

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

A FRENCHMAN'S COMMENTS ON THE DISCIPLINE OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH ARMIES IN 1777. Extract from the *New Jersey Gazette*, and contributed by Francis B. Lee, Esq., Trenton, N. J.

READING, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, NOV. 28, 1777.

My Dear Count,

General Howe has at last gained possession of the city of Philadelphia, but not without being obliged to fight two battles for it. The forts on the Delaware were gallantly defended. Count de Donop, so well known for his exploits in the late war, fell in an unsuccessful attack upon Fort Mercer—a small unfinished work, on the East side of the Delaware. Fort Mifflin, on Mud-Island, stood a furious attack from bombs and artillery, for upwards of a month. After every gun on it was dismounted, and the works torn and burnt in such a manner, that no covering was to be had for the men, it was evacuated with a degree of conduct that equalled the bravery with which it had been defended. General Howe, it is true, forced his way into the city of Philadelphia, but the city owns his brother, Lord Howe, as its conqueror; for it could not have been taken without the assistance of the navy of Britain. Had his Lordship failed of opening the navigation up to the city, the General must have decamped, or fallen into the hands of General Washington. I have taken some pains to make myself acquainted with the character of General Howe, and to know upon what springs his good fortune has turned in the course of the last campaign. I am told that he is a brave soldier, and an exact officer; but that he possesses none of the talents of a great general. His education was slender, and his understanding is a moderate one; but he has had prudence enough to supply his deficiencies in both, by calling into the cabinet Sir William Erskine, a Brigadier General and Quartermaster of his army. This gentleman has passed through the regular stages of a military education, and served with great reputation in the last war in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand. He is indefatigable in business—quick in expedients—bold in his enterprizes—decisive in council—and intrepid in action. He is not only a favorite of General Howe's, but is equally dear to all the officers in his army. They say of him, that he is "An angel in the cabinet, and a lion in the field."

The Troops in General Howe's army being composed of English, Scotch, Irish, and German corps, full of a spirit of emulation, and this may be given as another reason for their successes over the Americans. The Americans, it is true, are of different States, but common danger has united them so closely, that the principle of emulation acts as yet but feebly upon them. Perhaps the custom of blending troops from different States into one command, which I observe in some instances in the American army, has contributed to prevent the growth and operation of this principle among them.

The superior discipline of Howe's army has had a large share in crowning it with success. By discipline I do not mean a superior

knowledge in the use of arms, but a superior sense of order and subordination among both officers and soldiers. Their whole army, I have been told, is a compact piece of machinery, put in motion only by the breath of the Commander in Chief. I am at a loss to account for the want of an equal degree of order and subordination in the American army. It has been ascribed to an excess of that spirit of liberty, which animates both officers and soldiers; but I am far from entertaining an opinion so degrading to the sacred cause of America. I think I have discovered a degree of docility and tractableness in the Americans, which I never before saw in any other people. If the cause which has been assigned, was a just one, it would be more uniform in its effects; but history tells us of FREEMEN who deposed tyrants, and vanquished whole armies of veteran mercenaries, by nothing else but the perfection of their discipline.

But the principal advantage of General Howe's army over General Washington's, in the two battles fought by them, must be ascribed to their being more trained to the use of the bayonet. The American army know their superior dexterity in firing well, and rely entirely upon it: The British army know it likewise, and dread it. Hence in all engagements the British soldiers rush on with the bayonet after one fire, and seldom fail of throwing the Americans into confusion. Habit, which forms men to any thing, I am persuaded would soon render these brave people as firm at the approaches of a bayonet, as the whistling of a musket-ball. General Lee, I have been told, took great pains to eradicate the universal prejudice he found among the Americans, in favour of terminating the war with fire arms alone: "We must learn to face our enemies," said he, "man to man in the open field, or we never shall beat them." The late General Montgomery, who served his apprenticeship to the art of war in the British army, knew so well that nothing but the bayonet would ever rout troops that had been trained to the use of it, that he once proposed in the Convention of New York, of which he was a member, that directions should be given, both in Europe and in this country, to make all muskets intended for the American soldiers two inches longer than the muskets now in use in the British army, in order that they might have an advantage of their enemy, in a charge with bayonets; for, said he, "Britain will never yield but to the push of the bayonet." It gave me great pleasure to hear an old saying among the French officers, that "Englishmen have no stomach for the bayonet," confirmed by a Colonel of a regiment in the American army. He told me that in the battle of Germantown, he charged a large body of the enemy with his single regiment, and drove them above a mile without firing a single gun. He would have driven them into Philadelphia, or cut them to pieces, had he not been unfortunately ordered to retreat, after the fate of the day turned in favour of General Howe's army.

The same predilection to the use of fire arms which I have mentioned among the American soldiers has given General Howe several advantages over them with artillery. The Americans it is true have an excellent train in their army, and some able artillery officers—but unfortunately it is so feebly supported by the musketry, that in one of their battles eleven pieces fell into the hands of the enemy. The English you know were no match for the French troops till our nation taught them the arts of managing artillery. The King of Prussia I have been told relies chiefly upon field-pieces, and has prophesied that in the next century all wars will be terminated by them.

I have conversed with some individuals who ascribe Howe's good fortune to the greater spirit of his soldiers, and to the superior talents of his officers. But this is far from being true. On the contrary I believe there are not finer materials for an irresistible army in the whole world than the troops now under the command of General Washington. Howe's soldiers are actuated by nothing but rage—and a lust for plunder. Washington's are actuated only by courage and a superlative love of their country. They have been defeated it is true, but they have never been conquered. I have been often astonished not only at their patience, but at their cheerfulness under cold, fatigue—and all the common hardships of a soldier's life. Had Howe's army suffered only half as much as these brave fellows have done, I am sure, from the common character of European armies, their spirits would have been broken long ago, and Howe would have been left before this time with scarcely a regiment to cover his flight from this country. Nor do I think the balance is in favour of General Howe's officers. You and I know of what stuff many of them are made. Two scholars to a regiment is a rare sight in the British army. How many of them have we seen travelling with their interpreters, or, as they are called in England, Bearleaders, through France, distinguishing themselves only by their debaucheries. The American officers it is true, from the nature of their education, appear to be less men of the world. Some of them too have been reproached with being tradesmen, but a tradesman in America is quite a different creature from a tradesman in Europe. Some of the best families in this country bring up their sons to trades, and, long before the present war, tradesmen filled some of the most important offices in government. I have been charmed to find many of them whose manners were liberal—and whose minds were enlarged with a considerable acquaintance with politics and history. But by far the greatest part of the American officers are farmers and farmers sons of independent or easy fortunes. Many of them have been bred to the learned professions. I have the pleasure of knowing some of them who would not pass unnoticed in the politest court in Europe. But I value them most for their bravery and zeal in the service of their country. They have not been whipped from schools, nor driven by necessity into the army. Their pay is no allurements to them, for from the scarcity of goods, and the depreciation of the money, it is hardly sufficient to support them. They are above the common maxims of your "Soldiers of fortune," and have no other wish but to establish the liberties and independence of their country.

The taking of Philadelphia will probably make a noise in Europe—but it has no bad effect upon the minds of the people in America. They say that General Howe has only changed his prison from Brunswick to Philadelphia, for at no time has he possessed more territory here than he could cover with his out-posts. I am clearly of the opinion that his taking Philadelphia will be a real advantage to this country. It has long been the jakes of disaffection to the American cause, and the sanctuary of tories and traitors who have fled from every other part of the Continent. I have constantly observed that America acquires strength by the progress of Howe's army—for where-ever he goes he confirms the timid and the neutral characters in the cause of America, and at the same time like a good scavenger carries away all the tory filth with him that lies in his way.

I refer you to my letter of February last for an account of General Washington, the amiable and illustrious commander-in-chief of the American army. His perseverance and magnanimity have not forsaken him.

Adieu my dear friend, and believe me to be with the greatest affection,

Your most sincere friend and

Most humble servant,

DE LISLE.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA AT BATTLE OF WHITE MARSH, 1777.—

The *Editor of the Penna. Magazine* has been requested by a correspondent, who is a member of the Pennsylvania Society in New York, to furnish a list of the battalions of Pennsylvania Militia with Washington's army, in the engagement at Whitemarsh. The following list of the battalions with the names of the officers commanding, are taken from the return of Ludwig Sprogell, Muster Master General of Pennsylvania, dated at Whitemarsh, November 24, 1777.

<i>City of Philadelphia</i> , Infantry.	Col. William Bradford,
“ “	Col. Sharp Delaney
“ “	Lt. Col. Jonathan B. Smith,
“ “	Col. William Will,
“ “	Col. Joseph Cowperthwaite,
“ “	Robert Knox,
“ “ Artillery.	Col. Jehu Eyre,
<i>Philadelphia County</i> .	Col. Daniel Hiester,
“ “	Col. John Moore,
“ “	Col. Benjamin McVaugh,
“ “	Col. William Dean,
<i>Chester County</i> .	Col. Robert Curry,
“ “	Col. John Hannum,
“ “	Col. Evan Evans,
“ “	Lt. Col. John Ralston,
“ “	Col. William Evans,
<i>Bucks County</i> .	Lt. Col. George Pierce,
“ “	Col. Hugh Tomb,
“ “	Lt. Col. James McMasters,
<i>Lancaster County</i> .	Major John Folwell,
“ “	Col. Philip Greenwalt,
“ “	Col. James Watson,
“ “	Col. Alexander Lowry,
<i>York County</i> .	Col. James Thomson,
“ “	Col. William
“ “	Col. David Jamison,
<i>Cumberland County</i> .	Col. James Dunlap,
“ “	Lt. Col. John Davis,
<i>Berks County</i> .	Col. Daniel Hunter,
“ “	Col. Daniel Uttery,
“ “	Col. Michael Lindenmuth,
“ “	Col. Joseph Heister,
<i>Northampton County</i> .	Lt. Col. Stephen Balliett,
“ “	Col. George Brinigh,
<i>Northumberland County</i> .	Lt. Col. Hugh White.

The actual number fit for duty on this day was 6167 : deserters 432.

LETTER OF GEN. H. W. BENHAM TO S. A. DRAKE.—

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE.
75 State Street;
BOSTON, MASS. May 27, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR.

Allow me to thank you for the much valued gift of your "Old Land Marks."

I believe I have told you that had I been a "gentleman of leisure," my studies and labors would have led me to similar pursuits—the gathering up, of the relics of the past; and as much those of persons, as of things. Yet I fear those F. F. B's (First Fools of Boston?) must think you in reality a S. A. D. = Rake for the bones of the Charnel houses of their ancestors, when they find as Mrs. B. did in "dipping" into your book yesterday such records as that of one lady who boasts so proudly of her *blood*—a "Beacon Street dame" if she ever gets her new house there, well enough furnished for her:—one who would tell Mrs. B. that she "weeps tears of blood at missing her invitation"—and the next week would not know her, though in the same room for hours—and here you shew—that her most vaunted ancestor—and *his widow after him* advertized and sold by the wharf "long cut, short cut and pigtail" yes—*pigtail!*—Oh! tell it not in Gath, nor publish it "in Beacon St."

Very faithfully yours

S. A. DRAKE, ESQ.

H. W. BENHAM.

THE "STATE GUARD" OF PHILADELPHIA, 1814.—

AMONG the military companies of Philadelphia, who volunteered their services during the War 1812–1815, was the "State Guards" who served in the campaign of 1814, at Camp Brandywine and Camp DuPont. The following is the roll of the Company:

Captain.

Henry Meyers.

Lieutenants.

I. H. Fisler,

George Billington,

Alexander McCaraher.

Ensign.

Daniel H. Miller.

*Sergeants.*Andrew Geyer,
George Richards,George Benners,
Jacob Heyburger,

George Harman.*

*Corporals.*Joseph S. Colloday,
Thomas Worn,Peter C. Meyers,
Thomas M. Rush,

Jacob Burkhart.*

* Died prior to July, 1829.

Privates.

- * Andrews, Nicholas
 Bartholomew, Joseph
 Bains, Isaac
 Bartleson, Peter
 * Barry, John
 Bancroft, Stacy
 * Benners, Henry
 Bechler, Tobias
 Bicknell, Charles
 Boyer, John
 * Buck, John
 Busby, Hezekiah
 * Burrows, Jacob
 Brackenridge, George
 Brock, John
 * Bruce, William
 Clark, David
 Colloday, William
 Cooper, James
 Christian, Thomas
 Clymer, Jacob
 * Correy, Walter
 Comby, Joshua
 * Dungan, William
 Dunlap, Silas
 Everitt, Jonathan
 Gardner, Robert
 Gardner, Jacob H.
 Garrison, John
 Gravenstein, William
 Gillins, Theodore
 Gobrecht, Christian
 Goodwin, Comter
 Hansell, James
 Hawse, John
 Hamilton, John
 Harmon, Jacob Jr.
 * Hollinbush, Henry
 * Houpt, Henry
 Hollahan, John
 Hertzog, Peter
 Hill, Joseph
 Keemle, Samuel
 Keyser, Joseph
 Kennedy, William D.
 * Knight, Isaiah
 Kreider, John
 King, Joseph
 Kookogey, John
 Jackaway, Nathan
 Lowderback, Peter
 Lyons, Mordecai
- Magee, Hugh
 McClintock, Joseph
 McDonald, Daniel
 * Meyers, George G.
 * Mills, Smith
 Murphy, John
 Morris, John
 Mitchell, Elijah
 Mingle, John Jr.
 Newman, Daniel
 Noxson, Joseph G.
 Owens, Owen
 Parkham, Robert
 Porter, McKimney
 Price, Isacher
 * Pollock, John
 Pool, William
 * Pennell, Henry P.
 Peterson, Samuel
 Record, Alexander
 Richson, Philip
 Roberts, Israel
 Riley, Joseph
 Rush, John
 * Sainder, Peter
 Sink, John
 Sink, Peter
 Saskey, John
 * Smith, Jacob
 Smith, Joseph
 South, Joseph
 Shinn, Caleb
 Shunk, Isaac
 Shuster, Laurence
 Skinner, William
 Shinkle, Jacob
 Slahter, Jacob
 Sagers, Samuel D.
 Stangen, Thomas
 Seckel, Joshua C.
 Stout, George
 Snyder, Peter
 Strock, Joseph
 Thompson, Thomas
 * Vanstaven, William
 * Wilstack, John A.
 Warnock, John
 Weiss, William
 West, Richard
 Yeager, Joseph
 Lechler, *Drummer*
 Breamer, *Fifer*

*Died prior to July, 1829. Walter Correy and Isaiah Knight died at camp.

In July of 1829, the following circular was issued :

SIR.

A number of the surviving Members of the Volunteer Company of "State Guards" who served in the Campaign of 1814, at Camp Brandywine and Camp Dupont, feel desirous of celebrating together the day when they first marched in defence of "Their Country and its Rights."

You are therefore particularly requested to attend a Meeting of your "Old Associates in Arms," on Thursday evening, the 5th day of August next, at Worn's Tavern, on Fourth below New Street, in order to ascertain whether it would be generally agreed to.

July 27th 1829.

It will be observed that none but those who served during the Campaign are invited.

At the meeting of the survivors of the company held at Worn's Tavern, George Benners was elected Treasurer, and the dinner was set for September 22, 1829. It was also ascertained, that twenty-six members had died; seven were absent from the city; six unknown; and seventy-nine were residing in the city. Of the latter the following forty-seven subscribed for the dinner :

Jacob H. Fisler,
Daniel H. Miller,
Hugh S. Magee,
Jonathan Everitt,
Peter Snyder,
Joseph Yeager,
Jacob Clymer,
John Boyer,
Israel Roberts,
Daniel Newman,
Samuel D. Sagers,
Laurence Shuster,
William Gravenstein,
Thomas M. Rush,
Joshua C. Seckel,
John Hamilton,
John Warnock,
Alex. McCaraker,
William Weiss,
Thomas Worn,
Joseph S. Riley,
James Hansell,
Tobias Bechler,

T. Gillins,
John Holohan,
Jacob Shinkle,
Isaac Barnes,
Peter Sink,
Jacob H. Gardner,
Theodore Gillins,
Jacob Slahter,
Alexander, Read
Mordacia Lyons,
John Garrison,
John Hawse,
Samuel Keehmle,
Joseph Keyser,
Jacob Harman, Jr.,
Silas Dunlap,
Charles Bicknell,
William Skinner,
Christian Gobrecht,
Hez. Busby,
John Brock,
Capt. H. Meyers,
Peter C. Meyers,

G. Billington.

The foregoing material was presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania by Miss Benners and Mrs. Ashbridge.

INCIDENT OF INDIAN ATROCITIES IN LYNN TOWNSHIP (LEHIGH COUNTY), 1756.—

February 14. “Two children of John George Ziesloff were murdered by the Indians, and a third carried into captivity. On March 24, following, while Ziesloff was fleeing with the remainder of his family, they were set upon by the savages, and he, his wife and four children were killed. They had been advised to flee for safety to Bethlehem, but chose to seek a place of safety elsewhere.” *Lynn Church Book.*

WASHINGTON ALMANAC FOR 1818–1819, printed in Philadelphia by D. Dickinson, interleaved, contains the following records of local interest :

- 1818 Feby 4.* Delaware frozen over, good skating.
Feby 15. Clear and very cold ; hundreds of people on the Delaware.
Feby 28. At 3 p.m. ice in the Delaware broke up.
March 2. The Delaware so freed from ice as to allow all the vessels to arrive which had been detained below.
March 4. Continued heavy rain.
March 5. About 2 a.m. the wind shifted suddenly to N. W. followed by snow storm.
May 2. Snow and frost.
June 28. Thermometer at 2 p.m. 90°.
June 29. Thermometer at 4 p. m. 92°.
July 12. (Sunday), Very warm, Therm. 95°, 4. p.m.
Dec. 5–6. Hurricane at S. E., great deal of damage done to the shipping.
Dec. 19. Very cold, the Delaware full of ice, navigation nearly closed.
Decbr 25. Christmas, weather moderate.
Dec. 31. Rainy.
1819, Jany. 31. The weather, for the season, so very pleasant, the like not known for *fifty years*. No ice in the Delaware.
Feby. 1–10. Very pleasant weather, some days extremely sultry. Saw a honey suckle bush out in leaves.
March 9. Masonic hall destroyed by fire, which began at 8 p.m. and lasted until midnight ; at half-past nine the steeple fell. It was dedicated in 1811, and cost \$20,000.
March 11. A meeting of Masons took place at Washington Hall ; decided to rebuild the Hall ; about 1000 present.

HOW THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WAS CELEBRATED IN PHILADELPHIA.—The *Pennsylvania Gazette*, *Pennsylvania Journal*, and *Henry Miller's Pennsylvanischer Staatsbote* for July 9th, and the *Evening Post* of July 5, 1777, contain accounts of the unique manner in which the first anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated in Philadelphia. The following is copied from the *Evening Post* :—

Yesterday the 4th of July, being the Anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America, was celebrated in this city with demonstrations of joy and festivity. About noon all the armed ships and galleys in the river were drawn up before the city, dressed in the gayest

manner, with the colours of the United States and streamers displayed. At one o'clock, the yards being properly manned, they began the celebration of the day by a discharge of thirteen cannon from each of the ships, and one from each of the thirteen galleys, in honor of the Thirteen United States.

In the afternoon an elegant dinner was prepared for Congress, to which were invited the President and Supreme Executive Council, and Speaker of the Assembly of this state, the General Officers and Colonels of the army, and strangers of eminence, and the Members of the several Continental Boards in town. The Hessian band of music, taken in Trenton the 26th of December last, attended and heightened the festivity with some fine performances suited to the joyous occasion, while a corps of British deserters, taken into the service of the continent by the state of Georgia, being drawn up before the door, filled up the intervals with *feux de joie*. After dinner a number of toasts were drank, all breathing independence, and a generous love of liberty, and commemorating the memories of those brave and worthy patriots who gallantly exposed their lives, and fell gloriously in defence of freedom and the righteous cause of their country.

Each toast was followed by a discharge of artillery and small arms, and a suitable piece of music by the Hessian band.

The glorious fourth of July was reiterated three times, accompanied with triple discharges of cannon and small arms, and loud huzzas that resounded from street to street through the city. Towards evening several troops of horse, a corps of artillery, and a brigade of North-Carolina forces, which was in town on its way to join the grand army, were drawn up in Second-street, and reviewed by Congress and the General Officers. The evening was closed with the ringing of bells, and at night there was a grand exhibition of fireworks (which began and concluded with thirteen rockets) on the Commons, and the city was beautifully illuminated. Everything was conducted with the greatest order and decorum, and the face of joy and gladness was universal.

Thus may the fourth of July, that glorious and ever memorable day, be celebrated through America, by the sons of freedom, from age to age time shall be no more. Amen, and amen.

LETTERS OF GENERAL THOMAS GAGE TO SIR WM. JOHNSON.

NEW YORK October 14th 1764

DEAR SIR,

I have received your Letter of the 30th of Sept^r and herewith transmit you the memorandum mentioned before, concerning your warrant; which upon a nicer Inspection I find, that I had entirely mistaken. The vouchers to be lodged in the secretary's office here, are for the Southern Department only, and do not concern you. I therefore return you the only voucher you sent me, so that all is right again.

It is not easy to Judge what the Shawnese and Delawares will do, or what Colonel Bradstreet will do; if He is fed up with Hopes, and his People not come in. I was from the Beginning of opinion that the Indians would keep them, looking with some Reason upon their Negotiations only as a Deceit. The Philadelphia Paper which arrived yesterday still mentions their infesting the Frontier of Virginia.

I have just got Letters from Col^o Bradstreet of the 12th of Sept^r from Detroit, Since Major Gladwin's Departure the ottawas Chippewas &c. had made their Peace. I transmit you a Copy of their Treaty. Pondiac was at the Miamie with all the Twigtwees and Indians of the onabache which could be collected. Captain Morris of the 17th saw them all in his way to the Illinois. Pondiac still despotick, but was become tractable, and was to meet Col^o Bradstreet at Sandusky, to treat, I understand, for Himself. The Army was to set off for Sandusky about the 14th of Sept^r.

Colonel Bouquet was at F. Pitt on the 26th ul^{mo} and passed the ohio a few Days afterwards. He had had an Accidental Interview with some Delawar Indians, whom he reproached for their traiterous Infraction of their late Negotiations, which He gave for Reason of his Marching on ; and sent some of them to inform their Nations of it, and to Send their Chiefs to him, to give satisfaction for their Murders. He proposed to send others with some of his own People, with Letters to Colonel Bradstreet, and to detain a number of the Indians as Hostages for their Safety. The Mohawks and other Indians you sent to Him, had not then joined Him.

The French seem resolved to give us all the Trouble they can, I was in Hopes they were moved away by this time, and had given up New orleans to Spain. I have had no news from the Southward this long Time.

What you observe about calling the Indians to frequent Conferences may no Doubt have a very good Effect. The Neglect of this was said to be in part the Reason of their not being hearty in our Cause, the Beginning of last War. This and Many other Expedients may be necessary to cement our union with them ; and a great deal will depend, on our finishing our Matters with the Shawnese and Delawares. A Little Time will clear this up, and we shall then judge, what is proper to be done, upon the whole. Our Concerns with Indians are now greatly extended by our Acquisitions in the late war. And we seem to have occasion for some settled, uniform, System for the Management of Indian Affairs. The Number of your Deputys, Interpreters &c. should be increased, and the several Nations with whom they are to deal, allotted to them. To begin at Detroit and take in the whole Country from thence round by Missilimakinak and by the Illinois River to Fort-Chartres, and from thence down the Mississipi and up the Ohio to Fort-Pitt, seems the Tract of Country immediately under our Consideration. The rest is under your own Eye or your Deputy in Canada. You will be so good as to take this rough sketch under your Consideration and think of what Plan will be the best to pursue, for a general System, additions or alterations may be made afterwards, as Experience shall direct. Conferences may possibly be so managed in the different Districts as to embrace the whole. The Trade is another Consideration, for which I hear Commissarys will be appointed. The Treatment of the Indians at the Posts is likewise Material, and that shall be regulated. You know the Posts we occupy, the Quantity and nature of the Presents to be furnished the officers Commd^s and on what Accounts they are chiefly to be given deserves also to be mentioned. I throw out loose thoughts as they occur. You will be the best Judge what is worth adopting and what Rules are the most proper to establish.

You will probably soon have occasion of an Interview with some of

the Senecas ; and may sound them concerning the Carrying Place. we may make a Merit of every thing we do in their Favor as they have by Treaty given up the whole. I am with great Regard,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble Servant,
THO^S GAGE.

SIR W^M JOHNSON, BART.

NEW YORK Dec^r 30th 1765

DEAR SIR,

Captain Stirling got safe to the Illinois on the 9th of October, and came so unexpectedly and suddenly upon them, that there was no Time to form Plots or to cabal against him. He immediately got Possession of Fort Chartres, which he says is the best Fort in America. The Indians were at first frightened and came running with Pipes of Peace and Belts, but no sooner the saw the smallness of his Detachment than they became very insolvent. There was no Acc^t of Major Farmar on the 10th of October, but I hope the 34th Reg^t will get up before the winter. Captain Stirling complains of the want of an Interpreter or Indian Agent, and I write to Mr. Croghan to send M^eKee or Smallman, who are all now at Philadelphia: Wharton & C^o intend sending some Boat-Loads of Goods from Fort Pitt, immediately, unless the Frost sets in to prevent them. A Letter from one of the Officers at Fort-Chartres says, near 4000 Indians come there every year. The French have formed two settlements on the opposite Side of the River.

I have received your Letter of 21st Ins^t inclosing a Court of Enquiry held at Niagara. It's to be hoped that the Murtherer maybe discovered, that the savages may have no Pretence to break with us. The Intelligence you have received from Lieu^t Colonel Campele and Cap^t Howard may be true or false, but we have Reason to suspect the Ponteatamies who have been ready for all Mischief; and don't seem ever to have been thoroughly reconciled to us. And the Chippewas are People of the same Character. The ottawas seemed a better kind of Indian, and we had reason to hope from Pontiac's Behavior, that He and his Nation were now reconciled. Lieu^t Colonol Campele will doubtless be upon his Guard and thro' means of the Hurons may be able to learn the Truth of these Reports.

I have wrote to Cap^t Murray at Fort Pitt about condoling with the shawnese in the Manner you desire; and have mentioned the same thing to M^r Croghan. Cap^t Murray can do it if there is any Person who can assist him as Interpreter, but it might be better if M^eKee was present, and I imagine that M^r Croghan will send him up.

With Respect to the supposed Murtherer of the Indian, I imagine he may be taken up on the Evidences of the Persons examined at Niagara; or perhaps the Court of Enquiry may be sufficient. And on that Acc^t I return it to you. And if the Description of Him and the Circumstances which shall appear further on his examination are transmitted to the Detroit proper Evidences may be procured there to prosecute him.

I am with great Regard

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient
humble Servant

TO SIR W^M JOHNSON.

THO^S GAGE.

SOME FAMILY EXPENSES OF A CENTURY AGO.—The following items have been selected from the "Family Expense Book" of a well-known gentleman of this city, about a century ago :

To Daniel Jandon, for 90 days schooling of daughter \$6.

Report.

Late . . .	0	. . .	times.
Absent . . .	2	. . .	"
Missed . . .	40	. . .	"
Merit . . .	40	. . .	"
Behaviour No. 1.			
Receives . . .	<i>a</i>	. . .	Premium.

2 Pyramids of Ice Cream 3 pts each \$3.75 2 lbs cakes \$1.

1 Silver Tea Pot, \$38.15; 1 Silver Water Pot \$35.10; 1 Sugar Dish \$25.03; 1 Silver Slop Bowl, \$20.08; 1 Cream Ewer, 12.9; 132 oz 5 @ 2.30 \$304.17.

Port Wine, \$9. per doz.; Ale, Porter and Cider per doz. \$1.25; Champagne \$20. per doz.; French Brandy, \$2.50 per gal.

White silk gloves, \$7.50 per doz.; tan silk gloves, \$4. per doz.; white figured Satin, 90c per yd; Canton Crepe Shawl, \$4.80; Umbrella, \$2.25; bottle of Lavender, \$1.50; Pomatum, 25c; Leghorn hats, \$9. @ \$13.; 1 Bot. Cologne, 75c; 1 plaid coat, \$10.; 1 pr. Corsets, \$3.50; 1 bonnet \$9.50; Lace veil, \$8.; Black silk velvet, \$2.50 per yd; Bottle silk velvet, \$3. pr yd.; Drab silk velvet, \$4. pr yd.; Trimming Leghorn hat with feathers, \$5.; Ladies Patent Lever, Gold dial watch, engine turned case, Rose edges, \$122.

Dental bill: Cleaning teeth, filing and cutting out 4 decays, filling 4 cavities with gold, \$26.50.

Rent of Harp for 6 mo. \$31.25; 1 qr. instruction on Harp, \$50.; Guitar and case, \$18.; 1 qr. instruction on piano, \$18.; 1 qr. tuition in French, \$8.; Philada. Academy, 1 quarter \$20.; University of Pennsylvania, Freshmans Class, 1 quarter, \$20.; Miss Bazeley's school, \$50. per qr.; Dancing per qr. \$10.

1 Trunk, with engraved brass plate, \$11.; Regent's blue cloth coat with velvet collar, \$42.50; Black Beaver hat, \$8.; 1 pr. boots, \$7.; silk suspenders, \$1.; 1 pair horses, \$375.; Fancy chairs \$6. each, arm chair \$9.; 1 large wing'd wardrobe, \$120.

1 Stove, \$28.; Imperial Tea, \$2.78 per lb.; 1 bbl. Superfine Flour, \$14.25; $\frac{1}{3}$ peck ice daily per week, \$1.; Ham, 16c per lb.; Venison, 15c per lb.

Purchase of pew in St Stephen's P. E. Church, \$255; dues on 1 share Library Company of Philadelphia, 15 shillings.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE YEAR 1910.

The following selections have been made from the annual report of Dr. John W. Jordan, Librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, for the year 1910. The accessions of books, 1458; pamphlets, 4228; manuscripts, 1461; and miscellaneous, 1113. The following are deserving of special mention :

Benjamin West Collection of 7 royal folios of manuscripts and sketches, 2 sketch books; oil portraits of George III and Queen Charlotte, by West; portrait of West, by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Newspapers, 11 vols., Directories of Philadelphia, model of steam yacht Dorothea, presented to the U. S. Government, from Thomas McKean.

Letter of Admiral Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., describing the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago, from Capt. J. B. O'Neil.

Silver watch of Washington, and letter of Washington to Major George Lewis, from William Alexander Smith.

13 Books, 232 pamphlets and 212 miscellaneous, from Hon. James T. Mitchell.

304 pamphlets, from Dr. S. Solis Cohen.

India ink portrait of Dr. William Shippen the elder; miniature of Col. Isaac Roberdeau, by Rembrandt. Peale, from Roberdeau Buchanan.

Silver castor of Jonathan Mifflin, from Mrs. James Mifflin.

Oil portrait of Thomas Mifflin, by Copley, from estate Mrs. William Mifflin.

2 oil paintings of naval engagements by Thomas Birch, from estate of W. C. Kehmle.

Watch of Count Donop, killed at Fort Mercer, from W. H. Ramberger.

Portrait from life of Major Gen. Anthony Wayne, by Elouis, from Mrs. Joseph W. Drexel.

Mahogany secretary bookcase, used by Lafayette, from Mrs. W. C. Hewes.

8 Mahogany chairs, purchased at the sale of effects of President Washington in Philadelphia, bequest of Elizabeth Burkhart.

Illustrated genealogy in manuscript of the Hare-Powel family, from Robert J. Hare Powel.

Oil portrait of Daniel Webster; unframed portraits of Washington, Napoleon and Webster, and a bronze bust of Washington, from estate Frank Hazeltine.

Oil painting "The Parting of the Boats," (Jeanette Artic Expedition,) by Briscoe, from Mrs. Fannie Muhr.

Oil portrait Major W. S. Diller, and his military papers, from bequest LeRoy Diller.

"Journal C." of Dr. John Morgan, 1781-88, containing a list of the members of the American Philosophical Society, 1769-1774, purchased by the Society.

20 vols. English Parish Registers, 7 vols. books, 76 pamphlets, from W. Brooke Rawle, 329 Manuscripts, from Theodore M. Hart. 188 Manuscripts, relating to the Civil War, from Mrs. Hannah Schmitt.

369 Manuscripts, Muster Rolls and Certificates of Bounty Fund, from the Christopher Sower Co.

24 books, 90 pamphlets, from Miss Juliana Wood. 14 vols. of Records from the Genealogical Society, viz. Bucks Co. Marriages and early wills, 1677-1686; Delaware Co. Wills, 1786-1835; Records Orphans' Court of Philadelphia 1716-1755; Marriage license bonds, New Castle Co., Delaware, 1744-1836; Records Salem Reformed Church, Dover, 1745-1907 (2 vols.); Records Evangelical Lutheran Church, Upper Milford, Penna.; Tombstone inscriptions Trinity P. E. Church,

Southwark, Philada., Records Zions Lutheran Church, Lehigh Co., Penn.; 1758-1908; Record of interments, Asbury M. E. Church, Philada.; 1829-1868; Docket of John Wilson, Bucks Co., Penna. 1779-1805; Records St. Andrews P. E. Church, Philada., 1823-1905; Welsh settlers of Hilltown and New Britain, Penna.; Records Evangelical Lutheran Church, Oley, Berks Co., Penna., 1753-1799. Valuable donations to the Society have also been made by the following members and friends: Louis Ashbrook, H. G. Ashmead, N. W. Ayres & Sons, Thomas Willing Balch, Miss Emily Bell, Mrs. H. M. Berlin, Robert M. Beath, Charles S. Bradford, Charles H. Browning, O. C. Bosbyshell, Hampton L. Carson, Mrs. Hampten L. Carson, Charles A. Converse, Miss Josephine H. Carr, Richard Y. Cooke, John B. Clement, the Misses Cresson, Gherardi Davis, Herbert Duprey, Elbert J. Edwards, H. Frank Eshleman, the Misses Elliott, Herman Faber, Howard O. Folker, Charles C. French; E. Burd, Foster C. Griffith, G. W. B. Hicks, Mrs. T. R. Harper, Miss Mary Stockton Hunter, John J. L. Houston, Charles Henry Hart, Joseph F. Jackson, John W. Jordan, Ewing Jordan, William H. Jordan, Gregory B. Keen, Francis Fisher Kane, De B. Randolph Keim, Dr. Henry Leffman, William H. Lambert, Arthur H. Lea, William Leveritt, William W. Longstreth, John K. Lacock, Mrs. E. L. Marshall, Dr. C. K. Mills, the Misses Murray, M. R. Muckle, Horace Magee, J. Hampton Moore, W. Nelson Mayhew, Clarence B. Moore, John B. McPherson, John Marshall, John P. Nicholson, Dr. Geo. W. Nains, William Nelson, E. P. Oberholtzer, Samuel W. Pennypacker, William A. Patton, Geo. Ransberry, Francis Rawle, Francis X. Reuss, Miss Mary J. Stille, Mrs. W. Hinckle Smith, D. M^c N. Stauffer, T. Guilford Smith, Miss Tenbrook, C. H. B. Turner, H. T. Underdown, C. H. Vinton, Joseph Willcox, Stephen W. White, John R. Witcraft, Mrs. Talcott Williams, Mrs. Ashbel Welch and George F. P. Wanger.

During the year, the steel cases for the newspaper files were erected, and the papers arranged by States chronologically.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF THE MORAVIAN CONGREGATION AT OLDMANS CREEK, N. J., 1777-78. Rev. Frederick Schmidt, pastor.

September 11. All day long there was a heavy cannonading, and afterwards we heard that a battle had taken place between the two armies at the Brandywine River.

September 26. Henry Miller, the printer and bookseller, arrived from Philadelphia.

September 27. Nicholas Garrison and wife came from Philadelphia as fugitives. Miller was lodged with Mrs. Gill, and the Garrisons with us at the parsonage.

October 1. All are in alarm! Henry Miller leaves for Reading, Penna. An English troop has landed three miles from here.

October 22. Fearful cannonading shook the house like an earthquake. (It was the action at Red Bank).

December 3. Twenty American militiamen were quartered in the parsonage.

1778, February. American militiamen are again quartered in the parsonage.

February 25. Over two thousand English troops pass, on their way to Salem. The house was full of soldiers—polite, but carry off trifles.

February 26. The Garrisons leave for Bethlehem, having been here five months. There is talk of flight amongst the neighbors. My wife and self are determined to remain.

May 10. Many militiamen attended the services.

June 12. A skirmish took place near by between the English and the militiamen: one of the latter was killed. A report prevails that the English were about to march through Jersey, to kill and to set fire to everything.

June 21. We heard this week that the English army had left Philadelphia and are marching towards New York.

October 4. A new alarm. English troops have landed at Egg Harbor, and many of our local militiamen have been ordered thither.

In 1780, reference is made to the difficulties of travel and the interruption of communication with the outside world, owing to the destruction of the bridges. The winter following was one of exceptional severity. the ink in Pastor Schmidt's inkstand freezing.

AMONG THE WHARTON PAPERS, in the Manuscript Division of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, are many interesting items relating to the school days of Charles Mifflin. Supplementing what was published in PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, Vol. xxxiii, p. 365, are the following:—

I Began January 3 to Keep a Diary in which time I said 38 morning Lessons in Eng. Gram^r: I Recited 21 morning Lessons in Eng. Syntax, Read Eng. History 123 Attended Remarks on the Same once Had Exercises in Geography & Maps 5 times Recited 118 Corderius Lessons Attended Lectures & Exercises 123 times. Wrote 30 Copies Head of the Second Class 9 times Foot name Head of the First, twice Foot none Had Tryals for Places 12, I was Head twice M. Raser 4 times C. Bensel twice I Neglee once T. Livesey C. Engle Geo. Mifflin once Attended Divine Service at the Friends meeting 11 time Read 80 Chapters in the Holy Bible Absent none Omitted morning Lessons twice.

1764 *March* Masters Certificate that Charles Mifflin has Performed his School Exercises in General Well makes Proficiency in Eng. Parsing & Latin but is too remiss in his morning Lessons which will put him behind his Class, if he does not Mend.

P. WEBSTER.

TO MR THO^S WHARTON,
his Guardian.

Germentown Decm^r 18, 1764 Receiv'd of Thomas Wharton the Sum of Seven pounds Sixteen shillings being in full for one quarters board of Charles Mifflin & for sixpence p Week supplied said Charles during this Quarter, which ended the 10th of this Month rec'd for my husband James Delaplain

£7.16.0.

ANN DELAPLEAIN

DODD-HOLLAND and other family records, copied from Bible of Mrs. Charles Jones, Lewes, Delaware, and contributed by Rev. C. H. B. Turner.

William Dodd the son of W^m Dodd and Elizabeth his wife was Born September the 14th 1775

Elenore Bruce Daughter of Alexander Bruce and Ester his wife was Born May the 26th 1778

Eliza Turner Dodd Daughter of W^m Dodd and Elenore his wife was Born September the 17th 1799

Maria Dodd the Daughter of W^m Dodd and Elenore his wife was Born October the 24th day Anno Domini 1801

Comfort Bruce Dodd daughter of W^m Dodd and Elenor his Wife was Born Feb. 11th 1804

Hannah Dodd Daughter of W^m Dodd & Elenor his Wife was Born December the 25th Day Anno Domini 1805

Elenor Bruce Dodd Daughter of W^m Dodd and Elenor his Wife was Born April the 14th 1808

Joseph Hazlett Dodd son of W^m Dodd and Elenor his Wife was Born October 6th 1810

Amy Dodd Daughter of W^m Dodd & Elenor his Wife was Born April the 22th Anno Domini 1814

William Alexander Dodd the Son of W^m Dodd and Elenor his Wife was Born August the 11th day Anno Domini 1820

Ebenezer the Son of John Holland & Elizabeth his Wife was Born Sept 4th 1801

Maria Holland the Daughter of Ebenezer Holland and Eliza T. Holland his wife was Born June the 18th 1827

Ann Robbins Holland the Daughter of Ebenezer Holland & Eliza his Wife was Born January the 7th 1829

Hetty Elenor Holland Daughter of Ebenezer Holland and Eliza his Wife was Born June 21th 1831

Hannah Newbold Holland the Daughter of Ebenezer Holland and Eliza his Wife was Born March 22, 1833

Joseph Holland the Son of Ebenezer Holland and Eliza his Wife was Born September the 12th 1835

Tabitha Holland Daughter of Ebenezer Holland and Eliza his Wife was Born February the 11th 1837

William Dodd Holland the Son of Ebenezer Holland and Eliza his Wife was Born March the 22nd 1839

John Paynter Holland the Son of Ebenezer Holland and Eliza his Wife was Born August the 6th 1841

Albert Bruce Holland the Son of Ebenezer Holland & Eliza his Wife was Born January the 4th 1846

Hannah N Lank the Daughter of John C. Lank and Hannah his Wife was Born November the 14th 1859

Mary Alif Daughter of Joseph Aylif and Amy his Wife Departed this life May the 14th Day about 6 o'clock in the morning, Anno Domini 1803. Supposed to be about Seventy years of Age

Hannah Newbold the wife of James Newbold departed this life August the 15th in the year of Our Lord 1825 Supposed to be 73 years 2 months old

William Dodd departed this life March the 31st in the year of Our Lord 1838.

Aged 62 years 6 months & 16 days

Eleanor Dodd Departed this Life April the 3^d day in the year of Our Lord 1840

Aged 61 years 10 mo. & 23 days

Wallace W. White and Tabitha Holland were married December 24 1862

John P. Holland and Maggie A. White were married December 29th 1868

Maggie A. Holland, wife of John P. Holland, departed this life August 18, 1869

Ebenezer Holland & Eliza T. Dodd were Married May the 3^d 1826

Hannah N. Lank the Daughter of Ebenezer Holland and Eliza his Wife Departed this life the 24 Day of December 1859. Age 26 years 9 months 2 days

COPY OF THE NONCUPATIVE WILL AND PROBATE, OF JOHN HILL.
DECEASED.

Contributed by Rev. C. H. B. Turner.

Sussex County } The Last Will & Testament of John Hill of
to Wit } Angola Neck in Sussex County deceased. Declared
by word of mouth on the 10th day of November 1777. (being then sick
of the sickness whereof he died) In the presence of us the Subscribers
who Sign our names as Witnesses thereof which words so spoken were
as follows, before Mary Day. Molloy must have schooling and Sib, the
Chest with all her mothers Cloaths the rest must be divided and Ezekiel
West must pay himself out of it.

her
Mary X Day { SEAL }
mark

Witness Jn^o Taylor.

Before Sarah Hazzard upon her asking John Hill what he meant to do with his Children. He said he left all his Children, and what there was to Ezekiel West to School his Children and pay himself.

her
Sarah A Hazzard
mark

Witness Jn^o Taylor

Before Margaret West, John Hill talking to Ezekiel West said take all the Children and all what I have.

her
Margaret M West
mark

Witness Jn^o Taylor.

Before William Blizard Jn^r John Hill speaking to Ezekiel West said take the Children, take care of them take all what I have after Polloy has her mothers Cloaths and Chest, and my debts paid let the rest be divided amongst the other three.

William Blizard

Witness Jn^o Taylor.

Be it remembered that on the Tenth day of November, 1777 before me Phillips Kollock, Reg^r for the probate of Wills & Granting Letters

of Administration for the County of Sussex Personally appeared Sarah Hazzard, Mary Day & William Blizard and made Oath on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, That John Hill late of Sussex County Yeoman deceased in the Annexed paper writing mentioned did declare by word of mouth on the day therein mentioned to Wit the 10th day of November last past (he being then in his own dwelling house and sick of the Sickness whereof he died) in the presence of the said deponants did pronounce the Contents of the paper writing afs^d to be his Will & Desire & that at the time of the doing thereof the said deceased was to the best of their apprehensions of sound and disposing mind memory and understanding And that the words so pronounced by the said deceased were committed to writing on the 13th day of November, 1777. by these deponants

Sworn & Subscribed the day and year first above mentioned	}	her Sarah A Hazzard mark William Blizard
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Before Phillips Kollock, Reg^r.

LETTER J. MOORE TO FREEHOLDERS OF CEDAR CREEK HUNDRED.
Contributed by Rev. C. H. B. Turner, Lewes, Delaware.—

Gent.

I am informed that a great number of the inhabitants Freeholders of your hundred have been stopp'd from coming to Town to choose your Convention Men occasioned by a resolve of the Committee of Inspection as is supposed. whereby it is directed that the election of the Convention Men are to be held in the respective Hundreds of the County, in the first place, The committee had as much right to make such resolve as the King of France & no more. secondly By an express resolve of the Committee of Inspection pass'd some time ago not less than two thirds of the whole committee of the County were enabled to do business and it is beyond a doubt that not more than twenty of the Committee were there this a number of the inhabitants of your Hundred hears from M^r Groves on Saturday last.

This appears to be a mere stroke of those persons to avoid your giving your votes at a time when they are more necessary than it ever was at any election, because what it to be done by the Convention is to last while the Government lasts.

The Committee in their resolves set out with an absolute falsehood because they say this County was not represented in the late house of Assembly, which is not so as three Members of the County were there, beside if this County was not represented in Assembly how cou'd this County be represented in Committee when not more than twenty persons were there, who were not a *quorem* under the resolve afs^d.

But the Committee had no right to make such resolve because the people at the time they were chosen invested them with no such power at the time they were chosen, nor have they it by any order of Congress consequently they had no more right to make any such resolve (as I have said before) than they had to make Laws to bind us in all cases whatsoever. because it appears to be no more than an attempt to deprive you of the right which you have hitherto enjoyed as freemen.

To the Freeholders inhabitants of
Cedar Creek Hundred.

Y^{rs}

J. Moore.

Queries.

BRIG "NEGOCIATOR."—Particulars are requested relating to the wreck of the Brig "Negociator," Capt. James Nicoll, of Philadelphia. She is said to have been wrecked in 1809.—Data concerning Capt. Nicoll is also wanted.

WILLIAM ABBOTT,
141 East 25th Street,
New York City.

ST. JAMES CHURCH, KINGSESSING.—Do any of the readers of the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE know of an engraving or sketch of any kind of St. James Church, Kingessing, prior to its being enlarged in 1855?

Book Notices.

HARRISON, WAPLES, AND ALLIED FAMILIES. Being the Ancestry of George Leib Harrison of Philadelphia, and of his wife Sarah Ann Waples. By their son William Welsh Harrison, LL.D., Philadelphia. Printed for private circulation only. One hundred copies printed on Whatman's hand-made paper and one on vellum; 176 pages, 83 illustrations and chart of ancestry.

This exceptionally handsome, well printed and superbly bound book, with eighty-two photogravures, gives the history of the Harrison family from about the year 1375, to the present time. The Harrisons were of Greystoke and Thurstonfield in Cumberland, England, and were among the early followers of the Quaker George Fox.

John Harrison of Philadelphia, son of Thomas Harrison, the emigrant, was a prominent chemist and the first successful manufacturer of sulphuric acid in America. He was Recorder of Philadelphia and one of the first Board of Managers of the Franklin Institute. He married Lydia Leib, sister of Dr. Michael Lieb, Postmaster of Philadelphia, United States Senator and General of the militia. Their son George Leib Harrison, LL.D., of Philadelphia, Philanthropist, and President of the Board of Public Charities, was the father of Mrs. William West Frazier, Charles Custis Harrison, LL.D., late Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Alfred Craven Harrison, William Welsh Harrison, LL.D., and Mitchell Harrison.

The ancestry of Sarah Ann Waples has been carefully traced through Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, and the maternal lines of Custis, Wise, West, Scarborough, Thorogood and other prominent Virginia families have been interestingly described. The copy of this book presented to the Historical Society by Dr. Harrison has already attracted considerable attention, which it well merits. The researches in this country and abroad were made by William M. Mervine, genealogist, of Philadelphia.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LISTS OF NEW ENGLAND SOLDIERS.—By Mary Ellen Baker, A.B. Boston, 1911. 8vo., pp. 56.

This bibliography of lists of New England soldiers who have served in the regular army and volunteer armies of the United States, whether

colonial or constitutional, is limited to printed books and pamphlets. The data has been carefully collected and will be found very helpful to all interested in the subject.

BARRATT'S CHAPEL AND METHODISM.—Historical Address delivered before Forty-third Wilmington Annual Conference, at Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, Wilmington, Delaware, on Friday, March 7th, 1911. By Hon. Norris S. Barratt. The Historical Society of Delaware; 1911. 8vo., pp. 62. Illustrated.

"Barratt's Chapel and Methodism" is a volume of unusual historical and biographical merit, and contains much that is of more than local interest. It was at this chapel that Bishops Coke and Asbury first met in America, and arranged the preliminaries for forming the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country. The book, throughout, is a valuable contribution to the history of Methodism in the United States. It is attractively printed and replete with illustrations.

TRAVELS IN THE CONFEDERATION, 1783-1784.—From the German of Johann David Schoepf. Translated and edited by Alfred J. Morrison. Philadelphia, 1911. 2 Vols. Price \$6.00.

Dr. Schoepf's travels, of which we gave notice in a recent number of the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, has been published and is on sale by William J. Campbell, of this city. The translation and editing shows care and research, and the book is a credit to all concerned in the making of it. As the edition is limited, copies should be secured promptly.

A CALENDAR OF DELAWARE WILLS, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, 1682-1800.—Abstracted and compiled by the Historical Research Committee of the Colonial Dames of Delaware. New York, 1911. 8vo., pp. 218.

The Historical Research Committee of the Delaware Society of the Colonial Dames of America is to be highly commended for the publication of this work, for it will be found of the greatest value to genealogists and of interest to historians. These abstracts have been made none too soon, for many of the original wills, from frequent handling, have suffered considerable defacement. A very full index of names will be appreciated by all who consult the volume. Copies may be purchased of Mrs. Mary B. Wright, 704 West Street, or Mrs. J. Ernest Smith, Wilmington, Del., who compiled the work.