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General Department.

ORDINATION OF THE FIRST CLERGYMAN IN THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH IN NORTH AMERICA.

IN the spring of 1678 there arrived at New York Petrus Tesschenmaecker, a young theological student from Utrecht, who had lost his testimonials and other papers among the savages at Guiana, which he had just visited. Tesschenmaecker's gifts in preaching were so great, however, that he was allowed to perform Divine service in several of the Dutch churches, especially in the one at Esopus, where he officiated with great acceptance until the arrival from Holland of Domine Laurentius Van Gaasbeeck, in September, 1678. He then went to the Delaware River, and the Dutch congregation at Newcastle were so much pleased with him that they called him to be their minister. But the difficulty was that Tesschenmaecker had not been ordained. The delegates from the Newcastle church, accordingly, requested the Dutch clergymen in New York and its neighborhood to meet as a Classis, and remove the difficulty by ordaining the candidate. This the ministers felt unable to do on their own responsibility.

Sir Edmund Andros, the governor of New York, however, having taken a great interest in the matter, relieved them from embarrassment by issuing the following official direction:

"SIR EDMUND ANDROS, *Knight*, &c., &c.

"Upon application from Newcastle in Delaware, that (being destitute,) Mr. Peter Tesschenmaecker may be admitted to bee their minister; By virtue of His Majesty's Letters Patents and authoritie derived unto mee, I do hereby desire and authorize you to examine the said Mr. Tesschenmaecker, and if you shall find him fittly qualifyed that then you Ordain him into the ministry of the Protestant Reformed Church, to preach God's word and administer his Holy Sacraments, and give him Testimonialls thereof, as is usuall.—Given under my hand and Seale of the Province, in New Yorke, the thirtieth day of September, in the 31st yeare of His Majesty's Reigne, Annoque Domini 1679.

"E. ANDROS, [L.S.]

"To Mr. Gulielmus van Nieuwenhuysen, Minister or Pastor of this City, or any three or more of the Ministers or Pastors within this Government."

Accordingly, Domine Schaats, of Albany, Domine Van Zuuren, of Long Island, and Domine Van Gaasbeeck, of Esopus, met with Domine Van Nieuwenhuysen at New York, and formed themselves into a Classis, composed of all the Dutch ministers within the Province, with members of their Consistories. The following is a translation of the original record of this FIRST DUTCH CLASSIS EVER HELD IN NORTH AMERICA:

"*Copy of the Acts done in our Meeting at New York, the 9th of October*, 1679, *in the matter of Domine Petrus Tesschenmaecker.*

"On this day, the 9th of October, 1679, was handed in a call of a minister for the congregation of the South [Delaware]

River, which calling has fallen on the person of Domine Petrus Tesschenmaecker, a candidate for the sacred ministry.

"But considering that this matter is without example in this Government, the Low Dutch ministers who are here, on the request of the honorable Knight Governor Edmund Andros, and on the exhibition of the *testimonia examinis preparatorii* of the aforesaid Domine Petrus Tesschenmaecker (written by the Dutch and English Consistories at the Hague), have been content (considering likewise the distress of the above-named respective congregation) to confirm and consecrate this candidate to the office of the ministry there.

"And because, before all, it is necessary that an Overseer [*opziender*] should be proved, so, the Reverend Assembly, consisting of the Low Dutch clergymen of this Government, together with other ecclesiastical persons, approved, as good, the aforesaid attestation *examinis preparatorii*, without special opposition; and it was resolved to proceed to the '*promotie*' itself.

"Thereupon Domine Tesschenmaecker being summoned within, was acquainted with this approbation of the Reverend Assembly, and was further asked whether he accepted this calling, to serve in the same according to the ecclesiastical orders of the Reverend Synod of Dordrecht, and other special instructions, and would yet promise conformity to the said orders. The answer was 'Yes;'—undertaking and binding himself to observe the same.

"This being done, Domine Tesschenmaecker was first heard in his '*propositie*,' upon the text Matt. 5: 20, the treatment of which gave the Reverend Assembly sufficient satisfaction.

"Thereupon the Reverend Assembly addressed itself to the examination, having appointed as examinator Domine Wilhelmus Van Nieuwenhuysen, minister of the Holy Gospel in the metropolis of the Government of New York.

"The examination being sustained, the Reverend Assembly was likewise contented with the answers of Domine Tesschenmaecker; so that finally, the confirmation according to our Church order and formulary, followed hereupon, in the name of the Lord. [Signed,]

"Casparus Van Zuuren,
"Minister on Long Island,
"*Conventûs, pro tempore, Scriba.*"

These interesting documents were sent to the Classis of Amsterdam in a joint letter signed by the four Dutch clergymen in New York. In that letter they rely on Gov. Andros's authorization as the justification of their action, which they declared was "in all respects conformable to the praiseworthy usage and orders of the churches in the Fatherland (to the upholding of which we have also obliged him by promises and the giving of hands, as we ourselves were obliged thereto by your Reverences), there having yet further come to us excellent testimonials of the deportment and preaching of Domine Tesschenmaecker, signed by the Consistories of the Low Dutch and English congregations in the Hague; and he himself (*examinandus candidatus*) exhibiting very good and proper gifts, as well in his *propositie* as in his answers, to the complete satisfaction of all the members of our Assembly."

The Classis of Amsterdam afterwards approved of this action and of the settlement of Domine Tesschenmaecker at the Delaware, where, however, he remained but a short time. In the winter of 1682 he preached on Staten Island, and in 1684 he was called to the church in Schenectady, where he continued to labor until this first minister ever ordained in New York was murdered on the night of the 8th of February, 1690, by the French and Indian expedition sent out by Governor Frontenac of Canada.

REMEMBER BAKER.

BY REV. PLINY H. WHITE.

While we pay all due honor to the Allens, Warner, Chittenden, and the other worthies, who by their skill in council or

their bravery in battle, were prominently instrumental in establishing Vermont as a State, it would be unjust to forget those who acted well their parts in narrower limits or in subordinate positions. The most active statesman would be foiled in all his plans if the execution of them were intrusted to incompetent or faithless agents; and the most consummate commander-in-chief would win no battles, did not every officer, from general of division to orderly sergeant, perform with ability and fidelity the part assigned him. Nor would our fathers have maintained their cause against their numerous and powerful adversaries had not the heroic leader of the people had many heroic followers. To commemorate, as well as the extant materials will allow, one of those followers, and by no means the least worthy of them, is the object of this paper.*

Remember Baker was born in the ancient town of Woodbury, Ct., in June, 1737. He was the second child and only son of Remember Baker (b. February 22, 1712), and the grandson of John Baker (b. December 24, 1681). His mother was Tamar Warner (b. February 26, 1718), daughter of Dr. Ebenezer Warner, of Woodbury. His mother's brother Benjamin was the father of Seth Warner, and his father's sister Mary was the mother of Ethan Allen. Baker was thus cousin to both Warner and Allen, though they two were not at all related to each other. While he was quite young, his father was accidentally shot by a hunter, and he was left in orphanage and poverty. He was apprenticed to a millwright, under whose care he formed habits of industry and self-reliance; which, with his native energy, stood him in good stead all the way through life. His education was the ordinary education of the children of the poor at that period, and only qualified him to read, write, and cipher.

In 1756 or 1757, when not yet twenty years old, he enlisted as a soldier, and went on an expedition into Canada, during the French and Indian war. He was in the skirmish near Ticonderoga in which Lord Howe was killed, and in the unsuccessful attack on the French lines which followed, and he remained in the service till 1759, in the meantime distinguishing himself so much by his bravery that he received some promotion. He married, April 3, 1760, Desire Hurlburt (b. May 20, 1743), daughter of Consider and Patience Hurlburt. In 1763 he went to Vermont, then known as the New Hampshire Grants, where he procured employment as an explorer and surveyor of wild lands, and found recreation and profit in hunting the game which abounded. By this means he became acquainted with the most desirable tracts for cultivation and sites for mills, and was prepared to take up his residence the next year in Arlington, one of the infant settlements in Bennington county.

By vote of the proprietors of that township a bounty of fifty acres of land had been offered to any one who would build a grist-mill in the town prior to November 1, 1765. Baker accepted the offer and built a grist-mill and saw-mill on land now within the limits of the village of East Arlington. These being the first mills north of Bennington, gave considerable celebrity to the place, and were an inducement to many settlers to locate in the vicinity. At the organization of the town (about 1768), he was elected town clerk.

He was among the early and active resistants to the attempts of New York officials to exercise jurisdiction over the New Hampshire Grants. When armed resistance was resolved upon, he joined the "military association" of which Ethan Allen was Colonel, and in that he was made a Captain. In company with Ethan Allen and Seth Warner he had the distinction of being outlawed by a proclamation of Gov. Tryon, and of having a reward of sixty pounds offered to any person who would deliver him, either alive or dead, to the New York authorities. Inspired by the desire of obtaining this reward, or a portion of it, one Bliss Willoughby communicated to John Munroe, a notorious Yorker, such information regarding the residence and habits of Baker as enabled

* Read before the Vermont Historical Society at a special meeting.

Munroe to attempt his seizure and abduction. Munroe lived near Arlington, and had a commission as Justice of the Peace under authority of New York.

About daybreak on the morning of the 21st (or 22d) of January, 1772, Munroe, accompanied by Benjamin Stevens, a constable, and ten or twelve others, surrounded Baker's house and assaulted the door, summoning him to surrender and threatening to burn the house and all that was in it. Mrs. Baker bravely defended the door with an axe, till one of the assailants, Edward McDonald by name, wounded her in the right arm with a sword, so severely as to cripple the arm for life. Baker in the meantime had stationed himself in the chamber with his gun, determined to sell his life or liberty as dearly as possible. But finding the assailants so numerous, and fearing that resistance might occasion greater violence to his wife and children, he attempted to escape by bursting a board off the end of the house and leaping to the ground. He was immediately seized by the constable's dog, which so hindered him that he soon fell into the hands of his pursuers. The same man who had wounded his wife made several blows at him with the sword, by one of which one of his thumbs was nearly cut off and his wrist so badly injured as to be quite disabled.

In this condition, wounded, bleeding, and nearly naked, he was bound fast and forced into a sleigh, being silenced with the threat of immediate death if he should attempt to give the alarm. Two of his neighbors, however, Caleb Henderson and John Whiston, had been aroused, and had armed themselves for the purpose of rescuing him. But they were overpowered, and Whiston was taken prisoner, while Henderson escaped and hastened to Bennington to give the alarm. By noon a party of resolute men* were mounted and in hot pursuit of the kidnappers. Messengers were also sent northwardly as far as Pittsford, to request the inhabitants to arm and hasten to the rescue. The pursuers took a different road from the captors, hoping to intercept them at the Troy ferry, and with such speed did they go that they reached the ferry at three o'clock, having travelled thirty miles in three hours, over very bad roads.

Baker and his captors had not arrived, and the party went out several miles to meet them. He had been carried sixteen or seventeen miles before his wounds were dressed, and had well-nigh perished with cold and the loss of blood. When the rescuing party approached, he revived, and with his uninjured hand did what he could to hinder the progress of his captors. But their courage failed them when they found themselves confronted by a body of the Green Mountain Boys, and, with the exception of Munroe and the constable, they all sought safety each for himself. Munroe attempted now to accomplish by intimidation what he could not do by force, and threatened the vengeance of New York upon any who should impede its officers in the execution of their duty. He was himself taken into custody and carried back, to prevent him from rallying his force or raising another. Baker's wounds were now well cared for, and he was mounted on a horse with a man to support him; but he was too weak to ride in that way, and it was found necessary to put him on a bed in a sleigh, and thus carry him slowly homeward. The party arrived at Lieut. Breckenridge's in Bennington, about two o'clock on the following morning, to the great joy of all the people.

Baker at length rented his mills in Arlington, and went northwardly. He explored what is now Chittenden county, and bought large tracts of land on Onion river, including the lower falls, where he made preparations to build mills. But the con-

* Munroe, in his report to the Governor of New York, gives the names of Baker's rescuers as follows: Joseph Bradley, Lemuel Bradley, Jesse Sawyer, Isaac Vernernum, Abel Castle, Jr., Curtis Hawley, Elisha Sherman, Philo Hurlburt, Abijah Hurd, Ebenezer Wallis, John Whiston, Austin Seela, Justice Sherwood, Caleb Henderson.—*Documentary History of N. Y., Vol. IV.*

Another list is given by another authority as follows: Isaac Clark, Joseph Safford, Wait Hopkins, David Safford, Timothy Abbott, Stephen Hopkins, Elnathan Hubbell, Samuel Tubbs, Ezekiel Brewster, Nathaniel Holmes.—*Rural Magazine, August,* 1795.

tinued troubles with New York, and the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, put an end to all his peaceful pursuits and purposes. Soon after "the Westminster massacre," March 13, 1775, he spent about twelve days in Cumberland county, assisting in the pacification of the people. At the commencement of the Revolutionary War he was among the first to volunteer. He accompanied Allen at the capture of Ticonderoga, was in several other important movements, and acquitted himself with skill and bravery.

He also took part in Montgomery's expedition against St. John's, and in that expedition lost his life. He was detached with a party of men to go in advance and reconnoitre the enemy's position. When he had arrived within a few miles of St. John's, he secreted the boat with which he had approached, and marched some distance down the river Sorel. In his absence a party of hostile Indians found the boat and took possession of it. Upon his return he demanded the restoration of it, and on their refusal, drew up his gun to fire upon them. His gun missed fire, and an Indian instantly shot him through the head. His companions fled, leaving the body in possession of the Indians, who cut off the head and put it on a pole. The remains were afterwards redeemed and decently buried. Thus died Remember Baker, in the very prime and vigor of his manhood. Had his life been spared, his coolness in council and his bravery in the field would doubtless have secured to him a place on the records of fame side by side with Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, and the other worthies who achieved the independence of Vermont.

AN ENGLISH OFFICER'S ACCOUNT OF HIS SERVICES IN AMERICA— 1779–1781.

MEMOIRS OF LT.-GENERAL SAMUEL GRAHAM.

THE CASE OF CAPT. ASGILL.

ON Tuesday morning, the 27th, the hawkers were selling in the streets, an account of the action of the 12th April, wherein the Count de Grasse had been made prisoner in the "Ville de Paris." I got a copy and gave it to Major Gordon, who said that the news was too good not to be made use of. About eleven o'clock on Tuesday, 27th, Captain Asgill and Major Gordon left Lancaster, escorted by the officer and party of dragoons. The brigadier also accompanied them for several miles, and at parting gave strict orders to the party to obey such orders as Major Gordon should give them. They arrived at Philadelphia (seventy miles) in a few days, and the Major lost not a moment in finding the French Ambassador, urging him in strong terms to interfere, now that the Count de Grasse was in our power, but without effect. He also found out some members of Congress, and applied to them; in short, he tried every possible means which he could think of or devise. On going out he left Capt. Asgill in a hotel, and gave strict orders to a sentinel over him (one of the dragoons) not to allow any person to enter the room in which he was confined. The Major had just returned, disconsolate and without hope, and entered an adjoining room to compose himself, when he heard the footsteps of some person as if approaching the prisoner's room. Rushing out, he encountered a solemn-looking man in black in the passage, and sharply demanding what he wanted, received for a reply: "I am the chaplain to the Congress of the United States, and have come to give a word of advice to the young man who is about to suffer for one of our good friends." "You have no right to come here, sir," said the Major, "be you who you may;" and seeing him to the door, reproached the sentinel on duty, who said in his defence that he durst not deny admission to the chaplain of Congress. It is supposed that several persons in power at Philadelphia did interest themselves in favor of Captain Asgill; whether through the instigation of Major Gordon or not, is uncertain; but an order was given for his being sent to Chatham, in New Jersey, and placed in charge of Colonel Elias Dayton, of the 2d New Jersey troops. The following letter

to the Colonel, dated Headquarters, 4th June, 1782, has been published:

"SIR—I am just informed by the Secretary at War that Captain Asgill, of the British Guards, who is destined to be the unhappy victim to atone for the death of Captain Huddy, has arrived at Philadelphia, and would set out for the Jersey line, the place assigned for his execution. He will probably arrive as soon as this will reach you, and will be attended by Captain Ludlow, his friend, who he wishes to be permitted to go into New York with an address to Sir Guy Carleton in his behalf. You will therefore give permission to Captain Ludlow to go by the way of Dobb's Ferry to New York with such representations as Captain Asgill may please to make to Sir Guy Carleton: at the same time I would wish to intimate to the gentleman, that though I am deeply afflicted by the unhappy fate to which Captain Asgill is subjected, yet that it will be to no purpose to make any representation to Sir Guy Carleton which may serve to bring on a discussion of the present point of retaliation; that, on the stage to which the matter has been suffered to run, all argumentation on the subject is precluded on my part. My resolutions have been founded on so mature deliberation, that they must remain unalterably fixed. You may also inform the gentleman, that while my duty calls upon me to make this decisive determination, humanity dictates a tear for the unfortunate offering, and inclines me to say that I devoutly wish his life may be spared. This happy event may be attained, but it must be effected by the British Commander-in-chief; he knows that this alternative only can avert the dire extremity from the innocent, and that in this way alone the wrongs of the murdered Captain Huddy will be but appeased. In the meantime, while this is doing, I must beg that you will be pleased to treat Captain Asgill with every tenderness, and association, and politeness consistent with his present situation, which his rank, fortune, and connections, together with his private state, demand.

"(Signed) G. WASHINGTON."

The following is another letter to Colonel Dayton, dated

"HEADQUARTERS, 11th June, 1782.

"SIR—You will inform me, as early as possible, what is the present situation of Captain Asgill, the prisoner destined for retaliation, and what prospect he has of relief from his application to Sir Guy Carleton, which I am informed he has made through his friend, Capt. Ludlow. I have heard nothing yet from New York in consequence of his application. His fate will be suspended until I can hear of the decision of Sir Guy, but I am impatient lest this should be unwarrantably delayed. The enemy ought to have learned before this that my resolution cannot be trifled with.

"(Signed) G. WASHINGTON."

The following are other letters from General Washington to Colonel Dayton, but without dates:—

"SIR—I am informed that Captain Asgill is at Chatham, without a guard, and under no restraint. This, if true, is certainly wrong; I wish to have the young gentleman treated with all possible tenderness, consistent with his present situation; but, until his fate is determined, he must be considered as a close prisoner, and be kept in the greatest security. I request, therefore, that he may be sent immediately to the Jersey line, where he is to be kept close prisoner in perfect security till further orders.

"(Signed) G. WASHINGTON."

"SIR—I have received your two letters of the 17th and 18th inst. The only object I had in view in ordering Captain Asgill to be confined to the huts was the perfect security of the prisoner; this must be attended to; but I am very willing, indeed wish, that every indulgence be granted him that is not inconsistent with that. When I ordered on an officer for retaliation, I mentioned my willingness that he should make every application to the British Commander-in-chief, in whose power alone it is to avert the destiny; but I, at the same time, desired it to be understood that I should receive no application, nor answer any letter upon the subject, which did not

inform that satisfaction was made for the death of Captain Huddy. I imagine that you were not informed of this circumstance, or you would have prevented Major Gordon's application on the subject.

"(Signed) G. WASHINGTON."

I never saw any other letter of Major Gordon's to General Washington, except the one sent off from Lancaster; but I know that his exertions were unceasing at this period, and that he even applied to the widow and family of Captain Huddy, who resided not far off, and induced them to intercede for Captain Asgill. Moreover, I know that through the friendship of females at the place, he had laid a plan for the escape of the Captain, in case an order had been given for his execution, and that his escape would have been effected, and that the Major intended to have avowed his participation and concern in the affair; I know also that a confidential servant of Captain Asgill's went into New York and returned more than once during their stay at Chatham. On the 5th August, General Washington wrote to the Honorable Captain Ludlow, at New York, as follows:—

"SIR—Persuaded that your desire to visit Captain Asgill at Chatham is founded on motives of friendship and humanity only, I enclose you a passport for the gratification of it. The enclosed letters for that gentleman came to me from New York in the condition you will receive them: you will have an opportunity of presenting them with yourself. Your own letter came under cover to me *via Ostend*.

"(Signed) G. WASHINGTON."

Copy of the Passport.

"Captain Ludlow, of the British Guards, has my permission (with his servant) to pass the American posts at Dobb's Ferry, and proceed to Chatham. He has liberty also to return to New York the same way.

"(Signed) G. WASHINGTON."

On the 25th August, General Washington, in the postscript of a letter to Colonel Dayton, directed that Captain Asgill be left on his parole at Morristown till further orders. The annexed letters are from General Washington to Captain Asgill:—

"HEADQUARTERS, 7th October, 1782.

"Sir—I have to acknowledge your favor of the 27th September. The circumstances which produced in the first instance your unfortunate situation, having, in some measure, changed their ground, the whole matter has been laid before Congress for their decision. I can assure you I shall be most happy, should circumstances enable me to announce to you your liberation from your disagreeable confinement.

"(Signed) G. WASHINGTON."

"HEADQUARTERS, 13th November, 1782.

"SIR—It affords me singular pleasure to have it in my power to transmit to you the enclosed copy of an Act of Congress of the 7th instant, by which you are released from the disagreeable circumstances in which you have been so long. Supposing that you would wish to go to New York as soon as possible, I also enclose a passport for that purpose. Your letter of the 18th October came regularly to my hands. I beg of you to believe that my not answering it sooner did not proceed from inattention to you, or a want of feeling for your situation, but I daily expected a determination of your case, and I thought it better to await that, than to feed you with hopes that might, in the end, prove fruitless. You will attribute my detention of the enclosed letters, which have been in my possession a fortnight, to the same cause. I cannot take leave of you, sir, without assuring you, that in whatever light my agency in this unpleasant affair may be viewed, I was never influenced through the whole of it by sanguinary motives, but by what I conceived to be a sense of my duty, which loudly called upon me to take measures, however disagreeable, to prevent a repetition of those enormities which have been the subject of discussion, and that this important end, so likely to be answered without the blood of

an innocent person, is not a greater relief to you than it is to, sir,

"Your humble servant,

"G. WASHINGTON."

(*Copy of the Act of Congress enclosed.*)

"By the United States, in Congress assembled, 5th November, 1782.

"In the report of the Committee to whom was referred a letter of the 19th August from the Commander-in-chief, a report of the Committee thereon, and another of Mr. Williamson and Mr. Rutledge, relative thereto, and another letter of the Commander-in-chief of 25th October, with a copy of a letter from the Count Vergennes, dated July 29th last, interceding for Captain Asgill,—*Resolved*, That the Commander-in-chief be directed, and he is hereby directed, to set Captain Asgill at liberty.

"(Signed) C. THOMSON, *Secretary*."

Copy of the Letter from Count de Vergennes, alluded to in the Act of Congress.

"VERSAILLES, 29th July, 1782.

"SIR—It is not in the quality of the King, the friend and ally of the United States, though with the knowledge and consent of His Majesty, that I have now the honor to write to your Excellency. It is as a man of sensibility and a tender father, who feels all the force of parental love, that I take the liberty to address your Excellency my earnest solicitations for a mother and family in tears. Her situation seems the more worthy of notice on our part, as it is to the humanity of a nation at war with her own, that she has recourse for what she ought to receive from the impartial justice of her own general. I have the honor to enclose your Excellency a copy of a letter which Mrs. Asgill has just written to me. I am not known to her, nor was I acquainted with her son, now the unhappy victim destined by lot to expiate the odious crime that a formal denial of justice obliged you to revenge. Your Excellency will not read this letter without being extremely affected. It had that effect upon the King and the Queen, to whom I communicated it. The goodness of their Majesties' hearts induces them to desire that the inquietude of an unfortunate mother may be calmed, and her tenderness reassured. I feel, sir, that there are cases where humanity itself requires the most extreme rigor; perhaps the one now in question may be of the number; but allowing reprisals to be just, it is not the less horrid to those who are the victims; and the character of your Excellency is too well known for me not to be persuaded that you desire nothing more than to be able to avoid the disagreeable necessity. There is one consideration, sir, which, though it is not decisive, may have an influence on your resolution: Captain Asgill is, doubtless, your prisoner, but he is amongst those whom the arms of the King contributed to put into your hands at Yorktown. Although this circumstance does not operate as a safeguard, it however justifies the interest I permit myself to take in this affair. If it is in your power, sir, to consider and have regard to it, you will do what is very agreeable to their Majesties; the danger of young Asgill, the tears, the despair of his mother, affect them sensibly, and they will see with much pleasure the hope of consolation shine out for these unfortunate people. In seeking to deliver Mr. Asgill from the fate which threatens him, I am far from engaging you to seek another victim. The pardon, to be perfectly satisfactory, must be entire. I do not imagine it can be productive of very bad consequences. If the English general has not been able to punish the horrible crime you complain of in so exemplary a manner as he should, there is reason to think he will take the most efficacious measures to prevent the like in future. I sincerely wish, sir, that my intercession may meet success. The sentiment which dictates it, and which you have not ceased to manifest on every occasion, assures me that you will not be indifferent to the prayers, to the tears, of a family which has recourse to your clemency through me. It is rendering homage to your virtues to implore it.

"I have the honor to be, sir, with the most perfect consideration,

"(Signed) De Vergennes.

"To his Excellency General Washington."

Copy of Lady Asgill's Letter to the Count de Vergennes.

"London, 18th July, 1782.

"Sir—If the politeness of the French court will permit the application of a stranger, there can be no doubt that one in which the tender feelings of an individual can be interested will meet with a favorable reception from a nobleman whose character does honor not only to his own country but to human nature. The subject, sir, in which I presume to implore your assistance is too heart-piercing for me to dwell upon, and common fame has most probably informed you of it; it renders, therefore, the painful task unnecessary. My son, sir, an only son, as dear as he is brave, amiable as he is deserving to be so, only nineteen, a prisoner by the capitulation of Yorktown, is now confined in America, an object of retaliation. Shall an innocent suffer for the guilty? Represent to yourself, sir, the situation of a family under these circumstances, surrounded, as I am, by objects of distress, distracted with fear and grief; no words can express my feelings or paint the scene. My husband given over by his physician a few hours before the news arrived, and not in a state to be informed of the misfortune; my daughter seized with fever and delirium, raving about her brother, and without one interval of reason, save to hear alleviating circumstances. Let your own feelings, sir, suggest to plead for my inexpressible misery. A word from you, like a voice from heaven, will save me from distraction and wretchedness. I am well informed that General Washington reveres your character; say but to him you wish my son to be released, and he will restore him to his distracted family, and render him to happiness. My son's virtue and bravery will justify the deed. His honor, sir, carried him to America. He was born to affluence, independence, and the happiest prospects. Let me again supplicate your goodness; let me respectfully implore your high influence in behalf of innocence in the cause of justice, of humanity, that you would dispatch a letter to General Washington from France, and favor me with a copy of it to be sent from hence. I am sensible of the liberty I take in making this request; but I am sensible, whether you comply with it or not, you will pity the distress which suggests it; humanity will drop a tear on the fault and efface it. I will pray that heaven may grant you may never want the comfort it is in your power to bestow on, etc., etc.

"(Signed) T. Asgill."

Captain Asgill, after his liberation, lost no time in going to New York, where he embarked for England the first opportunity.

After the release of Asgill, Major Gordon returned to Lancaster, quite an altered person, having lost much of that liveliness of disposition which had always seemed so natural to him. The whole of the British prisoners being assembled at Lancaster, we remained there till June, 1783, when orders were given for our march to New York, in consequence of peace. We moved off in divisions, passing through Philadelphia, where a British general officer, Sir Alured Clarke, had been permitted to reside during the period. Being senior captain, I moved with the first division; Major Gordon remained till the last, in which the men from Camp Indulgence were included. The soldiers received marching-money daily, and the clothing not delivered out was carried in wagons. Numerous applications were made to us on the road to give away part of our stores. On our arrival at Staten Island we found transports in readiness, and all the men whose regiments were in Europe, and who embarked, were settled with for pay and clothing, and sailed for England. The others were quartered in New York and the dependencies. Major Gordon and the 80th were sent to Kingsbridge; his quarters were in Morris's house. The 76th remained at Staten Island. Shortly after our arrival

Major Gordon got the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, and was named to be president of a court-martial at New York, of which I was also a member. It continued several weeks, and a great number of cases came before it, many of them relating to inhabitants of the Jerseys, who had petitioned the commander-in-chief that their claims or disputes might be submitted to the decision of the court of which Lieut.-Col. Gordon was president, so much was he esteemed during his stay in that neighborhood with Captain Asgill, even by the enemy. The court on that account protracted its sittings for a length of time. On Saturdays I always accompanied Colonel Gordon to Morris's house, where we remained till Monday morning. Language fails me to describe the beautiful scenery spread out before us on these occasions. The house itself occupies an elevated situation, betwixt the North or Hudson's river and the East or Sound, commanding an extensive view of that noble stream, with its high and rocky bank on the Jersey shore, clothed with wood from the water's edge to the summit. There may be seen the dark pine rearing its lofty head in the midst of deciduous trees of every description, not the least conspicuous of which is that splendid tree, the scarlet oak; the whole contributing to form a picture of surpassing beauty at this season of the year, particularly at sunrise and sunset. We continued to spend our time in this manner for several weeks, until the court-martial being dissolved, I returned to my regiment on Staten Island. When I left Colonel Gordon he was getting rather corpulent, but apparently enjoyed good health. I had not, however, returned to my quarters many days when I received an express from Sir William Nicholson, Colonel Gordon's adjutant, desiring my immediate attendance at Morris's house, as the Colonel wished to see me instantly, and informing me that the Colonel was in a most dangerous state. I lost not a moment, and on my arrival was dreadfully shocked to find him in a dying state. He said, "I rejoice to see you before I die; there is a letter I got from England since we parted; it is from a lady, and you know I have never been deficient in my respect to the fair sex. When you go home apologise to her for my not replying; you see the state I am reduced to. Another thing, while I have got recollection left, let me entreat, should chance at any time ever entitle you to take such a liberty, that you will tell my noble prince, the Prince of Wales, what a consolation at this moment is the thought, that my conduct in Asgill's affair has been approved of by so high-minded, so truly honorable and exalted a personage. I am told that he has been pleased to speak in high terms of what I thought my duty at the time."

The colonel did not survive many hours after this. His body was carried to New York, and there buried with military honors.

The eloquent remarks by General Burgoyne, on the death of General Frazer, may appropriately be transferred to the memory of my lamented friend Lieutenant-Col. Gordon.

"To the canvass, and to the faithful page of a more important historian, gallant friend, I consign thy memory. There may thy talents, thy manly virtues, their progress and their period, find due distinction, and long may they survive—long after the frail record of my pen shall be forgotten."—*Gen. Burgoyne on the Death of Gen. Frazer.*

Copy of Lady Asgill's Letter to Lieut.-Col. Gordon, delivered to me by him on his Death-bed.

"Sir—If distress like mine had left any expression but for grief, I should long since have addressed myself to you, for whom my sense of gratitude makes all acknowledgment poor indeed; nor is this the first attempt; but you were too near the dear object of my anguish to enter into the heart-piercing subject. I earnestly prayed to heaven that he might not add to his sufferings the knowledge of ours. He had too much to feel on his own account, and I could not have concealed the direful effect of his misfortune on his family, to whom he is as dear as he is worthy to be so. Unfit as I am at this time by joy, almost as un-

supportable as the agony before, yet, sir, accept this weak effort from a heart deeply affected by your humanity and exalted conduct, as heaven knows it has been torn by affliction. Believe, sir, it will only cease to throb in the last moment of life with the most grateful and affectionate sentiment to you. But a fortnight since I was sinking under a wretchedness I could no longer struggle with. Hope, resignation, had almost forsaken me. I began to experience the greatest of all misfortunes, that of being no longer able to bear them; judge, sir, the transition; the day after the blessed change takes place—my son is released, recovered, returned, arrived at my gate, in my arms! I see him unsubdued in spirit, in health, unreproached by himself, approved of by his country, in the bosom of his family, and without anxiety but for the happiness of his friend, without regret but for having left him behind. Your humane feelings that have dictated your conduct to him, injured and innocent as he was, surely must participate in every relief and joy his safety must occasion. Be that pleasure yours, sir, as every other reward that virtue like yours and heaven can bestow. This prayer is offered up for you in the heat of transport as it has been in the bitterness of my anguish; my gratitude has been soothed by the energy it has been offered with; it has ascended the throne of Mercy, and is, I trust, accepted. Unfit as I am—for nothing but sensibility so awakened as mine could enable me to write—exhausted by too long anxiety, confined at this time to a bed of sickness and languor, yet I could not suffer another mail to go without this weak effort. Let it convey to you, sir, the most heartfelt esteem and gratitude of my husband and children. You have the respect and esteem of all Europe, as an honor to your country and to human nature, and the most zealous friendship of, my very dear and worthy Major Gordon,

"Your ever affectionate
"and obliged servant,
"T. Asgill."

[On the return of his regiment to England Graham was promoted from his captain-lieutenancy to a company, but on the disbanding of the regiment was reduced to half-pay. In 1786 he was appointed by purchase to the 19th Foot, and served some years in Jamaica. When war broke out with France in 1793 he went to Holland with his regiment. In 1795 he went to St. Vincent as Lieut.-Col. of the 2d West India regiment, and rendered important services in the Carib war. In 1797 he was made Lieut.-Col. of the 27th, or Enniskillen regiment, and again served in Holland. Here he was severely wounded in the action of the Helder. On his recovery he took part in the expedition to Ferrol; and served in Egypt. He accordingly rose to the rank of Colonel in 1802, and Brigadier-General in 1804. He was made Governor of Stirling Castle, and for a time had a command in Ireland, but was not again in the field. He died January 26, 1831.]

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

Peter Force and his Library.—The American historian whose library has been for many years to the book-worm the sunniest spot in Washington, was born in New Jersey, November 26, 1790. When a child he was removed to New York city, where he acquired the trade of a printer, and practised at it until his twenty-fifth year. While yet an apprentice, his love for books was so strong that all his weekly earnings were regularly expended at the book auctions of Robert McMenome, who kept a shop on Water street, near the Tontine Coffee-House, and who, in the kindness of his heart, was wont to knock down a book to his youthful patron, when he knew that the boy had expended his last penny. When the second edition of "Knickerbocker's History of New York" was printed, young Force was foreman of the office where the work was done. One morning, while reading a lot of proofs before sending them to Mr. Irving, he came to the list of old Dutch names, and by way

of a joke, he added some half-dozen other authentic names, that the author had probably forgotten or never heard of; and the proofs were returned to the office by Mr. Irving with these words: "Very good, let them go in," and they have all been retained in the subsequent editions of the work.

In 1815, Mr. Force removed to the city of Washington, with whose prosperity and the history of the general Government he has ever since been identified. In 1820 he became the compiler as well as printer of the "Biennial Register," commenced by Act of Congress in 1816, and this work he continued to edit and print until 1828; for his services as compiler he received nothing, while the same work is now performed by a clerk in the Department of State, who receives extra compensation. The term "blue-book," as applied to the "Biennial Register," was not recognised until 1820, the new title having been suggested by Mr. Force, since which period the work has invariably been bound in blue leather. His idea was to have something different from the English books of similar character, which were bound in red, and called "Red Books;" and it is worthy of remark that, within the last fifteen or twenty years, the English government has borrowed the American idea, and now publish what they call a Blue Book. At the time that he took charge of the Register, in 1820, Mr. Force began the publication, as editor, of a "National Calendar," which was issued on the first day of every year until 1836, and was pronounced by the best men of the country a work of great utility. In 1823 he also became the proprietor of a daily paper, called the *National Journal*, which he published and edited until 1830, the same having been the official paper during the administration of John Quincy Adams; from 1836 to 1840 he was Mayor of Washington; and for many years he was the honored president of the National Institute located in the metropolis.

In 1836, prompted by a desire to extend the knowledge of American history, Mr. Force published, in four volumes, a series of "Tracts and other Papers" relating to the origin, settlement, and progress of the North American colonies. The original material from which this work was compiled was widely scattered, very rare, and of intense interest to all those who take pleasure in tracing, step by step, the progress of the colonies in population, wealth, and power, from the landing of the first white man to the establishment of a free and independent government; and the work has ever been considered an invaluable addition to our historic lore.

But the great work with which Mr. Force is identified is the publication known as "American Archives: a Documentary History of the English Colonies in North America," from 1774 to the Declaration of Independence. The idea originated with him, was compiled by him, and published by him in conjunction with Matthew St. Clair Clarke, under the authority of Congress and at the expense of the general Government. The Act of Congress was passed in 1833, and the first volume of the work, which is a large folio, was printed in 1837; and, up to the present time, nine volumes have been published, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars per volume, or one hundred and eighty thousand dollars for the set thus far completed. In the prosecution of his labors the compiler began by making a personal examination of the public archives in the thirteen original States of the Union; and, in carrying out his great design, he has spared no pains, nor research, nor money, in obtaining such printed and original documents and such correspondence as to form a perfectly consecutive history of the vital period in our national life. What the compiler claims for the work is strictly due, and it unfolds and develops the whole foundation of American principles, and exhibits to the world the most conclusive evidence that they were, without exception, grounded in strict right, based upon constitutional law, and upon the well-settled doctrines of the English Government; the practical truth deducible from these premises being that if such be the foundations, they must ever constitute the support of our institutions. When completed, according to the plan of the compiler, the "Archives" will make twenty volumes, and

the material for the unpublished eleven volumes is all in his possession, awaiting the further action of the Government.

And this brings us to the consideration of Mr. Force's library. It contains about fifty thousand titles, and is, unquestionably, the most valuable collection of books bearing upon American history in existence. It is arranged in seven rooms of an old, dingy brick building adjoining the owner's residence in the central portion of Washington, and the few volumes which formed its nucleus were purchased more than fifty years ago. Excepting when visited by the friends of its proprietor, members of Congress addicted to historical pursuits, or literary pilgrims from abroad, its silence is only broken by the presence of an assortment of dogs and cats, which enjoy the full range of the establishment, and whose characters seem to have been influenced by the solemn wisdom of the tomes among which they live. If you chance to see a mouse gnawing at a volume three hundred years old, and worth fifty times its weight in gold, you have but to speak to one of the feline creatures, and she will rush to the rescue. If you happen to take up an old folio covered with the dust of years, and make a little too much fuss in trying to blow it off, perhaps one of the dogs will rub against your knee, as if to say: "Not too much of that, sir. We have respect in this place for everything that is old." Nor are those nooks and corners without guardians which are beyond reach of the cats and dogs. In every direction, almost, may you find happy colonies of spiders, and

> "Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore"

have they spread their network of protection; and they not unfrequently frighten away, by their manœuvres, the more timid hunters of knowledge who trespass on their domain. No catalogue of this vast collection has ever been attempted, but the precise location of each particular volume is known to its fortunate proprietor, who is always willing to assist those who wish to obtain information, and approach him in a proper manner, but who naturally has not much patience with those who visit him out of mere curiosity. If De Maistre could make a delightful book about a "Journey Round his Room," what a book could some men make out of a journey through this splendid library! In one obscure corner, for example, may be seen no less than fifty volumes of original manuscripts, with scores upon scores of intensely interesting letters from such men as Washington and the other patriots of the Revolution, all of which material is to be published for the first time in the future volumes of the American Archives. In another place we find eleven volumes devoted to the correspondence of such a man as Paul Jones; as many more to the letters of John Fitch, of steamboat memory; and hundreds of odd volumes devoted to the correspondence of other men who have made their mark in the history of their country. While standing before one set of shelves, filled with thin volumes of every size and shape, but decked out in substantial bindings, we pull one out at random, and find it to be "Carvajal's Oration," containing the first printed notice of the discovery of America by Columbus, to be found in any language, and printed in 1493. If you have a fancy for Arctic literature, you may find here everything almost that was ever published in regard to the northern regions; and it is worthy of note that there is not a man in the country better posted than Mr. Force in this particular department of knowledge, nor any one who, as a scholar, has rendered greater assistance to the more recent navigators in the far north. If there are any who doubt the statement that one hundred newspapers have been born and died in the city of Washington, they can be satisfied by consulting the files collected in this library; and here must they come also who would have the pleasure of looking over the New York and Philadelphia and Boston journals published during the Revolution. Among the treasures to be found here is the identical copy of the Federal Constitution which was submitted to the committee on the revisal of its language,

It is printed in folio, and contains all the alterations in manuscript which were made by the very able and distinguished chairman of that committee, William S. Johnson, of Connecticut. Another treasure, not yet alluded to, is a manuscript volume from the pen of Washington, containing his plan for Sullivan's expedition, together with numerous queries that he sent to his correspondents, and their replies, whereby he fully posted himself in regard to the Indian country. And directly by the side of this volume is another from the same pen, consisting of a private diary, not a syllable of which has ever yet appeared in print. Among the foreigners who travelled through this country for their amusement during the Revolution was one Count Memin, from France. He was a good engraver, and employed himself by taking profile portraits of all such persons as were willing to remunerate him for his trouble. The only complete collection of these portraits ever made was made by the artist himself, and this is one of the attractions of Mr. Force's library. They number no less than three hundred and fifty, and are admirably executed, and among them are many of the fathers of the Republic. Another, and the last representative item to be mentioned in this connection, is a set of ten volumes of handbills—printed in the leading cities during the Revolution. In those days newspapers were published not more frequently than once a week, and these printed bills fill up the gaps in the history of the time, and are, of course, very valuable. In looking over these old papers, one fact came to the knowledge of the writer which is of special interest to the New Yorkers of the present day. When the news of the repeal of the Stamp Act arrived in New York, in their great joy the people dismantled a ship and planted her largest mast on a conspicuous plot of ground, and at the top of this mast they affixed a wooden bust of the king and of Pitt, and between the two a liberty cap. It was not long before the effigies of the two Englishmen were taken down, while the emblem of the goddess was left alone in its glory. And this was the origin of that truly American institution—the Liberty Pole.

With the remark that the works of art to be found in Mr. Force's library are quite as valuable and unique in their way as the books themselves, we shall conclude our brief account with an allusion to one other very decided novelty associated therewith. The back windows of the library building all open upon rather an extensive yard, which the proprietor calls his *wilderness*. This spot of ground has not for many years been touched by the hand of improvement, and is as perfect a specimen of vegetation run wild as can anywhere be found. Its area is insignificant, but a walk in its tangled paths cannot fail to recall all those fresh emotions which we are wont to experience in the lonely woods. Though the roar of business tumbles in upon it from every quarter, it is just such a place as would delight an imaginative writer like Alphonse Karr, and enable him to write a new book quite as charming as his famous "Tour Round my Garden." With almost a religious zeal does Mr. Force protect his "wilderness" from sacrilegious hands; and, after an hour's ramble among the treasures of the library, enlivened with the many agreeable reminiscences of his experiences in this intellectual world of his own creation, a walk with him in the "wilderness" is a pleasure not soon to be forgotten—*Round Table.*

Assumed Literary Names.—Under this heading the Boston *True Flag* gives a list of fictitious signatures used by American writers, with the real names of the persons using them. I send the list to the Historical Magazine, as it may at some future time, if not now, be of service to literary investigators. It is as follows:—

Oliver Optic—William T. Adams.
Paul Creyton—J. T. Trowbridge.
Ik Marvel—Donald G. Mitchell.
Timothy Titcomb—Dr. J. G. Holland.
Edmund Kirke—J. R. Gilmore.
Gail Hamilton—Miss M. A. Dodge.
Christopher Crowfield—Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe.
Florence Percy—Mrs. Elizabeth Akers.

Fanny Fern—Mrs. James Parton.
Mary Clavers—[the late] Mrs. C. M. Kirkland.
Mrs. Partington—B. P. Shillaber.
Orpheus C. Kerr—Robert H. Newell.
Artemus Ward—Charles F. Browne.
Mace Sloper—Charles G. Leland.
Josh Billings—Henry G. Shaw.
Doesticks—Mortimer Thompson.
Jeems Pipes—Stephen Massett.
The Disbanded Volunteer—Joseph Barber.
K. N. Pepper—James M. Morris.
Major Jack Downing—Seba Smith.
Ethan Spike—Matthew F. Whittier.
Petroleum V. Nasby—D. R. Loke.
Jennie June—Mrs. Jennie Croly.
McArone—George Arnold.
Carleton—Charles Carleton Coffin.
Warrington—William S. Robinson.
Straws, Jr.—Miss Kate Field.

To these may be added :—

Perley—Ben. Perley Poore.
Burleigh—Rev. Matthew Hale Smith.
Walter Barrett, clerk—[the late] Joseph A. Scoville.
Private Miles O'Reilly—Col. Charles G. Halpin.
Job Sass—George A. Foxcroft.

CAPT. CUTTLE.

SINGULAR POLITICAL COINCIDENCE.—In 1854, at the election for member of Congress in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Hickman, the Democratic candidate, received 1969 votes, Mr. Broomall, the Whig candidate, 1882 votes.

In 1856, in the same county, Mr. Hickman again received 1969 votes for member of Congress, Mr. Bowen, the Republican candidate, 1882 votes.

A RUNAWAY SLAVE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The following advertisement appears in the New England *Chronicle* for August 2, 1776 :—

"Ran away on the 8th instant, a Negro Man named Pompey; he had on when he went away a fashionable new cocked beaver hat, a blue whiteny half-lapelled outside jacket, with white metal buttons and a tasty slash pocket, a blue and white woolen under-jacket, white leather breeches, blue stockings, and brass buckles in his shoes; he is about 24 years old, stout and strong made, and has been seen several evenings lurking about town, but 'tis supposed he is gone to one of the southern governments; his natural color quite black, but when challenged and he going to lie, his eyes will twinkle and his face change color.

"Whoever will bring the above Negro to the Printers that his master may have him again, shall be intituled to Two Dollars reward and all reasonable charges paid."

POCKET-PICKING PUNISHED IN THE OLDEN TIME.—"Philadelpha, October 28, 1736. Saturday last a woman, who had been taken picking of pockets in the market a week before, was exposed during the market upon the balcony of the Court-House with her face towards the people that everybody might know her; after which she received a whipping."

A FAMILY GATHERING.—"July 5, 1739. On the 30th of May past the Children, Grandchildren, and Great Grand Children of Richard Buffington, *Senior*, to the number of 115, met together at his house in Chester County [Pennsylvania] and also his 9 sons and daughters-in-Law and 12 Great Grand Children-in-Law. The old man is from Great Marle upon the Thames in Buckinghamshire in Old England, aged about 85, and is still hearty, active, and of perfect memory. His eldest son, now in the sixtieth year of his age, was the first born of English descent in this Province."

RARE BOOKS.—At the sale of the valuable library of George Daniel, Esq., in London, last year, the following prices were paid for the works named below :—

The "Compleat Angler," by Izaak Walton, *first and rarest edition.*

12mo., 1653. £27 10*s.* 0*d.*

Walton & Cotton's Compleat Angler, with additions by Sir John Hawkins.

8vo. 1760. £24 10*s.* 0*d.*

Another, Pickering's edition.
8vo. 1836. £12 0*s.* 0*d.*

Armin's "History of the Two Maids of More-clacke." 4to. 1609. £12 15*s.* 0*d.*

Armin. "The Italian Taylor and his Boy." 4to. 1609. £13 0*s.* 0*d.*

"The most Ancient and Famous History of the Renowned Prince Arthur." Black letter. 4to. 1634. £17 0*s.* 0*d.*

"A Tragedie or Enterlude," by John Bale. Black letter. 4to. 1577. £18 0*s.* 0*d.*

Daniel's "Merrie England." 2 vols. Illustrated. 12mo. 1842. £110 0*s.* 0*d.*

"An Elizabethan Garland." Reprint of 1559–1597. Illustrated.
4to. 1856. £31 0*s.* 0*d.*

"Delia and Rosamond," and "Cleopatra." 2 plays, 1 vol.
16mo. 1594. £19 10*s.* 0*d.*

Daryus. "The Story of King Daryus." Black letter. 4to. 1565. £75 12*s.* 0*d.*

Dibden's "Spenseriana." 4 vols. imp. size. 8vo. 1814. £8 8*s.* 0*d.*

Dibden's "Althorpianæ." Imp. size. 8vo. 3 vols. in 1. 1822. £4 4*s.* 0*d.*

Dibden's "Decameron." 3 vols.
Royal 8vo. 1817. £10 15*s.* 0*d.*

Dibden's "Tour in France and Germany." Imp. 8vo. 1821. £11 10*s.* 0*d.*

Seventy Black-Letter Ballads. 1559–1597. 1 vol. fol. £750 0*s.* 0*d.*

Another volume. In Black letter and Roman. 1778. £43 1*s.* 0*d.*

Thomas Bastard's "Seven Bookes of Epigrams." 12mo. 1598. £21 0*s.* 0*d.*

"The History of Sir Bevis of Southhampton," in verse. 8vo. 1630. £21 0*s.* 0*d.*

Another edition. 1662. £14 0*s.* 0*d.*

Book of Common Prayer.
1609. £21 0*s.* 0*d.*

Brandt's "Ship of Fooles."
1570. £21 0*s.* 0*d.*

Braithwaite's "Barnabee's Journale."
12mo. £13 13*s.* 0*d.*

Chester's "Love's Martyr."
4to. 1601. £138 0*s.* 0*d.*

Chute's "Beawtie Dishonoured."
4to. 1593. £96 0*s.* 0*d.*

Colman's "Death's Duell."
8vo. 1633. £10 10*s.* 0*d.*

Copley's "A Fig for Fortune."
4to. 1596. £23 10*s.* 0*d.*

Cowley's "Poetical Blossoms."
1633. £20 0*s.* 0*d.*

The Poet Cowper's Hymn Book, with Autograph. 1797. £6 5*s.* 0*d.*

Four Autograph Letters of Cowper.
1788–94. £13 0*s.* 5*d.*

Crompton's "Pierides, or the Muses' Mount." 1658. £16 5*s.* 0*d.*

Daniel's (G.) Poetical Works. 2 vols. Illustrated. 1845–42. 12mo. £18 0*s.* 0*d.*

Dobson's "Drie Bobbes." Black letter.
4to. 1607. £48 0*s.* 0*d.*

Dorlarny's "Primerose."
4to. 1606. £67 4*s.* 0*d.*

Dryden's Dramatic Works. 6 vols.
12mo. 1760. £17 0*s.* 0*d.*

Ecclesiastes. In original vellum wrapper. 4to., London, 1597. £38 10*s.* 0*d.*

Æsop's Fables. Large paper. 8vo. Baskerville Press. 1761. £6 15*s.* 0*d.*

Fenelon. Author's edition. 4 vols.
18mo. Paris, 1796. £10 10*s.* 0*d.*

Fielding (Henry). The original Assignment, entirely in his Autograph, of Joseph Andrews, Miss Lucy in Town, a Farce, and Vindication of the Duchess of Marlboro, in consideration of the sum of £199 6*s.* 0*d.*, dated 13 April, 1742. £9 9*s.* 0*d.*

Flatman's Poems. Autograph of "Izaak Walton, 1682." 8vo. 1682. £12 5*s.* 0*d.*

The Great Frost in London. Black letter. 4to. 1608. £7 12*s.* 0*d.*

Cupid's Garland, in verse.
12mo. 1674. £9 0*s.* 0*d.*

Robin Hood's Garland. Wood-cuts. Black letter. 16mo. 1689. £8 8*s.* 0*d.*

Johnson's Crown Garland of Golden Roses. In verse. Black letter.
12mo. 1662. £11 0*s.* 0*d.*

Royal Garland of Mirth and Pastime. In verse. 12mo. 1685. £8 0*s.* 0*d.*

Gray's Poems. Illustrated.
Folio, 1753. £30 0*s.* 0*d.*

Another edition, with Memoirs of his Life and Writings.
8vo. inlaid in 4to. 1775. £40 0*s.* 0*d.*

Gray's Odes, with Manuscript Notes in his Autograph. Imp. 4to.
Strawberry Hill, 1757. £110 0*s.* 0*d.*

Grimaldi's, the celebrated clown, Memoirs. Illustrated. 8vo. 1838. £9 0*s.* 0*d.*

Hannay's Philomela, and other Songs and Sonnets. 8vo. 1622. £96 0*s.* 0*d.*

George Herbert's Poems, the Temple, &c. 12mo. *ante* 1633. £30 10*s.* 0*d.*

Flora's Garland. In verse. Black letter. 12mo. 1688. £9 5*s.* 0*d.*

Garrick and his Contemporaries. Illustrated. Portraits, Engravings, &c. £94 10*s.* 0*d.*

Garth's Poem, the Dispensary. 8vo. 1703. £26 0*s.* 0*d.*

Gascoigne's Whole Woorkes. 4to. 1587. £22 0*s.* 0*d.*

Gay's Beggars' Opera. 1 vol. 8vo. 1771. £4 10*s.* 0*d.*

Comedie of the Pinner of Wakefield. 1599. £8 8*s.* 0*d.*

Goldsmith's Poems and Plays. 8vo. Dublin, 1777. £10 15*s.* 0*d.*

The Tragedie of Gorboduc. Black letter. 4to. 1590. £43 0*s.* 0*d.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., IN 1774, AS DESCRIBED BY AN ENGLISH TRAVELLER.

Charles Town the Capital of South Carolina lies in Latitude 32° 42″ North and 78° 45″ West Longitude from London and is situated on a Neck of Land that runs into the Sea, by which it is surrounded three ways; for it is open to a fine, deep Salt Water Bay in front or to the Eastward, and to two very fine Navigable Rivers that run up from out of the Bay on each Side of the Town, the first of which called Cooper's River inclines to the N. N. W. and runs Navigable for large Ships many Miles into the Country and Vessels of 100 Tons may go above 40 miles up it very safely. The other called Ashley River is a very fine one, where large Ships can go several Miles up and Vessels of upwards of 100 Tons may go above 20 miles up very well. Many fine Ships are built up this River from 3 to 400 Tons Burthen and much cheaper than in England, for the whole Province of South Carolina (before it is Cultivated) naturally produces live Oak, (which is rather harder and more durable than any English Oak is) and several other different sorts of very good Oaks, Cedars, Pitch Pines and Cyprus Trees, also White and Yellow Pines in vast abundance, as fine and useful as any in the world, which are very fit for making good lower Masts for any of the Navy of England.

Coming in from the Sea there lies a Barr about 4 Leagues to the Eastward of the Town over which there is but twelve Feet at low Water but after You get within it there is deep Water enough, and then You have a fine Prospect of the Bay (which in some Places is three miles broad) and of Charles Town at 9 or 10 miles distance, which lying open to the East fronts You as You come in and makes a very handsome appearance, for it spreads a great deal of Ground and there are in it several large capital good looking Buildings, such as the Royal Exchange and Custom House in one, which is a very substantial handsome large Building of Brick, faced with Stone round the Arches of the Windows Doors &c, also two very large handsome English Churches that appear like Stone Buildings, and several Spires belonging to different Meeting Houses, the Dutch and French Churches &c &c. All of which being lofty present themselves to Your View above the Houses many miles off as You approach the Town; but what adds greatly to the Prospect coming in from the Sea is Sulivan's Island at the mouth of the Bay on the Right Hand, and Ashley and Coopers Rivers running up on each side the Town: These, together with the appearance of the Town itself, and a fine fertile looking Country well wooded with Noble Lofty Pines and Oaks; form a prospect upon the whole strikingly Beautiful.

All the Streets in Charles Town run straight and intersect each other at right Angles; the Principal of which are Bay Street, Broad Street and Meeting Street. The Place called Bay Street which is where You land lies near North and South, and is almost a Mile in length by the Water Side, along which are many good Wharves fit for large Ships of any Burthen to haul along side of: On the inner part of these Wharves are Warehouses erected for Receiving different kind of

Merchandize; opposite to which at about the distance of the Width of Oxford Street stands a long Row of good large sized Houses tolerable regularly built, some of Brick, but for the most part intirely of Wood decently painted, the Ground Floor of which are in general turn'd into Shops that are here called Store Houses, and Families live in the upper parts for they are two Stories above the Ground Floor and almost all of them have Balconies over the Doors which gives them very much the appearance of some English Inns, or the Deputy Gov'r's House at St. Hellena. These Houses are standing upon much higher Ground than the Warehouses, over look them from One Pair of Stairs, by which means they command a fine Prospect of the Ships in the Bay and of the Open Sea without the Bar, besides a Perpetual moving Scene of what is doing at the Wharfs and in the Street below, which is the Principal part of the Town for Carrying on most kinds of Business: Charles Town on Account of it's nearness to the Sea and having two such Fine Navigable Rivers is vastly well Situated for carrying on a very great Foreign Trade, which it now does and is every Year increasing it greatly for notwithstanding the disadvantage of a Bar, Ships of 500 Tons Burthen go in and out of Charles Town very safely.

Towards the South End of the Bay is a pretty good siz'd Market for Pork, Veal, Poultry and Greens.

Broad Street which runs up from near the Middle of the Bay lies almost East and West: It is full half a Mile long and rather narrower than Cheapside. The Royal Exchange and Custom House that are both in one Building stands fronting the East End of it, which tho' it is a handsome Building and Cuts a very good appearance all up and down the Street, I think it had better not been there as it prevents a fine Prospect of the Bay, therefore I think it would answer much better at the West End of the Street that lies quite open to a part of Cooper's River.

Meeting Street lies nearly North and South, is open at the South End to another part of Coopers River and in running on from thence to the Northward divides Broad Street near the Middle of it. At one of the four Corners where the Streets are divided stands the new English Church, and at another is the State House where the Members of the Assembly meet to Transact all the Business of the Province and the Judges sit to hear and try Causes &c. It is a large handsome substantial Building and looks well. Opposite to it stands a plain good Building much less than the other call'd the Town Watch House, over which are good Apartments that are occupied as the Public Treasury Offices: These two building and the Church are of Brick inside and Plaistered Over so well on the Outside to Imitate Stone that I really took them all for Stone Buildings at first: The fourth Corner does not answer the other three, for it is only a low dirty looking Brick Market House for Beef. In the Center of these four Corners, which is about the Middle of Meeting and Broad Streets, stands a handsome Stone Statue of Mr. Pitt now Earl of Chatham: Meeting Street is near a Mile long and full as wide if not wider than Broad Street: Both these Streets contain many large handsome modern Built Brick Houses also some of Brick inside and Plaistered Over on the Outside so as to imitate Stone very well, but about one half the Houses in both these Streets are built entirely of Wood, most of which are good sized tolerable regular looking ones Painted and set off to advantage, and some of them are finished so as to have a good deal the Appearance of Stone Buildings.

There are several other Streets but not so wide by a good deal as Meeting and Broad Streets tho' they are near the same length and have some decent looking large Houses in them but the greatest part are middling looking wooden ones: Some of these Streets contain several good Buildings for divine Worship, such as the Old English Church which looks almost as large and handsome as the new one, also 3 decent handsome large Meeting Houses, the Dutch and French Church &c so that

the Town as it is large and spreads a great deal of Ground makes a very good appearance altogether, but none of the Streets being paved and the soil being very sandy is a disagreeable Circumstance in hot or windy weather.

There are 3 apologies for Fortifications belonging to Charles Town, one of which Stands at the North End of the Town and was originally intended to have been Carried all round that part of it, which if it had there would have been no way of coming in or going out of Charles Town except through the gates of that Fortification, but no Gates have been hung nor Guns mounted upon it and what is built of it is now rather a nusance than otherwise. A little beyond the South End of Bay Street is the remains of a Fortification which Command the Mouth of Ashley River and part of the Bay. There are several Old Cannon still mounted upon it, but the Walls being undermined by the Sea are falling down under them in several Places. The Principal Fortification is a Fort opposite to Sullivan's Island on the left hand coming in from the Sea, about three or four miles below Charles Town, where all vessels are obliged to Stop at coming in, and have a Signal to Pass it going out: There are several Guns mounted upon it, but I am informed it is very old and but in an indifferent State of Defence.

The Militia of Charles Town amounts to about 1600 altogether including the 3 Companies of Grenadiers, Artillery and Light Infantry which three Companies consisting of about 80 men in each are filled and kept up by Volunteers, who are all People of Property, and cutt a pretty good regular appearance, having handsome uniforms &c found by themselves; but the rest of the Common Town Militia if possible make a worse Figure than the Train Bands of London.

Charles Town alone is now supposed to contain 9 or 10,000 White Inhabitants and about 30,000 Black Negro Slaves but as it is increasing it's Inhabitants and Houses too, amazingly fast of late Years, in all probability it will in a few Years more become a very large populous Town. It is upon the whole rather a Gay Place, there being Public Dancing Assemblies and Plays acted in it, with Horse Racing about a Mile off. Most People of Property keep single Horse Chairs which are very numerous indeed in the Town, but many of the genteeler sort keep handsome four Wheel'd Carriages, and several Carry their luxury so Far as to have Carriages, Horses, Coachmen and all imported from England. The Genteeler sort of People in Charles Town are pretty well bred, but the Ladies in general (very few excepted) are not tolerably handsome, for most of them have Pale Sickish Languid Complections and are commonly ill shaped, their Shoulders seeming to have a longing desire to rise high enough to hide their ears, and in their Conversation they have a disagreeable drawling way of speaking, which is no Advantage to help make up for their Persons. The Men that are born in Carolina are in general much cleverer and more personable than the Women, many of them being fine stout hearty looking Fellows, especially those who live in the Interior Parts of the Province, where the further You go back the healthier it is and the better the Soil.

Most kinds of Provisions are much rais'd of late in Charles Town, Beef, which on account of the hot weather is now reckoned out of Season and but very indifferent can't be had under 4*d* per Pound but in the Winter it is much better at 2*d* per Pound. Veal which is sold by the Joint comes to about 5*d* per Pound. The Town in general is very ill-supplied with Fish, which is not owing to a real Scarcity for there are plenty to be caught if there were but proper People to seek after them, but as that is not the Case they are scarce and dear: however that is pretty well made up for by having plenty of fine Turtle one half the year from 4*d* to 8*d* per Pound. Poultry is in general very good and reasonable, fine Capons being at a shilling a Piece and very good Fowls fit for the spit at 9*d* and in the Winter Season here are fine Wild Ducks at 4*d* each, Plenty of excellent Otterlines

Partridges and Quails at 2*d* each, with abundance of very fine Wild Turkeys weighing from 20 to 40 Pounds from 3 to 5 Shillings each, also Plenty of Venison at a Guinea a Buck, which tho' it has little or no fat is generally Esteem'd very good Flavor'd. The Butter commonly used in Carolina is very much like what is called the best Cambridge in England which is to be had from 4*d* to 6*d* a Pound. Fresh Butter which is not often to be had in Charles Town is never under a shilling a Pound and not very good neither. Eggs are commonly about 8 a Groat. Peas and Beans from 6*d* to a shilling a Peck and Vegitables of all kinds at much the same Price as they are commonly Sold for in and about London. The Bread which is very good is generally Sold at the Rate of about 6*d* or 7*d* the Quartern Loaf. Most kinds of Fruits (Gooseberries and Currants excepted) grow here as in England tho' not so plenty nor so good flavor'd in general but I am informed the Northern Colonies produce all kinds of English Fruits in great abundance, which are reckoned full as good Flavor'd as any in England. China Oranges grow in Carolina, but rather scarce and not kindly, for now and then a little severer Winter than usual cuts most of them off. However it is pretty well supplied with them, Lemons and Limes from a Place called Providence, so that they have them in Charles Town very Fresh and good most part of the Year. They also have from the same Place Plenty of Pine Apples one half the Year from 4*d* to 8*d* a Piece, which are in general exceeding fine flavor'd.

They make no Beer of Malt in Carolina, but they make some of Molasses and also of Percymon both which are much inferior to good English Beer, and as it won't keep is only made and expended in the Winter Season But Charles Town is very well supplied with Porter from England at 9 Shillings per dozen Bottles, which is commonly Drank by most People of Property at Meals or else Weak Grog or Rum Punch, for they always can buy the best Jamaica Rum from 2*s* 8*d* to 3*s* 6*d* a gallon by the Puncheon or Hogshead. French Claret is also to be drank much Cheaper than in England, but other Wines are in general almost as dear.

Since the last Disputes commenced between England and the Colonies many very good regulations of Œconomy have taken Place at Charles Town, such as laying aside all Public Diversions: And the Men for the Deepest Mourning wear nothing but a Piece of Black Crape round one Arm, and the Ladies wear only black Ribbons instead of Colour'd ones: Also no Mutton is allowed to be kill'd in order to preserve the Wool to make Cloth of if it should be found necessary in future which Rule I find is inviolably observed not only in the Province of South Carolina, but throughout all America: This and several other Laudable Schemes voluntarily entred into for the Public Welfare, which are too tedious to mention, shews plainly very strong signs of Firmness and Unanimity among the Americans to defend what they think their Rights and Liberties as long as they can, which the People of this Town and Province in Conjunction with the other Provinces seem pretty unanimously determined upon, But notwithstanding All these Appearances of Zeal for Liberty, most People that are born in Carolina can't help discovering in common Conversation a great Partiality towards England, calling it their home tho' they have never been there and seem to wish much to have it in their Power to be able to go and live Comfortably in it; which to me appears altogether irreconcilable with their Professions of determining to defend what they call the Rights and Liberties of America to the last Extremity against Old England, for I think People in general can't easily prevail upon themselves to injure or fight against what they really have a regard for.

The Interior Parts of South Carolina are very well water'd by numbers of fine Fresh Water Rivers abounding with different kind of good Fish, such as Trout, Perch, and Plenty of Craw Fish. The Soil mends as You go 15 or 20 Miles inland from Charles Town where instead of Sand You then begin to meet with differ-

ent sorts of Clay, Loom, or good rich black Earth, most of which is in general very fertile and will produce almost any thing that is sown upon it in great abundance, particularly Rice and Indigo, which are the Staples of this Province and are both very Profitable to the Planters, as is also making of Tar, Turpentine, Pitch and Rosin, which however strange it may appear are all four the actual Produce of one single Pine Tree. They likewise Grow fine Tobacco, good Wheat and other Grain, more than sufficient for their own Consumption tho' not in very great Quantities for Exportation; But either through stupidity or Obstinacy natural to Farmers, Houghs are mostly made use of instead of Ploughs: Nevertheless they commonly get good Crops, for even the Sandy Soil about Charles Town is naturally very fertile, but that I take to be chiefly owing to the Favorableness of the Climate 7 Months in the Year being certainly very fine, pleasant, healthy and Temperate, for in the severest Winters there is never above 8 or 10 days Frost at the most, and in general not above 5 or 6. The greatest part of the other 5 Months is a very disagreeable relaxing heat, subject at the End of the Year to bad fall Fevers. The Thermomiter I am told was once last Year as high as 98, but those extreem heats don't last long, the Changes from them to quite cool Weather being very sudden, owing to Violent storms of Heavy Rain and very severe Thunder and Lightening which tho' Common in Charles Town Seldom does any Mischief for almost every House has one Conductor and some two by which prudent Precaution I dare say they are often preserved from terrible accidents that would otherwise most probably frequently happen from the Lightening, which is uncommonly sharp and dreadful to behold.

The Sand from the Streets together with Swarms of Mosqueto's and Flies in the Houses are excessive troublesome and disagreeable all the Warm Weather Season, but those Inconveniences may be avoided by People of Property, who may go and live much pleasanter in the Country, for where the Soil is not Sandy it is always Cooler; and the further they go back inland from Charles Town the healthier it is and the better the Soil, where they can now reside quite safe from the Indians, who are much decreased of late, and drove so far off the borders as not to be capable of doing any hurt at all to the Province of South Carolina. All the Roads throughout this and the other Provinces to the Northward are very good, broad and charmingly shaded with lofty Pines, Oaks, and Cedars, so that You may travel from Charles Town through the other Colonies in a very agreeable manner for upwards of 1100 miles to the Northwards all through fine Roads, (tho' not incumbred with Turnpikes) and vastly cheap too if You choose it, for besides a kind of Inns at pretty convenient Distances where you meet with midling Accommodations very reasonable, every Person's House is open and free to travellers all the way along, not only throughout the whole Province of South Carolina but also through most parts of the other Northern Provinces, which generous Hospitality I presume will last no longer than 'till the Country in general gets better Peopled.

As there are no Post Chaises to be hired at present in America, People commonly travel with their own single horse Chairs, and so take a black Servant or two along with them with one, two, or three spare led Horses according to the distance of the Journey, which by frequently relieving the Horse with that Draws in the Chair, enables the Horses (which are Good in Nature tho' but small sized) to travel Constantly from 30 to 40 miles a day for upwards of 1000 miles together.

The Trees of South Carolina are loaded with a particular kind of Moss peculiar to that Province only, which hangs down over the branches a Yard or two in length and almost covers them and the leaves: it has a very venerable Look and casts a pleasing gloomy Shade along the Roads, which makes travelling inexpressibly rural and agreeable in that Country.

The Province of South Carolina tho' but small to sev'l of the other Northern ones,

contains 40 millions of Acres, and extends 180 Miles from North to South, about 120 miles of which are along the Sea Coast, the Southermost Part near the Sea lying about the Latitude 32° North and the Northermost near 34° 00″ North. The Southermost part for about 35 Miles up to the Northward is not more than from 30 to 60 Miles broad but from that narrow Neck it widens almost all at once in Land or Westerly to 100 miles broad and from that to 200 and in several parts to upwards of 250 miles broad.

There are several good Sized well Peopled Towns in South Carolina, both Inland and near the Sea Coast; some of the latter carry on a great Trade and have good Navigable Rivers up to them from the Sea particularly Beaufort upon Port Royal Harbor, situated upon an Island 20 Miles up Broad River, the Mouth of which is about 30 Miles to the Southward of Charles Town: It has a very safe good Entrance up to Port Royal, which is a very noble deep water Harbour.

Upon Port Royal Island stands Beaufort, which is a well Peopled good looking Town better than half as big as Charles Town. The Town of Beaufort by having such a fine River running Navigable from the Sea through Numbers of different Branches many Miles inland above the Town, is better situated on that account to be the Capital of South Carolina than Charles Town, the Bar at the latter not having above 12 feet on it at low Water, whlch is certainly a great disadvantage to that Place; But it's being first Peopled and more in the Center of the Province than Beaufort (for they are 70 Miles asunder by Land) it will now most probably continue the Capital in future, which was rather dubious a few Years back; but since that Charles Town has increased so much more than Beaufort in Trade, Buildings and Inhabitants that it is now very improbable Beaufort should ever exceed Charles Town.

The Province of South Carolina is divided into 4 Counties called Berkley, Craven, Colliton, and Granville, in the first of which is Charles Town: These Counties are subdivided into very large Tracts of Land which go by the name of Precints or Districts, and are called Cheraw, Camden, Orangeburg, Ninety Six, Beaufort, Charles Town and George Town Precints or Districts. The three latter are in several parts open to the Sea Coast, and have 3 large well Peopled Towns in them, the first called Charles Town which is in the Center, the 2d Beaufort to the Southward of it, and the 3d George Town to the Northward of it, besides Dorchester, which is a good pretty sized Town, upon Ashley River about 20 miles above Charles Town, and is Navigable all the way up to it from the Sea for Vessels of above 100 Tons Burthen. The Savannah, which is the Southermost Part of the Province, is also a very populous Place along the Sea Coast, and carries on a good Deal of Trade. The other 4 Districts or Precints (which run mostly into the interior parts of the Country) have several good sized pretty well Peopled Towns in them that carry on a tolerable advantageous inland Trade.

The Courts are held at Charles Town, George Town, Port Royal, Orangeburg Town, Ninety Six, Camden Town, Long Bluff and Cheraw.

South Carolina is govern'd by 48 Members chosen out of different Parishes throughout all parts of the Province, some of which send one, two, or three, Members according to their size and number of Inhabitants, each of whom is chosen in for 3 Years. They meet and sit in the State House at Charles Town, where they pass Acts of Assembly with the concurrence of the Governor and Council of that Place who are appointed by the Crown and call themselves the Upper House, which the Members of the lower House of Assembly won't allow them to be, notwithstanding no Acts of Assembly can pass into a Law without not only their Concurrence but also his Majesty's Assent too; therefore to me it appears as clearly that they are an upper and lower House as that Our House of Lords and Commons are so in England.

The whole Province of South Carolina is supposed not to contain above 75,000 White Inhabitants, and about 110,000

Black Negro Slaves, which is but a small number of Whites in proportion to the Northern Provinces, which in many parts are reckoned to be five times better Peopled than South Carolina, but Lands on that Account becoming dear there, and being still plenty and very cheap here, vast Numbers of People are daily Emigrating from thence as well as from England and other parts of Europe into South Carolina, so that in time it may very probably become almost as well Peopled as some of the Northern Colonies; but at all Events it will soon be much better Peopled than it is now, which must be of infinite Advantage to it and will of course raise the Value of its Lands very considerably.

According to the best Information I can get from the most Intelligent Rational People that I have had an Opportunity of conversing with, America can I am inform'd upon any real Emergency collect together above 200,000 Tollerable Well Arm'd Militia, for every Man in America as soon as he is able to bear Arms is regularly Embodied in some Town or County Militia; and as all the Country People are brought up to the Use of Fire Arms from meer Children, they in general handle a Musket more dextrously and with greater Ease than almost any other set of People in the World, and are for the most part very hardy Stout hail looking Men: so that by all I can learn I really believe that America can with great Ease Support and maintain constantly in the Field above 50,000 fine hardy good disciplin'd Troops, well Arm'd with Plenty of Ammunition, &c: therefore if they do but continue United, and are but as brave as they are numerous (which there is but little reason to doubt) I think it will be impossible for England or any single Power on Earth to enslave them as they term it: However, distress them to be sure we certainly may very greatly, by destroying their Sea Port Towns and blocking up their Trade, but that would in fact be but little better than Self Revenge, as England itself in the End would be the sufferer by so doing, therefore I heartily wish for the good of All Parties concerned, that all affairs now in Dispute between England and the Colonies may soon be amicably setled, for the longer they remain in this distracted unsettled Situation the wider the Breach will grow, and consequently be so much the more difficult to close at last.

JOHN ADAMS'S COURTSHIP.—A correspondent sends us the following interesting reminiscence:

"John Adams sought the hand of the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Smith of Weymouth, and Miss Abigail was pleased to accept the proposal of Mr. Adams, much to the chagrin of the parson, the objection being that Adams was a man of humble origin and moderate ability, and could never aspire to anything more than the position of an humble village lawyer. His visits to her home were frequent and prolonged, but no hospitalities were tendered by the Rev. Smith, either to Adams or his nag; for while Abigail only had watchful care over him, his "bay" passed the weary hours of night in feeding on the hitching-post.

"Now Abigail had a sister whose name was Mary, who was betrothed to a wealthier, and it was believed more promising young man, whose presence was welcomed most cordially by the reverend's family.

"The good parson had promised each of his daughters that on the occasion of their marriage he would preach a sermon from a text of the bride's own selection. Mary first married, and beautifully appropriate did the father think the text—'And Mary hath chosen that good part' In due time Abigail marries, and chooses for her text, 'For John came neither eating nor drinking, and they say he hath a devil.' Tradition does not tell us, as we remember, how the text pleased the father, but the sermon was preached. Mary, indeed, chose a good part; her life was an happy one, and her husband was a man of means and respectability. Abigail was a woman of strong affections, a practical wife, and possessed of great nobility of character, while the names of her husband and son will live as long as the love of liberty inspires the soul of man."

WESTCHESTER COUNTY IN 1777.—[From the *Freeman's Journal or New-Hampshire Gazette*, Vol. I. No. 39, Portsmouth, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1777.]

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PEEKS KILL, DATED JANUARY 19, 1777.

"General Howe has discharged all the privates who were prisoners in New York, one-half he sent to the world of spirits for want of food—the others he had sent to warn their countrymen of the danger of falling into his hands, and to convince them by occular demonstration, that it is infinitely better to be slain in battle, than to be taken prisoners by the British brutes, whose tender mercies are cruelty. But it is not the prisoners alone who felt the effects of British humanity. Every part of the country thro' which they have march'd, has been plundered and ravaged. No discrimination has been made with respect to Whig or Tory, but all alike have been involv'd in one common fate. Their march thro' New Jersey has been marked with savage barbarity. But *West-Chester* witnessed more terrible things. The repositories of the dead have ever been held sacred by the most barbarous and savage nations. But here, not being able to accomplish their accursed purposes upon the living, they wrecked their vengence on the dead. In many places, the graves in the church yards were opened, and the bodies of the dead exposed upon the ground for several days. At *Morrissania*, the family vault was opened, the coffins broken, and the bones scattered abroad. At *Delancey's* farm, the body of a beautiful young lady, which had been buried for two years, was taken out of the ground, and exposed for five days in a most indecent manner; many more instances could be mentioned but my heart sickens at the recollection of such inhumanity. Some persons try to believe that it is only the Hessians who perpetrate these things, but I have good authority to say that the British vie with and even exceed the auxillary troops in licentiousness. After such treatment, can it be possible for any persons seriously to wish for a reconciliation with Great Britain?"

QUERIES.

READING OUT OF MEETING.—During the American Revolution a Quaker Meeting in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, read a Mr. Ross out of meeting for being a Whig; upon which Mr. Ross arose in the meeting and *read the Meeting out*, concluding his paper with the hope that they would add to their Christian profession a course of conduct more consistent with their profession.

Can any of the readers of the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE state where the account of this proceeding is to be found?

JEAN LE NOIR.—Who wrote "THE DEMOCRAT, *or Intrigues and Adventures of* JEAN LE NOIR?

"*New York*, 1795." C. S. F.

SUNDAY POLICE.—I have before me a paper 10×16 in., printed on one side, entitled "SUNDAY POLICE." It takes the ground against a Sunday-law, and was probably printed about the last of last century or first of this; it was printed by "*Nathaniel Coverly, Jun., Milk street, Boston.*" Can any reader inform me as to the author? C. S. F.

REPLIES.

DESCENDANTS OF JOSIAH FRANKLIN.—(Vol. IX. p. 276). An article on the Franklin Family by William Bache, Esq., of Bristol, Pa., published in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XI. p. 17, gives the descendants of the brothers and sisters of Dr. Benjamin Franklin as far as known to him. The same gentleman, in connection with William Duane, Esq., of Philadelphia, had previously furnished to the *Register*, Vol. VIII. p. 374, a complete list of Dr. Franklin's descendants down to his great-grandchildren, among whom were both of the compilers. A complete list of the descendants of Josiah Franklin would be of interest. Is there not some member of this family with the taste, talent, and leisure to compile it?

DELTA.

CAPT. JOHN SMITH (Vol. IX. p. 283).—Though none of the memoirs of Capt. John Smith give the precise date of his death, it is now known. Mr. Drake gives it in his History of Boston, p. 26. Mr. Somerby also gives the date of his baptism from the parish register at Willoughby, in a communication to the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, Vol. I. p. 313. It would have been well to have had these inscribed on the monument to his memory at the Isles of Shoals. He was the son of George Smith, and was baptized at Willoughby, January 6, 1579 (that is, 1579–80), and died at London June 21, 1631. DELTA.

TALE OF A TUB (Vol. IX. p.).—The inquiry of your correspondent in the August number as to the meaning of the phrase "tale of a tub," was anticipated and answered by Swift himself in the Author's Preface to his "Tale of a Tub."

He says: "This important discovery was made by a certain curious and refined observer—that seamen have a custom, when they meet a whale, to fling him out an empty tub by way of amusement, to divert him from laying violent hands upon the ship." He then likens the wits of his time to a whale, and the commonwealth to a ship, and in order to prevent the former from picking "holes in the weak sides of religion and government," and "from tossing and sporting with the commonwealth," he proposes to "divert them from that game by a Tale of a Tub."

Very truly yours,

IRVING BROWNE.

THE FRANKLIN FAMILY (Vol. IX. p. 276).—Your correspondent, J. H. C., is somewhat hasty in his conclusion that Mr. Parton, in his recent Life of Franklin, does injustice to the other descendants of Josiah Franklin. Mr. Parton merely says that Benjamin was the only one of Josiah Franklin's *children* who was distinguished, which is true. Jacob Barker does not claim to be descended from Josiah Franklin, but from Peter Folger, the poet, who was the father of Benjamin Franklin's mother. In Vol. II. p. 629 of Parton's Life of Franklin, there is a list of the descendants of Dr. Franklin, which contains a considerable number of distinguished names. The descendants of Dr. Franklin now number one hundred and twelve. The posterity of Josiah Franklin probably amount to thousands. J. P.

GRAVESTONE ON BOON ISLAND (Vol. IX. p.).—In the last number of the MAGAZINE inquiry is made whether the gravestone on Goat Island, near Annapolis, N. S., discovered by Dr. Jackson in 1827, is still to be seen, etc. A plaster cast of the stone is in the cabinet of the Maine Historical Society. A. S. P.

FIRST AMERICAN BOOK REPRINTED IN ENGLAND (Vol. IX. p. 290).—In the September number of the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE it is suggested that Hubbard's Indian Wars, reprinted at London in 1677, may have been "the first reprint of an American book in England."

Two American books are known to have been reprinted there before this; namely, A Brief History of the Wars with the Indians in New England, by Increase Mather, reprinted one year earlier, in 1676, and The Day of Doom, by Michael Wigglesworth, reprinted in 1673, or four years earlier. Possibly there are other works reprinted still earlier. Mr. Drake has lately issued an edition of Mather's work.

In the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for April, 1863, I published an article on Michael Wigglesworth, in which I gave collations of all the different editions of his works that I had been able to examine or hear of as still extant. If Mr. Walcutt was correct in his statement that the fifth edition appeared in 1701, there must have been ten editions of The Day of Doom, as, since my article was published, I have found, on John Russell Smith's catalogue, an edition at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1711. If the fifth was printed in 1701, this would be at least the sixth; the Boston edition of 1715 (called the sixth) would be the seventh; the Boston edition of 1751 (called the seventh) would be the eighth; the Newburyport

edition of 1811 would be the ninth; and the Boston edition of 1828 the tenth.

I ordered the Newcastle edition from Mr. Smith, but the return was that it was sold. Perhaps some book collector in this country has obtained it. If so, I should be much obliged to him for a brief collation like those I published in the *Register*.

Mr. Wigglesworth preached the Election Sermon in 1686, which was published; but I have not been able to hear of a copy in any public or private library. If any reader of the MAGAZINE knows where there is a copy, he would oblige me by informing me.

JOHN WARD DEAN.

BOSTON, Mass., October, 1865.

Societies and their Proceedings.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New Haven, Sept.* 24, 1865.—After the usual preliminary matters, an interesting paper was read by Henry Champion, Esq., on Robert Treat, Governor of Connecticut 1683 to 1698. It was a brief biographical sketch of this eminent man of colonial times, and was excellently got up. From it we take a few leading points as follows: He was born in England in 1621; came to this country with his father, Richard Treat, and settled in Wethersfield. In 1639 he removed to Milford. He was one of the first settlers of that place. In 1663 he was elected to a position which answered to the office of Representative to the Legislature, and in 1661 was chosen magistrate, a position answering to the present one of State Senator. He held this office till 1663. About that time the Colonies of New Haven and Connecticut were united. This union was much aided by his unwearying efforts. In '64 he left Connecticut and settled on soil upon which now stands the city of Newark, N. J. He was one of the pioneer settlers of this place also. Here he remained five years. Then he returned to Milford and was made commander-in-chief of the Connecticut forces. He had command of these forces during the King Philip war. An important service rendered by him while he held the position of commander-in-chief, was the saving of Springfield, Mass., from destruction by the savages. In 1681 he was elected Deputy Governor of Connecticut, a position which he held the two succeeding years. In 1683 he was chosen Governor, and in this position he was retained until 1698. During his administration he distinguished himself for his vigor and executive ability. He was chiefly instrumental in preventing Andros from carrying off the charter. After his Governorship he again held the office of Lieutenant-Governor, this time for ten years. He died July 12th, 1710, in Milford, in the 88th year of his age, full of honors, and loved, esteemed, and venerated by all the people of Connecticut. From him many of the Treat families of Connecticut are descended. By a coincidence, there was present at the meeting last evening a gentleman named Burroughs, from Hong Kong, China, who on Monday was, while visiting in Newark, N. J., shown the original grant by which the Indians conveyed the Territory upon which Newark was founded to the enterprising sons of Connecticut (among whom was Governor Treat), who settled that place.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Boston, Oct.* 5, 1865.—The usual monthly meeting was held yesterday afternoon (Oct. 5th). After the reading of the report of the last meeting, the President, Mr. Colburn, read an interesting letter which he had received from the Secretary, Mr. Appleton, dated Cologne, Sept. 13, giving an account of some of his numismatic investigations in Europe. Two curious pattern pieces of the "Franklin Cent" were exhibited by the President; one in silver, with the usual obverse; had on the reverse thirteen plain rings interlinked, having in the centre of each a five-pointed star, while within the circle was a star with a sunken circle in the centre of it; and one in copper, having on the obverse a sun-dial and the sun with rays around it, without date or legend; and on the reverse, thirteen rings interlinked, a name of one of the United States being inscribed in sunken letters on each ring, and in the centre on a circle with rays diverging from it, the words "American Congress."

Mr. Pratt exhibited some exceedingly beautiful English gold coins, finely preserved, a Noble of Henry VI., a Sovereign or Laurel of James I., a Broad piece of Cromwell, and a Guinea of Charles II.; also two elegant gold medallets of Napoleon, one of the young King of Rome, and one of Prince Eugene de Beauharnais; and also a bronze copy of the medal presented by Government to General Grant, size sixty-four (four inches in diameter). The obverse bears

the bust of General Grant, with the inscription "Major-General Ulysses S. Grant. Joint Resolution of Congress, December 17, 1863." The adverse has an allegorical figure hovering over the City of Vicksburg and the hills of Chattanooga, a pile of arms, &c., while the Mississippi River encircles the whole, bearing upon its waters four gunboats or rams.

Mr. H. B. Fowle exhibited a large collection of silver and bronze medals, too numerous to mention in detail, including many of the English coronation series; they were all remarkably handsome, and in splendid condition.

Rev. Mr. Finotti presented to the society a curious lead piece, probably a medal, found at Bay Point, one of the Islands of the Twelve Apostles, Lake Superior.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, Oct.* 3, 1865.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The President submitted a letter from Mrs. Laura Wolcott Gibbs, which was read as follows:

"261 GREENE ST, NEW YORK,
October 3, 1865.

"*Frederic De Peyster, Esq., Prest. N. Y. Historical Society:*—

"SIR:—The flag which accompanies this was placed at my disposal by the officers and men of the 1st New York Dragoons, originally commanded by my son, Brevet Major-General Alfred Gibbs, U. S. Volunteers, and latterly by Col. Thomas J. Thorpe, of Almond, Alleghany Co.

"It bears upon it the record of forty-six battles and engagements, in which the regiment lost killed and wounded, including the most desperate under Grant, Meade, and Sheridan, in Virginia; and it carries too a record of captures and trophies which few, if any, can surpass.

"Such a memorial belongs not to an individual but to the public; and though I greatly prize it, both as associated with my son's military career, and from the kindness which induced the gift on the part of his brothers in arms, I think that the archives of your Society, the first object of which is to perpetuate the history of New York and her sons, is the most fitting place of deposit.

"May I therefore ask that you will assume its custody, subject however to reclamation by myself or family, or should it ever again be called into service, by the regiment to which it belonged.

"Accompanying it is the printed history of the regiment, a record as modest as it is glorious, and the correspondence which took place on the transfer of the flag.

"Very respectfully,
"Your obt. servt.,
"LAURA WOLCOTT GIBBS."

On motion of Mr. J. Romeyn Brodhead, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mrs. Gibbs; and the flag was accepted in accordance with the terms expressed in her letter.

Mr. Brodhead, Domestic Corresponding Secretary, reported the receipt of various letters.

Mr. Moore, Librarian, reported receipts of donations since the last meeting.

The Librarian also communicated an extract from a letter received from Prof. G. W. Greene, of Newport, R. I., with reference to the proposed purchase of the Force Library, etc., which was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Librarian also made a preliminary report with reference to the recent donation by Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, of his entire collection of Works relating to Holland and the History of the Dutch, stating that a portion of the books had been already received, and that the matter would be the subject of a full and detailed report at a future meeting. He suggested the reference of the subject to the Executive Committee, with a view to the preparation of a suitable acknowledgment of Gen. de Peyster's munificent gift.

A resolution to that effect was accordingly adopted.

Hon. J. Romeyn Brodhead, the appointed reader for the evening, was then introduced by the President, and opened his remarks by observing that while he was happy to accede to the request of the Committee, by appearing before the Society, he regretted that he had not found time to commit his subject to writing; and hoped to be excused if he delivered his remarks orally.

He referred in general terms to the ecclesiastical affairs in New Netherland; and to the establishment, in the Colony, of the Reformed Dutch Church, as the Provincial Church. He referred, also, to the conquest of the Colony by the English, under Colonel Nicolls, in 1664; and to the guarantees of freedom of conscience and of the rights of the Reformed Dutch Church, which were embraced in Article VIII. of the Articles of Capitulation. (*Brodhead's New York*, i. 762.)

The recapture of the Colony, in 1673, by the

Dutch, and the Restoration of the same to the English, in the following year, were also glanced at; and the speaker called the attention of the Society to the stipulations, concerning liberty of conscience, which Colve demanded before he surrendered the Colony to Major Edmund Andros; to the promise of the latter, while he was yet on board his ship, to comply with that demand; and to his subsequent fulfilment of that promise, when he had landed in this city. (*Documentary History*, Quarto Edition, ii. 48, 49.)

At this time, the pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in New York was Domine Wilhelmus van Nieuwenhuysen, who had been sent out by the Classis of Amsterdam, from Holland, in 1671.

It happened, however, that in the ship which bore Governor Andros from England to America, there came, also, a clergyman who had been ordained in both the Dutch and the English churches—Domine Nicolaus van Rensselaer, a younger son of the first Patroon of Rensselaerswyck—a gentleman who had become acquainted with the King, while the latter was an exile, in Brussels, predicted the restoration of that monarch, and received from him, as a memento of friendship, a snuff-box, which is still preserved in the family. (*Smith*, i. 388.)

When the King returned to his throne in England, Domine van Rensselaer accompanied the Dutch Ambassador, van Gogh, to London, as his Chaplain, and he subsequently served the Dutch congregation at Westminster, as its preacher. (*Documentary History*, iii. 526.) He was afterwards ordained agreeably to the Liturgy of the Established Church of England, by the Bishop of Salisbury; and when Governor Andros sailed for America, Van Rensselaer accompanied him, under the patronage of the Duke of York. (*Colonial Documents*, iii. 225.)

The Duke had provided for a Chaplain to the garrison of the fort in this City (*Colonial Documents*, iii. 220); and it is probable that a Chaplain accompanied Andros; but no record has been found of the name of either of these, nor of any other, prior to the installation of Rev. Mr. Woolley into that office in 1678.

Domine Van Rensselaer appears to have remained only a short time in the city of New York; and soon after his arrival in America, he went to his father's Colonie at Albany, where, by order of Governor Andros, he was subsequently inducted into the ministry of the Reformed Dutch Church, in that city, as associate pastor with Domine Schaats.

This was in direct violation of the rules of the Dutch Church, according to which the Classis of Amsterdam had sole authority to make such induction; and, in consequence, Domine van Rensselaer complained to the Governor, by whom the Domine van Nieuwenhuysen was immediately cited to appear before the Council to answer for this assumed affront to his dignity and authority. (*Documentary History*, iii. 526.)

On the twenty-fifth of September, 1675, the Domine appeared before the Council, in response to the summons, when he not only did not deny that he had impeached the validity of Domine van Rensselaer's ministry, but, on the contrary, he frankly admitted that he had done so, and reiterated the charge before the Council.

That body ordered the Domine "to sett in writing wt his opinion or Judgmt is in this Case;" and, after ordering the elders and other officers of the Dutch Church to be present at that time, it adjourned until the following Thursday. (*Minutes of Council*, Sept. 25, 1675.)

On Thursday, the thirtieth of September, 1675, Domine van Nieuwenhuysen and the Elders and Deacons of the Church, appeared before the Council, and submitted to it the written answer of the former, to the charges made by Domine van Rensselaer; and Mr. Brodhead exhibited to the Society a contemporary copy of that answer, in manuscript, which he thus translated:

To the Noble, High, Honorable Sir, the Major Edmund Andros, Governor-General over all His Royal Highnesses Territories in America: Noble, High, Honorable Sir:

Like as I have formerly declared before your Excellency in the Council, so I now hereby declare, that the accusations of Domine Nicolaus van Rensselaer against my person are not justly brought in: For it is so far from that, that I have ever questioned his calling as a minister by the Bishop of Salisbury, together with his attestations; that I have fully assented to the same, when they were produced to me; Yea, I have never spoken with Do. Rensselaer, either in private or in the presence of the Consistory, about the lawfulness of the calling to the ministry, or have I before very carefully distinguished the English and Dutch Church, sustaining as well the one as the other—not the language or persons—but the rules, discipline, and order, whereby the church is served, administered, and governed in each country.

And, on the point to which I am especially required to answer, it is my opinion that the ordination of the church of England is a sufficient qualification for the installation of a Minister lawfully called by the laying on of hands, and for the sending of him, as such, wherever it shall please their honors in the dominions of His Majesty: But that notwithstanding, such minister would not be permitted to administer the

sacraments, as minister, in a Low Dutch Congregation, which has freedom to be governed according to the custom of the Netherlands' Reformed Church, without having beforehand sacredly promised (as is usual in the admission of ministers in the Netherlands) to conduct himself in his service conformably to their confession, catechism, and government, as clearly appears from the 53d Article of the Constitution of the Reformed churches in the Netherlands; like as, on the other hand (it is my opinion saving the correction of judges), that no minister called in Holland and installed by the laying on of hands, would be permitted, as a lawfully called minister, to administer the sacraments in any one of the Episcopal churches of England, without having beforehand promised to maintain and follow the canons, articles, and rules of the aforesaid Episcopal Church, in his service.

And yet, on this point, I shall willingly regulate and submit myself, according to my Instructions, to the further explication of the Classis, by which I have been called, invested, and sent.

Wherewith, hoping to have fulfilled your Honor's order, I am,

Noble, high, Honorable Sir,

Your Excellency's servant and subject,

WILHELMUS VAN NIEUWENHUYSEN.

New York,
September 30, 1675.

It will be seen, from this answer of the Domine, that he took the ground that Domine van Rensselaer should have promised to obey the Classis of Amsterdam and to conform, in his service, to the Confession, Catechism, and Government of the Reformed Dutch Church, before he had assumed the duties of the Pastorate at Albany; and that he must yet do so, before he can act or be recognised as a regularly ordained minister of that Church.

This answer was not satisfactory to the Governor and Council—it was regarded rather as a justification of his own conduct than an impeachment of van Rensselaer's authority—and Domine van Nieuwenhuysen was ordered to give another, and more satisfactory answer, on the following day. (*Minutes of Council*, Sept. 30, 1675.)

In conformity with that order, on the first of October, 1675, the Domine appeared before the Council a third time; and he then submitted an amended answer, in which the Consistory joined, of which, also, Mr. Brodhead exhibited a contemporary copy to the Society, and translated it as follows:

To the Noble, High, Honorable Sir, the Major Edmund Andros, Governor-General of all His Royal Highnesses Territories in America.

Noble, High, Honorable Sir:

A minister according to the order of the Church of England lawfully called, is sufficiently qualified to be admitted to the serving and administering of the Sacraments in a Dutch Congregation belonging under his Majesty's dominions, having promised to conduct himself in his service according to the Constitution of the Reformed Church of Holland.

Noble, high, honorable Sir,

Your Excellency's servants and subjects,
The Consistory of this City of New York,
In the name of all.

WILHELMUS VAN NIEUWENHUYSEN, *Pastor.*

New York,
October 1, 1675.

This brief and pointed paper appears to have satisfied all the parties litigant; and Domine van Rensselaer having promised to conduct himself, in his ministry, agreeably to the public Church Service and Discipline of the Reformed Dutch Church, on the following day (October 2, 1675), he subscribed the same, before witnesses; and Mr. Brodhead exhibited a contemporary copy of the same, which he translated as follows:

I, the undersigned, have promised, and hereby promise, to conduct myself in my church service as minister of Albany and Rensselaerswyck according to the Low Dutch Church, conformably to the public church service and discipline of the Reformed Church of Holland, pursuant to that which I have solemnly promised in my public installation before the whole congregation of Albany, &c.

Done in the presence and view of Domine Wilhelmus van Nieuwenhuysen, minister of the word of God within New York, and Jeronimus Ebbing, Elder, and the Burgomaster Oloff Stevensen van Cortlandt.

NICOLAUS VAN RENSSELAER,
Minister of the word of God of New Albany and Rensselaerswyck.

New York,
October 2, 1675.

The speaker, in this place, called the attention of the Society to the erroneous statement, on this subject, of William Smith, (*History of New York*, i. 49, 50;) and he maintained that Domine van Nieuwenhuysen was, indeed, the victor since Domine van Rensselaer was obliged to promise entire obedience to the Rules and Discipline of the Reformed Dutch Church and to the Classis of Amsterdam.

Mr. Brodhead concluded his exceedingly interesting remarks by informing the Society that while he was in Holland, in 1841, he had obtained from the Classis, for the General Synod in America, the originals of all the letters which

had been sent home by the ministers in America, together with copies of the answers thereto which were returned by the Classis. These papers contain much that is illustrative of our Colonial affairs, some portions of which had already been laid before the public; and he hoped, at no distant day, to continue to draw from them, for the further benefit of those who are interested in the early history of our State and country.

At the conclusion of Mr. Brodhead's remarks, the thanks of the Society were voted to him; with a request to furnish them in writing for the Archives of the Society.

Hon. Charles P. Kirkland, after some remarks, announced the presentation to the Society of a fine bust, in marble, of Washington Irving, by Mr. E. D. Palmer, of Albany—the gift of Mrs. Anna T. E. Kirtland, of New York.

The bust, on an Egyptian marble pedestal, having been uncovered, Hon. Erastus C. Benedict, after some remarks, offered an appropriate Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Society accepts the valuable donation, and that it be referred to the Executive Committee to report a suitable acknowledgment of acceptance of the gift of Mrs. Kirtland.

The bust in question is a very beautiful specimen of the genius of the sculptor, Palmer, in which Mr. Irving is represented at about the age of fifty years.

Judge Bonney called the attention of the Society to the importance of the completion of the Publication Fund; after which the Society adjourned.

Notes on Books.

National History of the War for the Union, Civil, Military, and Naval. Founded on Official and other authentic Documents. By Evert A. Duyckinck. 3 vols., 4to. New York: Johnson, Fry & Co., 1861–5. 77 steel plates.

This important work, begun in the early days of the war, and closing soon after the sudden termination of the struggle, was of course embarrassed by the difficulties naturally inherent in an attempt to write a contemporaneous history of events of such magnitude, in which the mind could seldom foresee the results of the various movements which chequered the annals of the war; the great plans resulting in nothing, the apparently trivial success leading to decisive results.

The author, however, one of the first literary men of the country, a scholar of refined tastes, singular purity of style, extreme moderation, and no stranger to historical research or study, could not make a work of indifferent value. He has wisely adhered in the main to important state-papers and public documents, without attempting to sit in judgment on the merits or pretensions of individual officers or statesmen in the thronged arena of the conflict. He has wisely thought it sufficient to exhibit prominent facts and results, leaving the decisions and awards of fame to the judgment of the reader. His narrative is well arranged, the connection of the different parts in the complicated drama well sustained, and the whole presented with skill, grace, and truly natural feeling, unmarred by bitterness or sectional animosity.

Anthony Stoddard, of Boston, Mass., and his Descendants: A Genealogy originally compiled by Charles Stoddard and Elijah W. Stoddard, and published in 1849. Revised and enlarged by Elijah W. Stoddard, and republished in 1865. New York: Press of J. M. Bradstreet & Son, 9 Spruce st., 1865. 8vo., pp. 95.

A handsome specimen of the superior typography which is making the house of Bradstreet famous in New York.

The author of this family memoir, who so modestly assigns a low place to his own labors, is a Presbyterian clergyman, now stationed at Suckasunna, New Jersey, and he will, we trust, infuse into his flock and neighbors a taste for local and family history in which that State has as yet done so little comparatively.

Anthony Stoddard, the founder of the family in America, descended from a Norman Knight, William Stoddard, who accompanied William to England in 1066. Anthony emigrated to Boston about 1639, was admitted freeman in 1640, and was a representative almost continuously from 1650 to 1684. As he had a numerous progeny, the family has in two centuries increased to an amazing extent, and the gathering of the details of descent of the host that still in the male line retain the name could have been no easy task. It is illustrated with engravings of President Edwards, a descendant in the female line; Mrs. Benedict (Polly Stoddard); John Stoddard of Coventry, New York; Henry Stoddard, Esq., of Dayton, Ohio; Phineas Stoddard, of Ulster Co., New York; Hiram Stoddard; Maria Theresa Stoddard; G. Stoddard; Rev. E. W. Stoddard, the author of the Genealogy; Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, a descendant in the female line; J. F. Stoddard, President of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association; Solomon Stoddard, of Northampton, Mass.; and the well known Missionary, Rev. David T. Stoddard.

The New England Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal, published quarterly, under the direction of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. Vol. XIX. No. 4. October, 1865.

This number, closing the nineteenth volume of the *Register*, opens with an account of the Sullivan family, plunging into the terrible sea of Irish genealogies, and evidently with some errors. The ancestor in this country of the New England Sullivans to whom General Sullivan belonged, was Master Sullivan of Berwick, but the time neither of his birth nor emigration to America is given. The article is accompanied with a portrait of Hon. James Sullivan, the brother of the General. Among the other papers are notes on the Lincoln families by Hon. Solomon Lincoln, endeavoring to throw light on the origin of our late President; Reminiscences and Genealogy of the Vaughan family; the Diary of Ezekiel Price; Wethersfield and Schenectady Records.

Among the book notices is one on the Report of Col. McDonold, of Virginia, which we have printed in our columns.

An Historical Sketch of the Early Movement in Illinois for the Legalization of Slavery. Read at the Annual Meeting of the Chicago Historical Society, December 5, 1864, by Hon. William H. Brown, ex-President of the Society. "Et Patribus et Posterati."

This is a most excellent specimen of Western typography, showing that Chicago is becoming the great western centre, and will soon be to one great section what New York and Boston are to the East. The sketch is an important contribution to history, the more so as Illinois has been the Western State where, from the origin, the two elements, slavery and anti-slavery, met, and where slavery virtually existed from the French times. The attempt of the slavery party in 1822–3 to procure a new constitution admitting the institution evoked the liveliest opposition, which Mr. Brown sketches with power, but not without partisan feeling. To a stranger his narrative is at times not very clear, but the struggle was one well worth being treated by one so thoroughly familiar with it. Illinois had many reasons for adopting slavery. It existed, as we have remarked, under the French, in a modified and not repulsive form, and the French had actually retained their slaves; many of the settlers came from slave States, and Illinois was the high-road of hundreds from those States who would have swelled her means and population, had her laws permitted them to settle with their slaves.

A Catalogue of the Library and Antiquarian Collection of John Allen, Esq., with the Names of Purchasers, and the Price each Article sold for, preceded by a few Introductory Remarks. William Gowans, 1865.

Mr. Gowans is, we believe, first here to print prices to accompany a catalogue, and to an important catalogue like that of Mr. Allen, this forms a most welcome sequel, being far more satisfactory than the pricing in ink. The title-page will, with Mr. Gowans' interesting and characteristic sketch of his old friend, give a completeness and value to the two catalogues, when bound together, that does not often fall to the lot of those whose gathered treasures are scattered under the hammer.

Eastern Boundary of New Jersey; a Review of a Paper on the Waters of New Jersey, read by Hon. John Cochrane, Attorney-General of New York, before the Historical Society of that State, on June 6, 1865. By William A. Whitehead. Printed in the *Yonkers Gazette*, 1865.

Attorney-General Cochrane opened a war on New Jersey which has been actively carried on. The present piece is the reply of the able historian of East New Jersey to the attack of New York. Mr. Brodhead, the historian of New York, also enters the controversy, which has not yet terminated.

Charter, Constitution, and By-Laws of the Arizona Historical Society. Organized November, 1864. Prescott, 1864.

We heartily introduce to our readers this new Society, which, under the Presidency of Hon. Richard C. McCormick, promises to render good service to the cause of history. Arizona is a rich field, and many documents must still exist which only such a society can save and preserve.

Histoire de la Colonie Française en Canada. Villemarie, Bibliothèque Paroissiale, 1865. 4o., vols. 1–2.

In these days of handsome books, few have reached us of more beauty in typography than these two volumes of the Abbé Faillon, who, according to the custom of the Congregation of St. Sulpice, of which he is a distinguished member, has published anonymously the various works which have already made him known and esteemed by historical scholars as a historian of great industry, extensive research, as well as vigorous and original views. Montreal is especially the subject of his labors; his previous

works, the Lives of M. Olier, founder of the Seminary of St. Sulpice and of the Association which colonized Montreal; of Margaret Bourgeoys, foundress of the Sisters of the Congregation of Our Lady, who have been for more than two centuries the instructors of the daughters of Montreal and its vicinity; of Mlle. Mance, the foundress of the Hotel Dieu or Hospital; of Mme. Youville, foundress of the Gray Sisters; and of Mlle. Le Ber, the recluse; all illustrating the history of Montreal, by giving the chronicle of its most venerable institutions. In his history he develops the history of that city, on which previous historians have been less ample in detail, the Sulpitians having printed very little touching that city, and the Jesuit Relations, those annual volumes on Canada, scarcely alluding to Montreal, no Fathers of their society being stationed there, whose reports would have been a sort of chronicle. A sulpitian, Mr. Dollier de Casson, wrote a history of Montreal down to 1672, but it has not been published, and was not apparently used by Charlevoix or earlier writers. This affords Mr. Faillon a comparatively new field of labor, and his work will thus be a most valuable contribution to Canadian history. It is most creditable to the historical taste of that province that it has produced within so brief a period three so important histories as those of Messrs. Garneau, Ferland, and Faillon.

At the close of his first volume, under the unpretending title of Notes, Mr. Faillon gives several very interesting discussions of debated questions on Cartier, the place of his wintering, the language of the people of Hochelaga and Stadacone, the family of Champlain, &c.

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute. Vol. VII. Nos. 3, 4. June, August, 1865.

This number opens with the very interesting Revolutionary narrative of Major Thompson Maxwell, of whom an additional notice is also given. Articles on the Ropes family, the Essex County Records, Baptisms by Mr. Holt of Salem, are also given. The curious report on the removal of the ancient relic, the church of 1634, to its new site, is one that but cannot be highly gratifying to the antiquarian.

Miscellany.

The Narragansett Club of Providence, R. I., are preparing to issue, in *fac-simile*, reprints of the various works of Roger Williams, the apostle of Religious Liberty.

The Furman Club of Brooklyn, L. I., announce for immediate publication, *Autobiography of Francis Guy*, Painter of the Picture of Early Brooklyn, with notes; *Miscellanea Furmani*, or Literary remains of Gabriel Furman, Author of *Notes on Brooklyn*; and *Autobiographies of Alden Spooner and Joseph Sprague*, with Continuations and Anecdotes of Early Brooklyn.

The library of the Hon. Peter Force of Washington, said to be the most valuable collection of antiquarian literature in the United States, is about to be removed to New York. The Historical Society are the purchasers at a trifle under fifty thousand dollars.

Little Brown & Co. announce *The Life and Public Services of Samuel Adams*, by William V. Wells, being a narrative of his acts and opinions, and of his agency in producing and forwarding the American Revolution; with extracts from his correspondence, state papers, and political essays. To be published in 3 vols., 8vo., of five or six hundred pages each, containing three portraits on steel, elegantly printed on laid paper. Price $10.50.

William L. Stone, Esq., has in press a new and revised edition of his father's Life of Red Jacket, with a memoir of the author, and a portrait from the original painting by Page. It will be printed on fine sized and calendered paper, in 8vo., and bound in cloth, at $5. Fifty copies will be printed on tinted paper to match the large paper copies of Brant and Johnson, at $10, and 25 copies in 4to., on heavy tinted paper, india plates, at $20. It will not be stereotyped.

The Bradford Club has nearly ready the fifth of the series, entitled "Narratives of the Career of Hernando de Soto in Florida." These narratives consist of a new translation of the Relaçam, written by one of the company of Portuguese knights and gentlemen who joined in the expedition, covering a period from the time of their departure from Elvas in 1538 to the arrival of the relics of the army at the city of Mexico in 1543; and a first translation in English of the Relacion of Biedma, a Spanish officer, presented by him in the year 1544 to Charles V. in Council. To the narratives will be added a portrait of De Soto, with documents illustrative of the actions of this period of his life, translated from the originals in Spain by Buckingham Smith. The volume will contain about two hundred and fifty pages, the subscription price for which will be twelve dollars.