The Second Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry.

THE SECOND TROOP PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY.

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The Second Troop was ordered to rendezvous at the temporary camp across the river on September 15, according to the following notice:—

"Philadelphia, September 15, 1794.

"The Second Volunteer Troop of Light Horse, commanded by Abraham Singer, is noticed to meet at the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill, precisely at THREE O'CLOCK, THIS AFTERNOON as compleatly equip't as the shortness of the time will permit. The Captain expects the Troopers to be punctual in their attendance, as he is requested to join Captains Dunlap and McConnell's Troops at half past three o'clock.

"By order of the Captain,

"Wm. Fromberger, Q. M."

Two days later, on Wednesday, September 17th, the Troop was inspected, preparatory to their departure, in obedience to the following order:—

"Captain Singer's volunteer troop of Cavalry will muster in Chestnut Street between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets precisely at TEN o'clock on Wednesday morning the 17th instant completely equipped.

"By order,

September 16, [1794] "Wm. Fromberger, Q. M."
The prompt response of the troops to the call of duty elicited from the Adjutant General of the State the following expression of appreciation:

"Philadelphia, September 17, 1794.
"General Orders.
"The Governor takes the earliest opportunity of expressing his sincere thanks, to the quotas of the brigades of the city and county of Philadelphia militia, for their punctual and general attendance at the camp this day. In a particular manner he acknowledges his obligations to Col. Francis Gurney and his regiment; to Captains Dunlap, Singer, and McConnell, and the cavalry under their command; to the several corps of Grenadiers and light infantry, attached on this occasion to Col. Gurney's regiment; to the volunteer company of light infantry under the command of Major William McPherson and to the corps from Southwark. A conduct so honorable, so spirited cannot fail to excite a patriotic emulation throughout the State; and the Governor, with heartfelt satisfaction, anticipates a correspondent effect in protecting our constitution and laws from the threatened violation and subversion.

The following order of march is to be observed by the quotas of the city and county of Philadelphia Brigade:

1. Capt. Dunlap's
2. " M'Connell's Troop of Light Horse,
3. " Singer's

* * * * * * * * * *

to assemble on Friday morning [Sept. 19] in Market Street, east of Twelfth Street, and to march with the
baggage in the rear by the way of Norristown, Reading and Harrisburgh [sic] to Carlisle.

“(Signed) Josiah Harmar,
“Adjutant-General of the Militia of Pennsylvania.”

Accordingly, on September 19, 1794, under the command of Captain Singer, the Troop, fully armed and equipped, came in from the camp two miles over the Schuylkill and assembled in Market Street, east of Twelfth Street. After being inspected—together with the other mounted troops, numbering in all about 120 horsemen forming a squadron under the command of Captain Dunlap of the First Troop, with a company of infantry and artillerists, with fifteen cannon—they departed with the Governor for the West. The next morning appeared the following notice:—

“Yesterday at 11 o’clock the Governor of this State marched from Town, with the three Troops of Horse, commanded by Captains Dunlap, Singer and McConnell, the company of Infantry commanded by Captain Eduard Scott, and the Artillery by Major Jeremiah Fisher and Captain John Thompson with 15 Field pieces, 6 and 3 pounders. The Troops encamped at the Falls of Schuylkill in the afternoon and are to move on this morning. The Infantry and Grenadiers now at camp follow this day, and Captain William McPherson’s company of 115 privates [the McPherson Blues] on Monday next [22].”

The Troops moved by the northern, or Pennsylvania, road, which lay through Norristown, Pottsgrove, Reading, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Wrights’ Ferry, Yorktown, and on to Carlisle. The Cavalry reached Lancaster on Tuesday evening [23] and encamped near that town. “On Wednesday [24] they moved on to Harrisburg, joined by a very fine troop from Lancaster, under General Hand. At the latter town the following General Orders were issued:
"Lancaster 27th Sept. 1794.

"The Governor, intending to prosecute his route to Carlisle tomorrow morning, takes this opportunity to express his entire satisfaction with the progress and appearance of the Detachments of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, which have reached this borough, from the quota of the City and County of Philadelphia, and of the County of Chester. The example of order discipline and expedition which they have given on this march, cannot fail to produce the most beneficial effects. . . .

"By order of the Commander in Chief,

"Josiah Harmar, Adjutant Gen."

Carlisle was reached on September 27th or 28th by the cavalry troops, and here camp was pitched with the other troops of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, comprising the right wing of the army under the command of Governor Mifflin; for seven days they awaited the arrival of the President and his suite. That there was work to do even thus early in the march is evidenced by the following extract from a letter from Carlisle dated on Monday, September 29:—"A detachment of the Philadelphia horse are just bringing in several prisoners; one of them is wounded:—" 266

Washington, accompanied by a small following, including General Henry Knox, Secretary of War; General Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, and Judge Richard Peters, of the United States District Court, left Philadelphia on October 1, reaching Harrisburgh on Friday and Carlisle on the following day (Oct. 3). The Second Troop in conjunction with the other City Troops and a Troop of New Jersey Cavalry received the President on his arrival and a general review of the army followed. A vivid and intensely interesting description of this inspection of the troops at Carlisle is recorded by an anonymous eye-witness of
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the event in some "Notes on the March from September 30 until October 29, 1794." From this report some idea may be entertained of the great veneration and esteem with which Washington was regarded even at that early date. The narrator writes as follows:

"Camp at Carlisle, Oct. 3, 1794.

"On Thursday [Oct. 1] Major [William] McPherson, at the head of a very respectable body of young men, entered this town, and yesterday [Oct. 2] 17 pieces of artillery under Capt. [John] Thompson, with Col. [Francis] Gurney's battalion, arrived, and immediately encamped near us. Here is a most extensive common, admirably calculated for the present purpose. It is sufficient to encamp 10,000 men on, at present are about 2000, including Philadelphia horse, infantry and artillery—Lancaster, Berks, &c. horse.

"This day, at 12 o'clock, we witnessed a most interesting scene. It was announced that the President of the United States was approaching. Immediately the 3 troops from Philadelphia, Gurney's and MacPherson's battalions, and the artillery paraded. The horse marched down the road about two miles, followed by the Jersey cavalry, in great numbers. We were drawn up on the right of the road, where our beloved Washington approached on horseback in a traveling dress, attended by his Secretary, &c. As he passed our troop, he pulled off his hat and in the most respectful manner bowed to the officers and men; and in this manner passed the line, who were (as you may suppose) affected by the sight of their chief for whom each individual seemed to shew the affectionate regard that would have been to an honored parent. As soon as the President passed, his escort followed, we joined the train and entered the town whose inhabitants seemed anxious to see this very great and good man; crowds were assembled in the streets, but their admiration was
silent. In this manner the President passed to the front of the camp, where the troops were assembled in front of the tents; the line of artillery, horse, and infantry appeared in the most perfect order; the greatest silence was observed. The President approached the right uncovered, passed along the line bowing in the most respectful and affectionate manner to the officers in front; he appeared to be well pleased. The spectacle was grand, interesting and affecting—every man, as he passed along, poured forth his wishes for the preservation of this most valuable of their fellow citizens. The Jersey troops returned before this to their own encampment, and were not present at this last sublime instance of the cheerful subordination of citizens to the call of their chief, for the support of law and order. . . . ."

Washington remained in Carlisle until October 11, when he departed for Chambersburg, which town he reached on the same day, Williamsport on the thirteenth, and Fort Cumberland on the sixteenth. Here he reviewed the left wing of the army, comprising the Virginia and Maryland troops, which had rendezvoused there with the intention of eventually crossing the mountains by Braddock’s Road. The President proceeded to Bedford on October 19, where the right wing had arrived the day before after a wearisome and unbroken march from Strasburg of six days. He remained in that town for two or three days, thence proceeding to Philadelphia, which city he reached on October 28. Secretary Hamilton, however, continued with the army to Pittsburgh.

Dallas has given an intensely interesting account of this march of more than 750 miles across a wild, unknown and picturesque country. He states that “every man in the army, from the highest to the lowest, was in the best of spirits, though compelled to lie down at night on a bed of straw.” When the eastern
slopes of the Allegheny Mountains were reached the weather grew very heavy. The rain poured down in torrents, and the mud lay ankle deep, so that the tents and baggage wagons could not keep pace with them, and the men were forced, drenched and hungry, to sleep at night where best they could. The following excerpts from letters written by one of the Philadelphia troopers practically give a connected account of the march west from Carlisle:—

"Accounts from head-quarters of Thursday evening [Oct. 8] say that the army was to move from Carlisle on Friday morning. The troops of horse from this city and Major Macpherson’s battalion with two field pieces, formed the advance guard." 270

"By a gentleman who left Carlisle on Saturday last [Oct. 10], we are informed that the army moved on towards Bedford, on Friday and Saturday last. The President had not then left that place, but was to have proceeded on Sunday morning [Oct. 11]" 271

"Carlisle, October 10 [1794].

"The grades of our commanders were determined a few days since. Gov. Lee is the first in rank, Mifflin second, and Howell third. Gen. White 272 commands the horse, except four volunteer troops, which will be attached to Freylinghuysen [sic] together with Taylor’s riflemen; this last is a handsome command & reckoned a very great compliment." 273

"Shippensburg, October 13, [1794].

"We marched from Carlisle on Friday [Oct. 9], and arrived here yesterday [Oct. 12] at noon. We are in the advance, which consists of the three Philadelphia troops, MacPherson’s and Taylor’s corps, with two field pieces, followed by about 600 Jersey troops and Col. Gurney’s battalion. We shall march immediately for Bedford, and from thence to Fort Pitt. Mr. Findley came to Carlisle with the olive branch, but the Presi-
dent told him that the army would be marched to the
Western Country, to protect the innocent and punish
the guilty.—So we are informed.”

“Camp at Fort Lyttleton, Tuesday, Oct. 14 [1794].
“About 4 o’clock yesterday afternoon [Oct. 13] we
arrived here from Strasburg (which we left at sun-
rise) after a fatiguing march of 17 miles, over three
very high hills, the last of which is called Tuscarora
Mountain, . . . . and two of them are so steep
that the road is carried around them, and by that is
rendered very long and tedious.”

“Camp near Bedford, Sunday, Oct. 19 [1794].
“Here are about 5000 men, among them 900 horse,
one half of which are Pennsylvanians, and are well
mounted and equipt. . . . .”

“Bedford, October 19, 1794.
“We are encamped at this place, about 7000 strong;
and shall proceed to Pittsburgh in three or four
days. . . . . Two nights ago we picked up ten of
these anarchists, and a large party of our troop [the
Second City Troop] now out have been riding all night
to cross the Allegheny Mountains, in order to appre-
hend some notorious offenders.—Our duty is become
so hard, that our Straw Beds are very comfortable at
night.”

“On Saturday evening [Oct. 18] at 8 o’clock, a party
of 30 horse, under Captain Singer, left our camp, and
after riding about 40 miles, at daylight took Herman
Husbands, and one Wilson, both of whom had been
active in the late opposition to the laws. The party
returned about 10 o’clock last night [Oct. 19] with their
prisoners and are entitled to great credit for the ex-
pedition and secrecy with which they performed their
mission. The detachment was taken from the three city troops. . . . .” 278

“Bedford, October 21 [1794].

“Yesterday we were reviewed by Gov. Lee, from Virginia (who is to take the command-in-chief, and who also arrived on Sunday [as did the President]). Both he and General Frelinghuysen278 expressed their approbation at our military appearance. . . . . Capt. Lymans regulars (a handsome company), Capt. Clunn’s artillery—Taylor’s riflemen, Graham’s volunteers, the Philadelphia Horse, [Kinney’s troop of horse] and McPhersen’s Blues,280 are to be completed a legion by a few of the Jersey troops. They are to be under the command of Gen. Frelinghuysen and will march from this place tomorrow [Oct. 22], tho’ I can’t say by what route.” 281

The camp at Bedford was broken on Oct. 22 in accordance with the following General Orders:—282

“HEAD QUARTERS

“Bedford, October 21, 1794.

“Tomorrow at the hour of eight in the morning, the light corps will advance: Major General Morgan will lead the one acting with the left wing, and Major General Freylinghuysen the one with the right wing. On the next day [Oct. 23] at the same hour, the army will move in two columns—the right wing composed of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania lines, forming the right column under the immediate command of his Excellency Governor Mifflin; the left wing, composed of the Maryland and Virginia lines, forming the left column, with the Commander-in-Chief.—The Quarter Master General will continue with the right wing, and the proper officers in his department, and in the department of forage, attended with a sufficient number of axemen, must accompany the light corps under whose protection
they are to prepare all necessaries for the army.—
Abundance of straw must be ready for the troops, in as much as their health greatly depends on their keeping dry and warm. The utmost regularity must be preserved on the march, and in the mode of encampment, which must always be in two lines, with the cavalry in the centre, unless prohibited by the nature of the ground. Dragoons are dreadful in light and impotent in darkness—their safety during the night must therefore be regarded. The Artillery to move as a park and march in the centre. Constant communication must be preserved between the light corps and the main body, and between the respective columns, with all other precautions necessary to protect the troops from surprise and insult.

"The different columns will be precise in the execution of the daily marches assigned to them respectively; and if, from unavoidable accidents either should fall short one day, the deficiency is to be made up the next day, otherwise the mutuality in operation will be lost, and the army will be exposed to the disgrace and evils of discordant movements.—The particular routes with the necessary instructions will be given to the commanding Generals, and will of course form the rule of their conduct.

"When the right wing reaches —— it will divide into two columns—the New Jersey line and brigade of Cavalry, under Brigadier [A. W.] White, forming one column, to be commanded by his Excellency Governor Howell, will take a direction to the right, while the Pennsylvania line, with a light corps, will pursue the original route under the order of Governor Mifflin. When these columns divide the right will move from their right, and the left from their left. Chosen parts of Horse must follow the rear of each wing, to arrest stragglers from the line and to protect the property of
individuals, to the due preservation of which, in every respect, the utmost attention is to be paid by officers of every rank."

These orders were strictly adhered to, and each column, as directed, was preceded by a body of light troop, that of the right under Major General Frelinghuysen. "Taylor" riflemen, The Blues, Graham's, Clunn's artillery, Thompson's artillery, Lyman's Company, Kinney's, McConnell's, Dunlap's and Singer's troops of horse form the legion under Gen. Frelinghuysen, [William] McPherson to be colonel. A major to the Blues instead of McPherson was not chosen when our advices left camp October 22."

The march from Bedford was attended with great difficulties and privations, largely arising from the remarkable weather encountered, as the following excerpts indicate:—

"Camp at Berlin, Oct. 28 [1794].

"Yesterday we marched 15 miles and in the route crossed the Allegheny Mountains through mud up to our knees, and one of the most constant rains I ever beheld. . . . . Our army at present is about 8000 strong, and all in good spirits, and it is said by the President to be the best he ever saw in America, and when joined by the Maryland and Virginia troops will be formidable; at least sufficiently so, to terrify the insurgents into perfect submission, without discharging a gun." 283

"Jones's Mills, Oct. 29 [1794].

"From the advanced corps nothing but good order and good humor is heard; they proceed a day's march before us, and as we come up after them, we find their conduct universally applauded." 285

The first result of the Western campaign became evident in Philadelphia at this time. On the evening of October 29 a party of the Philadelphia Light Horse
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arrived from Bedford, having in custody four persons arrested in the county of Bedford, charged with high treason against the Constitution and laws of the United States. The prisoners were lodged in the jail of the city and county of Philadelphia. The escort consisted of Lieutenant Blanchard, commanding, with Mess. Grubb, Brown, Harris and Meade, from Captain McConnell's troop; Mess. [George] Kitts and [Daniel] King, Jr., from Captain Singer's troop; and Mess. Johnstone, Mease, Nichols, Wheeler, Burrowes and Claypoole from Captain Dunlap's troop. They left Bedford on Wednesday, the 22nd instant at noon, at which time the advance of the right column of the army marched westward. The left column marched from Fort Cumberland at the same time. The two wings of the army made a junction at Uniontown, from which place the following General Orders were issued.

"Headquarters, Union(Berson's)town, Nov. 2, 1794."

"General Orders."

"The army will resume its march on the morning of the 4th, at the hour of eight, when a signal gun will be fired. They will advance in two columns composed of the respective wings. The right column will take the route by Lodge's, to Budd's Ferry, under the command of his excellency governor Mifflin, who will please to take the most convenient situation in the vicinity of that place for the accommodation of the troops and wait further orders. The left column will proceed on the route to Peterson's on the east side of Parkinson's Ferry, under the orders of Major General Morgan; they will march by the left in the following manner: Light corps; cavalry; artillery; Virginia Brigade, Maryland Brigade; the baggage to follow each corps and the public stores of every kind, in the rear of the Virginia brigade. On the first day the light corps and
artillery will march to Washington Bottom, fourteen miles; the Virginia brigade to Peterson’s farm, twelve miles; the cavalry, under Major Lewis, will move with the Commander-in-Chief—the bullocks to precede the army at daylight.—On the second day, the column will proceed to the camp directed to be marked out between Parkinson’s and Budd’s ferries. Should brigadier general Smith find the second day’s march rather too much he will be pleased to divide the same into two days. The quarter master general will immediately take measures for the full supply of forage and straw at the different stages. The commissary will place the necessary supply of provisions at particular intermediate stages, where issues will be necessary. It must invariably be the duty of the officer of the day to place guards over the straw as soon as the van reaches the ground and to see the same fairly divided amongst the troops, which must be in the following ratio:—Forty-five loads to the light troops; forty-five loads to the Maryland brigade and sixty loads to the Virginia brigade; to the cavalry six loads, and to the artillery four loads. The brigadiers and commandants of corps will give the necessary orders that the regimental, field, staff and company pay rolls, for one month’s pay, from their first commencement of service, be immediately made out; for which purpose the regimental paymaster will call on the Inspector and muster master generals, for the proper forms; which pay rolls are to be examined with the muster rolls, and countersigned by the inspector and muster master generals, before application is made to the paymaster general. The Inspector and muster master generals of the respective line, will also make payrolls for the general staff, to be countersigned by the Commander in chief previous to payment.”

Pittsburgh was thus reached after much difficulty and real campaigning early in November. On the
eighth of the month, the army rested at Parkinson's Ferry, and companies of horse were immediately scattered throughout the disaffected region. The following excerpts from letters written during this period give some idea of the duties devolving upon the men from the East:—

"Bonnets, near Cherry's November 3, [1794].
"We have lain here two days. Tomorrow [Nov. 4] there will be an inspection of the troops, who have hitherto been well supplied with provisions."

"Pittsburgh, Nov. 7, [1794].
"The army lies about twenty-four miles from hence between Parkinson's ferry, on the Monongahela, and Simmerson's on the Yough: the two rivers are about five miles apart. The Pennsylvania and Jersey lines have not crossed the latter river, and probably will not—but Frelinghuysen's legion has. The business here seems entirely settled."

"From papers which have been found in Bradford's house, it appears that it [the conspiracy] has been in agitation there three years, and was no less than to overthrow the whole government of the Union, and put themselves under the protection of Great Britain. Fortunately all the leaders are known, as among the papers was found a list of their names, and, I expect all, or the greater part of them will be secured, as all the horse were immediately sent in pursuit of them; and some parties have returned with several prisoners, and others are hourly expected. It is said that there were several hundred writs issued. As soon as the horse return, which will be in a day or two, we expect to begin our march home."

"Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, [1794].
"Yesterday [Nov. 14] arrived here his Excellency Thomas Mifflin—Governor of the State. The Pennsyl-
vania volunteers are now encamped within two miles of this place." 

In the meantime, on October 24, a third and final meeting had been convened at Parkinson's Ferry, attended by one thousand people, when it was resolved, "first, that the civil authority was fully competent to punish both past and future breaches of the law; secondly, that surrender should be made of all persons charged with offenses, in default of which the committee would aid in bringing them to justice; thirdly, that offices of inspection might be opened, and that the distillers were willing and ready to enter their stills." 

The insurrection was ended, but the prime offenders were yet to be punished. Bradford escaped down the Ohio, and ultimately found his way into Louisiana; but on the night of November 13, arrests were made of the other ringleaders. At eight o'clock the horse salied forth, and before daylight had taken in their beds about two hundred men. The New Jersey horse made seizures in the Mingo Creek settlement, the hot-bed of the insurrection and the scene of the early excesses. The prisoners were carried to Pittsburgh and thence, mounted on horses and guarded by the troopers comprising the Philadelphia "gentlemen corps" (Stevens) to the capitol. They were preceded by Governor Mifflin and the other troops, according to the following General Orders:—

"Head Quarters, Pittsburgh Nov. 17, 1794.

"On Tuesday morning [Nov. 17] at the hour of eight, the Pennsylvania Cavalry will be ready to accompany his Excellency Governor Mifflin, whose official duties render his presence necessary at the seat of government. On the next day [Nov. 18] the first division of the right column consisting of the Artillery and [Thomas] Proctor's Brigade under the orders of Major General [William] Irvine will commence their march
to Bedford on the route commonly called the Old Pennsylvania Road. . . . Major General Freilinghuysen [sic] with the elite corps of the right column will follow the next day [Nov. 19] and pursue the same route.

The entrance of the Philadelphia Horse into Cannonsburg on their journey home is graphically portrayed by the Rev. Dr. James Carnahan, President of Princeton College, in his account of the rebellion:—

"The contrast," he writes, "between the Philadelphia horsemen and the prisoners was the most striking that can be imagined. The Philadelphians were some of the most wealthy and respectable men of that city. Their uniform was blue of the finest broadcloth. Their horses were large and beautiful, all of a bay color, so nearly alike that it seemed that every two of them would make a good span of coach horses. Their trappings were superb. Their bridles, stirrups and martingales glittered with silver. Their swords, which were drawn, and held elevated in the right hand, gleamed in the rays of the setting sun. The prisoners were also mounted, on horses of all shapes, sizes and colors; some large, some small, some long tails, some short, some fat, some lean, some every color and form that can be named. Some had saddles, some blankets, some bridles, some halters, some with stirrups, some with none. The riders also were various and grotesque in their appearance. Some were old, some were young, some hale, respectable-looking men; others were pale, meagre, and shabbily dressed. Some had great coats—others had blankets on their shoulders. The countenance of some was downcast, melancholy, rejected; that of others stern, indignant, manifesting that they thought themselves undeserving of such treatment. Two Philadelphia horsemen rode in front and then two prisoners, and two horsemen and two prisoners actually throughout a line extending perhaps half a mile."
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It was on November 28 that the cavalry companies of Dunlap, Singer and McConnell with their prisoners rode into Philadelphia by way of the Middle Ferry. They were “received by the Citizens with those lively emotions of gratitude and pleasure, which their highly patriotic sacrifices and services so justly demand and they were received by the President from the steps of his residence. Their term of service had lasted a little over two months.” The prisoners were confined in the old Walnut Street jail.

On November 17, general orders were issued for the return of the army, a detachment of 2500 men only remaining in the West under the command of General Morgan. There were no further disturbances, for the army expenses afforded a circulating medium, and the farmers now having a means for paying their taxes made no further complaints of the excise law. The total expense of the Insurrection to the Government was $800,000. After a brief trial on May 12, 1795, twenty-two bills of indictment for treason were found against the prisoners. Two men were declared guilty and condemned to death, but both were ultimately pardoned by the President.

Chapter XII
AFTERMATH OF THE INSURRECTION.

The Western Rebellion, the most notable event in the country since the war of the Revolution, naturally left a profound impression upon the citizens of Philadelphia and particularly upon those who had participated in the trials of the campaign. An immediate aftermath of resolutions, dinners, and parades supervened, in which the Second Troop took an active part. Probably the most gratifying sequel of the war, to the Philadelphia troopers, was the following letter written
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by General Frelinghuysen to Colonel William Macpherson, commanding the Infantry, and to Captain John Dunlap, commanding the cavalry of the advanced corps of the right wing of the army:

"Bedford, Nov. 23, 1794.

"Gentlemen,

"In the hurry of making the arrangements at Pittsburgh, for the march of the advanced Corps of the right wing, it became impracticable to communicate to you the General Orders of the 18th instant.—A copy of them is now inclosed, and you will of course acquaint your respective Commanders, with the sentiments of our worthy Commander in chief, respecting their and their fellow soldiers' patriotic conduct in supporting the Laws and Constitution and the happiness of their country.

"Whilst you are discharging this duty, I request you will likewise express to him my high satisfaction with their soldierlike deportment, during the whole time I had the honour to command them—while I live I shall recollect with pleasure the fortitude and patience with which they endured the severe toils and hardships of the campaign, and the promptitude with which they obeyed every order. To my latest breath, I shall keep on my mind with the liveliest sensibility, the remembrance of their politeness and attention to me on every occasion.

"I am Gentlemen,

"with sentiments of pure regard,

"Your most obedient and

"Very humble servant,

"Fred. Frelinghuysen."

About the same time the following resolutions of thanks were adopted by the legislative bodies of the State and Nation:
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"Department of War."

"December 5th, 1794.

"Sir,

"The President of the United States has instructed me to transmit to your Excellency the enclosed Resolve, containing the unanimous thanks of the House of Representatives to the militia in actual service for the suppression of the late insurrection.

"The President having personally been a witness to the military merits of the embodied militia, experiences the highest gratification in communicating this honorable approbation, the most precious recompense that could be offered to enlightened freemen. It is his devout hope that the militia of the United States may ever be found to be the faithful and invincible protectors and vindicators of the great principles of Law and Liberty.

"The President embraces cordially the present occasion to tender your Excellency his sincere thanks for your zealous and powerful coöperation in the suppression of the late insurrection, as well as for your exertions in calling out the militia, as for your services in the field.

"I have the honor to be

"With great respect

"Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

"H. Knox, Secretary of War."

"His Excellency Governor Mifflin."

"Congress of the United States

"In the House of Representatives.

"Thursday, December 4th 1794

"Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this House be given to the gallant officers and privates of the militia of the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, who on the late call of the President, rallied around the standards of the laws, and
in the prompt and severe service which they encountered, bore the most illustrious testimony to the value of the constitution and the blessings of internal peace and order: And that the President be requested to communicate the above vote of thanks in such a manner as he may judge most acceptable to the patriotic citizens who are its objects.

"(Signed) John Bickley [Buckley]
"Clerk.

"Attest
"True copy from the original,
"on file in the War Office.
"John Stagg Jun. Ch. Clk."

"COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,"
"In the House of Representatives.
"Wednesday, Dec. 10th, 1794.
"Resolved, That the thanks of this House be given, to the Officers and Privates, of the Militia of this Commonwealth who have been recently employed, in suppressing the Insurrection, in the Western Counties of this State, for their patriotic ardor, in offering their services, and their magnanimity and perseverance, in encountering and sustaining the hardships, and privations of a Military Life, for the purpose of supporting the Constitution and the Laws.

"Resolved, That the Governor be requested, to convey to them the purport of the foregoing resolution, in such a manner, as shall appear to him the most likely to answer the intention of this House.

"George Latimer, Speaker of the
"House of Representatives."

A similar resolution was introduced in the Senate of the State by the Honorable William Bingham, former Captain of the Second Troop—(see page 24).

A few days after their return to the city, on Decem-
ber 10\textsuperscript{th}, the Second Troop, in conjunction with the other two troops of the city cavalry, paraded in honor of the return of the Macpherson Blues, in obedience to the following summons:\footnote{302}

"The City Cavalry will parade at the Middle Ferry tomorrow morning, at ten o’clock, to accompany their Brethren of the Legion home."

The Blues were headed by General Frelinghuysen, who commanded the Legion, and were escorted from the Schuylkill River into the city by Captains Dunlap’s, Singer’s and McConnell’s Horse, in full uniform—"their companions in the late truly and glorious, successful, and bloodless expedition.—The concourse of citizens which shouted a welcome to their return was immense—every eye beamed with gratitude and pleasure. At Broad Street they were received under a discharge of artillery by a detachment which went out for that purpose. As they passed the President’s House, who was at the door, the band played; the Father of his country, expressed in his countenance more than can be described. The colours of the shipping in the harbour were displayed, and the bells of Christ Church rang a joyful peal upon this occasion."\footnote{303} Three days later, on December 13, a similar courtesy was tendered Colonel Francis Gurney’s\footnote{304} regiment and the remainder of the troops from the Western expedition, in response to the following summons:\footnote{305}

"The City Cavalry will parade tomorrow morning [Dec. 13] at ten o’clock sharp, at the Middle Ferry, to accompany the remainder of the patriotic Troops, who served on the Western expedition into the City."

The city cavalry, four companies of artillery, McPherson’s volunteer Blues, that part of Colonel Gurney’s regiment then in the city, and the officers of the First Division of the Militia of Pennsylvania, repaired according to appointment to the Middle Ferry, where
they met the returning troops. "They were welcomed by shouts of pleasure and approbation, by their brothers in arms, and innumerable other citizens. A detachment of the artillery fired a federal salute, the bells rang a joyful peal, and universal congratulations closed the scene." 

Among the many gratifying tributes received at this time by the Philadelphia troopers, the following communication must have been preëminently satisfactory:"

"Captain John Dunlap,
"Sir,
"As every instance of kindness and humanity from one citizen to another, deserves not only the notice, but the special regard and thanks of those who are partakers of such benevolence,—We, the prisoners, taken from the Western Counties of Pennsylvania to this City, return our sincere thanks to General Anthony W. White, for his friendly and moving address to Us, on the road from Greensburgh to Bedford; . . . while at the same time, we cannot omit returning to You, Sir, and the Gentlemen of the Philadelphia Horse, our thanks for the polite usage we received from You, such of Us as were under Your care to Washington and Pitts- burgh; and as Men, having those sensations which possess the grateful heart, we do earnestly entreat the Great Author of every good and perfect gift, to enrich and reward each of You with every blessing of heaven.
"We are, Gentlemen, with due respect
"Your most obedient humble servants,
"Signed by Unanimous Request of the Whole,
"John Corbley.

"Philadelphia, 26th December, 1794."

The active and very important part taken by the City Troopers in the Insurrection is unmistakably
shown in the following communication from General White:


“CAVALRY ORDERS.

“The dismissal and sudden departure of the Cavalry, by troops, from Pittsburgh to their respective States and Counties, prevented the General of Cavalry, from conveying in orders, at that place and period, the thanks and good wishes of the Commander in Chief, so handsomely and friendly expressed in the following extract from his Excellency’s last orders, viz.—‘to the officers of every description he presents his warmest thanks for the faithful and able support, which he has received from their exertions.’

“The nature of Cavalry service directed the propriety of ordering a separation [sic] of the Brigade after passing the mountains, and now affords the General an opportunity of congratulating those officers who were favored with separate [sic] commands, on the success attending the design of the seperation [sic], as it must be acknowledged, that the Brigade of Cavalry, with those three very respectable Troops from the City of Philadelphia commanded by Captains Dunlap, Singer, and McConnell, captured in one day, and almost at the same hour every insurgent of the Western Counties of Pennsylvania who had not previously fled from justice or signed a submission to the laws to which they had so basely encouraged an opposition; the compleat execution of their enterprize, expresses in lively colours, the great address of the Cavalry officers and the military prowess of their respective commands.

“Anthony W. White,

“Brigadier general commanding the

“Cavalry ordered on the western expedition.”

The dinners and other festivities that followed the return of the troops were numerous and brilliant, and
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lent an unwonted attractiveness to the ensuing winter. Among these the following had a special bearing upon the city troopers:—At an entertainment in honor of their Colonel, Francis Gurney, given by the officers of the First Philadelphia Regiment of City Militia at Richarret's tavern, General Thomas Proctor, and other distinguished guests being present; the following was the eighth toast offered:

“The militia army of 1794—May the approbation of their own minds and the welcome of their friends obliterate from their memory the fatigues and inconveniences they suffered.”

On Thursday, February 5, “the gentlemen of Captain Singer's Volunteer Troop of Horse, with a number of their friends, dined at the Buck Tavern, Second Street, when the following toasts were drank:

1. The President of the United States.
2. Congress of the United States—may the welfare of their country ever be the guide of their legislation.
3. Governor Mifflin.
4. General Lee, Commander in Chief of the late expedition.
5. Governor Howell.
7. General Freylinghuysen [sic], our late Commander.
8. Our fellow citizens who stepped forth on the late expedition.
9. May every citizen be a soldier, and ever ready to support the liberty and laws of his country.
10. General La Fayette—may his services never be forgotten.
11. May some speedy and effectual mode be soon adopted for liberating our fellow citizens now in captivity at Algiers.
12. May France speedily in peace establish her
constitution on the broad basis of the equal rights of man, and her citizens be as happy in domestic life, as they are brave in the field.

"13. The cause of liberty throughout the world—may the oppressed of every nation who engage in her cause, be crowned with success.

"14. The memory of Joshua, the Jew, who slew 31 Kings.

"15. The fair daughters of America."

After which a number of volunteers were given, among which were:—

"Col. Macpherson, and the volunteers late under his command.

"Capt. Dunlap, and the gentlemen of his troop.

"Capt. McConnell and the gentlemen of his troop.

"Capt. Kenny [Kinney] and the gentlemen of his troop.

"Doctor Bellman, the young Hanoverian, who to gain liberty for the Marquis La Fayette, lost his own—Health, fraternity, liberty, and eternal happiness to him."

At a "very splendid dinner" given at the City Tavern to Alexander Hamilton by the Philadelphia merchants, the eighth toast was:—313 "Our worthy fellow citizens who armed in support of the Constitution and Laws in the late Western Expedition (Three Cheers)"; and the following toasts were drunk at the dinner of the Macpherson Blues, held on February 11, 1795, at Richardet's:314

"5. General Frelinghuysen—may his brother soldiers of the Legion preserve in grateful remembrance his many virtues.

"8. The late patriotic band of fellow citizens in arms—their best reward—a peaceful home.

"10. Our brethren of the legion, holding in particular remembrance their affection and attention on the late expedition."
The fifth toast at a supper given on the evening of February 23\(^{a}\) in honor of the birthday of the President was:—"The late Militia army—Long may they enjoy the blessings of that government they so magnanimously supported." \(^{315}\)

**REFERENCES.**

- 268 *American Daily Advertiser*, September 25, 1794.
- 269 Ibid, September 16, 1794.
- 271 "Diary of Jacob Hiltzheimer of Philadelphia; 1765–1798."
- 273 Grenadiers were men of unusual stature, wearing a high bear-skin cap and a particular uniform.
- 274 *American Daily Advertiser*, September 27, 1794; also Ibid, Saturday, October 4, 1794.
- 275 Ibid, October 1, 1794.
- 276 Ibid, October 3, 1794.
- 278 *American Daily Advertiser*, November 6, 1794.
- 279 "Life and Writings of Alexander James Dallas." By George Mifflin Dallas, Philadelphia, 1871.
- 279 *American Daily Advertiser*, October 13, 1794.
- 281 Anthony Walton White, the only son of Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony White and Elizabeth, daughter of Governor Lewis Morris of New Jersey, was born on July 7, 1750, near New Brunswick, New Jersey. He was educated under the strict supervision of his father, a gentleman of considerable wealth. In October, 1775, when 25 years of age, he received his first military appointment as Aide-de-Camp to General Washington with the rank of Major. On January 18, 1776, Congress commissioned him as Lieut.-Colonel of the Third Battalion of New Jersey troops, his commission dating February 9th. On February 13, 1777 he was commissioned as Lieut.-Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Light Dragoons of the Continental Army. This regiment performed its services for most part in the South, where Colonel White achieved a national reputation as a brilliant cavalry officer. On December 10, 1779, he became Lieut.-Colonel and Commandant of the First Regiment of Continental Dragoons, and on February 16, 1780, he was commissioned Colonel of the same Regiment. Colonel White was actively engaged in the service in the North until 1780. Early in
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this year he was ordered by General Washington to the South, to
take command of all the cavalry of the Southern Army. On May 6,
1780, he was taken prisoner at Lanneaux Ferry, and was prisoner
on parole to the close of the war. Early in 1781, he was in Virginia
co-operating with the army of Lafayette against Lord Cornwallis. He
took part in the battle of Savannah, May 21, 1782. In the spring
of 1783 he married Margaret Ellis, and the next year through an
unfortunate investment he lost his fortune. In 1793, he removed to
New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he remained until the close of
his life. In 1794, he was appointed by President Washington, Brig-
adier-General of the Cavalry in the expedition against the Western
insurgents, and in July, 1798, he was commissioned Brigadier-General
in the United States Army. He was an active member of the Society
of the Cincinnati. He was honorably discharged from the army
June 15, 1800. He died on February 10, 1803, in his 53d year and
was buried in Christ Church graveyard, New Brunswick, New Jer-
sy.—F. B. Heitman. “Historical Register and Dictionary of the United
States Army.” Also, “Official Register of the Officers and Men of
New Jersey in the Revolutionary War.” By Adjutant-General Stryker.

American Daily Advertiser, October 31, 1794. Also Scharf and
Westcott, vol. i, p. 479. “At the first camp, the Blues, Taylor’s
rifles, Graham's and Clunn's artillery, and McConnell's, Singer's and
Dunlap's horse were formed into a regiment, of which Macpherson
was elected colonel.”

American Daily Advertiser, October 17, 1794.

Frederick Frelinghuysen, son of John Frelinghuysen (born in 1727,
died in 1754) was born in Somerset County, New Jersey, on April 13,
1753. He graduated from the College of New Jersey [Princeton] in
1770; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1774. In 1776,
when 23 years of age, he was chosen a member of the Provincial
Congress of New Jersey and placed on the Committee of Public Safety.
The same year he was a member of the State Convention of New
Jersey. On February 15, 1776, he was First major of Colonel Stewart’s
Battalion of Minute Men, and, on March 1, he became Captain of the
Eastern Company of Artillery of the State troops which he commanded
at the battle of Trenton. On February 28, 1777, he was Colonel of
the First Battalion of Somerset but resigned his commission to ac-
cept an appointment as delegate to the Continental Congress (1778–9).
He took part in the battles of Springfield, Princeton, Elizabethtown,
and Monmouth Court House (June, 1778). During 1782–3 he was
again a delegate to the Continental Congress; and from 1793–96
served as United States Senator from New Jersey. In 1794 he was
commissioned by President Washington Major General of the Army
raised to suppress the Whisky Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania.
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He served as a Trustee of Princeton College from 1802 till his death on April 13, 1804, at the age of 51 years. His widow Ann died on December 29, 1839, at Millstone, Somerset County, New Jersey, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. J. B. Elmendorf. Their son, Theodore Frelinghuysen, was Whig candidate for Vice-Presidency in 1844. General Frelinghuysen was the uncle of the distinguished statesman, Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen.—Heitman's Register. Appleton's Encyclopedia of American Biography.

Macpherson Blues.—This famous body originated in the company raised by Major William Macpherson for the Whiskey Insurrection on September 15, 1794; it was subsequently enlarged to a regiment, including companies of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, the members of which were Federalists in politics. At the time of their first embodying, in 1794, they surpassed all former volunteer companies in Philadelphia both in numerical force and in the respectability of the young men enrolled. After their return from the Whisky Insurrection they continued to muster and display and to grow in numbers until the affair of the Chesapeake which gave a new impulse and a new accession of strength. The corps now included an entire regiment of infantry, one or two companies of grenadiers, one of artillery, and a corps of cavalry. For array, discipline and exercise they were "the lions of the day." Their uniform was blue cloth pantaloons, skin tight, the same for summer and winter; round blue cloth jackets faced with scarlet and having white buttons; and fur hats covered with bear skins and adorned with a black cockade and a buck's tail. The corps originally numbered 140 men.—Scharf and Westcott, vol. i, p. 479; Watson's Annals, vol. i, pp. 331-332.

281 American Daily Advertiser, October 28, 1794.
282 Ibid, October 30, 1794.
283 Ibid, October 29, 1794.
284 Ibid, November 7, 1794.
285 Ibid, November 6, 1794.
286 Ibid, October 30, 1794.
287 Ibid, November 8, 1794.
288 Ibid, November 19, 1794.
289 Ibid, November 8, 1794.
290 Ibid, November 18, 1794.
291 Ibid, November 21, 1794.
292 Ibid, November 26, 1794.
293 Pittsburgh Gazette, October 25, 1794.
294 American Daily Advertiser, December 2, 1794.
296 American Daily Advertiser, November 29, 1794.
297 Scharf and Westcott, vol. i, p. 479. Also, "Diary of Jacob Hiltzheimer of Philadelphia, 1765-98."
The Walnut Street Prison, known officially as the County Prison, was built about two or three years before the Revolution, being finished in 1773. It occupied a lot which extended along the east side of Sixth Street, from Walnut to Prune [Locust], and along the south side of Walnut, opposite the State House yard, to a point about corresponding to the present No. 514. The main and original building fronted on Walnut Street and from either end there was a structure which extended southward to Prune Street. The prison was built of stone, was two stories high, with a basement and was surmounted by a bell-tower. Along Sixth Street, Prune Street, and the eastern line was a high stone wall. Subsequently at the southern end of the lot was erected the debtor’s prison, known as the Prune Street Jail. The building came into its proper use as a County prison in 1784, and for more than half a century it was used not only for this purpose, but also as a work-house, a house of correction and a State penitentiary. During the Revolution it was used as a military prison, first for the confinement of British prisoners, and then for the Continental soldiers. After the opening of the nineteenth century the Arch Street prison, on the south side of Arch between Broad and Fifteenth, was constructed for the incarceration of the many offenders whom the Commonwealth could not get into the Walnut Street Prison. The Jail on Walnut Street, so long as it existed, was marked by internal squalor and the Eastern Penitentiary on Coates Street [Fairmount Avenue], was built with the express purpose of putting an end to the evil. The Walnut Street Prison was used as a regular place of incarceration as late as 1835. In that year it was abandoned for the new building in the District of Moyamensing (Moyamensing Prison.) During the transfer of the prisoners a company of the State Fencibles was ordered out to prevent disorder. The jail was torn down in 1836.

American Daily Advertiser, December 2, 1794.

Ibid, December 6, 1794.

Ibid, December 13, 1794.

Ibid, December 9, 1794.

Ibid, December 11, 1794.

Francis Gurney was born in Bucks County, Province of Pennsylvania, in 1738. In 1756, when 18 years old, he volunteered his services in the Provincial Army, and was with General Israel Putnam on the Canadian frontier, taking part in the capture of Cape Briton. He subsequently embarked on board the British fleet destined to act against the French West India Islands, and was present at the capture of Guadaloupe. At the close of the war he settled in Philadelphia and became a successful merchant. He contributed largely to the cause of the Colonists during the Revolution, his personal subscription amounting to 2000 pounds, and was also highly instrumental in the formation and disciplining of military corps. Mifflin, Cadwalader, Meredith and others were in no small degree indebted to him for their first appointment to military rank. In 1774, when 36 years old, he was a member of the Committee of Correspondence of Philadelphia. In Jan-
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uary, 1775, he was a Deputy to the Provincial Convention, and in June, 1776, a Deputy to the Provincial Conference in Carpenter's Hall. On May 25, 1775, he accepted a commission as Captain of Infantry in the 3d Batt. Phila. Associators, Col. John Cadwalader, which was raised by the authority of the Province of Pennsylvania; on December 16, 1775, he applied for a Lieutenant Colonelcy; and the following year, on August 21, 1776, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 11th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, his commission being dated October 3, 1776. He took the oath of allegiance to the State on July 9, 1777. He was present at the battle of Iron Hill on September 3, 1777, where he was wounded. He also participated in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. He resigned his commission, on October 22, 1777, having been placed on the Council of Safety for the City of Philadelphia on September 11, 1777. In 1778, he signed the petition for clemency for Abraham Carlisle; and in 1779 he was appointed a Tax Commissioner for Philadelphia City and County. On June 26, 1782, he was appointed a Commissioner for the defense of the Delaware River and Bay. After the peace of 1783 he resumed his mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia, residing in the District of Southwark with his place of business in Dock Ward. For several years (October 20, 1778 to 1789 or later) he served as a Warden of the Port of Philadelphia. He was one of the Aldermen of the city for a time; and for many years served in the City Councils, chiefly as President of Select Council. For several years, from 1789-95, he was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in both the House and the Senate. He was a Trustee of Dickinson College until his death; and a member of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati. His commission as Colonel of the First Regiment of the Philadelphia Brigade, dated from March 23, 1786, to March 21, 1789, when he was commissioned Colonel of the 6th Regiment, and of the 5th Regiment on March 4, 1792; and again of the First Regiment in 1794, which Regiment he commanded in the Whisky Insurrection. He commanded this Regiment until Friday, March 29, 1799, when he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, succeeding General William Macpherson. This office he held until 1800, when he was succeeded by John Shee. He died at his country seat near Philadelphia on May 25, 1815, at the age of 77 years.—Simpson's "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians;" Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography;" Heitman's Register.

American Daily Advertiser, December 12, 1794.

Ibid, December 15, 1794; also Diary of Jacob Hiltzheimer of Philadelphia, 1765-1798.

Ibid, December 29, 1794.

Ibid, January 1, 1795.

Samuel Richardet's Tavern, "Louth Hall," kept at one time by John Hyde, who had been a steward to General Washington, and after him by Burns up to 1793, was situated at No. 25 North Tenth Street above Arch. Its grounds at this time extended from Ninth to Eleventh Streets and from Arch to Race Streets. On April 19, 1796, Samuel
Richardet, brother of Daniel Richardet, opened the City Tavern and Merchants' Coffee House (American Daily Advertiser, May 4, 1796); and Louth Hall was taken, in 1803, by Louis Fouquet, who opened it as a public garden and bowling green. The Inn, which was a brick house with a gable to the street, stood on Tenth Street just above what is now the southwest corner of Cherry Street, on rising ground. It had many outhouses, was surrounded by trees, and had a deep descent toward Race Street, which was quite low in that neighborhood. The Inn was much out of town at this time, and was surrounded by commons. Under the management of Fouquet it soon became famous for its mead, ice cream and excellent cookery as well as for the fine style in which dinners and banquets were served; for which reason military companies and other societies gave it the preference for their annual feasts. The place enjoyed a deserved popularity during about ten years. The cutting through of Cherry Street having spoiled the grounds, business declined and Fouquet gave it up in 1818. He died on October 31, 1827.—Scharf and Westcott, vol. ii, p. 943; Watson's Annals, vol. i, pp. 235-6. Vol. iii, p. 400.

810 American Daily Advertiser, January 27, 1795.
811 The Buck Tavern, Joseph Parson's Inn, "Sign of the Buck," was situated at No. 130 North Second Street, west side, at the corner of Buck Lane, between Race and Vine Streets. In 1785, it was kept by Michael Kraft and shortly after this date by George Hill, until his death, on Monday, July 14, 1800, and then by his widow.—Watson's Annals, vol. iii, p. 347.
812 American Daily Advertiser, February 9, 1795.
813 Ibid, February 20, 1795.
814 Ibid, February 21, 1795.
815 Ibid, February 26, 1795.

(To be continued.)