

THE SECOND TROOP PHILADELPHIA CITY
CAVALRY.

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President Adams reached the city about two o'clock in the afternoon of November 10, after an absence of between three and four months. He was met at Frankford, and escorted to town, by the three volunteer troops of Horse of this city, commanded by Captains Dunlap, Singer and [John] Morrell,³⁴⁸ and the County Troop, commanded by Captain [Thomas] Forrest.³⁴⁹ "On alighting from his carriage [at his Market Street house] he was welcomed by the huzzas of a crowd of citizens assembled on the occasion, and the Heads of Departments immediately awaited upon him with their congratulations on his safe return to the Seat of Government." It is interesting to note that Captain Dunlap's Troop on this occasion mustered but 24 men; Captain Morrell's, 18 men, and Captain Singer's but 12 men. These followed the President's carriage, while Captain Forrest, with 24 men, headed the line.³⁵⁰ On April 17, 1798, the Second Troop, in a body, attended the funeral of one of their members, George Kitts, who died on April 15.

The popular antagonism to France, noted during the autumn and winter of 1797, rapidly grew in intensity, and the city was soon largely divided into political fac-

tions between which considerable bitterness of feeling was manifested. Thus, on May 9, 1798, there occurred some disturbance in the streets of the city occasioned by an encounter between men of the Black Cockade and those of the White Cockade, and some arrests were made. The three Troops of Light Horse were called out to restore order, and patrolled the streets during the night.³⁵¹ A parade of the three Troops had been arranged for May 26, but this was postponed until the 31st, according to the following notice:—³⁵²

“Agreeably to a determination of the Officers commanding the City Cavalry, the parade intended on Saturday [May 26] is postponed till Thursday next [May 31].— Abraham Singer, Capt. 2^d troop.”

The Troop notice for this parade follows:—³⁵³

“ The 2^d Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry will parade on THURSDAY next [May 31], at the Upper Ferry³⁵⁴ on Schuylkill at 3 o'clock P. M. The troopers are requested to be punctual in their attendance, and pay strict attention to be in complete uniform.

“ABRAHAM SINGER, *Capt.*”

On this occasion the cavalry to the number of about 130 men paraded through all the principal streets of the city, presenting a fine appearance. While passing down Market Street, they made a short halt at President Adams' house. The troops had all been greatly augmented, and because of the involvement with France daily additions were being made to their numbers.³⁵⁵

The warlike feeling ran high, and constant drilling was indulged in by the troops, not only at the usual out-of-door places of meeting, but also for special instruction at the manège of Thomas Swann.³⁵⁶ From his numerous and instructive advertizements we learn that this energetic and business-like gentleman “respectfully offers his services” at his “Riding School and Cavalry” to the “gentlemen composing the differ-

ent Corps of Cavalry and Light Horse in this city and county, and informs them he engages to instruct and learn them as well theoretically as practically, in a short time, and on easy terms, those principles on which the art of real horsemanship as well in attack as defence, are founded, and which by being strictly adhered to, will, in the course of a few lessons, enable the scholar to improve himself in that invaluable art every time he mounts a horse;" and again, "that he instructs them in the art of riding in a military stile, and agreeable to the established rules laid down by Baron Steuben." Also, "Those gentlemen who wish to learn the use of the Broad Sword both on foot and horseback, are further respectfully informed that T. Swann has for that purpose solely engaged the celebrated Prussian LEWIS DE GRAFFE, whose skill and science therein is highly admired by those who have already received the benefit of his instructions," and who taught the art "agreeable to the latest improvements made: viz. The six diversions of new movements as taught by Major Le Merchant." ³⁵⁷

On June 16, 1798, in anticipation of the coming war, the Macpherson Blues (which organization had promptly offered its services to the Government, "were strengthened by the addition of new companies in the various arms of the service," thereby increasing their number to about 600 men. The different commands [now] embraced in the organization were the First Troop City Cavalry, Captain John Dunlap, afterwards Robert Wharton; Second Troop City Cavalry, Captain Singer, afterwards Joseph B. McKean; one company artillery, Capt. Arthur Hale, afterwards Taylor; one company of grenadiers, Capt. Higbee, afterwards [Thomas L.] Moore, of which Fennell, the tragedian, was a member; one company of riflemen, Capt. Howell; one company infantry, from Germantown town, Capt. ———; four companies infantry (Blues),

Capt. McEwen, [Robert] Heysham, Frobisher, and Thomas Willing.³⁵⁸ Politics had very much to do with the militia in those days, and politically these men belonged to the Federalist party. This organization was dissolved about the middle of the year 1800, after the difficulties with France had been amicably negotiated. The common uniform of the Blues is described elsewhere. (See page 174.)

A parade of the Second Troop occurred on June 18, two days after this affiliation with the Blues, and probably in celebration of this event, according to the following notice:—³⁵⁹

“The 2^d Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry will parade at the Centre House,³⁶⁰ on Monday next [June 18], at 3 o’clock, P. M., in complete uniform.

“ABRAHAM SINGER, Captain.

“June 16 [1798.]”

The following day, June 19, General John Marshall, one of the special envoys to France, arrived in the city, and his visit was the occasion of a popular demonstration of approval. The three Troops of Horse, commanded by Captains Dunlap, Singer and Morrell, received the distinguished guest at Frankford, and escorted him into the city “amidst the ringing of bells and the plaudits of a large concourse of citizens.”³⁶¹ The Secretary of State and many carriages accompanied the cavalry. “He was paraded circuitously through the streets before he was set down at the City Tavern.” On Saturday, June 23, the members of both houses of Congress gave a dinner at Oeller’s Hotel in honor of General Marshall, “as an evidence of their affection for his person, and their grateful approbation of the patriotic firmness with which he sustained the dignity of his country, during his important mission.— The company, amounting to above 120 persons, consisted of General Marshall and the Gentlemen of his

Suite, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the members of both Houses, the Right Reverend Bishops Carroll and White, the Heads of Departments, and all the principal officers of the Executive and Judiciary branches of the Government, the Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania, General Macpherson, the Field Officers of the Army of the United States now in the city, the Captains of the three City Troops of Dragoons, and other distinguished public characters. . . . An entertainment so honorable to the gentleman to whom it was dedicated, and so agreeable to those who partook of it, has perhaps never been known in this country.”³⁶²

The imbroglio with France was responsible for the birth of a new cavalry body in Philadelphia, the meeting for the inauguration of which was held on the evening of June 26, of this year (1798), in response to the following notice:—³⁶³

“ATTENTION CAVALRY!

“This important crisis in our national affairs, when the insolence of a foreign foe threatens with annihilation the independence of our country, must impress on the mind of every real American the propriety of unanimity in supporting the government of their choice. And it having been suggested that Cavalry will be highly essential, such citizens of Philadelphia and the Liberties who are disposed to enrol themselves for the purpose of forming a fourth Troop of Light Horse, are requested to apply to the committee, THIS EVENING, June 26, at eight o’clock, at the house of William Ogden,³⁶⁴ in Chestnut near Third Street.

“June 26 [1798].”

So intense and general was the martial feeling at this time that it was encountered in the most unlikely source. Thus a hairdresser in Newark, New Jersey, advertised that he “trims hair in the clerical, civil and

military styles.”³⁶⁵ Naturally, therefore, we find the Fourth of July celebration bristling with warlike fervor. The following General Orders were issued for this event:—³⁶⁶

“GENERAL ORDERS.

“The Officers of the Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry of the city and county Brigades of Militia, as well as the uniform Companies attached to those Brigades are hereby notified to assemble at the State House yard, on Wednesday, the Fourth of July next, at 10 o’clock, A. M., thence to proceed to pay their respects to the President of the United States, on the anniversary of American Independence.

“By order of the Commander in Chief,

“JOS. HARMAR, Adj’t General.

“Phila., June 25, 1798.”

This was followed by the more explicit instructions for the day:—³⁶⁷

“GENERAL ORDERS.

“Philadelphia, June 28th, 1798.

“On Wednesday next the fourth of July, being the anniversary of American Independence, the artillery, under command of Captain [Richard] Guy will fire at noon sixteen rounds from two brass twelve pounders. The Morning and Evening guns to be fired as usual.

“The uniform companies of Cavalry, Grenadiers and Infantry of the city and liberties of Philadelphia are to assemble with arms and accoutrements at the Center Square precisely at nine o’clock A. M. thence to proceed in the following

“*Order of March.*

“1st Cavalry

“2d Grenadiers

“3d Artillery

4th Infantry by Sections

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“On the formation of the line, the Column will then march down Eighth Street to High [Market] to Fifth Street and on passing the President of the United States will perform the marching salute.

“The troops having gained Fifth Street will march to Chestnut Street, thence to Centre Square, and there to perform the firings, agreeably to the orders of the commanding officer.

“By order of the Commander in Chief

“JOS. HARMAR, Adj't General.

“June 28, [1798].”

The following was the order of march ultimately observed on this occasion:—³⁶⁸ “Cavalry, Captain Dunlap in front; [Andrew] Nelson's Grenadiers; Artillery; Infantry of the City and Liberties, by sections of fours; Captain Taylor's company of Artillery; Captain Morris [Moore's?] Grenadiers; Macpherson's Blues; Cavalry, Captain Singer's and Morrel [sic] in the rear.”

In anticipation of this event the Second Troop indulged in a street parade on July 2^d pursuant to the following order:—³⁶⁹

“The 2^D TROOP of Philadelphia Cavalry will parade at the Centre House on Monday next [July 2], at 4 o'clock P. M., in complete uniform.

“ABRAHAM SINGER, Captain.

“June 30, [1798].”

The celebration on the Fourth was a great success. We read³⁷⁰ that, “The Anniversary of Independence was celebrated in this City, with an universal glow of patriotism, warm from the heart of every real American. The President received the congratulations of the members of both houses of Congress, the Heads of Departments, Militia Officers, the Cincinnati, Clergy and other citizens. The military assembled on the occasion consisted of some small detachments of a few of the militia companies, infantry and artillery and of

the whole body of the new raised volunteer corps in full uniform [The Philadelphia Volunteer Company of Federal Grenadiers, Major Thomas L. Moore].— These with the several troop of horse formed a most brilliant military procession. From the center square the whole marched down High [Market] street and passed in review of the President of the United States, the officers paying the proper marching salute. The President appeared greatly delighted with the exhibition, for it is but just to say that a finer body of men than the volunteer corps, and the cavalry of this city, do not exist on the continent. At noon a federal salute was fired by Captain [Richard] Guy's Artillery. The Bells of Christ Church were rung at intervals thro' the day."

After performing the order of march, the Second Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry, commanded by Captain Singer, proceeded to the lower ferry on Schuylkill, where, "after partaking of an elegant dinner, "the(y) drank the following toasts:—³⁷¹

"1. The Fourth of July, 1776—May that Spirit by which the Independence of America was then proclaimed, be now found to support it. (6 cheers.)

"2. The People of the United States—May they know their Rights and support them with firmness. (6 cheers.)

"3. The President of the United States—May those who forget his services and asperse his character never enjoy the confidence of an honest man. (9 cheers.)

"4. General WASHINGTON, the scourge of tyrants, whose valor, wisdom and virtue, so happily conspired to confirm the American Independence—May its enemies remember that he is still alive. (16 cheers.)

"5. The Governor and State of Pennsylvania—May her Sons ever animated by the Purest Patriotism, evince their worthiness of the possession of Liberty by their energy in its support. (6 cheers.)

“6. Our late Commissioners and Envoys Extraordinary to the French Republic—unseduced by artifice—unterrified by dangers, they have erected a monument to their fame ‘more durable than brass.’ (9 cheers.)

“7. The memory of the gallant heroes, who fell in our late revolutionary war—May the recollection of their heroic virtues inspire us with zeal for the support of that liberty, for which they fought, bled, and died. (9 cheers).

“8. May the Patriots of the present day emulate the virtues of their ancestors, and rallying round the standard of their Liberty defend it with their lives and fortunes. (9 cheers.)

“9. The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States—May they detest foreign influence and govern only for America. (6 cheers.)

“10. The Navy of the United States—May nothing impede its growth until [*sic*] it becomes the protection of its country and the terror of its enemies (6 cheers.)

“11. The Commerce of the United States—May prosperous gales waft our ships to every quarter of the Globe in safety. (9 cheers.)

“12. Agriculture—May our farmers pursue it with Peace, and be blest with Plenty. (6 cheers.)

“13. May the blessings of freedom be enjoyed by all mankind—and the Sun of Liberty illuminate their paths. (6 cheers.)

“14. May the differences among Americans, arising from a diversity of political opinions, be superceded by an universal love and regard for their common country. (16 cheers.)

“15. The memory of the brave General Wayne. (6 cheers.)

“16. The American fair—May they despise the man

who refuses to draw his sword in the defense of his country. (16 cheers.)

“VOLUNTEER

Col. Macpherson and his Blues.”

The Macpherson Blues dined at the Woodlands³⁷² on the same day, when the first Volunteer toast was:— “The Cavalry of the city of Philadelphia. (6 cheers.)³⁷³ After the general parade the First City Troop, accompanied by a band of music, marched to Mr. Geisse’s place at Point-no-Point,³⁷⁴ on the banks of the Delaware, where an excellent cold collation was served. The Troop of “Volunteer Greens” proceeded to Bush Hill, where they sat down to an ample entertainment provided by Mr. Darley. “After the 11th toast, a deputation was sent to Captain [Thomas L.] Moore’s company of Federal Grenadiers, who were dining in an adjoining building; and at the close of the repast the Troop accompanied the Grenadiers in their march to the city. Here they joined the line formed by the Macpherson’s Blues and Captain Singer’s Cavalry, and thence proceeded to their usual place of dismissal.”³⁷⁵

Affairs with France were progressing unfavorably, and war with that country seemed inevitable. General Washington had accepted the Lieutenant-generalship of the United States army, with headquarters in Philadelphia, and he was expected in the city in the autumn. In addition to the four troops of Light Horse already existing in the city, two other volunteer corps of Light Dragoons were organized for service in the coming war. Of one of these [the Sixth City Troop] Joseph B. McKean, subsequently a Captain of the Second Troop, was chosen the commanding officer, and John Melbeck, a former lieutenant of the Second Troop, was elected First Lieutenant, while George Willing and Robert Hill were chosen respectively Second

Lieutenant and Cornet. On July 11th [1798] this new troop offered its services to the President of the United States, which offer was accepted, and the troop attached to the Macpherson Blues.³⁷⁶

Mr. William Forrester, a merchant and prominent citizen of Philadelphia, son of Colonel Thomas Forrester and son-in-law of Captain John Dunlap, and an active member of the First City Troop, died at his home in Germantown on July 15th and was buried on the following day [July 16] from Mr. Dunlap's residence at the corner of Twelfth and Market Streets,³⁷⁷ at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.³⁷⁸ The interment was in Christ Church burial ground, the procession moving at six o'clock, down Market Street in the following order:—"A detachment of the First Troop of City Cavalry; fourteen Clergymen of the different religious societies; the corpse, covered with a pall, supported by six of the First Troop, swords dressed in mourning; the mourners; the remainder of the 1st City Troop in mourning; Captain Morrell's Troop; Capt. Singer's; Macpherson's Blues; drums muffled—music, solemn dirge; Artillery Blues; [Thomas L.] Moore's Grenadiers; drums muffled—music, solemn dirge. After the procession had passed Ninth Street, Capt. [Matthew] Hale's Artillery posted there fired minute guns until the corpse entered the ground. . . . After this last mark of respect, . . . the different companies returned to their several quarters and dispersed."³⁷⁹ At a subsequent meeting of the First Troop, it was resolved, "That the thanks of the troop be given to the gentlemen composing the other corps who attended the funeral."³⁸⁰

On July 21st, an important business meeting of the Second Troop was held in response to the following orders:—³⁸¹


"The gentlemen of the 2^d Troop of Horse, are requested to meet THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock, at Mr. Wil-

liam Ogden's in Chestnut Street—several gentlemen to be proposed, and business of consequence to the troop to be attended to.

“ABRAHAM SINGER, Capt.

“July 21, [1798].”

At this time it was the custom of the Second Troop to hold out-door drills on the grounds near the Powder House³⁸² on the Schuylkill, and such a drill occurred two days later, on July 23^d, it being determined upon at this meeting.³⁸³ One week later, on July 30, another drill was held at the Center House, pursuant to the following order:³⁸⁴

“ 2^d Troop of Cavalry will parade at the Center House in complete uniform, on MONDAY next [July 30], at 4 o'clock P. M.—Punctual attendance is expected. The fines, agreeable to the bye-laws of the Troop will be strictly attended to.

“ABRAHAM SINGER, Captain.”

A third drill was planned for August 8th, but it was postponed as follows:—³⁸⁵

“SECOND TROOP OF CAVALRY.

“The parade intended this day, is postponed till further notice.

“ABRAHAM SINGER, Captain.

“August 8, [1798].”

An outbreak of yellow fever intensified the usual summer dullness in military affairs, and nothing of interest was noted until Saturday, November 10th, on which day Lieutenant General Washington, Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States, arrived in the city.³⁸⁶ He was escorted into the city by the different troops of Horse, and “notwithstanding the short notice which had been given the Blues almost the whole of that corps . . . was drawn up on the common to receive their beloved General. On his ar-

rival, the cavalry and infantry were drawn up and the General, having passed in review down their front expressed the highest satisfaction at their soldierly and elegant appearance. . . . The procession then moved from the commons, the General accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Lear, in the centre of the cavalry. On his arrival at his lodgings in Eighth street, he was saluted by the acclamations of the citizens who had collected once more to behold their Chief. The General was dressed in his uniform, and is apparently in good health and spirits.'³⁸⁷

REFERENCES.

³⁸⁸ *John Morrell*, son of *John Morrell* (died March 9, 1761; buried in the Presbyterian Churchyard, Newtown, Long Island) and his cousin, *Hannah Morrell* (born September, 1720; married April 21, 1741; died in New York, March 13, 1798; buried in Gold Street Churchyard); and grandson of *John Morrell* and *Judith Johnson*; was born in Philadelphia, June 8, 1750. His brothers and sisters were:—*Robert* (who married, in Old Swedes Church, on January 8, 1783, *Marie Price*; and who was elected Third Lieutenant of the Artillery Company on March 16, 1789; Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery Company on May 28, 1792; First Lieutenant on Monday, July 8, 1793; and Captain Lieutenant on Monday, September 14, 1794; and served in the Whisky Insurrection); *James* (who married the widow *Hammell*); *Jane* (who married *John Whipple*); *Hannah* (who married *David Anderson*); and *Judith* (who married a *Mr. Gory* or *Gadney*).

In 1775, *John Morrell* married *Sarah (Sally) Wallace* (born in 1750; died July 11, 1836, aged 86, at the residence of her son *Thomas*, No. 56 South Eleventh Street), daughter of *Philip* and *Mary Wallace*. He was a Revolutionary soldier, enlisting on June 25, 1777, as a private in Captain George Esterly's Third Company of Colonel William Bradford's First Battalion of Philadelphia Militia, which was stationed at Billingsport for the defense of the Delaware. On June 28, 1777, he took the oath of allegiance to the State. From 1778 to 1792 he is recorded as a soldier in the Artillery Regiment, being elected Captain of the Eighth Company of that Regiment on April 3, 1786. He commanded a portion of the artillery in the Federal Procession of 1788. On July 17, 1788, he became a member of the famous Patriotic Association, and, on October 11, 1790, a member of the Colony in Schuylkill. In 1791, he was at No. 23 North Front Street; and from 1793 until his death he owned a china and glass warehouse at No. 24 North Front Street, be-

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tween Arch and Market Streets. In 1794, he became an original member of the *Third Troop of Philadelphia Light Horse* (the "*Volunteer Greens*"), and, on August 11, 1794, was elected First Lieutenant of the troop and served with that body during the Whisky Insurrection. He became Captain of the Troop in 1796, and held that office until 1800. From 1797 until his death he was a vestryman of Christ Church, Philadelphia. In October, 1800, he was elected a Trustee of the Mutual Assurance Company of Philadelphia. He died in Morrisville, Pa., August 4, 1812, in his 62d year, and was buried at Trenton, New Jersey. His will was recorded in Philadelphia on August 11, 1812.

His children were:—*John Wallace* (born August 13, 1776; married in Christ Church, April 2, 1802, to *Catherine*, daughter of *Peter Lohra* [born 1756; enlisted June 25, 1777, in the First Company, First Battalion, Colonel Bradford; on September 11, 1777, in Captain Reinhardt's Second Company, Fifth Battalion; on September 20, 1781, a private in Captain Andrew Geyer's Company, Third Battalion, Colonel Will; in 1784, a private in the Second Company, First Battalion, and in 1785, a private in the Seventh Company, First Battalion, Col. Shee; in 1787, a private in the Seventh Company, Fourth Battalion, Colonel Will; in 1789, a private in the Second Company, Fourth Battalion, Colonel Shee; in 1794, a private in the Fourth Company, Third Regiment, Phila. Militia; on September 8, 1788, appointed Notary and Tabellion Public; married, first, on August 24, 1780, in the German Reformed Church of Philadelphia, *Mary Clunberg* (born in 1762; died November 7, 1802), and second, on July 9, 1803, in Christ Church, Ruth Potts (born in 1758; died July 13, 1827)]; he was elected a member of the State of Schuylkill on July 12, 1800, and resigned on March 31, 1821; he was elected a member of the First City Troop on January 14, 1808, and served with that body during the Mount Bull campaign of 1814; he was also a member of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club; he died of consumption on July 11, 1841, aged 65 years); *Elizabeth* (born February 9, 1778; died May 15, 1789); *William* (born August 19, 1779; died September 16, 1817); *Robert* (born August 12, 1781; married, about 1809, *Eliza Heiss*; became a member of the State in Schuylkill on May 2, 1808, and resigned October 4, 1821; in 1812, was Captain of the Third Troop of Horse; he died June 21, 1823, aged 42 years; his daughter, *Frances Cuthbert Morrell*, was born in 1810 and died December 15, 1840, in her 31st year); *Richard* (born August 5, 1783); *Samuel* (born November 28, 1785; died in 1806); *James* (born February 2, 1787; served in the War of 1812, and was subsequently Vice-Consul for the U. S. at Cadiz under Consul Richard Meade; he died August 3, 1873); *Thomas* (born 1788; a private in the Third Troop of Horse in 1812-14; on June 4, 1821, was elected Brigade Inspector of the First Brigade, First Division, P. M., with the rank of Major, and in 1824, became Colonel; he was a member of the State in Schuylkill; he died December 5, 1837, aged 49 years); *Abraham* (born October 20, 1790); *Sarah* (born August 4, 1792; died July 16, 1795), and *Benjamin* (born September 20, 1794; died June 24, 1821).

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³⁴⁰ *Thomas Forrest*, son of *William Forrest* and *Sarah Hall* (married July, 1746), members of the Society of Friends, was born in Philadelphia on July 12, 1747, and attended the school of *David James Dove* in Vidal's Alley or Court [which ran west from No. 28 South Second Street]. On April 28, 1770, when 23 years old, he was married to *Anne Whitepain*. He was an officer in the Revolution, having been appointed Captain of a company of marines by the Committee of Safety on March 13, 1776, and serving with Arnold's floating battery on the Delaware. He was commissioned as Captain of the Second Company of Porter's Battalion, Pennsylvania Artillery, on October 5, 1776, and was present at the battle of Trenton and served with Washington at Valley Forge. He was quartermaster sergeant in Captain H. Courtenay's Company and clerk of the Artillery Regiment on January 1, 1777; and became Major of the Fourth Continental Artillery on February 5, 1777, and Lieut.-Colonel on December 2, 1778. He resigned from the army on October 1, 1781. He was commissioned Lieut. Colonel of the First Pennsylvania Regiment of Artillery on December 2, 1781. In 1778 he was a member of the famous Patriotic Association. He took the oath of allegiance to the State on October 9, 1781. In 1785, he is recorded as a private in the Fourth Company, Fifth Battalion, Colonel Casdorp; in 1786, in the Second Company, Third Battalion, Colonel Shee; and in 1789, in the Second Company, Fourth Battalion, Colonel Shee. On October 31, 1789, he endorsed the application of General Daniel Brodhead for the office of Surveyor General. In 1785, he lived on the north side of Market Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets; and in 1791, next door to the corner of Fourth Street, north side, [on the site of the present No. 339]. A few years later he retired to Germantown, where he spent the remainder of his life on his estate "Pomono Grove," on the Main Street next to the Upper Burying Ground. From 1792, for a number of years he was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, representing Philadelphia County. On September 24, 1794, he was elected Captain of the Philadelphia County Troop of Horse, and commanded a detachment of horse in the Whisky Insurrection. In 1794, he became one of the Trustees of the Germantown Academy, and, in 1799 was elected President of the Board, from which office he resigned in 1806. In November, 1818, when 72 years of age, he was elected to the Sixteenth Congress as Representative from Pennsylvania, and served from March 4, 1819, to March 3, 1821. He was re-elected to the Seventeenth Congress and served from December 2, 1822, to March 3, 1823. He died at his seat in Germantown, on Sunday evening, March 20, 1825, when in his 78th year, and was buried on March 22d from the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Samuel Betton. He had a son, *William* (born in 1771; died July 15, 1798) who married *Sarah*, daughter of Captain *John Dunlap*, on February 1, 1798, and who was a member of the First City Troop; and a daughter, *Mary*, who married Dr. *Samuel Betton*, of Germantown. Colonel Forrest's brother, *William*, in December, 1776, was a private in Captain John Williams' Company, First Philadelphia Battalion; and in July, 1777, was a private in the Eighth Company, Fourth Battalion, Colonel John Bayard.

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³⁵⁰ *Scharf and Westcott*, vol. i, p. 491.

³⁵¹ Diary of Jacob Hiltzheimer, of Philadelphia, 1765-1798.

³⁵² *American Daily Advertiser*, May 25, 1798.

³⁵³ *Ibid*, May 28, 1798.

³⁵⁴ The *Upper Ferry* on the Schuylkill was at the site of the present Fairmount where the Spring Garden Street bridge crosses the river. The reservoir was built in 1812, on the east side at this point on what was formerly called Morris Hill. In 1812 the *Upper Ferry*, or original *Callowhill Street, Bridge* was built by Lewis Wernwag. It was of one span of 34 feet, was designed by Robert Mills, and was destroyed by fire on September 1, 1838. The wire suspension bridge was finished on January 2, 1842; and this was replaced by the present structure in 1875.

³⁵⁵ *American Daily Advertiser*, June 4, 1798. Also "Diary of Jacob Hiltzheimer of Philadelphia, 1765-1798."

³⁵⁶ *Thomas Swann's manège*, known as a "riding school, horse academy and infirmary," was originally (1785-1789) situated on Market Street near the Center House, but subsequently was located on the north side of George [Sansom] Street between Eighth and Ninth Streets, extending through to Chestnut Street. The "parade" on Chestnut Street lay just west of Ninth Street at this time; but subsequently there was a "parade" on Chestnut Street west of Schuylkill Eighth [15th] Street. In June, 1800, Swann opened his riding School, Cavalry Academy and Horse Infirmary in Market Street near Broad. In 1802 Swann's school was in Southwark next to the old Theatre. Later he occupied Lailson's Circus Building, at Fifth and Prune [Locust] Streets. After 1808 he removed his manège from this point, going first to the corner of Thirteenth and Market Streets; next in 1810, to Victorienne's Riding School in the Center House Garden, at the southwest corner of Fifteenth and Market Streets; and in 1811 to the northwest corner of Tenth and Arch Streets, where Peter Poutingam (Poulingham) had opened a Riding Academy in July, 1810. Here he remained until his death in July, 1812. He was both riding-master and farrier, and had been successful in New York City, where he had an amphitheatre as early as 1794.—*Scharf and Westcott*, vol. ii, p. 1016. Also the daily papers of the time.

³⁵⁷ *American Daily Advertiser*, May 30 and June 29, 1798.

³⁵⁸ *Scharf and Westcott*, vol. i, p. 494.

³⁵⁹ *American Daily Advertiser*, June 16, 1798.

³⁶⁰ The *Center House* or *Center Square Tavern*, existed as early as 1700, and for over a century continuously enjoyed the popular favor. It was erected upon the square of ground situated on the West side of Center Square and the North side of Market Street. It was bounded on the south by Market Street, on the north by Oak [Filbert] Street, on the east by Merrick [West Penn Square, now part of Broad Street] and on the west by Schuylkill Eighth [15th] Street. It is now occupied by the Pennsylvania Railroad Station [Broad Street Station.] It was a sporting headquarters, and early boasted a billiard room and bowling-alley. This was the site of the old *Columbian Garden*, afterwards known as the *Bolivar Tavern and Garden*,

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and the *Lombardy Garden* (because of a grove of Lombardy poplar trees which surrounded the house, the latter situated in the center of the lot, backing toward 15th and Filbert Streets). A high board fence bounded the enclosure. In 1799, the Inn was kept by *John Mearns*. *Peter Evans* became the proprietor after he closed his Tavern on George [Sansom] Street in 1817. In its day the Center House was a place of great resort for nine-pin, shuffle-board, and quoit players. The City Troop frequently used the House as a place of meeting and the garden for their drills. In May, 1822, the Center Square House was opened as a hotel by *Anthony Elton*. There was also a *Center Square Tavern* at the south-east corner of Market Street and Center Square, which was used as a hotel and public horse market. In 1836 it was known as *Helmbold's House*.—*Scharf and Westcott*, vol. ii, pp. 944, 987. *Watson's Annals*, vol. iii, pp. 389, 400.

³⁰¹ *Scharf and Westcott*, vol. i, p. 494.

³⁰² *American Daily Advertiser*, June 25, 1798.

³⁰³ *Ibid*, June 26, 1798.

³⁰⁴ For over a quarter of a century the *Ogdens* were prominent innkeepers in Philadelphia. In 1774 *Joseph Ogden* (died February 10, 1805) kept the inn at the Middle Ferry, Schuylkill River, succeeding *Jonathan Humphrey*, who kept it as late as 1767. In 1792, *George Ogden* (died April 2, 1800, letters of administration being granted to *Joseph Ogden*), the father, was the proprietor of *Ogden's Hotel*, Upper Ferry on the Schuylkill. (*American Daily Advertiser*, July 17, 1792.) In 1794, *William Ogden* and after him, *Joseph Ogden*, clerk of the market and Register of Weights and Measures [he lived in 1791-95, on Market Street, south side, second door above Eighth] conducted the inn "*Sign of the Cross Keys*," No. 86 Chestnut Street, northeast corner of Third Street, in New Market Ward, next door but one to the Sheriff's office, which they held for a number of years. [This inn was kept in 1785 by *Israel Israel*. *William Massey* became the proprietor on February 28, 1801.] *William Ogden* was born in 1742. On January 12, 1769, he married *Mary Pinniard*. On July 13, 1778, he took the oath of allegiance to the State. In August, 1780, he was a private in Captain James Brown's Company, Third Regiment of Foot, *Colonel William Will*.] In July, 1775, commissioned a Captain in the First City Battalion, Colonel John Dickinson; on July 2, 1777, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and on July 12, 1777, transferred to the Third Battalion. On April 15, 1780, recommissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, Third Battalion, Philadelphia City Militia. On April 19, 1783, commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Battalion, which he continued to command until March 16, 1789, when he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Battalion, which command he held for a number of years—until 1793, at least; on August 22, 1793 he married *Mary Slawter*—she died in September, 1798. On October 21, 1777, he was appointed Commissioner to seize the personal effects of traitors, and on May 6, 1778, Commissioner for forfeited estates for Philadelphia City; on October 7, 1779, Commissioner for purchasing

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salt; on October 15, 1780, elected Sheriff of Philadelphia, and in 1787, was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly. He ran again for Sheriff in October, 1788, but was defeated. He died on February 10, 1798]. He died in 1818. In 1826 a *William Ogden* was proprietor of the "*New Market Inn*" in Pine Street near Second.

⁸⁰⁵ *American Daily Advertiser*, June 30, 1798.

⁸⁰⁶ *Ibid*, June 26, 1798.

⁸⁰⁷ *Ibid*, June 29, 1798.

⁸⁰⁸ *Ibid*, June 30, 1798.

⁸⁰⁹ *Ibid*, June 30, 1798.

⁸¹⁰ *Ibid*, July 6, 1798.

⁸¹¹ *Ibid*, July 9, 1798.

⁸¹² The "*Woodlands*" was a large tract of ground in Blockley township lying about four miles from the city, as it was in 1798, west of the Schuylkill River, near, and south of, Market Street and extending down to the Nanganesy [Mill] Creek. It was bought by the first *Andrew Hamilton*, who devised the property to his son, *Andrew*, who dying six years later devised it to his son *William Hamilton*. The mansion was built before the Revolution. The property is now used as the Woodlands Cemetery.—*Scharf and Westcott*, vol. ii, p. 873.

⁸¹³ *American Daily Advertiser*, July 9, 1798.

⁸¹⁴ *Point-no-Point* was the name formerly applied to the locality now known as *Bridesburg*, which lies at the mouth of Frankford Creek, six miles north of the center of the city, at the foot of Oxford Street, Frankford. There was a Ferry on the Delaware River at this point, and near this ferry there gradually grew up a village which was occasionally known as *Point-no-Point*. In time a change of name was advocated, and the locality came to be known as *Bridesburg*. The *Point-no-Point*, or *Richmond Road* extended near the Delaware, as at present. East of Frankford, on the east side of the *Point-no-Point* Road leading from Philadelphia to Frankford, about three miles from the city (just beyond the three-mile stone) and near *Point-no-Point*, in the township of the Northern Liberties, was an inn, "*The Sign of the King of Prussia*," which was kept by the keeper of the ferry. An early proprietor was *William Parr*. In 1788, and for years thereafter, the hosts here were *William Geisse* [*Guise*] and his wife *Eve* (born in 1741; died, February 12, 1821) who, in 1789, also became the proprietors of the "*Bunch of Grapes*" *Tavern*, (formerly known as the *Bull's Head Tavern*), in Third Street between Arch and Market Streets. (They kept this Inn until June 1, 1791.) *William Geisse* died in 1805. *Joseph Kirkbride* was the keeper of the ferry and inn in 1811, and for some years previously.—*Scharf and Westcott*, vol. iii, p. 2151, and vol. i, p. 481.

⁸¹⁵ *American Daily Advertiser*, July 9, 1798.

⁸¹⁶ *Ibid*, July 13, 1798.

⁸¹⁷ Captain *John Dunlap's* house was one of the finest in the city, including, with the grounds, almost an entire square, and extending from Market to Chestnut and from 11th to 12th Streets. It was built

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in 1790. The following distinguished tenants occupied this palatial residence:—1791, Edmund Randolph, Attorney-General of the United States; 1792, Chevalier Jean De Tenant, Minister of the French Republic to the United States; 1793, Citizen Charles Genet, Minister of the French Republic to the United States; 1794, Joseph Fauchet, Minister of the French Republic to the United States; 1795, M. Adet, Minister of the French Republic to the United States; 1797, Captain John Dunlap; 1815, Baron De Kantzow, Minister from Sweden to the United States; 1817, Joseph Bonaparte, Count De Survilliere, ex-King of Spain; 1824, Charles Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino and Musignano, son of Lucien Bonaparte, with his wife Princess Zenaide Charlotte Julie, daughter of Joseph Bonaparte; 1825, Dr. John Y. Clark, husband of Baroness Lalleinand, a niece of Stephen Girard, (who now owned the house) with that lady; 1829, Stephen F. Midelet. After the death of Stephen Girard the Dunlap house was torn down. *Scharf and Westcott*, vol. ii, p. 926.

³⁷⁸ *American Daily Advertiser*, July 16, 1798.

³⁷⁹ *Ibid*, July 18, 20, 1798.

³⁸⁰ *Ibid*, July 19, 1798.

³⁸¹ *Ibid*, July 21, 1798.

³⁸² In April, 1790, Council selected a lot, containing over four acres of land, at the northwest corner of Asheton [23d] and Walnut Streets, bordering on the Schuylkill, the property of Col. John Patton, as a suitable site for a Powder House. The lot extended 40 feet east and west and 60 feet north and south. Buildings were erected and opened for use in 1791. The house for the Keeper was situated at the southeast corner of Front [24th] and Walnut on the Schuylkill. The Powder House was removed in 1808 to Power's Lane in the "neck" near the Schuylkill (afterwards called Magazine Lane).—*Scharf and Westcott*, vol. ii, p. 1000; *Watson's Annals*, vol. iii, p. 303; *Col. Rec's.* xvi. 327, 329, 337, 367.

³⁸³ "Diary of Jacob Hiltzheimer of Philadelphia—1765-1798."

³⁸⁴ *American Daily Advertiser*, July 28, 1798.

³⁸⁵ *Ibid*, August 8, 1798.

³⁸⁶ *Ibid*, November 12, 1798.

³⁸⁷ *Scharf and Westcott*, vol. i, p. 495.

(To be continued.)