for me. By the way, I should be glad if you had given the reason of Bartrams ill Humour when you called. He certainly had no cause for displeasure respecting his plants left under my

[1] Anacardium occidentale from tropical America.

[2] Franklinea Alatamaha from Georgia, discovered by John and William Bartram, and usually referred to the genus Gordonia. It is now only known in cultivation. A fine specimen may be seen in Fairmount Park, and another in the Painter Arboretum in Delaware County.

care during the winter . . . Mr Wikoff promised me some seeds of a cucumber six feet long.[1] . . .

W H

THE WOODLANDS Sepr 1790
Tuesday 9 o'clock at night.

I promised to write to you on Sunday evening or Monday but was unable to perform my promise. Having been so unfortunate in returning from Mr Ross's as to overset my sulky. As one of the wheels struck a stone 2 feet high when I was driving at the rate of 7 miles an Hour you will not wonder that the shock was violent. Although I have to thank Heaven that I have no broken limb I am very fearful of having for a long time to complain of a very severe strain'd ankle. The agony I experienced for the first 20 minutes was so extreme that I had no doubt of the leg being shatter'd to pieces. What added to my misery was that I was quite alone without the possibility of extricating myself untill the chariot came up which was about a mile behind. The mare stop'd (after dragging the sulky between 20 & 30 feet) as if she was shot and to this I attribute my salvation, entangled and helpless as I was. The women as you will suppose (more especially as it was at night 5 miles from Home) were horridly alarmed, to lessen which as much as possible I persisted in being put again into ye sulky & drove myself home in a situation painful beyond expression & accomplished it with difficulty. I have been ever since so ill as to keep my bed & although I am this evening freer from pain & hope to be up tomorrow I am at this moment Bolster'd up for the first time in order that I might write to you.

In my Hurry when you went away I omitted to remind you respecting the *transparent white* spermaceti oil which you may remember I mentioned you was to be purchased at New York. As it would be a very useful & convenient

[1] Trichosanthes anguina or Snake-cucumber, a cucurbitaceous climber from the East Indies.

article for our Lamps this winter I desire you will enquire for it. Mr Rivington will be as likely as any body to inform you. If I recollect rightly some such name as Mountford was one of the House who had it to dispose of.

In case you go to Brannan's I beg you to look particularly at his largest Gardenias & Arbutus so as to give an account of the size as well as the prices of them. I mentioned to you the *Teucrium* or *Germander* & I now recollect his having what he called a china rose. I have moreover a shrewd suspicion that Gray's single *Arabian Jasmine* came from Brannans although Brannan may not know it by that name. You will therefore find out what Jasmines he has & their prices & see whether he has any aloes, Geraniums, myrtles &c which I have not. Possibly he may have another plant of the *African Heath* which Gray[1] got from him & other large d'ble myrtles as good as Gray's. You will also make the same enquiries of Spurry.

Having laid so long in Bed I write by way of amusement but find myself a good deal tired with the awkward position I am in & must therefore conclude.

I am very truly your friend &c

W Hamilton

Brannan had a trefoil which he called a cinquefoil. I know not whether it has yet travelled to Grays. I take it to be the *moon-trefoil*,[2] a very pretty shrub.

Downing's Tavern Octob^r 21st 1790
Thursday night.

The evening was so very fine that when I got to the fork where the road turns off to the Turk, I thought it as well to come forward to this place where I arrived just before half past eight o'clock. You will judge of the Goodness of the Road by the rate of my travelling when you allow for baiting at the rising Sun where the horses were fed with oats. It was after three when I left Home. I was so hur-

[1] George Gray, the proprietor of Gray's Gardens.

[2] Medicago arborea of southern Europe.

ried on coming off that I dont think I was particular enough in my directions to George respecting the Hot House & G. House. . . .

LANCASTER Friday Octr 22^d 1790

When I left Home yesterday I did not expect to be here until this evening but starting early & finding the roads pretty good I made out to arrive at Edward's by ½ past three o'clock this afternoon. . . .

LANCASTER May 30th 1791

I am happy in the opportunity of informing you for the satisfaction of my mother that we arrived here in good time for tea yesterday without any material occurrence except the Heat which was truly violent . . . I am really anxious & so is Anne to hear of William Slade . . Dr Parke can tell you what Dr Jones says of the case . . . Among the things forgotten is the grate model which lays under the Quadrille Boxes in the dining parlour. It should be sent up by the first opportunity . . Mr & Mrs Yeates, Mr & Mrs Smith made us a *formal* visit to day, which we shall as *formally* return tomorrow. Who should I meet at Downings but Mr Ashley. We supped together & he behaved very well, indeed with real politeness.

I hope Hilton has planted the double tuberoses.

LANCASTER June 6, 1791

. . The plants sent by Mr. Von Rohr are valuable & I hope George will particularly attend to them. The palm is called *Cornon* from Cayenne & *along side of him* as von Rohr says is a young *cacao* or chocolate plant. The last particularly is alive I hope. The *Hibiscus tiliacens* in ye 2^d Box, is the *mahoe tree*, & the Roots are the *pancratium maritimum*. The flower pot contains an *anacardium occidentale*. As to the *cereus* cutting I would not have it divided but planted in a *heavy* pot of such a size as not to be over-potted & placed in such a situation as to be properly supported & secured from being blown over by the wind.

. . . I am sorry to hear of Doct^r Parkes being unwell. I flatter'd myself he would have paid some attentions to my request of a visit from him to the Borough, but fear he will not oblige me . . . So far I have written in answer to your letter. I will go further according to the time allotted me, which is but short.

The *great man* here now rides the high Horse. He (with his wife & Daughter) made us *one* formal visit the day after our arrival, which we as formally return'd the 2^d day afterwards. Since which we have seen or heard no more from them, nor do I expect we shall during the time we are here. By this I take it for granted *he* is rather out of temper. Be it so; I am determined I will not make myself uneasy about it, being conscious of having acted with propriety in the whole Business between us. The formal conduct of his family has however had no effect on other folks, for every body else has been very civil to Anne. She is invited out every day and is very happy. She joins me in a wish to have Peggy with us. I beg my mother will assist our endeavours to accomplish it. Mr. Richard Smith now goes down to attend his sister hither in the stage. It is said Miss Gibson will come with him. If Peggy can obtain her mother's approbation to come with them it will make Anne & me very happy to see her & we will on our return send Eleanor Home in the stage . . . Ann joins me in love to all & in best wishes to Wm Slade.

I am yours sincerely

W H

June 11th 1791 LANCASTER
12 at night

It is now late at night & I have but just heard of Genl. Hand's[1] going off at Daylight in the morning. I have

[1] Dr. Edward Hand of Lancaster who served throughout the Revolutionary war, attaining the rank of Major General. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly of 1785, and of the State Constitutional Convention of 1790.

therefore no time for more than to inform you Peggy Hamilton's safe arrival here almost four o'clock this afternoon so little fatigued as to take an airing in the carriage with Ann & me as soon as she had got her dinner. Dr Parke's & your account of poor Slade has given me great uneasiness. . . .

June 13th 1791 LANCASTER

I meant to have written you a long letter & the Girls also meant to write, but from the hurry as well as confusion attendant on a tavern find it impossible, for even my own Room is not secure from Intruders. We have all been at Mr Hubley's the whole day & but this moment (12 at night) got Home. I expect an opportunity by a private hand tomorrow or next day which I shall not fail to make use of in being more particular. At present suffice it to say that we are all well & have had a great deal of fun at the fair which has been one of ye fullest that has been for many years. . . .

LANCASTER August 3d 1792

. . . The Idea I gave you that I was far from sanguine in my expectations as to the success of my Journey hither was by no means ill founded. I am sorry to say it is more & more confirmed every day. Although this County from its first settlement has never known such a glorious Harvest it being literally true that no mans Barn is sufficient to contain his crops & although this Borough has in the fullest degree shared in this abundance, yet there is an universal complaint of want of money & the town itself is less lively than I have ever known it. I am henceforward determined to make May the appointed time for my attendance here, being convinced it is the best on every account . . . I have so much leisure as to think of passing tomorrow & the day after at the Susquehannah . . . I would have you without hesitation go directly to Jno Lithen & endeavour to secure the *pike's tooth aloe* at anything short of 4 dollars. That aloe which he got (like mine from von Rohr) I should like to prevent the kind from spreading. I have subjoined

a list of what I wish to have priced . . . I hope when the valley hay was stacked there were layers of salt between those of hay. . . .

LANCASTER 13th August 1792

It is a disappointment to me to find that you did not properly secure von Rohrs agave at Gray's. I wish'd to prevent its getting into other hands. The same motive makes me desirous to have the *Arbutus* & the *Rose apple*[1] which however are priced so high that I do not imagine they will find a ready sale before my return . . Mrs. Martin makes her first appearance on the stage this evening. Curiosity without any expectation of amusem^t alone carries me there. Nothing but to see her would induce me to go, for it is the merest bear garden that I ever put foot into. . . .

6 o'clock Wednesday morning
CHESTER 7th November 1792

Although my eyes are almost out with writing last night & its hardly yet light enough to use them were they ever so strong, I find myself under the necessity of resuming the pen. . . . When you go to Rutters mention that there are near a dozen old pictures (portraits) the canvass of which is as good as new. They are all on good stretching frames & would be excellent (by covering them with a coat of white lead) for painting on. Possibly he may not know it but it is a well known fact in England that to a painter old paintings, provided the canvas is in tolerable order, are as precious for painting on as an old madeira cask is to a wine connoisseur. They will be in our way when the Lumber R. comes to be cleaned out on my return. . . .

LANCASTER Septr 29th 1794

. . . The passing thro of the militia & the military preparations of the people themselves in this town has put an end to every kind of Business. . . The last 100 dollars I had I

[1] Eugenia Jambos from the East Indies, noted for the beauty of its foliage, flowers and fruit.

gave to Rosa Robesons' son whom I met accidentally in the street in Macpherson's uniform . . . This House has been constantly crowded to such a degree that I have not been able to keep my own chamber free from continual interruption. The last of the Philadelphians went off today & the Lancaster militia go off tomorrow, after which I shall Hope to do some Business, but have my fears that not much can be done as the town will I expect be so compleatly thinned as to leave nobody to do business with.

I truly rejoice to hear that one of the Bills that I sent on account of the Boys . . . has been paid . . . I cannot doubt their coming in some of ye Fall ships. From the very alarming accounts received here of the return of ye yellow fever I conceive it will be necessary to adopt some mode of getting the Boys in case of their arrival to land at Chester & come forward by land to the Woodl^ds. If they are not warned of the danger they may come directly to ye wharf with the vessel. If accounts are not much exaggerated this Day has been an horrid one to spread the disorder. God grant a change to stop its progress.

THE WOODL^DS 17th March 1802

Your letter from Lancaster was not rec'd until some days after its date when I was so unwell as to be unable to put pen to paper. . . . Early in the winter I discovered accidentally that the plynths (or supprts) of the portico columns were rotten as punk & that the whole of them as well as the roof hung in jeopardy. The securing of them by underpinning with stone which was immediately necessary was attended with an immensity of trouble & no small degree of expense. This you will readily believe when you are told that the columns & Roof were obliged to be raised & supported during the operation by screws of an immense force. This was hardly ended when an accident happen'd equally unlooked for & was nearly attended with most serious consequences. The ceiling of my dining parlour (in consequence of the rascality of . . . in laying the plaister to the

thickness of from 4 to 5 Inches) came down at once (without the smallest previous notice) with such force as to crush all in its way & shake the House like an aspen leaf & with such a noise that the family at Weeds came out of the ferry House to know what cannon had fired so near them. As the whole cornice had to come down, the repairs have been attended with great inconvenience & cost. Had these however been ten times greater I ought not to repine, when I recollect my mothers & my own providential escape, for had the ceiling fallen ten minutes later & it would have crushed both of us to atoms as it did the furniture. We were just going down to breakfast as we felt the shock. While the ceiling was repairing the House itself had like to have been destroyed by fire which had got to a considerable head & burnt thro the roof without being observed. Had the discovery been delay'd a few minutes all efforts would have been in vain to save it, nor indeed would it have been at this moment in existence but for the unparelell'd exertions of my faithful George at the imminent risque of his life. During the short days for five or six weeks together twelve or 14 people have been constantly employ'd in repairing the injuries sustained by the accidents. So many different troubles & others which I have not named preying on my mind have, I have no doubt, been the real cause of my gout which indeed was hasten'd by a violent strain of my right instep. Such a winter I have never before experienced in my life. God grant I may never have such another to encounter.

Your friend & serv^t^

W. Hamilton

The Woodl^ds^ Feby 21, 1804

. . . An express arrived to me this morning from Lancaster with an address from the inhabitants, requesting of me to offer ground for the accommodation of the legislature in case of their fixing their permanent residence there, to which I have assented & the messenger has returned. It

seems the Business is to be taken up on Thursday next, having been brought forward in another form & that it will be then finally fixed—*As a temptation* the grand Jury at the court last week has offer'd 25,000 dollars towards defraying the expence of the publick Buildings. I am *really sorry to find you will not be there.*

LANCASTER August 16th 1804

. . . It may be a matter of surprise to you to be informed of my nephew Andrew Hamilton's marriage in England to an Heiress of 5 or 6,000 pr year. As the consequence will be that I shall never see him again, I am at a loss to know whether to be pleased or displeased. The world would laugh at me were I to say I was not pleased with such a match in point of fortune. But there are many circumstances to make me think he might have been as happily situated here & he certainly was more entitled to my regard than any of the family.

THE LOG OF DR. JOSEPH HINCHMAN, SURGEON OF THE PRIVATEER BRIG PRINCE GEORGE, 1757.

BY WILLIAM M. MERVINE.

[The writer of this log or journal, Doctor Joseph Hinchman, was a resident of Jamaica, Long Island, son of Joseph Hinchman of the same place; he married Anna Griffin and was the father of Doctor Joseph Hinchman of Newtown (now Elmira), Chemung county, New York. The original log is in the possession of a descendant of Mrs. Charles E. Noble of Morristown, New Jersey.

The Prince George sailed from New York about July 1, 1757,[1] to cruise against the French; she was wrecked off the northern coast of Hayti, August 18, 1757. Unfortunately the first and last pages of the journal are missing.]

Plate Wrack

N. Lat. 20° 10 & W. Lon. 68.15.

1757

Aug. 19. Fryday Evening. But at length we found her between the fore mast and main mast and after About an hours fateigue with her, and with a Vast Deal of Dificulty we Got her on the main top Gallant Yard and bailed her Dry with two half furkings which we had saved, and the mean time

[1] "June 27, 1757. Privateers some of which are ready, and others preparing to sail on a Cruize against his Majesty's Enemies, to wit—Ship King of Prussia, 13 Six Pounders, 13 Swivels, 150 Men, Thomas Seymour, Commander. Brig Prince George, 12 Six Pounders, 14 Swivels, 100 Men. William Murray, Commander."

"July 4, 1757. Since our last the following Privateers left the Harbour to proceed on a Cruize, viz. The ship King of Prussia, Capt. Seymour, brig Prince George, Murray."—*New York Gazette or Weekly Post Boy.*

we Saved four Oars and the boat hook and got them in the Yawl And being Now Dry twenty five of Us Got Into her And After Gitting a few fathum of Roap from the Wrack we left her about One a'Clock in the morning with between 20 and thirty A live on the Masts. When we first Struck the Captain Ordered the Dorrey Out to try what water we had to Leward and two of our people Seeing our Condition Stept into her and put of to Sea and ware taken Up two or three Days after by a N: York Privateer [1]

On board the yawl.

1757

Augt 20. Satureday

Morning. Being out of the Cryes of the De-

[1] "October 3, 1757. Thursday last arrived here from Port Morant, in the Island of Jamaica, Capt. Richards in a Brig, and informs :—That on the 3d Day there came into Port Morant Harbour, in the Evening, a Brig from Philadelphia, Capt. Miller, who spoke with the following Privateers off the West Caucases, viz. the Capts. Seymour, Dobbs &c; and further declared Capt. Seymour told him, that he had taken up a Canoe at Sea with a Man in it who had belong'd to the Privateer Brig Prince George, Capt. William Murray, of and from this Harbour, the said Brig having run on a Shoal call'd Plait-Rack, in the Night, going then about 7 or 8 Knots, when she soon went to Pieces; and the Man did not know there was any one saved besides himself; Capt. Miller himself spoke with the Man who was taken up."—*New York Gazette or Weekly Post Boy, October 3, 1757.*

stresed our Cheaf thoughts was for Some thing to make a Sail of, for being two thirds of Us Naked we had Scarce Any thing to make a Sail off but After Some time we Got two frocks and a Pare of trawses And the boatswain Converted them Into a Sail And As soon as It was Day light we Got one of our Oars and the boat hook and made a mast And Yard of them and fixt our Sail to them And so Run Down before the wind In hopes of falling In with turks Islands And haveing No Sea Instruments we mist the Islands. The Brease Continuing fresh And the Seas Runing high we kept two hands Continual Bailing the Yawl And two at the Oars for One of the Oars we whare Oblidged to Steer with the Rudder being lost

1757

Augt 21. Sunday. The Brease Continued fresh And the Seas Runing Vastly high And the weather Squally we Exspected Every hour when She would fill and Sink And Our people low Spireted for haveing nothing to Eate Nor to Drink Since we left the wrack we whare All Very faint many of our people ware forsed to Drink theire own Urin to Squench their thirst Night coming on And the Seas Running higher And higher and many of our people Growing Delirious was for Gumping Over board to Goe home to Get Drink So that we whare

Afraid they woul Over Set the Yawl So that we Could See nothing but Destruction before Us, And the Sea Breaking Continually into Us, that all our hopes of being Saved was over

1757

Augt 22. Munday. This morning at Day light made the Island of Turtugus[1] on the North Side of high Spaniola[2] which put fresh Spirets in Us And the thoughts of Gitting a Shore to Gitt Something to Eate And Drink made Us Use our Utmost Endeavours to Gitt in Close to the land, which by Double Banking Our Oars And the help of our Sail we Got in at the west End of the Island, And Unbent our Sail And Rowed Up to Windward Abought half a League And Got In a Small Sandy bay And went on Shore Abought three A.Clock in the Afternoon And Drawed Our Yawl Upon the Beach And then went In pursute of Gitting Something to Eate and to Drink Some One way And Some Another but all to no purpose for

Island Tortugas

Augt 22. Munday Afternoon. for we Could find nothing but wild Grapes And the more we Eate of them The Hungerry and Dryer we Grew, and Night Coming we Return'd One After a nother to Our Yawl And turned her Bottom Up-

[1] Tortuga Island, off the northeast coast of Hayti.

[2] Hispaniola, now Hayti.

wards to Sleep Under, but some of Our men Stayed So long away that we thought they whare Dead or lost in the woods but between Eight and Nine A Clock we all Got together Again and Lay'd Our Selves Down to Rest Some Under the Yawl And Some Under the Bushes And Some Under the Sides of the Rocks Where we lay till a bought three a Clock in the morning Then Consulting what we had best Doe; we thought It most Advisable As we whare All most Perished with hunger and thirst to Row Over to Hispaniola and Delever our Selves Up to the mercy of the french.

1757

Augt 23. Tuesday Morning. A bought three A Clock Up Set our Yawl And Got all on board and Rowed Over to hispaniola, which lay About three Leagues from Us And got over A bought half a League to Leward of Port Apea[1] By Day Breake but the Negroes, which kept gard, would not suffer Us to Come on Shore but threatened to Shoot Us If we got Out of our Yawl, but About Sun Rise A Small Dorry Came Down from the town to Draw the Sain which had the Capt: of the ports Son In, and a Molatter And three or four Negres And they let Us Come On Shore but we Could Git nothing to Drink there So we took the Capt: of the ports Son, on

[1] Port-de-Paix.

board of Us and So Rowed Up to the port, And whare hailled from the fort And Ordered to Come on Shore, which we Did Close Under the fort About Eight a Clock[1]

Port Apae Hispanola

1757

Augt 23. Tuesday Morning. And whare Conducted By An Officer And a Gard of Soldiers Into the fort And there Exammon'd by the Comodant who Ordered Us to be kept In the fort Under a Gard and Gave

[1] "New York, October 31, 1757. Capt. Dennier informs us, That on the 29th of September, Capt. Seymour spoke with a Dutch Schooner, bound to St. Eustatia, from Porto-Paux, on Hispaniola, the Master whereof acquainted him, That Capt. William Murray, of the Privateer Brig Prince George, of this Port, with several of his Officers and Men, in the whole 24, arrived there in their Barge some Time before, having lost their Vessel in the Night of the 18th of August, on the Plate-Wreck (the Particulars of which were inserted in our last); that it was very sickly at the West End of Hispaniola; and that many of their Merchantmen were detained in Port, for want of Seamen; that his Majesty's Ships the Edinburgh, Dreadnought, and Augusta, appeared so often on the Coast of Hispaniola, that the Inhabitants were apprehensive they intended a Descent on the Island, for which Reason an Embargo had been laid on all Shipping for three Months; but that a large Fleet was soon to sail for Old France.

"P. S. Captain Murray was cast away about 6 Weeks ago, on the Plate-Wreck; he, with his Officers, and 18 Men were saved in the Barge, and got into Port-Paux; two escaped in the Dory, one of which is on board Captain Seymour."—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, November 8, 1757.*

"October 31, 1757. We hear that Capt. Murray, of the Privateer Brig Prince George, of this Port, who was said to be lost on Plait-Wreck, and all perished save one Man taken up by Capt. Seymour, is safe at one of the Islands in the West-Indies, he having, together with several of his Officers, and near 20 of his Men, at the Time the Vessel struck, took to her Long-Boat, and thereby happily saved themselves."—*New York Gazette or Weekly Post Boy, October 31, 1757.*

orders to One Marttang to Send Us Some Victuals to Eate and Some wine and Rum And Sugar by which we was Vastly Refreshed And Strengthen'd but many of our men Vastly Sore for theire Backs And Sholders being Burnt to a Crust with the Sun they looked like a peace of Roasted Beef And whare not Able to take Any Rest, Only As they lay on their hands And knees for above a week In the After noon Came the Comadant and Some Other Gentlemen And took An Account of all the Officers and mens names.

1757

Augt 23 *Tuesday Evening* After Super the Comodant Sent In a hamock for the Capt to Sleep In an an Ox hide for the Officers to Sleep on So A bought ten A Clock we laid our Selves Down to Sleep And Rested Very well Consedering our hard Ships before.

24. *Wednesday Morning* After Brakefast Came In Some Gentlemen to See Us and Captain Overn who Could talke English told Us that we were to be Sent Up to Cape franc way to be put on board of the flag of truce And That One half of Us was to Goe on board of his Ship And the Other half to Goe On board of Capt Maynard boath then laying In the harber Ready to Sail, Only waiting for a frigett which they Exspected Every hour to Convoy them Up to the Cape And as Soon As She Came we ware to Goe on board.

1757

Aug. 25. Thursday Morning. A bought three AClock the friggett Came a Brest of the and made A Signal for the two Ships and About Four A Clock Capt Mynard Sent his Second mate m^r^ Guttrou with An Order for thirteen of Us whose Names ware As following:
Isaac Doughty: Se^d^ Leutenant
Luke Troy, Master, Jo^h^ Hinchman Syrgeon,
Stephen Williams: Gunnders mate,
Willm Wallis Gunners Uman, Henry Marsh,
Thos. Lawrence, Gilbert Stringham,
James Van Gelder, Wil^m^ Hannah,
Richard Adams, Henery Besset,
John Parshan And Caried us on board of the Ship, Capt: Overn took the Rest on board of his Ship.
Wil^m^ Murry Capt, Morley Harison first Lutenant,
Wil^m^ Quick Gunner,
Wil^m^ Cox, Boatswain, Ralf Cook Boats^n^ Mate, James Hinchman Doct^rs^ mate, John Paris Carpent^r^ James Smith, James Blanford, two Boys And

1757 *Port Apea on board Capt: Mynard*

Augt 25 Thirsday Morning. Abought 5 Clock we Wheighed our Ancours And went to Sea, And About Nine A Clock we Saw a Ship to windward which we took to be an English man of War So we all put Back and Came to An Ancour Again In Port Apea with the frigett About half an hour After ten a Clock And

About twelve a Clock the Ship which we See was Chaist In hear by three of Our English men of war the Edenborough The Augusta And Dreadnot who Saluted the town with Several Guns As they Run Down the Ship which they Chaised In was a frigget of thirty Six Guns Called the Savage the frigget which Convoy'd Us Out was Called the Unicorn a thirty Gun Ship So we Continued in the harber near three weeks In which time Six of our men were put on board of the Savage and

1757

Augt 26. Thursday. And the Capt: of the Savage Ordered Capt. Mynard not to let us talk with the Rest of our people which ware on Board of Cap Overn the Doctor of the port Came of to See me And Gave me a Jackett And Breechs two Shirts two pare of Stockerers and a Cap And ye Cheaf Mate Mr Lhue give me a handkercheif which was all I Receiv'd from them After about A Week Capt. Mynard got
for us to Goe on Shore
goe on board of Capt
the Rest of ye Offic
to Come on Board
which we took
a few days (Page torn off.)
And Doct^r
and took C
And Mysel
Spent the

1757

Sepr 13, Tuesday Morning Weighed Our Ancours And went Out with the land Brease Under Convoy of the two frigets Up to the Cape Capt Ovourn Gave Up Going to the Cape And Sent the Presiners Ashore to be marched Up by land to the Cape

15 Thirsday Morning About ten a Clock the poylet Came Un board of Us And Brought Us Safe Into the Cape where we Came to An Ancour A bout Eleven a Clock there were In the harbour four men of war, a friget And About forty Sail of french and Dutch merchantmen And two English flags of truce from Jamaica Capt: Cunningham & Captains Kemsey Commanders.

16 Fryday Afternoon about two a Clock we ware Sent on Shore to the prison whare we had Nothing to Eate till the next Day Capt: Doughty, Capt: Troy and myself had Each of Us a hamock But the Rest had Nothing.

1757

Septr 18 Sunday Afternoon A bought two a Clock Capt. Murrey And the Rest of our people was Brought Into the Gole to Us. the Capt: had liberty to Dine & Sup with the Jailer but the Rest of Us was kept on Bullocks Heads and Beans And Casander Bread, We ware all Locked Up at Night And a Gard kep Round the prison.

19 Munday Morning. A bught Eleven a Clock Capt: Tull from Maryland and Capt: Parren from Pascataway was brought to Gole with there people who

had the Misfortune of being taken by a French Letter of Mark Ship but She had not the Good loock to bring them In for they was Retaken by Some of our Northward Privateers And being Chast her Self And Night Coming on She Ran on a Reef of Rocks and was lost abought three leagues to windward of the Cape but the people all ware Saved.

1757

Octr 21 *Fryday Morning* Abought fore a Clock Monsieur Kersin Sailed from the Cape with four Ships of the line and three frigetts In order to Drive Commodore forrest of off the cost So that the french fleet Might Come Out the Commodore had but three Shipes The Augusta, the Edenborrough And Dreadnought and abught fore a Clock In the Afternoon the Engagement began and Continued till Darke and the french being Much Dammaged Was Oblidged to Return Back to the Cape to Refit there Ships.

22 *Satureday forenoon* Monsieur Kersin Came in with his Seven Shipes his four Shipes of the line Receiv'd a Vast Deal of Damage one of them had her Main And fore mast Shot A Way the Greenage had the head of Missen Shot a way and Eleven Shot Between wind and water and about nine foot water In her hold and they had about five hundred men Killed and wounded.

1757

Octr 24th *Munday* Monsieur Kersin Imploy'd all the Carpenters And Sea Men that he Could

Gitt In the Cape to Refit his Shipes and In a bout three weekes he Got them all Ready for the Sea Again

Novr 10th Thursday. Capt: Merry and Capt: Coffin were brought in to Gole and Capt: Coffins People Belonged to Nantucket,[1] and Merry of New London, they was Brought In by a french Letter of Marke Ship which Came from Cannady.

11th Fryday Morning Monsieur Kersin with his fore Shipes of the line and the three fregitts Sailed from the Cape with abought forty Sail of Merchantmen Under there Convoy

12th Satureday Morning Capt: Cunningham & Capt: Kemsey with the Jailor Came In and took a list of the prisoners they whare to Carry Down to Jamaica

1757

Novr 15, Tuesday Abought four a Clock we all Embarked on board the two flags of truses Capt^s Cunningham and Kemsey, Except Capt: Murry the Gunner And boatswain who Got leve of the Govenner to Go to windward with a Dean which was there wose Name was Capt: Burchell.

16th Wednesday Morning. We sailed from the Cape and Got Down to Port Royal In Six Days.

[1] "August 1, 1757. Custom House, Philadelphia, Inward Entries. Morton from Boston. Coffin from Nantucket."—*New York Gazette, etc., August 1, 1757.*

21st Monday Afternoon Abought four a Clock we Came to An Ancour in Port Royal Under the Admirals Starn which was the Molbor° a Shipe of Ninety Guns She Sent her boat to Us for the Capt: And left an officer on board of Us till Capt: Cunningh^m^ came Back from Admiral Coats [1] with orders to Send Us All on board of the Molborough, the man of wars men was all sent on board first then the Rest of Us was carryed on board before the Capt: And Officers on the Quarter Deck and ware Discharged

Port Royal, Jamaica. on board flag ye fragat

1757

Novr 22 Tuesday Morning. About Seven a Clock we all Left the flag of Truce And went Up to Kingston in a Werry and there met with Capt: Doughty and Capt: troy who Came Down with Capt Kemsey from the Cape In the Afternoon I met with Capt: Joseph Smith and Capt Thos Stevenson [2] who Gave me An Envitation to Goe home to New York with them and being well Acquainted with Capt Stevenson I beged the favour of a Passage for my Brother James with him And ConCluded to Goe with Capt: Smith my Self

[1] "December 12, 1757. We hear Admiral Coats in the West-Indies, has sunk the Warwick Man of War, lately taken from the English; and that he was very near taking the French Admiral in those Seas."—*New York Gazette, etc., December 12, 1757.*

[2] "August 1, 1757. Custom House, New York, Outward Entries. Sloop Margaret and Mary, Thomas Stephenson, for Spanish-Town."

"August 29, 1757. Cleared for Departure. Sloop Margaret and Mary, Thomas Stevenson."—*New York Gazette, etc.*

24 Thirsday Morning Went in company with Capt: Doughty Down to port Royal to See Capt: Stevenson and whare all Invited on board of Capt: Patton to Dinner After Dinner we went on Shore and In the Evening we went Up to Kingston Again.

1757
Novr 25th

9th M

24th Saturd Afterno (This portion of page gone.)
Penn

30th Fryday Afternoon Came Into Por
of war the Augusta of
And brought In with him Nin
of french Prises, and all from
Port Aprince bound to Old france
Laden with Sugars Cotton Coffee and Indigoe

THE EARLY YEARS OF THE UNIVERSITY BARGE CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.

BY THE LATE JOHN B. THAYER.

[This paper was prepared for and read at the semi-centennial of the University Barge Club, that was celebrated by a garden-party at The Lilacs in June of 1904. The club was organized April 25, 1854.]

Boating upon the Schuylkill River has a history which dates back to the establishment of the Fairmount Water Works or to the construction of the dam by the Schuylkill Navigation Company. The river became by this means, in reality, a lake as far up as the Falls. Tradition says that in those days a number of Philadelphia gentlemen, among whom was Mr. Thomas Willing, maintained several pleasure barges upon the river for their amusement, rowing eight oars and even more. In the possession of the Undine Barge Club, at their up-river house, there is a spirited water-color picture purchased at the sale of the effects of Captain McMackin, a celebrated Delaware River steamboat captain of seventy years ago.

The artist has drawn the river from a position on the western shore of the stream, opposite the point known as Turtle Rock. At this point, and extending to the Eastern shore, covering the river is represented a large flotilla of row-boats and barges, evidently the celebration of a boat race or regatta. These boats are some of them represented as having five oars upon a side. The picture is well worth the examination of any one interested in the early history of boating. Tradition further says that these early contests were accompanied by heavy betting, and that, in consequence of this, professionalism, that bane of all true sport, crept in; and that the amateur crews were reinforced or superseded by the hiring of the shad-boat fishermen of "Fish Town" on the Delaware River, now known as Ken-

sington. The sport fell into disrepute, and had disappeared from the river long prior to the writer's personal knowledge of the subject, which dates back from the year 1854.

A few remarks may here be pertinent as to the appearance of the river at this period. The park legislation had not been enacted, but several public-spirited citizens, who foresaw the advantages to the city and its inhabitants in the establishment of a public park, purchased and conveyed to the city the Sedgely estate, known as Lemon Hill. All the rest of the present park was then in private ownership. There was no road of any kind along the east shore up to the Falls; and on the west shore only a short portion above the Columbia bridge of the west shore drive, then a common country road. There were numerous ice-houses on both banks up to the Columbia bridge. The tow-path of the Schuylkill Navigation Company formed a pleasant walk for pedestrians who might desire to stroll along the river's bank and view its beauties. On the eastern bank large trees grew along the water's edge up to Laurel Hill. South Laurel Hill was still in possession of the Pepper family. On the west shore there was much beautiful foliage up to the Falls.

The Sedgely estate, or a portion of it, had previously been called Pratt's Garden; and at one time, long prior to the period above mentioned, in anticipation of traffic to be derived from the coal and other merchandise carried by the canal, a wharf had been constructed along the eastern river front, where the boat-houses now stand. This had fallen into decay, but there still remained lines of pilings from a short distance below Turtle Rock down to a short canal which led from the river eastward to Morris and Tasker's foundry and rolling-mill, which lay south of the Sedgely estate, grounds and land. In the shelter of this canal an old Englishman, who is said to have been a sailor, and was known by no other name than that of Charlie, kept about a score of row-boats of various sizes, mostly batteaux, which in the summer time he hired to persons

seeking the pleasure of a row upon the river. On the south bank of this short canal he had a boat-house in which he stored his boats during the winter. He also owned a single sail-boat of moderate dimensions, of which I shall have something to say as I progress in my narrative.

The foundation of the University Barge Club in 1854, may be considered as the earliest dawn of organized athletics in the University of Pennsylvania. Prior to that time, amusements after hours of recitation were, for the students, very few. Tom Barrett had a gymnasium in the upper floors of a building on Market Street, above Eighth. He was an Englishman of fine athletic proportions, tall, handsome in feature and, above all, had exceptionally good manners. He was a famous wing-shot, and was an authority with the sportsmen of that day on all subjects connected with sport. He taught sparring to those who were pugilistically inclined, and had in his employment a Frenchman well skilled in fencing, broad-sword exercise, and single-stick. His gymnasium was well supplied with all the paraphernalia of such an institution known at that time. To this place many of the students resorted at the end of the third hour, which meant the end of the session of that day. Some of the students who were not athletically inclined sought other means of recreation in Baldy Sours' Tavern opposite to the University buildings, then, as you must remember, in Ninth Street where the Post-office now stands. Others sought the seclusion of the rooms of their secret societies, and still others frequented the billiard-parlors of Jimmie Hughes in Sansom Street, above Sixth. I think it was in the spring of 1854, when the heat made the violent exercise and the confined quarters of the gymnasium unendurable, various parties of students sought to get that exercise and fresh air for which they craved by going to Fairmount by omnibus, landing at the wire bridge, walking through the Fairmount water-works grounds, and making their way to old Charlie's boat-house. There each party sought a boat of such size as would ac-

commodate them, and set off together for an afternoon's row upon the river. The movement grew in popularity and often took the form on Saturday of a picnic, in which the whole day would be spent on the river, and landings made at suitable points by the several parties where they might enjoy their luncheon. The mouth of the Wissahickon Creek and Peter's Island were favorite points for these simple *al fresco* entertainments.

The Bachelors' Barge Club, which precedes us about a year in its foundation, and was comprised of gentlemen, almost all of them well known to the students, but much older in point of years, had rather outgrown in numbers the accommodations which a four-oared barge, called the "Hesperus," furnished them. They also had in contemplation the building of a boat-house and a new boat. The "Hesperus" had been housed at Charlie's boat-house. They offered it for sale to us for a hundred dollars. The University Barge Club was founded and the boat purchased. It soon proved too small to accommodate the growing desire for membership in the club, which membership, however, was most exclusive. No member could be elected without a unanimous vote, that is to say, one adverse vote excluding; the blackball system of election being in evidence from the very beginning of the club's existence. At the formation of the University Barge Club in 1854, the membership was restricted to the undergraduates of the University of Pennsylvania. There was, however, a party of young men who were not members of the University, but connected by ties of friendship with certain students, who formed another club, and purchased a boat or barge called the "Naiad." They maintained their organization for a year or two, first at a boat-house as far up the river as the Columbia bridge, and afterwards occupied for a short time part of the University Club's house on the Sedgely estate. Of these I remember Hamilton Kuhn, Cooper Smith, Joseph Harris, George Redman and his brother Robert and Beyton Smith, Washington White, Irwin Whitehead,

and others. With the modification of the rules of the University Barge Club admitting a certain number of non-collegians to membership, these men were subsequently elected and became members of the University Barge Club.

The first summer, or for such part of it as remained after the purchase of the "Hesperus," the boat was housed at Charlie's. By the next year preparations were made for the construction of a boat-house upon the Sedgely estate property belonging to the city. The site selected was about a hundred yards south of our present location. The lessee of the Sedgely estate from the city was William H. Kern, afterwards sheriff of the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Kern had an ice-house on the river bank not far distant, but what other control he had of the houses on Lemon Hill I am not certain. His interest in the land was only that of a tenant for years and liable to be terminated at the expiration of his lease from the city. Still, with the hopefulness of youth, we consented to pay him thirty dollars a year ground rent, and in connection with the Philadelphia Barge Club, an association of gentlemen of the same type as those who comprised our own club, and with whom we still maintain very cordial relations, we proceeded to erect a one-story brick building, covered with a plain board roof and divided into two compartments, the southernmost part or half of the house being occupied by the University Barge Club, and the other by the Philadelphia. The cost of this house and slip, I think, was six hundred dollars.

The chief obstacle to the proper enjoyment of this boat-house, which we occupied for many years, was the existence of two rows of piling about fifty feet from the shore, and extending along the shore of the river a distance of one hundred feet. These piles were the remains of the old wharf of which I have spoken. With the construction of the house three or four of these piles which lay in the path of the boat when she was taken out were sawed off at a depth of three or four feet under water. This, however,

was but a very temporary relief, for I recall the intense anxiety of the coxswain who undertook to guide his boat to and from the slip in the darkness of the night for fear he should strike these hidden obstructions and ruin his boat. I also recall with what deliberation the coxswain, in coming down the river after a visit to the Falls, when he passed Turtle Rock, kept his course well out in the river, slowing down the stroke, until he came nearly abreast of the boat-house. The order was then "Way enough!" "Stern all!" until the boat was brought to a dead stop. Then, "Port oars! hold water!" "Give way starboard!" the boat being turned in a short curve and headed directly for the slip. A few strokes gave her way enough to reach the slip, and the bow oar and coxswain had hard work to bring the boat parallel with the slip. Nor were the obstacles of concealed piles the only perils to be encountered, for the necessity of keeping out in the stream to avoid them made it quite possible, if a strong spring current was running in the river from a freshet, to make the chance of being carried down upon the dam breast one to be feared.

When the club was first formed much attention was given to the matter of discipline, and part of every day's excursion was given to drilling the men in tossing and stowing the oars; the use and handling of the boat-hooks and lines, in landing and in pushing away in setting out from the slip. Every man was required to be in full uniform, and this uniform, or the one first adopted, would bring a smile to the face of any one of you had you seen it in all its grotesqueness and absurdity. It was a complete sailor's costume, a white shirt cut very low in the neck with a very wide turned-down collar, pantaloons of white duck, tight in the seat and wide in the ankles, a broad leather belt having in large metal letters "U. B. C.," a stiff-brimmed straw hat, with a wide ribbon with long ends also bearing the initials "U. B. C." This, with the regulation pea-jacket with brass buttons, was, by rules strenu-

ously enforced, obliged to be worn whenever we entered a boat. These suits were purchased at Jacob Reed's, who then had a sailors' clothing store on Second Street. By these same rules, certain evenings in the week were set apart for compulsory attendance at the boat-house so that a crew might always be assured. These were called "club nights." An executive or monthly committee was elected from time to time, upon whom the duties devolved of providing what might be necessary for the proper maintenance of the house and the general care of the boats and their appliances, and to show to what a venerable age we have now arrived I recall the fact that Mr. Hamilton Kuhn and your narrator composed the committee who made the great innovation of substituting kerosene oil, then a new illuminant, for the old candles which were heretofore used. These lamps, with their reflectors, we bought in Second Street, brought out and installed in the boat-house to the great satisfaction of all our members. Shortly after we went into the new house subscriptions were raised for the purchase of an eight-oared barge. She was built to order by Albertson, a Kensington boat-builder, and named the "Ariel." A somewhat embarrassing incident attended the delivery of this boat on her completion. The subscriptions had not all been collected, but a large portion ot the price of the boat had been paid to Mr. Albertson, leaving a small balance still due. The crew which was to have had the honor of bringing the boat from the ship-yard at Kensington to the boat-house upon the Schuylkill assembled in full uniform at an early hour, eager for the voyage. Mr. Albertson, however, was obdurate, and would not consent to our taking the boat until she should be fully paid for. Mr. Pemberton Sidney Hutchinson was thereupon dispatched by slow conveyance, in omnibus and on foot, to obtain the required instalment. His father gracefully advanced us the money to get our precious boat released. It took the balance of the day and quite late in the evening before the boat was brought through the perils of the locks to the

boat-house upon the river above the dam. I believe it was a year subsequent to this, that the "Hesperus" was wrecked under the most exciting circumstances. A solitary sail-boat, owned by old Charlie, the boat-house keeper to whom I have referred, was one afternoon hired to two inexperienced sailors, strangers to us, however, who made a false movement which rendered them helpless to stem the current of the river, so that they were carried down upon the dam-breast, where the centreboard caught and alone prevented them from going over the dam at once.

Their call for assistance was heard as well as their desperate position plainly seen by those gathered on the boat-house slip. A volunteer crew, consisting of Mr. Hamilton Kuhn, Mr. Charles C. Jackson, Mr. Robert T. Morris, and Mr. Horace Brown, was hastily gathered together and with Mr. Samuel W. Groome as the coxswain, ran out the "Hesperus," quickly manned her, and hastened to the assistance of the men upon the sail-boat. The river was somewhat high, the current swift and a considerable amount of water was flowing over the dam. Mr. Groome, in describing this occurrence to the narrator, writes as follows his recollections of the incident:

"I turned the bow of the 'Hesperus' up the river and kept the crew rowing against the current. In those days we carried very long bow and stern lines. I stood up in the stern and threw the stern line to them (the men upon the sail-boat). Just as I did this a small boat, with one man in it, had been caught by the current, ran into our starboard side, unshipped our oars and almost in a moment we were broadside to the current. Kuhn was in the bow and stood up with boat-hook to check us. He was thrown out first, we struck the sail-boat, and all three boats went over the dam together. Neither Brown nor Morris could swim, which added to our difficulties. But they were cool and collected, and we succeeded in getting them on to the sail-boat, or rather on the bottom of the sail-boat, as she was bottom up. Kuhn and I took a rope between us and

started to swim for the canal bank to pull them ashore, which we succeeded in doing. No one was hurt, but it was a close shave."

It seems almost incredible that no fatalities attended this accident, but the river below the dam was deep, which saved them from striking the rocks. One of the crew, in relating the incident to your narrator shortly after it occurred, stated that he found himself at one time behind the wall of water flowing over the dam, and only escaped by diving through it. All that ever was recovered from the "Hesperus" was her stern-post and rudder, which for some years was preserved as a memento of the occasion.

In the matter of the uniform, the absurdity of the sailor rig first adopted soon became manifest, and was the cause of much vulgar and adverse criticism by the *οἱ πολλοι*, before whom we had occasionally to exhibit ourselves. One amusing incident in this connection occurs to the narrator. With youthful enterprise we pushed our voyages of discovery as far as the tribe of the "Manayunkers," who inhabited the upper reaches of the river above the Falls of the Schuylkill. Accoutered as we were, we sought upon one occasion to make a trade with the natives, and purchase of them a portion of their products, such as spruce beer, bologna sausages, crackers, and the like. Our friendly advances were met with vituperative epithets, unkind allusions to our trousers and pea-jackets, and finally when we embarked in sorrow at our unkind reception, they added injury to insult, and a shower of coal nearly sank the boat. I think this settled the question of the uniform, for very soon a new By-law was introduced which prescribed as a uniform a suitable straw hat, red shirt and white trousers in summer. A leather cap was substituted in cold weather and black pants instead of white ones. The leather cap was soon discarded.

It was not very long when the example of the University Barge Club was followed by the formation of other clubs,—the Undine, the Quaker City, and others,—and these clubs

soon found that a central organization would be an advantage. From this arose the Schuylkill Navy, which has done much to foster amicable relations among the clubs and proper regulations upon the river. Under the auspices of the Schuylkill Navy, regattas were held, prizes awarded, and races conducted. Prior to this the narrator does not recall many races.

One race, however, rather unique in its conditions, was the result of a wager made at a convivial meeting at the tavern of Bobby Arnold, the then universal up-river house. Mr. Ashhurst Bowie, of our University Barge Club, made a bet of fifty dollars with Mr. William Griffiths, of the Bachelors' Barge Club, that the Bachelors' new six-oared boat could not beat the "Hesperus," a four-oared boat, a half a mile in the three-mile race from Turtle Rock to the Falls of the Schuylkill. It is needless to say that Mr. Bowie won his bet.

There were several other informal races of which your narrator has but a very confused recollection. They were the result of friendly altercations, and were but casual affairs by scratch crews who never trained or made other preparations. No set races took place until out-riggers came into vogue and spoon-oars had been adopted. The prevailing type was a six-oared lap-streak boat, with out-riggers, carrying a coxswain. The first race amongst this class of boats that I recall was between the "Intrepid," belonging to the Excelsior Club, the "Phantom" of the Philadelphia Barge Club, and the "Lucifer," a boat owned by the University Barge Club. The race was from Turtle Rock to a stake-boat just above Columbia Avenue bridge, where a turn was made, returning over the same course to the point of departure. The race was won by the "Lucifer." The "Intrepid," in rounding the stake-boat, unshipped her rudder and came in last. A member of the crew of the "Intrepid" also caught his oar in a set-line, and, in extricating it, hauled in the line, to one of the hooks of which was a fish, and it was reported that when the "Intrepid" finally reached

the starter's boat, one of the judges asked: "Gentlemen, have you any claim of a foul to make?" to which the coxswain replied: "No! No foul, but a fish," and at the same time holding it up for inspection. To such an extent was the use of the out-riggers carried that on a boat which the club at one time owned, called, I think, the "Wasp," the out-riggers extended at least two feet from the gunwale and was rowed with oars over ten feet long. The oars were of ash, and were so limber that when they were taken from the water after each stroke, they shook very perceptibly before the recovery. She was very narrow and very cranky. We expected wonderful things of her at the time of her purchase, as she was reported to be very fast, but she was a great disappointment, and we soon sold her.

We had also another boat, built for us, I believe, in New York, named the "Hesperus," to take the place of the one we lost. She was a Spanish cedar, four-oared shell, carrying a coxswain. She also proved to be a disappointment, being too short for the weight she had to carry and dipping very perceptibly at every stroke. When our complement of boats stood at about three in number, the civil war broke out and boating, together with almost all other sports, ran at a very low ebb. At about this time the house of the Humane Society and Skaters' Club was built; underneath there were two boat-houses, one somewhat larger than the other. The Undine Club rented the larger house, and we leased the smaller one. The quarters which we had occupied formerly under the same roof with the Philadelphia Club we rented to them, and, inasmuch as the rental which they paid us was somewhat in excess of what we paid the Skaters' Club, the overplus helped materially to pay the current expenses of our new quarters; and thus things remained till the termination of the war in 1865. No boats were purchased during this period, and boating parties were infrequent.

The war had in many ways exercised a very depressing influence upon the club. Very few members were enrolled,

and a very large number of the active members took service in the army. As an evidence of this, if I remember correctly, almost all of the racing crew of the previous year entered the army. Of these I certainly recall: Irvin Whitehead, Stroke; William White, No. 2; Hamilton Kuhn, No. 3; Charles Richards, No. 4; Penrose Buckley, No. 5; John Markoe, Bow; also, James Starr, who trained for the crew, but from illness was obliged to relinquish his position. Of these Penrose Buckley fell at Savage's Station, Hamilton Kuhn at the battle of Gaines's Mill. Markoe was twice wounded, first at Ball's Bluff, where he was also taken prisoner and confined for some time in Libby Prison, and second on the Chickahominy during McClellan's retreat. James Starr was seriously wounded at the battle of Brandy Station.

In spite of the fact that the narrator may be considered too much of a *laudator temporis acti*, if he may be indulged in recalling what he considers to be among the happiest days of his youth, he would say that in those primitive days the river, before the advent of the Park Commission's plan for artificial adornment, was a far more lovely spot than it is to-day. Its natural beauties at that period, as I have briefly sketched them, could hardly be improved upon. Instead of its being a thronged pleasure-ground, what is now the park was in comparative solitude, and, but for the canal boats drawn by teams of mules, gliding smoothly and silently along, there was little beyond the faintly tinkling bells upon the mule teams to break the solitude. The connecting railroad had not been built; few trains crossed the Columbia bridge. There was no park legislation to interfere with our pleasure of bathing in *puris naturalibus* at any point which we might desire. A favorite programme for the afternoon's amusement would be to form a crew in the afternoon of a summer day, and proceeding leisurely up the river, pause for a period at an ice-house wharf, immediately north of the Columbia bridge, where the depth of the water was sufficient to admit of a plunge in the river, and there strip off our uniforms and spend half an hour or

more in a delicious bath in the cool, pure, uncontaminated waters of the river. Resuming our course, we would row up to the Falls of the Schuylkill and at the well-known resort kept by Bobby Arnold, celebrated for its cat-fish and waffle suppers, replenish the inner man with those dainties, supplemented by moderate libations of mint juleps, rum punches and the like, seat ourselves in the summer-house overlooking the river, enjoy our cigars and pipes until the shades of night had fallen. I well remember many excursions of this character, for they were of almost daily occurrence. In those days a desire to escape the city's heat by fleeing to the sea-shore could not be easily gratified. Atlantic City was a barren waste and Cape May could only be reached by a boat after a day's journey. Boating on the river was a more satisfactory substitute, notwithstanding the fact that it involved a tedious journey in an omnibus, and a long walk afterwards, from our homes to the boat-house. The charms of a moonlight night on the return trip from Arnold's to the boat-house cannot be exaggerated. The features which I have already spoken of —the complete solitude of the river and its adjacent banks —were its chief charm, which none of you of the present day can understand. There were, however, times when nature assumed another aspect, and often in the darkness of a thunder-storm, when it was difficult to distinguish fifty yards ahead of you, it took an alert and careful coxswain, and a trained and disciplined crew, to avoid the perils which often beset the route. At certain points in the river, where the course led along the western shore, huge canal boats looming high out of the water made the journey one of considerable anxiety, and certain shallow mud-banks off the end of Peter's Island and at the Goose-pen, just below Columbia bridge, gave the coxswain considerable trouble. Probably the most difficult place to pass safely upon such an occasion was the first arch of the Falls bridge. After embarking your crew, often flushed with their generous repast, and you had successfully turned the boat and headed her for the dimly-seen arch of the bridge,

your zealous crew aided by a strong current, you would be carried swiftly out into the darkness, where, standing up at your post, peering out anxiously to discern the rock, which, though not directly in your path, yet was so close that a slight deviation might bring you upon it, you bore hard upon the tiller-ropes, and often grazed it with your oars. The arch being reached, if no canal-boats were in sight, you pulled swiftly through and hugged the western shore until the curve of the river brought into view the faint outline of the Columbia bridge, where it joined the eastern shore. To this point you steered with more confidence, leaving the perils of the canal-boats behind you. As you approached the Columbia bridge, if the night was dark and you were prudent, you took the second arch, thus keeping out in the river and avoiding the Goose-pen and flats. From there the course was a fair one. Passing through the middle arch of the Girard Avenue bridge, you steered straight for Turtle Rock point, where the light-house now stands. Turtle Rock was a very dangerous obstacle. It was a shelving rock, jutting out into the water, directly off the point some distance into the stream. In the ordinary flow of the river there was just a wash, but at higher stages of the water it was entirely concealed. After turning this point the coxswain's troubles were by no means ended. The dangers attendant from Turtle Rock to the boat-house I have already described.

After the boating clubs upon the river had become more numerous, the formation of a central organization became a necessity; principally for formulating proper rules and regulations for the passing and repassing of boats upon the river, the carrying of lights at night, the regulation of regattas and other matters of like character. For this purpose an organization called the Schuylkill Navy was formed. A representative from each club was elected, and these constituted a board who nominated and elected officers called a Commodore and Vice-Commodore. The Schuylkill Navy Board met at stated intervals and legislated upon all matters within the purview of their powers.

LETTERS OF JAMES H. WATMOUGH TO HIS WIFE, 1785.

BY JAMES H. WATMOUGH U.S.N.

(Concluded from page 190.)

Letter III.

My Dearest Anna.

I shall now resume the pen again and endeavour to perform what I promised you in my last, a description of this great and surprising City, not only the largest but by far the most wealthy in Europe. As my account is solely for your amusement, I need not make any apologies for the inconsistent manner in which I shall make my remarks, the subject being Capital—and my pen not very adequate to the task. I should never have attempted it were it not to afford some little gratification to My beloved Wife, and to convince her by these triffling attentions how much my mind is engaged about her in my absence.

To proceed then, as the commerce of this place is the chief cause of its grandeur, it will be necessary to say something on that head. London is without doubt the first Commercial City in the world; there is no describing its magnitude; there is not a place on the Globe but what has connexions in trade in this City. Some thousand wealthy merchants ornament the Exchange, on which the languages of the whole world is spoken, and the inhabitants of each nation are to be met with. The River Thames from London Bridge to Greenwich, which is full five miles, is crowded with shipping of all sizes, and all nations bringing the rich produce of the Globe to this grand market, and taking back the produce of this Island and its manufactories to the most distant nations. I am by no means surprised at the people in London being vain; to view their River and the com-

merce carried on, must naturally raise their ideas beyond what people unaccustomed to such a sight can possibly imagine. The Custom House is a grand building, but the business carried on in it is beyond any ones imagination, and the riches that pass through it annually is enormous. More business is done here and in the Coffee Houses (of which the number is incredible), than at the Exchange, on which, however, all the bill business is negotiated, which forms in a city like this a very important branch, and some thousands are engaged in nothing else. Besides the Grand Bank of the Nation, which is the most Capital in every respect in the World, no less than fifty-two private Banking Houses are employed in doing business to facilitate the trade of this metropolis, and these Bankers are in general rich and capital people. The Bank of England is an amazing building, and exceeding elegant, situated in the Heart of the City. The Riches contained therein is enormous, and the facility granted to the Merchants is great, and the strict punctuality in their concerns, has raised its credit throughout to the highest pitch of Fame. The accounts of all the debts of Government are kept in it and the interest regularly paid by the Directors of the State, and the great punctuality in Government has raised the credit of this nation above any in Europe, and make Ministry never at loss to raise money, whenever they stand in need. The Fund or debt of the Nation are called Stock, or the Stocks, and have different name, as Bank, India, South Sea Stock 3 pc^t^. 4 pc^t^. etc. These stocks have introduced a kind of ideal trade called Stockjobbing, in which many people are continually engaged, and thousands are ruined and raised; it is a kind of gambling—and I may say of the highest kind. The Stockjobbers have a Coffee House of their own, and a person who goes among them as a spectator, cannot fail of being amused. Political lyes are told without number, in order to bring about a triffling variation in the price of the Stocks. A man in that line will make nothing to engage to receive or deliver Stock to

the amount of five, six or ten Million Sterling, at a fixed price, such a period. The time comes, if the price has advanced, he receives or pays the difference, which sums are sometimes so enormous that the party is ruined, and he is then denominated a "Lame Duck" and must waddle out of the Alley. For such debts he cannot be prosecuted, as the business is contrary to law, but on paying a future, he is reinstated and his name taken down from disgrace. The Buyers are styled Bulls and the sellers Bears. Excuse my taking up your time with this detail. As a Company of Merchants, the English East India Company, is the most important that ever was in the World; their consequence is beyond conception, and their territory immense;—in short their importance is such, and their riches so considerable, that the King is frequently obliged to restrain them, least their influence should become dangerous. Their original stock was only about three Million Sterling and now their expences are annually nearly that sum, and it is imagined that they have near ten times that sum besides their immense territory, and immense number of shipping. They import annually from China upwards of 20 million weight of Teas, to supply their annual sales, and their warehouses in London, if all together, would form a very considerable Town; and the numbers of people employed by them in London are some thousands. Besides this, there are several other trading Companies as the Greenland, the Levant and African Trade, which is very important; in short the Commerce of this City is beyond any idea that can be formed of it. Besides the merchants, the shop keepers form a very respectable body of men, and some thousands of them are amazing rich. The Principal streets are lined with grand and brilliant shops, all set out with elegance and taste, and no sight can be more luxuriant to the eye of a stranger, than the Shops in London the riches displayed in them is amazing and it must astonish any one what can become of all the goods, for their stock and display of elegant goods, never seem to diminish. The Silversmiths and Jewelers,

the Mercers, the Chintz and Cotton Shops, throughout the whole City cut the most magnificent appearance. The Print shops are elegant beyond comparison, and in the evening the City appears as if superbly illuminated. I wish it was in my power to give my beloved Anna! an idea of the Riches, elegance etc., of this surprising City. The Shopkeepers are a polite affable sett of people; they will tumble over half their goods for any person and not say the least word if you go out without buying; they seem always pleased and if you buy ever so triffling a thing, they will send it home for you. In Paris and Amsterdam they are very different, and the shops in neither of those Cities appear so elegant as in London, nor will their streets admit of it. London in short is the first place for tradesmen in the World. I wish I could be going about the City with you, and I never take a walk but I wish you with me. The Streets in general are broad and exceeding well paved, the footpath not so broad in General as in Philadelphia, but flagged with large flat stones; the Houses in general good and well built, about four stories high, with an attique story. Some of the back Streets are irregular and ill built, but the City are daily buying up the old Houses, opening the streets and beautifying the place. The size of this place is enormous, and has increased very considerably since I was here eight years ago, and the number of new Streets which are building in all parts thereof are incredible; to go round it is full thirty miles, moderately speaking, which is more than a third larger than Paris. The squares in the West End of the Town are elegant, and the buildings noble. Grosvenor Square, is the first in point of neatness, the Houses are all noble and spacious; in the Center of the square is a circle enclosed with neat Iron railing and beautifully laid out in gravel walks and shrubbery, which in the summer time must have a beautifull effect. The streets leading to this square are all spacious and well built. The next Berkeley Square, is of an oblong form and elegant; the Palace of the Marquis of Lansdowne is at one end, a large and magnifi-

cent building, but being enclosed with a high wall, hides the building, which is really a great pity. St. James Square, is beautifull as is also St. James Place, in which last is Lord Spencer's House, esteemed one of the most elegant buildings in London; it commands a noble prospect on the Greenpark. In Berkeley is an elegant statue of George II[d], on Horseback in guilt.

Cavendish Square, in Oxford Street, is beautiful; the buildings elegant; in the centre is an elegant Bronze statue in guilt of the late Duke of Cumberland, on Horseback. Bloomsbury Square is beautiful; Bedford House takes up one side; the House is elegant but hid behind a Brick wall. Portland square and Portman Place are elegant, and all the Streets at the end of the Town are neat and airy; the Houses of the Nobility and Gentry are contained in them. In Piccardilly are situated Devonshire House and Portland House, but both hid by enormous brick walls which answers the purpose of making the inhabitants retired, but does not ornament the City. Lord Uxbridge is building an elegant palace; his Lordship in my opinion might have found out a more pleasing spot. I shall not attempt to say anything more, or at least very little on the subject of the buildings of private people, suffice it to say, the buildings in General are neat, simple and convey an idea of comfort, ease, and riches. In Pall Mall is Charlton House, the Palace of the Prince of Wales, when finished will be the most elegant building in London; His Royal Highness resides in it though unfinished. Cumberland House is also in Pall Mall, behind these palaces are gardens which enter into St. James park. The Duke of Marlborough's palace is in the Park, a spacious and most elegant building of Brick. St. Jame's palace is a very old building amazingly large but has nothing respectable about it. Buckingham House is a spacious, neat building, but as it is the residence of the Royal family is not thought much of, does not convey an idea of grandeur. The Public buildings in London are

numerous and amazingly elegant, in the Strand where Sommerset House stood, is an amazing pile of building, finished in the most elegant style, all the different offices of the nation are to be kept there; the Architecture is neat and elegant. In Broad Street is the Excise Office, a large and elegant building; the Exchange is a neat building round which are statues of all the Kings of England, and in the center King James the I. The Mansion House is a large building, cost much money, but is very Heavy and clumsy. The Churches, of which in this immense City there are some hundreds, are in general neat elegant buildings of Hewn stone, but few are advantageously situated; crowded in some corner by which means are little noticed by the passengers in the Streets. St. Paul's Church is grand beyond description and next to St. Peters at Rome, is the most complete building in Europe; the size is enormous, but the Architecture is so elegant, and the proportion so exact that, it appears light and airy but it is hid from view, except from Ludgate, where the view is by no means judicious for so elegant a building; you drop upon it all at once by which means the Beauty of the building is entirely hid. The buildings for different Charities are grand, noble and spacious, as also are the sundry Hospitals you would be astonished at the number of them; they do infinite credit to the nation, and to this City in particular. Bethehem, for Lunatics, is realiy a noble building, appears more like a Palace than the abode of Fools and madmen; in Old Street they have built a New St. Lukes Hospital, it is not quite finished, it is for incurable Lunaticks;—the building is truly magnificent. To attempt to describe all the publick buildings in London would fill a volume, suffice it to say that, there is hardly a Charity you can name but buildings are erected for them, and sums adequate to their support in ease and comfort to those who enjoy them, which does infinite credit to this Country. Still thousands of indigent, idle people, are about this Metropolis;—pickpockets in every quarter and

unless a stranger is cautious he is sure of suffering; however to walk the streets an assault is seldom heard of, which was not always the case. The Streets of London are as secure as those of Philadelphia, and really more so than ours have been for some years past.

The fourth of January being a grand Court day and Levee at St. James, curiosity led me to walk there, and see the Grandees go to pay their obeisance to their Majestys. The dresses of the Ladies and Gentlemen were elegant, but really I did not see above one or two ladies that might be called beauties. I did not see the Royal family, only the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland; she is really a fine woman. The Prince of Wales was not at Court; I met him riding in Hyde Park, only one Servant with him. He is a fine, elegant looking man, and with all his faults has many virtures and is exceedingly admired by every body. We used to hear in America that, he was much inclined to drinking, he has now nothing of it, and that vice is not laid to his charge, and since his connection with the beautiful Mrs. Fitzherbert, has become more steady and sedate. Charles Fox, by all account, has been his ruin, and created the coolness between the Prince and the King; they now never see each other, but the Queen and family see him in Private. I was told that the Prince for adopting Fox's party so warmly at the last election, against his father, was exceedingly insulted at the Theatre. King Queen and Princesses came in and were most amazingly applauded, and the Chorus of "God save the King" rebounded from all sides of the House; the Prince came to his Box, but was hissed for some time, and on leaving the House was hissed again, since which he never goes to the play when the Royal family go; it was a strong proof how much the people at large were offended and reprobated his conduct. Charles Fox must be an amazing genious, and his Wit and repartees are quick; I was told that at the last election he was canvassing for votes, and called in a tradesman's shop. The Tradesman asked him who he was; "Why Mr. Fox."

"Then instead of my vote, here, take this Rope it will serve as a halter for you!" Charles Fox replied, "no! no! friend, do not give it away it is probably a family piece, and the present possessor may stand in need of it." Many such anecdotes are related of him at that election. The Beautiful Duchess of D. lost her dignity exceedingly, she really went about Westminster and its liberties, soliciting votes for Fox; not a house but what she went into, and received many insults, and was caracatured in the most indecent manner in the Print shops. She saw her folly, and since that period has become quite a domestique lady, but seldom goes to Court. How foolish it is in women to make themselves partisans in Politicks;—the Duchess would still have been a favorite at Court had she not espoused the cause of Fox. I saw Genl. Arnold the other day at Court, but his lady was not there. I had not a good sight of him; his name was called over, and he passed in a hurry; he is taken very little notice of. You remember the circumstance of his meeting a relation that was to leave him a fortune; I am informed the man is a capricious mortal, and has now changed his mind and is on no terms with the General, but has taken up his old relations again; however, as the chap is rich, I wish he would consider Mrs. Arnold, for by all accounts she is an amiable woman, and was her husband dead, would be much noticed, which at present it is impossible for them to do, except by one sett. I got my pockets picked in coming out at St. James, but did not loose much fortunately, I had no chain to my watch and thereby saved it. In the Park, who should I meet, most superbly dressed, but my fellow Traveller, the volatile dame, with several Ladies all beautiful and elegant attended by several Noblemen of distinction. I was alone and was passing her, she immediately called to me, and introduced me as an American gentleman to her company, which consisted of my Lord S——, Col. T—, and a Major H—, who you must have heard of in America. We entered into conversation and I was invited to her House to Tea and spend the

evening. We escorted the ladies to their carriages. In the evening I waited on them, (it was Sunday), her House was elegant, servants in livery, Tea and Coffee in grand style, I heard nothing but, when did you see the Duke of —; My Lord at the opera gave me this; I hope the Prince will come here to night; do not you think he will before he goes to Brooke. The party consisted of about ten Ladies, really they were beautiful creatures and not inelegant in their manners, three noblemen, some officers and commoners and myself. About ten, the card Tables were introduced, and as I had now seen enough, and not being desirous to play, as they play high, I slipped off and went home to my Lodgings contemplating as I went along on the follies and extravagances of the times. I was invited to a dinner with the same party on the Tuesday following, but I declined the invitation, such company little suit my affection for you.

It is now the 10th of Jany; the H and G family will be in Town to-morrow, when shall see them. My friends pay me every attention possible, and had I come in ever such style, I could not have experienced more friendships and civilities. I wrote to Littledale to take up and send me over any letters that might be for me. I received his answer, which was exceeding polite, accompanied with a strong desire to see me in Holland, but he says no letters are for me in the post office. I am amazed; You must have written I am confident; I expected long epistles from you; my disappointment My dearly beloved Anna! was great, and I assure you do not contribute a little to depress my spirits. I am at a loss to account for my not hearing from you and the family; I tremble least some accident, as sickness etc., has prevented, but bad news comes apace. As the Harmony, Capn Willet, is arrived any letters for me will be returned by the next Dutch mail. I am impatient to hear from you! The Queen's birthday I went to Court, which was superbly elegant and crowded. The Ladies and Gentlemen dressed in the Richest Style, in

short it made a brilliant appearance. I was pleased to see the Royal family, the Princess Royal was indisposed, the other princesses are beautifull women; they are really handsome. The Prince of Wales was not there, most of the nobility have new equipages on that day, they were elegant. I saw the King go in State to the House of Peers; I had an order to go in but from unforeseen accident, much to my mortification, I could not get admittance, the House was so crowded. His Majesty looked exceedingly well; the procession was grand.

I have been sundry times to the Play houses; I saw Mrs Siddon's twice, once as Desdemona in Othello; she is a divine actress; you have heard so much of her that for me to say any thing of her subject is useless, she is everything that is capital. I went to see her act Imogen, in Cymberline, for her benefit, but was obliged to go away the house was so crowded; however, a few nights after I saw her perform the same character: it is a fine play and Mrs S. shone; it was the first time she appeared in men's clothes. If you remember the play, she takes on a disguise; she is well made and her face is rather masculine. I saw Mrs Jordan one night in the "Country Girl"; as a Comick actress she is capital. At Covent Garden I saw Miss Brunton act Juliet, she is a charming actress and has almost as many admirers as Mrs Siddons. I wish I could afford it, I never would miss the play, the Scenery, the Actors, the Actress, and the Company, everything so divine. I was at the Opera the other evening; (here you must be full dressed), the Musick and dancing was elegant, but must confess I am not so bright a genius as to prefer it to a play. The House is large and elegant, the Company amazingly brilliant, but I prefer the play to twenty operas. Oh my ever beloved Anna, how much do I wish you and Sally could enjoy London a little time; I never see anything but I wish you with me. As I have seen the Pantheon in former times, I have not been there yet, nor do I think I shall, though the admittance is only half a crown.

Apropos I saw Mr. and Mrs. Nicklin. I paid them a visit; we talked about Philadelphia a little. I saw Dr. White and waited on him; he was glad to see me. He returned by this paquet; I would have troubled him with my letters, but the passengers are not allowed to take charge of any; he has promised to let you know that he saw me well; he made me happy in saying that he saw you all well in October last,—I could have embraced him for the news. He and Dr. Provost had the greatest civilities and attention shown them by the Nobility and Clergy; he was ordained yesterday; his title is The Right Reverend Dr. White, Bishop of Pennsylvania.

Adieu My ever beloved Anna!

I remain

Your's Affecn

J. H. W.

London 5. Feb. 1787.

Letter 4th

My Dearest Anna!

I had the pleasure of writing you by the February pacquet, which I hope you received safe, and I doubt not, but Dr. White will let you know that he saw me. Apropos! the Dr. seemed exceedingly pleased with his new acquired Title, though a republican a Title is acceptable; the attentions paid him in England were very great. I have been gossiping about London since my last, my friends are exceeding attentive to me and I am daily receiving cards of invitation to some parties. I was the other evening at the City Assembly, was introduced by Mr. Neave; the Company was brilliant, several of the first nobility were present, as the Marquis of Carmanthan, Mr. Pitt, Lady Salisbury, and others; the dresses were brilliant the Company was really the best in England. Met about 10 o'clock, it was at Mercer's Hall, in Wood street, the rooms were elegant; I only danced one dance, the Company retired about 3 oclock. The next day I met with a person who I formerly knew in Holland; we spent a day or two together in viewing Lon-

don and all its curiosity's, it would fill a volume to give you a description of them; they will serve to converse about when we meet in America which will be in April next, please God. I supped the other evening with some friends, after supper we called for a coach and drove to the Haymarket Theatre. Enpassant stopped at a Shop and got dresses (domino's and masques); the House was brilliant, I presume about seven Hundred persons. The Prince of Wales was there unmasqued, he was accompanied by the Duke of Cumberland, Queensbury, and others; there were a variety of characters and some very good ones; a vast number of common women, very few ladies of fashion; on the whole it was entertaining. Mad^{m}. Mara's concert room, in Hanover Square, is really beautiful, to which the first company in the nation resort; I never saw so great a display of fine, elegant women in my life. As Lent is commenced they begin now to play Oratorio's. I long to see one but as none but Subscribers can go to those held in Tottenham Court road and they are only performed once a week at Drury lane, I fear I shall not see one as I leave London next week to return to you per the Harmony, Cap^{n}. Willett. Last night I could not go being engaged. I am going down to Essex to spend a few days with M^{r}. Neave, and from there into Kent to M^{r}. Jordan's, in order to take leave of his family. I went last Tuesday with my friend M^{r}. Jordan to the Pantheon, the Concert was divine. Barthelemi leads the band, and his wife, an English woman, sings enchantingly. The room is elegance beyond description;—can contain about 3000 persons; the concert began at nine and lasted till 12 o'clock. As I have now taken my passage and paid for it in the Harmony, for Philadelphia, the rest of my time here will be employed in purchasing somethings for you and our Dear Sister Sarah, a bonnet for Betsy, a hat Maria, some caps,—all shall be made up by the most fashionable Milliner in London. You will find when I arrive that I have thought of a hundred little triffles, which I flatter myself will be usefull and acceptable; I have been

a great economist. I hope soon to be with you. I have formed some good connections in London, and shall no doubt soon get into a way of business. My things are all on board, and the vessel gone down to Gravesend; a Dr. Parker, of Boston, and Mr. D. Ingraham, of Philadelphia, are my fellow passengers. I breakfasted this morning, the 28th Feb., with Mr. Stringer, and as the wind was fair, went down in the boat, the sail was delightfull—the river Thames is really elegant. I arrived at Gravesend to dinner we dined on shore together, and spent the 1st of March on shore. Friday, the 2d, in the mors, went on board but the wind blowing fresh did not sail till the afternoon and come to Anchor next day in Margate roads from whence sailed on Sunday morns with a fair wind and passed Dover about 2 oclock. Thus adieu to old England! May every happiness in Politicks and success attend you are my sincere prayers. I hope now soon to be landed in America, never again to be separated from my beloved Anna! The voyage will appear an Age to me. I wrote you, my beloved Anna! a few lines by the March paquet to inform you of my departure; but presume shall get with you first.

A Book has lately been published called the Travels of the Marquis de Castellux through North America; he was a Major General in the French Army. I never read so foolish a piece in my life, not one remark therein worth noticing and his information very erroneous and a bigot in his political principals which he carries to illiberality. In speaking of Philadelphia, he mentions being at an assembly: "On entering the rooms, I found twenty or five and twenty Ladies ready for dancing. It was whispered me that, they were come with the hopes of having the Vicomte Noaills, the Compto de Damas for Partners, but they were compleatly disappointed as those Gentlemen had sett out in the morning. I should have been disappointed also, had I expected to see even pretty women; there were only two passable, one of them called Miss Footman, was rather contraband, that is to say, suspected of not being a very

good Whig, for the Tory Ladies are publickly excluded from this Assembly. I was here presented to a ridiculous enough personage, but who plays her part in the Town; a Miss Vining celebrated for her Coquetry, her wit and her sarcastic disposition. She is Thirty and does not seem on the point of marriage, in the meantime she applies Red, White, Blue, and all possible colors, affects an extraordinary mode of dressing her hair and person, and a staunch Whig in every point, she setts no bounds to her Liberty." I made these extracts from his works, they are two volumes in ocotavo cost £112, more than I think them worth. I am ashamed to see a man publish a Book in such a manner mentioning names at full length. If Miss V. should see her Character as published in France and England, she will loose her partiality for the French Nation. In the course of his Book, some hundred of Ladies are mentioned in same manner. Mrs Powell is his favorite and Mrs. Meridith, the sister of Mr. Cadwallader.

[Here end the letters.]

PENNSYLVANIA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

BY LOTHROP WITHINGTON, 30 LITTLE RUSSELL STREET, W. C., LONDON.

(Including "Gleanings" by Henry F. Waters, not before printed.)

(Continued from page 209.)

Robert Carson of Philadelphia in North America, Merchant, now resident in Strabane in Ireland, intending shortly to go to Philadelphia. Will 10 May 1783; proved 20 September 1784. All my estates in Strabane, County Tyrone, to my Brother in law Thomas Higgins, of the Head Elke in Maryland in North America, and to William Lecky of the City of Derry, Alderman, in trust for my mother Barbara Carson till her decease, then to my nephew Samuel Carson Higgins, son of above Thomas Higgins by my late sister Nichola Carson his late wife; in case he dies before 21. to my Brother in law Thomas Higgins, and after his death to the said William Lecky. To my servant Simon £20 a year for life. Executors: William Lecky and Thomas Higgins. Witnesses: John Coningham, Archd Boyd, John Clark. *Rockingham, 497.*

Mary Hewson of Pennsylvania, widow. Will 7 June 1794; proved 15 April 1796. Not more than six persons to be asked to my funeral. To my daughter Elizabeth Hewson £2200. To my son Thomas Tickell Hewson £1700, having already advanced the sum of £1700 to my son William Hewson. The Bequest to my daughter Elizabeth is larger because my two sons are entitled to £500 each of my effects by the will of Mrs. Mary Tickell. To my daughter Elizabeth all my clothes, jewels, plate, chamber furniture, China, Beds, etc, she to give my daughter Alice Hewson one of my best Diamond Cluster Rings. To her Brother Thomas Tickell Hewson the Onyx Ring that was

his father's. As he has taken his profession, he should have something that he wore. My daughter Elizabeth to give a ring each to Miss Mary Benger, Miss Sarah Dobell, and Miss Ruth Dobell. To Thomas Tickell Hewson silver candlesticks inscribed with Dr. Franklin's name, spoons marked with the star, his father's crest, and plate marked with the Tickell crest, and a silver funnel, the gift of Sir John Pringle. To William Hewson the gold medal given to his father by the Royal Society of London, and then to his Brother, to go to the eldest of our grandchildren as long as the name of Hewson exists. To May and Barbara Hewson of Hexham in Northumberland, the Mother and sister of my husband, £100. per annum for their joint lives. To Ann Coleman of Rochester in Kent, the sister of my Uncle, £80 a year for life, To my cousin Ann Elliott £15 a year for life in addition to the £10 a year I settled on her when she came over. Mr. Miles Satterthwaite and Mr. James Blunt, who now hold in trust my Stock in the Government Funds in England, to be responsible for the payment of the above Annuities, To said Mr. Miles Satterthwaite and Mr. James Blunt, my executors in England, £50 each. To Mr. Jonathan Williams Junior of Mount Pleasant £50, and appoint him joint executor with my sons and daughter To my friend Dorothea Blunt of Kensington near London the pictures and glasses she has of mine and £50. To my friend Elizabeth Hodgson the bonds and money owed me by her husband Robert Hodgson deceased. The reversion of the annuities and all the rest of my estate to be equally divided among my three children. Oathes of Abraham Shoemaker and Benjamin F. Bache, both of Philadelphia, swearing to handwriting of said Mary Hewson.

Harris, 183.

Christian Minnick of Bristol Township, County of Bucks, State of Pennsilvania, Gentleman. Will 28 November 1783; proved 7 July 1786. Debts and funeral expenses to be paid. To my daughter Mary Ann Minnick or Min-

ning, now living at Bern in Switzerland, £200 in full satisfaction of her claim on my estate. To the Church of St. James in Bristol, County Bucks, aforesaid £10 silver money of Pennsylvania towards repairing the said church and enclosing the Churchyard. To my Eldest son John Minnick £500 silver money of Pennsylvania in satisfaction of his claim. The rest and residue to my five children, namely, John (my eldest son), Margaret, Joseph, Elizabeth, and Samuel Minnick, and their several heirs for ever as tenants in Common. If any die during minority without issue, their share to go to the surviving brothers and sisters. Executors: my son John, My Brother-in-law Joseph Planta of London Esqre, my friend Seymour Hart of Philadelphia, Doctor, William McIlwaine, and Colonel Joseph Penrose of Bucks County aforesaid. Witnesses: Ephraim Evans, William Harting, R. Whitehead. Codicil, dated same day. My Executors to have power to sell my estate, and when my youngest child reaches the age of eighteen, the division of my property to take place. Witnesses ditto.

Norfolk, 392.

[Joseph Planta, a Swiss by birth, was at this time keeper of manuscripts in the British Museum. He became principal librarian in 1799. —L. W.]

Archibald Cummings of Philadelphia, Clerk. Will 23 March 1740/41; proved 1 August 1741. Debts and funeral expenses to be paid. To my wife all my plate and household goods, and my two Negroes Cato and Hannah, and £600 current money of Pennsylvania, with the choice of one of my two houses in Arch Street for life; after her death, to my nephew George Craige. To my said Nephew the other house in Arch Street and £50 consigned to him in his voyage to St. Kitts. To my wife's neice Margaret Valner £100 money aforasaid. To Margaret Hooper £15 of like money. I having £100 sterling in the hands of the Chamberlain of London, for which money Dr. Thomas Moore has a bond, to my nephew Archibald Craige £25

sterling, to his sister my niece £25, to my Reverend Brother George Cummings £20, with what he owes me, to Dr. Thomas Moore of Aldersgate London £20, and appoint him executor of that small estate I have in Great Britain. The rest of my estate there I give to my wife. My library and wearing apparell I dispose of by a codicil or Schedule hereafter signed. To Dr. John Kearsley £20 current money. The residue of my estate in Pennsylvania I give to the poor of Christchurch in Philadelphia. Executors: my wife Elizabeth and Dr. John Kearsley. Witnesses: Sam[l] Holt, Alex[r] Annand, Pet. Evans. *Spurway, 197.*

John Seasancke of Bishop's Hatfield, Hertford, Esqre. Will 6 April 1779; proved 21 May 1779. To my wife all the household goods, etc. I shall not dispose of in this will with the wine and beer except some Madeira wine which I give to my sisters Elizabeth and Sarah. To my wife Mary all rent due from my estate in parishes of Crowland and Hundleby in Lincolnshire, £400, my coaches and horses, and an annuity of £52.10s a year for life, my free and copyhold estate in Hertford to be charged with the same. To my sisters Elizabeth and Sarah Seasancke all that I hold by lease from the Earl of Salisbury except the house my wife dwells in. To my sisters Elizabeth and Sarah £2000 in trust for purposes to be hereafter named: My sister Ann, the wife of Francis Carter Nicoll of St. Albans, Esqre, to receive the increase of same, and at her death to be equally divided among her children; £60 to be divided among my men and maid servants; £30 to the poor of Bishop's Hatfield. To my sister Sarah Seasancke the gold watch and seal my mother gave me and my Diamond ring in memory of my mother and father. To my sisters Elizabeth and Sarah Seasancke all the plate that was mine on the Christmas day before I married, they to be residuary legatees to my personal property. My lands in Hertford and Middlesex to my sisters Elizabeth and Sarah, subject to the annuity payable to Mr. John Atkinson and £100 per annum mar-

riage settlement on my wife, and as security for money I am indebted to the Late Thomas Parnell of Newgate Street, Mr. Thomos Parnell of Northam, and to my sister Mrs. Rayner wife of Mr. Robert Rayner of Docking in Norfolk. To my Brother Francis Carter Nicoll £100. To my nephew Francis Carter Nicoll, junior, £300. To my niece Sarah Nicoll, £300. To Mrs. Susannah Durnford, my wife's mother, £100. To Miss Mary Rayner, my wife's niece, £20. To William Howard, Clerk to me, £50. To James Tatham, who works with me, £20, and when too old to work, 6s. a week. "To the widow Stone, the widow of Stones," £8. To every labourer who has been three years with me, £5. The reversion of my estates to my nephew Francis Carter Nicoll. My executors to Grant to Rev. Mr. Bourchier a lease of "Greenhall and upon Stockings," parish of Bramfield. Letters from Doctyr Smith of Philadelphia College inform me that he has recovered land for me. Witnesses: Elisa Marsham, Mary Deare, Tho. Marsham. Codicil 26 June 1774. Dr. William Smith, Provost of the College in Philadelphia in Pennsilvania, having recovered 1000 acres of land for me, full power of attorney to be sent him, and he to sell the said property, keeping one-tenth of proceeds for benefit of said College, and £100 for himself. The remainder as follows: one-fourth to be put to interest for my wife Mary; on her decease, to my Nephew Francis Carter Nicoll Esq, and his two sisters; one-fourth to my sister Sarah; one-fourth to sister Elizabeth; one-fourth to my sister Ann. Witnesses: Thos. Woodward, Ann Bassatt, James Cook. *Warburton, 221.*

Robert Jesson of Philadelphia in Province Pennsilvania, Merchant. Will 3 April 1732; proved 18 June 1740. All my estate, real and personal, to Rebecca Goade, wife of Solomon Goade of Philadelphia, Mariner. If said Rebecca be not living at my decease, then to my sister Ann Jesson for ever. Executor: Rebecca Goade. Witnesses: Nicho. Reddish, Alex^r Paxton, Thos. Hopkinson. *Browne, 173.*

Margaret John, widow, of parish of Morentoorey, County of Merioneth. Will 2 May 1715; proved 26 October 1715. The 500 acres of land in Pennsilvania left me by my Brother William John, written title in the hands of my Nephew Thomas Jones, to my three grandsons John, Owen, and Robert Ellis. To my Granddaughter Jane Ellis 10s. To my granddaughter Margaret Humphrey 10s. All the rest to my grandsons and executors, John, Owen, and Robert Ellis. Witnesses: Ellis Humphrey, Ellis John, Thomas Humphrey Ellis, Robert Floyd. *Fagg, 190.*

David Franks, formerly of Philadelphia in North America, but now of Isleworth, County Middlesex, gentleman. Will 30 July 1785, proved 22 July 1794. A Sufficient portion of my estate to be sold to discharge my funeral expenses and debts. As I conceive my lands situate in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Indiana, and in the Illinois Country, and elsewhere, are sufficient to pay more than I owe, I give: to my son Jacob Franks 800 acres of any lands I own, and I give my son Jacob this preference to the rest of my children as some atonement for his and his wife's very kind attention to me. The rest, real as well as personal, among my four children, Abigial Hamilton, the said Jacob Franks, Moses Franks, and Rebecca Johnson, as tenants in common. Executors: either jointly or separately, my two sons Jacob and Moses and Mr. Tench Coxe of Philadelphia. Witnesses: Wm Bradford, James Powney. *Holman, 366.*

James Cramond, late of Philadelphia, North America, Merchant, now of Powis Place, London, and now at Deal in the county of Kent, and about to embark for New York in the ship Ellice, Captain Harvey. Will 23 February 1796; proved 19 November 1799. To my mother Janet Crammond of Tain, Rossshire, N. B., £50 per annum. To my sister Naome Crammond £50 per annum. To my Brother William Crammond of Philadelphia £50. To my Brother Arthur Crammond of London and his wife £100.

To my Mother in law Mary Simmons Smith £30. To my Brother in law Joshua Simmons Smith £30. To my sisters in law Mary Simmons Smith and Sarah Simmons Smith £30 each. To my friend Thomas Dickason Junior of London, but now of Boston in North America, £30. All my estate to be sold and placed out at interest in England or America, the increase to be paid to my wife Ann Simmons Cramond to the maintenance and education of my children. If my son Allyn James Cramond attain twenty-two, he to be paid £5000. My son James to be paid £5000 when he attains twenty-two. If either die without issue, the other to have £7500, and my wife to have £450 a year instead of £300. If they both die, my mother £100 a year for life, my sister Naome £50 a year for life, and one-half to my Brother William Cramond of Philadelphia, other half to my Brother Arthur Cramond of London. Executors: my wife, my Brother William, and my Brother in law Joshua Simmons Smith. Codicil, same date, My wife being now pregnant, the child or children she bears to have equal share, when twenty-two, with my two sons. Witnesses: James Sharp, John Elliott. *Howe, 766.*

John Geary of Dunsley in the parish of Tring, County Hertford, yeoman. Will 28 March 1696; proved 9 December 1696. To be buried as my friends John Foster-de-Banke and Thomas Martin see fit. To my cozen Henry Geary, younger son of my cozen Henry Geary of Wigginton, all my tenements, etc., in the parishes of Tring and Wigginton, in the three manors of Tring and Wigginton and Pendley, he paying for the use of Poor Friends of the Tring meeting, commonly known as Quakers, the sum of 40s., and my friends John Foster de Banke and Thomas Martin of Dancers end to pay out of the lands that was lately Paynes, lying at Hastoe, parish of Tring, in occupation of William Kempton, to the poor of said parish, etc. To my cozen Joseph Geary, son of my said cozen Henry, House at Cheery trees, parish of Chesham, 5 acres of

meadow ground in Cotnam Mead, 2 acres of meadow in Tring, he to pay to my sister Geary widow and relict of my Brother Henry Geary £16 per annum. A close at Woodrow parish of Tring of Wigginton called Horsley's to my cozen Joseph Geary, son of my cozen Henry Geary, as long as my said Sister Geary lives, and, after her decease, to Joseph Geary, youngest son of my cousin John Geary. To John Foster de Banke, in trust, my lands at Whelpley Hill, parish of Chesham, to pay £6 per annum to my cosen Mary Davy, and, after her, to go to Henry Geary, son of said Henry Geary, he to pay £10 to my cosen William Davy, son of aforesaid Mary. To Phillis Atkins, widow, £40, with the liberty of two rooms in the house I now dwell in, with necessary firewood for six months. To my cosen Susan Reeve, wife of William Reeve, 40s. per annum. To my cosen Edward Foster, son of my cosen William Foster, Butcher, and to Martha, daughter of said William, £20 each. To my cozen John Surman £5. To my friend Charles Harris, Senior, of High Wycombe, £20. To my loving friend John Foster de Banke £6. To my loving friend Thomas Martin £4. To my cozen Joseph Geary, son of Henry Geary, £100 remaining in the hands of William Winlow and his son. To my cousin William Davy five hundred acres of land in Pennsylvania for ever. To my cozen Henry Geary the elder £10. To every child of William Baker of Guildford, parish of Stoake, Schumaker, one guinea each. Rest to Executor, Cozen Henry Geary the younger. Witnesses: Ra: Dagnall, Wm. Lake, Daniel Barton. *Bond, 249.*

William Wade, late of Westham, County Sussex, Yeoman. Will 24 August 1682; proved 28 October, 1682. Being bound to Pennsilvania in America. To Philip Ford, living in London in Bow Lane, Merchant, to be my executor, £10. To my Brother Edmund Wade £5. To my Brother Thomas Wade £5. To my Brother Edmund Wade's eldest sonne Edmund Wade £100. To my Brother

Edmund Wade's younger son Thomas Wade all my estate in lands and goods in Pennsilvania in America, paying each servant £5 when they have served their times out. To the meeting at Asen £5 at Moseal Picknols and Moses French and Samuel Webb's disposing, and what remains in England to be divided between my two Brothers Edmund and Thomas, except the £100 I have in the Sosiets Stocke which is to be divided among my said Brother's children Edmund and Thomas Wade. Witnesses: Daniell Marten, John Epsley, Thomas Hollyman. *Cottle, 124.*

James Browne of Philadelphia, Province of Pennsylvania. Will 8 March 1709/10; proved Philadelphia 8 July 1710. To my wife Sarah Browne the house I live in on the west side of the Front Street in Philadelphia bounded by Edward Church's house and Lot on the North, and by John Stuart's lot on the west. All to my wife and her heirs for ever. Executrix: my wife Sarah Browne. Witnesses: Richard Heath, Richard Walker, John Baily. Administrations granted 3 October 1749 to William Lead, administrator of Sarah Lea formerly Browne. The said Sarah Lea surviving the testator but dying without having proved the will in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. *Lisle, 303.*

Francis Brown of Philadelphia, Pennsilvania. Will 29 July, 1728; proved 30 March 1738. My dear Friend Robert Kirwan to take possession of all my books and papers relating to the Moderate Head into his possession to recover my debts. After my Creditors are paid the remainder to go to Charitable uses. Executor: Robert Kirwan. Witnesses: John Richason, Edward Pleadwell. [In Probate act appear Robert French a creditor of Francis Browne late of the Maderas, but at Philadelphia, also father Andrew Browne, Brother Andrew Browne, Sister Mary Browne.] *Brodripp, 57.*

Thomas Croutch of Agmunderham als Amersham, County of Bucks, Maulster. Will 12 April 1687; proved 5 March 1701/2. To my wife Elizabeth the houses I Thomas Croutch and my daughter in law Sarah Child, widow, live in, for life; after her death, to my daughter Frances Croutch for ever. To my wife household goods, furniture, utensils, etc., and the benefit of all my stocke for life. To my daughter Frances all the money in the Stocke and Banke of the Society of Traders to Pennsilvania. To my two daughters Elizabeth and Frances Croutch all my lands in West New Jersey in America. To my daughter Elizabeth one piece of old gold value 20s. To John Costard of Amersham mealman, Henry Child of said Parish, yeoman £5 each to be disposed of as I shall direct. All the rest I leave to my daughter Frances after the death of my wife Elizabeth. Executors: my daughter Frances, Thomas Boringdon of Chesham Bay, yeoman, and John Hunt of Agmundsham, maulster, and 3s. each to Thomas and John for gloves. Witnesses: Richard Russell, William Hellam, Thomas Smith. *Herne, 35.*

(To be continued.)

DAVID EDWIN, ENGRAVER.

BY MANTLE FIELDING.

Incompleteness seems to be the rock on which, in this age, the collector or compiler on any special subject strikes sooner or later, and to fully and completely cover any one line of work is more difficult than appears at first sight.

Mr. Hildeburn's valuable work on the David Edwin engravings seemed fairly complete at the time it was printed, but in the eleven years since the date of its publication a number of new portraits have turned up. I published them recently as a supplement to his catalogue feeling fairly confident that the list was practically complete, but again I find some undescribed and important prints from his graver that were overlooked or unknown to me. The result has been that I have again canvassed every collection of engravings within reach and consulted with all the collectors or dealers having any new data on the subject.

David Edwin has always been considered one of the most interesting of our early American engravers, combining, as he does, real artistic worth with historical interest in his work. His engraved portraits will always hold the interest of collectors from either stand-point, but it is to some unusually fine subject prints that I now want to call special attention. Edwin has often been spoken of as the "American Bartolozzi," and I must say it has seemed a misnomer when his subject work was considered in comparison with some of the finest examples of the beautiful subject prints of the celebrated Italian-Englishman. Lately I have found at least two examples of Edwin's work that may well be compared with Bartolozzi's most beautiful work in stipple. I refer to the membership certificate for the "Society for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows & Children," also to the "Masonic Certificate."

In the first of these prints all the artistic and graceful composition that marks Bartolozzi's best work is well exemplified in Edwin's work; it also has a life and strength often found lacking in the work of the great English stipple engraver. It seems most remarkable that I have not found collectors who have seen these beautiful certificates which are among the best of Edwin's subject engravings; in fact I only know of one collection possessing both of them. They were both printed in Philadelphia and were evidently in use about the year 1804 to 1810.

PORTRAITS.

Fisher Ames.

Half length, seated, to left, holding a book. (under) G. Stuart Pinx:—D. Edwin Sculp:/ Fisher Ames./ H. 4.12/16—W. 3.14/16″. Rectangle.

Note.—Plate a close copy of print noted in Hildeburn's Catalogue. Size of plate and width of border line show slight variation, and there is a scroll after title.

Rev. Joseph Stevens Buckminister.

Same as No . . . A Border line erased, plate reduced to 4.7/16″—W. 3.7/16″, and relettered Stuart.—Edwin./ Your aff. brother/ J. S. Buckminister./

Thomas Jefferson.

Full length, left hand resting on top and front of globe, which stands upon a table, with "The Declaration," books, etc., right hand holding glove at side. Two books in lower right, balustrade of four rails to left. Rectangle. D. Edwin Fecit./ Publish'd by G. Helmbold June 1801. H. 20″: W. 13″.

Benjamin Moore.

Half length to left, robes. Book in hand. Bishop's mitre and shield below. J. Jarvis Pinx^{t}—D. Edwin

Sculp^{t}/ The Right Reverend Benjamin Moore, D. D./ Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York./ New York, Published by J. V. Buskirk 1810./ H. 19.4/16″: W. 15.8/16″.

Alexander Placide.

Half length, in oval, to right. (Below) Edwin sc./ A. Placide./ Height 4″: Width 3.3/8″.

William Wirt.

Bust, head to left in profile. Vig. on title "The/ Letters of The/ British Spy./ (under) Edwin sc./ Baltimore./ Published by Fielding Lucas, jr./ Fry-Printer./ H. 2.8/16″: W. 2.5/16″.

SUBJECT PRINTS.

Membership Certificate.

Society for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows & Children.

Oval, on Tablet, surmounted by American Eagle and shield. (In Oval) Sailors on rocks being rescued from wreck. Flags at side, and at bottom of Oval, anchor and spars. Seated female and children on the sides below the flags.

(Under) J. J. Barralet, Del^{t} D. Edwin fc^{t} Six lines under, in form of membership blank for society. Total height 15.10/16″. Total width 11.12/16″. Stipple. Height of Oval 9″. Width of Oval 7.6/16″.

Note.—The only impression of this engraving to my knowledge is in the possession of the Philadelphia Masonic Temple. The certificate is filled out in the name of "John E. McFarlane" and is dated January 6th, 1806.

Masonic Certificate.

Description of Print. First the Great Eye of Providence with the adorators; one on each side of the Paschal Lamb,

and the zodiac equinox round the top, under the Sun, Moon and Stars. On the right, is the figure of Faith; on the left, Hope with Prudence, and on the Clouds, three infant geniuses. The first column Doric, with the terrestrial globe. The second, Ionic with the celestial globe; and the third, the Corinthian, with the Paschal Lamb on the top; and at the bottom, the great ark of Alliance, with the coffin, cross-bones and sprig of Cassia: on the right the figure of Mathematics; second, Astronomy; third, the great genius, and on the left, Charity. Second, a Mason at work on the triangular stone, and the third, Wisdom, in the attitude of silence.

(under) J. J. Barralet, del^{t} D. Edwin Sculp^{t}

Blank form in two columns, nine line under inscription.

Phil^{a} Octob. 1st 1804—Published by Wm H^{y} Abbott according to Law. Height 18.7/8: Width 15.3/8: Sub Height 13.2/8. Stipple, in sepia.

NOTE.—I know of only one example of this fine engraving by Edwin, now in the Masonic Hall, Broad Street, Philadelphia.

AVENIA.

Frontispiece. Goddess of Liberty, in a melancholy attitude, is seated under pillar of temple of Liberty, one foot rests on Cornucopiæ, slave ships with slaves landing, in background. Rectangle. H. 4.3/16″: W. 2.15/16″. Stipple (above)

Frontispiece (under) Barralet del.—D. Edwin fc./ Published in "The Penitential Tyrant; or, Slave Trader Reformed": New York 1807. Also in "Avenia: or, A Tragical Poem" by Thomas Branagan. 12mo Phila. 1805. And in "Rights of God, written for the Benefit of Man" Phila., 1812. 12mo.

ISIS MAGNA MATER.

Drawing.—Plate IV./ Isis Magna Mater./ D. Edwin sc./ From a Bust in the Collection of Charles Townly Esqr/

Sacred Harmony.

Vignette of Music Book and Harp decorated with garlands supported by two Angels who hold aloft scroll inscribed "Laus—Deo" in clouds, with diverging rays. Above; Sacred Harmony/ below; Volozan Del.—D. Edwin Sculp./ Vignette 7.8 x 7.

(This is said to be the first work executed by Edwin in the United States.)

Edinburgh Encyclopædia.

Vignette of Time holding mirror in which young girl is arranging her hair. To right cupid with globe. Vignette & Writing. Design'd by G. Fairman F. S. A."/ on title page of Parker & Delaplaine's./

American Edition/ of the/ New Edinburgh Encyclopædia/ (11 lines) Philadelphia/ (n.d.)

Edinburgh Encyclopædia.

Same as No . . . . Publisher's line altered to "Whiting & Watson's" and place to "New York."

Basso Relievo.

Basso Relievo.—Plate I./ An Egyptian Hieroglyphical Sphinx./ 1/2—Hindu Basso Relievo—British Museum. /3. (not lettered) D. Edwin Sculp./

Emporium of Arts & Sciences.

Vignette of winged female figure bearing globe, Genii of Chemistry, Sculpture and another.

The/ Emporium/ Of Arts & Sciences/ New Series—Volume 1/ Conducted/ By/ Thomas Cooper Esqr/ (&c. &c. 3 lines)/ Des^d by G. Fairman . . . . . Edwin Sc . ./ Philadelphia/ Published by Kimber & Richardson/ 1813.

THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

Female figure standing in bow of boat under tree. Rectangle, border line 1/32 (under) G. Fairman del.—D. Edwin sc./

Then safe tho fluttered and amazed,/
She paused and on the stranger gazed./

Canto 1.—Stanza XX./ Published by Joseph Cushing Baltimore/ Rectangle. H. 2.11/16″—W. 2″.

Scott's Poetical works. Vol. 4. Baltimore 1813.

THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

. . . . Publisher's name altered to "P. H. Nicklin."

ROWE'S LETTERS.

Angel in clouds and reclining female figure, oval, with torch, lyre &c above, in irregular rectangle. Title on tablet beneath. Rowe's Letters/ (3 lines)/ D. Edwin sc./ Published by R. Johnson./ H. 4.11/16″—W. 2.8/16″.

SOME CORRESPONDENCE OF DR. JAMES McHENRY.

BY BERNARD C. STEINER.

SIR

Your letter I received & thank you for it—It will no doubt have a good effect, tho' I fear a disposition to seem saving for the purpose of popularity, may have a share in preventing the passing of the Bill at last sitting—I am surprised at the lowness of the prices, considering the advanced price of copper. I imagine the weight of metal now used, is not equal to what was formerly adopted, but if it is upon the principle of economy, it is proper, & diminishing the weight, diminishes the difficulty of transportation, tho' the range of shot is diminished also. I hope we shall make up for the last by advancing briskly, if we have to engage the *monsters* Myrmidons, but if they were prisoners, as those of Peleus are said once to have been, I should like to have a broadfoot for them, if ever we get among them. I hope Peggy Baches understrappers have not yet patched up the peace of Radstat. I would much rather hear she was wealthy enough to do without them & they were all gone to France to fight for liberty & equality, like their relations below. Old Doctor Nesbit of Carlile, was teazed by his congregation to say what he thought of the French Revolution, but cunning enough to reserve his opinion 'til he should see it in a more advanced stage, he then said he had formed an opinion upon a gude wife's dream. Inquisitive to know they begged him to relate it, and after telling them they should have it as he had it, he said she dreamt that she was in Hell, & after knocking & knocking at the gate out came his Satanic Majesty himsel—Indeed said she, I was frightened, but thinking to make the best o't as I was in his pour, I asked him if he had no imp or understrapper 'til open the gate that he maun do't himself—Imp or under-

strapper, woman, said the Deel—Na the're a gone to France to fight for liberty & equality—

I wonder if Buonoparte is not a mummy e'er this! If he and his troops were all mummies & again in France, the Directory would sell them over again to fill their exhausted military chest. We are told by Heroditus or somebody else, that the ancient Egyptians never lent money but upon the hypothecation of the mummies of the borrower's ancestors—What a glorious thing the Directory in the case stated would think it, if they could borrow upon the like pledges, of the present Egyptians! Why Sir, they would send army after army to embalm one another, notwithstanding Sir Horatio, with his one arm has embalmed so many in the mud of the Nile—Mr. Rutherfurd has resigned from bad health & to be sure of my man, I yesterday commissioned Genl. Davenport 'til the Legislature meets. It is difficult to get good men to go for less than 2 months, & I wished not to give preference to future candidates. Mr. Davenport is elected a member of next Congress & therefore I prevailed upon him to go as he would not be a candidate for Senate—Mrs. Howell joins in compliments to your good lady and family & I am with much

Respect Sir, your very humble sevt.

R'D. HOWELL

Could not Mr. Perkins yourself & ladies slip off some saturday in a sleigh & dine with us?

TRENTON, Decr. 6th. 1798.

PHILADELPHIA April 14th—1794

MY DEAR SIR

I have recently returned from the Eastern Shore, where I was for a few days——Congress have been taken for some days in this Discussion of a Motion for Non-Importation &C &C—this Day the question will probably be taken in our House will I expect be carried, I rather think it will fail in the Senate——The Eastern Members are pretty generally opposed to every Measure, which they think may in it's

consequences involves Us in a War, unless preceded by Negociation, which they contend ought to be the first Step, that failing, they say they will then heartily & vigorously unite in whatever may be thought best to obtain Redress for the Injuries & Spoliations committed by the British on American Property, their ideas are that We ought in the first Place to Send a Special Envoy to the British Court for the purpose of stating our wrongs & demanding Satisfaction, Should this be refused they will join in a War, if different Measures are pursued & War Should be the Consequence, it may be collected from their Speeches that the Eastern People would not heartily cooperate, they therefore wish that Some Accommodation might take place in the House, as Unanimity would be essential in Such an Event for the general Good——

The Accounts we receive of the Conduct of the British in the West Indies are so varied that We know not what to believe——Report says a Person will Shortly sail to the West Indies for the purpose of obtaining the most accurate & perfect Information of the Spoliations committed on American Property, I wish He had been there & now on his Return.——

The Embargo I believe will be continued, & think it will probably be acted upon in our House this Day.——

Yrs. Sincerely &C

Wm. Hindman

The Honble
James McHenry
Baltimore

Philadelphia Decr. 17th. 1794.

My dear Sir

I received your kind Favor of the 13th. & receive much Pleasure in learning Mr. Henry will probably be reelected——

The Reports which You have requested shall be procured if practicable.——

Congress have no knowledge whatever of the Result of

Mr. Jay's Mission I believe that He has or will obtain all that this Country can rightfully ask—— Nothing new——

I have still a bad cold——

Yrs. Sincerely &c

WM. HINDMAN.

THE HONBLE
JAMES MCHENRY
ANNAPOLIS.

PITTSBURG August 1st. 1809

MY DEAR ANNA

My absence will be but short, being limited to about 10 or 12 days, five of which I spend in Pittsburg. This is a beautiful little place situated on a point of land whose shores are washed on one aide by the Monongehela and on the other by the Alleghany river which unite at Pitt and form the Ohio river. From divers hills which surround the town there are delightful prospects that afford the greatest degree of pleasure to one whose eye particularly feasts on the works of Nature and Art combined. From some of these points you may behold the Alleghany river winding most beautifully through the distant forests and finally losing itself in the bed of the Ohio. This beautiful stream is so rapid as to repel the waters of the Monongahela, whose depth exceeds greatly that of the Alleghany, and thus of course it must contribute principally to the forming of the Ohio.

The town is surrounded with pits which afford coal equal to any imported from Liverpool. As yet I have not been to visit these pits but I intend it tomorrow. There are several manufactories of green and white flint glass which are certainly superior to our Baltimore glass houses. There is also a machine for picking, carding, spinning and winding cotton turned by a single horse who treads in a vertical wheel of at least 30 feet diameter. The town contains also a steam grist mill which I have not yet seen at work. I have been on the ground where Gen Grant was defeated on his march to storm Fort Duquesne. This I have also seen. On my way to this place I passed the place where Gen

Washington; then a major, capitulated. I am also within 9 miles of the place where Gen. Braddock was defeated by the Indians. You see since I left you I have become a great traveller. I have already been in three States, 10 counties and 14 towns. At Uniontown Pennsylvania there is a papermill turned by the Monongehela river. The water wheel is at 150 feet distance from the mill.

JAMES MCHENRY.

MRS. JAMES L. BOYD.
BALTIMORE
MARYLAND.

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS OF THE MARSHALL FAMILY OF LEWES, DELAWARE, 1737–1839.

CONTRIBUTED BY REV. C. H. B. TURNER.

[Extracts from a Bible belonging to Jacob Marshall of Lewes, Delaware, which was printed in London by Charles Bill, and the Executrix of Thomas Newcomb, deceased, Printers to the King and Most Excellent Majesty, Anno Dom. 1698.]

Jacob Marshall, the son of Jacob Marshall and Mary Wovs, born April 9, 1737, at three o'clock in the morning, Sunday.

Isaac Marshall, the son of Jacob Marshall and Mary Wovs, was born in the year 1738, September 27, on Thursday.

Abraham Marshall, the son of Jacob Marshall and Mary Wovs, was born in the year 1741, on February the fourth day about one o'clock in the morning on Thursday.

Bathsheba Marshall, the daughter of Jacob Marshall and Mary Wovs, was born in the year 1743, on December the 25, about four o'clock in the morning, on Sunday.

Moses Marshall, the son of Jacob Marshall and Mary Wovs, was born March the seventh day, 1745, on Friday, about seven o'clock in the morning.

William Marshall, the son of Jacob Marshall and Mary Wovs, was born in March 1748, on the 28th day, about ten o'clock at night on Monday.

November 31, 1751, John Marshall was born, the son of Jacob Marshall and Mary, Monday at three o'clock in the morning.

Mary, daughter of Jacob and Mary Marshall, born November 12, 175–.

Aaron Marshall, the son of Jacob Marshall and Mary Marshall, was born 7 July, 1758.

29 December, 1757, Elizabeth Davis was born, the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Davis. And departed this life 10 July 1828, aged seventy years and six months and twelve days; was married to Aaron Marshall Senr on the seventeenth day of February, 1780.

Jacob Marshall, the son of Aaron Marshall and Elizabeth Marshall, was born 27 December 1780, at 15 minutes apast 1 o'clock in the morning.

Samuel Marshall, the son of Aaron Marshall and Elizabeth Marshall was born November the . . . th day, 1782, about 6 o'clock in the morning.

Moses Marshall, the son of Aaron Marshall and Elizabeth Marshall, was born the 15th day of November, 1784, on Friday, about 11 o'clock in the morning.

Martha Marshall, the daughter of Aaron Marshall and Elizabeth Marshall, was born the 29 day of August 1786, about 11 o'clock in the morning.

16 November, 1788, was born Mary Marshall, the daughter of Aaron Marshall and Elizabeth Marshall.

30 December, 1790, was born Aaron Marshall, the son of Aaron Marshall and Elizabeth Marshall, on Thursday about 7 o'clock in the morning.

20 April, 1793, was born Davis Marshall, the son of Aaron Marshall and Elizabeth Marshall, on Saturday night, about 10 o'clock.

22 February, 1796, was born Hester Marshall, the daughter of Aaron Marshall and Elizabeth Marshall.

15 August, 1796, Hester Marshall, the daughter of Aaron Marshall and Elizabeth Marshall, departed this life.

29 August, 1797, was born Isaac Marshall, the son of Aaron Marshall and Elizabeth Marshall, and departed this life in one month and one night after.

22 October, 1798, was born Elizabeth Marshall, the daughter of Aaron Marshall and Elizabeth Marshall, and departed this life three weeks after.

Jacob Marshall, the son of Aaron Marshall and Elizabeth Marshall, departed this life the 1st day of September, 1800.

Jacob Marshall, the son of Aaron Marshall and Elizabeth Marshall was born April 9th 1801, about 9 o'clock at night.

John Marshall, the son of Aaron Marshall and Elizabeth Marshall, was born November the seventh 1805, before breakfast.

Aaron Marshall Senr. died July 18th 1839, over 81 years old. Entered by his grand-son Samuel Marshall.

1 June, 1766, Abraham Marshall was born, the son or Isaac Marshall and Hannah Marshall.

William Marshall, the son of John Marshall and Elizabeth Marshall was born November, . . day, 1774, on Friday.

LETTERS OF JOHN PAUL JONES, 1780.

John Paul Jones to Robert Morris.[1]

Confidential

L'ORIENT Nov. 8, 1780.

DEAR SIR,

I had the honor to write you a line the 26, ult. by the Independence of Philadelphia—Dr. Franklin has been laid up with the Gout so as to disenable him to write me since my return here.—I am in hourly expectation of Letters from the New Minister of the Marine respecting some Plans I had the honor to lay before Government in May last.—Comte De Maurepas has written me a very kind Letter approving my Ideas and I hope the new Minister being a Man of Publick spirit will adopt either my Project or some other of greater importance, whereby I may more effectually serve the American Flag and our Common Cause.—We are taking in the Lower Masts of the Ariel, and that little ship will soon be again ready for Sea.—We understand Captain Barry is appointed to command the Alliance, and my Friends here tell me the new 74 Gun Ship, called the America, at Portsmouth will be reserved for me.—If Congress think me worthy of the honor of Commanding the first Ship of the Line in the Service, I shall be deeply and most gratefully impressed with a sense of that confidence, and do my Best to merit it.—By Letters from Boston it seems Captain Landais and the officers quarreled on the Passage, and they took from him the Command and carried him *to Boston* a Prisoner! If Congress sit still and suffer this to pass without inflicting a most exemplary punishment, there will be an end to all order, and no good officer will risque his reputation in the service.—We are told a Court of inquiry was ordered to be held on the officers:—But who are the Men authorized to sit on that Court?—I have seen such Courts chiefly composed of mere sailors & Fishermen.—I have been present where the President of a

[1] Etting Collection of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Court Martial was so ignorant as to be unable to Read the Oath he attempted to administer to the Members without spelling and making Blunders!—A general reform is indispensible in the Navy. The great Mass of the officers were never intended by Nature to fill such important Places; and what I have said from the beginning has proved true:—They cannot support their rank either with honor to themselves or their Country.—Our Navy has not only been put into Bad hands, but it has been unwisely employed. It has served to enrich a few ignorant individuals, and has done almost nothing for our Cause. If my feeble voice is heard when I return to Philadelphia our Navy matters will assume better Face. The formation of the American Navy is an Object of the highest importance, and can never be effected by Men who are ignorant of the Business.—It is not the first time that attempts have been made to confine the Captain of a Continental Ship and usurp the Command.—They pretend Captain Landais was Mad:—But if that be true, I say, he did not become Mad on the Passage between France and Boston. If he was formerly Mad, which is perhaps the fairest way to account for his Conduct while under my Command; How will these officers and *Mr. Lee* at their Head, justify their having been in Mutiny to replace him in the command of the Alliance a few Days before that Frigate sailed from France for America? These Acts are New in the World, and are too glaring to be hush'd up.

I am ever with the highest Esteem and Respect

Dear Sir your most obliged

and most humble servant

Jno P. Jones.

The Honorable Robert Morris Esqr.

John Paul Jones to the Honorable Wm. Carmichael.[1]

L'orient, August 22^d 1780.

I received my Dear Friend, your welcome Letter of the 17th ult, that came inclosed to Ross.—It is doubly welcome

[1] The Dreer Collection of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

to me, because when you wrote it you had a right to suppose me to be rather disgusted at the extraordinary events that had taken place here.—I can assure you however that meeting with little difficulties by the Way, will never be able to make me forsake the Road of Honor and publick Virtue.—I wish to prove myself no Mock Patriot; and perhaps Fortune could not favor me more than by such opportunities as I have lately met with. An honest man has recourses within him, that knaves are strangers to.—But I have indeed little reason to complain, and many reasons to be satisfied. I have attained the particular esteem and attachment of the first and best Characters of this Kingdom—Friendships the most precious that will be mine through Life,—Within these few Days I have received from his Majesty a Sword that is superbe indeed, with this Inscription on the Blade "Vindicati Maris, Ludovicus XVI Remunerator Strenuo Vindici." Such a present from such a Prince would do Honor to the greatest Admiral in History.—It is the first Sword, except the Common kind, that his Majesty has bestowed.—I have received at the same time the strongest and kindest Letter that can be imagined from the Minister, in his Majesties Name, expressing his entire approbation of my Conduct, with his particular personal esteem.—This Letter is accompanied with two others: The one, the strongest Letter of Recommendation in my favor that is possible to the President of Congress; the other to the Chev^r de La Luzerne, containing the Cross and Institution of Military Merit, that his Majesty destines for me, and orders his Minister to invest me with after asking and obtaining the permission of Congress on my arrival in America.—This last is an honor that has never before been offered to any Man who had not actually served either in the Navy or Army of France.—I have been to Blame in not writing to you since I was honored with your favor from Cadiz—But I was waiting to have got previous possession of your Packet by M. Gerarde—It had not come to hand when I took an unintended Journey from hence to Paris in April; and I made

my ineffectual applications to Gerard—who said he had sent the Packet to Grand, and Grand constantly affirmed he had never received it.—Since that time till this moment I have been on the Wing, and constantly thought my departure near. Besides, I fully expected to hear from you in consequence of my Letter to you of March 4th. But as you take no notice of that Letter, I am in doubt whether you have received it, and therefore now enclose a Copy.—There is I understand a Board of Admiralty at last appointed.—This ought to have been done long ago and a general reform should have been made, but as we have now lost, I may say, all our Navy, the Board will certainly know whom they employ in future.—The affair of Charlestown is too Bad, in any light in which I have yet heard of its being placed.—I mean with respect to the defence by Sea:—As to the defence by Land, or the Wisdom or Folly of suffering the Troops to be Cooped up in the Town, I shall not pretend to Judge. 364 must 406, 868, that 14 has done 514 harm at 820 by forcing a Correspondence with 819 in which he has ungratefully asserted that 298 has broken her 28 with 32

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

He has now gone to 354 as he says to do good; but as I fear to attempt farther Mischief:—For he told myself in May that if the 28 was not soon finished Mr Jay would find himself disappointed—it would be too late.—I need not recommend to you the utmost exertion to prevent the farther success of that Wicked and Conceited Upstart.—If 742 would now declare for 32 the Cabal would fall to nothing and those tools of the 244 would be immediately sent to the Devil. I am now nearly on the point of leaving Europe. On my arrival in America I will endeavour to state the behaviour of that Fellow in a true light so as to prevent his doing the States farther Mischief—Every good Citizen must resent his abuse of publick confidence.—Write me my Friend to Philadelphia.—Tell me freely and openly how I can be useful to the Glorious Cause in which I

embarked at the beginning; but, being an officer, I must be allowed to keep clear of Party or Cabal.—At the same time when I see Upstarts making a misuse of the powers and publick confidence with which they are wrongly entrusted, I cannot pass over their perfidy in silence.—Present my best respects to Mr & Mrs Jay.—From the Amiable Character I have had of that Lady I have a great ambition to be ranked among the number of her Friends.—I cannot conclude this Letter without expressing my earnest wish to hear of your being on terms of confidential Friendship with Bancroft.—You know his great abilities and I am much mistaken if he has not a great and good Heart.—There is no Man altogether perfect.—you must consider that he has been neglected by Congress.—If therefore he thinks his friends in that great Council have not supported him as he expected, I would not, in your place, be too nice in insisting on having done as much as was possible.—In the present Moment he appears to give up all Idea of publick employment.—I love you both, and would have you as formerly, to continue Friends.—I am ever with the most affectionate regard My dear Sir

Your faithful Friend
and most humble servant
Jno. P. Jones.

The Hon.ble
William Carmichael &c. Madrid.

WILTBANK FAMILY RECORD.

[Copied from Wiltbank Bible, in possession of St. Peter's Church, Lewes, Delaware.]

Judge John Wiltbank, departed this life, 1792

Mary Wiltbank wife of John Wiltbank, departed this life, 1795

Cornelius Wiltbank son of Judge John and Mary Wiltbank died 9 November, 1813

Ann Wiltbank, wife of Cornelius Wiltbank, departed this life 9 April, 1801.

Esther Wiltbank wife of Cornelius Wiltbank, departed this life, 1 November, 1802

John Wiltbank, son of Cornelius and Ann Wiltbank was born 23 January, 1795; married Eliza Paynter, A.D. 1817; died 13 February, 1830

Cornelius Wiltbank, son of John and Mary Wiltbank, departed this life 9 November, 1813

Ann Hudson, wife of Henry Hudson, and daughter of Cornelius and Ann Wiltbank, departed this life 24 January, 1812.

Mary Metcalf, wife of Thomas Metcalf, and daughter of Cornelius and Ann Wiltbank, departed this life 29 October, 1814.

Thomas Metcalf, son of Jehu and Esther Metcalf, departed this life, 1 November, 1814 (He survived his loving wife only two weeks)

Robert Wiltbank, son of Cornelius and Ann Wiltbank, departed this life on Sunday, the 22 January, 1815, at the house of his grandfather, Judge John Wiltbank, "Dover," Delaware was buried at the family burial ground on Wednesday, 25 January, 1815, (at Tower Hill Farm near Lewes).

John Wiltbank, son of Cornelius and Ann Wiltbank, departed this life on Saturday morning, 13 February, 1830, aged thirty-five years, twenty-one days. Sermon delivered by Rev. John Mitchell from Luke 12, 37. Buried in Family Ground near Lewes.

John and Eliza Wiltbank's first son was born 5 September, 1818; and departed this life 15th of the same month.

Samuel Paynter Wiltbank, son of John and Eliza Wiltbank was born 19 April, 1820

John Cornelius Wiltbank, son of John and Eliza Wiltbank was born on Tuesday, 15 July, 1823

Alfred Stockley Wiltbank, son of John and Eliza Wiltbank, was born on Saturday, 12 September, 1829

John Cornelius Wiltbank, departed this life 9 September, 1829

Alfred Stockley Wiltbank and Hannah Richards Wolfe were married by Rev. John L. M'Kim, 28 January, 1852

Samuel Rowland, John Paynter and Alfred Stockley, children of Alfred S. and Hannah R. Wiltbank, all died in infancy

Frank Comly Wiltbank, son of Alfred and Hannah R. Wiltbank was born 9 July, 1859

Alfred Stockley Wiltbank, M.D. son of John and Eliza Wiltbank, departed this life 7 August, 1860

Comly J. Wiltbank M.D. departed this life 23 December, 1886.

Samuel Paynter Senr. was born 20 October, 1736

Samuel Paynter, son of Samuel Paynter Senr, was born 25 August, 1768

Elizabeth Rowland was born 9 December, 1779

Samuel Paynter Junr. and Elizabeth Rowland were married by the Rev. James Wiltbank, at the house of Mr Cornelius Wiltbank, on Wednesday, 16 March, 1796, at four o'clock. That and the next day were remarkably stormy days, but it is hoped that prudence and economy may render the married life a happy one.

Mary Paynter, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Paynter, was born

Mary Paynter and Simon K. Wilson, M.D. were married.

Samuel I Wilson, son of Simon K. Wilson, and Mary Paynter was born July 1820; died in 1849.

Mary P. Wilson, wife of Simon K. Wilson, M.D., and daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Paynter, departed this life 12 November, 1820

Eliza Paynter, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Paynter, was born 8 December, 1798; died 14 November, 1857, at Lewes, Delaware

John Wiltbank and Eliza Paynter were married by the Rev. James Wiltbank, on Thursday, 7 August, 1817

Samuel Rowland Paynter, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Paynter, was born

Sarah Paynter, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Paynter, died 10 August, 1820.

John Parker Paynter, son of Samuel and Elizabeth

Alfred Stockley Paynter, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Paynter, died aged five years.

Elizabeth Paynter, wife of Samuel Paynter, departed this life 10 November, 1820, aged forty years

Samuel Paynter departed this life on 2 October, 1845 in the 78th year of his age.

"With unfeigned regret that we announce the death of Ex Governor Samuel Paynter at his residence at the Dracot Bridge, Sussex County Delaware, on the 2nd inst. in the seventy-eighth year of his age"—Delaware Journal October 1845

Comly I Wiltbank was baptized by the Rev. Walter Franklin at St. Peter's Church, Lewes, Delaware, 4 August, 1844, making the seventh generation baptized in that church; Sponserd his great-grandfather Ex Governor Paynter of Delaware and grandmother, Eliza P. Wiltbank. He was born 12 May, 1844

J. Comly Jones married, 10 September, 1821 by the Rev. Mr Meyer, Mary Hillborn, daughter of Joseph and Rachel Roberts

Rachel Roberts Jones, daughter of Comly and Mary H. Jones was born 7 May, 1824

Samuel Paynter Wiltbank was married to Rachel Roberts Jones 4 August, 1842, by the Right Reverend Bishop H. M. Onderdonck

Mary Elizabeth Wiltbank, daughter of Samuel Paynter and Rachel Roberts Wiltbank, was born 1 August

Died at Philadelphia on the 10th day of June, 1845, J. Comly Jones aged forty-nine years

Died on the 23rd February, 1850, Charles B. Jones in the seventeenth year of his age

Died on 7 June, 1860, Mary R. Jones, in the nineteenth year of her age

Died in Philadelphia on 7 August, 1860 Dr A. S. Wiltbank of Lewes, Delaware

REV. JOHN MARTIN MACK'S NARRATIVE OF A VISIT TO ONONDAGA IN 1752.

BY JOHN W. JORDAN.

[JOHN MARTIN MACK, for twenty years a Moravian missionary among the Indians, was born April 13, 1715, at Leysingen, in Württemberg. In 1735 he accompanied the Moravian colony to Georgia, where he remained until 1740, when he was transferred to Pennsylvania, where he assisted at the building of the Whitefield school, on the "Barony of Nazareth," and was one of the founders of Bethlehem. Two months after attending the "Pennsylvania Synod" at Germantown, in January of 1742, he was appointed assistant in the mission among the Mohican Indians at Shecomeco, New York. On September 14 he married Jeannette, daughter of John Rau, of "The Oblong," and her knowledge of the Mohawk and Delaware dialects rendered her an efficient assistant in the mission. In October he accompanied Count Zinzendorf on his visitation to the Indians of the Wyoming Valley and upper Susquehanna. The following year Mack was transferred to the mission at Pachgatgoch, in Connecticut. In April of 1746 he commenced the settlement at Gnadenhütten, on the Mahoning,—the first Moravian Indian village in Pennsylvania,—where his wife died in 1749, and which was the field of his labors until 1755. During this interval he visited the Indian villages on the Susquehanna yearly, and in 1752 accompanied David Zeisberger and C. Godfrey Rundt to Onondaga, where they were to perfect themselves in the dialects of the Five Nations. Mack's narrative of their journey thither, and his return, follows this introduction. In 1756 he visited the Moravian tract in North Carolina, and on his return to Pennsylvania the year following, he commenced the Indian village of Nain, near Bethlehem. From 1760–1761 he was again in charge of the mission at Pachgatgoch. In 1762 Mack was appointed Superintendent of the mission in the Danish West Indies, and while on a visit to Bethlehem in 1770, was consecrated a Bishop. Deceased on Santa Cruz, January 9, 1784. A portrait of the old missionary by Haidt is in the Archives at Bethlehem.]

Saturday, August 12.—We came this afternoon to William's Fort,[1] a Maqua town, where many Indians live, who

[1] The necessity of fortifying this Pass was pointed out for the first time in October, 1736, by a number of Indian traders who petitioned the Assembly to erect a fort at "the Carrying Place at the upper end of Mohawk River." When Fort Williams was erected has not been ascer-

were baptized by a minister of the church of England, by name Ogilby.[1] We found but few at home. Conrad Weisser's son resided here last summer to learn their language.[2] We stayed here but a short time, and then went some miles further, and came to a Low Dutchman, where we had very good lodgings.

Sunday, August 13.—We were obliged to rest all day.

Monday, August 14.—We started on our journey again today in good spirits. In the afternoon we left the Low Dutch, and entered the High Dutch settlements,[3] and continued through a severe thunder-storm to within eight miles of Canajoharie, and lodged with a German.

Tuesday, August 15.—We set out early, but found walking difficult owing to the rain of yesterday, and at 8 o'clock reached Canajoharie,[4] a Maqua Indian town, where Bro. David and Post were arrested seven years ago, and carried to prison in New York.[5] Bro. David showed us the house

tained. In March of 1756, it was garrisoned by one hundred and fifty men with four cannons and commanded by Capt. Williams. Later in the year it was destroyed by Gen. Webb on his famous flight from Wood Creek. It was succeeded in 1758 by Fort Stanwix, and finally by the present city of Rome, Oneida County, N. Y.

[1] Rev. John Ogilvie was a native of New York, and a graduate of Yale College. Being a Dutch scholar, he was appointed to the Mohawk mission in 1748. Subsequently he succeeded the Rev. Henry Barclay as rector of Trinity Church, New York city. Deceased November 26, 1774.

[2] Samuel Weisser, born April 25, 1735.

[3] Dutch settlements were scattered along the Mohawk River, and numbered from thirty to one hundred families in each.

[4] An Indian word meaning, "the pot that washes itself." It was an Iroquois town situated on the right bank of the river Mohawk, in what is now Montgomery County, N. Y., and on the site of the present town of the same name. It was sometimes called "Hunter's Field."

[5] In March of 1745, Zeisberger and Christian Frederic Post, one of the most adventurous missionaries to the Indians, being desirous of perfecting themselves in the Mohawk language, were, while on their way to the Indian towns, arrested because they had no passes, and also unjustly accused of being in sympathy with the French. They were released on April 10.

in which they then lodged. Very few Indians were to be seen, but we learned subsequently, that they were in the castle, (which was built during the last war) half a mile from the town.[1] We also learned that a minister preaches to them in English through an interpreter.[2] We did not stay here long, but continued for eight miles through the woods until noon, when we came to the Great Falls, where the settlements again commence. In the afternoon we crossed over the river, which was much swollen by the rain. Here we met about one hundred Indians, mostly from Anajot[3] and Cayuga,[4] who live at present in these parts and dig roots,[5] which are very good in all kinds of sickness. The Indians sell them to the people hereabouts, or exchange them for goods with the traders who come from Albany. Towards evening we left the river and lodged with an Irishman who has a German wife. We had not been here long, before five Oneidas arrived and stayed all night. Bro. David [Zeisberger] talked with them a long time.

Wednesday, August 16.—Early this morning we continued our journey, and about 10 o'clock reached the last house be-

[1] Fort Canajoharie was situated at the side of the Mohawk River, on the right bank. It was built of upright pickets joined together with lintels. Small cannon were in position in each bastion. Five or six families of Mohawks resided outside of the fort.

[2] John Christopher Hartwick, who was born in Saxe-Gotha, January 6, 1714. He was sent to America to take charge of some Palatine congregations at Albany and Dutchess Counties, N. Y. Labored successively in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and New England. He was the founder of the Hartwick Seminary, N. Y. Deceased July 16, 1796.

[3] Anajot, Tuscarora County, N. Y. It was the capital of the Oneidas, of the Six Nations, and is called *Onnejoust* in a French account of Frontenac's expedition against the Onondaga Indians written in 1696. It was on the main trail from Albany to Onondaga, two days' journey from Wyoming, Pa.

[4] The capital of the Cayugas of the Six Nations. It stood on the site of the present town of the same name, on the eastern shore of Lake Cayuga, in Cayuga County, N. Y.

[5] Kalondaggouh, the Indian word for ginseng.

tween here and Onondaga where we found many Indians. From here our path is altogether through the woods. The man that lives here is a German, and was quite civil to us. His people were very anxious to know whither we were going, and the object of our visit to Onondaga. The Indians, too, asked us the same questions, whereupon Bro. David told them. After being here half an hour the Indians that we met yesterday arrived, and with them the chiefs of the Oneidas. They talked with us too, and we felt that something would take place here, but we knew not what. We heard that a large party of Indians lay drinking near the river side about a half mile from here, and near where we must cross; it being impossible for us to cross anywhere else, owing to the great mountains on both sides. We finally determined to remain here and see how it would go.

In the afternoon a chief came to us and inquired as to our business in Onondaga. Bro. David told him the whole object, but he did not seem satisfied, and left us. During the evening the chief of the Oneidas, and a Seneca came, and began by saying, that they heard that we were going to Onondaga, and then asked us our business there. Bro. David replied: "Two years ago Gallichwio[1] and he visited Onondagā, and made a proposition to the Council, which he believed they must have heard, as one of chiefs of the Oneida was present." They appeared, however, as if they had not heard a syllable of it. Bro. David then related the principal heads thereof, when they asked, who had sent us. "T'girhitontie[2] and his Brethren," was the reply. Then a chief said: "We two years ago heard much of the Brethren, from a man whose name we will not now mention, and he

[1] The name means "a good message," and was given to Bishop Cammerhoff by Shikellmy while on a visit to Bethlehem in April of 1748. It was the name of an Oneida chief living at Anajot.

[2] The name given to Bishop A. G. Spangenberg by Shikellmy, is a Maqua word signifying "a row of standing trees" and was the name of a chieftain belonging to the tribe Ochquaeri, *i.e.*, the Bear.

told us to beware of them. He told us all kinds of bad things of them, and that if any of them ever came to see us, we should send them home. Therefore we are not willing that you should go any further, but to-morrow morning you must turn back, and go where you came from." We did all we could to remove their wicked suspicions, and accusations, but it was to no purpose. They were very bitter and told us several times, "Don't you take it upon you to go any further, for if you do, you will see what will come of it; for we have heard no good of you, and have been charged not to let you go any further, therefore you shall go back to-morrow." The Oneida chief who was at council two years ago, was not with them. They were continually repeating: "We have been warned of the Brethren, and have been told that they have no occasion to learn our language, as other persons are appointed for that purpose." Being convinced that it would be unsafe for us to go any further on our journey without their consent, we requested the chiefs to meet again to-morrow, and we would keep a council with them, to which they consented and left us.

The Germans in the house overheard the greater part of our conversation, and observed how much the Indians were prejudiced against us. One of them said, "It will be impossible for you to go on to Onondaga, for if you do, you will endanger your lives. Nine years ago, there were also two persons who had a mind to go to Onondaga to learn the language, but the Indians sent them back, and if they had gone there they would have been killed." Probably they referred to Bro. Anton and Pyrlaeus.[1]

[1] "Together, we (John Christopher Pyrlaeus and Anton Seyffert) now visited the other Mohawk castles, and resolved to go on to Onondaga. On arriving at the last white settlement on our way thither, we met a sachem of the Six Nations, who, on learning our purpose, opposed its execution, first by using dissuasion and then by threatening violence. Thus foiled, we returned to Canajoharie, and afterwards set out for Bethlehem. This was in the latter part of September, 1743."—*Memorials of the Moravian Church, Vol. I, p. 139.*

Thursday, August 17.—The four Oneida chiefs met this morning with twenty of their nation, and a chief of the Tuscaroras. We then went to them, when they immediately bade us sit down. A chief then arose and said: "The reason that we have so many of our people present, is that they may also hear your matters." We replied, "We like it, we are glad to see that our matters will be treated publicly—every one may hear them." Bro. David was then called upon to speak concerning the object of our journey. He said, "Ye brethren of the Oneidas! We are come a great way, sent to you by your brother T'girhitontie and his Brethren, for no other reason and end, but because they love you. Not that we seek your land, as so many of you think, for after you are better acquainted with us, you will find also, that as we speak to-day, we will speak always—ten, twenty, thirty years hence. Therefore it grieves us that you don't know us better." They all listened with great attention. A chief then asked whether we had a belt of wampum to the council at Onondaga. Bro. David replied, "No, but we have some strings of wampum." These were handed to them, and explained according to the instructions given us at Bethlehem.[1]

We sat with them upwards of an hour discoursing on our matters. After a short consultation among themselves, the chief arose and said, "Ye Brethren! We have heard your matters, and see that there is in them nothing bad, but that your words are good; therefore you may go on to Onondaga, and lay your proposals before the council. This we chiefs say to you, ye may go in peace, and we are glad that we have heard of your affair." Bro. David said in reply, "We are also pleased that we have had an opportunity to lay our matters before your chiefs and your people, as the covenant we made with the Six Nations, concern

[1] *Query.*—Was this the string of one hundred and eighty-six white beads, given to Zinzendorf by the chiefs of the Six Nations, at the house of Conrad Weisser; when the covenant of friendship was ratified in August of 1742?

also you." The chiefs were quite orderly, and at parting called us "their Brethren," and also told us their names, being Huyenjot, Hachtachguosde, T'gawio, Onontio, Guntaantie, Kontartie, Satiunganichnarontie, Ognico, Iagotisgenogechtie and Iagothonto the speaker. They also informed us that on our way up we must pass through several towns, and among the first two Tuscarora towns, where we should tell the chiefs that the Oneidas knew of our going to Onondaga. At the last town a chiet would go with us and hear our proposals. Upon proposing to them that two of their chiefs should go with us, they replied, that it was not necessary for they had listened to and know our message already, and you may appeal thereto, if you are asked about us. We observed, however, that they sent out messengers, and soon after learned that they were sent to the Cayuga and Seneca Country, to tell the chiefs to appear at Onondaga, to hear the message of the Brethren.

When we returned to our land-lord, we found him anxiously waiting to hear how our matter would turn out. He asked, "How is it, must you go back?" We replied, "Good friend, we go to Onondaga." "Ay!" said he, "I never would have thought that the Indians would have given you leave, for they were so much against it last night. I have never yet seen Indians change their minds so soon." We then shook hands with him, going forward through the woods. Praises be to the Lamb for faithfully guiding us! We found the woods very thick, and the ground in many places marshy. By night we reached a fine creek, by the side of which we refreshed ourselves, and after a happy singing-hour went to rest under the trees.

Friday, August 18.—Having rested comfortably, we set forward early this morning. At noon we met an old Seneca, who informed us that he had been appointed by a messenger, to accompany us to Onondaga. In the afternoon it rained in torrents. Two hours before night we reached Anajot, where, finding only a few women at home, we continued on

to Ganatisgoa, a Tuscarora town.[1] Here we found almost thirty houses, large and regularly built, with a wide street through the middle of the town. We soon obtained lodgings in a hut, and were joined by two old Senecas, who had been hunting not far from hence, and were also on their way to Onondaga.

Saturday, August 19.—In the morning, the Tuscarora chief, who lives here, came to see us, and told us, that yesterday he had received an account of the matters we had to lay before the Council at Onondaga, from the Oneidas. Being lame and unable to attend the Council, he requested us to tell him of our matters, which we did to his great satisfaction. The Senecas started with us. Before noon we came to a few huts, occupied by some Tuscaroras and in the afternoon to a town of the same tribe. The Senecas staid here all night, and told us that they would overtake us the next morning. We went on a little further and lodged in a cold and dark wood. Just as we were seating ourselves around a fire which we had made, there began such a cracking and rattling over our heads, that we did not know in what direction to run; and there fell a huge tree close by our fire. We thanked our Savior for His protection over us. Before going to sleep, we had a "singing hour" together.

Sunday, August 20.—We were stirring betimes this morning. At 8 o'clock the Senecas joined us, and told us that they had had bad lodgings; that the Indians were nearly all drunk in the town, and some had almost killed one another. At noon some Indians belonging to Onondaga met us. We then came to a place where many posts were standing, from which we concluded that a town must have stood there formerly. The old Seneca told Bro. David, that when he was a child of eight years of age, Onondaga stood on this spot, but was burnt by the French.[2] In the after-

[1] Noted in Guy Johnson's "Maps of the Country of the Six Nations," 1771.

[2] The Indians destroyed the town upon the approach of Count Frontenac, in 1696.

noon between 4 and 5 o'clock, we arrived at Onondaga. We were taken to the hut of a chief, who was absent and did not return until evening. Several chiefs hearing of our arrival came to visit us. We also learned that some of the chiefs had gone to Canada, and would not return until Autumn.

Monday, August 21.—Many visitors called on us this morning; among the number a very old chief, who told us that the Council would meet during the day, and would listen to what we had to tell them. In the afternoon we met the Council, but found only Onondagas present. To them we related the object of our visit, and gave them one string of wampum after another. When we finished, the wampum was returned to us by a chief who said: "We only had a mind to hear what you had to offer; we will let all, both Cayuga and Senecas, that are called hither, come, and then you shall declare your matter publicly, that they may also hear it," which was according to our desires.

Then a servant (?) laid an affair relating to the Catawbas before the Council. First of all, the servant laid an instrument, which they use in the time of war, at the feet of the chiefs, declaring at the same time, that the Catawbas would now fain have full peace with the Six Nations. Next, he laid down a pass, which the Catawbas had brought from the Governor of Charleston,[1] sealed with the king's seal. This they handed to Bro. David to read to them. The contents of it were to this purport: The governor desired the Six Nations to be willing to make peace with the Catawbas, assuring them that the Catawbas would faithfully keep to it. He also set before them the harm that arises from their being at war,—that both were only weakened thereby,—and yet they are children of the same land. The governor in every article called the Six Nations "Brethren." In conclusion, he assured the Six Nations, that the Catawbas were true friends of the English. The chief then asked us what we thought of the matter. We replied: "It is good, we

[1] James Glenn, Governor of South Carolina.

find nothing bad." They appeared satisfied with our opinion, and from their conversation, it is likely a peace will soon be concluded.[1] All night long it was very noisy, as many of the Indians were drunk.

Tuesday, August 22.—We were awakened early this morning by many drunken men and women coming into our hut, but when they commenced to fight among themselves, we thought it prudent to withdraw, and passed part of the day in the woods. In the afternoon one of the Seneca chiefs visited us, from whom we learned, that they thought of leaving for their town to-morrow. Upon hearing this Bro. David went to the Onondaga chief. He began of himself to make excuses, that he had been unable to call the Council together to-day, because so many Indians were drunk, but he hoped it should be done to-morrow. Then Bro. David said, "I have heard that the Senecas that are here will leave to-morrow, which we shall not like. We would rather that they hear our matters." The chief then promised to speak to the Senecas. After dark the chief came to us and told us, that the chief of the Cayugas had arrived, upon whom the whole affair had waited, and that the Senecas would also stay to attend the Council.

Wednesday, August 23.—In the forenoon a chief came and told us, that at noon the Council would assemble in the hut where we lodged, which it did. There were above thirty present, among whom were four Senecas, the Cayuga chief; the rest belonging to Onondaga. We were placed next to the Cayuga chief, as Bro. David understood their language best. He was quietly told of the object of our visit, and what every string of wampum meant. Then he desired the council to attend, and taking the first string of wampum, he sang in the Indian manner, the names of all

[1] In the Summer of 1750 Conrad Weisser was sent to Onondaga, to bring about a treaty of peace between the Catawbas and the Six Nations, between whom great enmity had existed for many years, owing to an act of treachery on the part of the former. Peace was finally declared after Zeisberger and Rundt left Onondaga.

our Brethern, mentioning at the same time Bro. Johanan,[1] as a great and mighty man. "These men," he continued, "are sent by Bro. Johanan, T'girhitontie,[2] T'garihontie,[3] Anuntschie,[4] and the rest of the Brethren on this side and on the other side of the great water, to bring good words to the Six Nations. They know that the chiefs of Aquanoschioni[5] will take all in good part." Then the string of wampum was hung on a pole with the usual *Juheh!* of all present. The second string was then taken up: "Gallichwio," continued he, "had gone home, and that the Brethren would let the Six Nations know, how dear he was to us, that we loved him much and them also—that he loved the Indians very much—that we were unwilling to part with him, but we knew that he was gone to God, whom he loved much, and therefore he did not grieve.[6] That we would liked to have brought the message sooner, but several of our chiefs had gone over the great water." Then was this string hung upon the pole, and the council sung *Juheh!* The third string was then held up and he sung as follows: "That T'girhitontie, Anuntschie, and Auousacheri,[7] who was present, had returned from over the great water and brought salutations from T'garihontie, and Johanan his father."[8] Our message being ended, we delivered our

[1] Count Zinzendorf. Under what circumstances or on what occasion he received the name of Johanan from the Indians is not determined.

[2] Bishop Spangenberg.

[3] Bishop von Watteville.

[4] Nathaniel Seidel. This name was given to him by Shikellmy, at Bethlehem, in April of 1748. It is a Seneca word signifying "the head."

[5] Literally, "Makers of Cabins or Wigwams." In a national sense, "United People."

[6] Bishop Cammerhoff died in April of 1751.

[7] David Zeisberger. Shikellmy gave him this name in June of 1745. It is a Maqua word signifying "on a pumpkin," and was the name of a chief belonging to the tribe Anowangoa—*i.e.*, the Tortoise.

[8] Nathaniel Seidel and David Zeisberger returned from a visit to the Brethren in Europe, in September, and Spangenberg, in December of 1751.

presents to the Cayuga chief, when he said, "T'girhitontie, Anuntschie and his brethren had sent presents." These were two pieces of linen, each 22 yards, some thread, and tobacco. They were laid, being a present, upon a blanket. They then conferred together, when two servants took the presents and divided them into three parts. Then a chief arose, gave one part to the Cayugas, another to the Senecas, and the third to the Onondagas. The latter was again divided into two;—one part for Upper, and one for Lower Onondaga. Our strings of wampum were divided in the same manner; whereupon the whole was confirmed with a loud *Juheh!* We were then told that the chiefs would meet and consider our message, and that they would give us an answer to-day. They then took leave, shaking hands with us all.

About four o'clock the council again assembled. We were desired again to sit by the Cayuga chief, whereupon he took a string of wampum in his hand and lifted it aloft, saying, "We have heard and understood, that our Bro. T'girhitontie, Anuntschie and Gallichwio, with those over the great water, among whom there is a great man, who has the affairs of the Brethren in hand, send good words to the Aquanoschioni. Brethren we have heard and understand all. We are glad and thankful that they have sent Ganachgagregat, Auousacheri, and the white brother [Rundt]. It rejoices us to hear, that thou and thy brethren are well, and sit in peace by your fires." Then he handed us the string of wampum. Taking up the second string he said: "T'girhitontie, thou and thy brethern, and those over the great water, inform us, that our and your Brother, Gallichwio went home a year ago. Now, Bro. T'girhitontie, the Aquanoschioni say to thee, use thy best endeavors to find us such another person among thy Brethren, for we know that Gallichwio truly loved the Aquanoschioni,—in whose heart was no guile." This was confirmed by the whole council with a *Juheh!* The string of wampum was then handed to us. With the third string

in his hand, he continued. "Bro. T'girhitontie, thou hast let us know, that together with other Brethren, thou hast been over the great water, and art now come back, and hast brought salutations from our Bro. T'garihontie, and his father Johanan. Thou must salute them from us, the united Six Nations. Bro. T'girhitontie, thou hast also assured us that the brotherhood betwixt us and you stands fast, and you hold it fast. We also hold it fast." Here the speaker locked his hands together, and lifted them up; showing how firmly they kept the covenant. "Thus minded," said he, "were all the chiefs of the Six Nations," which was answered to by all present. Then they delivered to us the string of wampum. Next he related, that Bro. Gallichwio two years ago, made a proposal of two Brethren living among them and learning their language; "And as thou, Bro. T'girhitontie, and thy Brethren, have again taken this matter in hand, we think wisely, and have sent Bro. Auousacheri, and his white brother, whose name we do not know [Rundt];[1] we are pleased, and think that a good work is set on foot thereby. It shall be as you desire, as all the chiefs are of the same mind. The two Brethren shall live a couple of years among us and learn the language that we may tell one another the thoughts of our hearts. Then they may go to the Cayugas and reside there some months, and also to the Senecas." When he finished, a string of wampum was handed to us, and the whole was confirmed with three *Juhehs!* in which we joined. It was suggested that the two brethren should visit the houses in the town, and whenever they have an opportunity to converse with the Indians. When the council meets they may attend, so as to learn the ways and manners of the Indians in propounding any matter; that when the Brethren have a message for them, they may know how to deliver it. The chiefs asked us where we wished the two Brethren to live while they remain in Onon-

[1] While residing at Onondaga, Rundt was adopted into the tribe of the Tortoise, receiving the name of *Thaueraquechta.*

daga? We replied, "We have not thought much about it, but would leave it to the Aquanoschioni, and take their advice." "It is well," said they, "for we have not considered about it, but will do so soon, and give you an answer before Ganachgagregat goes away." They also spoke about the maintenance of the Brethren, and said, "If the Brethren will frequently visit in the houses they will be supplied with victuals, but especial care shall be taken of them where they lodge." When all was concluded, the servants brought in two kettles of boiled Indian corn, when we ate socially together.

We have been thus far very well and happy, and have not seen in any one a dark look, nor heard a contrary word. They have acted toward us in a brotherly manner. Even the children were quite free with us. We wished that our Brethren who are engaged in our work among the Heathen, could have been present at the council.

Thursday, August 24.—This morning we were visited by several Indians from the next town, five miles distant from here. Some of them were present at the council. The women were friendly, invited us to come to their town, and gave us apples.[1] Our friends the Seneca chiefs returned home to-day. Their names are Thagachtatie, Julchcotanne, Ataneckenni, Thojanorie — the Cayuga's Giottononannie. The names of the Onondaga chiefs are, Otschinochiatha,[2] *the thick;* Ganatschiagajio;[3] and where we lodge, Garachguntie. In lower Onondaga are these chiefs, Zargonna, Ganochronia; and the Tuscarora, Thequalischki.

Friday, August 25.—Our matters being so far advanced, we considered together about the return of Bro. Mack to Bethlehem. The head chief sent for us, as he had something further to speak about. When we entered his hut,

[1] The Iroquois are noted for their extensive orchards above the other Indians.

[2] In 1754 John Lidius prevailed upon this chief, while intoxicated, to sign a deed of sale of the Susquehanna lands to Connecticut.

[3] Bishop Cammerhoff and Zeisberger lodged with this chief, during their visit in 1750.

he bade us sit down, and asked if Ganachgagregat would leave to-day. We told him that he would, and that we would accompany him to Anajot and then return. He then said, "Very well, we have spoken together concerning the residence for the two Brethren, and as soon as they return, they may select a house to their own mind, for the doors of all stand open. They have full liberty to go where they will, and live where they please." We thanked him, and then retired. In the afternoon we visited the chiefs and many of the Indians in their huts; and the chief with whom we live ordered some victuals prepared for us. Two hours before night Bro. Mack set out for Bethlehem, with Bro. David and Rundt, who go part of the way. When we had walked six miles, we came to a fine creek, by which we staid all night. Bro. David caught eight fine trout, which we ate for supper.

Saturday, August 26.—This morning we start early hoping to reach Anajot, which is 45 miles from Onondaga, by dusk. The chief called us into his hut, and treated us with squashes and pumpkins. After finishing our meal, we proceeded on our journey, passing several houses and meeting some Indians. Two hours before night we came to Ganatisgoa, the second Tuscarora town, but found most of the Indians from home, in quest of roots. At evening we came near to Anajot, but as we wished to be alone together, we selected an agreeable spot, and remained there all night.

Sunday, August 27.—Having rested well, we arose early and sang some verses. After passing through Anajot, we came to a hill about a quarter of a mile beyond where we rested. Here we must part. We sang some verses, wept like children, and blessed one another—so we parted. Bro. David and Rundt on their return will visit in Anajot and the Tuscarora towns. My eyes all day long were not very dry, and I cannot express what I felt at parting with my two Brethren. At night I reached Kash's.[1]

[1] Kass. The present town of Schuyler, in Herkimer County, N. Y., is built on the Kass farm.

Monday, August 28.—To-day I remained here (at Kash's) and visited the Oneidas who live hereabouts. Some of the chiefs were very friendly. They gave me something to eat, and asked where I had left my companions. When I told them, they gave me to understand by friendly looks their satisfaction.

Tuesday, August 29.—In the morning I left Kash's, and went down the Maqua country. Towards night I passed through Canajoharie and came,

Wednesday, August 30, to William's Fort. Here I learned that Conrad Weisser's son had returned to learn the Indian language. I would have visited him, but he was not at home.

Thursday, August 31.—To-day I passed through Schenectady to Albany, and came

Sunday, September 3, to my father-in-law's, John Rau,[1] with whom I stayed two days.

Wednesday, September 6.—I reached Pachgatgoch, when I met Bro. Senseman and his wife. The Indian brethren and sisters, when they heard of my arrival, came running to see their old Martin once more among them.[2] I stayed six days with them and kept many meetings.

Wednesday, September 13.—This morning I set out for Bethlehem.

Saturday, September 23.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning, I arrived at Bethlehem, well and happy, and was received by my Brethren right heartily. I thanked my dear Savior for all the grace and protection He had shown me and my two Brethren on our journey, and for my safe return home. Glory be to God![3]

[1] John Rau, a Palatine farmer in "The Oblong." Mack married his daughter Jeannette, September 14, 1742. She deceased at Gnadenhütten on the Mahoning, December 15, 1749. Her father died July 2, 1768, and was buried in the grave-yard of the English meeting-house in "The Oblong," by Rev. Francis Boehler, who was at this time settled in Sichem.

[2] Mack had been stationed at Pachgatgoch in 1743.

[3] Zeisberger and Rundt arrived in Bethlehem on their return from Onondaga, December 15, 1752.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

LETTERS OF HON. JASPER YEATES TO HON. JAMES WILSON.—

PITTSBURGH July 30, 1776.

Dr Sir

Mr Morgan setting off for Phₐ we have just wrote to the Committee of Congress respecting some Matters wch have occurred to us. I could not have had a better Conveyance for a private Letter to you.

Mr. Harvey arrived here on the 20th Inst, & Mr. Montgomery & myself on the Satdy following. I waited in Carlisle a Week for Mr. M. a sore Leg preventing him from riding. You will perceive by our joint Letter that the Treaty is deferred until September. I was much afraid at first that this Delay arose from the Desire of the Indians to discover what might be the Events of the Campaign before they would come in. Our Agent informs me of the Contrary & is confident that there will be a very large Treaty.

You may recollect that sometime ago the Convention of Virginia Resolved that 200 Indians should be inlisted by John Gibson in the Service of that Colony. It seems they lately left the Execution of this Resolve to Messrs Walker & Harvey, who are impowered to determined on the Propriety of the Measure! If the joint Commissioners are to confine themselves to a mere Alliance of Peace, wch I sincerely hope may be the Case, what a ridiculous Contrariety will arise should it be judged eligible to put the Virgₐ Resolve into Execution? The Savages must laugh at our Conduct. At present I am determined for my own Part, to repel the Measure with all my Might, should it be attempted at the Treaty.

The Convention of the antient Dominion have recommended a temporary Line to our Representatives; I will endeavour to send you the Boundaries they contend for. I most devoutly wish, that the Troops at this Fort, as well as at the Canawey, Wheeling & Kittanning were on the Continental Establishment. It would prevent undue Influence & put Matters on a more equal Footing than they now are. The Committee of Westmoreland have resolved to put two more Companies in Pay & have appointed Officers for that Purpose on the Frontiers. Virginia has appointed Commrs to try the Validity of Claims under Indian Sales, & for this end to search for Testimony to invalidate them. How they will proceed, I know not, nor what Effect their Determinations will have.

We shall be forced to exceed greatly the 10,000 Dollars voted by Congress for this Department. I could never have conceived the exorbitant Prices demanded for Indian Goods. No Patriotism in Trade, Methinks!

Will you be good enough to forward to us the Resolves of Congress respecting the ensuing Treaty, & of our Appointment properly authenticated? I know not how the Pulses of the Virginians may beat.

I beg my Compliments to our Friend Ned Biddle. I shall be rejoiced to hear of his Recovery. Believe me to be Dr Sir

Your very affect. Hble Servt.

J. Y.

HONBLE JAMES WILSON ESQR.
In Philadₐ.

P.S.

The Boundaries of a 14th new independent Government stiled Westsylvania in the American Confederacy as described in a pompous Memorial intended for Congress, are

"Beginning on the Eastern Bank of the Ohio opposite the mouth of "the Scioto & running thence in a direct Line to the Owasioto Pass, "thence to the Top of the Allegheney Mountain, thence with the Top "of the said Mountain to the Northern Limits of the Purchase made "from the Indians in 1768 at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix thence with "the sd Limits to the Allegheney or Ohio River & thence down the sd "River as purchased from the sd Indians at the sd Treaty of Fort Stanwix "to the Beginning."—

Since my writing the above I am informed the Memorial to Congress is to be laid aside, & that an advertisement has been published dividing the People of the new Government into Districts & desiring them to choose Convention Men who are forthwith to meet & appoint Delegates to represent them in Congress. How shockingly are the People here divided? And to what ridiculous Lengths are not most of them hastening?

I cannot procure you the Convention Boundaries mentioned in my Letter, but thus far I am well informed that the temporary Line to be established reaches to the Bullock 7 miles from hence—the wrong Way.

Augt 1. 1776.

J. Y.

PITTSBURGH Augt. 31. 1776.
1 o'clock A. M.

DR SIR

It is highly probable I shall have but little Time to communicate my private Sentiments to you by the Bearer hereof, [Thos. Girty] if I do not seize this late Hour for that Purpose.

You will be informed by our joint Letter, which accompanies this, of the Intelligence we have received from the Indian Country. It is not a little alarming to us here, with a Garrison of scarce 100 Men, & little ammunition & Provisions fitting for a Siege. If a general Indian War takes Place, the Consequences must be very dreadful to a People who have made no Preparation for it. We shall in the mean while take every Precaution to secure the Frontiers & put ourselves in a Posture of Defence. We shall write to the Committees of Westmoreland & Bedford to hold their Militia in Readiness & to Col. McCoy to march his new raised Forces immediately to Kittanning. Will it not be proper for the present to dispense with the Resolve of Congress as to his taking Posts & erecting Forts at Presque Isle & Le Bœuf? Will it not divide his Troops too much & accelerate a War by giving Umbrage to the Indians?

It was a Capital Error to refer the Time of Holding the Treaty to the Wiandots. I have thought so ever since I came here, & so told Mr Morgan. It has afforded ample Room to the different ministerial Officers to temper with, & alienate the minds of the Savages from our Interests. Should an Indian War take Place, I cannot but attribute it chiefly to the artful Endeavours of Lieut. Govr Henry Hamilton. He was late Secretary to Govr Carleton & by him put to Detroit from Canada. I am told he is a Man of Abilities & great Address by one who knew him well, while a Captn of the 15th Regt.

It appears to me absolutely necessary that our Garrisons at this Place,

the big & Little Kanawa & Wheeling should be immediately reinforced & fresh Supplies of Provision and Ammunition sent thither. If the Inhabitants once get alarmed, there will be no Stopping of their Flight, & the Country will be soon depopulated. We shall in a few Days be enabled to determine the Truth or Falsehood of the Accounts we have received, & if we find we cannot cultivate a Peace with the Indians, we must endeavour to be useful in carrying on a War: We shall not give over Thoughts of the former, until we are fully convinced of its Impracticability. Do use your Endeavours to have Mr. Morgan put off immediately to us, if he has not set out before this reaches you. We want some one here to superintend the Conduct of the Indians, & to watch their motions narrowly.

We have received your letter by Mr. Campbell, but must defer answering it until another Conveyance offers. I am Dr Sir much fatigued.

Yr affectionate Humble Servt

HONBLE JAMES WILSON ESQR. J. Y.

TWO LETTERS OF COLONEL FRANCIS JOHNSTON, FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA CONTINENTAL LINE, TO GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE.—

[Francis Johnston, born in 1748, was a son of Alexander Johnston, of New London township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. As a young man, he took an active and earnest part, with his friends and neighbors, in their opposition to the oppressive measures of Great Britain, and, in July of 1774, was one of the delegates from Chester County to the Provincial Convention, held in Philadelphia. In December following, he was chosen a member of the County Committee to carry into execution the Association, recommended by the late Convention. This Committee met generally at Richard Cheyney's in East Caln township and David Cowpland's in Chester, and we almost invariably find Anthony Wayne presiding, and Johnston acting as Secretary. A Committee of Observation and Correspondence was also formed. In January of 1775, he again represented the county in the Provincial Convention held in Philadelphia, and was one of its three secretaries. When Wayne's Fourth Pennsylvania Battalion was formed, Johnston was commissioned its lieutenant-colonel January 4, 1776, and it was he, with five companies of the battalion, which arrived at Ticonderoga on July 17th, who brought the first copy of the Declaration of Independence to the Northern Army. On the expiration of the term of enlistment of the battalion, in January of 1777, he was appointed colonel and recruited the Fifth Pennsylvania Continental Line, largely from his old regiment, and participated with it in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and Stony Point. Under the army rearrangement of January 17, 1781, Colonel Johnston was retired, and in April following was appointed Receiver General of Pennsylvania, and became a resident of Philadelphia. In October of 1810 he was chosen high sheriff of the city. He died February 22, 1815, at his residence on Pine Street, and was survived by his wife Alice, a daughter Mary Erwin Renshaw, and a son, Alexander Washington Johnston.]

LONG ISLAND, June 14, 1776.

MY DEAR COLL.

My endeavors to procure Arms, for the remainder of our Regiment, still prove unsuccessful; I employ myself constantly in passing from this place to Head-Quarters;—His Excellency's patience is almost exhausted,

and indeed there is scarce a Genl. Officer who does not look upon me as their evil Genius.

I begin now to lose my Spirit wholly, & am fearful in a short time shall have but little relish for the Service; most certain I am, I shall not continue 6 Months longer in the Service without Arms.

There is yet one resource left, but whether that will avail us I know not; it is more than probable I shall know by Saturday next.—Capt. Putnam by order of the Genl. is gone to Boston, for the Carbines which Muggford took; I have a half promise of being supplied with these—if I should fail here, I shall then be reduced to this irksome Dilemma, either to man some of the Fortifications, on this Island, with our people, arm'd *with Spears*, or be compell'd to leave the Camp in dudgeon.

It is more than probable we shall have the Enemy here, in the course of a Week—we keep constantly upon the look out, tho' I am fearful we are not sufficiently attentive, more especially, when I consider myself to all intents, in an Enemie's Country. The Tories far exceed the Whiggs here, both in point of number as well as Influence—their impudence is unparrallel'd, particularly on this Island.—They have lately taken so much wig upon them as to destroy a Whig's Orchard root and branch, However, some few spirited Whiggs play'd the Devil with the Tories yesterday, in N. Y.—they made a number of them ride upon sharp Rails, up and down the City, to the great detriment & injury of their lower Regions—to-morrow it is propos'd to serve the Tories on this Island, in the like manner, or perhaps worse.

It is likely before this reaches you, that you will be acquainted with Genl. Gates & Col. Mifflin's promotions—the first to the rank of a Major, the latter to that of Brigr. Genl. The House of Assembly in our Province, have directed their Delegates in Congress, to declare an Independancy, if they think proper. We have had great Dissentions there, about this and a Convention, they are likely to subside. The Congress have ordered ten thousand Militia to be immediately rais'd & taken into pay in Penna. & a proportionable number in the other Colonies, as a flying Camp.

An Express this moment has arrived from Philada., by which we learn, that Howe & his Red Coats will pay us a Visit immediately. Our Arms thro' the Army in general, are not in fighting order, we for our parts have nothing but damned *Tomahawks*—the N. E. troops are unhealthy—added to this, we want a large reinforcement,—under all these difficulties we will fight them & leave ye issue with Providence. Canada I fear is lost; our people have behav'd like Poltroons & Cowards, pray give me an acct. of this matter with precision—Write me by every opportunity—Give my sincere respects to my friend Robinson and the other Gentn.

Yours &c.,
F. Johnston.

May 1780.

Dr. General.

There never was a time which demanded the united exertions of America more than the present, nor was there a time which more seriously required the assistance of all ranks of Officers, in order to put the Soldiers in good humour & keep our little Army together.

You can have but a faint Idea of the sufferings we have undergone

for want of Provisions, and indeed our supplies of *Shoes, Money, Shirts* &c. (things by the by essentially necessary for the appearance as well as the very existence of the Soldier) have been extremely scanty. Disagreeable as our situation is, and distant as the prospect appears of being put on a more respectable footing, yet we are perpetually on Duty & constantly manoeuvering.

In these matters the Inspector General, Baron Steuben, takes the lead, I cannot but say, that his attention to Duty, his indefatiguable perseverance, his zeal for the service & his military knowledge entitle him to the applause of the whole Army.—My Dear General would you were here, for tho' such a respectable Body of Infantry cannot be formed this Campaign, as you are justly entitled to command, nor do I know whether any Corps of Infantry will be formed at all, yet your Country would reap advantages from your presence & I should esteem myself happy in your resuming your former command. This no doubt would be irksome to you, but My Dear General consider the circumstances of the Army, the alarming consequences which threaten your Country & let that true military principle have its due weight with you, which has always marked your Character—I mean that of sacrificing your feelings to the good of your Country, & even submitting to inconveniences tho' repugnant to a *laudable ambition.*

Believe me your return to the Army is soon expected, & tis hoped you will command your old Brigadier, if none other more honorable, can with propriety be pointed out. I have heard the sentiments of divers officers on this subject, they all agree, that tho' your inclination cannot, yet your Duty will point out the necessity of resuming this command. I write you this with the honest sincerity of a friend and the candour of a brother officer—with the same sincerity & candour, I know you will answer me, which I pray may be soon. My Compts to all my good friends; Mrs. Johnston & Col. Robinson beg leave to greet you well.

I am Dear General,

With Esteem, Yours &c.

F. Johnston.

A Very Dark Genealogy.—Among the negro slaves given by their owners to Bishop A. G. Spangenberg, who was superintending the Moravian movement in Pennsylvania, and then given their freedom, were two who for many years were residents of Bethlehem.

Ofodobendo Wooma *alias* York, baptized Andrew, was a native of Ibo, Africa. When still young he was sold from place to place until 1741, when he was brought to New York city and purchased by a Hebrew, who sold him to Thomas Noble, a prominent merchant, and one of the Trustees of the Charity School, founded by Whitefield in Philadelphia, who had him educated. In November of 1746 he was sent to Bethlehem, and in February of the following year was baptized, and presented to Spangenberg. He died March 13, 1779.

Beulah, of the Popo nation, was captured by slavers when ten years of age, and finally was brought to Philadelphia, where she was bought by Charles Brockden, Recorder of the Province for many years, and a member of the Moravian congregation. After the death of his wife, she was sent to Bethlehem, where she was baptized in May of 1748, and given the name of Magdalena. In 1762, she was married to Andrew, and by him had three children, who died before their parents. She died

January 4, 1820. The following is a copy of Brockden's deed of manumission preserved in the Archives at Bethlehem.

To the Faithful in Christ Jesus our Lord God and all other People, I Charles Brockden of the City of Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania, Gentleman, send Greeting :—

WHEREAS many years ago I bought and purchased with my own monies a certain negroe girl, which I think is of the Kingdom or Country of Angola, in Africa, and which I called Beulah, but at her Baptism at Bethlehem, in the County of Bucks, in the said Province, received the name of Magdalena. The cause of which Purchase of her was not with any intention of worldly gain by continuing her in Slavery all the days of her Life, but partly for the service of my dear wife Susanna, who is since deceased, and partly in Mercy to prevent other persons from buying her for filthy lucre's sake without any regard to her everlasting Interest, I therefore as soon as I well could, sent the said Negroe to the Congregation of the United Brethren at Bethlehem aforesaid who were so kind to take her under their care, which was five years ago or thereabouts, where she hath abode with my good-liking ever since, and I hope and believe hath by the Brethren's care and instruction received Faith in our blessed Savior Christ Jesus, and an Interest and nearness to and in the Merits of his sufferings and death. I have nevertheless always declined makeing any Sale or Alienation of my right and property to her personal service even unto any of the Brethren aforesaid from this consideration, vizt. I have considered my Property in her by the Providence of God to be only a Depositum or Trust committed to my care, and as the members of the aforesaid Brethren frequently travel Abroad by Land and Sea, and one cannot foresee all Events, and as the poor Negroes or Affricans are generally made slaves of by every Nation and Religion of the Europeans into whose Hands or power they fall—Therefore should I part with my Right and Property aforesaid absolutely I should thereby put it out of my power to reclaim her, and on the other side, I would for the cause above setforth prevent my Heirs Executors or Administrators after my Decease, as well as others, to infringe the Liberty of my said Negroe woman Beulah, now called Magdalena, or of her children, if please God she shall have any, I have therefore devised the Expedient of manumising her and her children absolutely with and under the Power of my Revocation, and making null and void that manumission if I myself shall think fit to Revoke it in my Life Time, and not else.

Now Therefore Know Ye. That for the causes and considerations so amply set forth as abovesaid, and for and in consideration of the good service of my said Negroe Woman Magdalena (formerly called Beulah), performed unto my said first wife Susanna and therefore unto me, I have manumised, emancipated and released, and by these Presents to all Intents and Purposes in the Law whatsoever, Do manumise, emancipate and release her my said Negroe Woman Magdalena Together with all her offspring or children, which by the good Providence of God she may happen to have and bear after her marriage (which marriage I fully leave to the discretion of the Congregation aforesaid) And all my Estate, Right, Title, Property and Interest of in and to her the said manumised Negro Slave Magdalena and her posterity or children forever So that my Heirs Executors or Administrators, nor any of them shall not or may or can by any way or means have claim, challenge, or

Demand her the said Negro Magdalena or her children, or any of them or their or any of their service But thereof and therefrom shall be utterly excluded and debarred forever by virtue hereof—Provided always nevertheless that If I the said Charles Brockden shall at any time hereafter during my lifetime Revoke this manumission, emancipation and Release by any Deed or Writing under my Hand and Seal duly executed in the presence of two or more creditable Witnesses—Then this present writing, Manumission Emancipation and Release shall become utterly Null, void and of non effect as if the same had never been made.

In Witness whereof I the said Charles Brockden have hereunto and unto one other writing or Duplicate of the same Tenor or Date, set my hand and seal Dated the third day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two (1752), I added the words *marriage, Discretion of the,* with my own hand before ye sealing and Delivery.

CHARLES BROCKDEN [Seal]

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of us.
Thomas Davis,
Josiah Jackson,
Tim° Horsfield,
J. Okely.

LETTER OF GENERAL JOHN ARMSTRONG, 1758.[1]—

CARLISLE, 8th July 1758

VERY DEAR SIR

I receiv'd your favour with my Brothers Ill judg'd letter inclos'd, together with a few lines to Major Jaminson.

I have the most tender sympathy of your harras'd state of life, and pity you more than any man this day living, yet desire sincerely to thank God, for your life & usefulness at a time when Zeal, Activity, Prudence, and Probity is so much wanted.—it is the fate of the meanest of your friends to labour day by day under a fresh Burthen without any near prospect of release, and that under the disadvantage of a slow mind & a stammering tongue, we have this both for comfort and the Principal part of pay namely the Consequence of our Actions & a good degree of acquittance in our anxious breasts.

I hope things will go on tolerably well as to our main affair, now the General is come ; but thro' not being compleat in necessarys, the various Drafts and detachments to be made for the protection of the Frontier, and support of the Chain of Communication, together with many unforeseen difficulties that must occur upon the Convention of such a number of undisciplin'd people gives us very full employ. The General has determin'd to leave near five hundred Men East of Susquehanah, to Garrison Augusta, and guard the Frontier. A Subaltern & 25 men to attend the Governor posted with you in Philadelphia.

You desire the Reasons of Georges sending down his Commission—it was owing to Sir John St. Clairs ordering him in Arrest, on the Complaint of a Sergeant, (to whome George had given a Box on the side of the head for some neglect or other) without hearing George, together

[1] Dreer Collection.

with sundry blustering threats out of the usual mode of treating an officer—this tho' a matter with which Sir John shou'd not have troubled himself before I had heard it, I put up with, but found that Gentlemans rash and extraordinary manner of treating the officers of the new Levys under my particular care & command, together with his ingrossing the detail of the Troops which belongs to every Colonel or Commander of a Core that I was oblidg'd to resent the Conduct upon which a quarrel ensu'd betwixt us, in the Course of which, Sir John, after appointing parson Barton to preach, he stop'd him again in the time of reading prayers, but soon found his Error, & he and the parson join their Forces to England—I'm oblidg'd to stop giving you this disagreeable detail. I hear the General has made all this matter square, tho' I have not had time to speak one sentence to him on the subject—Sir John is now very Polite, the Capts. Reed & Mountgomery want little but horn hair & hoof———we have most of the Drafts made and sent from this place with the utmost dispatch—a Sergt and about 20 of Capt. McClungs Company Mutiny'd on acct. of their Capt. being appointed to stay at some post—the Sergt. only will be punish'd but not with death I suppose.—I have yesterday by Order of the General wrote to Governor Sharp for Sixty Blankets, we are extreamly put to for Kettles and some Companys will be oblidg'd to wait their coming from Philadelphia. Canteens also will be much wanted and these the Men would buy but cant't get them.

about thirty five men, the best of each company are Drafted to go forward, and the residue to stay upon the Eastern Frontier, and Garrison some posts on this side Susquehanah—this perplexing Duty being near Over I expect orders every Moment to join my own Battalion—in short our new Levys all things considered, both do, and appear very well, except those high Genious's Reed & Mountgomery & the men Drafted to stay who are in Sundry Companys, none of the best——Reed is appointed to his own Frontier if he shou'd confine himself too much to his own borders, I hope the Governor will Castrate him, as much cannot be expected from his breed—Mountgomery is sent to Shamokin—I have kept fair weather with all those people, and excused their foibles where and when Convenient—the General is very well pleas'd with most of them, 'tis three or four days since I began this letter, and five sundry times have I been oblig'd to lay it aside—I question whether you'd understand over the half of it. I doubt not parson Barton will write you some very high Charge against me like Sacrilege &c. I have neither time nor inclination to trouble you with a detail of his conduct, only that it is still very extraordinary, for the Publicks and your sake, I have not Open'd his Conduct nor Character to the General—he is at present quiet & I don't trouble my head with him, he won't suffer himself to be called a Chaplain to the Battalion nor Act under the Governors Commission, but has procur'd a kind of Liberty from the General to go on the Expedition a Voluntier, the Officers of the third Battalion has for themselves & Men, asked of the General a Chaplain of the same Principles & Denomination with themselves the General has Order'd them to pitch on whome they please, and he will appoint him, they ask Bay & it's said he is gone to Mary-land upon hearing he wou'd not be appointed. Beatty is up at Rea's Town, Steel sets out this day or to Morrow. I suppose the General will leave this place in three days or thereabout this is the 12th Inst. the General has promis'd and Major

Jaminson has wrote, to have his Commission made out for my Battalion. Commissary Young is come up, and I believe has deliver'd George his new Commission—I have received Mine and shall write the Governor before I leave this place, your paragraph respecting Mr. Hamilton, is very agreeable—I am dear Sir, with the utmost respect & Esteem your

Most Humble Servt.

JOHN ARMSTRONG

P. S. do not shew this letter to any person.

HESSELIUS FAMILY.—I am indebted to Mr. William Oswald Dundas, a descendant of Gustavus Hesselius, for the following additions to the notes on the family printed in the Magazine for April, 1905. Mary Young, widow of John Hesselius, died June 14, 1820, aged 81. She had by John Hesselius, seven children: (1) Henrietta Maria, born March 4, 1764; died young. (2) Gustavus, born November 25, 1765; died young. (3) Henrietta, born January 15, 1768; died young. (4) Charlotte, born June 14, 1770. (5) Caroline, born June 9, 1773; married March 5, 1795, Judson Claggett; married, secondly, Dr. Elisha De Butts. (6) Elizabety Dulany, born February 2, 1775. (7) John, born 1777; married February 25, 1799, Mary Wharton Williams; died November, 1804. Mary Wharton Williams Hesselius was born February 15, 1778, and died January 23, 1857. They had two children: (1) Mary Young, married William H. Dundas, brother of James Dundas, of Broad and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia. (2) Rachel, married Dr. Sidney William Smith. Mr. William Oswald Dundas is the son of Mary Young Hesselius and William H. Dundas.

CHARLES HENRY HART.

STATE OF BRITISH FORCES AND DISPOSITION, Sept. 11, 1777.—

At the upper Ford under the command of Ld Cornwallis.

2 Rg^t^ British Guards 2 Do Lt. Infantry	1740	Killed & wounded	612	
2 Brigade British	2240		360	
1 Do Hessians	800		60	
Fargarsons Riflemen	80—4860		46—1078	
Middle Ford under command of Major Gen'l Gray.				
2 Battallions of Guards	500			
2^d^ & 42^d^ Regt Highlanders	700			
2^d^ & 71st Do ——	700—1900			
Lower Chads ford under the command of Kniphausen.				
2 Brigades British consisting 4th, 5, 10, 15, 23, 27, 28, 40 49, & 55th.	2240		580	
1 Brigade Hessians	800		28	
Queen's Rangers	480—3520		290—	898
	Total	10280	Total	1976

Lost at Brandy Wine Sept 11, 1777.

The above is a true copy of a return found in one of the British officers' Marquees at the time of the engagement at Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777.

THE ACTIONS AT BRANDYWINE AND PAOLI, DESCRIBED BY A BRITISH OFFICER.—

[The following account of the actions at Brandywine and Paoli, was found in the British camp at Germantown, October 4, 1777. Original MS. in The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

From the Camp on the Field of Battle near Dilworth, on the heights of Brandy Wine, September 11th at night.

I shou'd have written to Thee o Imperiel—consider the pain of the contusion! What *excessive* fatigue—a rapid march from 4 o'clock in the morning till four in the eve, when we engaged—till Dark we fought. Describe the Battle—'Twas not like those of Covent Garden or Drury Lane. Thou has seen Le Bruns paintings and the Tapestry perhaps at Blenheim—are these natural resemblances? pshaw—quoth *The Captain* in un mot. There was a most infernal Fire of cannon & musketry, most incessant shouting—incline to the right! incline to the left! halt! charge &c. The balls ploughing up the ground. The Trees cracking over ones heads. The branches riven by the artillery—The leaves falling as in autumn by the grapeshot. The affair was general. The Misters on both sides shew'd conduct. The action was brilliant. Mr. Washington retreated (*i.e.* ran away) and Mr. Howe remained Master of the Field. We took ten pieces of cannon & a Howitzer—8 were brass—the other two iron of a new construction. I took a high cap lined with fur which I find very comfortable in the now "not Summer evenings in my Tent." A ball glanced against my ancle & contused it. For some days I was lifted on Horseback in Men's Arms—understand, I do not write from the Camp on the Field of Battle &c., &c., neither do I write in the month of September. Since the above Date I have been in a more bloody affair.

At midnight on the 22d of Septmbr the Batt which I serve in (the 2d of Light Infantry) supported by Three Regiments & some Dragoons, surprised a Camp of the Rebels consisting of 1500 men & bayoneted (we hear) from 4 to 500. The affair was admirably conceived and executed. I will (as it is remarkable) particularize—I was relieved from picquet at Sunset (the preceding sunset I mounted) and was waked at nine at night to go on the bloody business. The men were ordered to unload—on no account to fire. We took a circuit in Dead silence. About one in the morning fell in with a rebel vadet (a vadet is a Horse Centenel) who challenged three times and fired. He was pursued but escaped. Soon after two foot Centrys challenged and fired—who escaped also. We then marched on briskly still silent—our Company was advanced immediately preceeding a Company of Riflemen who always are in front—a picquet fired upon us at the distance of fifteen yards miracuously without effect. This unfortunate Guard was instantly dispatched by the Riflemen's swords. We rushed on through a thick wood and received a smart fire from another unfortunate Picquet, as the first instantly massacred. We then saw their wigwams or Huts partly by almost extinguished light of their fires & partly by the light of a few stars & the frightened wretches endeavouring to form, we then charged. For two miles we drove them now and then firing scatteringly from behind fences Trees &c. The flashes of the pieces had a fine effect in the night—then followed a dreadful scene of Havock. The Light Dragoons came on Sword in Hand—the shrieks, groans, shouting, imprecations, depreca-

tions, the clashing of swords & bayonets &c., &c. (no firing from us & little from them except now and then a few as I said before scattering shots) was more expressive of Horror than are the Thunder of the artillery &c on the Day of action. They threaten retaliation, vow that they will give no quarter to any of our Battalions—We are always on the advanced Post of the army—our present one is unpleasant—our left too open & unguarded. We expect reinforcements.

There has been firing this night all round the Centrys, which seems as they endeavour to feel our situation. I am fatigued & must sleep. Coud'st *Thou* sleep thus? No more than I cou'd act Sir Wildair in a ship on fire—nor I at first (entre nous) but Tyrant Custom &c., yet my rest is interrupted—I wake once or twice, my Ear is susceptible of the least noise.

Mr. Washington by the account of some come in today is eighteen miles distant with his main Body [Pennypacker's Mills]—they also say He intends to move nearer us resolved to try the event of another Battle. He has been reinforced. Before the action of the 11th. of Sept^m & the nocturnal bloody scene our Battalion had a skirmish with Genl Maxwell's light Troops whom we drove from a very strong pass on the Iron Hills.

N. B. I write from Camp near Beggarstown [Germantown] seven miles distant from Philadelphia, which is garrisoned at present by the British & Hessian Grenediers under Lord Cornwallis—I have been there once—it is a fine environ.

Octob^r 2^d, midnight, in my Tent.

LETTER OF COL. ÆNEAS MACKAY TO COL. WILSON, 1775.—

PITTSBURGH 8th Novr 1775.

SIR.

I have done myself the pleasure of informing you in a former Letter of the Tragical scene exhibited at this place on the Memorable 30th of last October, about 8 o'clock in the evening. I could not at that time give you the particulars of what happened after Aston was killed & Mr. Smith's leg being broke, nor even the circumstances attending that scene, but purpose now to do it, from the best authority the place can afford.

The mob accompanied with the two Butlers, Capt Nevel & Mr. Smith, passing by Thompson's Redoubt, Nevel proposed to go in search of a Magistrate to the Fort, which Mr. Wm Butler (who had by this time Rec^d a Blow from Aston on his broken Collar Bone) objected to saying he Nevel's leaving the multitude would be attended with Dangerous Consequences, considering the outrageous humour they were then in. Mr. Smith Readily joined in opinion with Butler, offered his service to go instead of Nevel, whose leave he obtained for that purpose, as did appear next day upon the oaths of Capt Nevel & Lieut. Waggoner, who was also present at the time, & Mr. Smith did set off towards the Fort, when George Aston who was one of the Ringleaders of the mob, and some small distance behind Nevel & Smith followed him up, saying God Dame you Smith what makes you be so officious & with that struck Smith on the side of the head & Eye, and with the Force staggered Mr. Smith so that he fell into a Clayhole a step or two just before him, where he fell, but soon Recovered himself and drew his Dirk, which whether observed by Aston or not judge you, from Aston's own words at

the time, as Declared upon oath next day viz. if you are for that play come on Smith, who was under Aston on the face of the hill, made a lung at Aston with his Dirk, and by all probability with eagerness to get at Smith, Aston found himself upon the point, which went 5½ inches through his Body, of which he Died immediately, then the mob, in number I think from 30 to 40, some with and some without arms, who were made Drunk beforehand for the purpose by the perfideous Savage Simon Girty & Mrs. Sample, fell to beating Poor Smith with their Gun Barrels, Bayonets, Swords & sticks &c, however, he made his escape by some means from among them, but before he could get out of Reach of their firing, they snaped five Guns at him, one only of the number went off which shot Smith through the leg & Broke both Bones, the mob then gathered around him and Repeated their former brutality with Double Violence & Barbarity, with an additional Torture of Draging him through the mude by the Broken Leg, one of the Gang on this occasion snaped his Gun twice at Mr. Smith's head, but mist fire. Mr James O'Hara & James M'Cashland endeavoured by persuation to Rescue out of their hands, but they were like to pay dear for the attempt, for they were very neer being murdered by the furious mob. Lieut' Girty, Morgan & Ride, all three of Capt. Nevel's Corps Distinguished themselves on this occasion in point of Cruelty, for which no Doubt they will be promoted, after they exhausted their malice in the manner aforesaid, they Draged him into the Fort, kicking and Cuffing him as he was carried along & then he was put in the Guard house, where he would have been murdered, had it not been for Lieut Waggoner, to whose humanity Mr. Smith is indebted to for his life, for he stayed with him all night, in order to keep the outrageous mob, who looks on the Conduct of his fellow officers that night, with an Eye of Indignation.

By giving Bail Mr. Smith was suffered next Day to be carried up to his own house, where he now lays, almost covered over with Wounds and Bruses, besides his broken Leg, he is in great Torture and pain & its uncertain as yet whether he will live or die. Your friends in this quarter [*torn*] now than ever, we know you feel for us and will procure Relief if you can.

I am Sir with unfeigned Respect
Your most Humble and
most Obed' Servant
Ens Mackay.

Col. Wilson

Epitaphs from the Old Churchyard at Neshannock (Near New Wilmington), Lawrence Co., Penna.—Copied by Helen E. Keep, Detroit, Mich.

Beneath this stone lies the body of John Young who departed this life in the 30th (?) year of his age. Feb. 16, A.D. 1826.

Beneath this stone lies the body of Elizabeth Young, consort of John Young, who departed this life in the 63rd year of her age. May 15, 1825. Be ye also ready.

Mary, wife of Isaac Phillips, died June 9th, 1843 aged 64 years.

In memory of Isaac Phillips, who departed this life July 5, 1824 aged 48 years.

In memory of jane punray departed August the 25 A.D. 1833 aged 16 mo.

In memory of Margaret, wife of William Phillips, who departed this life Mar. 31, 1859, aged 30 years, 5 mo., 21 days.

Christopher Fulkman, Jr. died Sept. 21, 1867, aged 73 years, 6 months.

Sarah C. wife of Christopher Fulkman, died Aug. 26, 1873, aged 73 years, 3 mos. and 16 das.

Christian Folkman, died Mar. 23, 1813, aged 62 years.

In memory of Richard Tenbroek, who departed this life Apr. 5, 1847, in the 72nd year of his age.

John Wilson died Oct. 22, 1845 aged 56 years.

Katherine wife of John Wilson, died July 23, 1744, aged 51.

Elizabeth B. Wilson daughter of John and Katherine Wilson died Dec. 13, 1843 aged 25.

James Love died Sept. 24, 1856 in his 79th years.

Anne Love wife of James Love, died Aug. 28, 1856 in her 72nd year.

Hugh Love died Mar. 1, 1884 aged 79 yrs, 4 mo., 5 da.

Martha wife of Hugh Love, died Sept. 7th, 1860 aged 48 years, 10 months.

In memory of Mary, consort of William E. Summerville who departed this life ———

In memory of Mary Allen, consort of Joseph Allen who died May 5, 1833, in the 34th year of her age.

In memory of William Johnston who departed this life Sept. 9, 1838 in the 75th year of his age.

In memory of Elizabeth consort of William Johnston who departed this life Dec. 2 (or 24) 1838 in the 68th yeir of his age.

In memory of John McClain who departed this life Nov. 9, A.D. 1838, in the 78th year of his age.

Here lies the body of James McCready, who departed this life Mar. 12, 1825, aged 75 years, 2 months.

In memory of Alexander Cotton, who departed this life Oct. 26, 1811, in the 70th year of his age.

Bruce Hezlep, died Sept. 16, 1824 aged 49 years.

Maryann wife of Bruce Hezlep, died Sept. 16, 1824 aged 49 years.

William Young,[1] died Dec. 27, 1820, in the 80th year of his age.

Mary wife of William Young died Oct. 5, 1836 in the 83rd year of her age.

GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE CONGRATULATES WASHINGTON ON HIS ELECTION AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—

RICHMOND STATE OF GEORGIA
6th April 1789.

SIR

Accept of my warmest & sincerest congratulations upon your appointment to the Presidency of the United States of America, and altho' it can not add to the Illustrious character you have so justly merited and established through the World, Yet it reflects additional honor upon the *Western Empire*, by a display of Prudence, Wisdom and gratitude in the choice she has made, of her greatest Soldier, ablest Statesman, & truest

[1] John and William Young were sons of William Young of Lurgan twp., Franklin Co., Penna., 1753. John Young was private in the Sixth Penna. Battalion, Col. William Irvine, Revolutionary War, Capt. Abraham Smith's Company. Elizabeth wife of John Young was daughter of David Elder of Fannet twp., Franklin Co. John and Elizabeth Young removed after the Revolution to Indian Run, Mercer Co., Pa., which is near Neshannock. Mary wife of William Young was sister of Elizabeth Elder, wife of John Young.

H. E. K.

friend; to preside over her. The task she has assigned you is ardious, but you are equal to it—the unbounded confidence placed in you, by every class of citizens (which no other man could expect or hope for) will contribute to render it less difficult—in fact it is a Crisis that requires a *Washington*. I am therefore, tempted to take the liberty as an individual sincerely & truly devoted to you & to my Country, to pray you not to decline the trust now committed to your charge; & at the same time to offer my ready & best services, shou'd they be at any time Necessary, either in the Civil or Military line in any quarter of America.

Have the goodness to pardon this freedom, as it flows from the heart of a sincere friend, & also permit me to introduce Brigr. Genl. James Jackson (a representative from the State of Georgia) who I know to be a valuable Citizen, a good Soldier, & an honest man.

I hope to have the honor of paying my respects to you at the seat of Government in the course of the summer. Interim believe me to be with every sentiment of regard & Esteem,

Your Excellencys
Most Obt.
&
very Humbl Set.
ANTY WAYNE.

LETTER OF LAFAYETTE TO GENERAL WAYNE, 1786.—

PARIS December the 20th 1786.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

The Heyward's departure affords me an Opportunity to write to you Which I eagerly embrace. It Has been My Happy fate to Enjoy such a pleasing intercourse with my Brother officers, and particularly My Bosom friends among them, that I cannot find an alleviation in the Heartfelt privation of that pleasure, but when I have the good fortune to hear from them, and the power to Express my feelings to them. There is at present but little of News to impart. You have heard of the treaty of Commerce between France and England, which are to treat each other like the Most favoured *European* Nation,—America being Excepted of Course. You have no doubt received a letter to Mr. Jefferson, which however, I enclose. The affairs of Holland are not yet settled.

I beg you will remember me to all my friends in Georgia and Carolina—many of the Charlestown ladies I have the Honor to be acquainted with. I hope Mrs. Kinloe has not forgotten a friend who loves her with the tender affection of a Brother. Be pleased to pay My Compliments to the families of Mr. Rutlege, Mr. Bee, Mr. Izard, Mr. Crips, to our Brother generals and officers—don't forget Colonel Call, my good friend—nor Col. Washington, nor any of them—and God Grant, My dear Wayne, I may soon be invited to some *fresh punch* in your House, which will perhaps Be the Case next spring, and most Certainly before the End of next Winter. I Have written many letters to Charlestown which I am afraid have Miscarried—I beg you will mention it to such as did not receive my answers.

If you with a family in Georgia, I beg you will not forget My Respects—and am with those Sentiments of Regard and affection which are not a New thing to You,

My Dear friend
Yours
LAFAYETTE.

MUSTER ROLL OF THE FOURTH COMPANY, FIRST BATTALION, THIRD REGIMENT, SOMERSET COUNTY NEW JERSEY MILITIA, 1808.

Cornelius Terhune, *Captain.*
Jonathan Everett, *Lieutenant.*
Jesse Woodward, *Ensign.*
Joseph H. Skelton, *Clerk.*

Andrew Mershon,
Elisha Clark,
William Slingland,
Matthew G. Ferguson,
John Parsage,
John Napton,
John Nevius,
William Schenck,
Jacob Frelinghuysen,
Ephraim Applegate,
Francis D. Janvier,
Jonathan Cool,
David Johnson,
Thomas Jones,
Samuel Bayles,
Benjn Hubbard,
Joseph Van Huys,
David Runyan,
William Downie,
Wm Davison,
Isaac Skilman,
Elisha Sortore,
Wm Johnson,
David Johnson,
Mayer Smith,
James Johnson,
William Peirce,
——— Bloomfield.

Thomas Millet,
Job Stockton,
Peter Tharp,
James G. Ferguson,
Samuel Abrams,
Forman Hight,
John Robeson,
Jacob Keen,
William Johnson,
John Leonard,
Jesse Scott,
William Cool,
Cornelius Blanc,
Jacob Gulick,
Aaron Hight,
Elias Scudder,
David Clark,
Charles Crawford,
Robert Davison,
Wm Hamilton,
Saml Bayard,
Lewis Johnson,
Stacy Morford,
Jeremiah Updyke,
Samuel Jeffries,
Daniel Agnew,
John Updyke,

Josiah Worsh,
Patrick Duncan,
John Norris,
John F. Molatt,
Robert Voorhees,
Peter Bogart,
George Davis,
Cornelius Grover,
Jon. Davids,
William Joline,
Isaac Horner,
Gabriel Smith,
William Jones, Jr.,
Robert Baytes,
Samuel Skilman, Jr.,
——— Smith,
James Caldwell,
Joseph Stants,
Jediah Davison,
Saml Updyke,
Michael Ryley,
Caleb Johnson,
John Gross,
John Bronn,
Richd Compton,
Henry Van de Waters
John Cheston,

KINSEY.—In "A Register of Marriages and Deaths, 1803," PENNA. MAG., Vol. xxiv., p. 207, for John Kinsey, read James Kinsey. He was appointed Chief Justice of New Jersey, November 20, 1789.

W. N.

LETTER OF ASHBEL SEYMOUR TO "JOSIAH WILLARD IN NEWINGTON IN WEATHERSFIELD IN CONNECTICUT," 1775.—Donated by De Forrest Willard, M.D., to The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Ashbel Seymour served in the "Lexington Alarm" campaign as a private, and was Sergeant of Ninth Company, Captain John Chester, Second Connecticut Regiment, Colonel Joseph Spencer. The names in italics indicate that they were killed at Bunker Hill.

CAMBRIG June 19 1775.

I have now an opportunity to Right to you to inform you that thro the Goodness of God I am alive & well, notwithstanding the many hazards I have been in of Late. Last Satterday was a day which New England never beheld the scene before—Cannons roaring, drums Beating, Bells

Ringing to Alarm her Sons to go forth in her Defence & to spill their precious Blood to save her from Ruin & misery.

Last Satterday the Battel began about 2 Clock in the afternoon & Lasted near 3 hours. Grape shot & musket balls as thick as Hail—had not the Lord been on our side thousands must have fell, but our Lives were spared, so that we hope that 50 is the most that are dead—About as many more wounded. There is 4 of our Company missing, we suppose are Dead, 3 wounded not mortally. *Wilson Roulinson, Roger Fox, Laurence Sullivan, Garshum Smith* Dead. newington people are well except Daniel Deman, [Deming], finger shot off in battel—some shot thro their Clothes.

A Remarkable providence that we were preserved. For the Regulars stormed our Entrenchments. we was obliged to Retreet they firing upon us—there was above 400 of the enemy tis supposed. It was thought we took an Emprudent step by going so near the mouths of their Cannon to entrench For they played upon us on three sides with Cannon. Charlestown is all burnt down, the entend to burn Cambrig.

I Received yours Dated June 12 which informs me that you are well & all your fathers family. I remember my Love to them all & to all Enquirers.

I subscribe my name
ASHBEL SEYMOUR.

NAZARETH HALL.—In May last, the sesqui-centennial anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of Nazareth Hall, the oldest church boarding school in Pennsylvania, was celebrated, upward of three hundred of the alumni being present. Of the early directors of the school, the Rev. Francis C. Lembke, Ph.M., was, perhaps, the most learned. He was born at Blansingen, Baden, July 13, 1704. He was first sent to the Gymnasium at Durlach and then to the "Collegium Wilhelmitanum" at Strasburg. He applied himself with much diligence to his studies, and made such rapid progress in them that he was admitted to the University in his seventeenth year. There he devoted all his energies to a further study of the classics, and especially philosophy, so that his acquirements soon attracted the attention of the trustees, and he was looked upon as a candidate for a professorship. In 1733 he went to Jena, but two years later was recalled to Strasburg, as professor in the Gymnasium. Entering the ministry of the Moravian Church in 1746, he spent the following nine years in Germany and England. In 1754 he was sent to Pennsylvania, and from 1759 to 1779 was the distinguished director of Nazareth Hall. He died July 11, 1785.

LETTER OF ELISHA STODDARD, 1776.—Presented by De Forrest Willard, M.D., to The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Elisha Stoddard was a private in Captain John Morgan's company, Eighth Regiment, Connecticut Militia.

BROTHER.

In a hurry I take this opportunity to present you with a short sketch of what I met with since I left home. Sailed from Rockey-hill saturday about 10 of the Clock—Come to an Anchor at Moodus about sunset—Sailed from thence on Sunday at sunrise—arrived at Saybrook about noon, past by Forkin Island at 7 of the Clock—went through Hell Gate on Monday about 12—arrived here at 2 in the afternoon.

I have been in good health since I left home, not seasick at all—Several of the Company were very sick in passing the Sound. James Camp has hardly got over it yet.

I have been round viewing the City and Fortifications—have had a view of the Ministiral Fleet and Camp on Statan Island it struck a dread upon me at first sight but seem a little more harden'd to it now how my courage would serve me in an ingagement.

The ships that were up the north river returned on Sunday morning, piloted by a trator through a part of the chanel of the river where the blocking was not completed—our artillery at the forts play'd upon them with very little effect, they fired from the Ships and some of their Balls went over the City and fell into Harbor on the other side.

What is like to be done further I know not, last night the talk was that the Regulars would be here today as their Tents were struck, but they are pitched again now. We have a very numerous Army here, every street swarms with Soldiers, some think there is near 100,000 men here abouts—they are constantly coming in.

Your brother and the rest who came by Land are not arrived, as I can hear (one of the clock). We are quartered in the middle of the city in a very good House, Hanover Street. But I must close my scrawl, thanking God for my preservation hitherto—hoping for the continuation of his protection, and trusting that in your prayers you will not forget

Your friend and Brother

ELISHA STODDARD.

NEW YORK,
Aug 20th 1776.

DR. JOHN MORGAN'S NOTICE TO DR. WILLIAM SHIPPEN, JR., TO ATTEND THE TAKING OF DEPOSITIONS OF WITNESSES FOR HIS APPROACHING TRIAL, 1779.—Original in Manuscript Collection of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

SIR.

Please to take notice that on Saturday Jany 1 1780 at nine o'clock in the morning I propose to examine & take the Depositions of David Thomas & Owen Thomas, at the house of the former, being three miles from the Yellow Springs in Vincent Township, Chester County, & at half past 10 o'clock of Mrs. Sarah Kennedy at her House at the Yellow Springs, as Evidence on your approaching Trial. On Monday the 3d of January at 10, 11, & 12 o'clock I propose to take the Depositions of Christopher Marshall Esqr, Mr. Bowsman & Mr. Derringer (late Tavern-keeper) all of Lancaster, at their respective houses in Lancaster.

On Tuesday the 4th of January I propose to take the Depositions of Jacob Kimmel & Henry Bear, of Ephrata, at 10 o'clock at the house of Jacob Kimmel, living at the Mill at Ephrata of Christian Roherback, Tavernkeeper, at Ephrata, at the 12 mile stone from Lancaster; at ½ after ten of Peter Miller & [torn] of Ephrata; & at 12 Susannah & John Miller at Miller's Tavern, half a mile from Ephrata. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day I propose to take the Deposition of Philip Eppright at his House in Adams Town.

On Thursday the 6th of January from 10 o'clock and on Friday morning from the same hour, I propose to take the Depositions of the following persons at the house of John Hartman, Tavern Keeper at

Reading viz. Wm Reeper, Daniel Levan, John Hartman, Adam Haltzeder, Henry Haffa, Capt. John Mears, Andrew Engle, John Fry, Michael Conrad, M. Dagenhart, Jacob Stehley, Baltzar Geer, Michael Bright, D. Waller, Elizabeth Nietz or Nightly, Susannah Babb, Hannah Lewis, Nicholas Bower, & C. Bauny.

On Saturday at 5 o'clock p. m. Jany 8, I propose to examine & take the Deposition of Jacob Gangewer at Allen Town, Northampton County at Robert Levers Esq ; on Monday at 10 o'clock a. m. I propose to take the Deposition of Doctr Otto at Nazareth, at his own house.

On Tuesday January 11th at 10 o'clock I propose to take the Depositions of Nicholas Rimmel & John Marricle, at the house of Nicholas Rimmel, 4 miles from Bethlehem, on the Road to Springford, and at 12 o'clock of the Rev. Mr. Ettwein, of John Hassey, Ephraim Culver & Jost Johnson, at Johnson's Tavern, Bethlehem, & on Wednesday Jany 12 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon I intend to take the Deposition of Wm Bennet, Tavern Keeper, in Bucks County, on the Old York Road 28 miles from Philada.

These several Depositions are intended to be produced in evidence on your approaching Trial agreeable to the Resolve of Congress of this day,

JOHN MORGAN.

PHILADA. Dec. 24 1779.
To Dr WM SHIPPEN Jun.,
Directr Genl &c.

ABSTRACT OF MANUMISSION OF A NEGRO SLAVE OF GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE, 1792.—Manumission of negro, Edward Potts, aged fifteen years, General Wayne reserving his "servitude" for himself and assigns for nine years. Indenture for the same to be made out the day following, General Wayne for himself and heirs releasing all right in him as a slave, only reserving him as servant. Signed by Anthony Wayne and witnessed by Thomas Harrison in Philadelphia, before Matthew Clarkson, Mayor, May 25, 1792.

GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE NEEDS A FURLOUGH.—

CAMP AT THE GULF 19th Decr. 1777.

DEAR SIR :—

After strugling with a Stub'ron cold for near two Months and a pain in my breast Occasioned by a fall at Germantown where my horse was shot under me—the Caitiff has taken post in my Lungs and throat—and unless I am permitted to change my Ground I dread the Consequences—I have not Interest Sufficient with his Excellency to Obtain leave of Absence long enought to effect a Radical cure—my physicians advise me to go to some Inland town or place where I can be properly Attended and procure a Suitable Regimen—I have now been on Constant duty for 23 Month Sixteen of which I served in Canada and Ticonderoga the Remainder with his Excellency during which period I have never had One single moment respite my private Interest is in a suffering Condition all the Accts of Money's Recd. and Expenditures since I entered the service remain unsettled—so that if any misfortune should happen me there is no person who could Liquidate them—These Considerations together with my state of Health Induces me to request you to lay my case before Congress and endeavour to Obtain leave of Absence for me for five or Six Weeks, I am Confident that when they Reflect on the length of time I

have served them together with the hard duty I have underwent they will not hesitate to grant me this Indulgence it being the first I ever aked.

I am happy to hear that my Daughter has blessed you with a Son—and that she is likely to Assist in forming his young mind and placing him in the bright path to Honor *Virtue* freedom and Glory—from which I trust that neither he nor my little fellow will turn and altho' the track should be marked with their father's Blood.

I wish you to forward the furlow I require with all possible dispatch. Interim I am your most

Obt Huml Sert
ANTY WAYNE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DAY-BOOK OF CHARLES WILLSON PEALE; EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF HIS MUSEUM; 1808–1813.—

1808. Box of Raisins and 6 lbs Almonds for the use of the Orchestra, $7.50. Music from Blake for Organ, $34. 6 Bottles Lemonade, $4. 32½ galls Lamp Oil, 32\frac{50}{100}$: Bear's cage $30. Posting Bills $2.50. 4 Cast Iron Stoves, $25. 40 bush. Lehigh Coal, $20.50. 8 Portraits by Rembrandt Peale, $400.

1809. 20 bush Virginia Coal, $8. Organ of 8 stops made by Low $1000. 2 patent Lamp, of 4 wicks each, $56. Claronet, $16.

1810. 2 Chandeliers bought of Bradford, $60., 12 Lamps made by Leadbeater, $48. Live Elk, $15. Deformed Calf, $40.

1811. Mr. Vivant for gilding 24 portraits, $162. Plastering and material done in State House Steeple, $33. Black Rattlesnake, $10. Abbot's Stove, $35. 1 Copy Dr Shippen, $30. Paid James Peale, varnishing and finishing the Collection, $90.

1812. Advertising in Aurora 2 years, $61.37. Electrical Table, made by G. Jones, $18. James Peale repairing pictures, $1.50 Raphaelle for picture of the fish on wood, $15. and Watermellon, $30.

1813. R. P. Cumming, for coppering the State House, $13.50. Pamphlets of Pictures, $138.50. Glass for Electrical plate, $25. Portrait of Gen. Davis, $30. Frame, $8. Portraits of Com. Decatur and Capt. Jones, by R. Peale $160. 4000 Handbills, $5.12½. Luken's Model of Perpetual Motion, $80. A View up the Schuylkill, $12. Plaster busts of Rush & Physick, $20.

The gross receipts of the museum from 1795 to 1808, were $42,101.22½.

Queries.

SUSAN LEAR.—I have in my possession an interesting journal kept by a Philadelphia girl, Susan Lear, during a visit to Providence and several places in Massachusetts in 1788. From Philadelphia to Providence she travelled with Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Brown, and is said to have been related to Mrs. Brown (Avis Binney). She was the guest of the Brown family in Providence, and of Gen. Hull in Newton, Mass.

Not long after 1788 Susan Lear married Capt. James Duncan in Philadelphia and they moved to Mercer County, Pa.

From the journal, which mentions many well-known people of the time, the Lear family must have been of some prominence in Philadelphia. Can anyone tell me who Susan Lear was? H. E. K.

753 JEFFERSON AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

Henderson, Gass, Young, Elder.—1. Who was Robert Henderson (born 1748), who came from Cootehill, County Cavan, Ireland, to Philadelphia about 1795, with his wife, Jane Carnahan, and several children? Later they went to Pittsburg and from there to Mercer County, where they settled in a place afterwards called Hendersonville.

Wanted—records of descendants of Robert and Jane (Carnahan) Henderson for a genealogy.

2. Benjamin Gass, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, died in 1752, leaving a wife (Eleanor) and children: Benjamin, Prudence, Mary, and William. The guardians of the children were Benjamin Chambers and John Potter. The wife of Benjamin Gass, Sr., was Eleanor Galbraith. Who was she?

3. Mary Gass, daughter of Benjamin and Eleanor (Galbraith) Gass, married Lieut. William Stewart, of Carlisle, who came from Green Hill, Donegal, Ireland, about 1750 and was in Col. Hazen's regiment, "Congress Own," in the Revolutionary War. There is a family tradition that Mary Gass was at one time stolen by the Indians, and that a book was written about her experiences. Can any one tell me anything about this book or pamphlet?

4. William Young was taxable on the list of Lurgan Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania (then part of Cumberland County), in 1753. He died before March 6, 1753. His wife was Elizabeth. Their children were:

1. William married Mary Elder.
2. John married Elizabeth Elder.
3. Elizabeth married John McConnell.
4. Gilsey married Daniel Slaymaker.
5. Margaret married Andrew Hemphill.
6. Another daughter.

David Elder's grandchildren mentioned in the will were: David, son of William Elder, Noah Elder, and Elizabeth Barr.

Who was David Elder? Was he the son of James Elder, the brother of the Rev. John Elder, of Paxtang?

4. David Elder in 1778 was Justice of the Peace in Fannet Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. In his will, dated 1807, he bequeathed to his children and grandchildren about 700 acres of land. His children were:

1. William married Sarah Abraham and had Noah Abraham, who lived near Germantown, Pa.
2. Elizabeth married John Young.
3. Mary married William Young.
4. John, born 1765 or 1772.
5. William married Mary Leeper.
6. Jane.
7. James, born 1776.

Who was John Young? Family tradition says that he was the son of John Young and Mary White, of Wyoming County, and that John Young, Sr., was killed by the Indians. H. E. K.

753 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Lownes.—Information is wanted of the descendants of Caleb Lownes, who was living in Philadelphia in 1794. Where may they be found?

H. E.

2026 Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia.

ALUMNI CATALOGUE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Alumni Catalogue Committee of the University of Pennsylvania requests data concerning graduates of the early medical classes. A query mark indicates that the place of residence of a graduate, at the time of matriculating, is unknown or in doubt. The Editorial Committee desires to ascertain (1) the full name of each man, when initials only are given; (2) dates in full, and place of death; (3) academic honors or degrees conferred, with names and dates of institutions conferring them; (4) reference, etc., printed matter, memoirs, etc., concerning these men.

Information may be forwarded at once to the office of the General Alumni Society, 3451 Woodland avenue, Philadelphia.

1769.

James Armstrong, New York.
Thomas Pratt, South Carolina (?).
Alexander Skinner, Virginia.
Myndert Veeder, New York.
John Winder, Viriginia (?).

1771.

Jonathan Easton, Rhode Island.
Frederick Kuhn, Pennsylvania.
John Kuhn, Pennsylvania.
Robert Pottinger, Maryland.

1773.

Thomas Biddle, Pennsylvania.

1780.

William W. Smith, Maryland (?).
John Foulke, Pennsylvania.

1781.

Ezekiel Bull, Maryland.

1782.

Nicholas Coxe, Maryland.
James Craik, Maryland.
John Gibbons, Pennsylvania.
Ennals Martin, Maryland.
Walter Payne, Virginia.

1783.

John Morris, Pennyslvania.
Thomas Waring, South Carolina.
John Watson, Pennsylvania.

1784.

Joseph Blythe, New York.
Reuben Guilder, Virginia.
Elisha John Hall, Maryland.
James Lyon, Virginia.
John McSparran, Pennsylvania.
——— Monzien, Virginia.

1785.

James Gilchrist (?).
Isaac Hayne (?).
Richard Hopkins, Maryland.
Samuel Knox, Pennsylvania (?).
John McConnell (?).
Edward Miller, Delaware.
Robert Walker (?).

1786.

John Graham, Pennsylvania.

1787.

Robert Coleman, Virginia (?).
Peter Keene, Maryland or Virginia.
Andrew McDowall, Pennsylvania.
John Ramsay, Pennsylvania (?).

1788.

James Beatty, Pennsylvania (?).
William Parker, South Carolina.

1789.

Charles Harris, Pennsylvania (?).
Stephen Theodore Johnson, Maryland.
Frederick Zerbaut (?).

Ashton—Clare—Aubrey.—Charles Ashton of Northumberland Co., Va., an officer in the Colonial Militia and a Justice of the County Court, testified that he was aged forty years in 1665. He was a near kinsman of Capt. Peter Ashton, an associate of Col. John Washington, the immigrant, and the Ashton family was one of the most important of the Colonial aristocracy of Virginia. The wife of Charles Ashton was Isabel, whose family name does not appear. But in the oldest record book of Northumberland Co., Va., now very badly wormed, there is at p. 61, May 1654, a deed of gift from Richard Clare for the consideration of love and affection to "John Ashton sonne to Charles Ashton" of a cow and calf. This makes it likely that when Charles at the age of 29 had raised a son to 8 or 10 years of age the maternal grandfather of the boy gave him a cow and calf.

In Colonial Pennsylvania there were two women, Barbara and Martha Aubrey from the Welsh-Norman family of that name, descendants of Saunders de St. Aubrey, brother of the Duke of Boulogne, who came into England with William the Conqueror. After the conquest of England Sir Bernard Newmarch with several other Norman nobles undertook and accomplished the conquest of South Wales, slaying in battle Rhys ap Tudor, King of South Wales and son of Tudor the Great, late King of all Wales. Among the companions of Bernard was Sir Reginald Aubrey who married Isabel daughter of Richard de Clare Earl of Briony.

It seems that the occurrence of these three names Isabel, Richard and Clare, must be something other than accidental, albeit they are some five centuries apart. Still there are instances of names coming down in families through equally long periods.

George Wilson.

Lexington, Mo.

Meredith.—Wanted the names of parents and the birth-place of Hannah Meredith, who was married to Capt. Harry Gordon, R. E., January 30, 1762, at Christ P. E. Church, Philadelphia. W. J.

Book Notices.

Richard Spelman's Descendants.—Mrs. Fannie C. W. Barbour, of 169 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, New York, is compiling a genealogy of the descendants of Richard Spelman, born in Danbury, Essex County, England, and settled in Middletown, Connecticut, about 1700. She requests all descendants, who have not already done so, to communicate with her at once, to enable her to complete the data to date.

June, 1905.

Year Book of the Pennsylvania Society, 1905. Edited by Barr Ferree. New York. 1905. 8vo, 208 pp.

Mr. Secretary Ferree has compiled an interesting and valuable book for the members of this enterprising Society. In addition to the frontispiece, a portrait of United States Senator Philander C. Knox, upwards

of seventy engravings illustrate the text. A copy of this annual should be found in every library in Pennsylvania.

THE MAGAZINE OF HISTORY, WITH NOTES AND QUERIES. Vol. I. New York. 1905. Subscription price, $5.00 per annum.

The Magazine of American History, founded in 1877, was ably edited until 1893 by John Austin Stevens and Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, when its publication was suspended. The new magazine, edited and published by Mr. William Abbatt, who is favorably known in historical circles, is, in general appearance and in type, a close duplicate of the old monthly. The articles which have been printed are valuable and interesting, and the genealogical department will be a leading feature in the new monthly. It is a welcome addition to the cause of historical and genealogical research, and has our best wishes for success.

A BRANCH OF THE WOODRUFF STOCK. By Francis E. Woodruff. Parts I., II., III. 1902–5.

The three leaflets, so far published, contain sketches of John Gosmer, John Woodruff, the immigrant, and his two sons; the Westfield Woodruffs; and Dr. Hezekiah Stites Woodruff. The appendices are rich in genealogical details and notes, and several maps illustrate the text. Descendants will find them very helpful. Copies may be obtained of the compiler at 9 James Street, Morristown, N. J.

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS OF GEORGE SMALL, PHILIP ALBRIGHT, JOHANN DANIEL DÜNCKEL, WILLIAM GEDDES LATIMER, THOMAS BARTOW, JOHN REID, DANIEL BENEZET, JEAN CROMMELIN, JOEL RICHARDSON. Compiled by Samuel Small, Jr. Philadelphia. 1905. Printed for Private Distribution. Roy. 4to, pp. 393. Illustrated.

It is a pleasure to welcome this recent contribution to Pennsylvania genealogies. The compilation of the records of his family by Mr. Small, revised and edited by Miss Anne H. Cresson, has been earnestly and ably prepared; the type and paper are excellent, and the volume, externally and internally, has everything that gladdens the soul of the lover of beautiful books.

The founder of the Small family, of York, Lorentz Schmahl, came to Pennsylvania with his wife and five children, from Essenheim, Duchy of Hesse, in the year 1743. Many of his descendants intermarried into prominent families of the State, and are noted for their probity, philanthropy and commercial enterprise and their services in the struggle for Independence. In addition to the genealogical records enumerated in the title, mention may be made of the Kramer, Uber, Geddes, and Welschance connections. The illustrations, artistically in keeping with the character of the work, are reproductions of family portraits and coats of arms.

THE MORAVIANS IN GEORGIA, 1735–1740. By Adelaide L. Fries. Winston-Salem, N. C. 1905. 252 pp. Illustrated.

The history of the first attempt of the Moravian Church to establish a settlement in the American Colonies of Great Britain has not before received the attention its importance deserves, and the publication of the

work under notice is timely. It was probably through the negotiations of Count Zinzendorf with the Trustees of Georgia, in behalf of the Schwenkfelders, who had been granted asylum on his estate, that the idea occurred of founding a Moravian settlement on the Savannah River, as a centre for missionary labors among the Indians of the South. Land having been obtained of the Trustees, the first Moravian colonists sailed from England early in 1735, and were followed by the second party later in the year. Among the passengers on this vessel were General Oglethorpe and the brothers John and Charles Wesley. In 1737, hostilities between the colonists of Spain and England breaking out, and military service being demanded of the Moravians, which they refused, they finally determined to transfer their people to Pennsylvania, and Bethlehem was founded. In the preparation of this work the author has had access to the original documents in the Moravian archives in Europe and America, and it is authentic in its details. The text is liberally illustrated by portraits and maps.

THE AMERICAN WEEKLY MERCURY, VOL. III, 1721–1722. (Facsimile).

The Colonial Society of Pennsylvania has issued to its members a fac-simile of *The American Weekly Mercury*, Vol. iii, 1721–1722, printed by Andrew Bradford. An edition of two hundred and fifty copies was printed, after which all the plates and negatives were destroyed. A limited number of copies of Vols. i and ii, are on sale. Price $5.00.

THE IMMIGRATION OF THE ENGLISH QUAKERS INTO PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY, 1675–1750.—I desire to announce that I have been engaged for some years in the collection of materials for an extended work on the above subject, having examined the Quaker records both here and in England. The study, as proposed, will be somewhat similar in plan to my "Immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania," published in 1902, although I shall hope to make it broader and more scientific in treatment. An important feature of the work is an investigation of the English origins of the immigrants. I shall endeavor to treat of the religious, social, and economic life of the colonists in their old home and to show what mental and physical characteristics, what manners and customs, what ideas and institutions they contributed to the making of Pennsylvania and the American nation. The religious annals of the early Friends have been fully exploited and the printed materials are abundant, but their social and economic history, like that of the other members of the great middle class of the seventeenth century, in England, is yet to be dug from the scattered manuscript sources.

Some aspects of the social and economic history of the seventeenth-century English Friends which I wish to discuss are included under the following heads: social status, occupations, financial condition, land tenure, houses, house and farm furnishings, education, reading matter, social intercourse, manners and customs, superstitions, training for citizenship in Penn's Quaker experiment in government, knowledge of English local government, familiarity with legal forms and courts of law through persecution.

Other topics of the work for consideration are: religious, economic, and other causes of migration, inducements that led the immigrants to

Pennsylvania, places in England whence the immigrants came, extent and intensity of the migration, ports of embarking, the voyage, ships, ship-stores, provisions, cost of passage, incidents of the migration, dangers and difficulties of the voyage, aid to immigrants, indentured servants, etc.

A list of the immigrants, with notes of the places whence they came, and the like, compiled from certificates of removal, meeting minutes, and other sources, is included in the plan.

Information or suggestions on any aspect of my subject will be gratefully received. I am especially desirous of learning of any old diaries, journals, letters, and the like, throwing light on the migration. I shall also be glad to have genealogical records and notes of migrating Friends from minute books in England and to obtain views of any old houses in England that are known to have been occupied by Friends of the seventeenth century. ALBERT COOK MYERS.

KENNETT SQUARE, PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KITTOCHTINNY MAGAZINE. A TENTATIVE RECORD OF LOCAL HISTORY AND GENEALOGY WEST OF THE SUSQUEHANNA. G. O. Seilhamer, Editor and Publisher, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Published quarterly at $3 per annum.

The main scope of this new quarterly is set forth in its title, and as it is not proposed to publish anything in the nature of a complete history of the district, its veteran and scholarly editor will spare no pains to make it worthy of the importance of the field to which it relates. The numbers which have appeared contain valuable contributions to local genealogy, and the historical papers have been prepared with much care. The magazine is worthy of the most liberal general support, for through its developments an important section of the State's history and that of its peoples is made accessible.

HISTORY OF BEAVER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, AND ITS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. By Rev. Joseph H. Bausman, A.M. In two volumes, 8vo. New York. 1904.

The territory which is now within the bounds of Beaver County, lay in the track of the early French and English explorers of the valley of the Mississippi and its great tributary the Ohio. It was the scene of the labors of Jesuit and Moravian missionaries, and its wilds were also penetrated by men who subsequently became illustrious in the annals of the nation,—Washington, Wayne, St. Clair, Harmar, and George Rogers Clark. A work on local history, to be instructive, should be more than a compilation of dates, statistics, and isolated facts,—it should have such a background of general history as will give the reader an intelligent understanding of the causes and events described. In this the author has been successful, for his work has been conceived in a spirit of scholarly regard for historical accuracy; it gives evidence of wide research, and it has been arranged with good judgment. The chapters dealing with the period prior to the beginning of the last century, are particularly valuable, for they are rich in data which had not been developed before, and are not only interesting locally, but form an important contribution to the history of the western section of the State. The volumes are printed with clear type, on fine paper, and are liberally illustrated with reproductions of rare pictures.

Le Droit International; Les Principes, les Théories, les Faits, par Ernest Nys, Conseiller, à la Cour d'appel, professeur à l'Université de Bruxelles. Brussels and Paris. 1905.

Two of the three volumes of this handsome work have now been published. In them the author, M. Ernest Nys, Conseiller à la Cour d'appel de Bruxelles, has made numerous references to the Monroe Doctrine, and to the impulsion given by the United States to the development in many directions of International Law. Judge Nys, who is a member of l'Institut de Droit International, and whom the King of the Belgians has made, because of his scholarly writings in the past upon questions of the Laws of Nations, a Chevalier de l'Ordre de Leopold, fortifies his statements and opinions with a wealth of references and facts.

Letters of Mary Boardman Crowninshield, 1815–1816. Edited by Francis Boardman Crowninshield. Cambridge. 1905. 8vo, pp. 82. Illustrated.

This interesting collection of letters was written by Mrs. Crowninshield to her family in Salem, Massachusetts, during her residence in Washington of five months, her husband having been appointed by President Madison, Secretary of the Navy, to succeed William Jones, of Pennsylvania, who had resigned. The second war for independence was drawing to a close, the White House and most of the public buildings had been burned by the British, and many prominent people were compelled to live in boarding houses, but the delightfully intimate accounts that she gives of her official and social life, and those of her friends at the Capital, add a charm to the collection. The editor has furnished numerous explanatory notes. Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Crowninshield, painted by Vanderlyn, are reproduced in photogravure. The volume has been printed at the Riverside Press, in a limited edition of 300 numbered copies, and can only be had at the offices of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 4 Park Street, Boston, and 85 Fifth Avenue, New York city. Price, $2.50 a copy, post-paid.

THE

PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE

OF

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Vol. XXIX. 1905. No. 4.

WASHINGTON'S HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNT BOOK, 1793–1797.

[In May of 1904 The Historical Society of Pennsylvania purchased the Household Account Book of Washington, covering his second term as President of the United States. The first 32 pages are in the handwriting of Tobias Lear and the remainder (256 pages) in that of Bartholomew Dandridge. The entries begin March 4, 1793, and close with March 25, 1797, and record the receipts of cash "for the use of the President," and the daily household disbursements.]

March 4th, 1793.

Cash remaining on hand on closing the old Books from April, 1789, to this date, as per Ledger A, Folio 68		292.79
——— *5th* ———		
Contgt. Exps. Dr. To Cash delvd. to Laurence Washington to pay his barber		2.
——— *7th* ———		
Sund. Exps. Dr. To Cash		
Contgt. Exp. delvd. G. S. Washington to pay his barber	2.	
House Exp. pd. Fidus Imhoff a months wages	10.	12.

9th

Sundries Dr. To Cash		
Mr. B. Dandridge pd. him on acct. of Salary	3.	
Mr. H. Lewis pd. him on acct. of do. .	10.	13.

11th

Cash Dr. to the Treasy. of the U. S. recd. for the use of the President . . .		4000.
Paid Colo. Hamilton the money borrowed from him on the 1st of feby. . . .		2000.
Sundries Dr. To Cash		
Contgt. Exp. pd. Subs. to the Columbia Asylum 6 mo.	1.20	
Contgt Exp. gave a poor man by the Presds order	1.	
do. delvd to G. S. Washington to pay his Music Master	4.	
Mr. Dandridge pd him on Acct of Salary	10.	16.20

12th

Sundries Dr. To Cash		
Saml Fraunces deld him to purchase Sunds for Ho	272.58	
House Exp pd for 406^{lbs} loaf Sugar . .	98.13	
Do. pd for a Cask Lamp Oil	24.84	
Contgt Exp. pd tinmans Acct	4.10	
do. pd for linnen & Cambrick and making 7 shirts for Hercules	15.38	
do. pd Mrs. Tarbet for Mrs. Washington	3.68	
do. pd Mrs. Lockeyr for Mrs. Washington	21.27	
do. pd Mr. Guest for Cambrick & Muslin for Mrs. Washington	78.63	
do. pd Mrs. Smart for Cloak bonnet &c. for Mrs. Fanny Washington . . .	26.59	

do. pd for Sundr for Mr. Washington pr Acct	16.07	
do. pd for 5 yds. Muslin for do. . .	7.16	
do. pd I. Parish for a hat for L. Washington	3.73	
do. pd Mr. Dunlap for his paper to the end of the year 1792	8.	580.16

——— *13th* ———

Sund Expenses Dr. To Cash		
House Exp. pd for 10¼ Cords wood, haulg piling &c	33.59	
Stable Exp pd for 93 bushls Oats @ 2.10	35.13	
do. pd. for 100 bundles Straw . . .	4.45	
Contgt Exp pd for sitting a Miniature & 2p. earrings for Mrs. Washington .	9.	82.17

——— *14th* ———

Contgt Exp Dr. To Cash		
pd. for 21 yds Muslin for Mr. Washington		1.

——— *15th* ———

Contgt Exp. Dr. To Cash		
deld to Wm. Osborne to buy 2 pr Stockings for the Presdt & 1 yd blk Crepe	4.94	
pd. Mr Manly for Sandals for Miss Custis	4.64	9.58

——— *16th* ———

Mr H Lewis Dr. To Cash		
pd. him on acct of Salary	4.50	

——— *18th* ———

Sundries Dr. To Cash		
House Exp. pd Chs Liddle in full for wages	11.	
Contgt Exp. deld to G. S. Washington to pay for cleang shoes and for quills	2.	
do. deld to Lau^ce^ to pay for do. . . .	1.	

do. pd for a box of paints for Miss Eliza Custis	3.50	
do. pd for altering 2 Rings for Mrs. Washington	.50	
Saml Fraunces deld him to purchase Sund for Ho	130.47	
Mr. B. Dandridge pd him on acct of Salary	8.	156.47

——— *19th* ———

Mr. H. Lewis Dr. to Cash		
pd him on Acct of Salary		10.50

——— *20th* ———

Sundries Dr. to Cash		
Contgt Exp. gave a poor woman . . .	1.	
do. pd Mrs Lockyer for tiffing, lustering & a fan for Mrs. Washington . . .	4.24	
do. pd Mr. Hannson for Shoes for L. Washington	7.25	
The President's Acct proper		
pd to Andrew Clew & Co. a bill for £50. Virg^{a} C^{y} drawn by the Trustees of the Alexa Academy for the Presidents annual donation for 1792	166.66	179.15

——— *21st* ———

Sundy Exps Dr. to Cash		
House Exps pd Fidus Imhoff in full of his wages	10.	
Contgt Exps pd the Presdts Subscriptn to Mr Blanchard	25.	

——— *22d* ———

Cash Dr. to the Treasy of the U. S.		
recd for the use of the President . . .		1000.
Contgt Exps Dr. To Cash		
pd Mrs Smart for a hat & Ribbon for Miss Custis	2.64	

lost by wt of gold at the bank diffr between wt and tole	5.60	
Contgt Exps deld to the Presidt to defray his Exps on his trip to Mt. Vernon, 100 Guineas	466.67	
do. deld to the Presidt a bank note of 30 dolls. to send to N. York	30.	504.91

——— *23d* ———

Sundries Dr. To Cash		
House Exps pd Wm Osborne on acct of Wages	35.	
Mr. B. Dandridge pd him on Acct of Salary	10.	
Contgt paid for a hat, trimmings &c for Miss Custis	3.29	48.29

——— *25th* ———

Contgt Exps Dr. To Cash		
deld to L. Washington for 12 weeks pocket money	12.	
pd for 2 pr. Stockings for Martin . . .	1.20	
pd for linen to make a bag for the Stables	.67	13.87

——— *26th* ———

Sundries Dr. To Cash		
Contgt Exps gave a poor woman by Mr Ws desire	1.50	
The President's Acct. proper		
pd Mr. A. P. Morris for a stud Horse .	200.	
House Exps pad Richd Keating 2 mos Wages	14.	215.50

——— *27th* ———

Sundries Dr. To Cash		
Saml Fraunces deld him for the use of the House . . . . . , . .	152.25	
Contgt Exps deld to G S. Washington for pockt My	8.	

do. deld to L. Washington to buy paper	1.	
do. pd Thos Smith for Sundy Jobs of Joiners work done for the year past .	86.75	
do. pd do. for desks made for G. & L. Washington	20.13	
do. pd for striking off 30 Hand bills of Knight of Malta	1.	
do. pd freight of 3 hampers 1 bbl & 1 box to Alexa	4.	
do. pd for Howell's Small Map of Pennsya	1.75	
Stable Exps pd for 24 brooms	2.	276.88

——— *28th* ———

Contgt Exps Dr. To Cash		
pd for G. W. P. Custis to see tumbling feats		.50

——— *30th* ———

Contgt Exps Dr. To Cash		
deld to Mrs Washington by her desire ten Guineas	46.67	
pd for makg 12 Shirts and 12 Stocks for the Presdt.	13.60	
pd for Sunds bot of Mr. Barnes to send to Virga by Col. Griffin by Mrs Washington's desire	40.90	101.17
Cash Dr. to the Treasy of the U. S. recd for the use of the President . . .		1000.

——— *April 1st* ———

Sundries Dr. To Cash		
House Exps pd the following persons their wages in full to this date viz.		
Mr. Fraunces	75.	
Mrs. Emerson	33.33	
John Gaceer	20.	
James Hurley	11.	
George Beard	21.	

Fanny Frink	10.		
Martha Channing	10.		
Eliza Warner	10.		
Katy Bowers	10.		
Katy Jacobus	10.	210.33	
Do. pd two women for work—one 5½ days and one 2 days @ 3/ per day, employd by M. Fraunces		3.	
Saml Fraunces deld him for the use of the House		126.35	
Contgt Exps gave a poor woman by order		2.	
do. gave to Molly & Oney to see the tumbling feats		1.	342.68

——— *2d* ———

Contgt Exps	Dr. To Cash		
pd for a bottle of Chalybeate wine for Miss Custis			.75

——— *4th* ———

Sundries	Dr. To Cash		
Stable Exp pd for shoeing horses to April 1st		17.12	
Contgt Exp. pd J. Robinson for sundry Jobs of Smith Work done in the House		8.27	
do. deld to G. S. Washington to pay his Music Master & to buy fiddle strings .		5.	
Mr. H. Lewis pd him on Acct Salary .		6.	36.39

——— *6th* ———

Contgt Exps	Dr. To Cash		
pd for washing—mending lace for Mrs. Washington		7.12	
gave a blind man by Mr. Washington's desire		1.	
pd Mr. Cenas for instructg Miss Custis in dancing		9.33	
pd Mr. Winstanley for two painting of Views on the North River—30 Guineas		140.	157.45

——— *8th* ———

Contgt Exps Dr. To Cash		
pd Barteau in full of his Acct for Chairs &c.	17.01	
deld G. S. Washington to pay for sermons bot. by him for Mrs. Washington	4.00	
deld to L. Washington to buy Night Caps	1.	22.01

——— *9th* ———

Sundries Dr. To Cash		
Saml Fraunces deld him for the use of the House	107.95	
House Exp pd S. Fraunces for a marble slab & sundry tin pans bot by him, as he says by Mrs Washington's order .	26.80	
Contgt Exps gave a poor woman, by order	1.50	
Do. pd for large fan for Mrs. Washington	.33	
Do. pd for a book for G. W. P. Custis call'd the Tutor's Asst.	.50	137.08

——— *11th* ———

Sundry Exps Dr. To Cash		
House Exps pd for 11¼ Cords Wood, hauling, piling &c	31.65	
Contgt Exps deld to G. S. Washington to pay for beer & Porter for himself & brother	10.91	42.56
Cash Dr. to the Treasy of the U. S. recd for the use of the President . .		1000.00

——— *12th* ———

Contgt Exps Dr. to Cash		
pd for 2 fans for Mrs Washington . .		.62

——— *13th* ———

Contgt Exps Dr. to Cash		
pd for a pair Shoes for Moll		1.33

15th

Sundries Dr. to Cash		
Saml Fraunces delivered to him for the use of the House	96.33	
Contgt Exps pd Mr. Manley for Shoes for Miss Custis	2. 64	98.97

16th

Contgt Exps Dr. to Cash		
pd Mr. Macy for dressing Mrs. Washington 6 mos & Sunds. furnished by him	53.14	
deld G. S. Washington to pay his own & Laurence's board to the first of Apl .	93.33	
do. pd Richd Courtney his Acct of Taylor's work done for the family . . .	226.83	373.30

17th

Sundy Exps Dr. to Cash		
Contgt Exps pd for a wheel barrow for the use of the Stables	3.27	
do. pd for 2½ yds Mantua for Mrs. Washington	4.	
do. pd Js Starr & Son in full for boots & Shoes to this date	21.40	
do. deld L Washington to pay for clean-shoes for himself and brother . . .	2.	
Stable Exps pd for 23 bushl Oats @ 2/9 .	8.43	39.10

19th

Sundy Exps Dr. to Cash		
House Exps pd Francis Zache a month's wages.	7.	
do. pd Katy Bowers in full of her wages to the 16th Inst. when she quitted the famy	2.50	
Contgt Exps paid for Russia Sheeting, *viz.* 2 ps. contg 42 yds @ 5.15		

2 do. contg do @ 5.19		
1 do contg 69 yds @ 6.2		
1 do. contg do. @ 6/6		
Total £66.10.6	177.40	
one piece Irish Sheeting 54 yds @ 5/ .	36.	
one pc. Diaper @ 2/8 for 27 yards . .	9.60	232.50

——— *20th* ———

Sundry Exps Dr. to Cash		
Stable Exps pd Wm Crouch for 21 cwt. Hay & weighg 8 loads	19.66	
Contgt Exps gave to a poor woman . .	1.	
do. pd for keeping a horse 2 days & nights	.90	21.56

——— *22d* ———

Sundries Dr. to Cash		
Saml Fraunces deld him for the use of the House	133.23	
Contgt Exps deld to Mrs. Emerson to buy thread to make sheets	1.	
do. pd freight of books by the Ariadnee (the Bee.)	.50	134.73

——— *23d* ———

Sundries Dr. to Cash		
Contgt Exps gave a poor blind man . .	2.00	
do. deld Mr. Dandridge to pay for 6 vols. same History bot. by him for Mrs. Washington	6.	
do. deld to Dr Collins ¼ part of the President's Subs towards enabling M. Micheau to explore the Western Country to the South Sea	25.	
Mr. B. Dandridge pd him on Acct of Salary	25.	
Mr. H. Lewis pd him on Acct. of Salary	8.	66.00

24th

Contgt Exps Dr. to Cash		
pd for 8 tickets for the Circus	8.	
pd freight on 6 barrels of Cyder from New York	2.	10.

25th

Cash Dr. to the Treasy of the U. S.		
received for the use of the President .		1000.

26th

Sundry Exps Dr. to Cash		
Stable Exps pd for 25 bushls Oats @ 2/8	8.88	
do. pd for 18 cwt. Hay @ 6 pr ton . .	14.80	
Contgt Exps deld to G. S. Washington to buy tickets for the Hotel Lottery .	30.	53.68

29th

Sundries Dr. to Cash		
Mr. Howel Lewis deld him on acct of Salary to pay his Taylor's Acct . .	85.15	
Saml Fraunces deld him for the use of the House	131.02	
Mr B. Dandridge pd him on Acct of Salary	2.	
House Exps pd 10¼ Cords Hickory wood, hauling piling &c.	51.51	269.68

30th

Sundy Exps Dr. to Cash		
House Exps pd Amy for 4 weeks work as Ho maid	4.75	
Contgt Exps pd for 4 pr. Stockings for G. W. P. Custis	2.30	
do. gave to a poor woman	1.	8.05

May 1st

Sundy Exps Dr. to Cash		
Stable Eps. pd for 64 bush Oats . . .	23.53	
House Exp; pd Jas. Hurley in full of his wages to this date	14.	37.53

——— *3d* ———

House Exps	Dr. to Cash		
pd. Polly Channing a months wages . .		5.	
pd. Geo. Meade Esq for a pipe of wine shipped by Jno M. Pintard on board the Illustrious President Capt Butler & gone to Et Indies		£38. stg.	
	freight	26.5.	291.27

——— *4th* ———

Sundries	Dr. to Cash		
House Exp. pd Fanny Frink a months wages		5.	
do pd Patrick Kennedy two mo. wages .		20.	
Contgt Exp. gave a poor woman by Mrs. W's desire		2.	
Mr. H. Lewis pd him on acct. of Salary .		13.	40.

——— *6th* ———

Contgt Exps	Dr. to Cash		
pd for music for Miss Custis		2.	
pd Mr. H. Lewis amt of his Exps from Mt Vernon to Fredksbg on the President's business last Summer		8.12	
deld L. A. Washington to pay the barber & shoe bill for himself & brother . .		5.	
pd Mr Fenno for 6 mos of the Gazette of the U. S.		3.	18.12

——— *7th* ———

Sundries	Dr. to Cash		
Contgt Exps deld to L. A. Washington to buy 4 pr. thread & 4 pr. silk hose & 4 cravats		20.	
Saml Fraunces deld him to purchase Sunds for the House		123.68	
House Exps pd Dean Trimmers for soap & Candles		36.94	180.62

8th

Sundries Dr. to Cash		
Contgt Exps deld to L. A. Washington in addition for hose	.62	
do. pd for a pr. of Stockings for Martin	1.	
do pd for a bible bot by Mrs. Washington for Miss M. Custis	2.90	
Mr. B. Dandridge pd him on Acct of Salary	15.	
Saml Fraunces deld him to purchase Sundr for the Ho.	20.	
House Exps pd Dean Trimmers for soap & Candles had in March last . . .	31.71	71.23

10th

Sundry Exps Dr. to Cash		
Contgt Exps pd towards building a church in Martintown	4.66	
House Exps pd Mr Boudinot for 5 bbls. Cyder	26.	30.66

11th

Sundries Dr. to Cash		
Mr. H. Lewis pd him on Acct. of Salary	8.	
Contgt Exps deld Mr. Dandridge to pay for a locket for Mrs. W.	12.	
do. deld to Mrs. Washington	20.	
do. pd for No. 1 Carey's Geograpy . .	.25	
do. pd Mr. Reynolds in full for pictures frames & Mirrors	86.83	
do. pd Mary Rhodes for marking habits and Jackets for Miss E. Custis . . .	5.6	
do. pd Dr. Shippen his Acct for advice & attendance on L. A. Washington .	10.	142.14
Cash Dr. to The Treasury of the U. S. received for the use of the President. .		2000.

13th

Sundries Dr. to Cash		
Contgt Exps pd D. Breintnall for shoes for Mrs. Washington	11.92	
do. pd Whitesides & Collier for 3 yds muslin for do.	2.	
do. pd Chs Kirkham for 10¼ yds muslin for Mr. W.	12.82	
do. pd Mrs Hamelin for teachg Miss Custis French	16.70	
do. gave to the sufferers by the late fire in 3d strt	20.	
do. deld to G. S. Washington to purchase 4 pr. thread, 4 pr. Silk hose & 2 Cravats	18.33	
Saml Fraunces deld him to purchase Sunds for the Ho	123.96	
House Exps pd B. W. Morris for 6½ Gross porter	108.94	
do. pd E & I. Pennington for 288 lbs Sugar	78.31	
do. pd H. Sheaff for Claret Tea & Spirits	123.02	
do. pd for 112 lbs Starch	9.33	525.33

15th

Sundry Exps Dr. to Cash		
Stable Exps pd for 30 bushl Oats . . .	11.33	
Contgt Exps deld to the Presdt to give Capt Elhatthan 2 Gs	11.67	
do. pd for 14½ yds Check for Mrs. Washington's maids	4.90	
do. pd for a ticket for Miss Custis to go to the Circus with Mrs. Morris . . .	1.	28.90

17th

Sundry Exps Dr. to Cash		
Contgt Exps pd Mr. Mervin a qtr tuition of G. W. P. Custis	13.25	
Stable Exps pd for 132 bundles Straw .	6.	19.25

18th

Sundries Exps Dr. to Cash		
Contgt Exps pd for mending shirts for Presdt & makg 10 pr. Sheets . . .	7.20	
do deld to L. A. Washington to buy paper and quills	1.	
Mr. B. Dandridge pd him on Acct of Salary	5.	
House Exps pd Mary Bailey one mos wages	5.	18.20

20th

Sundries Dr. to Cash		
Contg Exp. gave an old Sergeant, by the Presidents' order	2.33	
do pd Chimney Sweep acct	8.27	
do pd for 8 pr. gloves for Mrs. Washington	2.	
do deld L. Washington to pay subs. to Carey's Geograpy	.50	
Samuel Fraunces deld him to purchase Sunds for the Ho	138.68	
House Exp. pd Francis Leechs a mos wages	7.	
Mr. Howell Lewis pd him on acct of salary	8.13	166.91

21st

Contg Exps Dr. to Cash		
pd. for 17 yds mantua for Mrs. Washington	20.97	
pd. for making 26 towels	.84	
pd. Mrs. Washington Subsn to the Ladies Magazine	1.	22.81

22d

Stable Exp. Dr. to Cash		
pd for 177½ bushls Oats at 2/10 . . .		67.05

23d

Contg Exp. Dr. to Cash		
pd John Phile for 48 napkins & two ps Diaper for table Cloths pr. acct. . .	162.78	
pd Jas. McAlpin's taylors Acct for G. S. Washington from Nov. to this time .	75.96	
pd do for L. A. Washington	56.30	295.04

24th

Sundy Exp. Dr. to Cash		
Contg Exp. pd for Swinton's travels for G. W. P. Custis	2.	
do. gave a poor woman	1.	
House Exp. pd John Gaceer a mos Wages	10.	13.

25th

Sundy Exp. Dr. to Cash		
Stable Exps pd for 100 bundles Straw .	4.	
House Exps pd hire of a washwoman 4 days	1.60	
Contg Exp. pd. Mrs. Larbet for Mrs. Washington	5.67	
do. deld to G. S. Washington to pay board of himself & brother to 1st of June	62.22	
do. deld to do. to pay his Expns to Virginia &c	30.	103.49

27th

Sundries Dr. to Cash		
Samuel Fraunces deld him to purchase Sunds for the Ho.	138.83	
Contg Exp. pd for fixing the awnings for the windows of the President's room .	1.	139.83

29th

Sundries Dr. to Cash		
Stable Exp pd for 6 bushl Shorts . . .	2.	
The President's Acct proper pd for a pr. Scales sent to Mount Vernon . . .	12.98	

Contg Exp pd for 7½ yds Mantua for Mrs Washington	10.83	
do pd for a yd baize to rub the horses .	.33	26.14

——— *30th* ———

Sundries Dr. to Cash		
Contg Exp. pd for 17 yds dimity, 1 p. Chintz 9¼ yds toweling for Mrs. W. .	19.33	
do deld to L. A. Washington to pay for cleang shoes & to buy Gil Blas in french	5.	
The President's Acct proper pd for weights sent to Mount Vernon . . .	11.60	35.93

——— *June 1st* ———

Sundries Dr. to Cash		
Mr Dandridge pd him on acct of Salary	10.	
House Exp. pd Mary Fessinger a month's wages	5.	
Contg Exp. pd subsn to Carey's Geography for G. S. Washington No 111+IV	.50	
do pd from No 1 to No 4 for the President's and Mrs Washington, one sett each	2.	
do lent Dr Benj. S. Burton by the President's order to be repaid in one month	60.	
do gave to a porter who brot a box from a vessel	.12	
The President's Acct. proper pd Dr Bass for Medicines sent to Mt Vernon . .	41.33	118.95

——— *3d* ———

Sundries Dr. to Cash		
Saml Fraunces deld him to purchase Sunds for Ho	128.98	
Contg Exp. pd the hairdresser for G. & L. Washington	4.	132.98

——— *4th* ———

Mr B Dandridge Dr. to Cash		
paid you on acct salary		8.

——— *5th* ———

Cash Dr to the Treasy of the U. S.		
received for the use of the President .		1000.

——— *6th* ———

Sundy Exp. Dr. to Cash		
Contg Exp. pd Mrs Smart for Sundr for Mrs Washington	56.03	
do pd for 4 pr Stockings for Austin . .	4.11	
House Exp. pd a woman for washing 6½ days @ 3/	2.60	62.74

——— *7th* ———

Sundry Dr. to Cash		
Contg Exp. deld to G. S. Washington to pay 6 mos sub. to Brown's paper . .	3.	
House Exp pd Lewis List a months wages	7.	
Mr H. Lewis pd him on acct of Salary .	2.	12.

——— *8th* ———

Sundries Dr. to Cash		
Contg Exp. pd for 4 pr silk stockings for the President	9.	
do pd for a crape bot for the President in Feby last	.66	
do pd F. Hurley for washing for G & L. Washington 4 mos	14.69	
do pd for x vol of Encyclopedia . . .	5.	
do deld to L. Washington to pay to No viii of Carey's Geography . . .	1.	
do gave a poor man by order	1.	
do pd Mess' D & F. Clark in advance for the Presidt Phaeton	100.	

House Exp pd Messrs Nixon & Foster Duties on a pipe of wine recd of them in Augt last	36.05	
The President's acct proper pd for 3024 large Nails sent to Mt Vernon . . .	36.76	205.16

10th

Sundries Dr. to Cash		
Saml Fraunces deld him to purchase Sunds for the Ho	158.77	
Contgt Exp. pd Mr. Claypoole a years subs for his paper ending 1st June .	8.	
do gave a poor woman	1.10	
do pd drayage of 6 loads to a vessel bound to Alexa	1.50	
do pd Capt Ellwood freight of Sundr to Mt Vernon	12.38	
Mr B. Dandridge pd him on acct of salary	10.	
The President's Acct. proper pd for 442 lb clover seed @ 9½c	41.99	
one Ton Iron	85.33	
1 Cask of 20d & 1 of 12d nails . . .	51.74	
2 bars Steel wt 0 . 2 . 23	6.58	
Drayage of the above	.86	
House Exp pd Fanny Fink her wages in full to 24 May	4.50	382.75

12th

Contg Exp Dr. to Cash		
pd Capt Jenney for bringing a Horse from Trenton for the President to see	5.	
Gave an old German Doct. by order, who had served in the Southern Army . .	3.	
pd Dr Bass his Acct in full for medicine furnished the family for one year . .	61.99	69.99

13th

Cash Dr. to the Treasury of U. S. received for the use of the President . .		1000.

13th

Contg Exps. Dr. to Cash		
pd M. Duplain for teaching Miss Custis french	3.33	
deld L A Washington for 6 weeks pocket money	6.	
pd for thread for Mrs. Washington , .	3.24	12.57

14th

Contg Exp. Dr. to Cash		
gave to a poor woman by order . . .		2.

15th

Sunds Dr. to Cash		
Mr. H. Lewis pd him on acct of salary .	5.	
Contg Exp. deld to L A Washington to to pay his shoe black	.50	5.50

17th

Sundries Dr. to Cash		
Saml Fraunces deld to him to purchase Sunds for the Ho	149.75	
Contg Exp. pd for 2 India patterns for Mrs Washington	6.	
do pd for 6 tickets to admit the family to see Mr Blanchard's parachute . .	5.	158.75

18th

Contg Exp Dr. to Cash		
pd I. Bringhurst for a set of china . .	211.	
gave Mr. Trumbull's servant who bro't pictures	.50	
pd for shoes for Miss Custis	11.31	
pd for the Dc lon [?] two sticks for Miss Custis	.67	223.48

19th

Contg Exp. Dr. to Cash		
pd Danl Hurting for altering a muff, trimming a cloak &c for Mrs. Washington in Jany 1792	2.	
pd for a ruled book for music for Miss Custis . . . . . , ...	1.67	3.67

21st

Sundries Dr. to Cash		
Contg Exp. pd Geo. Butz for shoes, slippers &c by Mrs Washington's direction	5.47	
Mr. H. Lewis pd him on acct of Salary .	25.	30.47

22d

Sundries Dr. to Cash		
Contg. Exp. pd D. Clark in part for the President's Phaeton	100.	
do pd for No VII Carey's Geography for the President & Mrs Washington . . .	.50	
do del. L. A Washington to pay do for himself & for George also	.50	
House Exp. pd Wm. Osborne in acct wages	25.	
Mr H. Lewis pd him on acct of Salary . .	.25	126.25

24th

Sundries Dr. to Cash		
Saml Fraunces del. him to purchase Sund for the House	152.35	
Contg. Exp. pd for No. VI of Carey's Geog. for the President & Mrs Washington .	.50	
do pd for do for G. S. Washington . . .	.25	
do gave to a poor woman by order . . .	1.	
do gave to Mrs Washington's maids to go to the Circus	1.	
Mr B. Dandridge pd him on acct of Salary	25.	180.10

——— *26th* ———

Sundry Exp. Dr to Cash		
Contg. Exp. pd for a Willow-Kat for the President	1.67	
do del. Lewis List for ferrage pd by him going to Mr Penns	.33	
do pd for 2 pr. Nankeen gloves for the President	1.12	
do pd for a thimble & pr earrings for Nelly Custis	5.67	
House Exp. pd for a woman working this week	2.50	11.29

——— *29th* ———

Sundries Dr to Cash		
Contg Exp. pd for No 8 Carey's Geog for the President & Mrs Washington . . .	.50	
do del to L. A. Washington to buy a Hat	1.67	
Mr. H Lewis pd him on acct of Salary . .	.50	2.67

(To be continued.)

THE NARRATIVE OF MARIE LE ROY AND BARBARA LEININGER, FOR THREE YEARS CAPTIVES AMONG THE INDIANS.

[In the library of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania is a rare little pamphlet, Die | Erzehlungen | von | Maria le Roy | und Barbara Leininger. | Welche vierthalb Jahr unter den In | dianern gefangen gewesen, und am 6 ten May | in dieser Stadt glücklich angekommen. | Aus ihrem eignen Munde nie der geschrieben und | zum Druck befördert. | Philadelphia gedruckt und zu haben in der teut | schen Buchdruckerey das Stück vor 6 Pentz. | M.DCCLIX. | which gives an account of the captivity and escape of these two girls, whose families lived on Penn's Creek, in the present Union County, Penna. The translation was made by the late Rt. Rev. Edmund de Schweinitz, of Bethlehem, and the few annotations by the Ed. PENNA. MAG.]

Marie le Roy was born at Brondrut, in Switzerland. About five years ago she arrived, with her parents, in this country. They settled fifteen miles from Fort Schamockin.[1] Half a mile from their plantation lived Barbara Leininger with her parents, who came to Pennsylvania from Reutlingen, about ten years ago.[2]

Early in the morning of the 16th of October, 1755, while le Roy's hired man went out to fetch the cows, he heard the Indians shooting six times. Soon after, eight of them came to the house, and killed Marie le Roy's father with tomahawks. Her brother defended himself desperately, for a time, but was, at last, overpowered. The Indians did not kill him, but took him prisoner, together with Marie le Roy and a little girl, who was staying with the family. Thereupon they plundered the homestead, and set it on fire. Into this fire they laid the body of the murdered father, feet foremost, until it was half consumed. The upper half was

[1]Jean Jaques Le Roy came to Pennsylvania on the ship Phœnix, Capt. R. Horner, from Rotterdam via Cowes, Nov. 22, 1752.

[2]Sebastian Leininger, aged 50, with his family, arrived Sept. 16, 1748, on the ship Patience, Capt. John Brown.

left lying on the ground, with the two tomahawks, with which they had killed him, sticking in his head. Then they kindled another fire, not far from the house. While sitting around it, a neighbour of le Roy, named Bastian, happened to pass by on horseback. He was immediately shot down and scalped.

Two of the Indians now went to the house of Barbara Leininger, where they found her father, her brother,[1] and her sister Regina. Her mother had gone to the mill. They demanded rum; but there was none in the house. Then they called for tobacco, which was given them. Having filled and smoked a pipe, they said: "We are Alleghany Indians, and your enemies. You must all die!" Thereupon they shot her father, tomahawked her brother, who was twenty years of age, took Barbara and her sister Regina prisoners, and conveyed them into the forest for about a mile. There they were soon joined by other Indians, with Marie le Roy and the little girl.

Not long after several of the Indians led the prisoners to the top of a high hill, near the two plantations. Toward evening the rest of the savages returned with six fresh and bloody scalps, which they threw at the feet of the poor captives, saying that they had a good hunt that day.

The next morning we were taken about two miles further into the forest, while the most of the Indians again went out to kill and plunder. Toward evening they returned with nine scalps and five prisoners.

On the third day the whole band came together and divided the spoils. In addition to large quantities of provisions, they had taken fourteen horses and ten prisoners, namely: One man, one woman, five girls, and three boys. We two girls, as also two of the horses, fell to the share of an Indian named Galasko.

We traveled with our new master for two days. He was tolerably kind, and allowed us to ride all the way, while he and the rest of the Indians walked. Of this circumstance

[1]John Conrad Leininger.

Barbara Leininger took advantage, and tried to escape. But she was almost immediately recaptured, and condemned to be burned alive. The savages gave her a French Bible, which they had taken from le Roy's house, in order that she might prepare for death; and, when she told them that she could not understand it, they gave her a German Bible. Thereupon they made a large pile of wood and set it on fire, intending to put her into the midst of it. But a young Indian begged so earnestly for her life that she was pardoned, after having promised not to attempt to escape again, and to stop her crying.

The next day the whole troop was divided into two bands, the one marching in the direction of the Ohio, the other, in which we were with Galasko, to Jenkiklamuhs,[1] a Delaware town on the West branch of the Susquehanna. There we staid ten days, and then proceeded to Puncksotonay,[2] or Eschentown. Marie le Roy's brother was forced to remain at Jenkiklamuhs.

After having rested for five days at Puncksotonay, we took our way to Kittanny.[3] As this was to be the place of our permanent abode, we here received our welcome, according to Indian custom. It consisted of three blows each, on the back. They were, however, administered with great mercy. Indeed, we concluded that we were beaten merely in order to keep up an ancient usage, and not with the intention of injuring us. The month of December was the time of our arrival, and we remained at Kittanny until the month of September, 1756.

The Indians gave us enough to do. We had to tan leather, to make shoes (mocasins), to clear land, to plant corn, to cut down trees and build huts, to wash and cook.

[1] *Chinklacamoose*, the central point of the great "Chinklacamoose Path," on the present site of Clearfield.

[2] *Punxsutawny*, in Jefferson County.

[3] *Kittanning*, in Armstrong County, through which passed the great trail, by which the Indians of the West communicated with those of the Susquehanna country.

The want of provisions, however, caused us the greatest sufferings. During all the time that we were at Kittanny we had neither lard nor salt; and, sometimes, we were forced to live on acorns, roots, grass, and bark. There was nothing in the world to make this new sort of food palatable, excepting hunger itself.

In the month of September Col. Armstrong arrived with his men, and attacked Kittanny Town.[1] Both of us happened to be in that part of it which lies on the other (right) side of the river (Alleghany). We were immediately conveyed ten miles farther into the interior, in order that we might have no chance of trying, on this occasion, to escape. The savages threatened to kill us. If the English had advanced, this might have happened. For, at that time, the Indians were greatly in dread of Col. Armstrong's corps. After the English had withdrawn, we were again brought back to Kittanny, which town had been burned to the ground.

There we had the mournful opportunity of witnessing the cruel end of an English woman, who had attempted to flee out of her captivity and to return to the settlements with Col. Armstrong. Having been recaptured by the savages, and brought back to Kittanny, she was put to death in an unheard of way. First, they scalped her; next, they laid burning splinters of wood, here and there, upon her body; and then they cut off her ears and fingers, forcing them into her mouth so that she had to swallow them. Amidst such torments, this woman lived from nine o'clock in the morning until toward sunset, when a French officer took compassion on her, and put her out of her misery. An English soldier, on the contrary, named John . . . . , who escaped from prison at Lancaster, and joined the French, had a piece of flesh cut from her body, and ate it. When she was dead, the Indians chopped her in two, through the middle, and let her lie until the dogs came and devoured her.

[1]In August of 1756, Col. John Armstrong fitted out his expedition at Fort Shirley. The Delaware war-chief, Capt. Jacobs, lived in the town.

Three days later an Englishman was brought in, who had, likewise, attempted to escape with Col. Armstrong, and burned alive in the same village. His torments, however, continued only about three hours; but his screams were frightful to listen to. It rained that day very hard, so that the Indians could not keep up the fire. Hence they began to discharge gunpowder into his body. At last, amidst his worst pains, when the poor man called for a drink of water, they brought him melted lead, and poured it down his throat. This draught at once helped him out of the hands of the barbarians, for he died on the instant.

It is easy to imagine what an impression such fearful instances of cruelty make upon the mind of a poor captive. Does he attempt to escape from the savages, he knows in advance that, if retaken, he will be roasted alive. Hence he must compare two evils, namely, either to remain among them a prisoner forever, or to die a cruel death. Is he fully resolved to endure the latter, then he may run away with a brave heart.

Soon after these occurrences we were brought to Fort Duquesne, where we remained for about two months. We worked for the French, and our Indian master drew our wages. In this place, thank God, we could again eat bread. Half a pound was given us daily. We might have had bacon, too, but we took none of it, for it was not good. In some respects we were better off than in the Indian towns; we could not, however, abide the French. They tried hard to induce us to forsake the Indians and stay with them, making us various favourable offers. But we believed that it would be better for us to remain among the Indians, in as much as they would be more likely to make peace with the English than the French, and in as much as there would be more ways open for flight in the forest than in a fort. Consequently we declined the offers of the French, and accompanied our Indian master to Sackum,[1] where we spent the winter, keeping house for the savages, who were continu-

[1] *Saukunks*, 8 miles below Logstown.

ally on the hunt. In the spring we were taken to Kaschkaschkung, an Indian town on the Beaver Creek. There we again had to clear the plantations of the Indian nobles, after the German fashion, to plant corn, and to do other hard work of every kind. We remained at this place for about one year and a half.

After having, in the past three years, seen no one of our own flesh and blood, except those unhappy beings, who, like ourselves, were bearing the yoke of the heaviest slavery, we had the unexpected pleasure of meeting with a German, who was not a captive, but free, and who, as we heard, had been sent into this neighbourhood to negotiate a peace between the English and the natives. His name was Frederick Post.[1] We and all the other prisoners heartily wished him success and God's blessing upon his undertaking. We were, however, not allowed to speak with him. The Indians gave us plainly to understand that any attempt to do this would be taken amiss. He himself, by the reserve with which he treated us, let us see that this was not the time to talk over our afflictions. But we were greatly alarmed on his account. For the French told us that, if they caught him, they would roast him alive for five days, and many Indians declared that it was impossible for him to get safely through, that he was destined for death.

Last summer the French and Indians were defeated by the English in a battle fought at Loyal-Hannon,[2] or Fort Ligonier. This caused the utmost consternation among the natives. They brought their wives and children from Lockstown,[3] Sackum, Schomingo, Mamalty, Kaschkaschkung, and other places in that neighbourhood, to Moschkingo,[4] about one hundred and fifty miles farther west. Before leaving, however, they destroyed their crops, and burned everything which they could not carry with them.

[1] Christian Frederick Post, the Moravian missionary.
[2] *Loyalhanna.*
[3] *Logstown.*
[4] *Muskingum.*

We had to go along, and staid at Moschkingo the whole winter.

In February, Barbara Leininger agreed with an Englishman, named David Breckenreach [Breckenridge], to escape, and gave her comrade, Marie le Roy, notice of their intentions. On account of the severe season of the year, and the long journey which lay before them, Marie strongly advised her to relinquish the project, suggesting that it should be postponed until spring, when the weather would be milder, and promising to accompany her at that time.

On the last day of February nearly all the Indians left Moschkingo, and proceeded to Pittsburg to sell pelts. Meanwhile, their women traveled ten miles up the country to gather roots, and we accompanied them. Two men went along as a guard. It was our earnest hope that the opportunity for flight, so long desired, had now come. Accordingly, Barbara Leininger pretended to be sick, so that she might be allowed to put up a hut for herself alone. On the fourteenth of March, Marie le Roy was sent back to the town, in order to fetch two young dogs which had been left there; and, on the same day, Barbara Leininger came out of her hut and visited a German woman, ten miles from Moschkingo. This woman's name is Mary . . . . , and she is the wife of a miller from the South Branch.[1] She had made every preparation to accompany us on our flight; but Barbara found that she had meanwhile become lame, and could not think of going along. She, however, gave Barbara the provisions which she had stored, namely, two pounds of dried meat, a quart of corn, and four pounds of sugar. Besides, she presented her with pelts for mocasins. Moreover, she advised a young Englishman, Owen Gibson, to flee with us two girls.

On the sixteenth of March, in the evening, Gibson reached Barbara Leininger's hut, and, at ten o'clock, our whole party, consisting of us two girls, Gibson, and David Breckenreach, left Moschkingo. This town lies on a river, in the

[1]South Branch of the Potomac.

country of the Dellamottinoes. We had to pass many huts inhabited by the savages, and knew that there were at least sixteen dogs with them. In the merciful providence of God not a single one of these dogs barked. Their barking would at once have betrayed us, and frustrated our design.

It is hard to describe the anxious fears of a poor woman under such circumstances. The extreme probability that the Indians would pursue, and recapture us, was as two to one compared with the dim hope that, perhaps, we would get through in safety. But, even if we escaped the Indians, how would we ever succeed in passing through the wilderness, unacquainted with a single path or trail, without a guide, and helpless, half naked, broken down by more than three years of hard slavery, hungry and scarcely any food, the season wet and cold, and many rivers and streams to cross? Under such circumstances, to depend upon one's own sagacity would be the worst of follies. If one could not believe that there is a God, who helps and saves from death, one had better let running away alone.

We safely reached the river [Muskingum]. Here the first thought in all our minds was: O! that we were safely across! And Barbara Leininger, in particular, recalling ejaculatory prayers from an old hymn, which she had learned in her youth, put them together, to suit our present circumstances, something in the following style:

O bring us safely across this river!
In fear I cry, yea my soul doth quiver.
The worst afflictions are now before me,
Where'er I turn nought but death do I see.
Alas, what great hardships are yet in store
In the wilderness wide, beyond that shore!
It has neither water, nor meat, nor bread,
But each new morning something new to dread.
Yet little sorrow would hunger me cost
If but I could flee from the savage host,
Which murders and fights and burns far and wide,
While Satan himself is array'd on its side.

Should on us fall one of its cruel bands,
Then help us, Great God, and stretch out Thy hands!
In Thee will we trust, be Thou ever near,
Art Thou our Joshua, we need not fear.

Presently we found a raft, left by the Indians. Thanking God that He had himself prepared a way for us across these first waters, we got on board and pushed off. But we were carried almost a mile down the river before we could reach the other side. There our journey began in good earnest. Full of anxiety and fear, we fairly ran that whole night and all the next day, when we lay down to rest without venturing to kindle a fire. Early the next morning, Owen Gibson fired at a bear. The animal fell, but, when he ran with his tomahawk to kill it, it jumped up and bit him in the feet, leaving three wounds. We all hastened to his assistance. The bear escaped into narrow holes among the rocks, where we could not follow. On the third day, however, Owen Gibson shot a deer. We cut off the hind-quarters, and roasted them at night. The next morning he again shot a deer, which furnished us with food for that day. In the evening we got to the Ohio at last, having made a circuit of over one hundred miles in order to reach it.

About midnight the two Englishmen rose and began to work at a raft, which was finished by morning. We got on board and safely crossed the river. From the signs which the Indians had there put up we saw that we were about one hundred and fifty miles from Fort Duquesne. After a brief consultation we resolved, heedless of path or trail, to travel straight toward the rising of the sun. This we did for seven days. On the seventh we found that we had reached the Little Beaver Creek, and were about fifty miles from Pittsburgh.

And now, that we imagined ourselves so near the end of all our troubles and misery, a whole host of mishaps came upon us. Our provisions were at an end; Barbara Leininger fell into the water and was nearly drowned; and, worst misfortune of all! Owen Gibson lost his flint and steel.

Hence we had to spend four nights without fire, amidst rain and snow.

On the last day of March we came to a river, Alloquepy,[1] about three miles below Pittsburg. Here we made a raft, which, however, proved to be too light to carry us across. It threatened to sink, and Marie le Roy fell off, and narrowly escaped drowning. We had to put back, and let one of our men convey one of us across at a time. In this way we reached the Monongahella River, on the other side of Pittsburg, the same evening.

Upon our calling for help, Col. [Hugh] Mercer immediately sent out a boat to bring us to the Fort. At first, however, the crew created many difficulties about taking us on board. They thought we were Indians, and wanted us to spend the night where we were, saying they would fetch us in the morning. When we had succeeded in convincing them that we were English prisoners, who had escaped from the Indians, and that we were wet and cold and hungry, they brought us over. There was an Indian with the soldiers in the boat. He asked us whether we could speak good Indian? Marie le Roy said she could speak it. Thereupon he inquired, why she had run away? She replied, that her Indian mother had been so cross and had scolded her so constantly, that she could not stay with her any longer.

This answer did not please him; nevertheless, doing as courtiers do, he said: He was very glad we had safely reached the Fort.

It was in the night from the last of March to the first of April that we came to Pittsburg. Most heartily did we thank God in heaven for all the mercy which he showed us, for His gracious support in our weary captivity, for the courage which he gave us to undertake our flight, and to surmount all the many hardships it brought us, for letting us find the road which we did not know, and of which He alone could know that on it we would meet neither danger

[1] *Allegheney.*

nor enemy, and for finally bringing us to Pittsburgh to our countrymen in safety.

Colonel Mercer helped and aided us in every way which lay in his power. Whatever was on hand and calculated to refresh us was offered in the most friendly manner. The Colonel ordered for each of us a new chemise, a petticoat, a pair of stockings, garters, and a knife. After having spent a day at Pittsburg, we went, with a detachment under command of Lieutenant Mile,[1] to Fort Ligonier. There the Lieutenant presented each of us with a blanket. On the fifteenth we left Fort Ligonier, under protection of Captain [Philip] Weiser and Lieutenant Atly,[2] for Fort Bedford, where we arrived in the evening of the sixteenth, and remained a week. Thence, provided with passports by Lieutenant [Henry] Geiger, we traveled in wagons to Harris' Ferry, and from there, afoot, by way of Lancaster, to Philadelphia.

Owen Gibson remained at Fort Bedford, and David Breckenreach at Lancaster. We two girls arrived in Philadelphia on Sunday, the sixth of May.

And now we come to the chief reason why we have given the foregoing narrative to the public. It is not done in order to render our own sufferings and humble history famous, but rather in order to serve the inhabitants of this country, by making them acquainted with the names and circumstances of those prisoners whom we met, at the various places where we were, in the course of our captivity. Their parents, brothers, sisters, and other relations will, no doubt, be glad to hear that their nearest kith and kin are still in the land of the living, and that they may, hence, entertain some hope of seeing them again in their own homes, if God permit.

Maria Basket is at Kaschkaschkung. She was taken prisoner on the Susquehanna, where her husband was killed.

[1]Lieut. Samuel Miles, of the "Augusta Regiment," Col. William Chapman.

[2]Lieut. Samuel J. Atlee.

She has two sons. The younger is with his mother; the elder is in a distant Indian town.

Mary Basket's sister,—her name is NANCY BASKET,—is at Sackum.

MARY, CAROLINE, AND CATHARINE HAETH,[1] three sisters, from the Blue Mountains.

ANNE GRAY, who was captured at Fort Gransville,[2] is at Kaschkaschkung. We saw her daughter, but she has been taken farther west by the Indians.

JOHN WEISSMAN, a young unmarried Englishman, about eighteen years of age, is now at Moschkingo. He is said to have been captured on the South Branch.

SARAH BOY, DAVID BOY, RHODE BOY, THOMAS BOY, AND JAMES BOY, five children. The youngest is about five or six years old; Sarah, the oldest, is about fifteen or sixteen years of age. Three years ago they were captured in Virginia.

NANCY AND JOHANNA DACHERTY, two sisters, aged about ten and six years, captured at Conecocheague, and now in Kaschkaschkung.

EVE ISAACS, WILLIAM ISAACS, AND CATHARINE ISAACS. Eve is a widow, and has a child of about four years with her. Her husband was killed by the Indians. William is about fourteen or fifteen years of age, and Catharine about twelve. They are Germans. Eve and her child, together with Catharine, are in Kaschkaschkung; William in Moschkingo. They were captured on the South Branch.

HENRY SEIFFART, ELIZABETH SEIFFART, GEORGE SEIFFART, CATHARINE SEIFFART, AND MARIA SEIFFART, brothers and sisters, Germans, captured about thirteen months ago, at Southport, in Virginia, are now at Kaschkaschkung and Moschkingo.

BETTY ROGERS, an unmarried woman, with five or six brothers and sisters, of whom the youngest is about four years old, captured three and a half years ago, on the South Branch.

[1] Hoeth, of Northampton County.

[2] Fort Granville, one mile west of Lewistown, on the Juniata.

Betty Frick, a girl about twenty-two years old, captured, three years ago, in Virginia, now in Kaschkaschkung.

Fanny Flardy, from Virginia, married to a Frenchman. Her daughter, seven or eight years old, is at Kaschkaschkung.

Anna Brielinger,[1] wife of a German smith from Schomoko, now at Kaschkaschkung.

Peter Lixe's[2] two sons, John and William, German children from Schomoko, now in Kitahoking.

An old Englishman, or Irishman, whose surname we do not know, but whose Christian name is Dan, a cooper, captured on the Susquehanna, now in Kaschkaschkung. His wife and children are said to be in this country.

Elizabeth, a young English woman, captured about a mile and a half from Justice Gulebret's [Galbraith] place, on the Swatara. Her child, which she took along, is dead. Her husband and other children are said to be living somewhere in this country. She is at Kaschkaschkung.

Marie Peck, a German woman, captured, two and a half years ago, in Maryland. Her husband and children are said to be living somewhere in this country.

Margaret Brown, a German single woman, captured on the South Branch, in Virginia, now in the country of the Oschaschi, a powerful nation, living, it is said, in a land where there is no timber.

Mary Ann Villars, from French Switzerland, a girl of fifteen years, was captured with Marie le Roy, has a brother and sister living near Lancaster.

Sally Wood, a single woman, aged eighteen or nineteen years, captured in Virginia, three and a half years ago, now in Sackum.

Two young men, brothers, named Ixon, the one about twenty, the other about fifteen years old, at Kaschkaschkung. Their mother was sold to the French.

[1]Wife of Jacob Brielinger who lived on Penn's Creek, below New Berlin, in Union County.

[2]Peter Lick, of Penn's Creek.

Mary Lory and James Lory, brother and sister, the first about fourteen, the second about twelve or thirteen years old, captured three years ago, at Fort Granville.

Mary Taylor, an English woman, captured at Fort Granville, together with a girl named Margaret.

Margaret, the girl captured with the foregoing.

We became acquainted with many other captives, men, women, and children, in various Indian towns, but do not know, or cannot remember their names. We are, however, heartily willing to give to all such as have, or believe to have, connections among the Indians, any further information which may lie within our power. We intend to go from here to Lancaster, where we may be easily found.

"A LIST OF THE FFREEHOLDERS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF BURLINGTON AND IN EACH RESPECTIVE TOWNSHIP TAKEN THIS 15TH DAY OF APRIL 1745."

CONTRIBUTED BY CARLOS E. GODFREY, M.D.

[Copied from the original manuscript return of Thomas Hunloke, Sheriff of Burlington County, at Trenton, New Jersey.]

City of Burlington.

John Allen Esqr
Joseph Allinson
Joseph Antrum
John Antrum
Joshua Barker
Bennet Bard
Daniel Bacon
John Bacon
Isaac Conarroe
Silas Crispin
Joseph Clewes
Joseph Carlile
Isaac DeCow Esqr
Isaac DeCow Junr
John Deacon
George Eyres
Anthony Elton
Robert Hartshorne
Hugh Hartshorne
Wm Hewlings
Samuel Hunt
James Inskeep
Obadiah Ireton
John Kemble
Aaron Lovett
William Lyndon
Josiah Matlock
Isaac Pearson
Joseph Pearson
Ralph Peart
Nicholas Powell
Caleb Raper Esqr
Joshua Raper
Joseph Rose
Thomas Rodman
Peter Rose
John Rodgers
Thomas Rodgers
Richard Smith Esqr
Richard Smith junr Esqr
Daniel Smith Esqr
Robert Smith Esqr
Samuel Smith
Thomas Shaw
Thomas Shreeive
Elnathan Stevenson
William Skeels
Thomas Scattergood
Thomas Scott
Henry Scott

Jonathan Scott
Robert Sutton
Joseph Thomas
James Verree
Richard Wright
Frettwell Wright
Joseph White
Thomas Wetherill
Christopher Wetherell
Stephen Williams
Paul Watkinson.

The Township of Springfield.

Joshua Shrieve
Ffrancis Vinakum
Wm Stockton
John Stockton
Zebulon Gaunt
Thos Staples junr
Thos Staples
Henry Cooper
Thos Earl
John Croshaw
Joseph Biddle
Hugh Cowperthwait
Wm Atkinson
Jonathan Hough
Michael Atkinson
Caleb Shreive
John West
Thomas Foster
Abraham Merriott
Wm Shinn
Obediah Eldridge
James Longstaff
Job Lippincott
Isaac Antrum
Nathan Folwell
Edward Tonkin
Job Ridgway
Daniel Zelley
Jos Atkinson
John Atkinson
Joshua Owen
James Antrum
Daniel Haines
Walter Harbert
John Butcher
Nathaniel Wilkinson
John Ffenimore
Benjn Kemble
Joseph Lamb.

The Township of Mansfield.

Isaac Horner
Preserve Brown (Mercht)
Robert Field
Joshua Quicksell
Joseph Shreive
Joseph English
(torn) Imley Esqr
Nathaniel Potts
Isaac Bolton
William Hamell
Wm English
John Jackson
Wm Folwell
Henry Allen

Francis Ellis
Thomas Tuley
Godfrey Hancock
Josiah Wright
Parnal Clayton
Jobe Ridgway
John Pancoast
John Harvey
George Folwell
William Hancock
Isaac Gibbs
John Gibbs
John King
Hugh Hutchins
John Curtis
Joseph Pancoast
Benj^a Shreive
Barzilla Newbold
Richard French
Isaac Ivins
Eber DeCow
Isaac DeCow
Joseph Arinson
David Rockhill
Benj^a Tallman
Michael Butsing
John Butsing
Joseph Pope
Joshua Scattergood
Caleb Scattergood
Francis Gibbs
John Antrum
Jo (torn)
Jobe Tallman
John Hamell
John Folwell
Robert Rockhill
John Rockhill
William French.

The Township of Chesterfield.

William Cook Esqr
William Bunting
William Black
William Taylor
William Quicksell
John Sikes
John Warren
John Bunting
John Taylor
John Beck
John Forsyth
John Thorn
John Rockhill
John Schooley
Anthony Woodward
Anthony Bunting
Mathew Watson
Marmaduke Watson
Safety Borden Esqr
Thos Folks
Ephraim Lockwood
Joseph Borden (Merch^t)
Joseph Reckless
Joseph Thorn
Samuel Farnsworth
Samuel Shatterthwaite
Samuel Woodward
Samuel Fenton
Saml Cheshire
Saml Taylor

Robert Chapman
Daniel Farnsworth
James Farrow
Godfrey Beck
Rowerth Beck
Michael Newbold Esqr
Burgiss Hall
Francis Hall
Henry Detatouche
Jacob Taylor
Phillip Marot
Saml Farnsworth.

The Township of Nottingham.

Timothy Abbott
John Abbott
Robert Pearson Esqr
William Murfin
William Morris
Guisbert Hendrickson
Joseph Radford
John Lawrence
John Quicksell
Abraham Tillton
William Miller
George Middleton
Nathaniel Warner
John Lamb
John Stevenson
Joseph Brittain
Joseph Thorn
Wm Thorn.

The Township of Evesham.

Jacob Heulings Esqr
John Pimm
Thomas Smith
James Eldridge
Freedom Lippincott
John Inskeep
Saml Eaves
Wm Evins
John Hootton
Samuel Lippincott
Amos Wilkins
Joseph Haines
Daniel Wills (Merch^{t})
John Evans
Tho Andrews
Philip Wallis
Nathen Haines
Carlile Haines
Caleb Haines
Wm Foster
Josiah Foster
Robert Hunt
Jonathan Haines
Michael Braning
John Peacock
Mark Stratton
Emanuel Stratton
David Stratton
Joseph Hewlings Esqr
Thos Evens
John Lippincott
Amos Haines
Thos Bellinger
Benjamin Allen
Wm Sharp
Wm Carwood

Benj^{a} Moore
Timothy Middleton
Enoch Haines
Benj^{a} Moore jun^{r}
Wm Gooldy
Wm Austin
W^{m} W—kins
Amos Austin
Robert Ingle
James Mason
Benj^{a} Allen jun^{r}
Richard Borden
Jonathan Hewstead
John Darling
William Hootten
Thomas Middleton
Francis Dudley
Thos Wilkins
Joshua Bellinger
Joseph Moore
John Roberts.

The Township of Chester.

John Hollinshead Esqr
Joseph Stoakes
Thos Lippincott
Thomas Hackney
Samuel Atkinson
Henry Warrington
Joshua Whright
Phillip Wallis
Joseph Heritage
Thos Cowperwaite
John Rudderow
Thos French Junr
Edmond Hollinshead
Jonathan Borden
Samuel Stoakes
Joshua Humphrys
Nathan Middleton
Peter Phillips
Nehemiah Haines
Richard Heritage
Mathew Allen
James Leconey
David Walker
Wm Leconey
Samuel Davis
Robt French
Ezekell Harding
John Ward
Mathias Brackney
Thos Stokes
Edward Clemmens
Thos Moor (Tavern keeper)
Arthur Burdell
John Means
George Matlock
Daniel Morgan
Thos Ffrench jun^{r}
Joshua Bispham.

The Township of Wellinborough.

Thomas Busby
Thomas Green
John Stokes
Nathan Crosby

Samuel Garwood
Joseph Fenimore
Abraham Perkins
James Pearson.

The Township of Northampton.

Samuel Woolman Esqr
Wm Busby
Revill Elton Esqr
Robert Elton
Nathaniel Haines
Thos Kimbell
Joseph Burr
James Lippincott
Haran Bryan
Benjn Brian
Nathaniel Cripps
John Powell
Joseph Parker
Michael Woolston
George Briggs
Thos Budd (Cooper)
Jacob Lamb
James Wells
Vincent Leeds
Thos Moore (farmer)
Thos Eayres
John Hilliard
John Burr
Henry Burr
Edward Hilliard
Thos Shinn Esqr
Andrew Conarroe
Wm Buddle
Wm Murrell
Thos Atkinson
Philo Leeds
John Burr jun^{r}
Henry Paxton
Nicholas Toy
Abraham Farrington
Edward Mullin
Josiah White
Partrick Reynolds
John Bennett
John Osmond.

The Township of New Hanover.

Edward Weaver
Rodger Fort Senior
James Shinn Senr
Ffrancis Shinn
W^{m} (torn)
Henry Cooper
Samuel Wright Esqr
James (torn)
Peter Harrison
David Brandson
William Kirby
Thomas Earl (SchoolMaster)
Joseph Rodgers
John Brown
Isaac Foreman
Joseph Arney
John Bullock
Mahlon Wright
David Wright
Wm Bullock
Joseph Steward
John Steward
Thomas Miller.

Thos Hunloke, Shrf.

REGISTER OF ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH, TALBOT COUNTY, MARYLAND, 1672–1704.[1]

CONTRIBUTED BY M. ATHERTON LEACH.

John Aldridge, s. of John of St. Michael's River, b. 10 February, 1699; bap. 14 October, 1701.

William Arnett, of Third Haven Creek, had these children: John, b. 11 August, 1698. William, b. 4 February, 1699; bap. 2 April, 1701. Thomas, b. 4 December, bap. 10 December, 1701. Catherine, b. 4 December, bap. 10 December, 1701. Daniel, b. 10 December, 1702; bap. 7 March, 1703.

James Auld, s. of James of St. Michael's River, b. 21

[1] St. Michael's, St. Peter's and St. Paul's were the original parishes of Talbot County; the Reverends James Clayland, James Leech and John Lillingston being the respective rectors. Of St. Michael's sacramental registers nothing but the above remains until 1823. A manuscript history of the Talbot County parishes, by the Reverend Henry M. Mason, for thirty years the rector of St. Peter's, Easton, (1838–1868) is now in the Rectory library of that parish. The following items relating to Mr. Clayland, escaped Mr. Mason's notice: In a deposition of 10 December, 1694, "Mr. James Clayland sayeth he was ordained in the year 1666, Deacon in the year 1667, full minister by Mr. Nicholson, Bishop of Gloucester, but hath left orders, and is ready to be deposed so that he can send for them, likewise he sayeth he shewed them to Governor Copley." (Liber H D No. 2, folio 363, Council Minutes of Maryland.) A warrant for lands, of record in Liber XVII, folio 60, Land Office, Annapolis, states that James Clayland "imported himself into the Province to inhabit 8 October, 1672"; and the same year, under date of 21 January, he received from Andrew Skinner of Talbot County, "fifty acres as glebe land," on the north side of St. Michael's River near the head of Morgan's Creek, "towards the maintaining a preaching minister." (Talbot County Land Records II, 11). He married (1), a daughter of Captain William Helmsley of Talbot County, who died about 1677, leaving one child, Judith; he married (2), Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Nettleship, by whom he had at least seven children, all named in his will, dated 13 July, 1699, and probated on 7 November following.

April, 1699. John, s. of the same, b. 9 January, bap. 4 February, 1702.

Susanna Banning, d. of Edward, b. 11 February, 1702/3; bap. 20 May, 1703. Charles, s. of the same, of Third Haven Creek, b. 1 August, 1700; bap. 11 May, 1701.

James Bell, s. of William, Jr., of Second Creek, b. 30 November, 1699.

Mary Bell, d. of William, of Tuckahoe Creek, b. 2 July, 1702; bap. 29 November, 1702.

Thomas Bennett, of Third Haven Creek, had: William, b. 1 November, 1701; bap. 13 November, 1701. Judith, b. 15 October, 1702; bap. 16 November, 1702. Nicholas, b. 7 July, 1704.

Captain James Benson, of St. Michael's River, had these children: Margaret, b. 4 February, 1682/3. James, b. 21 February 1684/5. Edmund, b. 4 June, 1687. Anne, b. 10 September, 1689. Elizabeth, b. 19 October, 1691. Perry, b. 1 April, 1694. Nicholas, b. 1 March, 1699. Mary, b. 22 January, 1702/3; bap. 1 February, 1702/3.[1]

Robert Bias, s. of Elizabeth, widow, of Second Creek, b. 6 January, 1703/4; bap. 14 April, 1704.

Susannah Blades, d. of George, of St. Michael's River, bap. 28 June, 1702.

John Blesse, s. of Mary, of Second Creek, b. 14 October, 1689.

Robert Booker, s. of Robert, of Third Haven Creek, bap. February, 1702.

John Bradshaw, of Auderbies Creek, had these children: Elizabeth, b. 21 April, 1696. Elizabeth, b. 31 March, 1698. William, b. 4 July, 1702; bap. 9 August, 1702. Jane, b. 12 April, bap. 10 May, 1704.

——— Bridges, s. of Charles, b. 26 June, 1698. Mary,

[1] Dr. James Benson, one of the early practitioners of medicine in Talbot County, "imported himself" into the Province of Maryland in 1674; was Captain of a Troop of Horse, 1689–1693; his will, dated 23 August, 1705, named all the above children except Margaret who was probably deceased.

d. of the same, of Harris Creek, b. 2 March, 1701/2; bap. 1 November, 1702.

Joseph Bridges, s. of Joseph, of Third Haven Creek, b. 26 June, bap. 30 July, 1705.

Samuel Broebaty or Broibats, s. of Samuel, of Second Creek, b. 9 October, 1700; bap. 20 March, 1701.

Edward Brooklebanck, s. of Mary, b. Auderbies Creek, 22 November, 1702; bap. 30 October, 1703.

Francis Bullock, s. of Francis, b. 17 April, bap. July, 1704.

Mary Calk, d. of Peter, of Second Creek, b. 22 February, 1698/9. Peter, s. of the same, b. 15 September, 1700; bap. 2 December, 1700.

John Camper, of Second Creek, had these children: John, b. 28 October, 1699; bap. 2 February, 1699. Mercy, b. 29 December, 1701; bap. 31 May, 1702.

Robert Camper, of Second Creek, had these children: Rebecca, b. 23 January, 1698/9; bap. 1698/9. John, b. 2 September, bap. 18 October, 1702.

Elizabeth Camper, d. of William, of St. Michael's River, b. 29 August, 1700; bap. 13 April, 1701.

Peter Carr, s. of Peter, of Second Creek, b. 15 September, 1700; bap. 27 December, 1700.

Edward Cassale or Caslake, s. of Edward, of Camringham Creek, b. 25 October, 1700; bap. 4 May, 1701.

Nathaniel Cear (?), s. of Benjamin, b. 18 April, 1699.

Susanna Collison, d. of George, of Harris Creek, b. 24 September, 1693. Sarah, d. of the same, of Third Haven Creek, b. December, 1701/2; bap. 1704.

John Collior, s. of Joan, b. at Michael Ohelies of Bay Side, 7 January, 1690/1; bap. 1690/1.

Job Connor, of Third Haven Creek, had these children: Elenor, b. 29 September, 1691; bap. 1691. Susannah, b. 29 May, 1693; bap. 1693. Job, b. 28 March, 1696; bap. 22 October, 1702. Gilbert, b. 18 August, 1698; bap. 21 February, 1698/9.

James Cormack, s. of John, servant to Colonel Edward

Lloyd, of Wye River, b. 27 February, 1701/2; bap. 26 April, 1702.

William Cooper, of Bay Side, had these children: Sarah Maria or Sarah Diana, b. 10 October, 1700; bap. 11 May, 1701. John, b. 10 December, 1703; bap. 23 April, 1704.

Robert Croft, s. of Robert, of Second Creek, b. 30 December, 1686; bap. 1686.

Mary Croft, d. of Robert, of Third Haven Creek, b. 5 October, 1688; bap. 1688.

Catherine Croly ["Crowley"], d. of James, of St. Michael's River, b. 26 October, 1701; bap. 24 May, 1702.

Jane Crosse, d. of Thomas, of Third Haven Creek, b. 3 August, 1699; bap. 23 June, 1703.

Margaret Crowley, d. of James, of St. Michael's River, bap. 11 June, 1704.

John Dawson, of St. Michael's River, Gent, had these children: John, b. 21 February, 1697/8; bap. 21 February, 1697/8. Susanna, b. 14 April, 1700; bap. 27 April, 1701. James, b. 12 April, 1702; bap. 16 April, 1702.

Ralph Dawson, Sr., Gent, of St. Michael's River, had daughter Mary, b. 24 September, 1699; bap. 27 April, 1701.

Ralph Dawson, Sr., of Harris Creek, had daughter Ellenor, b. 22 June, 1702; bap. 9 August, 1702.

Ralph Dawson, Jr., had daughter ———, b. 25 March, 1697.

Ralph Dawson, of St. Michael's River, had daughter Margaret, b. 16 September, 1702; bap. 18 October, 1702.

William Dixon, of St. Michael's River, had Mary, b. 21 December, 1679; bap. 7 April, 1701. William, son of the same, of St. Michael's River, b. 10 September, 1683; bap. 7 April, 1701.

Robert Dows, of Third Haven Creek, had these children: Anthony, b. 11 July, 1689. Thomas, b. 18 October, 1691. Sarah, b. 18 October, 1691. Elizabeth, b. 29 January, 1694/5.

Edmond Fferrell, s. of William, of Third Haven Creek, b. March, 1702/3.

Henry Fforth, s. of Henry, of Second Creek, b. 31 January, 1700; bap. 11 May, 1701.

Robert Fuller, s. of William, of Second Creek, b. 11 January, 1699.

Elizabeth Fferrals, d. of William, of Third Haven Creek, b. 1 October, 1700.

Charles Fawlkner, s. of Thomas, of St. Michael's River, b. 22 December, 1700; bap. April, 1701.

Thomas Garrard, of Second Creek, had these children: Barbarie, b. 10 August, 1696; Prudence, b. 10 August, 1696; Mathew, b. 23 August, 1698.

Jacob Gibson, of St. Michael's River, had these children: Ann, b. 6 May, 1690. Sophia, b. 15 November, 1692. Wool man, b. 28 (?) March, 1694. Jacob, b. 13 October, 1698; bap. 10 August, 1701.

John Glasse, s. of John, of Bay Side, b. 15 January, 1700/1; bap. 24 November, 1702.

Robert Gest or Gott, of the head of Third Haven Creek, had these children: Robert, b. 15 October, 1680; bap. 1680. Joseph, b. 27 November, 1685; bap. 1685. William, b. 14 February, 1686/7; bap. 1686/7. John, b. 15 April, 1690; bap. 1690. Richard, b. 14 September, 1693; bap. 1693.

Robert Goldsborough, Esq., of St. Michael's River, had: Mary, b. 14 December, bap. 2 February, 1702. Elizabeth, b. 13 February, 1703; bap. young. Sarah, b. 28 March, 1704. Thomas, a negro of Robert Goldsborough, of St. Michael's River, Esq., bap. 2 February, 1702/3. Sarah, a negro of same, bap. 2 February, 1702/3.

James Griffith, servant of John Griffith, and son of John Christison, of St. Michael's River, b. 15 November, 1697.

Robert Hall, of Third Haven Creek, had these children: Robert, b. 2 January, 1689. Robert, b. 18 January, 1698/9. Edward, b. 26 November, 1703; bap. 19 October, 1704.

Thomas Hall, of Third Haven Creek, had: John, b. 27 June, 1699; bap. 27 April, 1701. Rachel, b. 6 July, 1702; bap. 9 August, 1702.

Katherine Hambleton or Hamilton, d. of William, of St. Michael's River, b. 21 December, 1701; bap. 19 or 29 March, 1702.

Richard Harrington, Jr., of Second Creek, had these children: Thomas, b. 29 November, 1699. John, b. 11 December, 1701; bap. 9 August, 1702. William, b. 30 June, bap. 30 July, 1704.

Robert Harrison, of Second Creek, had these children: Joseph, b. 9 October, 1698; bap. March, 1700/1. Alice, b. 19 March, 1700/1; bap. 14 September, 1701.

Sarah Harrison, d. of Robert Harrison, of King's Creek, b. 25 March, bap. 27 August, 1704.

William Harrison, s. of Richard, of Second Creek, b. 20 June, 1704.

John Hart, s. of John, of St. Michael's River, b. 4 March, 1701/2; bap. 5 July, 1702.

Elizabeth Harris, d. of William, of Harrises Creek, b. 28 August, 1699; bap. 9 October, 1699.

Joseph Hopkins, s. of Joseph, of Third Haven Creek, b. 26 June, bap. 30 July, 1704.

Ann Harvey, d. of William, of Bay Side, b. 13 December, 1701; bap. 14 June, 1702.

Joseph Hawkins, s. of Joseph, of Third Haven Creek, b. 26 June, 1704.

Benjamin Hennemore (?), s. of Andrew, of St. Michael's River, b. March, bap. 11 June, 1704.

Henny or Horney ——, d. of Morlaugh, of St. Michael's River, b. 15 August, 1696; bap. 18 May, 1701.

Mary Higgins, d. of James, of St. Michael's River, b. 28 June, 1702; bap. 16 August, 1702.

James Hopkins, s. of James, of Third Haven Creek, b. 26 July, 1702; bap. 4 October, 1702.

Thomas Hopkins, of St. Michael's River, had: Rebecca, b. 28 February, 1699/1700; bap. 18 May, 1701. Rebecca, b. 8 October, 1702.

Anne Hopkins, d. of William, of Third Haven Creek, b. 22 November, 1702; bap. 21 December, 1702.

Margaret Hughes, d. of Richard, of Wye River, b. 25 August, 1701; bap. 1 March, 1701/2.

Abraham Hurlock, s. of Abraham, of St. Michael's River, b. 29 January, 1701; bap. 18 September, 1702.

Elizabeth Jackson, d. of Samuel, of Second Creek, b. 8 August, 1700; bap. 23 February, 1700.

Elizabeth Johnson, d. of William, of Third Haven Creek, b. 11 November, 1698; bap. 21 February, 1698/9.

Elizabeth Jones, d. of Elizabeth, b. at Mr. Ridgway's, in Third Haven Creek, 29 September, bap. 11 January, 1703.

Elizabeth Jones, d. of Elizabeth (widow), at William Ridgway's, in Third Haven Creek, b. 15 April, 1704; bap. in June, 1704.

William Jones, of St. Michael's River, had these children: Mary, b. 30 March, 1699. William, b. 25 October, 1700.

William Jones, of Second Creek, had daughter Mary, b. 15 April, bap. 17 April, 1704.

Benjamin Kinnamont, s. of Andrew, of St. Michael's River, b. 11 March, bap. 11 June, 1704.

Robert Keddy, s. of Robert, of Charles County, b. 4 March, 1673/4; bap. at St. Michael's Church, 23 August, 1702.

Elizabeth Kemp, d. of Robert, of Bay Side, b. 20 May, 1683; bap. 19 September, 1702.

Robert Larramore, s. of Alexander, of Second Creek, b. 17 March, 1699.

Nicholas Lurkey, s. of John, of Second Creek, b. 15 April, 1699; bap. 14 May, 1699.

William Lee, of Great Choptank River, had these children: Elizabeth, b. 14 February, 1702/3; bap. 4 April, 1703. William, b. 11 June, bap. 27 August, 1703.

Elizabeth Lurkey, d. of Nicholas, of Harris's Creek, b. 21 March, bap. 4 June, 1704; Ann, b. 21 March, bap. 4 June, 1704.

Edward Mack (Cormack?), s. of John, of ——— River, bap. 21 May, 1704.

Thomas Mackcor (Cormack?), s. of John, of Miles River, bap. 21 May, 1704.

Anne Marsden, d. of Mr. Richard, minister of St. Michael's, b. 30 July, 1702; bap. ———, 1702.

Mary Mason, d. of Thomas, of Second Creek, b. 12 June 1692.

Sarah Mattock, d. of Charles, of Wye River, b. 20 October, 1700; bap. 4 May, 1701. Charitie, d. of the same of St. Michael's River, b. 8 May, bap. 19 September, 1701 (?) Elizabeth, d. of the same, b. 1 May, 1703; bap. September 1703.

Joseph Merchant, s. of George, of Third Haven Creek, b. 1 or 9 December, 1700; bap. 11 May, 1701. Elizabeth, d. of the same, b. 25 October, 1702; bap. 18 April, 1703.

John Merlen, s. of John, of St. Michael's River, b. 13 July, 1703; bap. August, 1703.

John Merrick, of St. Michael's River, had these children James, b. 1 August, 1690; bap. 1690. John, b. 1 February, 1692/3; bap. 1693. Daniel, b. 3 November, 1695; bap. 1695. Abraham, b. 29 January, 1699; bap. 14 May, 1700. Isaac, b. 3 July, 1703; bap. 27 August, 1703.

William Morgan, of Third Haven Creek, had: Daughter, ——, b. 30 April, 1699; bap. 3 August, 1701. Daughter, ——, b. 7 November, 1700; bap. 3 August, 1701.

William Morrison, s. of William, of the Island at the Mouth of Great Choptank, b. 13 February, 1695/6.

Francis Morlen, of St. Michael's River, had these children: Sarah, b. 4 September, 1672. Francis, b. 5 November, 1678. John, b. 30 March, 1681. Abraham, b. 22 November, 1683. Isaac, b. 11 May, 1686. Jacob, b. 13 April, 1689. Charles, b. 1 September, 1691.

Richard Muttace, s. of John, of Third Haven Creek, b. 19 June, 1690.

Thomas Needles, s. of Thomas, of Third Haven Creek, b. 21 August, 1701; bap. 9 November, 1701.

Richard Needles, s. of Thomas, of Bay Side, b. 21 March, 1703/4; bap. 13 August, 1704.

Daniel Newman, s. of John, of St. Michael's River, bap. 23 August, 1702.

William Palmer (?), s. of William, of Broad Creek, b. 9 June, 1698; bap. 1698.

John Oldfield, s. of Henry, of King's Creek, b. 11 January, 1698/9; bap. 21 February, 1698/9.

Nathaniel Peck, s. of Benjamin, of Hunting Creek, b. 18 April, 1699; bap. 4 August, 1701.

Benjamin Pecke, s. of Benjamin, of Hunting Creek, gent, and Mary his wife, b. 28 January, 1702/3; bap. 1702/3.

Susannah Pearson, d. of Robert, of Second Creek, b. 8 December, 1691.

Francis Porter, of St. Michael's River, had these children: John, b. 15 June, 1700; bap. 27 December, 1700. Joseph, b. 30 April. 1702; bap. 7 March, 1703.

Mary Porter, d. of John, of St. Michael's River, b. 11 November, 1701; bap. 1701.

Sarah Porter, d. of Lawrence, of Bay Side, b. 13 March, 1703/4; bap. 23 April, 1704.

Richard Price, s. of Richard, of St. Michael's River, b. 12 January, 1700; bap. 4 May, 1701.

Ann Purifil (?), d. of William, of St. Michael's River, b. 16 December, 1702; bap. 14 March, 1703.

Richard Ratcliffe, of Auderbies Creek, had these children: Richard, b. 5 March, 1691/2. James, b. 6 May, 1693.

Sarah Ridgway, d. of William, of Third Haven Creek, b. 14 June, 1701; bap. 12 June, 1702.

Arthur Rigby, s. of Arthur, of Third Haven Creek, b. 15 March, 1702/3, at two o'clock in the morning; bap. 20 November, 1708; certified 18 February, 1707.

Bartholomew Roberts, son of Richard, of Third Haven Creek, b. 24 August, bap. 9 November, 1701.

Mary Roberts, d. of William, of Third Haven Creek, b. 16 January, 1703; bap. 3 April, 1704.

John Sandsbury, s. of John, of Second Creek, b. 26 June, 1698.

Elizabeth Sewell, d. of William, of Third Haven Creek, b. 1 October, bap. 16 March, 1700/1.

Daniel Sherwood, of Second Creek, had these children: Daniel, b. 8 April, 1699. Thomas, b. 8 April, 1699. Margaret, b. 4 January, 1701. Mary, b. 25 May, 1704; bap. 16 July, 1704.

Philemon Skinner, s. of William, of Broad Creek, b. 2 December, 1701; bap. 3 May, 1702.

Thomas Studdam, s. of Thomas, of Broad Creek, b. 13 April, 1702; bap. 3 May, 1702.

Henry Smith, s. of Henry, of Second Haven, b. 31 January, 1700; bap. 11 May, 1701.

William Smith, s. of William, of Third Haven Creek, b. 14 February, 1699.

William Snelling, of St. Michael's River, had: William, b. 22 March, 1696/7; bap. 4 May, 1701. Margaret, b. 11 March, 1697/8; bap. 4 May, 1701. Thomas, b. 5 November, 1703; bap. June, 1704. Lawrence, b. 5 November, 1703; bap. 13 June, 1704.

Hugh Spedden, s. of Hugh, of Third Haven Creek, b. 8 August, 1703; bap. September, 1703.

Mary Spedden, d. of Thomas, of Second Creek, b. 3 September, 1703.

Alice Spencer, d. of James, of St. Michael's River, b. 15 August, 1699. Mary, d. of the same, b. 23 February, 1700; bap. 1 April, 1701. William, s. of the same, of Bay Side, b. 15 ——, 1703; bap. 16 July, 1704.

Abigail W. Sprignall, d. of John, of Third Haven Creek, b. 20 April, 1702; bap. 1 August, 1702.

Christopher Spry, of Third Haven Creek, had these children: William, b. 2 February, 1701; bap. 13 January, 1702. Elizabeth, b. 12 September, 1702; bap. 9 February, 1703.

Thomas Spry, s. of Thomas, of St. Michael's River, b. 27 March, 1701/2; bap. 5 July, 1702. Abigail, d. of the same, b. 11 March, bap. 11 June, 1704. John, b. 15 September, 1694. Anthony, b. 15 September, 1696. Jane, b. 9 March, 1697/8. Samuel, b. 31 March, 1700.

John Start (Stuart or Stewart?), s. of John, of St. Michael's River, b. 4 March, 1701/2; bap. 3 July, 1702.

Francis Stanton, of St. Michael's River, had these children: Susannah, b. 1682; bap. 22 June, 1702. Thomas, b. 18 September, 1694; bap. 1694. Frances, b. 3 March, 1696; bap. 1696. John, b. 30 July, 1698; bap. 1698. Samuel, b. 23 October, 1701; bap. 10 November, 1701. Susanna, b. 26 October, 1700; bap. 23 June, 1703.

Elizabeth Stewarts, d. of James, of St. Michael's River, b. 19 October, 1701; bap. 13 September, 1702. Mary, d. of the same, b. 19 October, 1701; bap. 13 September, 1702.

Samuel Taylor, s. of George, of Second Creek, b. 4 February, 1679/80.

Sarah Turner, d. of Thomas, of Third Haven Creek, b. 24 March, 1699; bap. 1701.

Dorothy Valiant, d. of John, of Third Haven Creek, b. 4 June, 1702; bap. 1702.

Elizabeth Victor, d. of John, of Third Haven Creek, b. 10 October, 1701; bap. 23 August, 1702.

Robert Vows, of St. Michael's River, had: Anthony, b. 11 July, 1689. Sarah, b. 18 October, 1691. Thomas, b. 18 October, 1691. Elizabeth, b. 29 January, 1694/5. Francis, b. 9 November, 1700; baptized 24 June, 1702.

Thomas Ward, s. of John, of St. Michael's River, b. 24 July, 1703; bap. 29 August, 1703.

Mary Ward, d. of Matthew Tilghman Ward, of St. Michael's River, gent, b. 28 February, 1701.

Dennice White, s. of Dennice, of Second Creek, b. 11 May, 1699.

Henry Wharton, of Second Creek, had: Henry, b. 18 November, 1701; bap. 27 November, 1701. Mary, b. 13 December, 1702; bap. 17 February, 1702/3.

Richard Williams, of St. Michael's River, had: Richard, b. 3 August, 1699; bap. 23 June, 1703. John, b. 6 April, 1702; bap. 21 June, 1702.

Elizabeth ———, d. of Thomas, of St. Michael's River, b. 3 August, 1699; bap. 4 May, 1701.

Susannah ———, d. of ———, of Third Haven Creek, b. 11 October, 1703; bap. 30 March, 1704.

Elizabeth Whitfield, b. 10 June, 1672. Henry Whitfield, b. 6 November, 1676.

Elizabeth Webb, d. of William, of Bay Side, b. 12 September, 1703.[1]

[1]This record, copied some twelve years since from the time-stained almost illegible original, differs in a few questioned particulars from a later manuscript copy, made by, and now in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society, by the courtesy of which a comparison was made.

THE QUAKER: A DRAMA IN ONE ACT.[1]

BY AUGUST VON KOTZEBUE.

[August von Kotzebue, the dramatist, was born at Weimar, May 3, 1761. During the period of the American Revolution, he was a student at the University of Jena. He was in Paris about 1790, and filled a number of offices in the Russian service. He was assassinated at Mannheim, May 23, 1819, as a tool of the Holy Alliance, by the student, Karl Sand, a liberal enthusiast, who became enraged at the strong monarchical sentiments of Kotzebue. Sand regarded himself in the light of a liberator of his race, much as did Charlotte de Corday, and suffered the penalty of execution afterward.

Kotzebue was a prolific writer, and left over one hundred plays of more or less importance, besides a vast amount of political and other publications. He evidently shared the Continental interest in the progress of our Revolutionary war, and the development of our Federal government. He may have learned some of his facts from the returning Hessians, after the close of the war. In 1792 his "*Die Indianer in England,*" a comedy in three acts, was published in a French translation at Brussels; and "*Kosmouk, or Die Indianer in Marseilles,*" another three-act comedy, was published in Paris in 1801.

"The Quaker" is one of his minor plays, included in the forty-seven volumes necessary to contain his works. It must interest an American today, from the fact that it shows how well was understood the character of the Quaker by a German whose mode of thought must have been very diverse. "*Walter*" Mifflin is doubtless intended for *Warner* Mifflin, an interesting compilation of the facts of whose life has just been made by Miss Hilda Justice.

The incident of Mifflin's interview with General Howe is founded on fact, and has been variously given, upon the authority of Hector St. John de Crevecœur, in his "Letters of an American Farmer." The spirit of the occasion is preserved by Kotzebue; he has, of course, taken liberties with his characters in their family relations, but this is permissible to the poet, who is not writing history. The incident occurred during the British occupation of Philadelphia, in the early winter of 1777. A. M. G.]

[1] Translated by Amelia M. Gummere.

Dramatis Personæ.

THE ENGLISH GENERAL, LORD HOWE.
LIEUTENANT HOWE, HIS SON.
HIS ADJUTANT.
WALTER MIFFLIN }
EDWARD MIFFLIN } QUAKERS.
MARIA MILFORD }

[The scene, laid in the period of the Revolution in Pennsylvania, at the English headquarters outside of Philadelphia, is the apartment of the General, which has a cabinet opening out from it.]

SCENE FIRST.

The General; his Adjutant.

General (to the Adjutant, who has just entered). Well, Adjutant, no more news from my son?

Adjutant (shrugging his shoulders). Not yet.

Gen. No trace of the whole detachment?

Adj. None.

Gen. They should have returned to camp yesterday.

Adj. So the order ran.

Gen. I am afraid something has happened.

Adj. Whence can danger come? No enemy's troops are near, and the whole neighborhood is only occupied by Quakers.

Gen. But they too are men.

Adj. Not quite. Smite one of them upon his cheek and he turns the other, imploring another blow.

Gen. Even patience has its limits. Besides, this foraging is dangerous business, and I fear my son's daring.

Adj. He is a brave youth.

Gen. Often unrestrained.

Adj. At his years——

Gen. (laughing). Yes, yes, Mr. Adjutant, men know how to console themselves, be they fools or knaves. Too old, too young, drunkenness, passion;—these

are but excuses for foolish or evil doings. I could wish my son did not need such excuses, and yet I begin to fear that he does.

Adj. In an enemy's country one allows himself many liberties.

Gen. The enemy's country is God's earth, which one should never soil with crimes, and least of all this Pennsylvania. The only country in America that has not robbed its aborigines, but was taken with their free consent. Perhaps the only country in the world wherein no curse rests upon the beginning of its rule. And yet I hear daily of excesses.

Adj. The English soldier regards every inhabitant as a rebel against his Fatherland. That excites him, makes him wild. Yet but a few moments ago came an old Quaker into camp without a pass, whom I only protected from abuse by great exertion.

Gen. What did he want?

Adj. He wishes to speak with your Excellency. I never yet saw a man who bore mockery and arrogance with such patience.

Gen. Bring him in. (Exit Adjutant.)

Gen. (Alone.) Did they mock him because of his calmness? That is another inconsistency of men—that with the same lips they acknowledge and deride the teachings of their God.

Scene Second.

The General; Walter Mifflin; the Adjutant.

Gen. Who are you?

Mifflin. Walter Mifflin.

Gen. A Quaker?

Miff. Yes, Friend Howe.

Gen. Whence come you?

Miff. From County Kent.

Gen. What do you want?

Miff. To speak with thee.

Adj. (Removing Mifflin's hat.) Shameful! To say "thou" to the General; to come into his presence with the hat on!

Miff. Your customs are strange to me. I have never seen a general before, but I know that every man is my brother. My hat I have all my life worn upon my head. It is a part of my clothing, and if I stood before a King, I should not remove it. Have I in this offended thee, Friend Howe? For that I am sorry. I wear my hat before God! Why not before thee?

Gen. I know your customs. Give him back his hat. (The Adjutant obeys, and Mifflin replaces it.)

Gen. Now speak. What is your standing?

Miff. I am a Quaker from the county of Kent.

Gen. Who sent you here?

Miff. The Society of Friends.

Gen. (Mocking.) A peasant.

Miff. We are all alike among ourselves.

Gen. What does the Society desire?

Miff. Thou knowest that we Friends mingle in no strife, and least of all with weapons. All men are our brothers, even you. You have come armed to us;—we have not resisted. We gave you to eat and drink willingly; that we do to all who are hungry or thirsty. Wherefore then do thy soldiers plunder us?

(During this conversation, an orderly has entered and whispered a word in the Adjutant's ear. The latter goes out in much excitement.)

Gen. You are rebels.

Miff. Not at all. We obey the rulers that God has put over us. If He has allotted this power to you, we shall bear it and be silent. If thy King wishes to be our father, then he must not trample down his

children. This is all we ask; the rest we leave to God.

Gen. Why are you come without a pass?

Miff. A man may go where he will.

Gen. Even in time of war?

Miff. We recognize no war.

Gen. Out of stubbornness, you create hindrances for yourselves.

Miff. If we took passes from you, that would mean that we recognized the so-called rights of war, and that would be a sin.

Gen. Strange reasons.

Miff. If thou dost not approve them, despise them not, for they are founded upon righteousness, and the love of man.

Gen. If you despise my protection, how can I vouch for no mischance?

Miff. What befalls me, I shall bear with patience and courage.

Gen. And the source of this courage?

Miff. My faith, my conscience.

Gen. But how, if I placed soldiers before your meeting-houses, and forbade an entrance upon pain of death?

Miff. If the spirit moved me, I should go.

Gen. Even to death?

Miff. Yes.

Gen. You hold yourselves as inspired?

Miff. Why not, Friend Howe? All good thoughts come from God. That even the heathen knew, and Marcus Aurelius, and Epictetus.

Gen. You are no peasant.

Miff. A peasant from County Kent.

Gen. You are a spy.

Miff. No.

Gen. Swear it.

Miff. We do not swear.

Gen. Shall I trust your mere word?

Miff. Yes, for we never lie.

Gen. In the shade of your trees, such sentiments might do for a little handful of men. For the government of a state, they are deadly!

Miff. I am not come, Friend Howe, to dispute with thee. We leave every man to his own belief. If in thy right hand thou must bear the sword, at least take in thy left the olive branch of mercy. It will bring thee honour if thy troops are not robbers.

Gen. You speak insolently.

Miff. I speak the truth.

Gen. Has fate often proved your courage through sufferings?

Miff. God has not yet shown me this mercy.

Gen. And yet you believe yourself able to bear His provings?

Miff. That I believe.

Gen. Spiritual pride!

Miff. Far be it from me!

Scene Third.

The foregoing; the Adjutant.

Adj. General, I bring a sad message.

Gen. (Hastily.) My son?

Adj. Unfortunately, it concerns him. Collect yourself.

Gen. I am a soldier. No speeches.

Adj. The detachment has returned, but your son——

Gen. Well?

Adj. He is left behind.

Gen. Ha! My William! (Tries to compose himself.) Where? How?

Adj. The Quakers have killed him!

Gen. The Quakers!

Miff. Friend, thou art wrong. The Friends spill no blood.

Adj. The soldiers are agreed. Still more, they have taken prisoner him who committed the deed upon your son.

Gen. The murderer of my son in my power!

Miff. But not a member of our Society.

Gen. That we shall find out. You see, Walter Mifflin, that this moment is unfavorable to your message. The next will show what I think of you and your Society, and how I shall treat you. Until then, you are my prisoner.

Miff. I am a free man.

Gen. Without contradiction, you go into this cabinet and there await your fate. Woe to you—woe to you all, if my son's blood cries to me for revenge!

Miff. Friend, be not precipitate.

Gen. Go; you are in my power.

Miff. Only in the power of God. (Exit.)

Gen. Now bring me the murderer.

Adj. Why should you rend your heart by sight of him?

Gen. I must see him! I must learn whether I may mourn my son. (Exit, the Adjutant. Continues, to himself.) A hard battle awaits me. I must dissever the father from the judge. Oh, William, William! Thy bloody shade shall see these hypocrites unmasked.

Scene Fourth.

The General; Edward Mifflin; the Adjutant. (*Latter with a sword under his arm.*)

Gen. Thou art the murderer of my son?

Edw. I am no murderer.

Gen. Speak, what happened? And speak the truth, by thy life.

Edw. I have never lied. In a quiet valley stood scattered houses, inhabited by industrious country folk. Yesterday, as morning broke, a cry woke me from my slumber. I leaped up; I ran out; the tones of terror came from a house near by, where dwelt my betrothed. I ran in, and others, awakened like myself, followed. The house was being

plundered by the soldiers. In a closed chamber near by I heard the screaming voice of my betrothed. I burst open the door, and saw a young officer who sought to betray her unprotected innocence. Madness seized me; I tore his sword from his side, he drew his pistol. In the moment that he sought to kill me, I struck him down. I am no murderer.

Gen. (After a sorrowful pause.) Is this true?

Adj. (Shrugs his shoulders.)

Gen. (Places his hands before his face. After a pause, he speaks with shame and sorrow.) Where is my son's sword?

Adj. Here.

Gen. (Takes it, sighing, and lays it on the table. Then turns to Edward.) Speak on.

Edw. My brethren had meantime armed themselves with whatever they could lay hands on. I joined them. In numbers, we did not equal them, but thieves are always cowards. They fled, we followed, I the first. Anger drove me too far. I was taken. Now thou knowest all.

Gen. Young man, let us suppose you have acted honourably by hurrying to the rescue of your betrothed.

Edw. Only *suppose?*

Gen. What can excuse you, when her danger was averted, for following the troops of my King with a weapon in your hand?

Edw. I did wrong before God.

Gen. Are you a Quaker?

Edw. Yes.

Gen. Have you followed the teachings of your sect?

Edw. No.

Gen. Then are you doubly guilty. As a rebel, you stand before my judgment seat. You have borne arms against the King. You must die.

Edw. I have deserved death. Not as a rebel, but as a

sinner before God. Thou art but the means of fulfilling His righteous judgment. Fulfil it.

Gen. What is your name?

Edw. Edward Mifflin.

Gen. Mifflin? How? I know a Walter Mifflin.

Edw. He is my father.

Gen. Ha! This revenge I had not looked for, but it is sweet! Do you know where your father is at this moment?

Edw. He went to Philadelphia in order to take counsel with the brethren.

Gen. He is here.

Edw. Here?

Gen. In the next chamber.

Edw. Alas! For the first time, I must shun my father's glance! Yet no; he will pity me. I shall leave the world with his blessing. Let me embrace my father's knees before I die!

Gen. Yes, you shall see him. Not alone shall I bear a father's sorrow. Eye for eye is your lesson, son for son. I shall hear his lamentations, see his tears, and his mourning shall lighten my own. (He opens the cabinet door.) Come out, Walter Mifflin.

In the fifth scene, Walter Mifflin is introduced, and a touching reconciliation follows the son's explanation, after which, Howe remaining inflexible, the son is led out to die.

The sixth scene, very brief, is a soliloquy of the General upon the greater degree of bravery required for moral struggles than to lead in battle. In the seventh, the Adjutant hurriedly announces the return of the Lieutenant, desperately but not fatally wounded. He has come into camp upon a horse led by a young Quaker maiden, and seeks his father's forgiveness, and to be received again. The eighth scene unites the father and his son, who explains at length his experience, and his nursing and care at the

hands of the betrothed of Edward, Marie, and his mother. Fear lest his father suddenly punish his own supposed murderer brings him at the first possible moment, in the care of Marie, to the General. The latter sends for Edward Mifflin, and pronounces imprisonment and the loss of his sword as punishment upon the Lieutenant, who submits. Marie is sent for.

In the interview between the General and Marie in the ninth scene, after questioning her for some time upon her life, belief and future (she being all the time under the impression that her lover is already dead) the General informs her that for her services to him and to his son, he grants pardon to Edward. She expresses her gratitude in a few lines of verse.

Gott ist gross! Gott ist gut!
Wenn über dir in Leidenstagen
Schon die Wellen zusammen schlagen,
Halt' am Glauben! Fasse Muth!
Gott ist gross! Gott ist gut!

Scene Tenth.

William; Edward. The foregoing.

Gen. Come, young man, you are forgiven, and there stands your pious Marie.

William. My father, permit me——. I have severed the noble pair; through me shall they again be united. Marie! Benefactress of thine enemy! Thou forgavest me when I could not stammer out my thanks. Receive them now, and from my hand take back thy lover.

Edw. Marie!

Marie. (Giving him her hand, blushingly). I greet thee, Edward.

Edw. I have sinned grievously against thee.

Gen. (Laughing.) He ventured his life for her.

Marie. Not against me, Edward, but against God and the Friends.

Edw. Repentance atones.

Marie. Yes, Edward.

Edw. Hold me no longer unworthy of thee.

Marie. I have forgiven thee.

Gen. What people! Our young men would have been proud of such a deed, and our maidens of such a love. (Calls into the cabinet.) Walter Mifflin, come out.

SCENE ELEVENTH.

Walter Mifflin. The foregoing.

Gen. The storm is past, the sun shines. There stand our children.

Walter Mifflin. Thy son still lives?

Gen. He lives.

Miff. God be thanked. The guilt is the less.

Gen. This good girl whom he insulted, has saved him.

Miff. She has done her duty.

Gen. And your wife's nursing saved him.

Miff. She but obeyed the Gospel command.

Gen. I give you your son's life.

Miff. Friend, thou doest right.

Gen. Inform your people that they shall henceforth remain undisturbed.

Miff. Friend, this does thee honour.

Gen. Even in your rejoicing, this calmness?

Miff. My heart rejoices, but in silence.

Gen. Joy expressed, lightens the heart.

Miff. We do not thus disturb ourselves, but are happy in quiet.

Gen. Then depart in peace.

Miff. Come, my daughter.

Edw. Father, may I follow thee?

Miff. No, Edward Mifflin; thou goest into solitude until God and the Friends have forgiven thee.

Edw. Marie, pray for me.

Marie. With bloody tears.

Edw. I will suffer, but let me hope——

Miff. Hope, my son. (To the General.) Friend, farewell.

Gen. Say to the Friends that I also pray for your son.

Miff. I will tell them.

Gen. And that I will care for him as a father until his return.

Miff. I will tell them.

Gen. Thy own request will support my words?

Miff. No.

Gen. Strong man, give me your hand.

Miff. Here is my hand.

Gen. Could you but give me your strong faith with this hand's pressure!

Miff. Would God, my brother! Then shouldst thou stand fast in sorrow or joy. Fare thee well! And if thou comest into the County Kent, seek Walter Mifflin.

Gen. God guide you.

Miff. I hope He will! Come, Marie. (Exit.)

Gen. Ha! what a people! Could I conquer this half the world, should I be as happy as Walter Mifflin?

FINIS.

SOME SELECTIONS FROM THE "PETERS PAPERS," IN THE LIBRARY OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY MISS J. C. WYLIE, CUSTODIAN.

Richard Peters to Conrad Weiser.

My good Friend

The Governor is under some Concern least, as at your request the Indians were at the Count Zinzendorfs house, he may not have abridgd them of their Quantity of meat and Drink which they usually expect on these occasions—But if they have taken anything of this kind amiss it must be laid at your Door or indeed at their own since they were told it beforehand, The Governor asked them one day to dinner & made them their Present & they seemed well pleased wth their entertainment, I have given Caxayan such a Kettle as you requested & you will let him know that it is your Present tho I have placed it to the Proprietaries account,

We have the Pleasure to hear of Mr Thomas Penns arrival in England,

Fresh Forces are gone to Jamaica from England & it is thought with Intent to take Carthagena,

I am sorry for the Indisposition of your Family & heartily wish their Recovery and the continuance of your health, as well from a principle of affection for yourself, as on account of the Publick Good wch would suffer was any accident to happen to you. I am sincerely

Your respectful Friend

Richard Peters

February 28th 1741

Richard Peters to Conrad Weiser.

My good Friend

As the Count chooses that the Indians shall be conveyed from here to your house by the Moravian Brethren, the Governor woud have supplied them with Provisions for their journy, but the Count desird they might be maintaind at his Expence in order to recommend himself to their favour,

I should be glad to know whether they are pleased with their Present and Treatment and I have it further in charge from the Governor to desire you will furnish Caxayan with such Provisions and necessaries as will bring him on his Journy from your house to his own Country, and I will thankfully repay you the Charges the next time I see you in Town,

Do not let them want for anything that you shall judge convenient, I am

Sir
Your respectful Friend
Richard Peters

Philadelphia
2 March 1741

Gov. George Thomas to Conrad Weiser.

Philad^A, ffeb^ry. 26th 1741/2

Honest Conrad

Mr Peters put your Letter into my Hands which was deliver'd to him by Coxhayion with a String of wampon from the Onontagos, as an assurance that they with their Allies the five Nations, will be at Philadelphia in the Spring, according to the Proprietors Invitation, to receive the Goods for the Lands sold to him on the west side of Susquehanna, The String of wampon was deliver'd to me, & I have laid it up without returning another, as you say, it is neither necessary nor expected,

I know of nothing necessary to be said to the Indian Messenger, but that Mr Penn being gone to England for a

short time has left the Goods in my hands to be deliver'd to the Five Nations, when they come to Philad^a, That I expect to see them in the Spring according to their Promise, & that they shall meet with the same kind Reception & Entertainment from me, as if Mr. Penn himself were here; for this was his Desire & it is perfectly agreable to my own Inclinations, that it should be so, as I esteem the Six Nations as our very good & faithful Brethren & Allies,

You will put this into such a Dress, as will be most agreable to the People it is to be carried to, which you understand better than I do, & you may likewise make such additions as you think proper on the occasion,

The matchcoats, Powder & Lead are given as you desire, & such a Kettle as you promised to the Bearer in 1737 for his assistance to you, & is charged to the Proprietors account, as, I suppose, it was at his desire, that you made that Journey,

I leave it you to provide Meal or anything else you shall think convenient & customary for these Indians, when they come in the Spring, for their Entertainment at your House, or on the way, & shall order yur payment for it, I hope nothing will happen to prevent your coming with them; for I shall not know what to do without you, both on account of the Language & your knowledge of their Customs,

I am sorry to hear your Family is ill & very heartily wish them better Health, being

Y^r very sincere Friend
& humble serv^t

GEO. THOMAS.

P.S:

Although I have a very high opinion of Count Zinzendorf's Integrity & Religious Zeal, & consequently esteem him much, I was not altogether willing, that the messenger & his family should be at his House, lest his manner of treating them should not prove agreable & they should think that we failed in Civility to save Expence, & so make

a Report to our Prejudice, when they return to their Countrymen, I should be very well pleased, that the Count could make them good Christians, but I would not have the Business of the Province depend upon his success with them, nor run the risque of their being disobliged by being put into the hands of a Gentleman, who out of good will would restrain them from what they think there is no Crime in making a moderate use of. Drunkenness is a very bad thing & I discourage it in Indians & others as much as I can; but should they become Christians, if they are no better than Christians in common, they will be as drunk as some of them are apt to be at present, & be greater Thieves, Adulterers, Cheats &c than the worst of Indians are, The knowledge of God & Christ ought to make Men better, but how it happens I cannot tell, yet so it is, that the common sort of People amongst Christians are worse than the Indians, who are left to the Law of Nature, that is to their own natural Reason, to guide them—If these People are anyways dissatisfied, you must excuse me, & put it upon their own Consent or Choice, as you tell me it was,

Yrs G. T.

Robert Tuite to William Peters.

Sir

At last I got an oppertunity of sending y° your bathing Tubb, there has been so much Ice for these two months past in the river that could not get it on board the Shallop till now, As it has been so long out of use it will want the Assistance of a Cooper before it will be fitt for yours. I hope the fishing season coming on shall soon have the pleasure of seeing you here I dare say it will be a fine Spring for Sport of all sorts & I assure you without compliment will be very much heightend to me by the pleasure of y^r good company, Your Countryman Bob is very well

as thank God we all are Mrs Tuite & I heartily salute you & your Bro, I am with true Esteem

S^r^

Your Humb^l^: Servt:

Robt. Tuite

the 27th of ffeb^y^: 1741/2

Richard Peters to Conrad Weiser.

Philadelphia 3 8ber 1750

Sir

Your news, tho extremely disagreable, does not surprize me, because Professor Calm, a Swedish Naturalist, sent here by ye King of Sweden & who has lately been at Niagara, told me as much, nay more indeed, for he says positively that the first attempt y^t^ the English shall make of erecting a Fort on any of the Waters of the Mississippi will begin a War between the French Indians & our Indians & y^t^ as the Indians particularly the Senecas & those on Lake Erie are French we shall undoubtedly have the worst of it,

The orders of the French Officers are, y^t^ any Englishman on what Business soever appearing on Lake Erie must be cut off & the Indians, as it is said, have undertaken to bring their scalps,

In short, our Indian affairs are in a most lamentable condition and therefore I am commanded by the Governor to desire most earnestly of you that you send your Journal to him with all possible Expedition & yt you be sure to give your Attendance at Philadelphia the 13th of this Instant, when the Council will sit on Indian affairs, in order to furnish Information and advice for the Assembly, & likewise for a Remonstrance to be made to the other Governments on the Continent & afterwards to his Majesty—And there is this necessity for your appearance & Testimony and advice that the Fall shipps will all be gone in the month of October, & there will be no opportunity of sending Letters to England,

Pray favour me with a Letter and tell me how I shall

write to the Proprietaries by a Ship yt is going from here in Ten Days.

It seems to me that our only Game to play now is with the Ohio Indians & the Twightwees & Owendocts who are numerous & may by proper & generous Treatment secure to us a Ballance of Indians,

I most heartily congratulate you on your safe Return & pray Heaven (if the bad lives of ye generality of ye people will let him protect us) y^t some method may be found to guard us against an Indian War,

The People over the Hills are combin'd against the Government, are putting in new Cropps & bid us Defiance,

Good & generous Spirits do not sink in times of publick Calamity, but exercise a cool understanding, &, where it is proper, undergo whatever hardships they are expos'd to,

I have already given the Proprietors an uncomfortable Detail of Indian Affairs ye last week by Mr. Hockley, who has left with me a Power of Attorney to sell or otherwise despose of his Lands about Reading,

Your Patent for Mahoniaky will be made out on Demand; But I dont mention this on any other Account than to shew you that previous to all this Change of affairs I have done with the Proprietaries what I promisd you, that is, a Grant in Fee to you & your Heirs for those Lands

I am at all times whether difficult or otherwise

Dr Sr Your affectionate
Friend
RICHARD PETERS

Samuel Auchmuty to Richard Peters.

NEW YORK July 29th 1754

DEAR SIR

I hope ere this you have got over the fatigue of your late Excursion & that your Health has no ways suffered by it; but on the contrary the Exercise you have had, has supplyed you with a new fund of Spirits and Activity, whereby you may proceed, (but with more Alacrity) as you have

hitherto done, in serving mankind, & promoting the Honour & Reputation of your Governm^{t},

I was much concerned that I was prevented seeing you the Day you left New York, I was twice at your Lodgings for that purpose, Besides being desirous in person of wishing you a good & pleasant Journey, Health & Happiness, I had the Lottery acct to settle with you, & the Ballance in my pocket to pay you; but as I had not that satisfaction, I now begg you will let me know how I am to dispose of your money, whether I shall pay it to any one here, or send it to you; & also thro' this Channel receive my [torn out] ardent prayers for your prosperity & Happiness,

We have no news, unless it should be news to acquaint you that Whitfield is here, ranting away every Evening in the Meeting House, Yesterday He held forth there three times, His audience hitherto has consisted chiefly of the Dregs of the City. He has neither visited our Church or Clergy, since he has been here—I hear that tomorrow he sets off for your City,

I will not by adding anything further engross your time, therefore conclude with assuring you that

I am D^{r} S^{r} with the utmost sincerity
Y^{r} much obliged Friend & Bro^{r}
SAMUEL AUCHMUTY

P, S,—My Compliments to
Parson Smith, Sturgeon
& all Friends,
Please in order to save postage, when you write to me to direct y^{r} Letter as follows

To R. NICHOLLS Esqr
in
N. Y

Rev. William Smith to Richard Peters.

PHILAD^{A} 22^{d} Feb^{ry} 1755

D^{R} SR

Mr. Allen and you having signified to Mr. Alison and me that the Trustees propose us the Honor of filling up the

Blanks in the Charter with our names, & desired us to confer together on the Subject, we have complied with that desire, & settled as follows,

Mr. Alison readily agrees that to add the Duties of Provost to those of Latin master, would be more than one Man could manage; more especially as the Superintendence of the Philosophy-Classes, which must naturally fall to the Provost, would be inconsistent with the Business of a professor of Languages,

As to my sentiments they are in brief as follows, I need not tell you that I think Mr. Alison qualified for any Station in any College; and 'tis to be hoped, as soon as the Circumstances of the Academy will permit, the Trustees will give him some easier Professorship than the laborious one of Languages; and till that is the Case he wishes too well to the Institution to desire it, In the mean Time as this Charter is granted chiefly to enable us, on a collegiate Plan, to govern & confer Honors upon Students in Philosophy, that good Intention would be wholly defeated, & the Professors in the Sciences rendered despicable in the Eyes of the Students, should the chief Dignity arising from the new Charter & new Institution, center in any inferior School. What Professor of Genius or Spirit would be found willing to qualify Students in Philosophy for Degrees, if any other Master in an inferior School had the conferring such Degrees, and deprived him of the Honor due to his Labors? Or who would undertake the Care of Philosophy Classes on such a Footing?

Thus we were determined in this whole affair of the Charter, solely by the Reason of Things, & the future Success of the Institution; without any private Biass,

We have however thought fit to add one thing to the Charter, viz; that in Mr. Alison's Case, Rector of the Academy shall be added to the Name of Viceprovost as synonimous.—The Reason is this, By your printed Constitutions, when your plan extended no higher than a Latin School, the Master of that School was Rector of the inferior

ones, The world, reading this, without knowing any private Reasons between Mr. Alison & you, believed him Rector ex officio, & he was frequently addressed as such, Unless, therefore, Rector is added to the name Viceprovost, he is afraid the world might think he has rather lost than gained by the Enlargment of the Plan; As this is a delicate Matter, and as we have conducted the whole affair of the Charter with the utmost Harmony, Calmness & Deliberation, I must beg leave to insist on that small alteration, without enquiring further into the Reasons of it; for till my worthy Friend & Colleague is fully satisfied I cannot be satisfied. But this Expedient, which himself proposed, makes all perfectly easy; and I hope the Trustees, far from refusing to indulge us in this, will rather approve of the Temper & Harmony with which we have consulted the Good of the Institution, in an affair which, with some Masters, might have embarrassed them a little, The words can do no hurt in the Charter, because they stand in a clause that has no Connection with the Rest; & the name dies with Mr. Alison, unless the Trustees renew it, And in deed when the Philosophy Students grow numerous, it may be necessary to remove them to a separate house, & then a Rector of the Academy may again be necessary, tho' still in Subordination to the general Government of the Faculty, But it would be needless to put this in the Charter, since the Trustees have power to give such a subordinate Inspection of any number of the Schools to any professor whatever.—Mr. Alison and I communicated this scheme jointly to Mr. Allen, and severally to Mr. Francis & Mr. Franklin, I write this to you to enable you to explain the matter to the Trustees, as Mr. Alison thought it better for me to explain it than him,

I am Sr.
Your obed^{t}, humble Servt,
WILL: SMITH,

Richard Peters to Thomas Penn.

Honourd Sir

Mr. Cookson dying unexpectedly I was obliged to go to Lancaster, It was well he left me Executor, as I had then all his Papers in my Power, which I have sorted, putting the Surveying Business by itself, the Proprietary Business, the Prothonotarys and the Governors by themselves & bringing all with me except what related to his County Offices & that of Deputy Register, His Papers were not in the best order on account of his having removed into a new House & postponed thro Indisposition the putting them in order, Mr. Edward Shippen Senior succeeds him in all his offices except that of Deputy Surveyor, which is given by Mr. Scull with the Governors Approbation & on my Recommendation to a Son of Mr. James Galbreath of Paxtong, who has been a steady Friend to the Government & the Proprietary Interest ever since your Departure, I believe both Offices will be discharged faithfully and to general satisfaction,

I acknowledge the Receit of your Duplicate of the 9th January last, and an additional Letter of the 2d February, The original of that of the 9th January I reced by the Lyon the 23d March, I have at last the pleasure to see Mr Joyce who delivered me yours of the 14 July, He has been all this while at Boston consuming his time in selling no more Goods than would bear his Expences & complaining mightily of the People,

What I do not answer now, I will not fail to do fully by the next ship, having a cold upon me that will not let me hold down my head,

I am pleased to hear that Lady Juliana is as well as could be expected and likely to give you an agreable Increase of your Family, Mr Tench Francis declares very deliberately that your son is the finest Boy in the world, nor wonder at it, adds he with great seriousness, for I never saw the Peer of his mother for Grace and amiableness and

a fine Person, She does me Honour to take notice of my mentioning the Joy I expressed on the happy State of your Family at the Birth of your Son, Such news every year would give fresh delight if she shoud retain her health & you your Spirits,

You rightly term my Letter of the 12 June a despairing Letter, tho I was not then so much cast down, as a little after my Letter of the 10th August, At that time Mr Francis & I had agreed to bring four Ejectments in a County, and to draw up a particular advertisement to be put into the Papers at the usual time of the Receiver Generals giving his annual Notice in January or the beginning of February: and I was to take the short method of Fine & Imprisonment on two or three of the most notorious Trespassers on your appropriated Tracts, taking with me the Sheriff & two Magistrates, When all of a sudden for no reason in the world that I know of (but some foolish Body or another telling him that the Assembly would not give him his sallary, having a Notion that he assisted the Governor who gave the House too much trouble by his advice, and that while he did so, he must never expect anything from the People) while I was preparing the Business for him He enterd into a mysterious Conversation in the close of which he told me he must altogether decline the Proprietaries Business, This allarmed me & stopt my Progress, afterwards he spoke doubtfully, & at other times woud ask about Kilsmillers Business, and then again relapse into doubts & uncertainty, Matters being in this ballancing way, sometimes in good humour & sometimes otherwise, I waited to see what issue it would take and especially as I found the Governor in the same Embarassment as myself, not knowing when he had & when he had him not,

At last your Instruction arrivd & wn the time of the Assemblys sitting drew nigh, it was communicated to Mr Allen & Mr Francis. After one or two conferences on this subject he told the Governor, in the manner I wrote, that he coud no longer serve as Attorney General or be retaind

for the Proprietaries & yet when he knew that the Governor woud follow Mr Allens & his advice, he returned to his former state & thought much & well about the Business,.

I gave him fifty Pounds as he had wrote all the Governors Letters to the President of Maryland, & went up to York to the Tryal of Kilsmiller, & he said it was enough— It was not, added he, money he wanted or desird, but he was growing into years & did business slower than in his youth, perhaps owing to greater Caution and a Retreat into something that would maintain him was a Prudence due to his Family, Well, says I, shall I talk to you about Proprietary Business, I have a long time wanted to say something to you on their Concerns whereupon he very gravely said you have not stopd your hand for any thing I have said, discoursed upon my saying no Ejectments had been brought nor distresses made, nor coud I tell what to do, What says he woud you advise me to — Since you ask me I think you shoud proceed to do business as usual, and take Fees for all extraordenary Business, & Let the £50 p. annum suffice for a Retainer & ordinary Business, And he has this under consideration, nor have I a positive answer yet, He then asked what he shoud do about the Attorney Generals place, I told him I made no doubt but the Governor woud satisfy him as to the Point of the Sallary, I coud not give you an Idea of my Situation but by a particular Detail which will serve to show you, as it is every word matter of Fact, that whatever my Inclinations are, it has not been in my power to do anything that I promisd in my Letter to do, For what signified it to go on the appropriated Tracts without doing something, especially as I did not know what was your final determination as to Leases, and whenever I go over them it will be necessary to distinguish some, as well as punish others, & in short by prudent measures to gain some of the best of the people on your side, The Tenants on Callowhill & Springton manors have expressd their Inclinations to lease tho they

would chuse to purchase, & thro the indefatigable pains of Mr Richardson pay their Rents pretty regularly,

I have had much Conversation with Mr, Allen & Mr Francis, & they do sincerely & after the best deliberation declare, that the Paper money Bill had better pass here with the usual appropriation by the Assembly, & be condemnd at home by previous management for that very unreasonable & unparliamentary method of appropriation: which they say may be done by a word speaking and that it is an honest & just & right & fair method, for you will never otherwise get it brought to a fair Issue, the People will be so tumultuous & ungovernable, and they earnestly entreat I will place this matter in ye strongest Light to you that I can, & recommend it with all the zeal possible, and they have really persuaded me into an Opinion of its being the proper method so far as that since it must at last after a long contention be referrd to his Majesty, it woud save abundance of vexatious wrangles if the matter shoud at first be brought to that Tribunal and the Disposal of the money there settled in the whole Legislature,

Your reason for your stay this year in England is so unexceptionable, that if you can set out the next year, I shoud think the Governor, if askd, notwithstanding his notice, will stay till your arrival in the Government, tho the year after notice woud expire perhaps in March next, or April, according to the time of its being served on you, for the Governor thinks that he is obliged to give a full years notice which is to commence from the Day of Service.

Mr. Francis offerd no alteration in the Method of doing Business so that you must have misunderstood my letter, Nor was any Mode talkd on except what I have before mentioned.

As to the Prospect of Philadelphia, I understood your Letter right, y^t it was to be for your private use, but Heap, tho I did not know it, had determind to do it by subscription & woud not be brought to any other terms, than those mentiond in Mr Hockleys & my first Letter & in every step we

had the Governors advice, & and it is founded on this Truth, that no Copper Plate can be kept long a private Property, for some or other of your Friends woud be shewing the Map & the moment the Map makers get hold of a Map and they are always prowling like Foxes they woud get it engraved and disperse it abroad, We acted for the best and it gives us pain that our proceedings are so desagreable, Coud I be justified by your short direction to put you to the Expence of £200?

You may, Honourd Sir, receive your Fifty Pounds back on demand I having secured it, or you may have the conduct of the Engraving at Mr. Sculls expence & take your Fifty copys first & send the rest here, which last I think the best, and what will help Mr. Scull out of the Scrape I have led him into.

I advisd Mr Scull to try all methods to get it from the widow of George Heap, a subtle crafty woman & he succeeded beyond my Expectation at the Expence of a Present to her of £100 for her part. George had received £100 more & Winter since his death has reced £15,

Be so good as to peruse the Instructions given to Mr. Wallace by Mr Scull and if you should not chuse to be a Subscriber, yet be pleased, as the Poor man has done all to serve you, and with a wonderful chearfulness, to recommend the Execution of the work to an honest & frugal man, or it may prove an heavier Burthen than Mr. Scull can go thro,

In the Box are two Printed Books of the Newcastle Laws neatly bound here, An Exemplified Law being the one which you say was omitted, tho by a memorandum of Charles Brockdens it was sent at the time the Papers of the Maryland Com^rs^ went. If it shoud not have been sent as it was a single Act passed at that August Sessions 1750 it must have been owing to my Engagements in your Commission,

I have likewise put up Copies of Mr Allens Leases & Mr Isaac Norriss.

From the Instructions already given very good Lease may be drawn but your precise orders and the Covenants to be expressd in the Leases and the Fines on the dropping of one two or the whole three Lives would be the most satisfactory.

I am

PHILADELPHIA
18 Apr 1753

Honourd Sir
Your most obedient
humble servant
RICHARD PETERS

The Honourable THOMAS PENN Esquire,

P. S.—If notwithstanding what has been said about the Perspective, you shall be of opinion that you can preserve the Privacy of the Copper Plate, which may be done by Patent, you may take the Draught to yourself, sending three hundred Copies to Mr Scull for the use of the subscribers so many having paid Ten Shillings a Piece, and enable Mr Scull to be repaid what is given to Mrs Heap, If a man be sent over on purpose, there will be no End of the Expence,

I can be informed by Mr Joyce of every Point I want to know respecting Leases in England, as he me. No care however shall be wanting on my side previous to my executing your orders, nor in the Forms of the Leases, But people assign over their Property so often here that I am afraid of unavoidable confusion, If they assign over their Leases as frequently as they do their other Titles will it not occasion trouble, this may be done without the Privity & Consent of the Prop^rs & their Agents, and then as nine in ten dye Intestate and the Orphans Courts give orders for the Division & Sale of the Estates, what will be done with a Leasehold Estate? I dont write this as an Answer to the several Parts of your Letters relating to this subject for I shall after my conferences wth Mr Joyce put ell I have to say in one letter & mix nothing with it.

NEW YORK May 12, 1743

Advertisement.

Ran away the Twenty Seventh of April last from William Cumming of the City of Annapolis in Maryland a Servant Man named John Herbertson he is a Convict a North Country Man speaks broad Scotch, and has a rough Hoarse Voice he is a Middle siz'd Man, of a fresh Complextion Sandy colour'd Hair and Beard with very white Eye Brows and is a Miller by Trade he was seen Two Days ago in this City of New York, and has on a Brown Suit of Cloth Cloaths a ruffled Shirt, a pair of Check Trousers and a Leather Jocky Cap, he Chews Tobacco very much and walks heavily, it is supposed he has a false Pass. Whoever takes up and secures the said Servant so that his Master may have him again, shall have Five Pounds Reward, besides what the Law allows, and all reasonable Charges, paid by—

WILLIAM CUMMING.

DELAWARE BIBLE RECORDS.

CONTRIBUTED BY REV. C. H. B. TURNER.

[The following records are copied from the Bible in possession of Mrs. John Wilson, of Delaware. The first record reads, "Eliz. Clarkson—her Book—was born in Cheshire, England, August 1st 1720. The gift of her Father, William Becket, Missionary at Lewes."] [1]

John Futcher son of William Futcher and Mary his wife was born May 7th 1744 and departed this life December 5th 177 [torn]

Thomas Futcher son of John Futcher and Sarah his wife was born on Wednesday the 21st day of May 1766. And departed this life 6th day of October 1769

William Futcher son of John Futcher and Sarah his wife was born on Saturday 9th day of January 1768.

Departed this life December 18th 1836

Mary Futcher daughter of John Futcher and Sarah his wife was born July 19th 1769

[torn] Futcher son of John Futcher and Sarah his wife was born of Tuesday 18th day of December 1770

Susanah Futcher daughter of John Futcher and Sarah his wife was born of Thursday 11th day of January 1773

Elizabeth Futcher daughter of John Futcher and Sarah his wife was born on Wednesday August 23d. 1775. Departed this life February 1776

Wm Futcher son of John Futcher was married 28th day of January 1795 [2]

[1] The will of the Rev. William Becket, bearing date 17 August, 1743, proved 29 August, 1743, recorded at Georgetown, Sussex County, describes him as "Missionary of the Gospel at Lewes," expresses his desire to be buried in the church yard of St. Peter's at Lewes, between the graves of his wives, makes bequests to his daughters, Elizabeth and Susanna, and states that his son-in-law, William Futcher, and his wife have already had their portion of his estate.

[2] William Futcher married Martha Little, January, 1795.

Sarah Futcher daughter of Wm Futcher and Martha his wife was born of the 9th day of December 1795

John Futcher son of Wm Futcher and Martha his wife was born on Sunday the 8th day of October 1797

Mary Futcher daughter of Wm Futcher and Mary his wife was born on the 5th day of February 1800. Departed this life January 23d 1822—The wife of Wm Roades[1]

Peggy Futcher daughter of Wm. Futcher and Martha his wife was born Saturday the 10th Day of December 1803. Departed this life October 1806

Wm. Roades son of Wm Roades and Mary his wife was born December 13th 1821

Margaret Futcher daughter of John Futcher and Hetty Ann his wife was born of Thursday the 25th day of August 1825

Thomas Futcher son of John and Hetty Ann his wife was born September 20th 1826 and departed this life the same day

Mary West Futcher daughter of John and Hetty Ann his wife was born May 11th 1828

Erasmus Marsh Futcher son of John and Hetty Ann his wife was born January 1st 1830

William Futcher son of John and Hetty Ann his wife was born March 16th 1831 and departed this life the same day

Adaline Futcher daughter of John and Hetty Ann his wife was born August 25· 1832, and departed this life the same day

John Little Futcher son of John and Hetty Ann his wife was born March 17th 1834 and departed this life the same day

John Mitchelmore Futcher son of John and Hetty Ann his wife was born February 14th 1835

Martha Ann daughter of John and Hetty Ann his wife was born February 13th 1838

[1] William T. Rhodes married Mary Futcher, 18 January, 1821. Records of the United Presbyterian churches of Lewes, Rehoboth and Cool Spring, a copy of which is in The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Ed.

Joseph Franklin Futcher son of John and Hetty Ann his wife was born August 2d. 1839

Becket Futcher son of John and Hetty Ann his wife was born April 23d 1841 and departed this life the same day

Hetty Elinder Futcher daughter of John and Hetty Ann his wife was born February 6th 1843

Sarah Lamb daughter of Wm Futcher and Martha his wife departed this life March 3d. 1848, aged 52 years 2 month——

John Little son of John Little and Sarah his wife was born June 6th 1771[1]

Margaret Little daughter of John and Sarah his wife was born July 3d. 1773

Martha Little daughter of John and Sarah his wife was born June 27th 1774

[1] John Little married Sarah Gill, 20 December, 1770.

ORDERLY BOOK FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA BATTALION, COL. ANTHONY WAYNE, 1776.

[A number of the Orders are in the handwriting of Col. Wayne.]

MARCUS HOOK, Feb. 27, 1776.

Parole *Cambridge.*

A Guard to mount tomorrow consisting of one Serj^{t} one Corporal and eight Privates.

The two Companies quartered here to Parade together in order to exercise at 9 o'clock every morning and to exercise separate every afternoon.

Great attention to be given by the officers of these two Companies that the men be allert on duty when Sentry and likewise to be careful in Training ye men.

MARCUS HOOK, Feb. 28, 1776.

Its the Colo^{s} orders that the strictest regularity be observed, and harmony cultivated between the two companies stationed here that proper Serj^{ts} Guard be kept up consisting of 12 men who are always to hold themselves ready to turn out on any alarm and to keep in safe custody all such Prisoners that be given to them in charge by any officers, either commissioned or non-commissioned until discharged by the Commanding Officer for the time being.

Its also the Colo^{s} Orders that the Quarter Master Ser^{t} do take particular care to see that the following Rations be duly and regularly served out to the Soldiers, & that they are of a good quality: viz.

1 ^{lb} Beef or ¾ lb Pork, or 1 lb Salt fish pr day—

1 lb Bread or flour p day—

3 pints peas or beans p week, or vegetables equivalent at one Dollar p bushel for peas or beans.

1 pint of milk p. man p. day, or at the rate of 1/72 of a Dollar.

1 Quart of Spruce beer or Cyder p man p. day, or nine gallons of Molasses p company of 100 men, p week.

½ pint rice, or 1 pint of Indian meal p. man p. week.

3 lb Candles to 100 men p. week, for Guards.

24 lb. Soft or 8 lb. hard soap pr 100 men p. week.

The Fifes & Drums are to be kept constantly in training, when off field duty. The officers are to permit no opportunity in perfecting themselves in their duty.

The Guards are not to be relieved until they deliver up their arms in as good Order as they rec'd them.

No soldier is to be out of Quarters after 9 o'clock at night, at which time the Tattoo is to be beat and the Roll to be called.

MARCUS HOOK, Feb 29 1776.

Parole—Lancaster

The Serjant of the Guard to fix a Sentry at the Commandants Quarters regularly every day.

Ensign Wallace to visit the Barracks and Infirmary and report what necessaries are wanted.

The Commanders of the Companies in Hook are immediately to recommend proper persons to fill the vacancies of Serjants and Corporals.

Capt. Robinson returned—

James Marchant Joseph Gray	Serjants.
William Ellis David Valow Richard Mathews James Grubb	Corporals.

The Col. has appointed them accordingly, whose commands are to be regularly obeyed as such.

Capt. Taylor returns—

James M'Culla, Robert Anderson	Serjants.
Alex. M'Elhatton Nath. M'Gill	Corporals.

The Col. appointed them accordingly, whose commands are to be regularly obeyed as such.

[From March 1 to 8 inclusive no orders are entered.]

MARCUS HOOK, March 9, 1776.

Parole—Boston.

Its the Commanding officers Particular orders that no officer in the two companies quartered at Hook absent themselves from their Quarters without leave from the Commanding officer.

And no Soldier be permitted to go on Furlough without liberty from the Colonel. A morning report to be given to the Commanding officer every morning at nine o'clock and to mention the men's names if any are absent, and likewise, in the evening to report all that may be absent from Parade.

No officer to be absent from the parade without a sufficient reason and all officers to be careful while the men are marching in the Field to be steady and silent, and that the men keep their heads up and perform everything in a soldier like manner.

[No entries between March 9 and 14.]

HOOK, March 14 1776.

Col desires Capt. Robinson to return proper Persons to fill vacancies of Serjants,—who returns

Cor. Willm Ellis as Serjant, and Robt. Anderson as Fourth Corporal in room of Willm Ellis preferred.

[No entries between March 14 and 28, while the companies were on the march to New York.]

HEAD QUARTERS March 28, 1776.

EVENING ORDERS.

Parole—Maryland.

The General expects and requires that the greatest care be taken by the Officers of the different Corps to prevent their soldiers from doing any injury to the Houses in which

they are quartered, and in order to guard against such practices, a Subaltern officer once a day to inspect the lodging of their men and if any damage is done to the houses or furniture to report the delinquents that they may be severely punished.

Field Officers of the Day for tomorrow—Major Doughty and Adj^t^ Mr Walker.

HEAD QUARTERS March 29 1776.

EVENING ORDERS.

Parole—Franklin. Countersign—Cheaves.

The Troops that arrived yesterday to furnish their proportion of men for guards and fatigues tomorrow morning. A Garrison Court Martial consisting of one Captain, 4 Subalterns, to sit tomorrow at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the tryal of such persons as may be brought before them.

One half of the men on Duty tomorrow are to parade at 8 o'clock at the Grand Parade before Trinity Church, for Fatigue.

HEAD QUARTERS, NEW YORK, March 30 1776.

EVENING ORDERS.

Parole—Woodston. Countersign—Carroll.

Guard and Fatigues as usual.

The Field Officers tomorrow, Col. Hand, and the Adjutant Mr. Singlar.

Orders that all the Adjutants for the future are to attend for orders.

HEAD QUARTERS, NEW YORK, March 31 1776.

AFTER ORDERS.

Parole—Thompson— Countersign—Stirling.

The Field Officers of the Day for tomorrow is Col. Bayley and the Adjutant Mr. Walker.

Main Guard and Fatigue as usual, and reserve to consist of one Captain two Subalterns, 2 Serjants, 2 Corporals, 2 Drummers and fifty men.

East River North Upper Barracks Guard to furnish one

Parole every hour from Tattoo to Revelly. Reserve Guards to furnish four Paroles every hour of the night.

In future all orders, except on special occasions, will issue at Orderly Time in the morning.

HEAD QUARTERS April 1, 1776.

Parole—Boston. Countersign—Amboy.

Field Officers of the day for tomorrow is Col. Bayley, and the Adjutant, Mr. Cramer.

As the buildings in which the Troops are Baracked are very good, particular care must be taken to prevent them being damaged, and where there is furniture, it must be carefully preserved.

Each Regiment in the City will at Revelly Beating mount a Piquet Guard consisting of one Captain, 2 Subalterns, 2 Serjants, a Drum, a Fife, and fifty rank and file. Their arms must be carefully inspected—afterwhile they are to lie on their arms in respective Quarters during the night and are not to be absent from their Quarters in the day time. The Picquet is under the Command of the Field Officer of the Day, and on any emergency will follow his directions.

Those Regiments lately arrived in this City, from the Eastward will do duty after this day, both on Guard and Fatigues.

His Excellency General Washington having some time since, for the distinction of the several rates of Officers in the Army, directed that the Field Officers wear in their hats Red Cockades, the Captains, Yellow and Subalterns, Green —the officers will conform to these orders, and all others are forbid wearing of these colors.

All Guards and the Regiments and Corps in Camp, will be under arms in their Regimental orders, and the Guards before the respective Guard Houses at Revellee and there remain until Sunrise. Alarm posts will soon be assigned to each Regiment, which will contain [torn] at the aforementioned time all the Regiments to furnish one Subaltern

one Serjant 1 Corporal, and 24 men for Guards and Fatigues.

HEAD QUARTERS NEW YORK April 2, 1776.

MORNING ORDERS.

Parole, Cambridge— *Countersign—Salem.*

The Field Officer of the Day tomorrow is Major DeHart, and the Adjutant Mr. Sinclair.

The Commanding officer of Regiments and Corps will send to the Town Major tomorrow at Orderly time the name of the Ward and Street in which the Regim^{t} or Corps is quartered. The Commanding officer of each of the established Regiments will pay particular attention its Disipline and the men off Duty must be daily exersised as the Weather is Fine.

Starks, Webbs, Pattersons, Yreatons, and Bonds Regiments, will be under arms this afternoon at three O'clock on the Common (except those on duty). One Subaltern, one Serjant and twelve Privates, of Capt. Davis company of Artilery, to be ready tomorrow to March on Command for twelve Days. One Cap^{tn} 2 Subal, 2 Serj^{nt}, Fife & Drum & fifty Rank and File to be Draughted from the Brigade late from Boston for the same Command. In order to prevent the Breaking out of Fire in the City, the chimneys must be kept clean.

Particular care must be taken that the sweeps are not obstructed in sweeping the chimnies and when the chimnies of any Barracks is swept the Officer in such Barracks will give the sweeper a Certificate of his haveing performed this Service.

HEAD QUARTERS NEW YORK April 3. 1776.

MORNING ORDERS.

Parole—Lee. *Countersign—Moore.*

Colonels Quarters near New York April 10th 1776.

Orders for the detachment of the L^{ht} Batalion of Pennsylvania troops now commanded by Major Hauseggar at

Revellee Beating at break of Day, all Officers and Soldiers to be under arms at that time and remain there till sunrise. The Camp to be left clean, and if any man is found to make any nastiness anywhere else but at that place, that man shall be severly punished. The Rolls to be called twice a day, in the morning & in the evening, & it any man be absent of roll calling he shall be severly punished. No noncommissioned Officer or Soldier is to leave the Camp without leave of the Officer commanding the detachment; no fences or trees to be cut down or damaged on any account what ever; if any man be found guilty he shall be confined and punished accordingly. No man shall fire his gun without leave of the Commanding officer of the Comp^{y}; if any piece Should be loaded & the lead could not be drawn, the officer commanding the Comp^{y} to which he belongs is to be acquainted immediately therewith. The tents must be taken care of, and nothing is more necessary than to see that the men lay's their Guns upon forks & particular carefull that the sticks touch not the tents.

Orders is given at Chester that there shall be a weekly Officer, a Serj't — and they are not to Absent themselves from the Camp on any pretence whatsoever.

HEAD QUARTERS April 3. 1776.

Parole—Lee. *Countersign—Moore.*

The Field Officer of the Day tomorrow is Col. Stark & Adjut Mr. Candelin. The General thanks Major Dehart and soldiers of the New Jersey Batt^{n}. who so readily offered their services and effected the Burning the Building and defacing the works and bringing off the intrenshing Tools, the last night on the Island under the very guns of the Asia man of War.

As the Army is considerably reinforced by the troops lately arrived in Town—

The General thanks the Officers and Soldiers of the City Militia of Col. Ramson, Jays and Lotts Regt^{s} for their vigilance in assisting in fortifying the City, and excuses them

from any future Fatague at present, being fully assured that in any emmergency their assistance will be immediately offered.

The soldiers are not to be absent from their Quarters after Tattoo.

Captain Lacy to furnish for gaurd one Cap. and four men, and one Cap. and nine men for fatigue.

HEAD QUARTERS April 4. 1776.

MORNING ORDERS.

Parole—Cambridge. *Countersign—Roxbury.*

The Field officers for the day tomorrow Col: Patterson and the Adjutant Mr. Walker.

Guards as usual. Fatagues as many men as the Engineer can employ to advantage in order to scale the Cannon. At Morning and Evening guns is to be Fired every day until the whole are cleaned.

Guards for tomorrow 1 Corporal 4 privits; Fatigues as usual.

HEAD QUARTERS NEW YORK April 5. 1776.

MORNING ORDERS.

Parole—Dorchester— *Countersign—Castle.*

General Orders by the Hon: Major Gen. Putnam, the General finding it necessary for the sake of good order and discipline. that there should be no strowling through the streets after Tattoo beating, for the purpose has acquainted the inhabitants they cannot pass the centries without the Countersign. The Officers are immediately to acquaint their men that at the beating of tattoo, they are to retire to and remain in their Barracks. All soldiers found strowling are to be confined and may depend will be made examples of.

The Officers of the Standing army are to continue to enlist from the Militia such able bodied men as are willing to serve during the Campaign.

The General strictly enjoins the Officers to live in the

Strictest peace and ammity with the inhabitants and to prevent any insult being offered them by the Soldiers.

Agreeable to the orders of the 2d instant 1 Lieut., 1 Serj. and 12 Privites of Capt. Davis Comp. of Artily. & 1 Capt. 2 Lut. 2 Serj, fife and drum, and 50 Rank and file to march tomorrow morning to Fort Montgomery; they are immediately to apply to the Quarter Master General who will use a Vessell to convey them up the River.

Capt. Dicksons, of Daytons Regt., with his Comd to march tomorrow to take post at Powles Hook.

The Adjutants to be punctual at giving in their Returns tomorrow to the Major of Brigades and of paradeing their men at the usual hour for guard and Fatigue.

Tattoo to beat precisely at half past nine o'clock; each Regiment is to beat Tattoo at their own Parade. At the time the Drums are beating from Head Quarters round the Town. The centries not to demand the Countersign from the inhabitants till Saturday Night.

A General Court Martial to sit tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at Fraunce's Tavern; all Evidences and persons concerned to attend the court. Mr. Willcocks to sit as Judge Advocate till further orders.

The Field Officer of the Day Tomorrow is to furnish 7 men and one sub. For Fatigue 1 Sej. and fifteen. men.

(To be continued.)

HOW THE SITE OF CARLISLE, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNA., WAS PURCHASED.

[Letter of Thomas Cookson to Thomas Penn, in "Penn Papers," Library of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

HONOURD SIR

On fixing the Seat of the Town of Carlisle at Letorts Spring, I furnished the Governor with a draught of the Lands purchased to be transmitted to your Honour. I doubt not but most of them woud appear high rated, as indeed they are, which may render it necessary for me to mention the Reasons I purchased at such rates, After the Governor had been well informed of the Conveniences of the different Situations in the County of Cumberland proposed for a County Town, and had determined to fix it at Letorts Spring, I then received my directions to purchase two or three Plantations upon the Spring for the seat of the Town, having surveyd two pretty good Tracts near it, for Timber Out Lots or such other Accommodations as you shoud think fit to apply them and accordingly with all the Privacy and Dispatch imaginable I endeavoured to get the Purchases made before it was made publick, I took a Ride to the Place and bought Patrick Davison's & William Davison's Plantations which are very good ones and most convenient for the centre of the Town, I then bought James Gilcores and wanted the Plantation late Peter Wilkies, when I enquired about that, I found that Peter Wilkie had made a Will and had left that Plantation for the maintenance of his wife and children during her widowhood To be sold nevertheless on her marriage This put a stop for a time to our Proceedings I acquainted the Governor with the difficulties thrown in our Way and on shewing him a Draught of the Lands purchased and of the adjacent Plantations He resolved not to proceed to fix the Town there unless this Tract of Wilkies

that of John McClare's and the others since purchased could be got for your Honour looking upon them as Plantations, that in time, if in other Hands, woud interfere with the most advantageous Part of your Scheme, as he has found in his late Purchases about the Town of Lancaster, being obliged to give five times the money he might have had them for ten or twelve years ago, Upon this I immedeately returnd to Letorts to endeavour to make all the Purchases thought necessary, The Widow Wilkie was about to marry, and I treated with the Executors about the price, these were very high, as were the others I acquainted Mr Peters with the large Demands made for these Plantations, as I imagined you woud think them very extravagant in that Part of the Country, but cheaper I could not get them, the Country were waiting for a Town to be laid out, and the Governor thought it would be for your Interest to have those Lands even at the rates they insisted on rather than leave them in their Possessions, thus they were purchased as speedily and as cheap as was in my Power, I have now sent another copy of the Draught of those Lands wherein I have marked the centre of the town and the names of the persons from whom the several Plantations were purchased and the Prices I have also noted a Part convenient for Out Lots, I mentioned the Letting them on Leases for Lives, but the People at present settled there coud not be brought to think of any other tenure than a Fee Simple and were of the Rents first settled at Lancaster viz 7/ sterl for 5 acres, However they will think much to give above ten or twelve shill sterl, at the most, Mr Peters by me promised the Settlers out Lots, but no terms were agreed upon, I therefore desired Mr Armstrong the Deputy Surveyor there to measure out 20 or 30 Out Lots, and to be very particular in noting the Quality of each as to Soil Timber &c and to send down the draught of them to Mr, Peters that some mode of granting or letting them shoud be agreed upon, and the first adventurers in the Town accommodated which will much encourage others, The Tavernkeepers in Town are kept

easy at present by having the Meadow Ground on the Spring rented out amongst them, the Town is improving as much as can well be expected, and I hope by the fall you will have a further agreeable account altho they are far short of the Town of Reading which has rose up most surprizingly, I am sorry we had not the Plan of the Centre Square in time I think it a very beautiful one But we coud none of us hit upon it and the Town having been long kept back the Governor directed Mr Scull to form the Plan upon your letter as near your design as he coud which was done, and carried into Execution, I have sent also copies of the Draughts of the other Surveys made for your Family on the West Side Sasquehannah, The Settlement of Marsh Creek to be surveyed into a manor called Maske is filled with a set of People of the same Temper and Principles with the first settlers of it who are mostly removed and who had opposed the surveying that Land for the use of your Family, The Secretary and Surveyor General with some Magistrates were up to attempt it but in vain, during the late War and since, the Province has been in Broils, and the People readier to join with such Rioters, than to assist the officers of Justice to suppress them, for that whole settlement has been brought in at the time of an Election with the popular cry and no one would or durst touch them, tho' Out Lawries against some of them, therefore I think it will be better to wait for a more favourable opportunity in such extraordinary cases as these when there may be a better Prospect of carrying into execution any design of either removing or laying Terms on them. The Town of York is well improved several good Houses of Brick or Stone built within these two years I shall take an account from Mr, Stevenson of the present State of it and transmit it with the Plan by the next opportunity. Mr. Lardner mentioned to me your inclination to ease him of the trouble of receiving your Quit Rents in the Counties of York and Cumberland and that you should be willing that I should receive those Rents and yearly account to him or the Receiver General for the time

being, I desired him to return your Honour my Thanks for his Confidence and good Opinion and that I should undertake anything within my capacity for your Service when he shall think fit to put me into some method for entering upon the Business, Theres a good deal of Arrears of Rent due in York, the Terms the Lots were taken up first were to have 'em two years Rent free, I must also beg leave to return my thanks for the honour you did me in naming me one of your Commissioners for running the lines, I should be well pleased to have been serviceable on the occasion

I am
Hon^{d} Sir
Y^{r} Honours
Most obed^{t} Servt
THO: COOKSON

LANCASTER
8th June 1752

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

JAMES ARMSTRONG.—I should be glad to get all information on the parentage, family, and later history of Capt. James Armstrong of "Light Horse Harry" Lee's Legion. A query in the "Virginia Magazine of History" and a lengthy one in the "Atlanta Constitution" unfortunately brought no new facts to light, nor any proof or well founded tradition of relationships. According to the records heretofore published there seemed to be two or three officers of the name James Armstrong in Pennsylvania regular troops, but all the items are now proved to refer to a single individual, as shown in the following account of James Armstrong of Lee's Legion. If there were others, they must have served only in the militia of the western counties.

James Armstrong was Quartermaster (Feb. 29, 1776), Ensign (May 21, 1776), 2d Lieut. (Nov. 11, 1776), all in the 2d Penna. Battalion; and 1st Lieut. (April 1, 1777), in the 3d Penna. Line, which was formerly the 2d Penna. Battalion. (Penna. Archives, 2d series, vol. 10, and vol. 15, p. 432; also War Dep't, Washington). At Peekskill, July 16, 1778, Lt. James Armstrong of the 3d Penna., was tried by court martial, and "notwithstanding his good character as an officer and soldier," was reprimanded by Washington. (Penna. Arch., 2d series, vol. 11, p. 294). At White Plains, Sept. 15, 1778, Lt. James Armstrong was, with other 3d Reg't officers, one of the forty-one signers of a petition to Washington, expressing dissatisfaction with recent methods of promotion in the army. (Washington MSS., Library of Congress.)

With this reference James Armstrong disappears from the 3d Penna. Line entirely, and was transferred from it to Lee's Legion. He appears on the rolls of the 2d Troop of the Legion as Lieutenant, January 1, 1779. His identity with the 3d Reg't officer is established by the rolls of Lee's Legion, where under the head "State of Penna. against U. S. for depreciation on pay of the Army," Lieut. James Armstrong's promotion as Lieutenant is dated back to April 1, 1777, which was the date of his promotion to that rank in the 3d Penna. Line. Lee's command did not come into existence until April–May, 1778. (The above records are in the War Dep't at Washington). James Armstrong's promotion to Captain took place sometime between January 26, 1780, when Lee applied to Pennsylvania for clothing for Lieutenant Armstrong, (Penna. Col. Records, xii, 235), and Nov. 7, 1780, when Lee again made similar application for Capt. James Armstrong, (Penna. Arch., vol. 8, p. 599). (A roll of the 3d Penna. Line, containing the name Lt. James Armstrong, in Penna. Archives, 2d series, vol. 15, is incorrectly dated 1780, for none of the officers named therein are given the promotions which many of them had as early as 1778 and 1779. Heitman, giving the dates that belonged to Lee's officer, erroneously assigns James Armstrong to Pulaski's Legion and later to Armand's Legion, with which Pulaski's was merged, the obvious mistake arising

no doubt from his assuming that the Second was Pulaski's Legion, when in reality it was Lee's).

In 1783 Capt. James Armstrong joined the Penna. Society of the Cincinnati, and signed two lists of the members, once as "James Armstrong Capt 2nd P(artisan) Legion," (Lee's being the 2d Legion), and the other time as "James Armstrong Capt Lee's Legion." The two original signatures are identical. I am inclined to think that subsequent to his joining the Cincinnati he received the rank of Major (by brevet), but this is only speculation. The 500 acres of Donation Lands (in Donation district No. 8, Crawford and Warren Counties; see map Penna. Arch., 3d series, vol. 3), to which James Armstrong was entitled as a Captain from Pennsylvania, he assigned to Charles Julian de Longchamps, the return of patenting the tract bearing date Sept. 7, 1787. (Penna. Arch., 3d series, vol. 7.) The Chevalier de Longchamps figured conspicuously in Philadelphia about that time.

After 1783, when James Armstrong was in Philadelphia, it is difficult to trace him with absolute definiteness.

According to Heitman's Register he was the same who, at the time of threatened war with France, was appointed Major in the 5th U. S. Infantry, July 12, 1799, and honorably discharged June 15, 1800. This is probably correct. The officers chosen at the augmentation of the army in 1799 were for the most part Revolutionary veterans. The fame of James Armstrong, known as one of the two or three most celebrated dragoons in the American army in the Revolution, extended through both armies and was long remembered, as attested by numerous references in the writings of his contemporaries. Two of the best accounts of his services are those by Major Alexander Garden in his "Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War," and by "Light Horse Harry" Lee himself in his "War in the Southern Department." The latter's son, Henry Lee, in his "Campaign of 1781," refers to his father's version of one of Captain Armstrong's exploits, "which imparts such high moral interest to the courage of Armstrong, and elevates it from the bravery of a dragoon to the valour of a knight." Others of Lee's Pennsylvania officers, as Manning and Irvine, settled in the South after the war, and in further support of the belief that James Armstrong settled in Georgia, it may be added that a James Armstrong (called Major) became a member of the Georgia Society of the Cincinnati as late as 1787, and that in the first national election of 1789, James Armstrong of Georgia, whose history is now unknown to the historians of that state, was one of the ten prominent Americans of the day who received complimentary votes for Vice-President of the United States.

The career of the Legion officer is thus with little reasonable doubt carried into Georgia and down to his discharge from the 5th Infantry in 1800, but the date and place of his death are unknown, and we have only Major Garden's statement, (in his book printed at Charleston, S. C., 1822), that "ever high in the esteem and affection of his associates, admired and respected in every society, he lived beloved and died lamented."

Diligent inquiry has failed to discover anything definite about Captain James Armstrong's family connections. The remarkable parallel, however, between his history and the facts regarding John Armstrong's elder brother James, as given below from John Armstrong's papers, offers strong presumptive evidence that the two were identical.

I submit the record (now printed for the first time) in the hope that it will call forth absolute proof or denial of the fact.

John Armstrong and James Armstrong (later of the Legion) were both Lieutenants in the 3d Penna. Line at the same time, but John continued in the regiment until the close of the war, when he joined the Cincinnati, and was afterwards made a Captain by brevet. He entered the regular army in 1783-4 and served in the West until his resignation in March, 1793, after his appointment as Major of the 1st U. S. Infantry. A coolness seems to have existed for many years between him and his brother James, which accounts for an ignorance among his descendants of even so much knowledge regarding James Armstrong as is to be inferred from the letter to him here quoted. It is, however, tradition that he settled in the South (Virginia or Georgia), and a less reliable tradition says that like his brothers he was an officer in the Revolution. The following statement outlines the history of this particular family of Armstrongs, and reveals the grounds for a separation of the brothers.

Thomas Armstrong, son of John Armstrong of the parish of Donagheady, County Tyrone, Ireland, married Jane, daughter of Michael Hamilton, and emigrating to America (1753-4, shortly before the birth of his son John), settled at or near Bethlehem, New Jersey. Thence he removed to Northumberland County, Penna., where he was a resident of Mahoning Township, at his death in 1783. In his will, dated Sept. 25, 1783, while naming his daughters Mary Armstrong, Nancy McAdams, Elizabeth Wilson, and his son Hamilton Armstrong for small amounts, he leaves the bulk of his estate to "my son John," and to "my eldest son James," but five shillings. Hence possibly arose the coolness. He also names "my dear beloved wife Magdalena," whose marriage to Thomas Armstrong is said to have displeased some of his children. In a letter of March 29, 1784, to Frederick Antes, one of his father's executors, John Armstrong says: "My step-mother is entitled to a living out of the estate—that I wish her as becomes the wife of my deceased parent."

On the back of a bill drawn against John Armstrong by Samuel Nicholas, and dated Philadelphia, Nov. 8, 1785, is a note in the handwriting of John Armstrong stating that Major Nicholas has received on this account £3–0–0 from *Capt. James Armstrong* and Six dollars from Mr. Maxwell "who lives at Lee's."

After the above there is no reference to James Armstrong in the voluminous papers of his brother for twenty-five years, when, after an evident silence of many years, James Armstrong wrote to his brother John on the 22d of April, 1810. The letter and address have unfortunately disappeared, but from the rough draft of John's reply, still found among his papers, it seems that James Armstrong, ignorant of his brother's affairs, had offered to give him any financial aid he might need. Extracts from John Armstrong's letter follow.

"COLUMBIA [now part of Cincinnati, Ohio,] June 22d, 1810.
DEAR BROTHER,

Your affectionate letter of the 22 of April was handed me a few days since. I put it into the hands of your Sister Nancy that her husband and family might each have the perusal thereof. They beg me to offer their best wishes for the health and happiness of your family.

The old Gentleman is very infirm. . . . I am happy to learn your family are placed in an independent situation. Your friends (in this quarter all however that are within my reach) are placed above want, for my own part from my extensive speculations am involved a few thousand dollars in debt but have wherewith to extricate myself. . . . in 1807 I was gone to the Missouri country for several months; in the years '97 & '98 I spent two summers in the woods without seeing any white man but those of our parties. Your friend Daniel McCain did not call on me as you expected." . . .

It is evident that James Armstrong lived somewhere in the seaboard states where the conditions of pioneer life were unknown, or his brother would not have written of them in this way. If he was the Legion officer his obituary should be found between 1810 and 1822.

Not long after the date of the above letter John Armstrong became a paralytic and remained so until his death, which occurred while his children were young.

An old letter of 1843, from a son of John Armstrong, states that, Thomas Armstrong had children by both his marriages, but gives only four by the first wife.

Ann Armstrong, born 1750, in Londonderry, Ireland; died April 11, 1818, at Columbia, Ohio; married January 30, 1766, at Kingwood, (New Jersey?), John McAdams, a native of Co. Antrim, Ireland.

James Armstrong, eldest son, born probably in Ireland; living 1810.

John Armstrong, born April 20, 1755, in New Jersey; died Feb. 4, 1816, at "Spring Hill," Clark County, Indiana. Lieutenant and Captain, 3d Penna. Line Regiment; Captain and Major, 1st U. S. Infantry; Treasurer of the Northwest Territory, a Judge in Ohio, &c. He had some dealings in western lands with "Light Horse Harry" Lee.

Hamilton Armstrong, Captain in 1st U. S. Infantry; died May 22, 1801, at Fort Wayne, Indiana Territory.

No James Armstrong was taxed in Northumberland County, Penna., from 1778 to 1786, although James, John, and Hamilton Armstrong are on record as each having a warrant for land in the county, all bearing date July 1, 1784 (Penna. Arch., 3d series.) No evidence has ever been found that the Legion officer belonged to the distinguished Armstrong family of Carlisle, Penna., and its branches, although much genealogical investigation has been carried on with reference to that line. General John Armstrong had a son Dr. James Armstrong who served as Surgeon in the Revolution, 1776, but his subsequent history is well known. There was a prominent man of the name in Northumberland County a short time after 1786, who married (1) Eleanor Pollock, (2) Eleanor Scull, but he was not a military man and is distinctly known not to have been the Legion officer. John, James and Thomas are the common names in most of the Armstrong families from remote times, and have little significance in this connection unless supported by additional evidence.

John Armstrong of the 3d. Penna. Line, like James Armstrong of the Legion, was remarkable for his feats of personal bravery, though in a less conspicuous degree.

I shall be glad to receive information on any of the above points, either through this magazine, or to my address.

F. C. Cochran,
107 East Marshall Street,
Ithaca, New York.

STAGE ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK, shortened five miles in 1806.—

Mail and Commercial Stages.

THE Proprietors of the Mail Commercial Stages, between New-York and Philadelphia, would inform the Public, that by an arrangement made with their former partners, they have got relieved from carrying the way mail, always so disagreeable to passengers, being obliged to wait at each office on the road for it to be examined, and in consequence of their not being hereafter obliged to stop at the different Post Offices they will continue directly on all the Turnpike roads between the two cities, by which the traveller will have the benefit of a better road as well as the distance shortened at least 5 miles.

No consideration will induce the proprietors to suffer more than six passengers in the stage.

They will also on Monday the 11th of April, commence running a New Line, to be called the Commercial, with new carriages, good horses and sober drivers.

THOMAS WARD,
ABEL CLARKSON,
WILLIAM GULIE,
JOS. THOMPSON,
ALLEN ROGERS.

April 8, 1806.

ORMROD'S PLAN OF PHILADELPHIA, 1801.—

A NEW PLAN

OF THE

City of Philadelphia and its Vicinity,

This day publiſhed and for ſale by

J. ORMROD, No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet,

Price One Dollar only.

THIS new plan, taken from actual ſurvey, is 25 inches in length and 18 in breadth, and exhibits an accurate view of city, points out the boundaries and ſituation of the New Wards, as recently regulated by law, Water Works, and every other modern improvement, down to the preſent period.

Likewiſe, the Northern and Southern Liberties, in their preſent improved ſtate, the plan of WEST VILLE, a new town laid out on the Weſtern banks of Schuylkill, alſo, the face of the country, the Roads, Farms and Gentlemens' Country Seats, included in a ſpace of four miles of the circumjacent vicinity.

CHESTNUT STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE, 1814.—

FOR SALE,

THE Subscriber's House, No. 266 Chesnut street. The lot is 20 feet wide and 235 feet deep to George street, on which street it has a front of 21 feet 8 inches—a few feet north of George street, the lot widens to 27 feet 8 inches, on which are erected a Brick Compting House and Stable and Coach House, &c. The Lot has also the privilege of a four feet alley leading into Tenth street.

Thos. Cadwalader.

feb 1, 1814.

MERCHANTS OF PHILADELPHIA REMOVE THEIR GOODS TO GERMANTOWN DURING THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC OF 1798.—

MERCHANTS

Removed to Germantown.

THE ſubſcribers have removed their goods from Philadelphia to this place, where they have for ſale their uſual general aſſortments, and expect further ſupplies by the fall veſſels.

Germantown is conveniently ſituated to the navigation of Delaware, being not more than 5 miles from the tide-water of Frankford Creek. Letters addreſſed as uſual to Philadelphia, will be duly received.

BAKER & COMEGYS, bet. 6 & 7 mile ſtones.
THOMAS W. ARMAT, Do.
HARVEY & WORTH, Do.
BENJAMIN BAILEY, Do.
RICHARD BAILY, Do.
WILLIAM FROMBERGER, Do. (oppoſite the Market houſe.)
HENRY MANLY, (ſhoe merchant) near the 6 mile ſtone.
JAMES STOKES, Do.
PHILIP DETTO, Do.
SETH CRAIG, (ſaddler) is alſo near 7 mile ſt.

Germantown, Sept. 21, 1798.

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NOTICE OF MILITARY PARADE JULY 4, 1801.—

GENERAL ORDERS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1801.

THE officers compoſing the first diviſion of militia belonging to the city and diſtricts of Philadelphia, and not immediately attached to the Legionary corps commanded by brigadier general John Shee, are hereby requeſted to be and appear in compleat military uniform with ſide arms, at the ſtate houſe, 10 o'clock A. M. July the 4th enſuing, in order to celebrate the ever memorable 4th of July, 1776, as the birth right day to the Independence of the United States of America, againſt all the intruſions of all its foreign and domeſtic enemies, wherefoever aſſembled. At the hour of eleven o'clock, the whole of the military (then preſent) will form in the ſquare of the ſtate houſe yard, taking relative rank of promotion from the right to the left of the line—And at the hour of 12 o'clock the line of march will proceed down Cheſnut-ſtreet to 4th ſtreet, thence down 4th ſtreet to Lombard ſtreet and 3d ſtreet, where the commander in chief of the ſtate, governor Thomas M'Kean, will at his manſion receive the marching ſalute from the line at large, in honor of the day—From the Governors, will proceed up Third ſtreet to Market-ſtreet, thence to Seventh ſtreet and the State-houſe yard—then the line will be diſmiſſed and the officers will return to their reſpective place of entertainment of the day.

THOMAS PROCTOR, Maj. Gen.
1ſt diviſion militia, &c.

Signed by order,
WILLIAM SERJEANT, 1ſt aid de camp.

CLOWES FAMILY RECORD.—From original, now in possession of Mr. Watson, of Milford, Delaware, and said to have been copied from the diary of the Rev. William Beckett.

[In the Episcopal burying-ground of Jamaica is the grave of Samuel Clowes, the first lawyer settled upon Long Island, who died 27 August, 1760; that of his wife Catherine Donne, who died 7 August, 1740, and that of his son, Samuel, a lawyer also, who died 19 May, 1759. Thompson's History of Long Island says of him, that he was born at Derbyshire, England, March 16, 1674, and was instructed in mathematics

by Flamstead, for whose use the Greenwich Observatory was erected; that he came to New York in 1697, accompanied Lord Cornbury to Jamaica in 1702, and was forthwith appointed clerk of the county, which he held until 1710, when his professional business compelled him to resign it. If his will, printed in the Collections of the New York Historical Society, Volume XXIX, pp. 423–4, be correctly transcribed, he was born in 1664, as at the making thereof, 24 July, 1750, and "written with my own hand," he begins with, "I, Samuel Clowes, of Jamaica, in Queens County, Gent., being now 85 years and 5 months old, and infirm of body, but Praised be God, of sound mind." His son, Samuel Clowes, Junr., was for many years Surrogate of Queens County, his son, Peter Clowes, was a physician in practice in Broadkill Hundred, Sussex County, Delaware, before 1735, and was elected high-sheriff of that county in 1748, and his son, John Clowes, to whose family this record appertains, was commissioned Justice of the Peace of Sussex County in 1752.]

Samuel Clowes the oldest on this record was born in 1684, and died in 1760, being seventy-six years old. He was buried at Jamaica, where his tomb still stands. He was alternately a Lawyer and Judge. His wife's name was Catherine. They left six sons. Peter, their first, left no children who settled in Lewestown, Delaware. John their son left sons. Caleb the third son left no children. Joseph no children. Samuel, their fifth son, left no children. Gerardus, their sixth son left three sons, whose names are Samuel, Timothy and John Clowes, all of these lived on Long Island, at Hampstead, and at the City of New York. Many of the above-named persons' descendants were still living in 1823, in those places; a few of [whose] names we will give here: Thomas, Samuel, Isaac, Gerardus, John, Joseph, Benjamin, Timothy, Theodore, Edward, Charles and William.

John Clowes, second son of the aforesaid Samuel Clowes, settled in the State of Delaware, anno domini 1727, August the twenty-fifth, at five o'clock. John Clowes was married to Mary, his wife, at Lewes Town, in the County of Sussex in Delaware, by the Rev. William Beckett, missionary from the Society for propagating the gospel.

On 1728, June 28th, at four o'clock in the morning, was born William Clowes, eldest son of the said John and Mary his wife, was born at Broadkill in the County of Sussex, and was Christened by the above Becket, privately at Lewestown on the 28th August, Mr Becket, Jonathan Bayley, Jane and Mrs Becket his sponsors.

1730, November 5th, at eleven in the morning, John Clowes their second son was born at Lewistown, and there Christened by the same Mr Beckett, on the 11th of December following. His Sponsors were: Mr Ryves Holt, John Welbor and Mrs Holt.

1732, August 28th at one o'clock in the morning, their first daughter, Aletta Clowes was born at Lewes, and on the 5th September was Christened by the said Mr Becket privately, being very sick and on the sixth inst died at eight o'clock in the morning, and was buried in the Churchyard at Lewestown.

1733, September 16th, at five o'clock in the morning, David Clowes, the third son was born at Lewistown and christened there by Mr Becket, 28 April, 1734; his sponsors Mr Rives Holt, Mr Peter Clowes and Mrs Comfort Clowes.

1736, July 9th, at nine in the morning, Catherine Clowes, their

second daughter was born at Lewistown and there christened by the said Mr Becket the fifth of September following. Her sponsors were Daniel Nunez, Mrs Mary Nunez and Mrs Eliza Price

1737, December 31st at six in the morning, their fourth son, Samuel Clowes was born at Lewestown and there christened on the 5 March following. His sponsors were Simon Kollock, Edward Naws and Mrs Comfort Kollock. He lived until 19th March, 1758 and was buried at Broadkill in the burying-ground of his mother's relations, lamented by his relations

1739, February 7th at five in the morning, their third daughter Mary Clowes was born at Lewes and there christened by Mr Beckett on 27th of April following. Her sponsors were Cornelius Wiltbank, Margaret Kollock and Mrs Hester Phillips.

1742, May 19th, at seven in the evening, the fourth daughter, Lydia Clowes was born at Lewestown, and there christened by Mr Beckett, on the first of August, following. Her sponsors were Ryves Holt, Mrs Catherine Holt and Mrs Nunez.

1747, March 12th at ten o'clock in the morning the fifth son, Gerardus Clowes was born at Parkton, on the Broadkill, Sussex County, and was Christened by the Rev. Mr Usher, Missionary at Lewestown on the eighteenth of September following. His sponsors were the said Mr Usher, Mr Daniel Nunez and his own mother.

1766, October 26th, the eldest son William departed this life of pleurisy, and was interred at Eliza Staton's at Broadkill, where his former wife was buried. his four children: First was Catherine. Second was Mary. Third, Lydia born 15 November, 1762. Fourth, John, born 18 March, 1765. In 1763, March 14th, the fifth son Gerardus Clowes perished to death in a most violent storm of snow on Accoqunamen Beach, being drove in a vessel there, and was decently buried there, in an old Burying Ground much lamented by all his Friends.

1769, April 24th, at twelve o'clock in the day, John Clowes Esqr., second son of the aforesaid Samuel Clowes departed this life on the ninth day of pleurisy aged sixty-six years and nine days. The corpse was laid in an open grave on the 27th inst., and on the fifth of June was interred in a new vault, built at his request at Heaveloes Landing. Mr Andrews preached his Funeral [Sermon].

1770, February 5th, at eleven o'clock at night, Mary Clowes widow of the above John Clowes departed this life on the eighth day of her illness, with pleurisy aged about sixty-three years, and on the eighth instant was enterred in the aforesaid Vault. Mr Lyons Preached her Funeral Sermon.

1770, May 25th, at nine o'clock in the morning David Clowes departed this life of a disorder that had continued nearly four years, and on the 27th instant was interred in the aforesaid vault. Mr Lyon Preached his Funeral Sermon. He left but one Child, a daughter. She was born at Nanticoke on the 22nd day of April, 1767, and called Hannah Clowes. [She died] 1783, December 9th at twelve o'clock at night. Died of quinsey and was interred in the above Vault.

1781, November 25th on Sunday, at three o'clock in the morning Lydia Clowes, fourth daughter of John and Mary Clowes and wife of Lott Clark, departed this life of nervous fever, and on the 27th her remains were laid in the vault, and on the 4th December, Mr Tillney

preached her funeral sermon. She left six children three by her first and three by her last husband, viz: Shephard Conwell, born 23 July, 1765. Gerardus Conwell, born 12 November, 1767. John Conwell, born 29 January, 1770.
Milicent Clark, born 29 September, 1776
Anna Clark, born 27 April, 1778
Charlotte Clark, born 12 February, 1780.

1790, February 24th, at five o'clock in the morning, on Wednesday, John Clowes Esqr, judge of the Court, died the ninth day of his sickness with a violent pleurisy and inflamation of the Lungs, aged 59 years, 3 months and 18 days and was buried at the south-side of the Vault. Mr Wilson preached his funeral sermon. He objected to being laid in the Vault. He left his beloved wife and three children out of ten. He was a son of the above mentioned John Clowes, who died in 1769 and grandson of the aforesaid Samuel Clowes who died in 1760.

Catherine Clowes. second daughter of John and Mary, born July 9th at nine in the morning, 1736 and now the widow of John Young has but one child living. viz: John, born on the 28th February, 1772. Mary Clowes, the third daughter of John and Mary Clowes, born February 7th at five o'clock, now the wife of John Sheldren Dorman has four children, viz three sons and one daughter:

Gerardus Dorman, born 23rd August, 1772
Nehemiah Dorman, 31 July, 1774
Elizabeth Dorman, born 29 July, 1776
John Dorman, 22 May, 1779.

Mary Dorman, wife of John Sheldren Dorman, departed this life about three o'clock on Tuesday morning, 18 January, 1791

1758, September 7th, John Clowes Junr was married to Mary Draper, by the Rev. Mathias Harris at John Spencer Esqr's, her step-father, in the afternoon of the above. Mary Draper, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Draper was born the 10th day of November in the year 1739. The above Sarah Draper after the death of Isaac Spencer married the above said John Spencer. Her maiden name was Hines.

1759, August 17th, on Friday, was born Sarah Clowes, between 12 and one o'clock, daughter of John and Mary baptized on Monday privately by the Rev. Mathias Harris; and on Thursday, the first day of January 1767 at two o'clock in the afternoon was seized with a choking-fitt which ended her life in 9 or 10 hours. She was buried at John Heaveloe's Landing.

1762 March 22nd, on Monday, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon was born Samuel Clowes, son of John and Mary Clowes, baptized on Saturday following by the Rev. Mathias Harris at Pilott-town.

1764, on Sunday the 7th of October at two o'clock in the afternoon, was born John Clowes, son of John and Mary Clowes was baptized on Sunday, 29 September, 1765, at St Georges Chappell by the Rev. Mathias Harris, and on Sunday 21 September, 1766, departed this life at half past four in the afternoon with a flux of four days continuance.

1767 on Tuesday, the seventh of April at half past nine in the morning was born Aletta Clowes, daughter of John and Mary Clowes, and was baptized the 13th of May at home by the Rev. Mathias Harris.—Note. He baptized eighty-five children here this day, forty-six girls and thirty-nine boys.

1769, on Monday, the 12th of June, at half after eight in the morning, Sarah Clowes was born, daughter of John and Mary Clowes, and on Monday, the 18th September, following was baptized by the Rev. John Andrews.

1771, on Tuesday, 16 July, at eight in the morning was born John Clowes, son of John and Mary Clowes, and on Monday, the 5th August following was baptized by the Rev John Lyons, and on the 7th inst his body was interred in the vault at Haveloes Landing

1780, November 21st the first son Samuel was lost in the Delaware Bay, in a violent storm of wind together with all the others on the vessel. We heard on the 3rd June following that he was buried on the Murderkill Beach, and on digging down to the body believed it to be his.

1772, on Thursday the 20th August, at half after three in the afternoon, was born Isaac Clowes, son of John and Mary Clowes, and was baptized by the Reverend John Lyons, the 28th November following.

1775, on Thursday, the 2nd day of February, at twelve o'clock, was born Peter Clowes, son of John and Mary Clowes, and on the 22 May following he was baptized by the Rev. Samuel Tingle. He was a pious and good man, and a Doctor of Medicine. He lived thirty-one years and seven months and died of a billious fever leaving one son Ezekiel William Clowes

1777, on Friday, the 12th of September, at one o'clock in the morning, was born John Clowes, son of John and Mary, and was baptized by the Rev. Samuel Tinley on Saturday, 28th November, in 1778, at our own house. The reason why the Baptism was delayed, it was the time that Toryism prevailed. It was dangerous to go to Church and the Parson seldomed called on us then.

1780, on Friday, the 17th of May was born at 11 o'clock in the morning, was born Mary Clowes, daughter of John and Mary, and was baptized by the Rev. Samuel Tinley, on Saturday, 26th August, at our house, myself from home, and on July 17th, 1781, she was taken with the diorea which continued with her till the 3rd of September, when she died, and on the 4th her remains were laid in the Vault.

1784, January 27th. our third son John departed this life of trial and Probation at twelve o'clock of a malignant quinsey, or the Putrid Sore Throat of only three days continuance on the 29th. We laid his remains in the Vault.

1789, December 9th, the second daughter, Sarah, wife of John Clarke, died on the fourth day of her sickness on Wednesday, at ten o'clock in the morning with a violent head-pleuriser or inflamation of the Brain. On the 11th we laid her in the ground at the south-end of the Vault. Mr Wilson preached her funeral sermon on the 14th. She was aged twenty years and six months lacking three days. She left one daughter, born October the 4th, 1787, by the name of Joanna Clark, married Martin Duwaeli in 1809, and the said Sarah Clark left one son by the name of John Clark, born the 6th day of December 1789 and departed this life in January, 1812.

Tucker's Pottery, Philadelphia.—The following extracts from a letter of Thomas Tucker to the Secretary of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, dated May 13th, 1868, are interesting. as they give data relating to the first manufacture of porcelain in the United States:

"William Ellis Tucker, my brother, was the first to make Porcelain in the United States. My father, Benjamin Tucker, had a china store on Market Street, in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1816. He built a kiln for William, in the yard back of the Store, when he painted in the white china, and burnt it on in the Kiln, which gave him a taste for that kind of Work. After that, he commenced experimenting with different kinds of clays, to see if he could not make the Ware. He succeeded in making a very good opaque ware, called Queens Ware, and then commenced experimenting with Feld Spar and Kaolin to make Porcelain. After much labor he succeeded in making a few small articles of very good Porcelain; and then secured the Old Water Works, at the N.W. corner of Schuylkill Front, and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, where he erected a large Glazing Kiln, Enamelling Kiln, Mills, &c. He burnt Kiln after Kiln, with very poor success; the Glazing would crack, and the body would blister, and besides we discovered that we had a man who placed the Ware in the Kiln who was employed by some interested parties in England to impede our success. Most of the handles were found in the bottom of the Saggars, [articles made of fire-clay to place the china in when it is being burnt] after the Kiln was burnt. We could not account for it, until a deaf and dumb man, whom we had in our employ, detected him run his knife around each handle as he placed them in the Kiln. At another time, every piece of china had to be broken before it could be taken out of the Saggars. We always washed the round o's, the article on which the china was placed in the Kiln, with Silix, but this man had washed them with Feld Spar, which of course melted, and fastened every article to the bottom. William discharged him, and we got over that difficulty. In the year 1827 he received a silver medal from the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, and in 1831 one from the Institute of New York. In 1828, I commenced to learn the different branches of the business. On the 22nd of August 1832, my brother William died. Sometime before he connected himself with the late Judge Hemphill, and they purchased the Property at the S.W. corner of Schuylkill Sixth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, where they built a large Factory and Store house, which they filled with Porcelain. After the death of my brother, Judge Hemphill and myself continued the making of Porcelain for some years, until he sold out his interest to a company of eastern Gentlemen, but being unfortunate in their other operations, they were not able to give the Porcelain any attention. In the year 1837, I undertook to carry it on alone, and did so for about one year, making a large quantity of very fine Porcelain, many pieces of which I still have; the gilding and painting are as perfect as when first done."

LETTER OF JOHN ALSOP TO THOMAS WHARTON OF PHILADELPHIA.—

ELIZA TOWN, 19 Sepr 1776.

MY DEAR FRIEND

I have just room in the Corner barr room to set down and write you a few lines. Gen^ll Prescott & McDonnell [McDougall] are both quarter'd at this house with the guards &c. which Crowd it much.

As you will Doubtless ere this comes to hand have heard the particulars of the battle on Monday last near Bloomandale [Harlem Heights]. I shall Omit decending into them, and only give you Joy with the Suc-

cess of the Americans, who kept the field, killed & wounded 300. We had only 52 killed & wounded—Gen. Putnam Commanded.

I cannot hear one word about my family since I left you, so that from the acc^t F. Lewis gave me, I shall conclude they are gone to Middletown, in Connecticut, to which place I intend going and when you'll favor me with a line please to direct to me there.

As the firment of the times run high I dont find any person this way that incline either to buy or sell Land, or anything else except daily necessarys, so that have no expectation of doing anything for you or Mr. Pleasant, that way, of which you'll please to acquaint him. I propose to send James over at Dobbs to inquire which way my family are gone, and shall stay at my friend J. Fells, untill he returns, when I may Steer my Course direct for 'em.

My thankful respects wait upon your good lady & daughters, and believe to be with my esteem

Dr Sr Y^r Very hble Ser^vt
JOHN ALSOP.

LETTER OF REV. FRANCIS ALISON, 1776.—

PHILAD^A.; October ye 16th 1776.

DEAR BENJ^A

As I understand that Your Battalion will have served their time of Enlistment against ye first of 9ber, & that Battalion will be no more, till new Commissions are granted; I have procured you a surgeons place, in ye 12th Battalion, now to be formed, of which Colonel Cook, your old friend, is Colonel; a man in Northampton County ye Lieutenant Colonel, & one Crawford in northumberland County is ye Major, young Harris is a Captain, & y^r [*torn*] Millar y^t you recommended to me, is a Captain, & Robert King is a second Lieutenant. I thought that as y^r Interest and Connections lie in that part of ye world it would suit you best to belong to this Regiment and for this reason got you appointed, and your Commission I am promised in two or three days, when the throng is over; for I was told y^t above 50 applied to be made Captains & 20 Lieutenants in this New Battalion. If you have any objections to what I have done write me, but all new commissions for y^r Battalion must Issue from our Committee of Safety, & the choice I have made seems to me to be most for y^r advantage. After I had procured a grant for you, I this day applied for a first Lieutenancy for Cozen Robert, which I hope to obtain; this I did because I thought y^t it would grieve him to part with you. but I spoke to President Hancock, who desired me to apply to ye Counsil of Safety for a captains commission for him, & he offerd to write to General Gates in his favor and to another commanding officer. Commissions I think he told me will be sent from ye Counsil of Safety & Congress, with ye officers names, which they Recommend, to be inserted with ye approbation of the General. The pay of Colonels, Captains Lieutenants &c is advanced very considerably, by a late act, which I write, that Robert may avail himself of it, possibly in one months pay, & it may encourage him to accept of ye first Lieutenancy in ye 12th or New Battalion for this Province, where you are, rather than stay a Capt among strangers, especially as I find he is determined to see Philadelphia & his friends. I blame you, because you did not write me by ye express ye first of this month by whom I had a letter from Robert. I am puzzled how to serve him, but will know better to morrow, possibly before ye ex-

press goes off. I shall desire President Hancock (under whose cover this goes) to write to ye General in his favor; it can do him no hurt, even tho he be not recommended, as a Capt by ye Counsil of Safety. I add no more but hearty prayers for your salvation & welfare & I am yours sincerely

FRA. ALISON.

P. S. Yesterday I laid in, to ye committee of Safety, a petition signed by some of the officers of ye 12th Battalion, & myself, in favor of Cozen Robert Alison; but ye number of earlier applications strongly supported, was so great, y^{t} I did not get my request, besides they are not willing to encourage any officers to leave ye first Battalion, but would rather encourage all y^{t} will stay by advancing y^{m} where it can be done consistent with ye customs of ye army. I have gotten President Hancock to write to General Gates in his favor; & if he or any field officers will certifie for his good behavior, or will recomend him, I doubt not to get him a Captains commission, either in ye battalion where he now is; or in a new Battalion soon to be raised, under a Virginia colonel of great reputation, named as I think Hampton or Hampstead. I am sorry that he cannot be with you, your commission will be filled immediately, as I was told today; let him choose where he would serve, & let him write me without delay, & I will do all I can for his advantage. A certificate from Dehaes or Irvine or his major would serve him, if he can procure them, or from any other field officers, let him write without delay. I shall be glad to see either you or him when you come, let me hear how you approve this last appointment for y^{r} self in ye 12th Batalion

F. ALISON

LETTER OF COL. FRANCIS JOHNSTON TO GENERAL WAYNE.—

PHILADA. Octr. 31. 1789.

DR. GENERAL.

This day the Honble House are to meet before whom we shall immediately introduce our Business— From the complexion of this House & from the particular situation of our Affairs, I shall not rely too much on these excitements, as I am well aware that numerous inducements have repeatedly been offered to those in power urging them to attend to & relieve the Distresses of the Army which neverthless have been unproductive of the Effects wished for.

In testimony of this, pray what salutary consequences have flowed from the Representation of the General Officers to Congress? Nothing but a chagrining Declaration that C——s were sensible of the sufferings of the Army, so they were likewise of the Distresses of those in civil Authority—and concluded with a recommendation to the former to exercise Perseverance, fortitude & economy as their chief Supports.

These Supports My Dr. General we have ever had since the Year *76*, and I make no doubt but they are still within our reach, however, as I have already hinted I trust the present House will furnish us with *additional Supports.*

By the earliest opportunity I shall transmit you a Copy of our Memorial to the present House & give you an Account of our future expectations.

Pray in what manner is the proposed reduction of our Line to take place? for tho' it has been hinted to us that only Six Regiments are to

be continued, yet we really as yet know nothing about the matter. This *Plan* at so unseasonable a Period, appears to me big with evil Consequences—can it not be eluded?

However, not being fully acquainted with it, I shall therefore suspend my Judgment respecting its propriety— I can only say that if a single Officer is left out on Terms injurious either to his *Honor* or *Interest* I shall not hesitate to quit so ungrateful and so vile a service—and indeed, for my own part, I shall be necessitated to convert my *Truncheon* into a Quill in order to support myself & family, unless Im anabled to live on a more gentlemanly footing in the Army.

Yesterday Morning I waited on the Governor, he having returned from a Tour in the Country—at his house I fortunately met with Baron Steuben who was warmly engaged in supporting the Claims of the Army & declaiming against the infamous policy of our Country—he observed with the firmness and austerity of a Veteran that our whole Army would dissolve by the first of Jany. next, unless *Specie* could be obtained to pay them some part of their arrearages—that this could be done, he proved beyond a doubt, nay he himself offered to procure a sufficient Sum for that purpose from the French General, on condition the States would only supply the Army of our Ally with Provisions adequate to the amount of that Sum, which can easily be done by assessing Produce instead of Money upon the Inhabitants in payment of their Taxes.

This system he has thundered in the Ears of Congress, nay he has really frightened them so much, that I am certain with the timely aid of the Army it may be affected—

The Baron in confidence has desired me to acquaint you with these things & hopes if they should meet your approbation, that you will immediately write on this Subject to your friends in as well as out of the Cabinet—believe me Sir now is the time to use your influence, and this the time to save your Country from *impending Ruin.*

The British have arrived at Portsmouth in Virginia, this however I suppose you have heard— Inclosed I send you a small Handbill respecting Mr. Jas. Mease, pray what think you of the Virtue of the times?

Mrs. Wayne & your Children are all well. She is just gone out of town, to your Seat & is very desirous of hearing from you.

I am Dr. General with every
Sentiment of Respect
Yours sincerely
F. Johnston.

Birth of the Dauphin of France announced to Congress, 1782.—Among the gifts recently received by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania is a collection of books and manuscripts from the library of the late Louis E. French, Esq. One of the latter, in the handwriting and bearing the signature of Charles Thomson, Secretary of Congress, is a report of the ceremonies attending the official notification to Congress of the birth of a Dauphin of France, which was suppressed, and does not appear on the printed Journal of May 13, 1782.

Monday May 13, 1782

This day having been assigned for giving the Minister of France a public audience, in order that he might deliver to the United States in Congress assembled a letter which he had rec'd from his most Christian Majesty to them announcing the birth of a Dauphin. The Minister

came in his own coach to the State house, being escorted by the city troop of light horse. At the State house he was rec'd with military honors, and being met at the foot of the steps by two members deputed for the purpose he was by them introduced to his seat.

The house was arranged in the following order—The President in a chair on a platform raised two steps from the floor with a large table before him. The members of Congress in chairs on the floor to his right and left with small tables before them. The tables were all covered with green cloth. On the left of the chair sat 1, delegates from Massachusetts, 2. Rhode Island, 3. Connecticut, 4. New York, 5. New Jersey. On his right sat 1 Georgia, 2 S. Carolina, 3 Virginia, 4 Maryland, 5 Delaware, 6 Pennsylvania. The whole in a semi-circle. New Hampshire and North Carolina were not represented.

Next to the Members of Congress on the left of the chair stood the principals of the three executive departments namely the Superintendant of finance the Sec^ry at War and the Sec^ry for foreign affairs.

The Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled stood on the right of the president on the first step of the platform. At his right on the floor stood the interpreter behind the chairs of the Members.

The president and council of the State of Pennsylvania stood within the bar on the right as they entered and facing the president.

The rest of the audience stood without the bar. The doors were opened. Centries were placed at the inner door & none except the minister & suite were admitted without a ticket which was signed by the Sec^ry of Congress who furnished each of the members with two, the Super. finance with as many as were wanted for the officers in his department, the Sec^ry at war for those in his department & for such of the general officers of the army as were in town & the Sec^ry for foreign affairs with those wanted for foreigners of distinction whom he might think proper to be admitted. The President of Congress was furnished with a number to distribute among citizens. The whole number prepared was 200.

The Minister was conducted into the Congress Hall by the two members who had received him at the foot of the steps of the outward door. As he entered the bar the president and the house rose, the president being covered. The Minister as he advanced to his chair bowed to the president who took off his hat and returned the bow. The Minister being uncovered. The Minister then bowed to the members, on each side of the chair, who were standing uncovered but did not return the bow. The Minister then sat down & put on his Hat. A chair was prepared for him on the floor directly opposite to the president and before it a table covered with green cloth. On each side of his chair was placed a chair for the members who introduced him. He who was first named of the two took the chair on the right & the other that on the left. The president the members & the Minister all took their seats at the same time. The Secretary of the embassy stood on the left of the chair of the member at the Minister's left.

After about a pause of a minute the Minister arose and taking off his hat addressed the United States in Congress assembled in a short speech delivered in french. The house sat while he delivered his speech. The president only being covered. Having finished his speech he sat down. And the Sec^ry of the Embassy coming forward delivered the letter from his most Christian Majesty to the Sec^ry of Congress who

advanced to the end of the platform to meet him & having received it carried it back & delivered it to the president who opened it and delivered it again to the Secy who causing the interpreter to advance to the first step of the platform gave it to him open & he read it in the original to the audience. The Secy then on the platform read a translation of it & returned the letter to the president. Whereupon the president, the Members and the Minister rose the President being covered, but the Members & the Minister uncovered; and the president on behalf of the United States addressed the Minister in a short speech after which they all sat down and after a short pause the Minister rose, whereupon the president and the members rose. The Minister then bowed to the president and the members and withdrew, the members who introduced him reconducting him to the foot of the steps at the outward door.

At the end of the report the Secretary writes: "A report drawn up by the Secretary and shown to the president and some members who thought it too minute (on the present occasion) to trouble Congress for an order to insert it on the minutes, it was therefore suppressed.

"Cha Thomson Secy"

At Newburgh, on the Hudson, May 28, the birth of the Dauphin was announced to the army in General Orders, and three days later Washington gave a dinner, at which thirteen toasts were drunk, an exhibition of fireworks and a ball closed the festivities. The Minister of France, who occupied the house of John Dickinson, on Chestnut Street, on July 15, celebrated the event with a concert, fireworks and a ball, at which General Washington and Count Rochambeau were present.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SIR HENRY CLINTON AND GENERAL FREDERICK HALDIMAND, RELATIVE TO GENERAL ARNOLD, FROM PAPERS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—

[The statement has been made frequently, that Arnold violated the confidence which had been reposed in him by persons residing within the British lines, while he was in the service of Congress. The following letters and extracts bear on this subject.]

Governor-General Haldimand to Sir Henry Clinton.

November 16, 1780.

"SIR: An idea has struck me, which if improved I think may be highly advantageous to the King's service in this Province in which I have to request your Excellency's assistance. General Arnold having been frequently in the Province upon business before the breaking out of the rebellion, had an opportunity of being intimately known to and forming connections with the inhabitants both French and English particularly at Montreal. In his military capacity he distinguished himself at the siege of this place and in other parts of the province by which he acquired the perfect confidence of the disaffected inhabitants and of course took the advantage of retaining them as emissaries in the Rebel interest. I have suspected many persons to be concerned in this business which has been a continual source of inconvenience and disappointments to the service, but by the art of secrecy of those em-

ployed and many of them being under the influence of religion, all my efforts to discover them have been ineffectual and tho I have confined some upon well founded suspicion yet I cannot obtain proofs sufficient to justify my making an example. Before the French alliance, I suspected the Jesuits and some few of the clergy—since, I am confident that the greatest part of them have entered warmly into the interest of the Americans, and it is much to be feared find means to correspond with the Enemy. There is at present in costody a Mr. Charles Hay (brother to Mr. Hay, Quarter Master General in the Rebel service), Monsieur du Calvet & a Monsieur Careau against whom there are strong presumptive proofs. Mr. Arnold must from his Intimacy with the former have a knowledge of his Brother's transactions in favour of the enemy and from the resentment he has discovered at the fate of Major Andre of which he was the innocent cause, as well as the change of his political ideas manifested in his address to the public, I should think, he will not hesitate candidly to give your Excellency every information in his power by which a discovery may be made and a stop be put to the intercourse which certainly sustains between this province and the principals of the Rebellion. If General Arnold should have removed from New York, I entreat your Excellency will nevertheless transact this business with him, the result of which I shall wait for with the utmost impatience.

"I have the honor to be

"FRED HALDIMAND.

"To

"SIR HENRY CLINTON".

Extract from a letter from General Haldimand to Sir Henry Clinton, Quebec, 7, Feb., 1781.

"I hope you received my letter of November 16th, by Ensign Drummond. I requested your endeavours to procure from Mr. Arnold some information of the disaffected subjects in this province, his private and public transactions here could not fail to give him a perfect knowledge of them. He may depend upon my not making use of his name but as he shall permit. I have presumptive proofs against some of them but none which would justify making an example nor am I able to procure such with every effort in my power to make".

Extract.—Sir Henry Clinton to General Haldimand, 8th, May. 1781.

"I received yours of the 7th February, but the letters you mentioned having sent me by Ensign Drummond of the 16th, November have not reached me, nor has that gentleman made his appearance here".

Extract.—General Haldimand to Sir Henry Clinton, June, 6, 1781.

"Ensign Drummond went on board a vessel which came here to a Mr. Pagan, who has always been suspected of favouring the rebels. His ships from thence have always been taken. I permitted the last sail upon condition that my despatches addressed to General Robertson should be safely delivered, so if, I requested she might be allowed to return in the Spring, which I now earnestly recall. I sent duplicates by Ensign Prentice of the 84th Regiment who sailed at the same time on another small vessel. They had the strongest injunctions to throw overboard the despatches in case of necessity, which I make no doubt

they observed. One of my letters was to request you would procure from Arnold some information of the disaffected persons in this Province of whom he must have a thorough knowledge. It would be of infinite use, as the secrecy of the Jesuits baffles all my endeavours to discover them".

Extract.—Sir Henry Clinton to General Haldimand.

New York, July, 23, 1781.

"Those letters in cypher you mentioned as having been sent by Ensigns Drummond and Prentice have never reached me, nor have I heard of those gentlemen being taken. I am therefore apprehensive that some worse misfortune may have befallen them".

Memorandum, New York, July, 26, 1781. (In General Arnold's handwriting.)

"Lieut. General de Reidesel will be so good as to acquaint General Haldimand that General Arnold having had all his papers taken can only remember one suspected person in Canada—a Jesuit at Montreal, whose name is Pierre and the only one of that sect there. He is a very sensible shrewd man."

Extract.—General James Robertson to General Haldimand. (Received May 14, 1782, by General Haldimand at Quebec.)

October. 31. 1781 New York.

"General Arnold says Pire Floquet is an inveterate enemy. Jacob Rove no better and indeed the gross of the Boston leaders little better. He had no friendly aids from any of the Noblesse".

Extract.—Sir Henry Clinton to General Haldimand.

November, 12, 1781.

"General Arnold says Monsieur du Calvert Pire Floquet, Messrs. Hay, Cord, Freeman and Watts were friends to the Rebels".

Extract.—General Haldimand to Sir Henry Clinton.

Quebec, November, 15, 1781.

"I have lately had the mortification to learn that the principal channels I have used to convey despatches and procure Intelligence and are most entirely broken up, owing to the Impudence of recruiting parties of the Corps of Loyalists and discoveries by Emissaries and the desertion of Rebel prisioners enlarged Parole. This will make our intercourse still less frequent than it is and I have to request your Excellency should you have any matters of importance to communicate to me that you will send duplicates by way of Niagara or to strike upon Carleton Island for though more tedious it is, at present, the most certain route".

English Friends Records.—A recent valuable contribution to the genealogical department of the Society, through the liberality of its Genealogical Society, are four manuscript volumes of English Friends Records, copied by Gilbert Cope. They comprise the following:

Registers of Marriages, of the Quarterly Meetings of London and Middlesex, 1657–1719.

Registers of Births, of the Quarterly Meetings of London and Middlesex, 1644–1719. A to L.

Registers of Marriages of the Quarterly Meeting of Berkshire and Oxfordshire, 1648–1837; Births, 1612–1837; Deaths, 1645–1837. [Copied to 1725.]

Registers of the Quarterly Meeting of Buckinghamshire: Abstract of minutes of the "Upperside of Bucks" Monthly, 1669–1690; Marriages, 1648–1838; Births, 1645–1837; Burials, 1656–1837. [The marriages, births and burials copied to 1725.]

TARIFF FOR FERRIAGE AT COOPER'S FERRY, CAMDEN, N. J. Contributed by Dr. C. E. Godfrey, Trenton, N. J.—

GLOUCESTER COUNTY, Sep^{t}. 21st. 1782

GENTLEMEN:

being informed an Essay was made or mov'd for in the last sessions of the Honble Legislative Body of this State for the regulating of Ferries, and for the information of the Honble Houses that should such a Regulation take place, Annexed is a true State of Former Rates, taken by the Ferries as well as the Present, as also the Expences Accompanying the same; therefore we do Request you woud lay the same before your Houses and give it that support which you in your own knoledge can Testify—And hope that when every Consideration is given for the amaizing Expence of Every Necessary attending such heavy and Public Business that it will appear that tho under no immediate restraint that the Present rates are reasonable and not more than Adequet to the Former rates and below the Parralell of Other things—And have only to add a Circumstance which you are well Acquainted with, that is for the better Accomodating of the Citizens of this State, a Very Considerable Interest is given up in the Tavern way to that of the Ferry.

We are with great respect

To JOSEPH HUGG)
JOSEPH ELLIS) (Representatives for
:Esq^{rs}.
JOSEPH COOPER) (the County of Glouc^{r}.
SAM^{l}. HUGG)

Your Friends
SAM^{L}. COOPER
WILLIAM COOPER

A List of Present and the Former rates taken at Samuel & William Coopers Ferries, as also the Expences relating theretoo,

Rates of Articles	Present.	Formerly
A Single Passenger	£ 0:0:9	£ 0:0:6
two D°. or more each	6	. . 4
a Single Man & Horse	2:6	. 1:6
two D°, or more each	2:.	. 1:.
Single Cattle	3:.	. 1:6
two D°, or more each	2:6	. 1:.
Dead Hoggs	6	. . 4
Sheep	4	. . 2
Live Hoggs	8	. . 4
Calves	6	. . 4
Beef P^{r}. Quarter	6	. . 4
a two horse load of Fish . . .	3:9	. 2:6

Rates of Articles	Present.	Formerly
all Empty Carriages Pr. Wheel	1:6	1:.
Lumber Pr. Thousand	6:.	6:.
a full Barrel or Chest	1:.	8
a full Hogshead	3:9	2:6
Grain & Salt Pr. Bush[1]	4	2
Flour P. Centum	6	4
Iron Pr. Ton	7:6	5:.
Hen Coobs in proportion to size		

Expences	£ S.D.	£ S.D.
Ferry Mens Wages Pr. Mt.	5 . .	2 . .
New Horse Boat	60 . .	28 . .
New Wherry	40 . .	22 . .
Oars Pr. Feet	1:.	4
Sails Pr. sute Wherry	7:10:	2 . .
Do. Do. Horse Boat	18: . .	6 . .
Boat Builders Wages Pr. day	15: .	6: .

RITTENHOUSE NOTE. — In the "Hailsbronnischer Antiquitaeten Schatz" (Treasurehouse of Heilsbronn Antiquities) by M. Johann Ludwig Hocker, Princely Brandenburg-Bayreutish Pastor and Professor S. Theol. of the Gymnasium, printed at Onolzbach, 1731, I find the following references to European ancestors, perhaps collateral only, of a Philadelphia family:

"Thus by Divine direction it (the school) had done so well, that this gymnasium could be joined to it and that instead of the former 100 students one half as many more free scholars could be received, for whom 3 more teachers were appointed. The real reopening of this restored Princely School[1] took place on the 75th birthday of our Prince, Marggrave Christian, the 30th of January of said year, when Mr. *George Rittershusius*, hereditary Lord of Buch and Weissdorf, Privy Councillor, Director of the Council and Provost of Liens, in his capacity as principal deputy of the Princes of Brandenburg–Bayreut delivered an oration in Latin."

The second reference occurs in the catalogue of the School Library, following the historical notes in the above named volume, and is in Latin.

(85,86) Salviani Massiliensis[2] Opera: ad Ludovicum Franciae et Navarrae Regem . . . curante Cunrado Rittershusio J. C. . . . Altofii A. MDCXI in 8.

Conradus Rittershusius, Balthasaris J Ci & Canonici filius natus est Brunswigae A. C. 1560. In schola patria & Academia Julia nec non Altorfii, in literis humanioribus eximiam dedit operam, linguarum graecae & hebraicae apprisne gnarus, non infelix etiam Poëta, complures Davidis Psalmos versibus exponens Buxtorfii laudem commeruit. Theologicum studium, cui primum sese addixerat, cum juridico commutavit, successu tam felici, ut post suscepta & ex autlata itinere Altorfii ad Juris Professionem fuerit promotus. Obiit A. C. 1613.

[1] It had been founded in 1531 by George Frederic of Hohenzollern, Marggrave of Brandenburg-Bayreut and Duke of Prussia, but was closed during the Thirty Years' War, in consequence of several disastrous visitations by the Catholic Soldiery. B. F.

[2] A priest, if not bishop of the church at Marseilles, France, who speaks in one of his letters of his wife and son. He flourished about 492 A. D. Gennadius, Patriarch of Constantinople (1453–56) calls him "Magister Episcoporum." B. F.

Translation :

The Works of Salvianus of Marseilles, edited by Conrad Rittershaus, Jurisconsult, and by him dedicated to Louis XIII, King of France and Navarra. Altof, 1611, 8vo.

Conrad Rittershaus, son of Balthasar, Jurisconsult and Canon, was born at Brunswick 1560 A. D. He studied with great diligence at the school in his native city, at the Julia Academy (Würzburg?) and at Altdorf (University from 1623 to 1809), was well up in the Greek and Hebrew languages and not a bad poet, his versions of several Psalms of David receiving the praise of Buxtorf (Professor of the University of Basel [1591–1629] and a noted Hebraist). He first devoted himself to the study of theology, but changed to law with such success, that after travelling extensively, he was appointed Professor of Law at Altdorf. He died in 1613.

B. Fernow.

Emlen Family: Entries Regarding Corrected.—

Samuel Emlen did not marry a Ward; nor did Dr. Physick marry *the Daughter* of Emlen, of Burlington.—

In William Dillwyn's account of his family (see Penna. Mag., Vol. xxviii, p. 248) he states that his daughter Susannah married "Samuel, son of Samuel Emlen of Philadelphia," which is quite correct, and that the latter's wife was Elizabeth "Ward"—which is a mistake. The said Samuel Emlen of Philadelphia, the well known minister of Friends, born, as Mr. Dillwyn correctly states, on the 15th of the 3d month, 1729–30, married twice: *First*, on the 16th of the 7th mo., 1761, Elizabeth Moode, daughter of William Moode of Phila., and, *Secondly*, on the 1st of the 2d mo., 1770, Sarah, daughter of Asher Mott, fourth son of Gershom Mott, High Sheriff of Monmouth Co., New Jersey. in 1697, and a member of the Provincial Assembly. (See Phila. Friends' Monthly Meeting Records; Marriages.)—By his *first* wife, Elizabeth Moode, Samuel Emlen, of Phila., had the said Samuel who married Susannah Dillwyn: By his *second*, Sarah Mott, he had Deborah, who died unmarried, and Elizabeth who married, on the 18th of Sept., 1800, Philip Syng Physick, M.D., of Phila.

The statement, which I have seen somewhere, that Dr. Physick's wife was a daughter of Samuel Emlen "of Burlington" is, of course, incorrect; the Samuel of Burlington being he who was the husband of Susannah Dillwyn and, in truth, half-brother to the said Elizabeth, not her father.

P. S. P. Conner.

Rowlandsville, Maryland.

Letter of David Barclay to John Dickinson.—

Keswick near Norwich 9th of 7th mo 1795

Esteemed Friend.

Having lately published a small tract of Poems, collected by my late dear wife, I have sent two of them herewith, the one for thy Wife, & the other for thy daughter; & it would afford me much satisfaction to be informed of thine & their welfare.

My Grandaughter Agatha Gurney being in a weak state of health, she was recomended to pass the two last winters in Devonshire, being a warmer climate than Norfolk; where I accompanyed her, & unfortunately had a fall, by which I dislocated my left shoulder, & altho it was

soon reduced ; I received some injury in the Nerves, wch has occasioned severe & constant pain in my hand & arm for more than 18 months—

I have had the satisfaction however of returning my Gr^d. daughter quite well to her Father & Friends here, & of meeting my Grandson Hudson Gurney a promising young man in his 21st. year— They join me in best Respects to thy self, thy Wife & Daughter, & I am thy assured Friend

DAVID BARCLAY.

GEORGE RUTTER AND THE HAMILTON FAMILY PORTRAITS.—In THE PENNA. MAG. OF HIST. AND BIOG. for July 1905, on page 264, occurs the following sad story in connection with the family portraits of one of our early and prominent families—the HAMILTONS.

"When you go to Rutters mention that there are near a dozen old pictures (portraits) the canvass of which is as good as new. They are all on good stretching frames & would be excellent (by covering them with a coat of white lead) for painting on. Possibly he may not know it but it is a well known fact in England that to a painter old paintings, provided the canvas is in tolerable order, are as precious for painting on as an old madeira cask is to a wine connoisseur. They will be in our way when the Lumber R. comes to be cleaned out on my return." . . .

This story will be found in a letter from William Hamilton, of The Woodlands, to his private Secretary, dated "Chester 7th November 1792." It is as important as it is beyond belief, for it confirms in part, at least, and in the most serious part, a statement made by Dunlap (Hist. of the Arts of Design. Vol. 1, p. 442) at the close of his notice of Wertmuller, "It is said that William Hamilton, of the Woodlands employed him to copy the old family pictures and then destroyed the originals." I have Wertmuller's autograph register of his painting down to 1802, in which no portraits appear painted for William Hamilton and as Wertmuller did not come to this country until 1794, he could not have copied "the dozen old pictures (portraits)" that "will be in our way when the Lumber R. comes to be cleaned out," in the fall of 1792. Does it not pass belief that a man of the position of William Hamilton, grandson of the great Andrew Hamilton who defended the printer Zenger, could treat his family portraits in such a manner? Perhaps they were not of the first order of artistic merit, and Hamilton posed for an art connoisseur, but they were doubtless the portraits of different members of his family, apart from which if painted by local artists of their day would have been of inestimable value and interest in our day. A partial confirmation of Dunlap's story, as to Wertmuller, is found in the portrait of Andrew Hamilton in the Society's collection, as stated in the "Catalogue" 1872, p. 47.– "163. Andrew Hamilton. 25 x 30. Original, artist unknown, destroyed. A copy had been made previously by Wertmuller, [1808] which at last came into the possession of Mr Henry Becket, who permitted [1852] Mr William Cogswell to make this copy".

George Rutter was a sign and ornamental painter of more than ordinary ability in his line. He painted a portrait of Doctor Franklin as a sign for Brook's tavern, near Douglassville, Pa., which John Penn mentions in his diary, April 7, 1788:–"Left the tavern at half past seven o'clock, after admiring a strong likeness of Dr. Franklin, drawn by one Rutter, a limner I employ in Philadelphia." Vide the writer's

"Life Portraits of Benjamin Franklin" in McClure's Magazine for January 1897.

CHARLES HENRY HART.

JOHN SHOMO, was born in Reading, Penna., May 1, 1752; a Pensioner of the Revolution; died at Hamburg, Penna., May 5, 1836, and buried in St. John's Cemetery.

LETTER OF GENERAL WAYNE TO LAFAYETTE.—

STATE OF GEORGIA
SAVANNAH 4th July 1788

MY DEAR MARQUIS

I have just arrived from Phila. where I was obliged to attend in my place, as a member of the Pennsylvania Convention, & have the honor, & pleasure, to Congratulate you upon the adoption of the Federal Constitution of America, by *Nine* of the *States*, which secures its operation, from & after the first Monday in December next, & fixes this rising *Empire* upon so broad & solid a basis, as to insure her a conspicuous Name, among the Nations; an *event*, that must afford the most pleasing sensation to a Nobleman, who has acted so principal a part upon her *theatre* & fought & bled in defence of her liberties, from her *coldest*, to her *hotest* sun; our Illustrious friend *Genl. Washington* will be her first —President. (or by whatever other name the world may please to call him) I wish he had a *Son*

Thus far for American politicks!—what are you doing in the *Magnum Concilium* of Europe? there appears to be a dark cloud gathering in the North, which Observation is in some degree corrobarated by our Physical Gentlemen who lay it down as aposition, "that mankind undergo a thorough change of corporal substance, in that period," hang this sentiment, & agreeably to an Observation of *Common Sense* "that Englishmen think diametrically apposite, in the course of seven years;—a pretty general War can't be at any great distance; (I recollect when I command the American troops before the lines at Savannah in the Spring of 1782, that Sr James Wright & Genl. Clark, sent out a *flag* to me, Inclosing a resolution of the British Parliament, against prosecuting the American war, & proposing a secession of hostilities:)—next February, completes the period of their peaceful disposition, & shou'd that realy be their *Grand, Political Clematrick*, those *Islanders* will be for disturbing the tranquility of their Neighbours, in the course of the next Winter & Summer—it is therefore more than probable, that the retention of our Northern posts may cause us to act a part in the *drama;* when I shall be happy to make another Campaign under my friend & brother soldier the Marquis Le Fayette

Until when & ever, believe me my Dear Marquis to be with every sentiment of Esteem

Your most Obt.
& very
Hum Sert
ANTY WAYNE.

LETTERS OF THE REV. JOHN SHARPE, CHAPLAIN TO THE FORCES IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW YORK, 1704–1717, TO THE HON. GEORGE CLARKE, SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW YORK (from the originals in the Archives of the State of New York. Contributed by Rev. Joseph Hooper, Durham, Conn.).—

FROM THE CAMP AT STILLWATER
Septr 5th 1711

SIR

Inclosed I have sent you Mr. Huddy's acknowledgment of forty shillings paid towards the Chappel which will serve as a receipt for your stopping it in your own hands towards paying the 25 £ to the Glazier

I hope the whole sum will be paid by further Subscription so that you may not be a loser and that what remains due upon my credit will be paid to my wife that I may not pay beyond my proportion. I had left with my wife a power of attorney by which she may receive my pay and intreat you that it may be duly paid her in my absence.

We are now making what haste we can to the Wood Creek no batoes are yet carried over but waggons are gone up in order to do it. Pray make my humble Duty acceptable to his Excy and if it lyes in your power to promote my interest before I return I pray you to remember me.

I remain with great respect
Sir
your affectionate humble
servant
JOHN SHARPE

NEW YORK, Decr 4, 1711.

SIR,

I endeavoured to wait on you before you went out of Town but not having the happiness of seeing you I hope you will excuse the trouble of this which is to intreat you please to pay to Mr Asgil twenty dollars upon the Acct of Mr Hobbes our Carpenter, out of his Excy's Bounty towards the repairs of the Chappel, I have received four pounds of Mr Jamison upon account of Capt Weems which I have likewise paid to Mr. Hobbes and if you can get so much of Coll Ingoldsby it will help us for the Officers at Albany will give nothing. The floor is finished and the Govrs Gallery will be begun this week. Pray make my humble duty acceptable to his Excy. I wish him good health and Success in his Administration. My service to Mr Kenedy

I am with great esteem
Sir
your most affectionate and
most humble servant
JOHN SHARPE

Queries.

WASHINGTON.—In an account of Henry Lynch of Barbadoes against Dr. John Michael Browne of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia dated April 5, 1750, appear these charges.

1749. November 3d: To Captain Washington for 1 ham wt 11¼ lb at 15d. = 14.04

" *December 9.* To George Washington for 1 ham wt 10 lb at 15d. = 12. 6

Dr. Browne died December 15th, 1750. His remains are now in the abandoned cemetery of old St. Stephen's church on Lycoming Street above Broad.

George Washington of Virginia made a voyage to the Barbadoes in 1751 with his brother.

Who was this Captain Washington—this George Washington of 1749?

MARTIN I. J. GRIFFIN.

"MADAM LIVINGSTONE'S DIARY."—Can any of your readers tell me where I can find "Madam Livingstone's Diary" freely quoted by Buell in his Life of Paul Jones?

CHAS. HENRY HART.

2206 Delancy Place, Philadelphia.

Book Notices.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MISCELLANY. DATA RELATING TO THE SETTLEMENT AND SETTLERS OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY. By John E. Stillwell, M.D. New York. 1903. 4to, 483 pp.

In this publication, the first of five volumes, Dr. Stillwell has made a great contribution to the history and genealogy of New York and New Jersey, and the work when completed will be a lasting monument to the public spirit of the compiler. As the preface indicates, Dr. Stillwell's interest began with the Stillwell family, but broadened, in his search for beginnings, until the records of towns, churches and counties were copied in full, and are now to be preserved against the ravages of time. The contents of the present volume are: Liber A, Richmond County, New York, Records, beginning 1680; Dutch Church Record, Staten Island, 1696–1790; Census of Staten Island, 1706; Parish Register of Christ Church, Shrewsbury, New Jersey, 1733–1824; Epitaphs from Christ Church, Shrewsbury, from 1719; A Discourse by Way of Dialogue, a copy of an original document, written by William Lawrence, the second of the name at Middletown, which sets forth the difference between the early settlers and the proprietors, and is a valuable contribution to the local and general history of that period; Log of a Journey from Red Bank, New Jersey, to New York City, 1734; Records of the Court of Sessions of the West Riding of Yorkshire, Kings County, 1676–1678; The Friends Records of Shrewsbury, Marriages, Births and Deaths, 1674–1900; Inscriptions from Friends' Meeting-House Yard, Shrewsbury; Records of Cape May County, New Jersey, Liber A, 1692–1725. An excellent index completes the work.

M. A. L.

THE YOUTH OF COLUMBUS, ÉTUDES CRITIQUES SUR LA VIE DE COLOMB AVANT SES DÈCOUVERTES. Par Henry Vignaud. Paris, Welter; London, Stevens; New York, Lemcke. 1905. 8vo, pp. 543. [Critical Studies of the Life of Columbus before his Discoveries: Origin of his Family; The two Columbuses; His Pretended Relations; The true date of his Birth; His Studies and his first Campaigns; His arrival in Portugal and the Naval Combat of 1476; His voyage to the North; His settlement in Portugal; His Marriage; His Portuguese Family.]

Mr. Henry Vignaud, for many years connected with the United States Legation in Paris, is well known by his careful studies of early

geographical questions. In his books on Toscanelli, on the true date of the birth of Columbus, etc., he has prepared the way for the present collection of ten papers on various points of interest in the ancestry, birth, education, occupation, voyages, marriage, and early life of Columbus. He shows a mastery of all books on the subject and an earnest desire to set forth the truth as he sees it and the grounds of his belief, with a very full bibliography on each point of his effort to depict the true Columbus. The main argument he presents is that Columbus was untruthful and that he told the story of his ancestry, education and early adventures, to his son Fernan, and to Las Casas, in order that they and other contemporary and later biographers and historians might justify his claim that he was descended from an illustrious family, counting many great Admirals among its members, that he was educated at the University of Padua, made great progress in scientific studies, went on important expeditions, and was fully entitled to the great honors and gifts conferred upon him as a reward for his discovery of a new world, the result of his voyages. He shows that Fernan Columbus and Herrera and Oviedo and other early Spanish chroniclers, drew most of their information from the MS. of Las Casas, itself not printed in full until almost in our own day, although Herrera got from it most of his material in his work published in 1601. Las Casas gave his MS. to the College of Valladolid in 1560, with the condition that it should not be published for forty years, and it was not printed in full until 1875, by the Historical Society of Madrid. Irving's Life of Columbus was first published in 1828, and he like his successors, notably Humboldt, of course had no resources other than the works issued down to their day, and these were all based on the legendary Columbus of early years. Henry Harrisse was the most diligent and successful of many investigators, and he hardly appreciated the value and importance of his discoveries. Winsor indeed showed better judgment in his use of this material, and in Germany Ruge, in England Markham, in France Lorgues, and notably in Italy, Lollis, all pointed out the truth that Vignaud now puts clearly before his readers. He shows that Columbus was born in Genoa in 1451, of a poor family of silk weavers, that he was educated in a school in Pavia street in his native town, maintained by the guild of silk weavers for the children of its members, worked at his father's trade, and when the latter eked out his means by keeping a small tavern, the son helped him,—that his only training at sea was on small trading vessels between Genoa and its neighboring colonies, that it was on a venture of this kind he started for England, was driven back by freebooters into Lisbon, then sailed northward, visited Bristol in England and Galway in Ireland, started on a northern voyage, but certainly never reached Iceland as he claimed, and returning to Portugal, settled and married and began a new phase of life there. Mr. Vignaud concedes him vigor, force, energy, qualities that enabled him to overcome the poor conditions of birth and occupation, and using the opportunities offered in Portugal, then full of ambition for great expeditions to discover new colonial possessions, fitted himself by some acquisition of knowledge needed for his plans of discoveries, geography, astronomy etc. Even in these he made gross blunders, pointed out by Humboldt and other competent authorities,—and unjustifiable in a man educated at a time when these branches of knowledge were well taught. Mr. Vignaud shows that of recent years much new light has been thrown on

the time of the youth of Columbus. The 400th Anniversary of the Discovery of America, was marked by the publication of much new material, to which Spain, France and Italy contributed, and the Italian publications issued by the government between 1892 and 1896 are of especial interest and value, the earlier volumes fac similes of everything written by Columbus, the later, one hundred and thirty-eight authentic documents from the archives of the notaries of Genoa, between 1428 and 1578, all relating to Columbus and his family, with a critical memoir and a genealogical tree of real value. The family of the descendants of Columbus contributed from their unprinted archives, and Spanish scholars added to the new material thus supplied, although their contribution lacked sadly in the critical acumen which marked the work done by students of France and Italy. Mr. Vignaud has small regard for the latest American biographer of Columbus, Mr. John Boyd Thatcher, whose sumptuous volumes published in 1903–4, he asserts show no critical power, reproduce only the old legends, ignore the discovery and publication of new documents from Italian archives, and misstate the real date of the birth of Columbus, putting it in 1446. Mr. Vignaud argues, and, he thinks, deduces to irrefragable demonstration, that it was in 1451,—examines all the suggested dates, from 1430 to 1456, with criticism of the authority for each year, and approves that fixed by Rosa and by Ruge, confirming the statement made by Columbus in 1470, that he was then nineteen,—all overlooked by Thatcher. Vignaud shows that Columbus did not go to Portugal in 1470, but in 1476, that his pretended voyage to Iceland is all an invention, intended to suggest that he there learned of the early voyages to Greenland and the coast of North America, when at that time there was neither record nor tradition of the kind known to any native or resident of Iceland. Harrisse had already contradicted many of the pretended facts contained in the History by Fernan Columbus, yet he did not appreciate the significance and importance of much of the material which he had unearthed, while Winsor with better historical judgment saw the value of his finds. In Spain many scholars contributed the results of their studies and researches in neglected Spanish archives, but for want of unity of purpose and sound method of historical analysis and perspective, contributed little of real value. Irritated by the lack of historical honesty in this sort of piecemeal study of the sources, Harrisse continued his fruitful researches, and showed in their true light many of the real facts of the life of Columbus, but with so much passionate berating of all who did not agree with him and accept his conclusions, that he did little to overturn the legendary Columbus. It is mainly due to the industry of the Italians, eager to honor the memory of their great countryman, that Mr. Vignaud owes his ability to show that Columbus was not truthful,—a common enough fault in his day, and that whatever is reported as coming from him must be looked on with suspicion. When it is tested by other proof and by the irrefragable evidence of the Italian records, it is shown to be untrue, distorted or invented to serve a purpose. Then too it is clear that Columbus was ignorant of many things of which he pretended to be master, and ought to have been, if his story of his high birth and university education were true. He made mistakes in elementary geography in his claims of visits to places, he made blunders in astronomy and cosmography, and he showed ignorance of geometry,—errors that were long ago pointed out by

Humboldt. Vignaud concedes to Columbus many elements and qualities of greatness, leadership, boldness, daring, spirit of adventure, energy, tenacity, will, and the power to assimilate from his contemporaries in Portugal the knowledge then wide spread there, as the source of successful exploration. Most valuable however is Mr. Vignaud's large use of bibliographical authorities to support every step of his argument. Whether Mr. Vignaud's views be accepted or not, his book cannot fail to interest students of history by its thoroughness in the accumulation of material, by his painstaking research, by his insistence on the value of the canons of sound criticism in the use of records as against legends and traditions, in pointing out the motives which led to their invention, and the necessary impartiality of contemporary records made as matter of importance at the time, without any possibility of personal influence or bias. On this account Mr. Vignaud's Youth of Columbus is valuable, and we may well look with interest for his promised volumes on his later life. J. G. R.

LIFE OF GEORGE R. SMITH, FOUNDER OF SEDALIA, MISSOURI. By Samuel Barmister Harding, Ph.D. Sedalia. 1904. Pp. 398. Privately printed. Illustrated.

George Rappeen Smith, the founder of the city of Sedalia, Missouri, was born 1804 in Virginia, in which province his emigrant ancestor settled early in the eighteenth century. While an infant his parents removed to Kentucky, where he was educated and fitted himself for the profession of the law. He married in 1827, and six years later, with his family settled in Missouri, where he died in July of 1879. General Smith active and aggressive by nature, was frequently called to fill important positions of public trust. On the breaking out of the Civil War, although a slaveholder, he declared himself an unqualified Union man, served for a time as Adjutant General of the State, and was influential in aiding the Federal Government. The part taken by General Smith in the struggle to secure the location and completion of the Pacific railroad, was possibly the greatest effort of his life.

THE LIFE AND SPEECHES OF THOMAS WILLIAMS, ORATOR, STATESMAN AND JURIST, 1806–1872, A FOUNDER OF THE WHIG AND REPUBLICAN PARTIES. By Burton Alva Konkle. Philadelphia. 1905. Two Volumes 8vo. Price $6. Campion & Co., 1305 Walnut Street.

Thomas Williams was born August 28, 1806, in Greensburgh, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. He was graduated at Dickinson College in 1825, studied law and was admitted to practice in 1828, at Pittsburgh. From 1838 to 1841, he served in the State Senate, and in 1861, was elected to the House of Representatives, and two years later, a member of Congress. He began public life in 1834, as a Whig orator, organizer and editor, in that movement against Jackson, which led to the success of Harrison and Tyler in 1840. Among his papers are a confidential letter of Daniel Webster on his candidacy for the Presidency, and an even more interesting one from Henry Clay, on his own aspirations for the same high office, both now first published. Pictures of the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Conventions of 1856, which made Pennsylvania the Mother of National Republicanism are given, and a confidential letter of Horace Greeley, which shows that had

Williams' suggestion been followed the Fremont ticket would in all probability have been elected. Williams wrote the call to the Chicago Convention that nominated Lincoln, and as the author of the Tenure-of-Office Bill, he determined the line of attack on President Johnson. He was one of the managers of the impeachment of the President, and his speech the ablest one of the prosecution. He was a pioneer leader in the now widespread movement for legal control of corporations, and probably his long-continued fight against municipal subscriptions to railways was the greatest contest of his life.

The work consists of two attractive volumes, with over fifty illustrations, and county political maps of 1828, 1840, 1856 and 1860, showing the transformation of Pennsylvania from a Jackson to a Lincoln supporter. The introduction has been written by the former Attorney General, Hon. Philander C. Knox, United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

THE MORAVIAN GRAVEYARDS OF LITITZ, PA., 1744–1905. By Abraham Reinke Beck. Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society Vol. VII, Part IV. Bethlehem. 1905. 8vo, pp. 122.

The Moravian Historical Society has undertaken no better work, than assigning to members specially qualified for the task, the preparation for publication of the Registers of Deaths of the early Moravian congregations in Pennsylvania. The first of this series to be published was the Bethlehem Register, arranged by Dr. Schultze, President of the Moravian College; followed by the Nazareth Register, by Rev. E. T. Kluge, and now the Lititz Register, under notice.

These publications are not only valuable contributions to the history of the church, but also to local genealogy, for the compilers have appended biographical and genealogical notes from the records.

The first graveyard of Lititz is situated in the suburbs of the town, and was consecrated on St. James' Day, 1744; the present graveyard on November 7, 1758. The total number of those interred to April 1, 1905, is 1219, among whom may be mentioned, Gen. John Augustus Sutter, on whose ranch, on the Sacramento river, California, in 1847, gold was discovered.

The notes prepared by Mr. Beck indicate painstaking research, and will be helpful to genealogists. A draft of the graveyard is annexed.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON, THE FIRST AMERICAN POET-COMPOSER (1737–1791) AND JAMES LYON, PATRIOT, PREACHER, PSALMODIST (1735–1794). TWO STUDIES IN EARLY AMERICAN MUSIC. By O. G. Sonneck. Washington, D. C. 1905. 8vo. Illustrated.

This work, privately printed, is limited to 200 copies, 160 of which are for sale, price $5. While the book will appeal primarily to students of the history of music and of the early musical history of the United States in particular, it also will prove of interest to the general reader, as it throws light on the life and career of two Americans, distinguished in the political, literary, and ecclesiastical history of their country. The author is the Chief of Division of Music, Library of Congress.

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Family surnames of value in genealogical research are printed in CAPITALS; names of places in *italics*.)

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