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MARYLAND PRIVATEERS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

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The men of Maryland did considerable damage to British commerce during the Revolutionary War, and had we the full records of the cruises of the privateersmen which sailed from the harbors of our State, we should have a thrilling narrative of danger from storm and enemy, of prizes and captures, of success and failure. This narrative we lack; but a more prosaic yet interesting record of Maryland's privateers in the struggle for independence is found in a recent publication of the Library of Congress, entitled "Naval Records of the American Revolution." In this volume is contained a complete calendar of the letters of marque issued by the Federal Government from 1775 to the conclusion of the war. Of these, 224 were issued to Maryland vessels; but this number is greater than the number of vessels which set forth from the State to attack British merchantmen. It has been found impossible to ascertain the exact number of vessels, as change of name, of rigging, of owners, of the number of guns and crew carried, make an identification at times uncertain of one vessel with another similar one to which separate letters of marque were later issued. The recently

printed abstracts contain: first, the date on which the letters were issued; then the name of the vessel and its character, as ship, brig, sloop, &c.; the number of guns and of the crew; the amount of bond given, which was always \$5,000 or some multiple of that sum and which never surpassed \$20,000; the names of the officers, and of the two bonders, one of whom was always the master of the vessel, followed by the names of the owners and of a witness, who was frequently Thomas Johnson, Jr. It will thus be seen that a considerable amount of light is cast upon an interesting phase of Maryland history by this record. These letters of marque were issued to vessels registered from Maryland and rigged as follows: Ships received five such letters, brigs thirty-one, brigantines twenty-seven, schooners ninety-seven, and sloops fifty-seven. There were also two boats, a barge and a polacre which received letters of marque. These craft were, for the most part, not large: the boats mounting 4 and 6 guns, and being manned by 6 and 8 men respectively; while the barge mounted 3 guns and was manned by 30 men; and the polacre or polacca, which was a vessel with three masts each of one piece, had 4 guns and 14 men registered. These small vessels were probably for service in the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. The boats were granted letters in June, 1776, and May, 1778, the polacre in August, 1780, and the barge in July, 1781. One of the boats was the first vessel from Maryland to be commissioned, and was followed by a schooner in July and by 3 sloops and a schooner in September, 1776. The last letter of marque granted to a Maryland vessel was given a schooner in September, 1781. One of the ships was commissioned in 1777, two others in 1779 and the remaining two in 1781. The largest number of vessels commissioned in any one month was 13 in March and also in August, 1780; July, 1781, with ten and September, 1779, with nine come next. There seems to be no particular principle which governed the number sent out, although the spring and summer naturally saw more commissioned than the autumn and winter. The kind of vessels commissioned in any one month also varies rather inexplicably. Why, for example,

should September, 1779, see 4 brigantines, 2 brigs, 3 sloops and no other vessels commissioned, while March, 1780, sees 2 brigs, 1 sloop and 10 schooners? Although the number of letters granted drops to one in several months, there are only 6 months between September, 1776, and September, 1781, in which there were no privateers commissioned from Maryland. The number of men recorded bears no especial correspondence with the size of the ship, which shows clearly that sometimes large numbers were carried in the expectation of using some of them as prize crews. The total number of letters granted in 1776 was 14; in 1777, 33; in 1778, 42; in 1779, 49; in 1780, 61; in 1781, 25.

The list of letters of marque is arranged alphabetically by name of the vessel and abounds in curious terms; women's names, of course, appear and Adriana, Betsy and Sally, Fanny, Isabella, Jane, La Comtesse Denery, Lady de Miralles, Lady Lee, Lady Washington, Maria, Molly, Nancy, Nelly and Polly, Peggy, Queen of France, Rebecca, Two Sisters, Williaminta, the Willing Lass and the Widow Wadman are honored, some of them with several vessels. The selection of patriotic statesmen and American generals to receive vessels as part of their share of fame is of some interest, and we find that Chase, Franklin, Gen. Gates, Gen. Gist, Gen. Lee, Gen. Lincoln, Gen. Mercer, Gen. Smallwood, Gen. Wayne, Rutledge, Randolph, Tom Johnson, Laurens, Montgomery and Washington have this meed of praise. Other vessels are called from birds; like the Eagle, Dove, Hawk, Humming Bird, Lark and Swallow; animals, like the Fox, Antelope, Dolphin, Greyhound; geographical names, like Abingdon, Dorchester, Baltimore, Alexandria, Annapolis, Delaware, Mattaponi, Potomac, Oxford, Richmond, Salisbury, Somerset, Talbot, Virginia and Maryland; names of famous men like the Duke of Leinster, Holkar, (the Maratha Raja), Alexander, Black Prince, Camden, Cato, Columbus, Donia Anthony, Luzerne; names of battles like Bennington, Concord, Saratoga; fantastic names like Beggars, Benison, Black Joke, Blossom, Buckskin, Centurion, Chance, Dragon, Eclipse, Fair American, Fountain,

Free Mason, Harlequin, Hercules, Irish Gimblet, Phoenix, Savage, Spitfire, Sturdy Beggars and Trooper; names of Gods like Bacchus, Mars, Mercury, Neptune, Venus; names of men like Henry, James, John, Little Ben, Little Davey, Little Sam, Morris, Wallace, Nesbitt, Otho, Peter, Richardson, Tom Lee, and Tucker; names of good omen like Delight, Dispatch, Enterprize, Felicity, Friendship, Good Adventure, Hero, Hope, Jeune Feudant, Independence, Lively, Necessity, Paragon, Rambler, Ranger, Resource, Revenge, Rising Sun, Rover, Speedwell, Success, Swift, and Unity; names of insects and reptiles like the Fly, Viper, Lizard and Snake; names of denizens of the waters like the Grampus, Nautilus, Porgie, Porpoise. The King Timmini bears the name of an Indian and the Rose, that of a plant. The names of the owners give us a list of the enterprising and patriotic mercantile citizens of the State. Baltimore is represented by the largest number and among the letters granted to ships owned by Baltimoreans in whole or in part, we find the names of the leading merchants of the thriving, growing town. Most of the vessels were owned by several men who took shares in the hazard, and frequently one of the owners was from Philadelphia or Alexandria, while two letters of marque were issued to Maryland vessels owned by Pierre Adelon of Bordeaux, France, whose Baltimore representative was Isaac Van Bibber. Another craft of Maryland registry was owned by Verdue, Karloguen, Pagan & Co., of distant Cadiz in Spain. "The thirteen United States" are put down as the owners of one vessel, the State of Maryland of another, the Council of Safety of a third. Robert Morris of Philadelphia was part owner of several, Lacaze & Mallett, Dumesire & Lamai-gre, Alexander Nesbitt and John M. Nesbitt, all of Philadelphia, owned Maryland Privateers. Thomas Savage and Blakes and Sawyer of Charleston, S. C. shared with Isaac Van Bibber in owning a vessel. James Durand & Co. of Fredericksburg, Va. were owners of a privateer registered in Maryland. Sometimes a vessel changed registry from one State to another. We find one which seems to have taken out its first letters while credited to Pennsylvania, then thrice received them as a Maryland vessel and

finally returned to Pennsylvania's list. Hooe and Harrison of Alexandria had letters issued to several of their privateers. One of the firm, Robert Townsend Hooe is, however, twice described as of Charles County.

Occasionally, we find Marylanders owning all or part of vessels registered in other States, as when the Purviances together with David Stewart joined with John Purviance of Philadelphia in the ownership of the *Experiment*, a Pennsylvania ship mounting 20 guns and manned with 65 men under John Winning of Baltimore as master. So too Richard Curson & Co. of Baltimore owned the *Johanna Maria*, a Pennsylvania brigantine. Both Curson and the Purviances owned a number of the privateers, and the list of owners includes the names of many others, whom we recognize as the leading Baltimore merchants of the time, such as: Archibald & George Buchanan, Jesse Hollingsworth, William Hammond, John Sterrett, William Lux, Daniel Bowly, Robert and Alexander McKim, J. McLure, David Stewart, Samuel and William Smith, Isaac Van Bibber, David Weems, John Davidson, John Dorsey, William Woolsey, John Gwinn, William Neill, William Patterson, Archibald Gamble, Matthew Ridley, James Calhoun, George Salmon, William Spear, Thomas Russell, and Benjamin Toy.

There were not so many vessels owned in the counties, but on the list of owners we find the names of Joseph and James Williams, J. Muir, Joseph Dawson, John Wainwright, John Johnson, Thomas Rutland, and Gilbert Middleton of Annapolis; James Chamberlain and Charles Crookshanks of Talbot County; Robert Ewing, Robertson Stevens, and Archibald Pattison of Dorchester County; Henry Dennis, John Fassett, and George Handy of Worcester County; William Hemsley of Queen Anne's County and Emory Sadler of Chestertown.

JOURNAL OF CAPT. WILLIAM BEATTY. 1776-1781.

[Captain William Beatty, eldest son of Col. William Beatty of Frederick Co., Maryland, was born June 18, 1758. Early in 1776 he entered the army, and was appointed an Ensign in the Maryland Flying Camp. He served almost uninterruptedly throughout the war, having risen to the rank of Captain, until his death at the battle of Hobkirk's Hill, April 25, 1781.

At this battle Capt. Beatty was in command of the right battalion of the Maryland Line, and as he was leading his men in a charge, he fell with a musket ball in the forehead. His death, and the consequent confusion, contributed not a little to the unfortunate issue of that engagement.

Capt. Beatty was never married. One of his eleven brothers, Col. Henry Beatty of Winchester, Va., served with distinction in both the war of the Revolution and that of 1812.

In the Journal herewith printed, Capt. Beatty has briefly recorded his military experiences down to January 25, 1781.]

June 25. 1776.

I was app^d an Ensgⁿ in the flying Camp, rais'd in the State of M^d. The 3rd July I receiv'd my warrant, In seven days recruited my Quota of Men, March'd for Philadelphia, the 13th August, where the Comp^y join'd the Reg^t to which it belonged. After some few days, which it took to Equip, we proceeded to New York, where we Arriv'd the 5th of September, and Continued in it a week, when the whole Army, Except a Small body, mov'd up the Island within one Mile of Fort Washington.

On the 15th of this month, the Enemy Landed on the Island, near Hell-Gate and forced the whole of our Advanced troops to retire to the main body, which lay Encamped in the neighbourhood of Fort Washington. The 16th in the forenoon, some of our troops met with the Enemy's Van, which brought on a brisk Engagement, which lasted some time, when the Enemy gave way. Some few days after this Happened, a New England Captain was Dressed in Woman's Apparel, Arm'd with a wooden gun and Sword and Drum'd out of the Army for Cowardice.

Some time in October the whole Army, Except a Garrison in Fort Washington, Left York Island. The same day that this happened, I being very unwell, cross'd the North River, for the purpose of going in the Country to recover my Health. After lying two weeks at a Dutchman's, at Scrawnbury Church, which lays nine Miles from fort Lee, and five from Hackensack Town, I proceeded to join our Reg^t, which, during this time, had been on their way from Kings Bridge to Pecks-Kill, where I met it in the beginning of November.

After Laying here two or three Days, we went on board of Boats, which transported us Down the North River to Kings ferry, where we landed and Encamped one night. The Next Morning we began our March towards the Jerseys, by the way of Tappan and Hackensack Bridge and the Town. About 10 o'Clock the night after passing the last Place, our Brigade were Ordered to Fort Lee, where we arrived some little time before Day. On this March we Cross'd a ferry on the Hackensack About five Miles below the Bridge which we Crossed the day before. The day after our Arrival at Fort Lee, being the day the Enemy Attack'd Fort Washington, which Surrendered to them in the Afternoon. The Enemy's next Object being Fort Lee, our Army began to prepare for a Retreat; but before this could be Accomplished the Enemy Landed Above us which obliged our Army to make a Quick Retreat, leaving all our Heavy Cannon and Stores and Baggage of all kinds behind, the whole of which fell into the Hands of the Enemy.

We now began our retreat through the Jersey, by the way of Aquekanack Bridge, which was torn up after our troops had pass'd it. From this we retreated down the 2nd River to a little Village by the same name. At this place with some more Officers, I Quartered at a Gentlemans House, who treated us with a great deal of politeness and Hospitality. From here I march'd with a Piquet by the way of New Ark to one Peck's, about four Miles from New Ark, towards the Mountains. The whole of this March being in the night the darkness of which together with the Intolerable bad roads made this tour of duty very hard. This was the last time I Mounted Guard while in the flying Camp.

From New Ark Our Army retreated in two Columns, one by the way of Wood Bridge to Brunswick and the Other by the New Ark Mountains, Springfields, Scotch Plains, Quibble Town and to Brunswick. While our Army Lay in the neighbourhood of New Ark, the sick were sent to Morris Town. Two or three days after our Arrival at Brunswick being the first of December, and the Expiration of the flying Camp troop's time, Our Brigade March'd to Philadelphia leaving our Brave Gen^l with a very weak Army, who in a little time After was obliged to retreat across the Delaware River. Notwithstanding the few Troops that were left with our Hero, it is well known that he in less than a month killed and took upwards of 2000 of the Enemy and obliged a very Superior force to retreat to Brunswick, the Consequence of which was they were obliged in the Spring to Abandon the Jersey intirely.

After the flying Camp's Arrival to Philadelphia, I was employ'd in Assisting to Pay and Discharge the Compy untill the 10th of December, when I set out for Home where I arriv'd the 14th following.

January 1st 1777.

I Accepted of a first L^{ts} Commission, in the Cont^l service, and immediately began to recruit; on which service I continued untill some time in June, when I March'd from Home with a party to join the Reg^t in which I was to serve. I found the Reg^t with the Army, which Lay at Lincoln Gap, the 29th of June. In two or three days after, our Division March'd towards the North River by the way of Morris Town, Pumpton, Smith Clove and Newbern, where we Crossd the 7th of July and march'd to Fish Kills.

On the foregoing March, At Pumpton, I went on the first Gen^l Court Martial I ever sat on. The 18th 19th and 20th we lay at Fish Kills. Monday the 21st March'd to Peeks Kills 22nd March'd five miles towards Crowton Bridge. The 23rd we March'd four Miles farther and Encamped on a Hill, Called Mount Pleasant. It lies in Cortland's Manor. The 24th a detachment of 500 Men were ordered out of the Division to hold themselves in readiness to March at the shortest notice. How-

ever they never were detached. The 25th the troops were drawn out for the Execution of two Soldiers for House breaking. The Men were reprimanded.

Saturday 26th of July. Our Division being ordered to return to the Jersey again we March'd from Mount Pleasant to Kings Ferry.

Sunday 27th in the forenoon the 2nd Brigade Crossed the Ferry and in the Afternoon, the first Brigade Cross'd likewise. The whole Division Encamped on the west Banks of the River.

Monday 28th we march'd to Kakaatt, which is 8 Miles from King's Ferry. The next day we March'd to Paramas, which is about 13 Miles.

Wednesday 30th we began our march, very early this morning, and made a halt about 10'Clock at the Parsagui River, about a Mile below the falls. Curiosity led me to see them. They are a Curiosity and worth seeing; the Water, some small distance before it falls, passed between two rocks, about Six feet from each other; then falls about 30 feet, and passes between the same rocks for about 30 yards, which widen gradually till they are near 30 feet apart. At the end of those rocks, the water makes a very large Pond. What makes the place of halting this day, more Remarkable, happening in a House near where the troops halted, the owners of which had a child, they said was 23 years of age. the Head of this Child was Larger than a Half Bushell; the Body about the size of a Child 7 or 8 years old; its Hands and feet were useless to it; the skin white as Milk. Notwithstanding it has never been able to walk or sit, its Parents have taught it to read, and it would Answer almost any scriptural Questions that were Askd it. The neighbours told me that the Father and Mother were fonder of this Child than any they had, altho' they had several beside, that were not Deformed.

About 2 o'Clock we proceeded on our March about three Miles below Acquackanach Bridge, on the 2nd River. The whole of this days March was about 19 Miles.

Thursday 31st. This morning, about the time the troops began to March. One of the Inhabitants was taken up for assisting some of our Deserters, over the Second River. About a Mile

after Passing through New Ark the troops Halted ; A Court Martial being immediately ordered for the tryal of the Tory taken in the Morning. The Court pass'd sentence of death on him, which Gen^l Debores ordered to be put in Execution by Hanging the Poor fellow on the Limb of a Sycamore Bush, close on the side of the road. The troops march'd to Springfields this Evening.

Fryday August 1st 77. We March'd to Quibble Town ; and the 2nd to Middle Brook ; the 3rd by the way of Pluckemin, to Viel-town. A shower of rain this Afternoon gave us a Compleat soaking. As I pass'd Pluckemin, I Call'd and Din'd at M^r Paulisons. This day March'd 17 Miles.

Monday the 4th March'd through Morris Town to Hanover, which is 9 Miles from Viettown. At this place we lay Encamped untill the 21st of August, only Changing our ground of Encampment a little the 9th. While at this place a Soldier was shot for Desertion to the Enemy.

Thursday 21st the Division leaving their tents and Baggage with a small guard, began their March by the way of Elizabeth Town and Cross'd the Sound next Morning.

About 2 o'Clock. After the whole of the Division being safely on Staten Island, we began to Penetrate it two ways, the first Br. upwards and the 2nd Brigade Downwards. About 10 o'Clock the whole of our forces on the Island, began to move towards the old Blazing star ferry to recross. But the want of a Sufficient N^o of Boats made that business go on so slow that the Enemy had time to Cut off about 230 of our Rear. We took and brought off 9 officers and about 100 Men of the Enemy's new levies. Most of the troops that got off the Island went to Spanktown, this Evening.

Saturday the 23rd We March'd to Springfields, where we lay the next Day. Monday 25th The Army and Fleet of the Enemy being now in the Chesapeak Bay, the whole of our troops began to move that way. This day we reach'd Brunswick, the 26th Prince Town where we lay untill the 28th, then Proceeded to Trenton and Crossed the Ferry the 30th. We March'd five miles past Bristol, Saturday 31st. March'd past Philadelphia and Encamped on the West Bank of Skuykill where we Continued on

Sunday. Monday Sept. 2nd 1777 March'd to Chester and the next day to Wilmington where we lay untill sixth. This day the troops being drawn up to March a Musquet unluckily went off and broke a Soldiers leg which was Cut off soon after. We March'd to Ridlick Creek and Encamped. Sunday 7th as the Approach of the Enemy gave reason to Apprehend an Attack, the whole of the troops were ordered to throw up Breast-Works in front of their respective Camps. We began this work to day and Completed it on Monday the 8th about 10 o'Clock. The Enemy not thinking Proper to Continue their March on the Road by Wilmington and New Port, But Push'd to Cross the Brandewine at Shad's ford obliged our Army to move that way. The 9th we began this March about 2 o'Clock in the morning.

Wednesday 10th Sept. the Alarm Guns were fir'd and the whole Army got Under Arms. However the Enemy did not Approach. The Army extended its Right Higher up the Brandewine. At the same time a Battery was begun by the Park of Artillery opposite Shad's Ford. Our Division being on the Right of the Army we extended to a large Stone Mill about one Mile above the Ford : in this Position we lay at night.

Thursday 11th Sept^r.

The Enemy Appearing about 10 o'Clock the alarm Guns were fired and the troops drew up in Order of Battle. From this time till about two in the Afternoon there was a pretty Constant Cannonade. At Shad's Ford there was likewise some skirmishing between parties of our People and the Enemy. Some time about the Middle of this Afternoon Intelligence was receiv'd that a very strong Body of the Enemy had Cross'd above our Army and were in full March to out-flank us ; this Obliged our Right wing to Change their front to the right. But before this Could be fully put in execution the Enemy Appeared and made a very Brisk Attack which put the whole of our Right Wing to flight. However, I believe this was not done without some Considerable loss on their side, as some of the Right wing behaved Gallantly.

At the same time the Attack was made on the Right, the

British began to Cross Shad's Ford which made the fire almost General on all Quarters. About Sundown the whole of our Army gave way and retreated to Chester. We lost Eight Field Pieces and I Imagine about 500 Men Killed, Wounded and Prisoners. As to the Enemy's loss I can't pretend to say, but I imagine it must have been Considerable as there was a great deal of very Heavy firing.

Friday 12th We continued our Retreat to Skuykill and the next day Passed by Philadelphia to German-Town where we Encamped.

Sunday Sep^t 14th the whole Army recross'd the Skuykill at the Spring Mills, and on the 16th Drew up in Order of Battle in the neighbourhood of the White Horse, But a very heavy rain Coming up prevented the Enemy's Attacking us. About 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon we began to March towards the Yallow springs where we Arrived About 2 o'Clock the next Morning. All the small Branches that we were obliged to Cross on this march were so rais'd by the Hard rain that they took us to the waists and under the Arms when we Waded them, None of our men preserv'd a single round of Ammunition that did not get thouroughly wet. The rain left off falling the morning of the 17th about break of day. In the afternoon we began our March towards the Valley Forge near which we again Waded the Schuykill. On the 18th and Continued our March untill we got opposite the Enemy at Sweed's Ford. After lying in this Position a day or two the Enemy put themselves in Motion to Cross the Schuykill, and our Army leaving the Passes Clear at the same time March'd up the Country to a Place Called New Hanover where we lay some days. During our stay at this place a Detachment was sent to Mud Island below Philadelphia. From this place we March'd to Perkeomen Mills. While at this Place we were join'd by the Maryland Militia. Here were fired 13 Pieces of Cannon for our successes to the Northward. About the beginning of October we March'd from the Mills towards the Enemy and on the 3rd in the Evening our whole Army began the March to Attack the Enemy who lay at German Town, And on the Morning of the 4th About Sunrise the Attack was made with

such Briskness that we had the pleasure to pursue the Enemy Intirely through German Town, when Cornwallis Coming with a reinforcement and some bad management on our side obliged us to retreat. This was about 9 o'Clock. Many of our troops Reach'd Pennybeckers Mills on the Perkeomer this Evening. The next day Our wounded were sent to Reading and the Army Encamped. After lying at this place a few days the Army Mov'd towards the Delaware River to the next main road between Perkiomen and that River. While at this place we had the Satisfaction of firing the second fewdejoy for our Northern Army's Success against Burgoin: From this place the Army mov'd to the Encampment we Occupied the Evening before the Battle of German Town. Here we receiv'd the Glorious news of the Captivity of Burgoin and his Army. On this occasion was fired a Few De Joy of small Arms and Cannon. From this Encampment we moved within three or four miles of White Marsh Bridge, this being some time in November. The next move was to the Hights near the Bridge before mentioned where we remained until some time in December. Some few days before our Army left this Encampment the Enemy came out as far as Chestnut Hill about one mile and a half in our front. During their stay we lay continually on our Arms; then happened some Skirmishing between Our Advanced Parties and the Enemy's. The third night the British thought proper to retreat which they did with precipitation. Our Army in two days after the Enemy retreated began their March for Winter Quarters. Gen^l Sullivan's Division in front, who after they had Cross'd the Schuylkill on a foot Bridge near the gulf Mills were obliged to recross by the Appearance of a Body of the Enemy that were on the west side of the river. Here we lay till near night, then March'd as high as Sweed's ford where we lay a day and night, than march'd to the Gulf Mills from which place all the Army except the M^d Division March'd to the Valley forge where they built Huts to pass the winter in. The M^d Division went to Q^{rs} in Wilmington where they fared very well as to Quarters, but the duty was very hard and the troops very bare of Cloaths. However in a few days after our Arrival there we had the good fortune to take a Valuable Prize

of Cloathing &c from the Enemy which had ran ashore in the Delaware some time in February 1778. The Garrison was alarmed by some boats coming down the river full of men. After this was over we pass'd the remainder of our stay in Quietness which was till some time in May when the Division march'd and join'd the Army at the Valley forge. While we lay in Wilmington A Certain John Derrick was Executed for Desertion and Piracy. His Execution was on the 29th of April 1778. Some time before the division left Wilmington, I went on a Detachment under the Command of Col. P. Down to Bombay, Hook Island and Dover in Kent County Delaware. While on this detachment we took two British Navy Officers 11 Marines and 60 or 70 Tories. Early in June the detachment returned to Wilmington.

June 5th About 9 o'Clock at night we March'd from Wilmington and reach'd Delworthstown next morning about 2 o'Clock where we stay'd till some time After day, then Marched and Joind the 2nd Brigade which lay near Shad's ford. In the Afternoon we began our March for the Valley forge. This night we Encamp'd near one Mattock's.

June 7th we march'd to the Warners on the Lancaster Road and Quartered in that Neighbourhood in Barns and Houses it being rainy Weather.

June 8th We March'd and Join'd the Army at the Valley forge where we Continued untill the 18th when part of the Army began to March towards the Jersey. This was in Consequence of the Enemy's leaving Philadelphia.

June 19th the remainder of the Army left the Valley forge and reach'd Creaells Ferry the 21st. Next day we cross'd and joind that part of the Army that Marched from the Valley forge the day before we did. June 23rd the Army left the whole of their Tents and Baggage and March'd to Hopewell. The next day our Tents and Baggage came up and the Army Encamped. From this place a Strong detachment was sent out towards the Enemy.

June 25th the Army left their Tents Standing and Proceeded towards the Enemy who were retreating with all Possible Dis-

patch. This day we marched as far as Rockey Hill where we lay till Sundown, then Continued our March till about 1 o'Clock next Morning. This day while we lay at Rockey Hill a second detachment were sent out in pursuit of the Enemy. June 26th we March'd about 5 Miles. This day in the afternoon we had a very great Gust of rain. June 27th the Army began to March About Sunrise, then halted and Completed our Men with 40 rounds of Cartridges.

June 28th 1778. About 8 o'Clock we began our March towards Englishtown, which was about 5 Miles in our front. We had not Marched far before a Cannonade was heard which happened between our Advance and the Enemy's rear, near Monmouth Court House. About a mile before we reached English Town we were ordered to leave our Knapsacks and Blankets, then resumed our March passing by English Town to a Church about two Miles nearer Monmouth. By this time our advanced troops had retreated nearly to this place, which occasioned a very sharp Cannonade between our front line and the Enemy. This had not lasted long before the [*sic*] our front line of Infantry and the Enemy which obliged the Enemy to give up the field with the loss of upwards of 300 Killed which were left. This was About 6 o'Clock in the Evening. Our rear line then Advanced and took the Ground on which the front had been. The whole of our Army lay on their Arms all night. The Enemy took the Advantage of Moonshine About 1 o'Clock the Morning of the 29 And retreated to Avoid the Attack Intended to be made on them by daybreak. They left a number of their wounded officers and Men at Monmouth Court House and some prisoners they had taken. About 5 in the afternoon of the 29 we marched from the field of Battle to where we had left our Packs, where we continued the 30th.

July 1st 1778, About 1 o'Clock in the morning we began our march which was continued to Spotswood forge, where we arriv'd About 8 o'Clock and Halted till next morning about 1 o'Clock, then proceeded by Brunswick to Raraton landing where the whole Army Encamped on the different Banks of the river. July 3rd the troops took to Clean and refresh themselves. July 4th I obtain'd permission to go to Cecil County in Maryland after

some of my Baggage. I went as far as Trenton this day. July 5th 1778, I went to Philadelphia, the 6th, In the Afternoon I set sail for Wilmington where I arrived the 7th in the Evening. The next day I stay'd at this place.

July 9th After sundown I went to New Ark, the next day to Octarara where my Baggage was, and did my business. July 11th I return'd as far as New Ark and the 12th to Wilmington. The 13th after sundown I went on Board a boat for Philadelphia where I arriv'd the 14th. July 15th About 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon I left the City on foot, but after going about 10 Miles a Gentleman overtook me who gave me a seat in A Chaise to Bristol where I stay'd all night. The next morning I proceeded again on foot to Trenton where I Breakfasted, then continued my walk towards Princetown. By the good fortune of a second seat in A Chaise I reach'd that place by 2 o'Clock. This Eveniug the waggon I had with join'd me.

Fryday July 17th, went as far as the Scoch Plains, the next day to a M^r Dod's.

Sunday July 19th 78. We lay by N. B. It must be observed I left the Army near Brunswick, but on my return they had left the place and March'd towards the White Plains. Monday July 20th I left M^r Dods and went to Kakaett. The 21st I Cross'd the North River at King's Ferry and went 4 Miles past Peeks Kills. The 22nd I Overtook the troops about 6 Miles from the White Plains. Here we continued until the 24th then March'd to the White Plains.

Thursday July 30th I rode to the saw pits and din'd on Oysters, afterwards I rode into Conneecticut and Crack'd some good wine.

Saturday 1st August 1778, our Brigade Moved their Encampment a little to the left. The 2nd the whole Army struck tents and prepar'd to march. In about 3 Hours they were ordered to Pitch their tents on the same ground. Tuesday August 4th About 5 in the afternoon I went on a three days' command towards the lines under Gen^l Mulenberg. We march'd to Tuckahoe Hights and Encamped. The next day we march'd within four miles of King's Bridge from here. Col^o Morgan was sent forward with

two Battalions; the remaining two with the Gen^l Encamped two Miles Back.

Thursday August 6th 1778. This Morning our detachment March'd from their Encampm^t towards the lines by a Right Hand road about two Miles, then we turn'd to the left to the ground we lay on the day before. Here we lay untill the Evening, then return'd to our last night's Encampm^t. Friday August 7th we return'd to the White Plains. Sunday August 8th Some time in the night we had a very heavy rain, which made the remainder of the night disagreeable.

Monday August 17th A soldier was shot for Desertion. Tuesday August 18th I went on the Provost Guard, from which I was reliev'd the next day. Wednesday August 26 the tents of the whole Army were struck and the whole of the Baggage loaded, in order, it was Expected, to March. About two Hours after we ordered to sweep the Encampment and Pitch the tents on the same Ground.

Wednesday Sept^r 16th 1780 the whole Army Struck their tents and sent them off. Early in the moruiug, the Troops were continued on their Ground untill 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, then March'd about 5 Miles from the plains, where they Halted without their tents. Some time in the night a very heavy rain began to fall which lasted all night. The want of our tents made our Situation very disagreeable. When the Army left the white plains the Right wing March'd the road leading by Crotans Bridge and the left wing, a road to the right of it. This morning the Enemy surprised Col^o N. Gists Reg^t of light Infantry which lay about 8 Miles below the white plains. Thursday Sep^t 17th we March'd about two Miles above Crotans Bridge where we got our Reg^t in a barn and halted till our tents came up, when we Encamped.

Friday Sept^r 18th About 2 O'Clock in the Afternoon we March'd about 2 Miles. The next day we March'd about 8 Miles Higher up the Country.

Sunday Sep^t 20th 1778 We March'd about 4 Miles past Fredricksburg where we lay untill the 22nd on which day our Division March'd 12 Miles towards Fish Kills. At this place

we lay untill the 28th when we March'd to Fishkills. Saturday Oct^r 3rd A Soldier of our Reg^t was Shot by Accident.

Tuesday Oct^r 13 We March'd to New Hackensack. Here we lay untill the 26th on which day we return'd to Fish Kills. The 30th A Soldier was Executed for House Breaking.

Monday Nov^r 2nd I went to New Hackensack and return'd the next day.

Fryday Nov^r 16th A detachment of 600 Men were ordered from the division to Escort the Convention prisoners through the Jersey.

Monday Nov^r 23rd Our B. March'd from Fish Kills and Cross'd North River. The next day I went forward with a Party to repair the roads about 5 Miles from the Ferry. This night I was kindly Entertain'd by a M^r Bellnap. The next day I Proceeded with my Party as far as a M^r Halls within a Mile of Chester. Thursday Nov. 26th The Division Arriv'd at Chester About 1 o'Clock ; here the men were Quartered in the Adjacent Barns. I lodg'd at a M^r Jackson's this night. The next day, Brought my men and Quartered them in his Barn and myself, with other officers in his House.

Saturday Nov^r 28th I receiv'd some Cloathing which was sent from home to me. Sunday the 29th Several of us went to Meeting at Florida About 3 Miles from M^r Jackson's.

Monday Nov^r 30th A smart snow fell in the fore part of the day. Tuesday Dec^r 1 we Collected the Girls in the neighbourhood and had a kick up in the Evening. The Fryday following we had the second.

Sunday Dec^r 6th I walk'd to Capt. Bradners where I spent the Afternoon with the young Ladies, his Daughters.

Monday Dec^r 7th I went with a Guard to Oxford and took My post at a M^r Sealy's. The next day I was order'd to join the division with my Guard.

Wednesday Dec^r 9 we marched from Chester by the way of Warwick into Sussex County in the Jersey. Our Men lay in Barns in the neighbourhood of a Col^o Broderick's I Lodg'd at a M^r Stagg's.

Thursday Dec^r 10 78. We began our march this morning

through a rain which Continued to fall untill the middle of the afternoon, then turn'd to Snow which fell very fast till some time in the night, then held up. We Quatr'd our Reg^t at Sharpsburgh works. In company with several officers I Quartered at M^r Brown's, who was Overseer of the works. Here we continued untill Sunday the 13th about 2 o'Clock when our Reg^t alone began to march. In the morning it began to rain which lasted untill a little time before we halted for Q^{rs} at a M^r Biron's on the Road leadiug to Morris Town. The snow which had fell two days before and the rain which fell to-day made so much water that all the small Creeks much swelled and the whole of the road so full that but a few places that did not come over our shoe tops.

Monday Dec^r 14th 78. March'd from Bison to Suckeysunny Plains where we Qrd our men in Houses. I Quartered at M^r Randolph's.

Janry 5th 79. I traveled from Cummings and Cross'd the Ball Fryer Ferry on the Susquehannah and Put up at Jolley's in Harford. The next day I got near Rogers' Mills in Baltimore County and the Day after to Westminster in Frederick County.

January the 8th 1779 I arrivd at Home where I remain'd till the 15th of March when I set out for Camp by the way of York, Lancaster, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Trenton and Princeton. I join'd the Army the 29th March in their Huts near Middle Brook. In the Beginning of April I went on a Detachment to Shrewsbury in Monmouth County. Here we continued very peaceable spending our spare time with a number of fine Ladies in this neighbourhood untill the 26th of the month. In the morning before sun rise we were very near being cut off by a party of British under Major Ferguson, But having a little notice of the Enemy's Approach, we retreated about 7 Miles towards Monmouth Court House. I lost my waiter and all my Cloaths except what I had on. Several other Officers shar'd the same fate. Our loss in men was 22. The Enemy left Shrewsbury 9 o'Clock, and the next day we took our Post again and Continued in it untill the last of May, then March'd for Middle Brook where we Arrivd the 2nd of June. About a week after the Army began their march towards Smith's Clove by Morristown, Pumpton and

Ramapaugh Clove, while the Army lay in Smith's Clove. On the 16 July before Day Gen^l Wayne took Stony Point. The 17th we March'd from Smith's Clove and Encamped at Butter Milk Falls the 20th. The 18th of August before day Major Lee Surprised and took Paulis-hook. We Continued at Butter Milk falls, forwarding the works about west Point untill the 26th of Nov^r 1779, on which day we March'd as far as Smith Clove through a heavy snow that was falling on our rout, to winter Q^{rs}. We continued our March by the way of Ramapaugh Clove, Pumpton, Bottle Hill, from where we march'd the 3rd of December to Weeks Farm, where I continued to forward my Mens Huts till the 26th of December, then set out for Maryland on the recruiting service by the way of Pluckemin, Princeton, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Head of Elk, Baltimore, Annapolis and Rock Creek from where I went to Frederick where I arriv'd the 20th of January 1780 and Continued untill the 28th of August, following when I set out for Annapolis. Here I continued untill the 22nd of October, then March'd for our line which was at this time in N. Carolina with a Party of recruits, by the way of Alexandria, Richmond, Petersburg and Hillsborough, where I expected to join the line, but was disappointed by their Marching to Charlotte. Some time before, Fryday Nov^r 24th 1780, I march'd from Hillsborough with Gen^l Stephens' Brigade of Virginia Militia to join the Army. Our rout was by Guilford Courthouse, Salisbury, from thence to Charlotte, where I arriv'd and join'd the line the 7th of December 1780.

Gen^l Greene had Superseded Gen^l Gates in his Command of the Southern Army a Day or two before. When I join'd the troops were Hutting which they Completed a few days after. Dec^r 16th two Companies of L^t Infantry being ordered out I got Com^d of the Compy form'd by the late 7th Reg^t.

Wednesday Dec^r 20th 80 the Army march'd from Charlotte 10 miles to ford's Farm; the 21st to Richardson's Creek 18 Miles from Fords; the 22nd to Brown's Creek 19 Miles from Richardson's; the 23rd to Cedar Creek 16 Miles from Brown's; the 24th Pass'd by Anson C. House to Haly's Ferry, 18 Miles from Cedar Creek. The 25 was Taken up in Crossing the Ferry;

the 26 we reach'd Hick's Creek 15 Miles below Haly's Ferry in South Carolina. This being the place the Gen^l intended to take post at, we began to build small Huts, the 27th. January 5th 1781 A Soldier was shot for Desertion.

Jan. 10th A very heavy rain fell which Rais'd the River Pee-Dee and small Creeks so much that the troops were obliged to draw corn in lieu of Meal on the Eleventh.

Friday 12th In the night I went hunting; 13th I wrote to F— & P— Wednesday 24th. The Army in consequence of A Victory obtain'd by B. Gen^l Morgan, on the 17th Instant over a superior force of the Enemy, Com^d by Col^o Tarleton, near the compens fired a Few dc joy I wrote to C— & G. Thursday Jan^y 25th 81 Gen^l Stephens Militia left us, their times being expired.

LETTER OF GEORGE PEABODY.

London 28^h Nov: 1842—

J. J. Speed Esq^r

Baltimore,

My dear Sir :

By a late conveyance I forwarded to you several London papers of the highest class containing your letter on "Repudiation" with comments by the "Times" "Post" and "Morning Advertiser" which could not fail to have been most gratifying to your feelings.—As a Citizen of Maryland, warmly devoted to her interests her Credit and her honor I have felt much pride in giving your admirable letter the greatest possible circulation, and in Stating my belief that the Sentiments it contained were those of a large portion of her people.—More than half the amount of Maryland Stock, held in Europe, you are aware was negotiated by me, and since her defalcation in the payment of her interest, I have been almost daily appealed to by holders of her bonds to know their

prospect of receiving dividends.—To this question I could give no satisfactory answer but I have in all cases assured them that the ability only was wanting and it affords me great pleasure to state that although many persons holding Maryland bonds are much inconvenienced by not receiving their interest, the utmost confidence in the security prevails and in no instance have I heard a doubt Expressed of her honor and good faith.

But to return to the Subject of your letter. “Repudiation” first sounded in Mississippi and echoed in Indiana, has, in the short space of a few months destroyed that noble character for Patriotism and honor which our country had sustained for more than fifty years ; and in Europe, our once proud Republic is now only referred to in derision or spoken of to be compared unfavorably with their own forms of government.

The principle adopted in some of the States of repudiating honest debts, is reprobated in this country, in France and in Holland, by all parties, and in all Societies, and Americans who have seusitive feelings regarding their national character abroad, will now derive little pleasure in visiting the countries I have named ; for they will often experience the truth of your remark that “Publick Disgrace Is Each Citizen’s Dishonor.”

It is not more the promulgation of the Principle in two or three States, than the apathy with which repudiation is viewed in the other States that has produced here the feeling which I have named.—Wheu McNutt first proposed this Shameful doctrine, had the President of the United States,—the congress—the Governors and Legislatures of other States,—aided by the respectable portion of the Press, denounced, as they should have done this dishonest Principle, in the energetic language contained iu your letter, the honor of our Republic would uot have been tarnished, nor the nations credit Prostrated ; and instead of the refusal of European Capitalists to loan five millions of dollars at 6 pC^t ; they would gladly have lent 20 millions at 4½ p^r. Annum.

The Publick here perfectly understand appreciate and are willing to indulge a State like Maryland largely in debt, whose rulers are making laws, and whose Citizens are submitting to them for the purpose of maintaining the faith of the State ; but the doctrine

of repudiating honest debts by a civilized community, the people of Europe cannot comprehend.

With respect to the return of Col. Robinson after an unsuccessful mission to this country, I have seen remarks in several New York and Philadelphia papers intimating that his want of success was owing to a combination of European Capitalists to defeat the negotiation of the loan for the purpose of Enforcing the General Government to assume the debts of the States.—This Supposition is perfectly groundless and I am quite certain that there is not an intelligent individual in this country, American or English—who has any knowledge of money operations, but would at once say that, no such combination or understanding has existed or does exist except in the imagination of those who Propagated the report. I speak strongly because I know I speak the truth.

In the United States there is a very erroneous opinion with regard to the power of the great European houses, as they are termed of themselves, to take large loans; they have not the ability, and do not act without that more powerful ally, the Publick, to second and support their contracts, or their capital would soon be rendered unavailable, and they would become anything but great.

It is supposed with you that Baring Brothers & Co.—Rothschilds—Overend, Gurney & Co., Palium, McKillop Dent & C^o—Huth & C^o of London—Hope & C^o Amsterdam and Hottinguen & C^o Paris, are very large holders of American securities, because most of our loans have been negotiated by them.—This is not the case and in comparison to the amount disposed of neither these houses, nor what are termed Capitalists, own a very large amount of American Stocks.

In the bright days of our States' Credit, the course adopted, to introduce our Stocks, by the houses I have named, was as follows:—When a loan was offered, the house contemplating taking it, after well ascertaining publick opinion to be favorable to the stock, would agree, for example, for one million Sterling, at Par, Subject to a commission of 2 p Ct; which would produce to the Seller 98.—The first price to the Publick would be 100, but as an inducement to Bankers and Jobbers to purchase largely, with

a good prospect of Selling at a Profit as well as themselves, the contractors would understand with these buyers that after £200,000 was sold the price should be advanced to 101 and in the same proportion for a similar amount sold.

In this way the Stock would go to the Publick at 100 to 105 and within a few months, in all Probability, nearly the whole Amount would have left the hands of the Contractors—Bankers and Jobbers, at a profit of from 1 to 7 per cent, and have gone into others for more permanent investments, under the patronage and strong recommendation of the eminent houses I have named.

The particulars here stated of one negotiation, apply to all, and thus the loans of our States—the Bank United States, and other joint stock companies have been disposed of. Where now are the Stocks? In the hands of Capitalists who are trying to compel the General Government to assume their payment? No! a large portion—an immense amount—is in the hands of widows—of orphans—of retired officers from the army and navy—in short diffused among persons in moderate circumstances, and who in consequence made investments in American Securities, instead of British, in expectation of being able to live more comfortably by the increased dividends which they promised.

The reverses of fortune here caused by repudiation, and non-payment of interest by several of the States are therefore, wide spread and in many cases truly distressing.—Among the members of the Oriental Club (composed of officers who have served in India) nearly 300 are owners of the Stocks I have named and many of them are, in consequence, reduced almost to beggary.—A grandson of the founder of one of our largest and richest States from affluence has been reduced to want by his confidence in Republican Institutions and investments principally in the Stock of that State.

I could enumerate many similar cases, but will conclude with one which does great honor to the feelings of the Senior partner of one of the first commercial houses here,—a gentleman of high character as a man, and almost Senior merchant of London.—Since 1837 his house has made large investments in American Stocks, for friends and correspondents, and until lately had the

most implicit confidence in their Safety.—Among those that invested was a widow of small income, who, by his recommendation, sold 3 p Ct: consols and bought 6000\$ of 6 pCt: Illinois bonds at 80. In less than a year this State was unable to pay her interest, and the Lady was deprived of her principal means of support. The gentleman, however, with praiseworthy liberality took the bonds, and placed in her possession the original amount of Consols thereby losing himself about £800.—He did not do this because he thought he was legally or morally bound, as he acted from the purest motives, but after the downfall of American State Credit, he felt that he ought not to have recommended the change.—I would not have mentioned these facts but to shew the unpleasant situation in which all the great houses here are placed by having introduced and recommended American securities.

They feel that they have lost caste with the publick—all the pride and satisfaction which heretofore attended their business, has vanished, in consequence of constant applications by their friends, (who invested through their instrumentality) to know when defaulting States will pay dividends,—Whether their bonds will be repudiated &c. At the time these State Stocks were brought forward they were thought most safe—quite as much so as those of the general government at this period, and were recommended to the publick accordingly—Is it therefore surprising that the houses I have mentioned should, in the face of this universal feeling of distrust in the credit (and almost in the Union of the States being long continued)—decline any endeavours to force upon the English publick the loan brought out by Col. Robinson? No house here is strong enough to have done so without materially affecting their character for prudence and consequently their standing.—It is “Repudiation” which has done all the mischief the antagonist of honor and credit—one can rise only as the other falls, and until the former is destroyed, both root and branch, and ceases to have a name in our land, the “pressure from without” to use a Parliamentary phrase, will be so great, that not a house in Europe will venture to take or encourage the taking, of any American loan.

At this time, so much suspicion rests on the credit of every one

who owns American Stocks, that all private Bankers, (whose business depends on publick confidence) who can consistently do so, make it a point to let their customers know that they are not holders of those Stocks.

Nothwithstanding the feeling I have named, I know all classes are most anxious that some plan may be adopted to relieve the States, which are the most Embarrassed, and, at the same time, give to the holders of their bonds, partial, but punctual payment of the dividends.

None are more so than the houses I have named, and a partner in one of them having understood from a most undoubted source that the feelings of persons in authority in the United States were in favour of affording the assistance of the General Government to accomplish this desirable object, suggested in writing a plan for the issue of United States 3 p Ct : bonds which he thought would be gratefully received by the holders of many of the States 5 & 6 per cent Stocks, in exchange at par. This was intended as a Private communication and was made at my suggestion, but from some remarks which I observe, under the Editorial head in a Philadelphia Paper, I am led to believe a use has, and will be made of it, which was never anticipated by the writer, and which, I cannot think altogether fair.

In the paper to which I have alluded the Editor (who says he forms his conclusions from English letters) remarks that European Capitalists having purchased up State debts at from 15 to 60 cents on the dollar would reap a profit of some 60 to 90 Millions by foreing the National Government to assume them ; and the better to accomplish their design, he accuses these capitalists of forming a conspiracy to defeat the loan.—The writer of such English letters must have been very ignorant of this market regarding American Stocks, or he would have known that, since repudiation first obtained a footing in Mississippi, but very few sales of State Stocks have been made here, and that a much larger amount has been sent to New York and sold for English Capitalists, than has been bought on their account.—The State Stocks now held in Europe therefore, were nearly all bought at very high rates and the American Publick have become so accustomed to late quota-

tions that few persons have any idea of the very high prices which were formerly paid for them in the European markets, and you will no doubt read the following list with much surprise.—The first State Stock appeared in the London Market in 1817, and from that period, (but principally from 1830) to the year of “repudiation” all the great loans were made and most of the Stocks sold in Europe.—They produced as follows:—

			When first introduced.	Prices up to '41 in U. S. Currency—
Massachusetts	5 p Ct.	dollar & Sterling	1837-38	100 @ 110
New York	6 “	“ “	1817	100 @ 125
d°	5 “	“ “	1822	90 @ 115
Pennsylvania	5 “	“ “	1824	80 @ 115
Maryland	6 “	“ “	1836	105 @ 125
d°	5 “	“ “	1830	90 @ 110
d°	5 “	Sterling	1839	75 @ 90
Virginia	6 p Ct.	Dollar	1824	110 @ 115
d°	5 “	d°	1826	90 @ 105
South Carolina	5 “	Sterling	1834	95 @ 105
Florida	6 “	d°	1837	95 @ 100
Alabama	5 “	dollar	1834	100 @ 105
d°	6 “	d°	1838	80 @ 100
Louisiana	5 “	d°	1824	90 @ 115
d°	5 “	Sterling	1839	95 @ 100
Mississippi	6 “	dollar	1832	110 @ 120
d°	5 “	Sterling	1838	85 @ 100
Arkansas	6 “	d°	1839	95 @ 100
Indiana	5 “	dollar	1837	80 @ 110
d°	5 “	Sterling	1839	90 @ 110
Illinois	6 “	dollar	1838	80 @ 100
d°	6 “	Sterling	1840	80 @ 85
Kentucky	6 “	dollar	1839	85 @ 100
Tennessee	6 “	d°	1839	85 @ 100
Ohio	5 “	d°	1828	100 @ 120
d°	6 “	d°	1828	90 @ 120
Michigan	6 “	nearly all pledged by B. U. S }	1840	85 —

Thus it appears that instead of from 15 to 60c on the dollar as stated by the Philadelphia Editor the average cost of all the State Stocks held in Europe, in the currency of the United States is nearly 100 !! I include at 85 the large amount of Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan pledged by the Bank United States as Collateral Security for the following loans viz—

	Florins	£ Strg
Hope & Co. Amsterdam	5.500.000	450.000
Rothschilds London } & Paris }		900.000
Denison & C ^o London		800.000

The Bank issued her bonds in 1840 for the above amount, say £2.150.000 (secured by the Stocks named at 80) which were greedily taken by the European publick at from 90 to 98 all of which as also most of the interest remains unpaid.

In concluding this letter I beg to say that I have not recently had with any firm I have named any conversation on the Subjects of which I have written.—The remarks have suggested themselves to me in consequence of mis-representations in American papers to which I have referred, and a desire to place before you the causes which have produced the downfall of American credit in Europe and consequently the failure of Col. Robinsons mission to this country.—I trust that I have also placed in their true position the Great London Houses, and have fully and satisfactorily cleared them from the imputation of sinister and selfish views, cast upon them for refusing the National Loan.

My situation here since the crisis of 1837, and daily intercourse with Capitalists and persons interested in American Stocks have Enabled me to state facts, and I do not fear contradiction to any remark I have made.

My feelings are altogether American, and I trust the time is not far distant, when our Country and her people, will once more regain their former high character for honor and integrity which "Repudiation" has, so unfortunately tarnished.

Sincerely Yours

GEORGE PEABODY—

LETTER OF GOVERNOR OGLE TO CHARLES,
LORD BALTIMORE.

My Lord

In my last I gave your Lordship an acc^t of our putting into Falmouth, w^{ch} plac^e we left the 5th of October, and landed here the 2^d of Dec^r after a very ruff passage, the particulars of which however I will not trouble your Lordship with, knowing very well that you Saylor^s only laugh at the misery poor people suffer on these occasions. Your Brother received me very civilly, and I did everything as I thought it would be most agreeable to him, so that I belcive we acted in every Respect as you intended we should, but after two or three days when I desired to talk a little more freely with him about governing the Province to your Lords^{ps} advantage, I found him a little more reserved than I could have wished him to be, which I can hardly think could proceed from his natural Temper, if it was not for the extream bad state of health he enjoys, which is much worse than I imagined, and which I believe has not been mended very much by the help of Physick, which he takes more of than any one I ever knew in my life ; and in those few things he did mention to me I found his Sentiments as different from your Lordship's as white and black, which you will find when you see him. He expressed a good deal of concern at the want of courage which the Council shewed upon Several occasions, upon which I told him that as it was for your Lords^{ps} Interest I hoped he would let me know which of them had failed him. He said he could not tax any of them with infidelity, but that honest men might differ in opinion, and that some had not so much courage as others, with some other things. of this nature. I then desired him to let me know which of them had shewn this want of courage which had given him so much disturbance, upon which he told me plainly it was impossible to get a Council in Maryland to act as they ought to do, which

was all I could get out of him 'on this head. At the same time he gave me such a terrible acc^t of the Assembly that all things put together were enough to frighten a man out of his wits; and indeed I believe as he himself says, a great deal of his sickness has been owing to the harsh usage the Country has given him. As the Country has certainly entertained strange and unreasonable jealousies and prejudices against your Lordship's Government, and is as hot as possible about the English Statutes, and the Judges' Oath, I make no doubt of being furiously attacked on this head; however let the worse that can be happen you may depend upon my punctually observing your orders, and I hope in the main I shall be able to act both to your Lords^{ds} Satisfaction and advantage, tho I must own to you freely I think it would puzzle the best capacity in the world to doe one half of what is wanting for your Lordship's Service for besides the encroachments of the Pens, several people have set down upon your lands without any warrant for so doing, your manners have been very much abused without the Tenants paying your dues, your Officers in so much contempt that they dont receive half their fees, and indeed some of them are merely nominal without any manner of profit, and what is of worse consequence, as I am informed, the right your Secretary has of naming the Clerks of Counties at his pleasure has not only been disputed but carried against him, and acquiesced in ever since Bodely's time, to the great lessening of your Lordships power, as you may easily judge; so considering all these things I really think other people dont want your offices more than you want able men to raise them to their due value. Coll. Mackall the late Speaker of the Assembly and the Rest of the Justices of Calvert County had all refused to take the judges' Oath, so I found that County in the utmost Confusion at my landing, which obliged me immediately to Issue out a new Commission to others which has had the effect we intended, all of them having taken the Oath. I have alsoe by the advice of the Council called a new Assembly for the latter end of Feb'y, tho we dont intend to proceed to business till July: Both your Bro^r and M^r Lord talked exceedingly against any manner of agreement with the Pens, it being very easy as they say to have full Justice

of them by law, in which notwithstanding all they said, I think they had no reason to be so sanguin, considering the surprising encroachments they have made upon you for some time past, several hundred of your Tenants as I am informed, having within these few years, gone over to them, however tho I could not agree to most of what they said, there is one thing so very material I thought myself obliged to give you notice of it; M^r Lord says the Line that makes the Tangent to the Circle above Newcastle will cut some of the Rivers in the Bay, particularly Sassafras River, and that the very Circle will cut the head of Elk River by which they will have a free communication with the Bay, which is a thing of such consequence that if you have not yet signed your agreement I hope you will think it proper to insert a clause particularly to prevent any thing of this kind. If you have Signed, as I know both your intentions we must try to mend the letter of your Treaty by the spirit of it if there should be occasion, as there will be room enough to do in the execution of matters in which there must of course occur many difficulties: and indeed by what I have heard since I came here I begin to think that reasonable men appointed Commissioners on both sides might settle the Bounds better by having some regard to the present possessions than by sticking too closely to the streight line which may perhaps make greater alterations, than can be at present foreseen. But as one can only make conjectures about this affair for want of a good map of the Country, I must leave you to judge of the reasonableness of what I offer. All this regards only the Lower counties, for your streight line that fixes your Northern Bounds I think can have no objection to it. The Pens encroaching so much upon you as I am informed has encouraged the Virginians on the Eastern Shore to make some attempts of the like nature, and some of your Land above the upper part of Patowmack is likewise in some danger all which matters I will take care to look to in time, and in everything else will use all the dilligence and care I am capable of. I cant promise to do everything to your Lords^{ps} Content, but this I am sure of, that uobody in the world can set about your Service with more Zeal and true Concern for your prosperity than I shall do, so that I hope at least you will be perfectly Satisfied

with the Sincerity of my intentions, as I kuow your Brother's sentiments in many transactions for the future will be very different from mine, and many people ready to represent things to my disadvantage, without mauny to speak in my favour, I must here once for all beg the favour of your Lordship not to condemn my conduct absolutely in anything till you have told me what you think wrong, and have received my explanation of the matter which I shall always give you honestly and plainly. I dont know whether Charles Calvert and I will always agree in our sentiments, but at present we are upon very good terms together and I really beleive he will act very honestly and sincerely for your Lordship's Interest. As to his own affairs I take him to be noue of the best managers, no more than of his constitution w^{ch} is in a very bad condition. I have with everybody else endeavoured to carry myself as evenly aud civilly as possible without shewing the least disregard to any set of people whatsoever which your Bro^r would have had me do; which advice I thauk God I had the Grace to resist, believing firmly that it is for your Lords^{ps} interest to leave room for everybody to offer their Service to you that are able to assist you; and I find plainly that nothing in the world has hurt your interest more than your Governors declaring open enmity to such men as Bodeley and Delaury who were capable of doing you either a great deal of good or harm, and trusting your affairs to such as could not possibly do much one way or other. One particular gentleman I find has given a good deal of offence to the Country by having too many places given him: I mean M^r Ross who I find was recommended by your Lordship for Clerk of the Council, but as he has I think four others besides that, it is very probably more than your Lordship intended for him, and I must say more than is for your Lordships Interest; for I think the places you have ought to be managed as much as possible not only to keep up your interest with the Country Gentry but likewise be given to such people as are capable of serving you within their particular posts, which is as good a way as I know to retrieve your Lordships affairs in several points where they have been but too much neglected: but as I dont know what particular Regard you may have for this

Gentleman I shall do nothing till I hear from your Lords^p. As to People that may apply to you hereafter for any places here, I hope you will not think it proper to give them any encouragement, it not being at all for your Interest to send over such sort of Gentry which we are in no want of already, tho it will be much to your Lords^{ps} advantage as well as your Tenants in General if we can contrive any way to increase the number of your laborious common people. M^r Eyons who was recommended to you by M^r Rawlinson is exactly such a one as your Lords^p guessed him to be; he talks a great deal of husbandry and improving Land and at the same time is perfectly indolent and incapable of serving either himself or family and other way than by accepting a good place which I am sure is not in my power to give him, without acting contrary to your Lords^{ps} Interest: if he had half the Industry he talks of he might do very well upon some of your Lords^{ps} manors where there is room enough for a Tenant to live very well and pay a small Rent due to your Lords^p. Here I must put your Lords^p in mind to give Coll Ward some directions which he says he wants about Arundal Mannor, having it seems had formerly some different orders relating to that from the others. I have received your Lords^{ps} Madera wine; two of the Pipes were so much damaged that they leaked out near a hogshead and a half which I am the less troubled at because the wine proves exceeding good. I have takeu the best of them, cased it very well, and put it on board Capt Wats for your Lords^p as it is excellent wine of the sort. If it should not prove to your taste, it will be hardly worth your while to have any more, but if you like the sort of wine I shall be always able to let you have a Pipe of right old wine, intending always to keep up my stock now I have so good a foundation. I must therefore beg the favour of you when you see M^r Hyde to direct him by the first opportunity of a ship that touches at Madera to order me a couple of Pipes of the very best the Island affords. When I am thoroughly settled I hope to keep all accounts very clear with your Lords^p, but for the first year being obliged to have every thing at the worst hand I shall be kept poor in spite of my teeth, therefore hope you will not think me long in coming to an acc^t with you for your wine and other matters. I must

likewise beg the favour of you to let Coll Ward know when my Salary commences, which I suppose you intended should be from the date of my Commission however as this depends wholly upon yourself we have nothing to do but to acquiesce in your directions. As I dont intend to live extravagantly, so I'me sure I dont love money enough to keep me from any expence that I think necessary for your Lordships Service and my own Credit, and I am Sure you cant be served well unless your Governor lives something like onc, therefore as I shall not have the Talent of laying up money very fast, if a Pleuretick feaver, or any other curst acute distemper which a great change of climate makes people subject to, should cut me off suddenly leaving my small Finances in very great disorder I hope you^{ll} have the goodness to shew my Bro^r Luke what favour you can conveniently. This Request I earnestly make to you in case I should have a call to the other world, tho I cant help flattering myself that I shall stay some reasonable time longer in this, the country in the main being very healthful, tho the distempers that happen to take off people are very quick in their operation. I please myself very much with the hopes of hearing very soon of your getting a Son and heir, however not to trouble your Lordship with any formal compliments upon this head I shall only beg the favour to present my humble Service to Lady Baltimore who I hope will increase your family very much, and to be so kind to give me early intelligence of whatever happens to your Lordship's Satisfaction and advantage which will always give me as much pleasure as if it happened to myself: being with great truth & sincerity

Your Lordships
most devoted & most humble
Servant

Sam: Ogle

Annapolis Jan^{ry} the 10th 1731—

TWO MARYLAND HEROINES.

WILLIAM H. LOVE.

In presenting a brief account of two Maryland heroines, I shall first take up the story of a brave Maryland woman, who was known all over the Eastern Shore, or nearly so, whose name was Catherine Knight; otherwise known by her friends, acquaintances, admirers and local historians as Kitty Knight.

The first of the Knight family of Sassafras Neck, Cecil County, Maryland, of whom any record has been found is Stephen Knight. The earliest record is that of his marriage in 1708 to Sarah Frisby Robinson, widow of Thomas Robinson and daughter of the Honorable James Frisby, who was a member of the House of Burgesses of Maryland from Cecil County, and a Member of the Governor's Council from 1692 to 1704.

It appears from the record of the proceedings of the Upper House of Assembly that Stephen Knight was Naval Officer for the Head of Chesapeake Bay in the year 1711. The position of Naval Officer had its origin in the desire to have some one closely in the service of the Crown to oversee or check collectors of the public revenue, and for this duty an officer of the navy was originally chosen. In time persons in civil life were selected to perform this service, but the title of Naval Officer remained and continues to this day. In Maryland in early times various points in the Bay and its tributary rivers were designated as ports of entry and clearance, and it was at one time provided that no vessel should enter or clear without a certificate from the Naval Officer showing that all lawful fees and charges had been paid. The collection of fees was from time to time the subject of investigation, and it is recorded in the Proceedings of the Council, 1687 to 1693, that John Knight, Commander of the ship *Encrease* from Yowhall, who seems to have been styled Deputy Secretary in another portion of the same record, made a report to the Commis-

sion in London on October 1, 1692, on the collection of certain fees (Council Proceedings, 1687 to 1693, pages 28, 54, 55, 370, 371 and 431). The duty of the Naval Officer having direct connection with the enforcement of the laws which required the payment of certain fees by the owners and masters of vessels engaged in commerce with the Province, the matter is here mentioned as suggesting that the report or other official action concerning fees by John Knight in 1692 may have been a factor in the appointment of Stephen Knight as Naval Officer in 1711, and also suggests a possible family connection.

Catherine Knight, daughter of John Leach and Catherine Matthews Knight, was born about 1775. She never married and lived to become a person of much local celebrity. She lived for some time at Knight's Island and also at Georgetown in Kent County. Her father was a prominent citizen of Cecil County, and her uncle, Dr. William Matthews, twin brother of her mother, was much in public life, serving in the Legislature and also in Congress as a representative from Maryland from 1797 to 1799. Under these circumstances she took part in the society of the day beyond the limits of her own immediate neighborhood. An entertainment at Philadelphia made a lasting impression on her mind, as she received especial notice from General Washington and had for her partner in the dance Mr. Benjamin Harrison of Virginia, who then held a distinguished position in public life and who was the father of President William Henry Harrison and the great-grandfather of President Benjamin Harrison. In speaking of the Washington incident to a near relative, who is now living, she said: "I must explain the manner in which the theatre was built. The stage proper could be removed in sections, disclosing a circus for giving performances, in which horses and other animals were used; this was protected by heavy iron bars so that the horses could not jump into the space allotted to the audience. General Washington, in moving around, speaking pleasantly to his personal friends, possibly noticing that I was with Mr. Harrison, said to me, passing his hand down these iron bars, 'You are well guarded, Miss,' then I said to him, 'I am, surely, Sir, in your presence,' and courtesied." She was especially celebrated as the

heroine of an incident that occurred at the attack of the British upon Georgetown, Kent County, during the war of 1812. Her own house in Georgetown was destroyed by fire, but by a heroic and energetic appeal to the invaders she succeeded in saving the houses of several of her neighbors.

Mr. William M. Knight, of this city, in describing this same incident, told me the correct account of the attack by the British on Georgetown and Miss Knight's particular part in it, from her own lips.

"The British," she said, "after landing, commenced to burn all the lower part of the town, which was largely frame. There were, however, two brick buildings on top of the hill, in the town, which had not, as yet, been fired. In one of them was an old lady, sick and almost destitute, and to that building the Admiral and his sailors and marines proceeded at a rapid gait. I followed them; but before I got to the top of the hill they had set fire to the house in which this old lady lay. I immediately called the attention of the Admiral to the fact that they were about to burn up a human being, and that a woman, and I pleaded with him to make his men put the fire out. This I finally succeeded in doing, when they immediately went next door, not over forty feet distant, and fired the second of the brick houses. I told the commanding officer that as the wind was blowing toward the other house this old lady would be burned up anyhow, when, apparently affected by my appeal, he called his men off, but left the fire burning, saying, 'Come on, boys.' As they went out of the door, one of them struck his boarding axe through the panel of the door."

It is interesting to note that Miss Knight stayed behind and put that fire out herself. She afterwards bought the house; it is standing to-day, and the door, with the mark of the axe is still in existence.

An extract from a local newspaper of November 22, 1855, referring to Miss Knight's recent death, gives the following particulars: "Died on Thursday the 22 ulto, at the residence of her nephew, William Knight, Esquire, in Cecil County, Miss Catherine Knight at an advanced age. This remarkable old lady

possessed qualities of the head and heart which made her society interesting to all who sought it. She had a richly cultivated mind and conversational powers rarely to be met with in one whose youth was spent in an age when institutions of learning were scarce, and such establishments as female colleges were unheard of. Her great fondness for literature, however, overcame every obstacle to the gratification of this taste, and her familiarity with ancient history and the literature of modern times was truly astonishing. She has read all the old poets, and the British classics, and but a short time before her death could quote page after page of the works of her favorite authors, which she had not seen since her early days. She was one of those connecting links of the past with the present, and could describe graphically many of the trials and scenes of the Revolution which belong to the unwritten history of those times. And her acquaintance with the war of 1812 in which she heroically earned the reputation of being the bravest woman of the age, made her conversation upon that subject more entertaining and attractive than any written history of that event ever published. By her heroism at the burning of Georgetown, in Kent County, she saved several families from being made homeless and friendless by the fire and sword of British invaders. Whilst the larger part of the village was in flames and the town being ransacked by the British sailors and soldiers, she boldly stepped up to the officer in command, now Admiral Cockburn of the British Navy, and remonstrated with him, and her appeal so moved the Commodore that he ordered the troops to their barges and left unburned a church and several houses now standing there as monuments to her memory for this noble and hazardous act She remained single from choice, for the beauty with which she is said to have been endowed in early youth was surprising. She was complimented by General Washington at a theatre in Philadelphia the winter before his death. He was attracted by her appearance at a birth-night ball on the evening before and left his seat and crossed the theatre to speak to her. At this same ball she danced with and was admired by the most distinguished men of the country then attending Congress in Philadelphia and among them the distinguished Ben-

jamin Harrison, father of the late President Harrison, whose partner she was for the evening. These details of her life have now of course become traditional, but are nevertheless well authenticated and are only given here to illustrate the emptiness of all distinctions when the hand of death is laid coldly upon the object of them. She has now passed away from earth and 'the places that once knew her shall know her no more forever.' She was a remarkable woman and take her all in all we ne'er shall look upon her like again."

The latter years of her life were spent with her nephew William Knight at Essex Lodge where she died in November, 1855. Her will is dated December 7, 1852, was proved March 18, 1856, and is recorded in the office of the Register of Wills for Kent County in Liber I. F. No. 1, page 60. She devised all her estate to her "nephew William Knight son of my brother William Knight" and appointed him her sole executor. She has been affectionately remembered by her family and various articles which she once used have been treasured in memory of her. Among these was a mahogany table of a beautiful antique design which passed to her great-niece Annie Knight, who married Duncan Veasey, which is much valued for her sake. She was buried in the Knight lot in the Chureyard of St. Francis Xavier near Warwick, Cecil County.

In the year 1899, the steamboat which had for many years plied upon the Sassafras River and the Chesapeake bay between Georgetown and Baltimore was rebuilt and its name changed from *The Trumpeter*, or *Van Corlaer*, *the Trumpeter* to the *Kitty Knight*. The new name was selected by the owners in memory of the part she took in the defense of Georgetown during the war of 1812-14.

Another devoted Maryland woman, Miss Mathilda O'Neill, is also worthy of remembrance.

In the spring of 1813, the enemy's Naval force left their anchorage at Lynn Haven and moved up the Chesapeake Bay. A general alarm was excited among the inhabitants of its shores; and unused as they were to a state of war, the system of plunder and destruction which Coekburn began was of a nature to terrify a people who had so long enjoyed peace.

But the people of Maryland were not dismayed, and they rallied to the defence of their homes and firesides. The enemy sent his tenders and barges into most of the inlets that had water enough to float them.

On the 16th of April, 1813, the fleet threatened the city of Baltimore, which was pointed out for military execution in papers published by citizens of the United States. This was because of the patriotic course of its people for war with England, when almost the whole country was against that position. To the call for \$16,000,000 by Congress, Baltimore merchants subscribed over \$3,000,000.

The British plundered Sharp's, Poole's, Tilghman's and Poplar Islands in the latter part of April; and Rear Admiral Cockburn made expeditions to destroy towns and villages at the head of the Bay. On the 29th of April thirteen British barges, manned by about four hundred armed men, under the command of Lieutenant Westphall of the *Marlborough*, made an advance on Frenchtown, almost opposite Elkton in Cecil County. The only defenders were stage drivers and wagoners and a few militia from Elkton. They had thrown up a small redoubt, on which were placed four small four pounders, that had been used in the Revolution. The garrison fought manfully and repulsed the enemy twice. The enemy burned the wharf fishery and warehouses with goods to the amount of \$30,000, but they burned no dwellings.

The next point of attack, plunder and devastation was Havre de Grace in Harford County, on the west side of the Susquehanna. The town consisted of some fifty houses, mostly of wood. The enemy had been expected, and a battery had been erected at the lower part of the town, armed with one nine pounder and two six pounders. This was called the "Potato Battery." On Concord Point another small battery was placed.

On the morning of the third of May, 1813, while most of the inhabitants were in their beds, nineteen barges from the enemy's squadron suddenly appeared out of the mist from the river, and without a moment's notice opened a tremendous fire of shot, shells and rockets. The guns on the higher Point Comfort, manned by

a few militia, opened fire on them, which was answered by grape-shot from the barges.

A lady eye-witness, writing to her brother in Philadelphia, in a letter, dated May 7, gives the following account of the destruction that followed the bombardment :

“On the report of guns we immediately jumped out of our beds ; and from the top of the house could plainly see the balls and hear the cries of the inhabitants. We ran down the road, and soon began to meet the distressed people, women and children half naked ; children enquiring for their parents, parents for their children, and wives for their husbands. It appeared to us as if the whole town was on fire. I think this act, committed without any previous warning, has degraded the British flag.

“The enemy robbed every house of everything valuable that could be carried away, leaving not a change of raiment to one of ten persons ; and what they could not take conveniently they destroyed by cutting in pieces or breaking to atoms. The admiral himself was present at this work of destruction, and gave orders for it to his officers. Mrs. John Rogers, (wife to the commodore), Mrs. William Pinkney and Mrs. Goldsborough took shelter at Mr. Mark Pringle’s. When a detachment was sent up to burn that elegant building Mrs. Goldsborough told the officer that she had an aged mother in it, and begged it might be spared. The officer replied that he acted under the admiral, and it would be necessary to obtain his consent. Mrs. G. returned with the officer and detachment, and obtained the permission that the house should be spared ; but when she reached it, she found it on fire and met two men, one with a sheet, the other with a pillow case crammed full, coming out, which she could not then notice, but ran up stairs and found a large wardrobe standing in the passage all in a flame. William Pinkney, who was with her, and two of the marines by great exertion saved the house ; but some of the wretches after that took the cover from the sofa in the front room and put coals in it, and it was in flames before it was discovered. An officer put his sword through a large elegant looking-glass, attacked the windows, and cut out several sashes. They cut hogs through the back, and some partly through, and then left them to

run. Such wanton barbarity among civilized people, I have never heard of."

Ensign John O'Neil, who, as far as I can ascertain, was in command of what few troops were gathered at that time, ran up to the battery which had been erected to defend the town, where there were four cannons already loaded and primed. As the British flotilla approached within gunshot, they commenced firing with small cannon from their boats on the almost defenseless town, also using the newly invented Congreve rockets to fire the houses. The brave lighthouse keeper fired every gun in the battery at them, the last one he fired being mounted on a field carriage recoiled violently and ran over his side. He hobbled up the street, with the assistance of two muskets, and secreted himself in the churchyard of St. John's church, where he thought he might be able to use his muskets on them as they came up the street. He was, however, captured by a flanking party of the British, and taken on board the flagship, the frigate *Maidstone*. His daughter Mathilda immediately announced that she would have her father released at all hazards. She did go on board the British flagship, accompanied by Mr. Abraham Jarrett of Bel Air, as her attorney, and a lady friend whose name I have not been able to obtain. After a pathetic appeal to the British commander, he released her father the next day, and upon leaving the deck of the flagship, the English officer asked her to accept his snuff-box, which is still retained in the family. Her father was presented by the City of Philadelphia with a beautiful sword, inscribed as follows :

"Presented to Mr. John O'Neil by
the City of Philadelphia, for his bravery
at Havre de Grace in the war of 1812."

The sword is now in the possession of Captain John O'Neil, one of the Association of Maryland Pilots, this city.

Governor Edward Lloyd of Maryland, in 1809, December 16, commissioned the brave lighthouse keeper as an Ensign in the State Militia of Harford County, so that at the time of the battle, he was a duly accredited officer of the Maryland militia.

I may add that O'Neil served under General Henry Lee, 1794, during the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794, and in 1798 entered the naval service against the French. He was a prosperous merchant of Havre de Grace, and was ruined by the destruction of the place.

THE CASE OF THE GOOD INTENT.

[In the Eden Correspondence, of the year 1770 there is reference to a pamphlet recently published, setting forth the proceedings of a Committee appointed to investigate the case of the importation of goods by the brigantine *Good Intent*, in violation of the agreement entered into by the non-importation Association of the previous year.

As this pamphlet is evidently of great historical interest, diligent search was made in all likely quarters, including the Library of Congress, but to no effect. At length a copy, which is probably unique, was discovered in the British Public Record Office, of which, through the agency of Messrs. B. F. Stevens and Brown, of London, a transcript has been made, and presented to the Maryland Historical Society, by Richard D. Fisher, Esq.

The author of this remarkable pamphlet seems, from a reference in the pamphlet itself, as also from a remark of Gov. Eden in his despatch No. 6, to have been Stephen West of Prince George's Co.]

THE
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
COMMITTEE

Appointed to examine into the Importation of Goods by the Brigantine Good Intent Capt. Errington, from London, in February 1770.

Annapolis
Printed by Anne Catherine Green
MDCCLXX.

To the
Inhabitants
of
Anne-Arundel, Baltimore, and
Prince-George's Counties.

Gentlemen,

Agreeable to your Request we here present you with an Account of our Proceedings as a Committee to enquire into the Importation of Goods, per the Good Intent, from London: And, as we are satisfied we acted upon the real Principles of the Associations of this Province, we hope our Conduct will merit your Approbation.

We are your obedient Servants,

The Committee

Before we enter into a Detail of the Transactions of the Committee, and of the Persons who were interested in the Fate of the Goods imported on board the Brigantine Good Intent William Errington, from London, in the Month of February 1770, it may be necessary to recall to the public Attention, some interesting Circumstances and Events which had great weight with the Committee in their Determination.

The Province of Maryland, and the whole Continent of British America, had, for more than an Hundred years, carried on a very extensive Commerce with Great Britain, which gave a quick Progress to the Population of America, and advanced greatly the Strength, Wealth and Grandeur of Great Britain; and the most cordial Love and Attachment always prevailed in the peaceful Breasts of the Americans towards their Mother-Country. Such was their situation, and such were their sentiments when they were first apprised of the odious, and never-to-be-forgotten Stamp-Act.

It is not our Design to point out to the Public who were the Authors, or Abettors of that cruel American Yoke, nor what Tumults and Heart-burnings it occasioned throughout the whole British Empire; the Affair is so recent, and so well known on this Side the Globe, that the bare mention of it is sufficient.

The noble and generous Sentiments in Favour of Liberty, and

the Conviction impressed on the Minds of most people, by a Pamphlet, entitled, "Considerations on the Propriety of raising a Revenue in America," soon animated the whole Body of Merchants and Traders, as well as all Ranks of Men, to unite in a firm Resolution, not to import or use any British Goods while the Stamp Act should continue in Force. This alarmed the Merchants and Manufacturers of Britain, who plainly saw, by that Act, the Foundation laid for the Destruction of the Commerce and Happiness of both Countries: To them, and to their Influence, supported by those illustrious Patriots, Pitt and Camden may the Americans attribute the sudden Repeal.

The universal Joy that spread over the whole Continent of North-America, prevented People from taking any Public Notice of the Act declaratory of the Right of Taxation, which passed the same Session; the wisest men thought it highly improbable that any Man would again attempt to kindle up the Fire that was but just extinguished: But alas! the chains for America were only laid aside, and a very little Time shewed her unhappy sons that new Modes of Oppression were preparing for them.

The act of Parliament laying a Duty on Tea, Paper, Glass, and Painters Colours, imported into America, soon took place. It was not at first attended to, and People here, having just emerged from a Sea of Troubles, were so pleased with the calm interval of Happiness, that they were utterly unwilling to embroil themselves anew. More than a year passed away before any considerable Notice was taken of it. The Farmer's Letters First awakened the Attention of the Public. All the Assemblies on the Continent petitioned and remonstrated; but every Effort proved vain and fruitless. What dreadful Scenes followed? Boards of Commissioners! New Officers! Extension of Admiralty Courts! Troops Quartered in the town of Boston! The Legislature of New York suspended! Many of the other Assemblies dissolved with Indignation! Cutters stationed in our Harbours! Severe Resolves, &c. Roused at the imminent Danger that threatened them, and their Posterity for ever, they endeavoured to interest, as formerly their Brethren, the Merchants and Manufacturers of Britain; and, if possible, to make them Feel some Portion of the American Distress. For this Purpose Associations of Economy and Non-importation of

Superfluities took Place, and among others, one at Annapolis, on the 23^d of May 1769, which was signed and agreed to, by the principal Traders and Gentlemen in that City and County. With Respect to this Association, Three Points are worthy of Notice, and to be kept in mind throughout this whole Transaction :

1st "That the People bound themselves not to "send any "Orders to Great Britain for any Kind of Goods, until the 30th Day of June 1769.

2^{dly} "That they would not import, or endeavour to import, "from Great Britain any Goods whatever contrary to the Spirit "and Design of that Association.

3^{dly} "That a Copy of it was sent immediately to London, "and arrived and was public there, early in July."

The Spirit which set on foot the Anne Arundel County Association of the 23^d of May soon spread over the neighbouring Counties, and similar Associations were entered into, by almost every County of the Province. This brought together, from the different Counties, Deputies to unite the whole Province in one Cause for the common Safety. Their Consultations produced, on the memorable 22^d of June 1769, that Bond of Union, The Association, which follows in these Words :

Annapolis, (in Maryland)

June 22, 1769

We, the Subscribers, his Majesty's loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Merchants, Traders, Freeholders, Mechanics, and other Inhabitants of the Province of Maryland, seriously considering the present State and Condition of the Province and being sensible, that there is a Necessity to agree upon such Measures as may tend to discourage, and as much as may be, prevent the Use of foreign Luxuries and Superfluities, in the Consumption of which, we have heretofore too much indulged ourselves, to the great Detriment of our private Fortunes, and in some Instances, to the Ruin of Families; and, to this End, to practice ourselves, and as much as possible, to promote, countenance, and encourage in others, a Habit of Temperance, Frugality, Oeconomy, and Industry; and considering also, that Measures of this nature are more particularly necessary

at this Time, as the Parliament of Great Britain, by imposing Taxes upon many Articles imported hither from thence, and from other Parts beyond Sea, have left it less in our Power, than in Time past, to purchase and pay for the Manufactures of the Mother Country ; which Taxes, especially those imposed by a late Act of Parliament, laying Duties on Tea, Paper, Glass &c, we are clearly convinced have been imposed contrary to the Spirit of our Constitution, and have a direct and manifest Tendency to deprive us, in the End, of all political Freedom, and reduce us to a State of Dependence, inconsistent with that Liberty we have rightfully enjoyed under the Government of his present most Sacred Majesty, (to whom we owe, acknowledge, and will always joyfully pay all due Obedience and Allegiance) and of his Royal Predecessors, ever since the First Settlement of the Province, until of very late Time, have thought it necessary to unite, as nearly as our Circumstances will admit, with our Sister Colonies, in Resolutions for the Purpose aforesaid ; and therefore do hereby agree, and bind ourselves to, and with each other, by all the Ties and Obligations of Honour and Reputation, that we will strictly and faithfully observe, and conform to the following Resolutions :

First. That we will not, at any Time hereafter, directly, or indirectly, import, or cause to be imported, any Manner of Goods, Merchandize or Manufactures, which are, or shall hereafter be taxed by Act of Parliament, for the Purpose of raising a Revenue in America (except Paper not exceeding Six Shillings per Ream, and except such Articles only, as Orders have been already sent for) but that we will always consider such Taxation, in every Respect, as an absolute Prohibition to the Articles that are, or may be taxed.

Secondly. That we will not hereafter, directly, or indirectly, during the Continuance of the aforesaid Act of Parliament, import ; or cause to be imported, from Great Britain, or any other Port of Europe, (except such Articles of the Produce or Manufacture of Ireland, as may be immediately and legally brought from thence ; and also, except all such Goods as Orders have been already sent for) any of the Goods herein after enumerated, to wit, Horses, Spirits, Wine, Cyder, Perry, Beer, Ale, Malt, Barley, Pease, Beef, Pork, Fish, Butter, Cheese, Tallow,

Candles, Oil, except Salad-Oil, Fruit, Pickles, Confectionary, British refined Sugar, Mustard, Coffee, Pewter, Tin-Ware of all Kinds, whether plain or painted, Waiters, and all Kind of Japan Ware, wrought Copper, wrought and cast Brass and Bell-Metal, Watches, Clocks, Plate, and all other Gold and Silversmiths Work, Trinkets and Jewellery of all Kinds, Gold and Silver Lace, Joiners and Cabinet Work of all Sorts, Looking-Glasses, Upholstery of all Kinds, Carriages of all Kinds, Ribbons and Millinery of all Kinds, except Wig-Ribbon, Lace, Cambrick, Lawn, Muslin, Keuting, Gauze of all Kinds, except Boultiug-Clothes, Silks of all Kinds, except Raw and Sewing Silk and Wig-Cauls, Velvets, Chintzes and Calicoes of all Sorts, of more than Twenty Pence per yard, East India Goods of every Kind, except Saltpetre, Black Pepper and Spices, printed Linens, and printed Cottons, Striped Linens, and Cottons, Check Linens, and Cotton Checks of all Kinds, Handkerchiefs of all Kinds, at more than Ten Shillings per Dozen, Cotton Velvets, and all Kind of Cotton, or Cotton and Linen Stuffs, Bed-Bunts, and Bed-Ticken of all Sorts, Cotton Counterpanes and Coverlids, British manufactured Linens of all Kinds, Except Saileloth, Irish and all foreign Linens, above One Shilling and six pence per yard, woolen Cloth, above Five quarters wide, of more than Five Shillings per yard, narrow Clothes of all Sorts, of more than Three Shillings per yard, worsted Stuffs of all Sorts, above Thirteen Pence per yard, Silk and worsted, Silk and Cotton, Silk and Hair, and Hair and Worsted Stuffs of all Kinds, Worsted and Hair Shags, Mourning of all and every Kind, Stockings, Caps, Waistcoat and Breeches Patterns of all Kinds, Rugs of all Sorts, above Eight Shillings, Blankets, above Five Shillings per Blanket, Mens and Womens ready made Cloaths, and wearing Apparel of all Kinds, Hats of all Kinds, of more than Two Shillings per Hat, Wigs, Gloves and Mits of all Kinds, Stays and Bodices of all Sorts, Boots, Saddles, and all Manufactures of Leather and Skins of all Kinds, except Mens and Womens Shoes, of not more than Four Shillings per pair, Whips, Brushes, and Brooms of all Sorts, Gilt, and Hair Trunks, Paintings, Carpets of all Sorts, Snuff Boxes, Snuff, and other manufactured Tobacco, Soap, Starch, playing Cards, Dice, English China, English Ware in imitation of China, Delph, and Stone

ware of all Sorts, except Milk-Pans, Stone Bottles, Jugs, Pitchers and Chamber-Pots, Marble and wrought Stone of any Kind, except Scythe Stones, Mill Stones, and Grind-Stones, Iron Castings, Ironmongery of all Sorts, except nails, Hoes, Steel, Handicraft and Manufacturers Tools, Locks, Frying Pans, Scythes, and Sickles, Cutlery of all Sorts, except Knives and Forks, not exceeding Three Shillings per Dozen, Knives Scissors, Sheep-Shears, needles, Pins and Thimbles, Razors, Chirurgical Instruments, and Spectacles, Cordage, or tarred Rope of all Sorts, Seines, Ships colours ready made, Ivory, Horn, and Bone-Ware of all Sorts, except Combs.

Thirdly. That we will not, during the Time aforesaid, import any Wines, of any Kind whatever, or purchase the same from any Person whatever, except such wines as are already imported, or for which Orders are already sent.

Fourthly. That we will not kill, or suffer to be killed, or sell, or dispose, to any Person whom we may have Reason to believe intends to kill, any Ewe-Lamb that shall be yeaned before the First Day of May in any Year, during the Time aforesaid.

Fifthly. That we will not, directly, or indirectly, during the Time aforesaid, purchase, take up, or receive, on any Terms or Conditions whatever, any of the Goods enumerated in the Second Resolution, that shall, or may be imported into this Province, contrary to the Intent and Design of these Resolutions, by any Person whatever, or consigned to any Factor, Agent, Manager, or Storekeeper here, by any Person residing in Great Britain, or elsewhere; and, if any such Goods shall be imported, we will not, upon any Consideration whatever, rent, or sell to, or permit any way to be made Use of by any such Importer, his Agent, Factor, Manager or Storekeeper, or any Person, on his, or their Behalf, any Store-House, or other House, or any kind of Place whatever, belonging to us, respectively, for exposing to Sale, or even securing any such Goods, nor will we suffer any such to be put on Shore on our respective Properties.

Sixthly. That if any Person shall import, or endeavour to import, from Great-Britain, or any Part of Europe, any Goods whatever, contrary to the Spirit and Design of the foregoing Resolutions, or shall sell any Goods which he has now, or may

hereafter have on Hand, or may import, on any other Terms than are herein expressed, we will not, at any Time hereafter, deal with any such Person, his Agent, Manager, Factor, or Store-keeper, for any Commodity whatever; and that such of us, as are, or may be Sellers of Goods, will not take any Advantage of the Scarcity of Goods that this Agreement may occasion, but will sell such as we have now on Hand, or may hereafter import, or have for Sale, at the respective usual and accustomed Rates for Three Years last past.

Seventhly. That we will not, during the Time aforesaid, import into this Province, any of the Goods above enumerated for non-importation, in the Second Resolution, which have been, or shall be imported from Great Britain, or some Part of Europe, from any Colony, or Province, which hath not entered, or shall not, within Two months which from the Date hereof, enter into Resolutions of non-importation; nor will we purchase, take up, or receive, on any Terms, or Conditions whatever, any such Goods, from any Person, or Persons, that may import the same; nor will we purchase, take up, or receive, on any Terms, or Conditions, any of the said Goods, which may be imported from any Province, or Colony, which has entered, or may enter into such Resolutions, unless a Certificate shall accompany such Goods, under the Hands of a Committee of Merchants (if any) of the Place from whence such Goods shall come, or if no such Committee, then under the Hands of at least Three of the Principal Merchants there, who have entered into Resolutions of non-importation, that such Goods were imported before such Resolution was entered into in such Place, And, that we will not purchase, take up, or receive, on any Terms, or Conditions whatever, after the Expiration of Six months, from the Date hereof, from any Colony or Province aforesaid, any of the said enumerated Articles, which have been, or shall be imported from Great Britain.

Eighthly. We, the Tradesmen and Manufacturers, do likewise promise and agree, that we will not avail ourselves of the Scarcity of European Goods, proceeding from the Resolutions for non-importation, to raise, or enhance the Prices of the different Articles, or Commodities, by us wrought up, or manufactured; but that we

will sell and dispose of the same, at the usual and accustomed Rates we have done for these Three Years past.

Lastly. That, if any Person, or Persons whatsoever, shall oppose, or contravene the above Resolutions, or act in Opposition to the true Spirit and Design thereof, we will consider him, or them, as Enemies to the Liberties of America, and treat them, on all Occasions with the Contempt they deserve; provided that these Resolutions shall be binding on us, for, and during the Continuance of the before-mentioned Act of Parliament, unless a general Meeting of such Persons at Annapolis, as may, at any time hereafter be requested by the People of the several Counties in this Province, to meet, for the Purpose of considering the Expediency of dispensing with the said Resolutions, or any of them, not exceeding Four from each County, or a Majority of such of them as shall attend, shall determine otherwise.

Robert Lloyd	John Eden
Michael Earl	William Thomas
William Rumsey	John Hanson, jun
Joseph Gilpin	Walter Hanson
Benjamin Rumsey	Philip Richard Fendall
Thomas Ringgold	William Smallwood
Thomas Smyth	William Murdock
Edward Tilghman	Robert Tyler
James Hollyday	Josias Beall
Thomas Wright	Joseph Sim
Matthew Tilghman	Young Parran
James Dickinson	Edward Gantt
James Lloyd Chamberlaine	Charles Grahame
Robert Goldsborough, 4 th	Benjamin Mackall, 4 th
James Dick	Brice T. B. Worthington
Charles Dickinson	John Dorsey
James Murray	Charles Carroll
William Ennalls	John Smith
Thomas Muse	Jonathan Plowman
Peter Chaille	Charles Ridgely, jun ^r
William Whittington	John Beale Howard.
Abraham Barnes	

This Association was looked upon, by all wise and thoughtful men, as the safest Expedient that could be fallen upon to open the Eyes of the Ministry, and both Houses of Parliament, and thereby, in a peaceable Manner, bring about a Repeal of the unconstitutional Duty-Act. The Eagerness that all Ranks of People, from the River St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Florida, containing at least Four Millions of British Subjects, shewed, by uniting in one grand Point, which they looked upon as the Palladium of America, might have induced any Man among them, or informed of their Sentiments, to desist from any Attempt to injure or destroy what they held Sacred and on the Security of which the Happiness of such numbers of People depended. God forbid that any Man, or number of Men, should be unjustly accused of any such Design; but we have too much Reason to Fear, and to believe, that some both in America and Britain, think too lightly of the American Association, treat it with Contempt, and give it the ridiculous Appellation of a Farce.

The Success which attended the Association, with Respect to the Stamp-Act, flattered the People in Maryland, that the same Merchants in Britain who had opposed that oppressive Law, as injurious to Trade, would, upon the same Principles, and upon the same Requisitions from America, have used their utmost Endeavours for repealing the Law laying a Duty on Tea, Paper, Glass, and Painters Colours; and for the obtaining of which Repeal, the Legislatures of the different Provinces of America, had made the most pressing Solicitations.

Indeed the Americans warmly wished and expected, that all those who had espoused their Cause in the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, would again enforce and back their Petitions; but in this they were disappointed, for at the very critical Time, when American Affairs were under parliamentary Consideration, a large Body of Merchants, on the 22^d Day of March, joined in a very loyal Address to the Crown, (approving of all the measures of Government, and resolving to support them) which was by many thought inimical to the Cause of America.

Our Business is to state Facts, not to draw Conclusions; certain it is however, that the very next Day, after presenting that Address, all the Petitions from America were rejected, and refused

to be read ; whether that Address was well timed, or not, for the interest of America, we submit to the impartial world, after observing, that a very short Time before, many severe Resolves had passed both Houses of Parliament with regard to America, and a joint Address made to the Throne, to enforce the Statute of Henry the VIII to try the Americans in some County in England. Extracts of these Addressees and Resolves we shall lay before the Public ; but previous to them, we shall produce

Some Extracts of his Majesty's Speech of the 8th November 1768. Then

— of the Addresses of the Lords and Commons.

— of the Resolves of the Lords and Commons of the 15th December 1768 and 8th February 1769.

The Address to his Majesty upon these Resolves.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer of the 13th February 1769. And lastly,

The Address of the London Merchants of the 22^d March

Extract from his Majesty's most gracious Speech to the Parliament, Nov. 8th 1768.

“ At the Close of the last Parliament, I expressed my Satisfaction at the Appearances which then induced me to believe, that such of my Subjects as had been misled, in some Parts of my Dominions, were returning to a just sense of their Duty ; but it is with equal Concern, that I have since seen that Spirit of Faction, which I had hoped was well nigh extinguished, breaking out afresh in some of my Colonies in North-America : I doubt not but that, with your Concurrence and Support, I shall be able to defeat the mischievous Design of those turbulent and Seditious Persons, who, under false Pretences, have but too successfully deluded numbers of my Subjects in America ; and whose Practice, if suffered to prevail, cannot fail to produce the most fatal Consequences to my Colonies immediately ; and, in the End, to all the Dominions of my Crown.”

Extract from the Address of the House of Lords.

“ We feel the most sincere Concern that any of our Fellow-Subjects, in North America should be misled, by factions and designing men, into Acts of Violence, attended with Circumstances that manifest a Disposition to throw off their Dependance on Great Britain : At the same Time, that we shall be always ready to contribute to the Relief of any Real Grievance of your Majesty's American Subjects, we give your Majesty the strongest Assurances that we shall concur in such

Measures as may best enable your Majesty to repress that daring Spirit of Disobedience, always considering that it is one of the most essential Duties to maintain inviolate the supreme Authority of Great Britain over every Part of the Dominions of your Majesty's Crown."

Extract from the Address of the House of Commons.

"We sincerely lament that the Arts of wicked and designing men should have been able to rekindle that Flame of Sedition, in North America, which at the Close of the late Parliament, your Majesty saw Reason to hope, was well nigh extinguished. We shall ever be ready to hear and redress any real Grievance of your Majesty's American Subjects; but we should betray the Trust reposed in us, if we did not withstand every Attempt to infringe or weaken our just Rights; and we shall always consider it as one of our most important Duties to maintain entire and inviolate the supreme Authority of Great Britain over every Part of the British Empire."

Extract from the Resolves of the House of Lords, December, 15, 1768.

II. "Resolved, That the Resolutions of the House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, in January last, to write Letters to the several Houses of Representatives of the British Colonies on the Continent desiring them to join in Petitions, which do deny or draw into Question the Right of Parliament to impose Duties and Taxes upon his Majesty's Subjects in America; and the writing such Letters, in which certain late Acts of Parliament imposing Duties and Taxes, are stated to be Infringements of the Rights of his Majesty's Subjects of the said Province, are Proceedings of a most unwarrantable and dangerous nature, calculated to inflame the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects in the other Colonies, tending to create unlawful Combinations repugnant to the Laws of Great-Britain, and subversive of the Constitution."

The same Resolution, among others, was agreed to by the House of Commons, on the 8th February 1769, and the following Address presented by both Houses.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament Assembled, return your Majesty our humble Thanks, for the Communication your Majesty has been graciously pleased to make to your Parliament of several Papers relative to public Transactions in your Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay.

"We beg Leave to express to your Majesty our sincere Satisfaction in the Measures which your Majesty has pursued for Supporting the Constitution, and for inducing a due Obedience to the Authority of the

Legislature ; and to give your Majesty the strongest Assurance that we will effectually stand by, and support your Majesty in such further measures as may be found necessary to maintain the civil Magistrates in a due Execution of the Laws within your Province of Massachusetts Bay ; and as we conceive that nothing can be more immediately necessary, either for the Maintenance of your Majesty's Authority in the said Province, or for guarding your Majesty's Subjects therein from being further deluded by the Arts of wicked and designing Men, than to proceed in the most speedy and effectual manner for bringing to condign Punishment, the chief Authors and Instigators of the late Disorders ; we most humbly beseech your Majesty that you will be graciously pleased to direct your Majesty's Governor of Massachusetts Bay to take the most effectual method for procuring the fullest Information that can be obtained, concerning all Treasons, or Misprisions of Treason, committed within his Government, since the Thirtieth Day of December last, and to transmit the same, together with the Names of the Persons who were most active in the Commission of such Offences, to one of your Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, in order that your Majesty may issue a Special Commission for enquiring of, hearing and determining the said Offences within this Realm, pursuant to the Provisions of the Statute of the Thirty-fifth year of the Reign of King Henry the VIII, in case your Majesty shall, upon receiving the said Information, see sufficient Ground for such a Proceeding."

Monday, 13th February 1769, His Majesty returned the following Answer to the Joint Address of both Houses of Parliament.—(*London Magazine*, P. 110.)

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ The sincere Satisfaction you express in the Measures which I have already taken, and the strong Assurances you give of supporting me in those which may be still necessary to maintain the just legislative Authority, and the due Execution of the Laws, in my Province of Massachusetts-Bay, give me great Pleasure.

“ I shall not fail to give those Orders, which you recommend as the most effectual Method of bringing the Authors of the late unhappy Disorders in that Province to condign Punishment.”

The Merchants Address.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

“ Most gracious Sovereign,

“ We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Merchants, Traders, and other principal Inhabitants of your City of London, truly sensible, that it has been your Majesty's constant Care and prin-

cipal Object, since you ascended the Throne of your illustrious Ancestors, to secure to your People the full Enjoyment of their Religion, Laws, and Liberties, inviolable, and to make them happy, and flourishing under your Majesty's most auspicious Government, beg Leave to profess our steady Loyalty, and Duty to your Majesty, and our firm Resolution to exert our utmost Power in supporting the Honour and Dignity of your Majesty's Crown, in preserving the Safety, Peace, and Tranquility of your Majesty's Realms, in Maintaining public Credit, and promoting Commerce, for the Benefit of your Subjects throughout your Dominions.

"And we beg Leave to express our Concern and Abhorrence of every Attempt to spread Sedition, to inflame the Minds, and alienate the Affections of a free and loyal People from the best of Kings, and his Government, which, we apprehend, has of late been encouraged, without the least Shadow of Foundation, by some few ill designing Persons, to answer sinister and selfish Purposes.

"And we most sincerely pray Almighty God, that your Majesty's great and bright Example of Piety, Goodness, and Clemency, may operate so effectually upon the Minds of your People, as to suppress that Spirit of Licentiousness, Profaneness, and Irreligion, which has been industriously propagated, to delude the unwary to their own Destruction; and that the same good Providence will grant your Majesty a long and happy Reign over a dutiful and loyal People, and bless your Endeavours with Success, in a firm and paramount Establishment of our most excellent Constitution, which is not only admired, but envied by all foreign Nations."

The above Extracts and Addresses are produced to prove the then dangerous Situation of America, which, God help us! is nothing mended, but rather grown worse, and we stand now in more need of Resolution and unanimity than ever.

It may well be thought that the Conduct of those Persons who had signed the Address of London Merchants of the 22^d of March, could not be agreeable to the People of these Colonies, as it was apprehended it had fixed the Ministry in their Places, and prevented the Repeal of the Law; but one of the Gentlemen Addressors looking upon himself justified in being a Party to that Address, upon the Principles suggested in a Letter, which his Friends produced to the Public, in the *Maryland Gazette*, Number 1255, we shall, in Justice to him, present his Letter once more to the Public.

Extract of a Letter from M^r James Buchanan, Merchant in London, to Messieurs James Dick and Stewart, Merchants in this City, dated August 1, 1769.

“We have just received Advice, that the Gentlemen of Virginia and Maryland, are very much offended that some of the Virginia and Maryland Merchants, signed the Address of the Merchants and principal Traders of the City of London to the King, expressing their Abhorrence of the Attempts made to spread Sedition, inflame the Minds, and alienate the Affections of the People from his Majesty’s Person and Government, which was notoriously done at that Time, by a Party, one of the principal Persons of which, is the Man, who, by the Stamp-Act, was the first Cause of all the Contention between the Colonies and the Mother Country; and that Address was set on Foot in Opposition to that Party; who, give me Leave to observe, are no Friends to the Colonies. I have read over the Address again, and I dont find any Thing in it that relates to America: I dare say there is not one Man who signed it, but what is a Well-wisher to the Colonies; as for my Part, I have all the Reason in the World to be so, and I have always declared myself against taxing them, as a Thing unjust, upon the Principle of their not being represented. I have the greatest Regard for my Friends in Maryland; and considering how I am situated with them, I should be a Fool and a Madman to do any Thing that would hurt them. I have just been taking a balance of my Books, and the Effects and Debts due to me in Maryland, including the Iron-Works, amount to no less than £——. To think that any Man so situated, would designedly do any Thing to hurt the People of that Colony is absurd. I had my share of Trouble in getting the Stamp Act repealed, and I am still ready to do every Thing in my Power to relieve North-America from their present Distresses.”

How far it can with Propriety be said, “that the Gentlemen of Virginia and Maryland were very much offended” with the London Merchants, for presenting a Loyal Address “against Sedition,” it is not our Business to declare, nor is it our Business to say how far the Cause of America was affected by it: The Gentleman himself says, “he is a Friend to America, and ready to do every Thing in his Power to relieve North America from their present Distresses;” and, as he certainly best knows his own Intentions, we in Charity are bound to believe and conclude him a Friend to the Association, and the Liberty of America; he himself very properly declaring, that he has “all the Reason in the World to be so:”

And to convince Messieurs Dick and Stewart, that we will not miss an Opportunity of doing them, as well as every Body else, Justice, to the utmost of our Power; and as so handsome an Occasion presents itself in that same Paper, Number 1255, we declare that we think ourselves happy in having in our whole

Proceedings been actuated by the same Principles they there adopt. "When (say they) it is thought, by many Gentlemen, to be repugnant to the general Spirit of the Association, and of the 5th Article in particular, we, as soon as we knew the Sentiments of these Gentlemen, determined"—What?—To submit—Why?—Because "we are clearly of Opinion, that wherever the least Doubt arises, the Interpretation should be in favour of discouraging any Persons whatever, from importing or buying Goods contrary to the true Spirit of the Association." As we really think their Sentiments on that Occasion did them Honour, and are worthy of Remembrance, (to avoid all Misquotation) we shall give their Publication entire.

Annapolis, September 26, 1769.

"Captain Andrew Bryson, of the Ship Betsey, arrived at this Place last week from Bristol, which Place he left the 18th of July, as appears by the Papers lodged in the Custom-House. Immediately on the Arrival of the Ship, we, with some other Merchants in the City, made Enquiry what Goods were on board the said Ship, which was found to consist only of an Adventure of the Captain's, amounting to about £700 Sterling, which Goods being purchased, and the Ship sailed, before the Resolutions for Non-importation in this Province could be heard of in England, it was our Opinion that Captain Bryson had a Right to dispose of his Goods. A few Days ago we purchased of him, Part of the above-mentioned Goods, amounting to £217, 10^s, 1d, Sterling Cost; amongst which were Goods to the Amount of £133 of those Kinds enumerated in the General Association, entered into the 22^d of June last, as Goods not to be imported; and, though they were shipped before these Resolutions could be known in England; yet, as the Purchase is thought by many Gentlemen, to be repugnant to the general Spirit of the Association, and of the 5th Article in particular, we, as soon as we knew the Sentiments of the Gentlemen, determined and declared our Resolution, to deliver the said enumerated Goods immediately to be stored, until the Repeal of the Revenue-Acts, as we are clearly of Opinion, that wherever the least Doubt arises, the Interpretation should be in Favour of discouraging any Persons whatever, from importing or buying Goods contrary to the true Spirit of the Association. We have therefore this Day, of our own free Will, delivered the above mentioned Goods into the Possession of Messieurs Lancelot Jacques, Charles Wallace, Robert Condon, John Brice, Joshua Johnson, and Colin Campbell, who have stored the same for our Use, and at our Risk, until they can be released, agreeable to the full Intent and Meaning of the Association.

James Dick & Stewart."

We intreat the Favour of the Public, not to be too hasty in

concluding that the inserting these detached Pieces, or the recapitulating the foregoing Particulars, are foreign to the Purpose; since, if they will but have the Patience to read the whole Transaction with the Attention that the Importance of the Subject deserves, they will be abundantly convinced of the absolute necessity of inserting them, in order to connect together as in a Chain—The Rise—Progress—Design, and intended Effect of the Association; and they will also have an Opportunity of seeing the most striking and evident Proofs, that Messieurs Dick and Stewart, and Mr John Buchanan, had the same Ideas, and held the same Principles, relative to the Association, that the Committee did in their Determination; and that it was the Departure of those Gentlemen from their own Principles, so often and so clearly expressed, that was the occasion of this most dangerous Attempt. They who know any Thing of the present Temper of the Times, and the situation of the Province, well know that the admitting the Goods thus imported by this Vessel, would to all Intents and Purposes have rooted up, and utterly destroyed the Association of the Province of Maryland; and with it, in all Probability, (so fatal would have proved the Example) the Associations of the neighbouring Provinces of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and finally, those of all America.

What is it we would ask, that at this Time binds America together? It will undoubtedly be answered, one common Cause and mutual Confidence: If Faith in one Province should be betrayed or broken, it is greatly to be feared a Defection of the rest would soon follow; the general Interest would be totally abandoned, and in all human Probability, it would be next to impossible ever to revive a sufficient Degree of Confidence to produce another Association, or unite America again in any one Point! Men who love their Country, and are not blinded by Pride, Passion and Avarice, will surely see the extreme Danger we were brought into, and will not be displeased at us, their Brethren, for doing our Duty in endeavouring to avert it. To God and our Country we appeal for the Rectitude of our Conduct—Satisfied in our own Consciences, we leave the rest to Fate.

[*To be continued.*]

FIRST LAND GRANTS IN MARYLAND.

A NOTE OF ALL THE WARRANTS FOR THE GRANTING OF LAND IN MARYLAND.

The Date of Warrants	The names of the persons	The number of Acres.	Number of persons to be transported.	The tyme for transporting them	The Rentt yearely £ : s : d	Barr : Bush : Pecke
15 : Nov : 1633	By Instructions power to the Governo ^r and Comissio ^{rs} to Grant Land according to the first Condiçõs of plantacõn					
29 : Aug ^t : 1636	A warrant to M ^r John Lewger	3000 & 100 neere the Towne				
29 : Aug st : 1636	A warrant to Capt. Henry fletee for the 4000 Acres of Land due to him by the first Condiçõs of plantacõn—	4000	5	1633		lbs 800 of wheate
29 : Aug ^t : 1636	M ^r Richard ffoster M ^r Edward Robinson M ^r Anthony Metcalfe M ^r William Knipe Elino ^r Hildesley	2000 2000 1000 1000 0100	5 5 2 2 1	1633 1633 1633 1633 1633		
	under the rent mencõned in the first Condiçõs					
29 : Aug. 1636	To M ^r John Boles	1000				

8 Septemb ^r 1636	To Cap ^t Simon Digby of one Island betwixt the mouthes of Pattowmecke & Pattuxent riu				
29 : Aug ^t 1636	A warrant for the granting M ^r Jerome Hawleys land to him w ^{ch} was due unto him by the first Condiçõs.				
22 : May 1637	A warrant to Cyprian Thorowgood according to the Condiçõs of Plantaçõn.	0300			
17 : July 1637	A warrant to M ^r Rob ^t Winton & others of such land as was due to them by Condiçõs of plantaçõn dated 8 : Sept. 1636 & und ^r the rentt therein mencõned				
30 : July 1638	M ^{rs} Winefride Seaborne	0100	1	1638	00 : 02 : 00
30 : Julie 1638	To M ^{rs} Troughton to Grant her as much land as any of the first Adventures had in respect of transporting of fve persons thither und ^r the rent menconed in the first Condiçõs.		5	1638	
2 : Aug ^t 1638	To M ^{rs} Mary and M ^{rs} Margaret Brent the same with M ^{rs} Troughtons		6	1638	
29 : Sept. 1638	ffrancis Lowiskes	0100	1	1638	00 : 02 : 00

The Date of Warrants	The names of the persons	The number of Acres	Number of persons to be transported	The tyme for transporting them	The Rentt yearely £. s.-d.	Barr : Bush : Pecke
8 : Oct. 1640	To M ^r Abell Snow a Warrant for a Plantacōn called Snowhill & 5000 acres more if he desire the same according to the last Condicōns.					
16 : Octo : 1640	A warr ^t for Granting Cleybornes Iland to M ^r Leonard Calvert					
18 : Oct. 1640	A warr ^t for granting M ^r Anthony Metcalf 1000 acres according to the first Condicōns	1000				
5 : Nov : 14. Car.	An Indented Grant to M ^r Walter Notly according to the first condicōns	20000	100			
25 : July 1641	A warr ^t to James Neale paying the usuall rentt	02000				
24 Sept. 1641	A warr ^t to John Cockshutt	02000	9	1641	02 : 00 : 00	
8 : Sept. 1641	A warr ^t to Nicholas Harvey	01000	7	1641	02 : 00 : 00	
16 : Nov. 1642	A warr ^t to M ^r Jo : Pile & Beniamin Gill of 100 acres a peece in respect of some Serv ^t to be sent th ^t yeare according to Condicōns of plantacōn dated 10 Novem ^r 1641	00200		1642	00 : 04 : 00	

16 : Nov.	A warrant to M ^r Rob ^t Evelin	03000			02 : 00 : 00
1642					
29 : Sept.	A warr ^t to M ^r Edward Eltonhed	10000	100	50 psons 2 yeare & a halfe aft ^r & 50 psons more 2 yeares & a halfe after the first transpor- tacōn	10 : 00 : 00
1649					
1 : Jan ^{ry}	A warr ^t to Capt. W ^m Mitchell	03000	30	2 yeares & a halfe	03 : 00 : 00
1649					
1 : March	A warr ^t to M ^r Edm : Waroupp	03000	30	3 years & a halfe	03 : 00 : 00
1649					
28 : Aug.	A warr ^t to Grant John Abotts planta- cōn in the Ile of Kent to W ^m Evens & John Jarbo for faithfull seruice in leiu of 100 : are already due to them.				
1649					
20 : Sept.	A warr ^t to M ^r Rob ^t Brookes for two thousand acres for every tenn persons w ^{ch} he should transport not exceeding 50 : in all und ^r the usuall rent				
1649					
29 : Sept.	A warr ^t to M ^r Robert Kelloway	10000	100	9 yeares	10 : 00 : 00
1649					

The date of the Warrants	The names of the persons	The number of Acres	Number of persons to be transported	The tyme for transporting them	Yearly Rentt £ : s. d.	Barr : Bush : Pecke
28 : Aug : 1649	A warrant for the granting the Manno ^r of Snowhill to James Lindsey and Richard Willan in leiu of 300 : acres due to them for faithfull Service according to Condiçõns of Plantacõn dated 2 ^d : July 1649 :					
18 : Jan ^{ny} 1650	A warr ^t to Maio ^r Gibbons for	06000		provided it be allotted him w th in two yeares after the date of the warr ^t		
1 st Aug. 1650	A warr ^t to Cap : Johu Randolph	03000	30 persons w th in a yeare & a halfe aft ^r		06 : 00 : 00	
26 : Aug. 1651	A warr ^t to John Metcalfe for 1000 acres it being due unto Anthony Metcalfe but the pattent lost & to Grant 1000 acres to Luke Gardin ^r the pattent lost- And to ffrancis Brookes of a plantacõn called Bever necke on the Ile of Kent being 100 acres & 800				03 : 00 : 00	

17 : June 1651	acres to the widow of John Cockshutt being due to her husband but not Granted. A warr ^t to M ^r Rob ^t Reynolds sollicit ^r gen ^l of the Commonwealth.	01000 :	01 : 00 : 00
17 : June 1651	A warr ^t to M ^r Edw : Eltonhed giving him 7 yeares time for sending over his men :		
10 : Julie 1652	A warr ^t to M ^r Samuell Whitlock one of the Lord Whitlocks young ^r } sons of }	02000	02 : 00 : 00
19 : Oct : 1653	A warr ^t to Cap ^t W ^m Stone of 4000 acres to M ^r Hatton of 1000 acres according to Instrucion dated 28 th Sept. 1653 in Calverton County or elsewhere upon the termes mencōned in the Declaracon dated 26 : August 1651. And 1000 acres to M ^r John Pille And soe much land as is yet due to Cap ^t Cornwaleys by the form ^r Condicōns And 2000 acres to W ^m Lewys And 1000 acres to W ^m Johnson at a place called the Bever Damms or elsewhere und ^r the usuall rentt aforesaid.		

The date of the Warrants	The names of the Persons	The number Acres	the tyme for suing out their pattent	Number of persons to be transported	The tyme for transporting them	Yearely Rentt- £. s. d-
2 ^d febr ^y 1653	A Warrant to M ^r Charles Scarborough for	3000	two years	some persons	w th in some short time	03-00-00
8 Dec ^r 1653	A Warrant to M ^r Edmund Scarborough for	6000	one yeare	onely himselfe		06-00-00
10. Nov. 1654	A Warr ^t to George Thomson	0300	one yeare	himselfe		00-12-00
10. Nov. 1654	A Warr ^t to Robert Cole for if it appeare due to him by the last Condiçõns of plantacõn-	0100	one yeare			00-04-00
10: July 1654	A Warr ^t to M ^r Luke Barber & of Docto ^r Brinks plantacõn if in my Lords power to Grant-	1000		himself & family in all 10 persons-	1654 & for Doct ^r Binks	01-00-00 00-10-00
19- Jan. 1654	A Warr ^t to M ^r Bennett Hoskins for	1000	one yeare	some persons		01-00-00
Dec ^r 1654	A warr ^t to George Goodricke	0600	one yeare	6 persons	1654	00-12-00
23 feeb. 1655	A Warr ^t for further tyme to M ^r Edward Eltonhed for his land-					
5 Sept. 1655	A Grant to M ^r John Abbington of 600 acres due to him by Condiçõns of Plantacon & 350 acres more in all	0950				01-00-00

Generall Warrants

8- Aug 1638	A Generall Warrant for Granting land according to the first Condiçõs of plantacõn viz. for euery 5 persons-	2000	5	1633	ìbs 400 of wheate
29. Aug. 1636	A Warr ^t for the passing a ffreehold of 10 : Acres to every of the first Adventurers th ^t should desire the same. in the place designed for a Towne att St. Maryes.				
16- Oct. 1640	A Warr ^t for the Granting of land within my Lords Manno ^{rs} to such as are not capable of it by Condiçõs of plantacõn not exceeding 100 acres to one person nor und ^r & the for 50 : Acres.				
10 : Nov. 1641	A Gen ^{ll} warr ^t for Granting land 50 acres for every person transported.				
7 : Dec ^r 1641	A warr ^t for granting land w th in my Lord ^s Manno ^r not exceeding 100 acres to one person to such as are not capable of it by Condiçõs of Plantacõn.				
7- Oct ^r 1642	A warr ^t for the Disposing of the estate of Will Westly who dyed intestate.				
20 : Oct. 1642	A Gen ^l Warr ^t for Granting lands according to Condiçõs of plantacõn dated 20 th October 1642 & to certaine fforraignrs.				

The date of the Warr ^s	The names of the persons	The numbr of Acres	The tyme for suing out their Patent	The numbr of persons to be transported	The tyme for transporting them	Yearly Rent £- s- d.
20. Aug ^t : 1648	A warr ^t for granting land according to Condiçions of plantaçon dated 20. June 1648- & repeale of all form ^r Condiçions.					
2. July 1649	A warr ^t for granting land according to Condiçions of plantaçons dated 2 ^d July 1649 & repeale of all former Condiçions.					
12. Aug ^t 1657	A warr ^t to M ^{rs} Katheriyne Eure for	05000	2 yeares			00-10-00
1 st Sept ^r 1657	A warr ^t to M ^r Henry Meeze & Nathaniel Vty for Palm ^{rs} Iland reserving 20 acres to my Lord for a ffort	3000	one yeare	60 persons	3 yeares	03-00-00
10: Oct ^t 1657	A warr ^t to Mr Gilb ^t Jones for	0200	1 yeare	2 persons	1657	00-04-00
20 Oct ^t 1657	A warr ^t to Capt W ^m Evans to John Jarbo to George Reynolds to W ^m Langworth	1000 0500 0200 0100	1 yeare			
2 Nov ^r 1657	A warr ^t to Nicho. Cary	0200	2 yeares	2 persons	2 yeares	00-04-00
10 Jan ^{ry} 1657	A warr ^t for further tyme for Doct ^r Charles Scarburgh & Mr Edmund Scarburgh taking Pattents of their land					
			one yeare			

A NOTE OF ALL THE WARR^{TS} FOR THE GRANTING OF LAND IN MARYLAND TO THE MARCHANTS.

The date of the Warr ^{ts}	The names of the Persons	The numbr of Acres-	The time for suing out their pattent	The numbr of persons to be transported	The tyme for transporting them	Yearely rentt £- s- d-
19- Dec ^r 1657	A warr ^t to M ^r W ^m Allen & M ^r W ^m Barrett for	02000	one yeare	40 persons	3 yeares	02-00-00
19 Dec. 1657	A warr ^t to M ^r Nicholas Hayward & M ^r Richard ffoote for	02000	1 yeare	40	4 yeares	02-00-00
30 Dec. 1657	A warr ^t to M ^r John Glover for	01000	2 yeares	20	4 yeares	01-00-00
30- Dec. 1657	A warr ^t to M ^r Tho. Tolson for	01000	1 yeare	20	3 yeares	01-00-00
30- Dec. 1657-	A warr ^t to M ^r Job. Nutt for	01000	1 yeare	20	3 yeares	01-00-00
8- Jan. 1657	A warr ^t to M ^r Robt. Doyly for	01000	1 yeare	20	4 yeares	01-00-00
23- Jan. 1657	A warr ^t to M ^r James Heys for	01000	2 yeares	20	4 yeares	01-00-00
23- Jan. 1657	A warr ^t to M ^r Tobias Saund ^{rs}	01000	2 yeares	20	4 yeares	01-00-00
14 Jan. 1657	A warr ^t to M ^r John Harris	01000	2 yeares	20	4 yeares	01-00-00
23 Jan. 1657	A warr ^t to M ^r Rich ^d Tilghman	01000	2 yeares	20	4 yeares	01-00-00

The date of the Warr ^{ts}	The names of the persons	The numb ^r of Acres-	The time for suing out their pattent	The numb ^t of persons to be transported	The tyme for transporting them	Yearely rentt £- s- d-
23 Jan. 1657	A warr ^t to M ^r Samuell Pensax	01000	2 yeares	20	4 yeares	01-00-00
23 Jan. 1657	A warr ^t to M ^r Jo : Benbow	01000	2 yeares	20	4 yeares	01-00-00
12- Jan. 1657	A warr ^t to M ^r W ^m Sears for	01000	1 yeare	20	4 yeares	01-00-00
23 Jan. 1657	A warr ^t to M ^r Anth. Stanford	01000	2 yeares	20	4 yeares	01-00-00
23 Jan. 1657	A warr ^t to M ^r Rich ^d Jenings for	01000	2 yeares	20	4 yeares	01-00-00
23 Jan. 1657	A warr ^t to M ^r Tho : Godlington	01000	2 yeares	20	4 yeares	01-00-00
23 Jan. 1657	A warr ^t to M ^t Tho. ffountaine	01000	2 yeares	20	4 yeares	01-00-00
23 Jan. 1657	A warr ^t to M ^r Gawen Talbott	01000	2 yeares	20	4 yeares	01-00-00
23- Jan. 1657	A warr ^t to M ^r Nicho : Jackson	01000	2 yeares	20	4 yeares	01-00-00
8 Jan. 1657	A warr ^t to M ^r Rich ^d Chandler	01000	1 yeare	20	4 yeares	01-00-00
30- Dec. 1657	A warr ^t to M ^r Tho : Cary for	01000	1 yeare	20	3 yeares	01-00-00

23- Jan. 1657	A warr ^t to M ^r Edward Booker	01000	2 yeares	20	4 yeares	01-00-00
12 Jan. 1657	A warr ^t to M ^r Sam ^l Hayward	01000	1 yeare	20	4 yeares	01-00-00
12 Jan. 1657	A warr ^t to M ^r ffarinando ffarfax for	01000	1 yeare	20	4 yeares	01-00-00
12 Jan. 1657	A warr ^t to Capt. Samuel Tilghman } for	01000	1 yeare	20	4 yeares	01-00-00
23 Jan. 1657	A warr ^t to M ^r Stephen Hayward	01000	2 yeares	20	4 yeares	01-00-00
23- Jan. 1657	A warr ^t to M ^r Will. Yappe for	01000	2 yeares	20	4 yeares	01-00-00

DENIZATION OF AUGUSTINE HERMAN.

Cecilius absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Province of Maryland and Avalon Lord Barron of Baltemore &c. To all persons to whome theis present shall come Greeting in our Lord God Everlasting Whereas Augustine Herman late of Manhatane Merchant haveing of long tyme used the trade of this our Province hath besought vs to Grant vnto him leave to transporte himselfe and Family uuto this our Province here to Inhabite and for our sattisfac^on and the benefitt of Trade hath drawne a Mapp of all the Rivers Creekes and Harbors therevnto belouging Know Yee that wee willing to give due Encouragem^t to men of his profession and to rewarde all such as have well deserved from vs Doe hereby declare him the said Augustine Herman to be a free denizen of this our Province of Maryland And doe further for us our heires and Successors straightly Enjoyne confirme ordeine and Comaud that the said Augustine Herman be in all things held treated Reputed and Esteemed as one of the Faythfull People of vs our heires and Successors borne within this our Province of Maryland And likewise any Lande Tenem^{ts} Revenues Services and other hereditaments whatsoever within our Province of Maryland may Inherit or otherwise purchase receive take have hould buy and possesse and them may occupye and Enjoye Give Sell alien and bequethe as likewise all Libertyes Franchises aud Priviledges of this our Province of Maryland Freely Quietly and peaceably have and possesse occupye and Enjoyne as our faythfull people borne or to be borne within our said Province of Maryland without the Lett molestac^on Vexac^on trouble or Greivance of us our heires and Successors any Custome to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding Given at Saint Marys vuder the greate Seale of our said Province of Maryland the Foureteenth day of January in the nine and twentyth yeare of our Dominion over the said Province of Maryland Annoq domini One thousand six hundred and sixty Witnes our Deare Brother Philip Calvert Esq^r our Leiuettendant of our said Province of Maryland

Philip Calvert.

THE PRIVATEER LAWRENCE.

Fort Johnson N C

Private Armed Schooner Lawrence July 30 (1814)

Richard H Douglass Esq:

Merchant

Baltimore

Sir

I have the pleasure of announcing to you the safe arrival of the Lawrence, and inclose for your information an extract from my Journals of our proceedings. I shall leave this to day for Wilmington, and on my arrival there shall deposit the sails, rigging & armament with the Agents, and proceed myself immediately for Baltimore, leaving Mr Chalumeau 2d Lieutenant, a deserving officer, in charge of the Lawrence, (to whom I shall give orders to have her Caulked,) having discharged Mr John Cock on my First arrival

I Remain, Sir,

Your Obedient Sert

EDWARD VEAZEY.

EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE LAWRENCE.

March 13th. At 11 P M passed the English Fleet at Anchor in Lynhaven Bay.

March 15th. Latt 34° 52' N., Long 69° 52' W. Spoke a Spanish Brig from the Havanna for New Port with American Prisoners on board put there by an English Frigate.

March 16th. Latt 34° 35' N., Long 69° 40' W. Was

chased four hours by a Frigate. Run her hull down in that time.

March 18th. Latt $35^{\circ} 27'$ N., Long $67^{\circ} 11'$ W. Spoke a Prussian Ship from Boston to the Havanna in ballast out 6 days.

April 2. Latt $39^{\circ} 28'$, Long $39^{\circ} 37'$ W. Spoke a Swedish Brig from Amelia Island to Gothenburgh, Cargo Cotton.

Ap. 4th. Made the Western Islands.

Ap. 16th. Latt $50^{\circ} 47'$ N., Long $10^{\circ} 41'$ W. Captured Swedish Ship Comereen, Lindgren, Master. Cargo, Oats and Barley, for the use of the English forces in Spain. Manned her for the US.

Ap. 19th. Latt $31^{\circ} 20'$ N., Long $11^{\circ} 15'$ W. Captured the English Ship Ontario, Potter Master. Cargo, Wine Brandy Salt & Corkwood, from Alicant to Greenock. Manned her for the US.

Ap. 21st. Latt $50^{\circ} 45'$ N., Long $11^{\circ} 30'$. Boarded Portuge Ship Rosario for the Brazils bound to Liverpool. With the Captains Consent put on board of her 19 Prisoners, with a Sufficiency of Provisions & let her proceed. Same day captured the English Brig Pelican, Smith Master, from Bermuda to Liverpool. Cargo, Sugar Cotton & Logwood. Manned her for Francee.

Ap. 22d. Latt $50^{\circ} 42'$, Long $12^{\circ} 50'$ W. Was chased by a Line of Battle Ship from half past 4 A M till 10, when we had her hull down. Several shot were fired at us but did no injury.

Ap. 26th. Latt $51^{\circ} 25'$, Long $13^{\circ} 03'$ W. Captured the English Brig Ceres, Follock Master, of 8 guns, 20 men from Buenos Ayres for Liverpool. Cargo, Hides and Horns. Manned her for the US.

Ap. 28th. Latt $51^{\circ} 7'$ N., Long $12 29$ W. Captured Brig Edward, Phillips, Master from Cork to Limerick, Cargo Flaxseed, Steel &e hove the Flaxseed over board, took out the other Articles, and gave Vessel up as a cartel to the Prisoners on board, 28 in number.

May 1st. Latt 50 17 N., Long 10° 55' W. At 4 A M saw a sail to the East'd. It being calm, out sweeps and swept for her. At 9 made her out to be a Man of War Brig. At 10 a breeze sprang up, when she made all sail in chase of us. At the Same time we backed and stood from her, when she commenced firing at us. At Noon we had her courses down.

May 2d. Latt 48° 5' N., Long 14° 55' W. At 3 P M lost sight of the Chaser, Half past 4 A M saw a sail standing to the North'd. Went in chase of her, which continued untill 10, when we were within Gunshot, gave her our three larboard Bow Guns, She hoisted Portuguese Colors and rounded to, Boarded her, she proved to be the Portuguese Brig of War Baloa from Rio Janeiro to Falmouth with Despatches for the Portuguese Minister at the Court of St James. Examined her papers & let her Pass.

May 3d. Latt 45° 49' N., Long 14° 39' W. At half past 10 P M found ourselves along side of a Frigate; at the same time could see her lights through her Ports. Immediately Haul'd on a Wind and in a very short time lost sight of her. We were 41 days eruisng from Latt 40° 43' to 51° 60', oecasionally making the Land, from Skillings to Cape Clear, and went as far up the Channel as the Nymph's Bank.

May 6th. Latt 40° 28' N., Long 15° 2' W. Spoke the Surprize, Cathera, of Baltimore. Had taken 2 Prizes.

May 9th. Latt 39° 13' N., Long 14° 23' W. Captured the English Brig Hope, Strang, Master, from Teneriffe to London. Cargo, Wine Barilla & Orchilla. Manned her for the US.

May 11th. Latt 36° 34' N., Long 18° 22' W. Spoke the Yankee of Bristol, out 49 days had taken nothing.

May the 15. Made the Madeiras.

May 18th. Made Teneriffe.

May 19th. Captured the English Brig Ann, Anderson, Master, from Oratavo to Lanzarotte. Cargo, Wine. Manned her for the US.

May 22d. In sight of Teneriffe. Boarded the Sweedish

Brig Saint Bartholemews, Chalmers, Master, from Gothenburg to St Barts. Cargo, Dry Goods, Glass, Paints, Cordage &c Let her pass.

May 24th. Captured and Burnt the English Schooner Duke of York of 4 Guns from London to Oratavo in ballast.

Tuesday June 10th. Latt $14^{\circ} 23'$ N., Long $44^{\circ} 41'$ W. Was chased by a man of War Brig 9 hours, when we lost sight of her.

June 14th. Latt $12^{\circ} 56'$ N., Long $54^{\circ} 12'$ W. Spoke the Harrison, Perry, of Baltimore, 36 days from New York.

June 15th. Latt $12^{\circ} 57'$ N., Long $54^{\circ} 59'$ W. At 4 A M saw a sail standing down before the Wind. Hauled on a Wind in chase of her. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5, she hauled close by the Wind for the Purpose of Cutting us off. At 8 she hoisted American Ensign and Pennant. At 10 finding we were leaving her fast she gave up the chase, and with a press of Sail stood before the Winds. Being now suspicious of her character, from the Cut of her sails and manner of manouvering, made all sail in chase of her, which we continued until 8 P M when we ranged up along side of her and commenced action within Pistol shot for 25 minutes when we were under the necessity of hauling off to repair damages, having our Main Boom shivered by a 32lb Shot, which after striking fell on Board. Several shot about our hull and our rigging much cut. We had 1 man killed, Michael Edwards Fifer, of New York. When in a situation to renew the Action, the Brig was out of sight on our weather quarter.

June 20th. Made the Island of Barbadoes.

June 23d. Made the Island of Barbuda. Saw a Schooner standing in shore. Made sail in chase. Half past 11 commenced a running action with her, and owing to the Shoalness of the Water she escaped us. Same day was chased by a Line of Battle Ship and a Brig for 5 hours, when we lost sight of them from the Deck.

June 25. Made the Island of Tortosa and boarded a Spanish Schooner from Porto Rico with live stock for a Market.

June 26. Made the Island of Porto Rico and was chased 7 hours by a Brig of War, when we lost sight of her.

June 28th. Came to An Anchor in the Harbour of St Juan Porto Rico.

July 4th. Having finished Watering proceeded to sea.

July 6. Latt $22^{\circ} 48' N.$, Long $64^{\circ} 58' W.$ Saw a sail standing to the south'd. Went in chase of her. At 10 made her out to be a Frigate hauld on a Wind, when she made all sail in chase of us, which continued untill 5 P M when we lost sight of her from Deck.

July 12. Made the East end of Saint Domingo.

July 13. Running down to Leward, on the North side of the Island, spoke the Sweedish Ship Creole, Bergman, Master, from Messina to the Havanna. Cargo, Wine, Oil &c &c. All day in sight of the Island.

14th. All this day in sight of St Domingo. At noon Old Cape Francois bore W B S 5 leagues.

July 15. In sight of St Domingo. At Noon the Gauge bore ESE 4 leagues. Boarded the Haytian Schooner Maria from Port au Prince to Port Platte. Cargo, Dry Goods, Rum, Oil & Corn.

July 16. In sight of St Domingo. Boarded a Spanish schooner from Port au Platt to Jamaica with Live Stock. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 A M saw a sail standing in for the land. Went in chase of her. At 7 she tacked and stood to the North'd. At half past 9 came up within gun shot of her and gave her a gun and shewed Our Colours, when she hauled on a Wind. Spread all possible sail. Triced up her Tarpaulins which covered her Battery shewing 12 Ports and commenced firing Broad Sides, the shot falling around us, but did no injury. In 6 hours from her first firing had her courses down.

July 17. Passed through the Caycos passage.

July 20. Latt $27^{\circ} 56' N.$, Long $69^{\circ} 42' W.$ Spoke a Spanish Brig from New — to the Havanna with Spanish Prisoners on board.

July 22d. Latt 30° 20' N., Long 69° 25'. Spoke the Hazard, Wiley, Master, from Philadelphia to Porto Rico, out 9 days.

July 24. Latt 31° 58' N., Long 74° 38' W. Spoke Spanish schooner Diligent from Havanna to the Coast of Africa. Cargo, Dry Goods &c.

CORRESPONDENCE OF NEW YORK EDITORS WITH GOVERNOR BRADFORD.

The following letters were found in the Bradford Papers, to which access was kindly given by the family of the late Augustus W. Bradford, Governor of Maryland 1862-6. The first letter was evidently written by Tilton, but also signed by Greeley and Godwin. The reply is in the writing of Bradford and endorsed by him as a "Copy."

Private and Confidential.

N. York, September 2, 1864.

Hon. Aug. W. Bradford,
Your Excellency.

The undersigned have been requested by a body of influential Unionists to communicate with the loyal Governors for the purpose of eliciting replies to the following queries :

1. In your judgment, is the re-election of Mr. Lincoln a probability?
2. In your judgment, can your own state be carried for Mr. Lincoln?
3. In your judgment, do the interests of the Union party, and so of the Country, require the substitution of another Candidate in place of Mr. Lincoln?

In making these queries, we give no opinion of our own, and request yours only for the most private and confidential use.

Yours sincerely

Horace Greeley,
Editor of the *Tribune*.
Parke Godwin,
Editor of the *Evening Post*.
Theodore Tilton,
Editor of the *Independent*.

P. S.—Please send an immediate response to Mr. Tilton, Independent office, New York city.

Annapolis, September 6th, 1864.

Horace Greeley,
Parke Godwin &
Theodore Tilton, Esqs.

Gentlemen :

Your letter of 2nd inst addressed to me at Baltimore was received to-day. In it you ask my opinion upon several questions connected with the approaching Presidential Election which you tell me have been suggested by a body of influential Unionists whom you represent and replies to which questions you are seeking from the several loyal Governors.

Your first and second questions are whether in my judgment Mr. Lincoln's election is a probability and whether this State can be carried for him. It is of course almost too soon after the presentation of the Democratic Candidates at Chicago to express very confidently a positive opinion on these two questions, but I believe I can safely answer them both in the affirmative. It is unnecessary and I presume hardly expected that I should give all the [reasons]* for this opinion but I may say that I feel much

* This word is difficult to decipher, but is probably "reasons."

more a confidence in it since the session of the Democratic convention than before, and whilst I believe that Gen'l McClellan possesses a strong hold on the affections of the people and that he might have been presented on a platform that would almost certainly have insured his election, I have a still stronger faith in the unwavering devotion of the masses of the people to the Union, and with them that feeling far exceeds all personal attachments or political affinities; and I think that they will regard all propositions for an armistice as a practical surrender of the Union Cause and refuse their support to any man presented upon a platform that offers them. It is possible that Gen'l McClellan may in his letter of acceptance assume a position avoiding to some extent these objections to the Chicago platform, but I can scarcely think it probable that he will venture to place himself so decidedly in opposition to it, as to satisfy the loyal masses to whom I have referred.

Having answered the first two questions affirmatively, it follows, I think, that I should respond in the negative to the third—whether the interests of the Union party and the Country require the substitution of another Candidate for Mr. Lincoln. But apart from such a consideration I am strongly inclined to believe that if Mr. Lincoln can *not* be elected, no other Candidate presented at this period of the Canvass in his place *can*, and more especially, so far at least at this State is concerned, one brought out under the auspices of the leaders most conspicuous in their objections to Mr. Lincoln.

Very respectfully

your obt servant

A. W. Bradford.

REQUEST FOR A CHURCH.

[FROM TANNER MSS. BODLEIAN LIBRARY.]

July 14, 1685

May it please your Grace

I am now to repet my request to your Grace for a Church in the place of Maryland whar I live but furst I humbly thank your Grace that you ware plesed to hear so favourable & owne my desires very resonable & to encoureg the Inhabitants to make A Petition to the King but thay are not hear And Wont of a Minister & the mauy blessinges our SAVEOUR desined us by them is a misery which I & a numerous family & many others in Maryland have groned under but yet such as we cannot represent to your Grace so dismall as your one apprehensions we are seised with extreame horror when we think y^t for wont of the Gospell our Children & Posterity are in danger to be condemned to infidelity or which is most dreadfull to apostacy w^e do not question gods care of us but think your Grace & the right Reverent y^e Bp^s the proper Instruments of so great a blessing to us we ar not i hope so foreign to your Iurisdiction but we may be owned your stray flock however y^e Commission to go & Baptize & teach all nations is large enough but I am sure we ar And by a late act & customes open Tobaco Are sufficiently ecknowledged subjects of the Kinges of England & tharfore bage his Protection not onely of our parsons & estates but of what is more dear to us our Religion I question not but your Grace is sensible that without A temple it will be impractible nether cau we expect A Minister to hold out to ride 10 miles in a morning & before he can dine 10 more and from house to house in hot wether will disharten a minester if not kill him your grace is so sensible of our sad condition & for your place & pietys sake have so great an

influence one our most Religious & Gracious KING y^t if i had not your Graces Promis to depend upon I could not question your Graces intercession & prevailing 500 or 600^{lbs} for a Church with sum small encuregement for A minister will be extremely lesse charg then honour to his maiesty & if I may in this case mention his Magistes Intrest one Church seteled According to the Church of Englon which is the sum of our Request, will prove a nursery of Religion & Loyalty throught the whole Province but your Grace needs no Arguments from me but onely this is in your pouer to give us many happy opportunities to prayse god for this & other innumerable mercies & to importune his goodnesse to blesse his Majesty wth a long & prosperous Reigne over ous & long continue to to your Grace y^e great blessing of being an instrument of good to his Church & now that I may be no more troublesome I humbly intreat your Parden to the well ment Zeal of

Your Graces

most obedient

Servt &c

Mary Taney

To the Archbishop
of Canterbury

[Mary Taney was probably the wife of Michael Taney, Sheriff of Calvert Co. See *Archives*, v.]

MARYLAND GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

COMMUNICATED BY MR. LOTHROP WITHINGTON, 30 LITTLE RUSSELL STREET, W. C., LONDON. INCLUDING UNPUBLISHED NOTES OF MR. HENRY F. WATERS.

JOHN THURMER, living in Calvert County. Will 4 April 1668; proved 10 February 1668/9. To beloved daughter Anne Elwes and wel-beloved son Thomas Elwes all my goods and chattles, etc. To my freind Captaine Sampson Waring, One Silver Tobacco Dish and to his wife a Silver beere Bowle, and to his son Basill Waring two heifers with their Calves which I did reserue for myselfe last year when I sold my Cattle vnto William Worgan. Witnesses: Richard Gibbs, Frances Buckston, Debora Edwards. Proved by Richards Gibbs and Frances Buckston in common form 10 April 1668, before mee Charles Calvert. True Copie, Danyell Jenifer. Administration in Prerogative Court of Canterbury to Thomas Elwes, principal legatee. Coke, 24.

NICHOLAS FOUVEY of the psh of St. Georges in Somersetshire, England, Mariner. Will dated 9th day of January, 1674; proved at London last day of June, 1675. To my bro Robert 20/- for a ring. To my bro George Whiting 15/- ditto. To my bro George Irish 15/- ditto. To my Cousin Robert Whiting after my death & my wifes death a house in the Marsh of City of Bristol in King Street. To my friend Samuel Gibbons £4 for a ring. To my loving wife Anne Fovey all the rest & executrix. Samuel Gibbon to sell my estate etc in Cecill County Maryland and to send it home to my wife. He refused to "intermeddle" and gave power of attorney to s^d John Ward. Witnesses: Henry Ward, John Gilbert, John Moll. [This will is prefaced by letters of Administration granted to John Ward of Cecil County by Cecil, Lord Baltimore, and witnessed by our dear brother Philip Calvert, Commissary General.] Dycer, 71.

[A brief abstract of this will is given in *Baldwin's Calendar*, i, 87, where the name of the testator appears as Nicholas Tobey].

FRANCIS MOORE of the Borrough of Southwark, Distiller. Will 15th April 1698; proved 28th February 1698. My wife

sole excentrix & House & goods & utensils in shope & trade & £200 due to me from the Chamber of London. My son Francis to have £10 which is gon on a venture to Maryland & my largest silver tankard. My children to have what is left over of the Chamber money. My bro Thomas Moore & James Rogers to be overseers 20/- each. Witnesses: James Rogers, Rich^d Wadham, Elizabeth Speakman. Pett., 26.

JOHN SNELSON of London, Mariner. Will dated 16 Nov. 1700; proved 15 Jan. 1700; To my Bro George Snelson £1 & to his wife & every one of his children living at my dec. 10/- each. To my sister Esther Clifton £5 & to her husband & each of children living at my dec. 10/- each.

To my sister Mary Ogle £1, to her husb etc. 10/-. To my sister Ann Bowles £1, to hus etc 10/-. To my Bro Thomas Snelson £1, my sea-chest, Navigation books etc. to his wife & children 10/- each. To my sister Ellen Galbraith £1 to her husband & each of her children 10/- each.

I give all my lands in Province of Maryland in America on East side of Riv. Blackwater to my wife Elizabeth Snelson & after her to my children, for want of issue to my two nephews John Ogle son of Andrew & Mary Ogle & Thomas Snelson son of Thomas & Elizabeth Snelson. If they die without issue to my Bro Thomas Snelson. Executrix, Elizabeth Snelson. Witnesses: Tho: Page, George Smith, Jonathan Cranwell, Ser. 9 Dyer.

EDWARD PLESTOO of Kent County, Maryland, Carpenter. Will 15 December —; proved 2 August 1727. To Colouel Thomas Smith 1 Ring value 10s. and one to his wife Martha Smith. To Edward Wornel and Sarah his wife, to Daniel Farrel and Agnes his wife, & to Thomas Riner, and to Johu Woodel and his wife 1 mourning ring each. To John Woodel my Carpenter's and Cooper's toolls. To John Wilson's wife one heifer bigg with calf. To Thomas Lee and heirs £10, said Lee living in Great Brittain. To my neece Dorothy, daughter of my Brother John Plasto in Great Brittain, £10. To my sister Catherine Eales in Great Brittain all that land called Tilghman Farm, bought of Coll. Richard Tilghman. Executors: Coll. Thomas Smith and William Thomas. Witnesses: John Wilson, Joseph Cox, Edward Scott. Farraut, 191.

[This will is not recorded at Annapolis.]

RICHARD WATERS of Somerset County, Maryland, Planter. Will 21 April 1720; proved 13 November 1722. To my son

William that land called Waters Rivers. To my cozin John Waters a Marsh in joynt tenancy of me and my Brother John Waters deceased and Charles Hall deceased. To my sons William, Richard, and Littleton, all the marsh being on Manokin. To my brother William Water my sloop called "Elizabeth." To my wife Elizabeth Waters four Negroes, Scipio, Aleck, Hager, and Major, and one-half of my remaining estates. If any of my children shall marry or be married without the approbation of the Monthly meeting of the People called Quakers at West River, Mr. Robins, Richard Hill, and Thomas Chalkley of Philadelphia to have charge, etc. To daughters Elizabeth and Ester a Negro each. To my sons Richard and Littleton £250 each out of property in England left me by Uncle William Marriott, Late of Towcester, now with lands of William Cooper. John Hyde Senior, Merchant, trustee in London. Executors: Son William and Wife Elizabeth. Witnesses: John Brown, William Pearson, Edward Harper, Thomas Fairelo. Marlborough, 227.

[Proved in Maryland 12 July 1720, and recorded in Liber 16, fol. 201.]

ANDREW COOK of the parish of St. Giles in the Fields in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman doe make this my last will and Testament as followeth. Will dated 31st December 1711; proved 2nd January 1711. Imprimus I give to my Son Ebenezer Cooke and Anne Cooke my daughter all my Right and Title of and to my two Houses in the possession of Parra in Plumtree Street and known by the Name of the Cherrytree and the other House in the possession of William Hawsteed Butcher in St. Giles aforesaid share and share alike. Imprimus I give all my Land called Cookes poynt lyng at the mouth of great Choptank River lyng in Dorchester County in Maryland to them share and share alike and make them joint Executor and Executrix of this my last will. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the Thirty first day of September Anno Domini 1701. The Marke of Andrew Cooke signed, sealed, published, declared in the presence of Edw^d Ebbitt Jun^r. The marke of Katherine Richardson, Fran: Jinkins. Barnes, 4.

ABRAHAM DOWNE late of Maryland and now of Broad Okes, parish of Wimbish, County Essex, gent. Will 27 April 1729; proved 3 April 1734. To my Joseph Downe 20/- for a mourning Ring. Rest and executorship to my wife Elizabeth Downe. Witnesses: M. Clagett, Wm. Blund, W. Clagett.

Oakham, 81.

EDWARD HENRY CALVERT of the City of Annapolis, County Annarundell, Province of Maryland. Will 24 April 1730; proved 20 November 1730. Sole legatee and executrix: my wife Margaret Calvert. Witnesses: Bendt. Leond. Calvert, Chas. Calvert, Sam. Stringer. True Copy, John Gibson, Reg^r, Prerogative Office. Certificate of Charles, Absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Provinces of Maryland and Avalon, Lord Baron of Baltimore, that the will of Hon. Edward Henry Calvert was proved 15 May 1730 before John Beale, Deputy Commissary, dated 28th Day of May, 16th year of our Dominion, 1730. Also certificate dated 5 August 1730 from Benedict Leonard Calvert, Esq., Governor of Maryland, that John Beale is Deputy Commissary and that John Gibson is Registrar of Prerogative Office.

Auber, 300.

[The testator was the son of Benedict Leonard, 4th Lord Baltimore, and brother of Charles, 5th Lord Baltimore].

BARNET BOND late of Maryland in America but now of St. Anne's Lime-House Co. Middlesex, mariner. Will dated 25th Jan. 1741; proved 20th April 1749. My three freehold estates, at Gunpowder River, at the Head of Bush River and at Nodd fforest in the place called the Land of Nodd, to be divided into 3 parts, 1 to my wife Alice Bond, the other two to my daughter Mary Bond & such other children as I shall have. If they die to go as follows, $\frac{1}{2}$ to my wife, the other to my bros Peter & William Bond and my sister Anne Bond. My wife trustee for my child, but if she marry, my cousin M^r W^m Bond of Maryland to act as trustee. My wife executrix. Witnesses, Charles Barnard, John Logg, Tho. Coulthred, N^o 2 Glasshouse Yard, Minorics.

Lisl, 100.

ADAM HILL of Talbot County in the Prov of Maryland, Mariner. Will 2nd March 1767; proved 14 March 1768. To my mother Margaret Ramsay of the Town of Ayr, North Britain, the Int on £200. To my natural son Adam Hill of London Int on £200 yearly & when 21, £100. To my neece Eleanora Campbell of London silver spoons & two gold rings in possession of Mrs Warren of 80 city. All the rest including the two above sums when they fall in to my sister Elizabeth Donald of the town of Ayr & her children. Executors: William Campbell, of London, Ebenezer Mackie & Robert Campbell of the Province of Maryland. Witnesses: John Crawford, Tho^s Brereton, Patrick M^cCaull.

Secker 111.

JEREMY HAWLEY "nuper de Mary-Land prope Virginiam et ibm decenden." Administration 21 January 1650/51 to Thomas Cornwallis esq., principal creditor.

Admon. Act Book 1651.

JOHN SAYER BLAKE, late of Queen Ann's County, province of Maryland. Administration 5 January 1760 to William Anderson, Attorney of John Sayer Blake, the son, now residing in Maryland.

Admon. Act Book, 1760.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLES TOWN, Jefferson Co., W. Va.,

April 4th, 1908.

To the Editor:

I shrink from appearing as a critic of an article which has the imprimatur of the Maryland Historical Society and also from a controversy over points which to some may seem trivial, but I find a number of what appear to be errors in the article of Mr. Williams, as to Washington County, in the *Magazine* number of December, 1907, though as a whole it is interesting and good in its way. What purports to be history should however be as accurate as possible.

In the first paragraph, on page 347, Jefferson and Morgan Counties in West Virginia are called "Revolutionary Counties," whereas Morgau was set apart in 1820 and Jefferson in 1801. Their names are those of Revolutionary men, it is true, but the counties themselves are not so.

The force that Braddock had at or near Frederick was little more than one small regiment of British regulars. It cannot with propriety be called an "army."

I had occasion in 1902 to write an article concerning Braddock's expedition of 1755 and have been over the whole of the routes, from Alexandria, where the British troops landed from the transports, to Turtle Creek near Fort DuQuesne where he was defeated and his force nearly destroyed.

This article may be found in full in the July, 1902, number of the Magazine of the West Virginia Historical Society. I also made a map of the routes from Alexandria. I believe there is a copy of that map in the documents of the Maryland Historical Society, probably made before 1902. I have no copy here to refer to.

In the paragraph at the foot of page 348 of Mr. Williams' article are several statements which, of course, not intentionally, are inaccurate and misleading.

It is certain that the two regiments composing the "army" of Braddock "when he passed through the gap" (Turner's) in 1755, did not re-unite "at the mouth of the Conogocheaque" (now Williamsport), but within six miles of Winchester. The regiment (Halkett's), which went from Alexandria, via Leesburg and Charles Town, never crossed the Potomac at all and was never at Williamsport. The regiment (Dunbar's), which crossed the Potomac at Rock Creek, was obliged to recross it at Williamsport, where the other (Halkett's) did not cross it at all and did not see the Potomac except at Alexandria until after they had left Winchester for Cumberland. The route via Leesburg was much the better as Washington well knew and so advised Braddock, but he (Braddock) thought he "knew it all."

If the small regiment of Dunbar was "under the personal command of General Braddock," as stated by Mr. Williams, it was a very unusual thing for a General Officer to do. He probably had an escort of cavalry, moving rapidly, and the regiment on foot trailing on behind.

Irving writes: "Braddock set off from Fredericktown, attended by his staff and guard of light horse, for Will's Creek by way of Winchester."

Washington wrote: "I overtook the General at Fredericktown. Then we proceeded to Winchester."

Halkett's regiment had meantime gone into camp near Winchester and was waiting for Dunbar's from Frederick, who was delayed and troubled in his re-crossing the Potomac at Williamsport and in his farther progress towards Winchester.

Washington "overtook" Braddock at Frederick, having remained with the regiment that went via Leesburg and was with them for some distance from Alexandria towards Leesburg.

The way in which Braddock himself travelled is exemplified further by the following extract from Sargent's *History of Braddock's Expedition*: "At high noon, May 10, while Halkett's command" (from Leesburg) "was already encamped at their

common destination, the 48th," (Dunbar's from Frederick), was startled by the passage of Braddock and his staff through their ranks, with a body-guard of light horse galloping on either side of his travelling chariot, in haste to reach Fort Cumberland."

Orme, an aid of Braddock, says in his journal that "Colonel Dunbar marched with his regiment from Frederick *April 28th*," and Governor Sharpe in a letter to Lord Baltimore writes that Braddock left Frederick *May 1st*, having been there since April 24th. The Governor went with him as far as the border of his State, that is to say, across the Potomac, but not into Virginia.

I am by no means an admirer of General Gates, but it is unfair to put him in the same class with Charles Lee, who, though as brave a man as Benedict Arnold, was also, like him, a traitor to the Colonial cause, and in secret correspondence with its enemies. He was tried by a Court Martial, on charges preferred by Washington, for "disobedience of orders, misbehavior "before the enemy and disrespect to the Commander in Chief." He was convicted by the Court and sentenced to suspension from any command for twelve months. This sentence was confirmed by Congress. He then left the army and was never in command again.

Adam Stephen was a brave man and a good soldier when sober, but he was a slave to his appetite for whiskey which has been the ruin of so many able and otherwise good men, not only in the army but among all classes and professions, not excepting the clerical. He was "dismissed" as Mr. Williams states.

Gates was not a strong man in intellect and had an excessive vanity which caused him to yield to temptation from such serpents as Conway, Mifflin and others, who made use of him in an effort to displace Washington from the command of the army at a critical period. Gates was investigated officially and thoroughly and "acquitted" but not "dismissed." He lived to realize how unjust and wrong his behavior to Washington had been and he had the manliness to acknowledge it. This Charles Lee never did.

The following estimate of Gates from the pen of a prominent historian who was familiar with his life written fifty years after his death, is probably just and fair :

"General Gates was an accomplished gentleman in his manners, but did not possess a brilliant or highly cultivated intellect. He had many excellent social qualities, but was entirely deficient in the qualifications necessary for a great military commander. His vanity misled his judgment, and often per-

verted the finer feelings of his nature. He was always a generous friend, and not an implacable enemy. Humanity marked his treatment of prisoners, and benevolence was the ruling principle of his heart. A few years before his death, he manumitted all his slaves, but so great was the attachment of many, that they preferred to remain in his family. He died without surviving issue, his only son having been taken from him by death, at the moment when he was informed that General Greene had superseded him. On that occasion, Washington wrote him a most touching letter, consoling him for his domestic affliction, and sympathizing with him on account of the troubles of his public life. His patriotism is undoubted, and the faults of his military career may be charged to errors of judgment . . .”

He was, of course, suspended from command while under investigation, but he was re-instated in his militia command in the main army in 1782; Cornwallis had then surrendered and the war was practically at an end. In 1790 he removed to Manhattan Island and lived there the remainder of his life. In 1800 he was elected a member of the legislature of New York and served one term. He died in New York in 1806 at the age of 78. His residence was standing as late as 1845 near the corner of 23d Street and 2d Avenue.

Respectfully and truly yours,

WM. P. CRAIGHILL.

NOTES.

Editor, *Maryland Historical Magazine* :

In the pedigree of the Plater family, in volume II, p. 372, of the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, it is stated :

- i. REBECCA PLATER,⁴ b. 18 Sept. 1765 ; mar. Philip Barton Key.
 * * * * *
 v. ANNE PLATER, b. 23 Sept. 1772 ; mar. Uriah Forrest.

These two Plater names seem to be transposed, and there is apparently an error as to date of birth of Anne ?

I have in my scrap book a newspaper clipping which professes to give the inscriptions on the tombstones of Philip Barton Key and his wife in Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, D. C. "Here lies the body of Philip Barton Key, who died July 28th 1815 in the 58th year of his age." [Then follow some verses.] "Hard by the stone containing these two verses is another quite as unpretending, which simply tells that Ann Key, relict of Philip Barton Key, died December 18, 1834, in the sixtieth year of her age."

See Mackenzie's new book, "Colonial Families, &c.," for marriage of Uriah Forrest to Rebecca Plater, page 230. The pedigree of Charles Henry Key, on page 299, was written by me.

(I have the family Bible of Elizabeth (Key) Maynadier, sister of Philip Barton Key, confirming the above date of his death, 28 July, 1815).

McHENRY HOWARD.

[The statement in the *Magazine*, II, 372, was derived from family sources, in which Anne and Rebecca Plater were evidently transposed, and Mr. Howard is undoubtedly right. The editor will be grateful for similar corrections when errors may be observed].

In the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. I, No. 3, is an account of an inscribed leaden plate buried by Celeron de Bienville in 1749, at the confluence of the Ohio and Great Kanawha; and the editor requested information of the present whereabouts of this plate.

A letter just received from Mr. W. G. Stanard, Librarian of the Virginia Historical Society gives the information that the plate is in the possession of that Society, and that the name of the depositor is spelled "Celoron."

On page 234, of Steiner's *History of Education in Maryland*, it is stated, on the authority of Rev. William Hamilton, that Cokesbury College, the first Methodist institution of higher education was opened with a preparatory school taught at Abingdon, in Harford County by "Mr. Freeman Marsh, a Quaker." We are now able to identify Mr. Marsh, who proves to be no

Quaker but a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and to have been Truman Marsh, a graduate of Yale College in 1786, who was ordained by Bishop Seabury of Connecticut in 1790 and died in 1851. In 1787, Ashbel Baldwin wrote Rev. Tillotson Bronson (vide Beardsley's *Life of Seabury*, p. 316), as follows: "Young Marsh has been home. He has an appointment of Tutor in Cokesbury College, a large and respectable seminary lately founded in Maryland, inclosed is a map of the building; he is much improved and, I think bids fair for shining character."

BERNARD C. STEINER.