

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

LETTER OF MAYOR JOHN BARKER TO THOMAS CUMPSTON. [*Ms. Divis. Hist. Soc. of Penna. Dreer Coll.*]

The Mayor of the City, with his best respects to M^r Cumpston, requests him to have the Bells of Christ Church rung, in consequence of the Victory obtained by Cap^t Bainbridge, of the U. S. Frigate Constitution, over his B. M. Frigate Java, on 29th Dec^r last.

I will defray the Expenses of the same.

John Barker, Mayor.

Philad^a Feb^y 16, 1813.

Thomas Cumpston, Esq^r

A TORY LETTER.—We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Frederick Bostwick, Librarian of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, for the following copy of a letter in their collection, addressed "To the Clark of the Philadelphia Meetings, to be opened and read in the meeting":

Gentlemen:

Philadelphians, I hope that it wont Distorbe your Principle of love, for me to ask some questions. How do we know that the bottom of the great commotion that has been in Amarica was not to try the King's stringth, in finding who is his friends and discover his enemies. Would any of you, take it well of your good friend if he should take up arms against you, because some body told him that you had a desine against him.

How can we blame the King so highly for blocking up Boston, and so highly extoll the Congress for stoping the trade of all the other governments on the continent, if the King deserved to be beheaded, for puting poor people out of their business in order to try the goverment of his subjects. How can it be right for the Congress to destress tene thosens of poor people to gratify their own pride. If a King cant be jestified in destressing one thousen how can the Congress be jestified for destressing tene thousens.

How can it be jest in me to hurt and destress my brothers to bring my father into a compliace with my will and humer. How do we know that the bottom of all this bushel is not to find out the King's strength; for will a man of a sudden proclame war against his King and supream protector under God, without the strong eavidence that his King is become his avow'd Enemy, and whare is there any shuch eavidence against our King. How do we know that there is some men behind the bush, that understands all the bisines, and like it well to fish in such troubled warters.

How do we know there is not a set of men among us that is sworn to secrecy, and how do we know but that there bisness to find out all the heads of this unnatural Rebellion, and to carie their names home; and how can they think they or we shall fare beter than we should have done if we had not meddl'd with strife that did not belong to us; the wise man says, he that meddles with strife not belonging to him is like one that takes a dog by the ears; where shall we find any pretext

in Holy Writ, to jestify the conduct of Amarica for Liberty as the cry is now a days; if we are afraid of Arbitrary power why do our towns chuse arbitrary committies: are not committies chosen to search their neighbors houses, without Law of God or man, Arbitrary; again are not some of the resolves of the Congress arbitrary, for such as refuse to come into their plan, is to Advertised, and thenceforward he is to accounted an Enemy to his Cuntry, must every man think as the Congress does, or be accounted an Enemy to his Cuntry; it is said that charity must begin at home; but must it begin so strong that we have none for the King and Authority on the other side of the Athalantick; dont we read in that almost for got law Book: that Charity is kind, and suffers long; dont our Sabour tell us that when we are smitten on the one cheek to turn the other also; and dont he say that whatsoever that we would that men should do to us so we should do to them; but where dose he tell us, to drink Damnation to our enemies; dont he tell us to bless and curse not, and what soever we do, do all for the glory of God; do you think that the tumult of America has been for the glory of God; is liberty poles, mobs, riots and Drinking Damnation the Lord North and General Gage for the glory of God; dont gods word tell us if our ways please the Lord, he will make our enemies to be at peace with us: but who thinks that mobs and riots will please the Lord; dont we bring on our selves great troubles by our amasing folly and stupidity:

Heant we a clear call to apeal from all Congresses and Inspecting Committies, to our holsom laws and Corts of jestic, for there we can have our cases tryed in a lawful Asembly; Shall we be so stupid as not to pray to God to be delever'd from all arbitaria Congress Schemes, and strength to relie solely on the corts of jestic: as being the apynted means whareby we are to expect to have jestic done us;

I should be glad, gentlemen, if you can think it worth while to send me a canded anser to the above questions; I am gentlemen, your sencear, Homble, well wisher.

March ye 16th, A. 1775.

Elon Andrews.

LETTER OF HON. GEORGE JAFFREY TO REV. DR. WHELOCK, PRESIDENT OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, 1777.

Reverend Sir

This goes by my Kinsman G. Peirce, who would have returned to the College at the End of the Vacation but the Aprehensions of danger from an Enemy, in a tender Parent, from the various reports had here, excited such fears as prevented his Return till this time as the delay cannot be imputed to the Bearer who was desirous of attending his study at the College, as early as might be, I hope you will excuse his absence, which is his loss, and I hope no Inconvenience in any other Respect.

It is with no small Concern I see the representation of Doct^r Pomroy & Col. Payne of May 24th of the Injuries done to the College & Corporation, by the Selectmen of Hannover—every Circumstance I am Sensible, must affect you grievously, from your known Zeal and Indefatigable Application to promote the Honour Dignity and Welfare of the College in every Respect, which is bro't to its Respectable State by your means. It is difficult for me to conceive what the College has Suffered by the general Representation of May 24th, and was very Sorry I could not have attended the last meeting, & much more, at y^e next adjournment, being providentially prevented by a Rheumatick disorder preventing my travelling on horseback, but if y^e Roads were not so bad by neglect of repairs for a few years past, as to render them impassable with a Chaise (notwithstanding any domestick Inconvenience) I would attend at y^e Adjournment, which would give me great pleasure, and if I thought my disorder was not temporary and would be a further hinderance to

my attending at another time, I would resign my place, that no Inconvenience should accrue by my want of Attendance.

I hope the Injuries complained of do not continue, and that in a short time, some alteration will take place in the whole Country, whereby prevailing Evils may be prevented and remedied at the College, as also in other Places.

I have tried your patience in reading this Epistle, but beg leave to add my Request, That if it be not inconvenient, you would admitt my Kinsman a boarder at your house, this year or so long as may be agreeable—and conclude with wishing you all needfull Support under all trials & Difficulties you meet with in the burthensome affairs of the College and that you may accomplish them to your Satisfaction.

I am with much Respect

Your most obed^t Serv^t

Geo. Jaffrey

Portsm^o October 8th 1777.

LETTER OF COL. R. SALTONSTALL TO HON. RICHARD WALDRON, 1745.

Sir

I wish I could confirm the Report you have had relateing to Fort Dummer and the New Towns but I can't Learn fr^o the Cabbinet that there is any thing to ground it on. Perhaps a late piece of Advise fr^o Mr. Sharp concern^s the Road Island Controversy wherein He informs Us of the very great improbability of their Success in respect of their Claim of Jurisdiction may have given rise to what you mention. It is thought Gov^r Shirly will make a Point of it That Fort D— shall be deliv'd up to Us unless yo^r Govm^t refund Ours All the Expense of Support^s it so long.

Don diego has wrote the Gov^r very insolently on the affair of that Guarison. I hope 'twont soon be forgot here. I hear little of Gov^r Belcher sav^s that his Enemies here are much Chagrin'd that the Gen^l shou'd Inclose to Him his Letter to the Duke of New C— relat^s to the Reduction of Louisburg. One of Our New Captains says He heard in London that Mr. Belcher has refus'd the Govm^t of Bermudas; that He dresses gay but looks thin and is Courting a Lady of Fortune. I have heard nothing of Cap^t Sturk. Ms^{rs} Hubbard of Bristoll and Lynde of Salem were last fryday Appointed to fill the Vacancys in Our Court. The Gen^l Court are doing just Nothing at All.

I am

Yo^r very Humb. Serv^t

Boston Jan^r 27th 1745.

R. Saltonstall.

I have nothing to add but that my poor Son has laid this 3 Weeks very dangerously Sick of a Slow fever.

Feb. 3^d.

Reply of Hon. R. Waldron.

Sir

I thank y^o for y^r Favour by y^e post, am exceeding Sorry for the Indisposition of y^r Son, and heartily pray God y^t his Health may be restored & y^t he may long live to be an Honour to y^r Name & Family. I supposed that y^e Story I heard might probably spring from road Island. I am told there is a Map of the Way in which Travellers generally pass between Albany and Montreal with the Courses and Distances; if it be so is it possible to obtain a Copy of it? if by your Interest I could obtain one, it would exceedingly oblige me and I would gladly pay the Charge. I observe you say your Assembly are doing just nothing at all which I construe nothing at all to be Spoken of for we have advice a thousand ways they have been on a Secret affair Many Days and one of the Members told me this week, that if there had been any Secrets under Consideration it was a Secret still—the general Opinion this way is, that an Expedition is forming agst Crown Point, if

it be so I should like very kindly to know from you how the Scheme is laid as soon as it becomes public, and whether this Govern^t is to be invited to take part in y^e Expedition, and if not, whether you think my Son might obtain a Commission from Gov. Shirly provided he can raise a Comp^y here to be aggregated to a Mass. regm^t—he seems to be pretty much inclined to another Campaign in Case he should like the projection, & from y^e Character obtained at Cape Breton I am almost inclined to think he would be able to raise as good a Company of Volunteers in these parts (and as soon) as any Man in y^e province. I have had Intimations from Several that G—r Sh—ly intends to take no more Notice of our Diego, in any future Enterprises. [Not signed.]

THE PHILADELPHIA ARCADE.

For about half a century the Arcade, which stood on the north side of Chestnut street between Sixth and Seventh streets, was one of the notable buildings of the city, with its museum, stores and gallery of paintings originally collected by the artist, Charles Willson Peale. On May 3, 1826, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, and from the address of Peter A. Browne, Esq., made on the occasion, we learn much interesting data relating to the enterprise and a description of the building to be erected.

The following were deposited in the corner-stone: A box containing the coins of the United States; the articles of subscription and list of the original subscribers; a roll containing engraved likenesses of John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, and John A. Shulze, Governor of Pennsylvania; in another package inclosing the different newspapers of the day was the following record: "Philadelphia, May the third Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and in the fiftieth year of the American Independence, at 5 o'clock P. M. this corner-stone of the Philadelphia Arcade, being the first building of the kind erected in the United States, was lain in due form by John Haviland, Architect, in presence of the managers and stockholders of the Institution and a large assemblage of respectable citizens."

Managers—Thos. Cadwalader, John R. Coxe, E. S. Burd, William Davidson, William Boyd, Jas. M. Linnard, Levi Ellmaker, Josiah Randall, John Y. Clark, Cornelius Stevenson, James Burke, Thomas Sparks.

Building Committee—Thomas Sparks, Cornelius Stevenson, James M. Linnard.

Contractors—John Haviland, Peter A. Browne.

Architect—John Haviland.

Stone Cutters—Elias Brown, William Black, William Morrison, William Brown.

Carpenter—James Clark.

Bricklayer—John Toy.

Mason—William Ingram.

Following the ceremonies an address was made by Peter A. Browne, Esq., from which the following extracts are taken.

"You are assembled to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the Philadelphia Arcade, a public building of a kind very common in Europe, but never before attempted in the United States. An arcade in architecture signifies a combination of arches, and this building will be emphatically entitled to the appellation, for it will not only contain its hundred stores under the same vaulted roof, but the floors of its different stores will be supported in the same substantial manner. The lot on which we stand and which is destined to be ornamented by this beautiful superstructure is about 109 feet in width on Chestnut street and in depth 150 feet, directly opposite to Decatur street, which furnishes a wide thoroughfare to High [Market] street, the most eligible site that could have been selected for its purposes.

"I have been informed that the northern part of the building, which has recently been taken down, was of great antiquity. There are in this assemblage gentlemen who recollect it 50 or 60 years ago, when occupied by Dr. Græme, who occupied it to his death. Soon after his death it was purchased by the late John Dickinson, Esq., author of the *Farmers' Letters*. About 1774 Mr. Dickinson took down part of the old building and erected a new one in front. In the winter of 1776-77, being still unfinished, it was used as an hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers of the Revolution. It was afterward occupied by the first and second French Ministers, Mons. Gerard and the Chev. de la Luzerne; the latter gentleman erected a wooden building on the east of the dwelling house in which he celebrated with great pomp and splendor the birth of the Dauphin, son of Louis XVI. Dickinson sold the house, with ground east and west of it, to his brother, Gen. Philemon Dickinson, and in 1798 it was purchased by Chief Justice Tilghman, who occupied it until sold to the present owners.

"The Arcade will be 100 feet wide, having an alley of upward of four feet wide on each side for the convenience of light and air, and affording a private entrance to the stores. Its depth will be 150 feet. Both of the principal fronts will be faced with Pennsylvania marble, perforated with arches that will run through the whole body of the building.

"The architectural composition of the facade will not be proportioned from either the Grecian or Roman order, although the general style is modeled from the Greek. Four arches springing from the sculptured caps of the autcees will support a broad frieze, from which will appear coupled brackets that will support a justly proportioned cornice surmounted by a raking blocking course. The elevation of the front on Chestnut street is to be enriched with niches and friezes containing sculptured ornaments in basso-relievo, emblematic of the character of the edifice. Whole-sized figures in full relief, representing Commerce and the Arts, will occupy the niches of the wings. The whole will be surmounted with the arms of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, and the head of Mercury.

"The plan of the first principal floor will be governed by two fourteen-foot wide avenues running longitudinally through the building, with four rows of stores facing each other. These avenues will be paved with beautiful gray flagstones in ranged courses, and will be lighted during the day by means of the glass roof, forming an agreeable covered promenade. A double flight of marble steps at each end will form the ascents to two saloons 70 feet long situated in the fronts of the second story, then open to the street, and communicate with four similar ranges of stores, fronting on galleries defended by iron balusters. This additional promenade will command a view of the avenues below, in connection with the open space and glass roof, in beautiful perspective. The third story will be left in one entire room, 150 by 130 feet. The whole of the basement story will be vaulted, as will also the other stories, except the avenues which extend to the roof. The stores will be fireproof, and when filled with goods gracefully arranged with that skill and taste so peculiar to Philadelphia, and at night brilliantly lighted up with gas, they will have a splendid appearance. At the extremity of each avenue will be iron railings which, when closed, will secure the property from every intrusion.

"The estimated expense of the Arcade, including the price of the lot, was \$150,000. As this was too large a sum to be advanced by an individual, it was divided into 1500 shares at \$100 each. The subscription book was opened on the 20th of October, 1825, and was closed on the 1st of April, 1826, with \$88,500; the balance was taken by the contractors. Some unsatisfactory conduct was experienced from a few

subscribers, but this has been more than counterbalanced by the generous and gentlemanly deportment of the managers, the remainder of the subscribers, and the respectable gentleman from whom the lot was purchased. The managers, in consideration of the contractors' exchanging for a cash payment of \$7500 a payment in stock at a future day, recommended to the stockholders to assess the purchase money of the lot on the \$88,500. To this proposal unanimous consent was given by the stockholders at a meeting called for that purpose. Chief Justice Tilghman delivered to the contractors possession of the premises at a time when he had received but a small portion of his purchase money. It has, however, now all been satisfied and the trustees are in possession of a deed transferring the premises with a perfect title.

"Numerous applications have already been made for stores, and a negotiation is carrying on with the proprietors of the Philadelphia Museum to rent them a part of the 2d story, and the whole of the 3d. for the exhibition of their fine collection of natural and other curiosities."

THOMAS GAMBLE TO GEN'L CHARLES LEE. [*Original in the Dreer Collection, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.*]

Dear Lee

I should have done myself the pleasure to have wrote to you before; but really did not know where a letter woud find you; sometimes we heard you were gone to the West Indies; at another that you were gone on to Carolina; by Mr. Bird I am informed you are still in Virginia.

I expected before now to have heard from Govr. Chester Relative to Your land in West Florida, but suppose I shall shortly, I set out in a few days to join our worthy Friend, General Gage at Boston, he is Come out with very Extrordinary powers, and has wrote for me, it is a very fortunate Circumstance that the power both Civil and Military hath fall'n into the hands of so Moderate a Man as Genl. Gage I hope he will gain Great Credit on this Critical occasion; his Abilitys are good, and with respect to his heart you who know him so well, will allow him to be Possest of one of the best kind.

Your things are all left with Mrs. Airey who will take Care of them; I enclose you a letter from Dunbar, and one I pickd up in the Coffee house for you. Dagworthy has got a Company in the 48th Regt. Through Colo. Vaughans interest.

I am Dr. Lee with great truth Yours most sincerely
New York June the 10th, 1774 Thos. Gamble
To Genl. Lee.

LETTER OF JOSEPH GROWDON TO PHINEAS PEMBERTON. [*The Etting Collection, Manuscript Division Historical Society of Pennsylvania.*]

My Dear Phinheas,

I Sympathize wth thy condition and condole thy affliction in thy tedious Sicknesse and am Sorry that I can in no sort disburthen thee, I am far off, and, my capacitie is mean, I can but pray for thee (and that I doe as for my self and ffamily) unto him Who's will is his Lawe and ought so to be because good and just, and is for our good if we patiently Submit & reverently condescend unto it, though our Sight through the earths interposition is often eclipsed, but we must evermore Suplicate Him who is all Light that He will disperse and expell all clouds and mists and that in his Light wee may See more light and and ther'in magnyfie and prayse his great Power & Name.

I had purposed to have seen thee before now, but one occassion & another (through my Wif's Sicknesse—about amth Since—who 'I thought would then have Died—but is now better then Shee hath been these severall years) and through the long winter w^{ch} hath made our Spring worke double &c. and hath hinderd my purpose Soe that I of

late put off my coming to Town untill the Provinciaill Court, wherin I am now disapoynted alsoe, this epidemicall distemper at length Seizing my ffamily and knocking down Seaven off us in three days, but are all through Mercy recoverd & recovering I hope, my self being pritty well & little Lawrence up again (whoe was very ill) and Betty and all y^e Servants on their feet, Soe that in a litle while I am in hope to see thee and our friends in Town.

as to y^e Deed from Jn^o Jones I must take that he will give it I am never very Scrupelous about Titles methincks a Short Deed according to our Law might Doe for I thinck that he that takes my money as a consideration for land is bound thereby to give a title and warrantee ag^t all psons, though y^e Deed be not so worded,

my Dear love to thee & thine rememberd and to all our friends familliar wth thee, I remain in Some haste (y^e bearer Stayin for this.)

Thy Friend

Jos. Growdon.

9 2mo 1698.

LETTER OF GEORGE KEITH TO WILLIAM YARDLEY AND OTHERS. [*The Etting Collection, Manuscript Division Historical Society of Pennsylvania.*]

Loving Freinds William Yardly, Thomas Jany, phineas pemberton

These are to testife, y^t if yee, or any of the people about you have occasion of one to teach your children, about the folles either in writting, or reading English, or ciphering, or latine, the Bearer hereof Archbald Innes formerly my usher & assistant in the school may be serviceable therein, and they may profit well by him, and as to any engagement to me, he is fully clear of it, and I doe declare that the tyme he was with me, he was diligent and painful, so that the children did well profit, the tyme he was with me, & I believe he is an honest young man, so with my dear love to you I remain

Your freind in the truth

philadelphia

George Keith.

11th 2d mo: 1690.

LETTER OF THEODOR ECCLES TO JAMES HARRISON. [*The Etting Collection, Manuscript Division Historical Society of Pennsylvania.*]

James Harison

London 10: 7thmo 1687.

Dear freind

The Refreshments We have had together from ye Goodnesse of the Lord are not forgotten as ye Sence of ye same Is Continu^d To us & Therein Is my love Dearly to thee & Those that love ye truth.

I Kindly took thy letter & shall do more of them as thou shall afford them, Being glad to hear of thy Wellfare & prosperity and the prosperity of Your Country & am a little willing to hold a Correspondency with thee about the affairs thereof.

Thou hints at ye Wolves now & then getting a pig or so w^{ch} I supose is cheifly in ye Nights w^{ch} methinkes You might Somewhat prevent by appointing to Every Township some one listlesse man or if it were a lad, as a universall hogyard to ye Town who might look after both Great & Small Cattle & bring them home at Night.

I Observe you are labouring & Careing for Hay to preserve your Cattle in Flesh in winter, & If I mistake not you might have advantage by a method they use in Carolina—of preserving their woods where they designe the Cattle Should feed—and there in the Shade, they drive them from place to place so as to have them eat the same place over again once a month or six weeks sooner or oftener as ye grass grows faster or slower—and so by eating over & over again they keep it from growing so rank—that It grows pretty fine—and as ye Sumer Comes on it

grows anew as tis Eaten & ye trees standing keeps off ye Suns violence from burning it up, that It lasts the longer. I will Confes my self no great husbandman but methinkes a little of the like shade where the sun is too hot might Do your Corne no hurt—and then if once You found ye Corne would grow near ye trees—You might save adeal of ye Labour of cutting [missing] But let that go to more Experienced people & lets Consider ye Indians as many learne Forreigne Languages For Gain & Is any better gain than that of Souls—Sure Some of You will take pains For them as well as Dwell in their lands—Eat ye flesh of their hunting & ye fish of their Catching.

Thou had a little about Government, pray have you no theives, what do you with them, are they Never Obstinate, & wont be taken to be punisht that You Sometimes Need a Constable with a Carnall Club & a Staff & watchmen &c. I fancy People might be Governed very well by Freinds—where they are fit For Freinds government—but Where that Is I cant tell. Those y^t Would be Good may be helpt but they y^t will be bad Can Scarce be hindred but one way for Other They¹ accomplish some Iniquity. Have you had allwayes Just Dealings From ye Indians upon your Complaint dont they a little affect some of your ready Sort of Clothing (& an old hat) better then their own ungeinly matchcoats methinkes a pair of Breeches of duffels or a Jerkin should greatly please them & If you bestowed such a sute on one or two of the cheifs yould be like to make it a fashion. If I were a tailor I believe I would venture an Experiment.

But of those things Enough.

Onely Concerning mines of Lead Iron tin or the Like Is any known or found & to ye fishing how is that Oil here this year hath yeilded good profit If thou had put all they Cows in oil barrels that is Their Value & Sent it For London, that & ye returnes might have been more than 2 or 3 Calves a peece.

Mary Forster Is Deceasd—N Brastoy Anne Whitehead—John Wilkinson—John Story Some Good & Some Worse—& others rise in their Roomes—Old George a little Infirme Meetings Full, many Comes to hear—Your Gover: a Great Courtier, mightily in favor that he is Enoyed by Thousands & abundance of Ill will for thee good he hath done—he hath lately been with the King in a progresse & at Chester had a huge meeting abundance of Nobility &c. There—but of this & much more Youl hear From passengers I Suppose So Wth Dear love Farwell. Thy Fnd
Theodor Eccles.

Gray a very close prisoner.

HOW THE FOURTH OF JULY (1777) WAS CELEBRATED IN PHILADELPHIA.

[The following letter of Hon. George Bryan, of Pennsylvania, addressed to his wife, who was sojourning in Newark, Delaware, gives a description of how the Fourth of July, 1777, was celebrated in Philadelphia.]
—*Hon. James Tyndall Mitchell Papers.*

Philada 4th July 1777.

My partner & friend

It is now near 8 in the Evening. This has been a day of festivity & the anniversary of independence, which has as such been noticed. I am just returned from dining with Congress, at the City Tavern & am more discreet than I was on a day in March last. In short, I was more on my guard. I have already written by the bearer Mr. Vandike, to Mr. McKean on the Topic of news. He will show you that. I thought Mr. Vandike would have gone on this day, & then I should have written. No further News since.

Notwithstanding we have ordered out Constables, & Watchmen & expect 200 soldiers to patrole, & that all illuminations & bonfires are to be put out at 11 this night, perhaps some disorders may happen. But

we were willing to give the idea of rejoicing its swing. The spirits of the whigs must be kept up.

One thousand Carolinians paraded under Arms in Second street & were received by Congress & Genls Gates & Arnold. Two Compys of Artillery & a Company of Georgian foot performed a *feu de joye*. The Maryland lighthouse attended & were reviewed. The Gallies & Ships came up & paid their Compliments.

I am My Dearest Madam

Your devoted lover,

partner & friend

Geo. Bryan.

P. S.—Your father, Mother &c., are very well. I keep tollerably.

Book Notices.

THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL QUARTERLY. Published by the Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Ga., 1917. Vol I, No. 1. Price \$3.00 per annum. Svo, pp. 72. Illustrated.

We extend hearty good wishes to editor William Harden, who for fifty years has been librarian of the Historical Society, that he has been given charge of the new Quarterly. He has a rich field of Colonial and Revolutionary material from which to draw, and we expect very important additions to what has been printed in other forms. We believe that this new enterprise will lead to an increase in membership and general interest in the Society, for such has been the experience of all kindred societies.

THE MEXICAN WAR DIARY OF GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. Edited by William Starr Myers, Ph.D. Princeton University Press, 1917. 8vo, pp. 97. Illustrated. Price \$1.00 net.

The diary begins with the departure of the young lieutenant of engineers from West Point with the company to which he was attached for duty in Mexico, toward the end of September, 1846, and ends with the battle of Cerro-Gordo in April, 1847. It gives a vivid picture of Mexico and its people, descriptions of the life of the soldiers on the march and in action, and the bad behavior and lack of discipline of the volunteers. To the student of McClellan's life the diary presents certain striking contrasts in character between the youthful soldier, not yet twenty years of age, and the general or politician of fifteen or twenty years later. Its publication is opportune.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, 1745-1912. By Lottie M. Bausman. Philadelphia, 1916. 8vo, pp. 460. Price \$3.00 net.

This compilation of the imprints of Lancaster County was undertaken in accordance with the work of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies. The first printing press erected in Lancaster County was located at Ephrata in 1745, and as the county can boast of many printing establishments during the past one hundred and seventy-five years which were called upon to meet more than local demands, the collection of titles was no ordinary undertaking. Fortunately Miss Bausman has been aided in her researches by societies and antiquarians, and her success is exceptionally creditable and serviceable.

MINE TAXATION IN THE UNITED STATES. By Lewis Emanuel Young, E.M., Ph.D. Urbana, Ill. 1916. 8vo, pp. 275. University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences.

This study is presented as a report upon the experience of the important mining States in the taxation of mines and mineral lands. The

investigation of the historical data and of the laws was begun in 1910 and an effort has been made to include all important material published prior to November 1916. While there have been many important contributions to the literature of particular phases of mine taxation and of appraisals of mining property for the purpose of taxation, this study is probably the first publication which attempts to bring together data regarding the experiences of the States in taxing mines and to compile State laws affecting mine taxation.

THE LEVELLER MOVEMENT: A Study in the History and Political Theory of the English Great Civil War. By Theodore Calvin Pease, Ph.D. American Historical Association, Washington, D. C., 1916. 8vo, pp. 406.

The establishment in England of a democratic government limited and bounded by law, that in a word was the vision pursued in the midst of the political strife and confusion of the Great Civil War by the men ordinarily called Levellers. To trace the evolution of this idea and of the corollaries of it that completed the Leveller platform, to show the political machinery devised by the Levellers to promote it, and, in short, to sketch the history of the Leveller movement as a whole is the purpose of this essay, to which was awarded the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize in European History for 1915.

THE NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY for April, 1917.

This quarterly has been published since April of 1912, at \$2 a year, and in that time it has printed considerable original genealogical data, much of which is of value to searchers for family history. Among the genealogies that have appeared in the five volumes issued are the Conover; Arthur Parke of Chester County, Penna.; Bailey of Connecticut; DeVeaux-Morel; Stone; Caldwell; Sanborn; Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania; Hazzard; Richardson, and records of Rowan County, N. C.; Piscataway; Kentucky; Cumberland County, Penna.; Ohio County, Va.; Alexandria, Va.; marriage certificates and diaries. The present number contains eleven returns of the "patriots who took the oath of fidelity and support to the government" in Montgomery County, Md., 1777-1778, numbering 3136 names; genealogical notes and records of Richard Bullock of Rehoboth, Mass.; Alexander Andrews of Kentucky; Osler and Owen; tombstone inscriptions, Montgomery County, Md.; Pennsylvania militia laws, 1777; the diary of Hezekiah Wilson, and various other contributions. The editor is Dr. G. M. Brumbaugh, 905 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

THE STORY OF SOME FRENCH REFUGEES AND THEIR AZYLUM IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1792-1800. By Louise Welles Murray. Second edition. 8vo. Illustrated. Price, postpaid, \$3.00.

The story of some French refugees, 1792-3, and the asylum they planned for their Queen, Marie Antoinette, and themselves in the wilds of Pennsylvania, was first published in book form in 1903 by Mrs. Murray, a descendant of one of the refugees. This settlement, which was the direct outcome of the French Revolution, although of short duration, forms an interesting and romantic chapter in the history of Pennsylvania. Much new and important data having been found, also many additional illustrations, a second edition of greater value than the first is in course of preparation for early issue. Mrs. Murray's address is Athens, Pa.