REYNOLDS HISTORICAL GENEALOGY COLLECTION
Pennsylvania Archives
Second Series.

Reprinted under direction of

CHARLES WARREN STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Edited by

JOHN B. LINN and WM. H. EGLE, M.D.

VOL. III.
Pt. 2

HARRISBURG:
E.K. Meyers, State Printer.
1869.
of, and whose Troubles had made her Life a Burthen, hoping
that my Endeavours might procure us together a tolerable
Livelyhood, & that I might see the close of her Existance Calm,
tho' all its stages hitherto had been but the most violent
Storm. Just, sir, as I was flattering myself with this Idea, a
Resolution was issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Executive
Council for the Removal out of the State in ten days of the
wives and children of those who had joined the Enemy.

When I saw it, I was convinced that in many cases it might
be proper, and that many of these might have rendered them-
selves obnoxious by their misconduct or Improper Correspond-
ances. But when I Reflected that my Poor Mother, Sir, whose
harmless Life not Virtue's self could Reproach, when I Reflected,
Sir, that after having sustained mis-fortunes Innumerable, she
must now part from me, and in the Gayest Dress of that Farm
which her Industry supported and Raised, must leave it, I felt
what my Pen in vain would attempt to describe; and with all
these Emotions at my Heart I venture to lay my Sentiments
in this matter before the Hon'ble Tim'ly Mathlack, Esq. The
Friendships this worthy Gent'n has always shown to me were
increased by his very kind advice to lay my case before the
Council and your Excell'y. I did so, and tho' they were pleased
to confirm to me that I was not meant in the Resolution alluded
to, they told me that my mother must depart.

I go then to-morrow, Sir, to take the news to her; I go to
tell her that she must part once more from all her Pleasures
and go wandering out of the State wherever her Distress may
prompt her. Tho' harmless her Life, and Virtuous and Irre-
proachable her conduct, she must walk on the already beaten
Path of Misery and seek an Asylum from Affliction only in the
Grave.

To my Father, Sir, she cannot go; he has censured her stay-
ing so long and her preferring to live under and obey the Laws
of the State to going to him, and so few are the number of my
Friends that I cannot tell her where to seek shelter out of the
State. However, she will try to support the Pain a little
while, and in the meantime, I hope may permit me to conjure
your Excell'y that if it be possible she may be permitted to
Return. I will be myself the Hostage for her conduct, and
will give any security that she shall not at all correspond with
New York. Think, Sir, the hardships of her case: Redused
to Poverty and Exile for Crimes which God knows she had not
the least Concern in, but which she did all she could to prevent.

But do not think, Sir, That I write with the Partial Feelings
of a Son altogether—much of these it's true Inspire me; but
all her neighbors in the Country are Content with and none
complain of her, for Virtue has this Supreme Excellence in its nature, that if it be not always happy it is always Loved.

She will obey the Laws of the State in going out of it. Your Excell'ly may afterwards, if you see fit, try to procure or advise me how to procure her Return.

This I hope from Your Excell'ly's Humanity, and the time will come when Humanity now shown shall Refresh Old Age, and be the happiest Story to leave to your Descendants.

Praise, your Excell'ly knows, is but Fleeting and uncertain, but the memory of a kind action, the monuments of a charitable, Humane men, in times like these Especially, shall outlive the Warrior's Laurels, and in the Eye of God even the Patriot's Bays.

I Remain Very Sincerely,

Your Excell'ly's
Obed. h'ble Serv't,

JOHN SWANWICK.

MEMORIAL OF COL. GURNEY AND OTHERS TO FORM AN INDEPENDENT CORPS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1780.

To His Excellency the President & the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The Petition of a number of Officers who have Serv'd in the Army of the United States, Humbly Sheweth:

That your Petitioners once had the Honour of serving as Officers in the American Army, some for a longer and some for a shorter Period. When the prospect of Affairs allow'd them to retire from the Field they chose to return to the class of citizens, and have all received an Honourable Dismission.

They Hop'd their personal Service wou'd not again have been necessary, but the Cruelties and unwearied endeavours of the Enemy, influence'd by their late Successes, must fill every bosom with Anxiety for his Country's welfare, and Awaken that Military Ardour which blaz'd so high in the Morning of the Contest.

Your Petitioners, tho' they may have suffer'd in point of Interest from their former services in the Field, will still cheerfully partake of the Heat and Burthen of the day, are still willing and desirous to be of the number of those who have a Heart and a hand in the destruction of Tyrants. They, however, feel a reluctance in serving in such a Station as the
militia Law directs, which must bury their exertions in Obscurity and damp that Zeal which would be heightened by serving in Company with those who were once their Brother Officers.

It is from these motives, and not from a Supercilious disregard of their fellow Citizens, whom they Honour and esteem, that your Petitioners beg leave to lay their wishes before your Honourable Board, and to request that they may be incorporated into a Corps of Light Infantry, Subject to the Orders of His Excellency The President at all times, and without restriction on our Part.

Your Petitioners need not Suggest the Manifold Advantages which Armies in every Country have found from Select Bodies of Infantry they must be manifest to every one. But they beg leave to observe that a Corps thus Compos’d must have some peculiar advantages, as they who form it will have every enduement that can Animate the Heart to Court danger and to fight Bravely. And as we wish to form a Corps as respectable as possible, we pray your Honours may Approve of the following arrangement: one Capt., one Captain Lieutenant, Three Lieutenants, one Adjutant, one Sergeant Major, four Sergeants, four Corporals and four Drums and fifes and two Horns, with one hundred Rank and file, and as our numbers may prove insufficient, we pray your Honours may permit us to Balot in as many young Gentlemen as will Complete this Corps.

We therefore pray Hour Honours approbation to form this Corps immediately, so that we may be in readiness to Act in the field in the speediest and most effectual Manner and we also pray your Honours may permit us to choose from our own Number the Officers to command this Corps, for your Honour’s Approbation & Commissions, and your Petitioners as in Duty bound will Fight.

Signed for and in Behalf of Fifty six Gentlemen who have bore Commissions & Serv’d with Honour in the Federal Army.

FRAN. GURNEY,
JOHN LAHAVAN,
GEORGE REID.

Committee.
MEMORIAL OF INHABITANTS ON THE WEST BRANCH.

June 30th, 1780.

To the Hon'bl Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania:

The Petition of the subscribers, Inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, in the said State, as well in Behalf of themselves as their unhappy fellow sufferers in the said County, most humbly sheweth: That the Incursions of the Savages have been prosecuted with such unremitting Fury, and The force appointed for our support so small and ineffectual, that, early as the year is, our settlements are wasted and our Frontier drove in to within ten or twelve miles of the Towns; and even in this small space no Industry or labour can be prosecuted, every day lessens our numbers, many being killed, captured or wounded, many tired out with Calamities and Alarms, and despairing of further support abandon the County.

The German Regiment, as far as we know, consists of about one hundred men, and are posted nearly as follows: thirty-three at Fort Jenkins, thirty at Bosley's mill, Twenty-four at Fort Bunker, the Residue at Head Quarters in Northumberland Town. It is alleged that being thus posted, there are too few to leave the Garrison to which they belong, on any alarm; and it is matter of certainty, That men, cooped up in a Fort, unless they turn out on Occasion, are of no service to the Country. We cannot, on this Occasion, avoid bearing Testimony to the Industry of our Fellow Citizens, who have been almost constantly under arms since the snow went away. We need not further remark to the Hon'ble Council that it is not thus that a farmer can possibly subsist His Family: The Time of putting in Spring Corps is at Hand. If the Country have not a Prospect of doing this in safety, it is beyond Controversy That there will not one farmer stay in the County. The Towns will of course soon follow their example. It is with pain that we state disagreeable Facts, But the Truth will admit of no other colouring.

The Loss of this County may perhaps appear of small consequences. We beg to call the attention of Council to the probable result of such an event. Berks, Lancaster and Cumberland Counties must be involved in the Calamities which we at present suffer. Nor is this all. This would be new Niagara
to the Enemy; hither their Friends would flock, and from hence their predatory war will be prosecuted.

We wish not, however, to tire Council, But humbly hope that our misery and deplorable Calamitys will meet with the most serious attention of Council, and that such a support will be obtained for us as will enable us not only to repel any sudden attack But drive these Ravagers from our Borders and carry destruction to their own Towns. This, in our opinion, is the only method that will distress them or have the least chance of procuring us a lasting Peace.

& y'r Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

ROB'T MARTIN, ROBERT MOODIE,
W'M MONTGOMERY, JOHN LOUDON,
DAVID McKinney, STOFFEL GATIG,
FR'D'K ANTES, JNO. HARRIS, Jrn'r,
SAM'L HARRIS, W. WILSON,
PHILIP COLE, WILL'M FOULKS,
W'M MACKAY, ALEX'R HUNTER,
JOHN MORISON, WILLIAM BAKER,
FRAS. ALISON, PATT FLANAGAN,
STEPHEN CHAMBERS, JOHN MULL,
JNO. WEITZEL, NEAL McCAY,
JOHN RIPON, W'M SHAW,
GEO. DOUGHERTY, JOHN ESON,
JNO. BUYERS, W'M COOK,
HENRY STARRETT, CHARLES GOUGH.

A list of the officers and soldiers that went early in the service of their Country from the unpurchased land on the west Branch of the River Susquehannah

First Draft.

James McClary, Rob't Ritthe,
Rob't Trift, George Satyman,
Cornelious Dougherty, James Carson,
Geo. Sands, John White,
David Davis, David Clamains,
Wm. Calbone, Michael Parker,
Thos. Calladay, Rob't Wilson,
John Murfey, John Hannahion,
Tho. Pilton, Rob't Lincey,
Henry Thomas, Samuel Sealy,
Wm. Junison, Alex'r McCormick,
Wm. Atkins, Edward Covennan,
Second Draft.


Col. C. Battalion.


PRESIDENT REED TO THE COUNTY TREASURERS.

In Council, Philad'a, June 23d, 1789.

Sir:—The Board having taken into Consideration the Difficulties which have occurred in the Collection of Taxes from the various kinds of Money in Circulation, have thought proper to direct that specie & the Money issued by the late Act of Assembly, usually called the State Money, be received in Payment of Taxes, at the Rate of Sixty Continental Dollars for one Spanish mill'd Dollar, or of the State Money, of which you will please to give Notice to the respective Treasurers, At the same Time, for obvious Reasons, requiring them to pay the same Money received by them to you without suffering any Change in their hands.

I am, Sir,

Your Obed't Hb'bile Ser.,

JOSEPH REED.
DAVID CHAMBERS TO PRESIDENT REED.

PHILADELPHIA. SPRUCE STREET,
June 24th, 1789.

Sir:—Well knowing of what consequence each moment of your time is in this important season, I choose this method of application rather than trouble your Excellency in person.

The part I have acted since the earliest commencement of American troubles, rendered this no abiding City for me when it was like to fall into the enemy’s hands. Prudence dictated the removal of my family into Jersey, where it yet remains. I have been in town a considerable time endeavouring to resume my former business, but scarce any demand. From this, the plundering of my house and shop by the British and Tories, the depreciation of what money I had laid by for use in cases of emergency, & being so long out of employ, it is easy for your Excellency to conclude my present situation cannot be the most eligable; true it is my little real property remains unincumbered, but I wish it to remain so.

As I am informed the office of commissioner of purchases for this city is vacant, by the resignation of the gentleman who was appointed by your Excellency in Council. If you should think me a proper Person to fill that or any other post, the income of which would in some measure contribute to the support of a growing family & an ancient father-in-law. I flatter myself application and gratitude will not be deficient in:

Your Excellency’s
Most obedient humble servant,
DAVID CHAMBERS.

His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esq.

CAPT. ISAAC CRAIG TO PRESIDENT REED.

Fort Pitt, 4th July, 1789.

May it Please your Excellency:

Soon after my arrival at this Place, according to your Instructions, I apply’d to Colonel Broadhead for a supply of State Stores, some of which were still in the Hands of the Issuer; on which I was told those stores were sent for the use of his
Reg't only, and is there never had more than four months' supply of that article been ordered up, a great Part of which was lost on the Road, it would be unjust in him to give any Part of that that Remained away, but said that as he made no doubt of more Coming, in which my Company, would certainly be included, he would lend me a small Quantity on my Promising to Refund it to his Reg't of the next that came up. Your Excellency will by this see that I have been much disappointed. Particularly as those Articles can't be purchased here had we money for that Purpose, as it is Probable the other Part of Col. Procter's Reg't has Rec'd three or four months Stores more than my Company. I hope your Excellency will order that Deficiency to be made up, by which I shall be enabled to Repay Col. Broadhead's Reg't as Capt. Finley is sent to Philadelphia in Order to Bring up Stores for Col. Broadhead's, & Clothing for his Officers, which they expect is now in the State Clothier's Store. I hope my Company will not be neglected; my Company Present Consists of one Capt., one Capt. Lt., one Lieut. and twenty-three non Commiss'd Officers & Privets.

I have the Honour to be with much Esteem you Excellency's

Most obed't H'bl. Serv't,

I. CRAIG, Capt. Artillery.

His Excellency JOSEPH REED, President.

LIST OF PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE INDIANS FROM PENN'S TOWNSHIP.

PHILAD'IA, 7 mo. 20, 1780.

The following Persons were, on the 25th 4th month, 1780, taken from their Settlement in Penn's Township, Northampton County, Pensylv'a, by 10 Indians & one other person, supposed to be a white man, and Carried, as is supposed, to Niagara to a Colonel Butler.

Andrew Harger, a labourer, hired by Benjamin Gilbert, who was splitting Rails some distance from the House, was surprised & taken by three Indians, & Carried to said Gilbert's House, where there were 8 others, who had surprised the family & Seized them Prisoners, & were, when Harger came there packing up such goods as they thought fit to Carry off; they loaded three Horses belonging to said Gilbert, and one horse belonging to a neighbor, which at that Instant had come with a Girl to
the mill. They hurried away & set fire to the dwelling house, Grist mill & Saw mill of said Gilbert, & burnt all the Goods & furniture, &c., except what they took with them & one Kettle & Side Saddle.

The names of those taken were (besides Andrew Harger, as ab'v:)

Benjamin Gilbert ........................................... aged ab. 60 years.
His wife Elizabeth ......................... 55
Joseph Gilbert, His son .................. 41
Jesse Gilbert, another son ............. 19
Sarah Gilbert, wife to Jesse .......... 19
Rebecca Gilbert, a Daughter ............ 16
Abner Gilbert, a Son ....................... 14
Elizabeth Gilbert, a Daughter ............ 12
Benjamin Pearl, Son to B. Gilbert's wife, 27
Elizabeth Pearl, his wife ............... 20
A sucking child of B. Pearl & wife .... 9 months.
Thomas Pearl, another son of B. G.'s wife, 23 years.
Benjamin Gilbert, son to a widow Gilbert, 11
who also lived in the family of Benja.

All the foregoing were of Benj'n Gilbert's family, & lived in two houses near each other.

Dodson, a Girl, who came to the mill that morning, aged about 14 years.

Eight of these Persons were members of the Religious Society called Quakers, and the Rest descendants of Friends, & made no other Profession except the Girl named Dodson, & all Quiet, harmless sort of People.

They were Journeyed about 25 or 30 miles the day they were taken. Joseph Gilbert & Thomas Pearl had a rope Tyed about their necks, & were led in this manner. The Rest were drove without being tyed, & Commanded upon their lives not to look back nor make a noise. These Indians could all talk English except one.

Andrew Harger, after journeying 10 days with them, being permitted in an evening to go for some water, made his escape, and thro' much suffering and difficulty got back to his neigh. borhood; and Relates that after they had crossed Summer Hill they eat their breakfast, & so further on their dinner & supper together. Their lodging was hard that night, the men being all tyed; they allowed Benj. Gilbert to have his Great Coat to lay on, and the women had some blankets to cover them. After eating the next morning they proceeded along a Path, & then took to the woods & kept to the Right hand of Wyoming Fort;
after traveling about forty miles they came to Quialosing Path, & thence upon this side the Susquehanna River along a path to the mouth of Iroquo River. Crossed the Susquehanna & left it on the Right hand & took the path to Niagara. Two days' Journey after Crossing the Susquehanna he left them, when they were all living. The Usuage to the men was hard, but to the women more favorable. All the men except B. Gilbert were obliged to Carry loads; they suffered him & his wife at times to Ride, & took the women on Horseback over all Great waters. He was told they were five days' Journey from Niagara when he left them.

COL. ADAM HUBLEY TO PRESIDENT REED.

CAMP AT PRIEGVIEW, July 7th, 1781.

Sir:—I was this day inform'd the Commissioners of the Penn'a line had arrived. On inquiry I find none for my Regiment is among them.

I am inform'd that the reason of the delay is owing to a report made to the Council that a dispute of rank prevailed in the regiment. Any representation of the kind I can assure your Excellency is erroneous and without the least foundation: but on the Contrary, the arrangement is entirely satisfactory and pleasing to the Officers; and those of them who expect Commissions are anxiously waiting for them.

I must beg your Excellency's attention in procuring the Commissions agreeable to the arrangement sent to you some time since, and forward them as soon as possible.

I am, with sincere respect,

Your Excellency's most ob't hum'l. Serv't,

AD'M HUBLEY,

M. Colo. Com. 11th Po. Reg't.

Lieut. Benjamin Street has, after being from the Regiment for a very considerable time, sent a resignation, dated 25th of May last, and is now engaged in a private Capacity in some part of Maryland. Ensign Francis Thornbery, a Deserving Officer, who stands Senior Ensign in the Reg't, is intitled to his vacancy from the above date. Your Excellency will please to have his Commission made out also and forwarded with the rest.

The regular mode in this case, on account of my detach'd situation from the Penn'a line (being now in Lord Sterling's Div'n) cannot in every instance be attended to.

I mean that part which requires a Certificate from the Commanding Officers of the line. I must beg, therefore, your Excellency will pay some attention to this my Certificate.
WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

TEAMS IMPRESSED IN BUCKS COUNTY—1780.

Pay Roll of two Brigades of Teams Impressed in Bucks County, State of Pennsylvania, by order of Brigadier General Knox, for the Conveying Stores from Trenton to the Army of the United States, whereof Thomas Gardner & Edmund Nutt were Waggon Masters; Four Horse Teams @ 20s. ; Two Horse Do. @ 15s. p'r Day, or the Exchange agreeable to General Knox's Warrant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owners' Names</th>
<th>Teams &amp; Horses</th>
<th>Time ordered</th>
<th>Time Measured</th>
<th>No. Days in Service</th>
<th>Price p'r Day</th>
<th>Whole Pay</th>
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<td>Joseph Brown</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>June 23rd.</td>
<td>June 27th.</td>
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<td>John Barnsley</td>
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<td>Michael Stackhouse</td>
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<td>Charles Wright</td>
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<td>John Clark</td>
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<td>Thomas Gardner, Waggon Master &amp; Horse</td>
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<td>James Henton</td>
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<td>June 24th.</td>
<td>July 1st</td>
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<td>Anthony Whiteman</td>
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<td>Titan Davis</td>
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<td>Edmond Nutt, Waggon Master &amp; Horse</td>
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To Mr. Edward Wills for Impressing & Conducting Wagons pr. Acc't 1,329.00
To Mr. James Seddon for Impressing Wagons p'r Acc't 449.00
To Mr. Henry Shellenberg. do. do. do. p'r. do 235.00

2,664 12 16 9

Exchange at 60

Amount 4,928.11 9

Bristol, July 8th, 1780. A true Copy.

JOH. OLIVER,
A. D. Q. M. Gen'l.
24—Vol. III.
GOVERNOR JEFFERSON, OF VIRGINIA, TO PRESIDENT REED.

RICHMOND, July 17th, 1780.

Sir:—I do myself the pleasure of enclosing you the resolution of the General Assembly ratifying the boundary proposed by the commissioners who met at Baltimore. The Condition annexed to it for saving the prior rights of individuals on both sides of the Line is so just in itself and has been so uniformly annexed to every settlement of the like nature that I am persuaded it can raise no difficulty on the part of your state. I shall be happy to find that a conclusion of this difference of claim shall bury in oblivion every unkind sentiment to which it may have given rise on either side, and to concur, whenever you shall think proper, in the actual extension of the boundary as proposed in the resolution. I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient
and mo. h'ble serv't,

TH. JEFFERSON.

PRESIDENT REED TO COL. JACOB MORGAN.

PHILAD'A, August 1st, 1780.

Sir:—Your Favour of the 29th Inst. was duly received. It is our Desire that you will come down as soon as possible, the situation of our Affairs not admitting of any Delay. In Consequence of the Call of the Militia, I do not expect to be able to attend on civil Business after this Week. When you come down, further necessary arrangements may be made, but I would wish for many reasons to see you & communicate the situation of affairs before I leave the State. I am, in Haste, but with much regard,

Sir, Your Obed. & Very H'bbl. Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

To Col. JACOB MORGAN, jun., Dy. Qr. Mr. Gen'l, Berks County.
### CALL FOR TROOPS, AUGUST 1, 1780

*An Account of the Number of Militia, Wagons & horses and Flour, &c., wanted from each County in the State.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Militia</th>
<th>Flour Barrels</th>
<th>Hhlds of Rum</th>
<th>Bushels of Short Forage</th>
<th>Horses</th>
<th>Wagons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>York County</td>
<td>3,450</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1,142</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berks</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northampton</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucks</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philad. County</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philad. City</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Berks</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northampton</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucks</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philad. County</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philad’a City</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 3,450 Men, 3,450 Horses, 20 Wagons.

**Short Forage:**
- Philad. City—3,000 Bush, Indian Corn or Double Short Forage.
- The Quantity of Oats: 3,000
- Philad.: 1,000
- Bucks County: 2,000
- Chester: 2,000
- Lancaster: 5,000
- York: 500
COL. WM. SCOTT TO PRESIDENT REED.

York, August first, 1780.

SIR:—I Rec'd your Excellency's Orders of the 25th July on yesterday after sunsetting, when I had Paraded one Company of Volunteers and ordered them to March this morning for Bedford; but they are now to Set off this evening for Philadelphia, under the Command of Captain James Mackey, a Gent'-Man who has Served several years in our army and was recommended to me by sundre Gent'men of my acquaintance, as one Who behaved with bravery. His Subb'mare Lieutenant David Coulson and Ensign Philip Galacher, both of which have don duty in the army some time past. The Company consists of fifty Men, exclusive of Officers. The other Company are not yet full, and as soon as they can be collected we will send them also. I have this morning sent Expresses to all the Sub-Lieutenants in this County, requiring them to Call out the Militia according to Orders. I will in obedience to your Excellency's Orders, (and also from inclination) exert my Self to the utmost of my Power, and report my Success by every opertunity; and begs leave to Subscribe myself your Excellency's

Most Obedient, very
Humble serv't,
WM. SCOTT, C. Lt'.'

COL. FRANCIS JOHNSTON TO PRESIDENT REED.

August 4th, 1780.

SIR:—I have made several applications in behalf of myself & the officers on command with me, to the Board of War for some Cash to defray our expences to Camp, but unluckily have not yet succeeded. Your Excellency's assistance in this affair will greatly oblige us. About seven thousand Dollars will answer the purpose. I mention this particular sum because this, with what we have already received, will furnish us with about One Hundred Dollars per day, w'h I apprehend your
Laws of Laminae and Plane Sheets

[Text continues on the page]
WAR OF THE REVOLUTION. 373

Excell'y will not esteem extravagant. Indeed it is nearly a just estimate of our Expences, as far as I can at present be a judge of.

I have the honor to be your Excell'y's most Ob't Serv't,

F. JOHNSTON.

His Excell'y JOSEPH REED.

MEMORIAL OF INHABITANTS OF NORTHERN
COUNTY.

NORTHUMBERLAND, August 16th, 1780.
To the Honorable the Executive Council of the State of Pennsyl-
vania:

The Petition of the subscribers, Inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, in said State, most Respectfully sheweth:

That the said County having been Constantly exposed for Up-
wards of three Years last past to the Inroads and Depredations of the Merciless savages, is now so much reduced as to be unable of its self to support a war with the Indians, our Harvest being Generally Cut and saved, in which Important service the Ger-
man Battalion rendered us great assistance. Our hopes Began to Revive, and we seemed Confident That we would be able to Face the Common Enemy for one year Longer. The with-
drawing the said Battalion, and thus leaving the County with-
out any assistance save the Inhabitants, has, however, reduced us to Despair of Being able to support ourselves any longer in Case the Enemy Persevere in their attacks. Deeply im-
pressed as we are with a sense of the Importance of the Intended attack on New York, we would not be understood in the least to con-
travene the orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; we, however, humbly crave leave to remind the Honorable Council of sundry particulars, from the recollection of which we humbly hope it will appear That this County has been Rather Hardly Dealt with. In May last our situation appeared so Critical and our distresses so alarming that General Potter was sent with a petition from this County to the Honourable Assembly, then sitting. A Law had then been Read the third time for one man to be Raised in each Company, but on the General's Information and the Reading our petition a second man was added to the Few men that Remained for the Defense of this State. None have been sent to the Lieutenant of this County, the German Regiment being Reckoned to us as our
full proportion; but upon withdrawing that, we are as a County left without any of the seven months men saved those Raised among ourselves, who in Fact add nothing to our numbers or former strength. Capt. McCay has taken post with Twenty-six men in Buffalo Valley a few Days ago, but as he acts under orders from Cumberland County, we Cannot depend on him for any lasting support. We cannot help Thinking that the Honourable Council, from a Consideration of the foregoing Facts will order us a Full proportion of the men who remained for the Defense of this State, or take such other measures as will at least place us on an Equal Footing with the other Frontier Counties. We are Told occasion is Taken from the smallness of our numbers to Treat us with neglect. That we were once much more numerous is true, But we Beg that attention may be paid to the Reasons that have Reduced us; we suffered not as individuals but as part of the United States, unhappily situated within the Baneful reach of a British garrison; should it, However, be admitted that we are Insignificant as to ourselves, when Considered as a Frontier to the more Interior Counties of Cumberland, Lancaster and Berks, our support is Certainly a Matter of considerable consequence, and as such will merit the most serious attention of the Honourable Council.

And your Petioners as in Duty Bound will pray, &c.

Signed on behalf of the County in General, by

JAMES HAYS,                      DAVID McKINNEY,
JOHN EVART,                     WM. SHAW,
ABRAHAM KEIR,                   F'DK ANTES,
HENRY STARRETT,                 ROBT MARTIN,
DANIEL REES,                    JOHN SAMPSON,
JNO. CLANGMAN,                  DAN'L MONTGOMERY,
JNO. BUYERS,                    WILLIAM CLARK,
WILLIAM McCANDLISH,             WM. MACKAY,
WILL. KINNERSLEY,               JAMES ESPY,
WM. COOK,                       CHA'S GILLESPIE,
JNO. KELLY,                     LUDWIG DOVER,
JAS MURRAY,                     P. HORTERMAN,
WM. MACKAY,                     JNO. MORISON,
JNO. FORSTER,                   ASAHEL MEAD,
WALTER CLARK,                   JNO. WEITZEL,
JOHN LOWDON,                    JOHN R I N E N ,
DAVID MEAD,                     GEORGE Riser,
MATTW SMITH,                    STOFFEL GOITIG,
SAM'L HUNTER,                   GEORGE WOLFE,
THO'S HEWITT,                   JAMES CRAWFORD.
THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO COL. JACOB MORGAN, JR.

IN COUNCIL,
PHILAD’A, August 15th, 1780.

Sir:—The Council have appointed and commissioned you to be Superintendent of the Commissioners of Purchases. You are to Correspond with the commissioners purchasing provisions and forage for the army in the City and the respective counties of the State, and obtain from them exact returns of their proceedings therein at least once in every fourteen days. And you are to transmit a collective return of the whole to the Council also once in every fourteen days.

You are to exert every means in your power to obtain from these Commissioners an exact attention to and diligent discharge of their duty according to law, so that the army may be effectually supplied with provisions & forage according to the requisitions of Congress, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Committee of Congress at Camp, transmitted by us to you. And you are to receive and forward the orders of Council to the Waggon masters of the respective counties from time to time, and take care that they are punctually and expeditiously obeyed & obtain returns from them respectively, as soon as may be, make timely and correct returns of the whole to us.

Your ob’t serv’t,
TY. MATLACK, Sec’y.

To Col. Jacob Morgan, Jun.

RETURN OF WAGONS AND HORSES IMPRESSED IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

Lancast. County, ss:

Personally appeared before me, Charles Hall, one of the Justices of the Peace for the County aforesaid, John Long, in the Township of Manheim, and Adam Weaver, in the Borough aforesaid, and was duly sworn according to Law, that they and each of them will impartially Value and appraise between the
owners and the United States of America, such horses, wagon & Tacklings thereunto belonging, as shall be brought before them by John Flieger, Asst Waggon Master of Col’l James Ross’s Distri’ of the County aforesaid.

ADAM WEBER, 
JOHN LONG.

Sworn and affirmed before me this 23d day of August, 1780.

CHA'S HALL.

1. Michael Shriner, a waggon & Cloth Feeding trowght, lock Chain, water Bucket and Tar pot. £1,080 0 0
   Benjamin Landis, to one black horse, hind geers & two bags 1,800 0 0
   Henry Landis, to one black horse, hind geers and two bags 1,300 0 0
   Christian Myer, to one grey horse, fore geers & two bags 1,080 0 0
   Samuel Myer, to a black Mare, fore geers and two bags 1,820 0 0

2. John Brubaker, a Waggon and Cloth, Tar pot, water Bucket, feeding trowght & lock Chain. 1,260 0 0
   Jacob Kaufman, to a black horse, hind geers & 2 bags 1,260 0 0
   Henry Brubacker, to a black horse, hind geers & two bags 540 0 0
   Jacob Pfeifer, to a bay horse, fore geers & two bags 1,080 0 0
   John Kneisly, to a black horse, fore geers & two bags 1,500 0 0

3. Jacob Bare, a Waggon & Cloth, Tar pot and feeding trowght. 1,680 0 0
   Jacob Kortz, to a black horse, fore geers & one Cask 1,260 0 0
   Daniel Ruty, to a bay horse, fore geers & one Bag 1,500 0 0
   George Bugh, to a black horse, fore geers 1,440 0 0
   Martin Myer, to a grey horse, fore geers & one bag 1,200 0 0

4. John Myer, a Waggon & Cloth, feeding trowght, tarpot, water Bucket, and hand screw 2,280 0 0
   Christian Brubaker, to a black horse, fore geers & one bag 1,500 0 0
   Abram Myer, to a bay Mare, fore geers & one bag 1,080 0 0
   Abram Myer, to a black Mare, hind geers & one bag 1,500 0 0
   Michael Shenek, to a Sorrel horse, fore geers & one bag 1,680 0 0

5. John Long, to a waggon & Cloth, tar pot, water bucket, feeding trowght & hand skew. 1,980 0 0
   Isaac Long, a Sorrel horse, hind geers & two bags 1,630 0 0
   John Master, a black horse, hind geers & two bags 1,630 0 0
| 1. Henry Leun, a bay Mare, & hind geers | £1,800 0 0 |
| 2. Philip Boyer, to a black horse, fore geers & two bags | 1,620 0 0 |
| 3. Abram Leib, a wagon & Cloth, feeding trough, water Bucket & tar pot | 1,500 0 0 |
| 4. Jacob Frick, to a black Mare, hind geers & two bags | 1,200 0 0 |
| 5. John Frick, to a black horse, hind geers & two bags | 1,200 0 0 |
| 6. John Leib, to a bay horse, fore geers & two bags | 1,320 0 0 |
| 7. Jacob Rickseker, to a black Mare, hive geers & one bag | 1,000 0 0 |
| 8. Abram Leib, a wagon & Cloth, feeding trough, hand skrew & fored apple tree | 1,800 0 0 |
| 9. Benjamin Hershy, to a bay horse, hind geers & one bag | 1,600 0 0 |
| 10. Christian Binckly, to a bay Mare, fore geers & one bag | 1,600 0 0 |
| 11. Abram Hershy, to a bay horse, fore geers & one bag | 1,260 0 0 |
| 12. Valentine Metzler, to a bay Mare, fore geers, two Brich bands, a saddle & one bag | 1,120 0 0 |
| 13. Peter Boughman, a Waggon & Cloth, feeding trough & tar pot | 1,950 0 0 |
| 14. Peter Grebill, to a bay Mare, fore geers, one bag & aforesd apple tree | 1,200 0 0 |
| 15. George Huber, to bay Mare, hind geers & one bag | 1,300 0 0 |
| 16. Abram Stoner, to a Sorrel horse, fore geers & one bag | 1,080 0 0 |
| 17. Peter Boughman, to a grey horse, hind geers, a saddle & one bag | 2,700 0 0 |
| 18. Christian Myer, a Waggon & Cloth, feeding trough & tar pot | 1,620 0 0 |
| 19. Martin Weibrecht, to a Roan horse, hind geers & one bag | 1,260 0 0 |
| 20. Jacob Grub, to a bay horse, fore geers & one bag | 1,350 0 0 |
| 21. Michael Rudysyl, to a Roan horse, hind geers & one bag | 1,500 0 0 |
| 22. Melcor Snyder, to bay Mare, fore geers | 1,060 0 0 |
| 23. Jacob Wilhelm, a waggon & Cloth, feeding trough & tar pot | 1,820 0 0 |
| 24. Jacob Frick, to a Sorrel horse, fore geers & one bag | 1,620 0 0 |
| 25. Sebastian Graff, to a black horse, fore geers & one bag | 900 0 0 |
| 26. Andrew Billmyer, to a black horse, hind geers & one bag | 1,260 0 0 |
| 27. Peter Swan, to a Grey Mare, fore geers & one bag | 1,260 0 0 |
Sirs:—Some Doubts have arisen on the Construction of the Militia Law, which have delayed the Lieutenants in prosecuting for the Delinquencies, viz:

First. The Justices in Chester set the Wages at 20 Dollars ½ Day, & it continued so when the Militia march'd; but at the August session they were raised to 30 Dollars, at which Rate some Fines were collected. Query. Whether the Lieutenants have a Right to levy the advanced Price of Labour on the Delinquents, & from what Time? or at what Rate are those who marched to be paid?

Secondly. The Militia being discharged before the expiration of 2 months. Query. whether the Fines should be Collected for the whole Time of two Months or only for the Time the late Classes took the Field?

Thirdly. Whether separate Pay Rolls of the Pay & Bounty according to Law are now to be made out for the Time of service given, or whether what they have received remain as Advance Pay untill their Time of Duty is completed?

As all the Collections have ceased untill these Points are settled, & the Men will soon grow clamorous for their Pay, the Council request you will be pleased to consider the above Points & meet in the Council Chamber to-morrow morning at 10 o'Clock to confer with them thereupon.

I am with much Respect & Esteem Sir,

Your most Obed. H'bble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

Ch. Justice, Justice BRYAN, & Att'y Gen'l.
RETURN of the Issues of a (Third) supply of Stores Received of the State of Pennsylvania for their Troops present, Serving in the Grand American Army, under the Command of his Excellency General Washington.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.354</td>
<td>1.400</td>
<td>3.377</td>
<td>3.986</td>
<td>2.670</td>
<td>479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.453</td>
<td>4.711</td>
<td>1.434</td>
<td>3.480</td>
<td>3.216</td>
<td>3.119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total to be accounted for:

- Deduct 5 cts. as an Allowance for Wasteage: 735
- Wanting to Complain last supply, as noted in last return: 200
- Wasted in the Sugar above the allowance (being green): 120
- Lost by a Waroon oversetting, 2 Hlvs. Stained, Drawing off, &c.: 49
- Stolen on the Passage on Board Capt. Wade's Continental Schooner: 5
- Damaged, the 10th. Tea remaining last return, & by a Bbl. Taking Wet: 12

Total Deductions:

- Issued to the first Regiment: 1932
- The second: 319
- The third: 105
- The fourth: 212
- The fifth: 212
- The sixth: 212
- The seventh: 212
- The eighth: 212
- The ninth: 212
- The tenth: 212
- The eleventh: 212
- Col. Draper's Artillery: 212

Total issued: 4182

Remaining on hand:

- 401

Total issued: 4182

Issued more than on hand, i.e., due two Regiments to make them equal with others, gave due bills: 134
# Return of the Issues of a (Third) Supply of Stores Received of the State of Pennsylvania for their Troops Present, Serving in the Grand American Army, under the Command of his Excellency General Washington.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gallons, Sack</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Es. Sugar</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Es. Chocolate</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Es. Coffee</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Es. Tobacco</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Es. Soup</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,688</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Deduct**:
  - 512
  - 143
  - 5
  - 3
  - 16
  - 3
  - 5
  - 12
  - 19
  - 42

- **Issued to the First Regiment**
  - 163
  - 363
  - 333
  - 333
  - 333
  - 333
  - 333
  - 333
  - 333

- **Issued to the Second Regiment**
  - 163
  - 363
  - 333
  - 333
  - 333
  - 333
  - 333
  - 333
  - 333

- **Issued to the Third Regiment**
  - 163
  - 363
  - 333
  - 333
  - 333
  - 333
  - 333
  - 333
  - 333

- **Issued to the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fifth Artillery, and General Staff Officers, Light Infantry Detachments, &c.**
  - 163
  - 363
  - 333
  - 333
  - 333
  - 333
  - 333
  - 333
  - 333

**Total issued**: 1,688

**Remarks on hand**: 104

**Total on hand**: 1,698

---

**Noted on hand of the last supply**: 1,473

**Received 10th Aug. 1780, at Philadelphia, from Col. Farmer**: 1,473

**Total to be accounted for**: 2,946

**Deductions**:
- 5,191
- 1,434
- 3,480
- 2,816
- 2,119
- 483

**Total deductions**: 14,484

---

**War of the Revolution**

---
The Officers Draw 702 rations.
I Issued to the men 2,785 Rations.

Total 3,487 Rations.

Hon'ble The Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.
N. B.—The extraordinary deficiency in the sugar can be accounted for by Colo. Farmer, who promised to note on the Return he made to Council that the Sugars were of such kind as would waste considerably.

AND'W LYTLE, Lieut. 5th Reg't, Penn'a,
Agent for Issuing State Stores.

CAMP NEAR HACKENSACK. 13th Sep'r, 1780.

CAPT. ALEXANDER GRAYDON TO PRESIDENT REED.

CAPT. ALEXANDER GRAYDON TO PRESIDENT REED.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5th, 1780.

To his Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, The hon'ble JOHN BAYARD, Esq' r and DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Esq' r, Commissioners, &c.

The memorial of Alexander Graydon Sheweth:
That your memorialist has served as a Captain in the Continental Army; that he was made a Prisoner of War on the Reduction of Fort Washington, and continued a long time in Captivity, where of course he incurred great Expences; that being exchanged, and having been disappointed in obtaining the Rank he conceived himself entitled to, he quitted the army, and is now enrolled in the Militia of Berks County, by which means he finds himself subjected to a very heavy Penalty for the non-performance of his Tour of Duty, which in his particular situation he considers as a Grievance; for your Memorialist begs leave to observe, that as the American Army has not been on a permanent Establishment, and as from the smallness of the pay the service of the United States cannot be looked upon as a lucrative object, it is to be supposed that none engaged in it but from motives of Attachment to the Cause of their Country. This being the Case, your Memorialist cannot but consider it as a hardship that in the late Militia Act no Exception shou'd have been made in favour of those who had early stepped forth in defence of their Country, and especially such as have been impoverish'd by Captivity. Your Memorialist is sensible, that every Community has a right to require the service of all its members, and as far from claiming
or wishing an Exemption from Military Duty. On the contrary, he would turn out in Case of Necessity, with the same Clearfulness that he at first entered into the service, as he still retains the same opinion of the Cause, and the same abhorrence of its Enemies; but after having held the Rank of a Captain in the Continental Army, he confesses that his feelings would have been wounded by being obliged to perform the Duty of a private Centinel in common with a set of men (the Peasantry of the Country,) with whom from their Education and manner of Life he could not associate. For notwithstanding the Principles of Equality upon which this and all free Government are founded, he presumes it will be admitted that in every society there will be some Distinctions and Gradations of Rank arising from Education and other accidental Circumstances.

Your memorialist is in doubt whether his Case (as it does not arise from any Abuse of office, but merely from the operation of a Law) is comprehended within the objects of your Commission, but as he views it as a Greviance, and as he observes the Powers of the Commission are extensive, he very respectfully submits it to your Consideration.

Your Excellency's Most Ob't Serv't,
ALEX'R GRAYDON.

PRESIDENT REED TO THE CHEVALIER DE TERNAY.

PHILAD'A, Nov. 32, 1780.

SIR:—I am sorry to address you on a Subject which must necessarily give you some Trouble & Concern; but as the Dignity of the State of Pennsylvania, over which I have the Honor to preside, is affected & the Interests of the Alliance endangered by such Conduct as that of which I complain, I trust your Excell'y will excuse my addressing you with so much Freedom.

A royal Fleet commanded by Mons'r Etheart, Lieutenant of a Frigate, arrived in this port about three Months ago, laden with stores on the King's Account, & a considerable Quantity of Merchandize on Freight for the Inhabitants of this City, which, by the Laws of this State, should have been reported to the Officer of the Customs. Mons'r Etheart & Mr. Holker, the Consul were informed by the proper Officer what the Law required in such case, which the latter, as better acquainted with our Laws & Customs, promised should be complied with. But it was entirely neglected, the Vessels discharged & no farther Attention shown. The Officer having complained to
me of this Procedure, I requested of Mr. Holker that a due Respect might be paid to the Laws of the State, which he promised should be done. In a few Days I received a letter from Mr. Etchearth, in some Degree justifying his Conduct as holding a Commission under her most Christian Majesty which exempted him from the Duties required of other Captains of Ships, but that if it was insisted upon he would comply. My Reply was that having received common merchandize for private Persons on Freight, I must consider him so far liable to the Duties of other Captains, and, therefore, requested his Obedience to the Laws of the Country. Mr. Etchearth has sailed without paying any further Regard to the Law or to my Request, or to his own Promise.

I am under the painful necessity of observing that Mr. Etchearth has also committed a Breach of Decorum, & the Laws & Usage of Nations, in sounding our River without our knowledge or Consent—a Boat from his Vessel having been for several Days employed in that Service till prohibited by the Commander of the Fort, under whose Guns & Protection the Ship lay.

I must also add, that there is another Cause of Complaint against this Gentleman; but what Share of Blame is to be ascribed to him I do not know. An Embargo is laid upon all Provisions going out of this State, except such as may be exported for the Use of the Army or Navy of her most Christian Majesty or of the United States, in which Case Permission to such Vessel is to be granted by the President or Council. Mr. Etchearth left this Port without their Permission or paying the least Regard to the Authority of the State until the 10th Inst.; that such Application was made by Mr. Orter, the Vice Consul, which I delayed granting until I had communicated the Matters ment'd in this letter to his Excell' y the Minister Pleni-pot'y of France, which I did the next day. But in the mean Time Mr. Etchearth had sailed, not only overlooking the Authority of the State but exposing himself & his Ships to the Inconveniences which might attend his meeting any armed Vessel of these States, who would be justified in detaining & seizing his Vessel without this Permission.

The affection we feel for every Subject of France, but more especially for those bearing the Commission of her most Christian Majesty, has induced us to pass over many Irregularities; but as such Conduct has evident Tendency to disturb the Harmony which we hope ever will subsist between the two Nations, I thought it best to lay these matters first before the Minister of France, who entirely disapproves this Officer's Conduct, but he having sailed has no opp' ty to manifest to him his Opinion upon it, & secondly, to your Excell' y to whose Command he
WAR OF THE REVOLUTION. 383

has succeeded, not doubting but you will think it of sufficient
importance for Inquiry, & take such Measures as your Prudence
& Wisdom may suggest to prevent the like in future.

With the most entire Respect & perfect regard,
I have the honor to be,

Your Excell'y's most Ob'd. H'ble Sev' t.

JOSEPH REED, President.

To His Excellency the Chevalier DE TERNAY, Comm'd the
French Fleet at Rhode Island.

MEMORIAL OF AMERICAN OFFICERS, LATE PRISONERS OF WAR.

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PHILAD'IA, NOV. 16, 1780.

To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the State
of Pennsylvania in General Assembly Met:

The Memorial and Remonstrance of the Subscribers in behalf
of themselves & other officers in the Pennsylvania Line, late
 Prisoners with the Enemy at New York, Most Respectfully
Sheweth:

That they took an early part in the present contest, and
from their known attachment to their Country's cause were
honor'd with commissions in the Army, leaving their families
& domestic concerns, & all that is dear & valuable, from truly
Patriotic Principles, to encounter the Dangers & hardships
of the field.

That after many & severe services, the adverse fortune of
warr threw them as Captives into the Enemies hands, where,
 thro' want of an agent or Commissary for the United States
being appointed, they were Necessitated to contract for con-
siderable sums of hard money for their Maintenance & preser-
vation.

That after long Captivity, on returning to their Country,
they have been destitute & as Strangers, no provision being
made for their Expences.

That on their arrival at Camp, or at their respective homes,
they had the mortification to find themselves left out of the
arrangement of the Army, as supernumeraries, without an ade-
quate Provision for their support, without a single charge
alleged against them.

We, therefore, beg your Honor's attention when we remind
you of our services & sufferings in the field, our long Captivity,
the Repeated promises of Congress & of this State in our behalf, the inadequacy of the offers of the Honorable House to our pay, Losses & Expenses whilst Prisoners.

We, therefore, rest assured, that Men Possessed of distinguished Abilitys, Wisdom & Virtue, engaged in the support & defense of all that is dear to mankind, will not disregard the calls of Justice of fail to redress the grievances of those whose merits is that they have served them faithfully.

In full Confidence of which, we are with the greatest respect, in behalf of ourselves & others by whom we are appointed, your honors.

Most Obed’t & very Humble Serv’ts,

JOHN RICHARDSON, Capt.
DAN’L TOPHAM, Lt.
JOHN MORGAN, Lt.

Indorsed: Petition from Capt. John Richardson & others, late Prisoners of War & now Supernumerary Officers, &c. Read Nov. 17, 1780. Nov. 23, Referred to the Committee on the Supplies for Prisoners of War.

PRESIDENT REED TO COL. MILES.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Nov’r 17th, 1780.

SIR:—I laid your letter of this morning before the Council, but as it is founded on a misunderstanding of their Resolve of the 5th Oct., I am desired to rectify it. It was the Wish & Intention of Council to forward the publick service & ease your Department by occasional Advances, but at the same time taking Care that the State should have Credit with the Continent, which was to be affected by your procuring an order of Congress. As we shall be willing to do it on a general Order, we think it best it should be obtained, and that it need not depend upon the final adjustment of the Account, otherwise our advances may be very great, for which we shall have no Credit until a very tedious, difficult & intricate account is settled. We are persuaded, on Reflection, you will see the Prudence & Reason of this.

I am, sir, Your most obed. H’bile Serv’t,

JOSEPH REED.

Col. SAMUEL MILES, D. Q. M. Gen’l.
OFFICERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE TO PRESIDENT REED.

CAMP AT TOLAWAY, Nov. 18th, 1780.

SIR:—As a Reduction of the Regiments belonging to the State of Pennsylvania is soon to take place, by which several officers will be obliged to go out, but for whom half pay is reserved and some other advantages, we beg to leave to mention to your Excellency the case of a number of Gentlemen, who having been prisoners with the Enemy and only lately exchanged, will be in the same situation as those who will be reduced with respect to the being obliged to leave the army, no vacancies in consequence of forming Incorporations being left to which they can now succeed, but who seem not to be intituled by the terms of the act of Congress to the Rewards allowed to the others. This we conceive to have happened thro’ accident or Inadvertance, for we cannot imagine it could be intended to add the mortification of having their services and sufferings overlooked to the miseries of a long & rigorous Captivity. We are very sensible of the desire your Excellency has always manifested to serve the Gentlemen in that unfortunate predicament, and the attention you have paid to their rights, which has led us to give you the trouble of this at this time, and to refer Major Murray, who will deliver it, particularly to you. Certain that if they or we have mistaken the sense of Congress, you will put us to rights, and if otherwise that you will use your Influence that Justice may be done by procuring them to be put on the same foot as the other reduced officers.

We are, with the utmost respect,

SIR, your most obedient humble Servt’s,

AR. ST’CLAIR, M. G’t,
ANTHONY WAYNE, B. G,
WALTER STEWART, Col. 2d P. Reg’t,
WM BUTLER, Lieut. Col. Com’t 4 P. Reg’t,
SAM’T HAY, Lieut. Col. 10th P. Reg’t,
JAS. HAMILTON, Maj’r 2d Pa. Reg’t,
WM. ALEXANDER, Major 3d P. Reg’t,
JAS. TALBOT, Major 1 P. Reg’t,
ADAM HUBLEY, Lieut. Col. Com. 11 P. Reg’t,
FRANCIS MENTGES, Lieut. Col. 5th P. Reg’t,

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PAPERS RELATING TO THE

JAS. CHAMBERS, Col. 1st P. Reg't,
GEO. TUDOR, Maj'r 5th P. Reg't,
J. MOORE, Major 1st P. Reg't,
T. ROBINSON, Lieut. Col. 1st P. Reg't,
CALEB NORTH Lieut. Col. 9th P. Reg't,
J. CRAIG, Col. 3d P. Reg't,
FRANCIS JOHNSTON, 5th Reg't,
JOSIAH HARMAR, Lieut. Col.

To His Excellency Governor REED.

PRESIDENT REED TO WILLIAM TURNBULL.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec'r 13th, 1780.

Sir:—In answer to your Request yesterday, I shall, as well as my Memory will admit, state the Circumstances of the Transaction of the French Vessel whose Flour was seized.

You called at my House on Schuylkill, & in Conversation mentioned that some French Vessels were shipping Flour, that there was one whose name, or Captain or owner you did not mention, or place where she lay, that she was taking in Flour under a Pretence of having the Minister's Permission. At the Instant I intended when I came to Town to make Inquiry, but the Conversation was so transient & slight that I thought no farther of it. I remember also something dropt by which I thought you had just left Mr. Holker when you came to me. In some short Time afterwards, Mr. Bright, the Inspector of Flour, gave Information which I directed him to take to the Naval office who seized the Vessel. Mr. Holker afterwards applied in Favour of the Captain, but in such a Manner as led me to think he did not interest himself in its success, & was rather satisfied than otherwise with my Refusal. Afterwards the Owner & Vellon came & informed me that they had quarreled with Mr. Holker about the Flour & Vessel, from which & the concurrent Circumstances I was induced to think this was the Vessel referred to in your Conversation at Schuylkill & that it was probable the Hint originated with Mr. Holker, but it was only my conjecture, & mentioned as such.

As to considering you in the Light of an Informer, or that any Prejudice resulted to the Frenchman from what you said you must stand justified, for if Bright had not given the Information the Vessel would probably have gone the voyage nor should I have ever thought more of it.

I am with Esteem, Sir,
Your Obed. H'ble Serv.,

JOSPEH REED.
WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

PRESIDENT REED TO DOCTOR JONES.

Market Street, Dec. 14th, 1789.

Sir:—I send you inclosed the letter you desired. As to myself, I assure you I feel more concern than Resentment. The loads of abuse I have been called to bear since I have been in publick Office has so blunted my feelings that I shall give you no pain on this subject. I had flattered myself that private my Conduct with respect to my own family, the inoffensive life I led before I entered into the service of my Country, my conduct in that service, my disinterested labour, and, I flatter myself, a spotless integrity, would have bespoke the prejudices of Gentlemen of Character and Education in my favour, and especially of those whose pursuits in life I did not cross. I can only regret my disappointment, and lament the little Encouragement and Reward given to Men of Character to devote themselves to the publick service. In this respect I have been very unfortunate with the Gentlemen of the State of New York, who, without any provocation from me, seem to have marked me as the special object of their dislike and opposition, that I had flattered myself you was an Exception. Should it be your lot to be called to the discharge of publick duty in an important Office, I wish your service may meet a more favourable reception, and your Conduct be judged with more liberality and candour than that of,

Sir, Your Ob't Humble Servant,

JOSEPH REED.

THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO WM. McCALLA.

Philad' a, Dec'r 18th, 1780.

Sir:—The Council have received your representation of the case of Arthur Ervine, and they refer you to the law of the State in that case which authorizes a seizure. It is always best to act with such characters in the most decided manner when they oppose a measure so important as that of the supply of our army. The act is on page 357, &c.

I am your humble Servant.

T. MATLACK, Sec'y.

To WM. McCALLA, Commissary of purchases, Bucks County.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19th, 1780.

SIR:—I received your Favour of the 10th December, & send you herewith the law of this State concerning the Cloathing & supplies of the Troops of this State. There have been no Issues of Cloathing since last Fall, but we are in daily Expectation of some from Europe, when your Regiment will be properly attended to. Capt. Zeigler, the State Comiss’y, has a month’s Stores delivered to him for the use of the Troops to whom your Officers & Soldiers reckoned of the Quota of Pennslyv. must apply. It will be expected that the senior Officers of the State should certify the Officers & Soldiers by Name. The Assembly of this State has lately passed a Law in Favour of the Troops, which compensates as far as pecuniary advantages can do their sufferings by Depreciation & otherwise. It will probably reach you in a few weeks.

I am with much Esteem,

Your Obed. H’bile Serv.,

JOSEPH REED.

Col. Moses Hazen.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec’t 19th, 1780.

SIR:—Your Favour of the . . . . Inst. has been duly received. It is not the Exercise of your judicial Freedom which has given Pain to the Council, but the Mode of conducting the Business, in which the State has been deprived of a reasonable & fair Opp’y to lay the Matter before you, & of course your Determination deemed hasty & unfavourable to the publick Interests. We have called upon the Att’y Gen’l, as your Letters which were shown him seemed to imply Neglect in him; he has sent the enclosed Letter, which does not entirely correspond with the State of Facts in your Letters. Upon the whole, as Council has nothing in View but the Good of the State, & the publick security against those Offenders who are seeking industriously to destroy our best & most
valuable Interests, It is their Desire that you would meet them in the Council Chamber in Conference, either as Individuals or officially, that such Measures may be devised as will promote that Interest which it is our Duty as the Executive & yours as the Chief judicial Officer of the State to consult, & prevent future Misunderstandings, from which the disaffected & the Enemies of the Government derive Hope & Confidence. As we do not know the state of your Health we leave Time & Place to yourself, with the Reservation of Council Hours, viz: between 11 & 2 o’Clock, & Thursday, that being appointed for Mr. Hopkinson’s Tryal.

I am, Sir, with due Consideration,
Your Obed. H’ble S’v’t,
JOSEPH REED.

COL. MATLACK TO COL. SAMUEL MILES.

Tuesday, Dec’r 20th, 1780.

Sir:—General Potter has been appointed by the President & Council to go to camp upon business of a public nature, relative to the common interest of the United States, and I am directed by the Council to request you will please to furnish him with two good horses for this journey. The General proposes to set out to-morrow at twelve o’clock, by which time you will please to give orders to have the horses ready, and give me as early notice of it as you can.

I am, &c.,
TY. MATLACK, Sec’y.
To Col! Samuel Miles, D. Q. M. Gen’l.

COL. JACOB MORGAN’S ACCOUNT OF SPECIFIC ARMY SUPPLIES—1780.

Specification of the Quantities of Supplies of Provisions and Forage delivered by the Commissioners of Purchases for the City of Philadelphia, and the several Counties within the State of Pennsylvania, for the Use of the Army of the United States, pursuant to the Requisition of Congress, Viz: 2,532½ Bushels Wheat.
491 1 C Bread.
37,581 3 18 C Flour.
557 Beef Cattle.
556 Sheep.
15 Hogs.
730½ Barrels Beef.
65 do. Pork.
27 do. Shad.
329½ Pounds Salt Beef.
6,903½ do. do. Pork.
496,164½ do. Fresh Beef
10,695 do. do. Pork.
5,682 Shad.
403 Rations.
1,762½ Bushels Salt.
34,819 Gallons Rum.
30 do. Brandy.
82 do. Cherry Bounce.
29,932½ do. Whiskey.
62 do. Vinegar.
13 Barrels Beer.
34,278½ Bushels Rye.
61,389 do. Corn.
38,405½ do. Oats.
1,536½ do. Buck Wheat.
7,833 do. Bran & Shorts.
157,103 Pounds Ditto.

N. B.—The foregoing are the Supplies delivered, exclusive of those purchased and delivered by Frederick Antes, Esquire, late Commissioner of Purchases for Northumberland County, whose accounts are before the Honourable House of Assembly, and exclusive of those purchased and delivered by David Duncan, Esq'r, late Commissioner of Purchases for Westmoreland County, who has not yet rendered his Accounts, and exclusive also of a Number of Cattle bought in the Summer of 1780 by the Immediate Orders of the Honourable Supreme Executive Council.

JACOB MORGAN, JR.
PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

War of the Revolution,

1781.
PRESIDENT REED TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES.

PHILAD'A, January 2d, 1781.

Gentlemen:—We herewith send you the Act of Assembly of the last session, by which you will see that a necessary & important Duty is laid upon you in order to recruit the Army of the United States so as to bring an effective Force into the Field at the Opening of the Campaign. You will therefore give Notice to the Assessors of the Townships, Wards & Districts, to meet you on the Day appointed by Law, viz: on the 22d Jan’y inst. meet at the Court House & other usual Place of meeting, & proceed to class the People agreeable to Said Act. When so class’d, you will cause Notice to be given to each Class by the Constables of the Township where they reside, or other suitable Persons nominated by you to s’d Service, and for your Ease therein we have sent you printed Forms, to which you will only have to add the Names of the Persons composing the Classes respectively. & then forward them without Delay. You will also forward at the same Time to every Justice of Peace within the County, some Forms of the Attestations or Inlistments, printed Blanks of which we also send you for the greater Ease & Dispatch of Business.

You will observe that £15 Specie or State Money, or new Continental Money of this State, an equivalent, viz: £1,125 old Continental Money, is to be paid by every Class not furnishing the Recruit within the Time. You will therefore require the several Assessors of the Townships to make return to you at your next Meeting, to be held by the 1st March at farthest, what Classes have fail’d in furnishing the Recruits, when you must proceed as this Law directs. It will be our Duty, however disagreeable, to put the Law in Force against the Commissioners neglecting or refusing their Duty as enjoined by this Law, & it will be equally yours to enforce it upon all those under you. And as the Penalties are heavy, viz: £500 specie on a Commissioner & £100 on Assessor, Collector, or other persons not performing the duties required by the s’d Act, we hope no disagreeable Burthen of this kind will fall to the Lot of either of us.

We have yet to lament the great Neglect of collecting the former Taxes notwithstanding the reasonable Expectation given
to the President & the Commissioners when they made their Tour thro' the State. We once more call upon you to exert yourself & to put the Laws in Force against Delinquents of all Kinds. The Distress of the Treasury is great & inconceivable, & the Army in a most destitute Condition, while the Country is in Ease & Plenty.

Should it happen that in some Classes there should be Persons who would find a Recruit & others who will not, & by that Means the Man is not found, the Law in this Case will not excuse the Class from the Fine.

We have appointed . . . . . . to receive the Recruits, & if the Justices should muster any Person not capable of Service or otherwise excluded by the Law, they will be returned by the receiv'g Officer & the Magistrate liable to Punishment.

No Class can be allowed for a Deserter until he is proved to be such on his own Confession in writing, or by the Oath or Affirmation of some Officer of the Regiment to which he belonged; & in this Case such Deserter is to be immediately put in Irons & sent to the County Gaol, until he can be forwarded to Camp. By the 1st April we hope to receive a particular Acc't from the Commissioners of the Number of Men recruited & of the delinquent Classes, & the Moneys received in Consequence of such Delinquency, in the discharging of which Duty we hope the Assessors will be very careful & particular.

I am, Gent'n,
Your Obed. H'ble Serv't,
JOSEPH REED.

To the Commissioners of the County of . . . . . . .

RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS RESPECTING PAY OF OFFICERS AND MEN.

IN CONGRESS, Jan'y 12th, 1781.

Resolved, That the additional pay of Aides-de-Camp, Brigade Majors, adjutants & Regimental Quartermasters, agreeably to the act of the 27th May, 1778, be considered as fixed in specie, and that the same from & after the 18th Aug't, last be drawn in bills of the new emissions.

That the pay of a regimental paymaster & Clothier, in addition to his pay as an Officer in the line, be thirty dollars 2 month in bills of the new emissions, & that the several States in making up the depreciation of such officers from the times of their respective appointments calculate upon the additional pay as being thirty dollars 2 month in specie.
WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

In Congress, June 16th, 1775.

*Resolved*, That the pay of each of the Major Generals be one hundred and sixty-six dollars per month.

That when any of these act in a separate Department he be allowed for his pay & Expenses 333 dollars per month.

That the pay of each of the Brigadier Gen’ls be one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.

That the pay of an adjutant Gen’l be one hundred & twenty-five dollars per month.

That there be three Aides-de-Camp, and that their pay be thirty-three dollars per month each.

That there be a Secretary to the Gen’l, and that his pay be sixty-six dollars per month.

That there be a Secretary to the Major General acting in a separate Department, and that his pay be thirty-three dollars per month.

October 7th, 1776.

*Resolved*, That as a farther encouragement for Gentlemen of abilities to engage as Commission Officers in the battalions to be furnished by the several States to serve during the war, their monthly pay be increased as follows:

A Colonel ........................................... 75 dollars.

Lieut. Colo. ........................................ 65 do.

Major ................................................. 50 do.

Capt. .................................................. 40

Lieut .................................................. 27

Ensign ................................................ 20

Quarter Master ................................... 27½

Adjutant ............................................. 40 dollars.

July 16th, 1776.

*Resolved*, That there be appointed by the Commanding Officer of each regiment in the Continental Army a sergeant Major, Quarter Master Sergeant, Drum Major & fife major, who shall respectively hold no other appointment but those before mentioned, and that their pay be one dollar a month each more than that allowed to a Sergeant, Drum or fife in said Regiment.

That a pay master be appointed to each regiment of the army of the U. States, with a salary of 26½ dollar’s per month.
Resolved, That the pay of the Commissary General of Musters be forty dollars $2$ mo.
Deputy Commissary General of Stores & Prov's, 60 Do. $2$ mo.
Deputy Adjutant General, 50 Do. $2$ mo.
Deputy Muster Master General, 40 Do. $2$ mo.
Brigade Major, 33 dollars $2$ mo.
Commissary of Artillery, 30 Doll's $2$ mo.
Judge Advocate, twenty $2$ do.
Colo., 50.
Lt. Colo., 40.
Major, 33$rac{2}{3}$.
Capt'n, 29.
Lieut., 13$rac{1}{3}$.
Ensign, 10.
Sergeant, eight.
Corporal, Drummer & fifer each, seven & one-third; private, six & two-thirds.
Adjutant, Eighteen & One-third.
Quarter Masters, 18$rac{2}{3}$.
Chaplain, twenty dol'l's.
That the pay of the Light infantry be the same as that in the regiment, from a Capt'n to a private, both inclusive.
That in the Artillery the pay of a
Capt'n, Be 26$rac{2}{3}$ Doll's $2$ mo.
Capt'n Lieut., 20 Do.
1st & 2d Lieut., 18$rac{2}{3}$ Do.
Lt. Fire worker, 13$rac{1}{3}$ do.
Serg't, 8$rac{1}{2}$ do.
Corporal, 7$rac{1}{4}$ do.
Bombardier, 7 do.
Matross, 6$rac{1}{2}$ do.

JAMES PARR TO PRESIDENT REED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26th, 1781.

SIR:—I take the Liberty of inclosing for your Excellency's Perusal three Letters which I have just received from my Recruiting Officers, by which you will find the Difficulties which daily arise in this Business. I much fear that my success in the Recruiting Service will be far short of my own, as well as the Expectation of Council. However no obstacle shall prevent my using every Exertion and giving this necessary & important Business a fair Trial.
WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

Should I not succeed at last, my sincere wish then would be that the Honorable Council would draft a Number of suitable Marksmen from the Levies which are now raising for the Line. This Indulgence I should ever gratefully remember, as I have a most ardent desire of being active in giving a finishing Blow to the cruel & unnatural Enemies of this Country, which happy Event will, in all human Probability, take Place the present Campaign.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

JAS. PARR.

To JOSEPH REED, Esq.  

FROM CAPT. VAN HEER, PROVOST MARSHALL OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY.

READING, Jun'y 17th, 1781.

GENTLEMEN:—The Honourable the Executive Council of the State of Pensilvania will be pleased to receive the Return, which has been specified by the Honourable Board of War concerning the Troops I have raised in this State in the year 1778, and since serving under the Command of His Excellency Gen'l Washington, for which Troops I have lodged the Returns by Order of Congress to the Commander-in-Chief, who has transferred them to Board of War, that they may be certified & sent to your Honourable House, that the above mentioned Troops may be considered as a Quota to the State for which I have petitioned last Spring to the House, & by the Orders received by the Secretary, that I must petition to the Honourable House of Assembly, which I did, but my petition has been rejected, while never a Return of the Troops has been lodged to the House.

I shou'd therefore beg the favour of your Honourable House to take it into Consideration, that the Troops lays under a great Disadvantage in not receiving the Benefit of the State, to which the Line of Pennsylvania is entitled, & the Troops certainly would have received the same Benefit if they would had been Acknowledged as a Quota to the State wherein they have been raised.

Therefore I beg your Honourable House, in the Name of the whole Troops, that this Return may be approved & forwarded to the Honourable House of Assembly to receive us as a Quota of the State which we claim, that we may be favoured with the
same satisfaction as the Line To which we recommend our
selves, & remain in Duty bound

Your Honourable House,
Most humbles & obedient Servants,

VAN HEER.

P. S.—I have the Honour to represent your Honourable
House, That since my arrival here to Winter-Quarters, have
been obliged to receive for myself, officers & men, no other than
salt provision, Three Quarters of Beef & one pound of Bread;
it is to consider That the allowance very small, when a soldier
has no money to purchase Victuals.

I made application to the purchaser of this County for to
supply the Troops with fresh provision. The Gentleman an-
swered That he cou’d do nothing in the Case, but must receive
Orders from your Honourable House for supply for the same;
& it laid not in his power to purchase any Catties without
new Orders.

Your Honours will therefore be so kind to favour Orders for
better supply, as the men are really suffering for it.

MEMORIAL OF OFFICERS OF THE LINE, PRISONERS
OF WAR.

PHILAD’A; Jan’y 22d, 1781.

To his Excellency the President and the Supreme Executive
Council of the State of Pennsylvania:

The Representation of the subscribers, Officers in the Pennsyl-
vania Line, late Prisoners with the Enemy, Respectfully
Sheweth:

That they entered early in their Country’s Service; that the
adverse fortune of war threw them into the Power of an exulting
 Enemy, where they suffered inconceivable difficulties with a
Fortitude becoming Men engaged in the service of a grateful
Public.

That as early as October, 1776, the Council of Safety, the only
ruling Power, sensible of the services and sufferings of the
Prisoners, pass’d a Resolve that all officers of this State in
Captivity, should be entitled to Rank, Pay & Rations, the
same as if in actual service; and on the 30th of Jan’y following
the said Council pass’d a similar Resolve, with the addition
“and when exchanged to be provided for,” and divers other
Resolves securing to us our Rights.
That notwithstanding the Public Faith therein pledged on May 22d, 1779, Congress Resolved That all Continental Officers exchanged or Prisoners, not at that time in the arrangement, should be considered as supernumeraries, since which another arrangement, whereby numbers have become supernumeraries, have taken place and ample provision according to the Public Engagements have been made for them.

That on the first of January last past, Congress were pleased to Resolve "that in the new arrangement of the Army it's the sense of Congress that the officers of the Continental Line, who have been exchanged since the new arrangement or are now Prisoners, ought to be considered and arranged according to their respective Rank, in the same manner with those who have not been Prisoners," thereby partially rescinding said Resolve of the 22d May, 1779, in favor of a part, where we conceive we are in justice and equity entitled to the same benefits, leaving the subscribers to retire without any provision made or Honorable mention of their services or sufferings.

We, therefore, to your Honors, appeal and with due submission Pray your Interference in a distinction and discrimination so highly injurious to us and derogatory to our Honors, and that you will consider us, from the similarity of situation, as equally entitled to all the benefits, Emoluments and Honors that may be extended to any Persons described in the said late Resolution.

We have the Honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obed't H'bl. Serv'ts,

JOHN RICHARDSON, Capt. 6th P. R.,
JOHN LAWRENCE, Capt. 6th P. R.,
DAN' L TOPHAM, 13th P. R., Capt'n,
JOHN MORGAN, Capt'n 6th P. R.,
BARNARD WARD, Capt. 13 P. R.,
WM DAVIDSON, Capt'n 4th P. R.,
JOHN PRIESTLEY, Capt. 6 P. R.,
JNO. HELE, Capt. 6 Penn'a R't,
CHARLES PHILE, Capt. 6 Penn'a Reg't.

COL. MATLACK TO WM. TURNBULL.

In Council, Philad'a, Jan'y 25th, 1781.

Sir:—The Council direct me to request that the clothing which the Honorable Vice President desired you to put up may be immediately sent to Trenton to the care of Joseph Deane, Esq'r. His Excellency the president is of opinion it will
be best to send them by land, and therefore I have enclosed you an order on the D. Q'r. M. Gen'l for a waggon for that purpose. I am, with great respect,
Your most ob't serv't,
WM. TURNBULL, Esq'r.

COL. MATLACK TO COL. SAMUEL MILES.

IN COUNCIL.
PHILAD'IA, Jan'y 25th, 1781.

SIR:—A waggon is wanted to transport cloathing to trenton. The President and Council direct me to request that you will furnish one to Mr Turnbull on his application.
I am, with great respect,
Your most obedient Servant,
TY. MATLACK, See'y.

To Col't MILES, D. Q. M. G.

MEMORIAL OF SWEDISH OFFICERS.

PHILADEL'IA, January 26th, 1781.

To His Excellency the President and the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council,

The Petition of Peter Lindstromer, John Brunstrom, Rein-hart Schroder, and Tobias Norman, late Lieutenants in the service of his Swedish Majesty, Humbly Sheweth:
That your Petitioners, encouraged by the report circulating in our Native Country of great countenance being given those who choose to prefer the service of the United States to that of their own, we were induced to leave our homes and to offer our services to the Honorable the Congress, which we have done, but that Bodly recommending us only as volunteers to the Commander-in-Chief rendered the prospect of a Commission uncertain, and have therefore declined that offer.
Your Petitioners are now informed that there is sundry vacancies in the Pennsylvania Line which are shortly to be filled up. We therefore beg leave to offer ourselves as Candidates to the same, and beg your Excellency and the Honorable the Council will be pleased to favor us with a Commission in
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said Line. And your Petitioners shall for ever be in Duty
bound to pray.

PETER LINDSTROMER,
JOHN BRUNSTROM,
REINH. SCHRODER,
TOBIAS NORMAN.

To the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the State
of Pennsylvania.

MEMORIAL OF INHABITANTS OF YORK COUNTY FOR
EXEMPTION FROM MILITARY DUTY.

York County, February, 1781.

To the Hon'ble House of Representatives for the Common Wealth
of Pennsylvania:

The Petition of the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the County
of York, Humbly Sheweth:

That the Hon'ble Congress did sometime in the year 1777,
Recommend to the Inhabitants of these United States that any
two finding a Recruit to serve under his Excellency the Com-
mander-in-Chief for such a Time as in said Recommendation
specified, (reference being thereunto had may more fully appear,) should be exempted from being called on Militia Duty in the
Camp or Field during the Term of said Recruit's Inlistment. And
as your Hon'rs Petitioners have at a considerable expense
of Time and Cash made such provision as well for the good of
the Common Cause, & as their reasonable Duty dictated, to
Comply with the Recommendation of that Hon'ble Body, proc-
cured & put into actual service Recruits agreeable to the same,
for which sufficient Vouchers can be produced. Your Hon'rs
Petitioners most humbly thinks (with due deference to the
Wisdom of the Hon'ble House,) that they are to all Intents
and purposes intituled to every benefit mentioned or intended
in said Recommendation of the Hon'ble Congress.

Your Honours' petitioners beg leave to observe to the Hon'ble
House that by their humbly remonstr'ing for their right of
exemption from Militia Duty, by reason of their strict and
expensive Compliance with the said Recommendation, they
would not be thought in any manner so Inimical to the Cause
these Loyally struggling States are now engaged in, as to infer
or cause a supposition, that they mean in any manner to be
exempted from bearing their respective Quotas toward filling
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up the number of Men called for in the Line of the State, but on the contrary beg leave to assure the Hon’ble House that they are ever ready and willing to do the same; and moreover if a particular Emergency called, to support the Just Cause these United States are now Embarked in with their Lives and Fortunes.

Your Hon’rs’ Petitioners, with all due Condescension, relying on the Equity and Prudence of this Hon’ble House which so conspicuously shines thro’ all their Conduct, & on which their Constituents so much rely, begs leave to request this Petition may meet such a favourable Reception and Consideration as your Hon’rs’ Petitioners most Sanguine Wishes can hope or Expect. And your Hon’rs’ Petitioners shall, as in Duty bound, Pray.

HUGH WHITEFORD, SEN’R, PATRICK DOWNEY,
CUNINGHAM SEMPLE, AND’W ROWAN,
JOHN SAMPLE, NICKUS COOPER,
GARYN SCOTT, THO’S COOPER,
ALEXANDER COOPER, WILLIAM BALLANTINE,
SAMUEL BUCHANAN, JOHN NEEL,
JAMES BUCHANAN, SAMUEL KINKEAD,
PATRICK SCOTT, GEORGE NICHOL,
WILLIAM COOPER, JOHN McNEARY.

PRESIDENT REED TO COL. JACOB MORGAN.

PHILADELPHIA, February 22nd, 1781.

SIR:—A Committee of Assembly has requested an Acc’t of the Provisions, &c., purchased under the Laws of the State for the use of the Army, which we have answered by giving your late Return, which will be sufficient if it includes the Proceedings of the Commissioners antecedent to your appointment. We would be glad you would enable us also to answer that part of the Message which requests Information what Part has been delivered, and what still remains in the Magazines.

Application has been made to us from York Town for some Provisions to be made for Fuel for the Troops. As we suppose the like Difficulty will occur elsewhere we therefore request you to wait on Col. Miles and desire him to give suitable Directions on this Point. As this Article does not fall within the enumeration of supplies to be furnished by the State we presume Col. Miles will give the necessary Directions without Delay.

I am, Sir, Your obed. H’ble Ser’t.

To Col. JACOB MORGAN, Jun.

JOSEPH REED.
PRESIDENT REED TO COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS.

PHILAD'RA, FEBR'Y 24TH, 1781.

GENTLEMEN:—Having attentively considered the Propositions made by the Gen'l Officers dated 17th Jan., 1781, & collected the Sentiments of the Members of the Board, we are ready at any Time most convenient to your Hon. Committee to meet in Conference, in order to frame a Joint Report on the several Matters contained in s'd Propositions, as is usual in Cases of joint Conference.

Your ob't humble serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

To Mr. R. Morris, Mifflin, and others, Committee to inquire into the discontents of the Pennsylvania Line.

PRESIDENT REED TO COL. UDREE.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 6TH, 1781.

SIR:—Your Letter of the 7th Feb'y was duly rec'd & laid before the Council, but the Reasons you give for resigning your Office would, in our Opinion, rather operate to induce you to keep it. The Militia is now become of more Importance than ever and if the Clamours of a few disaffected People can drive one good man from office, where shall we expect to find a successor. We rather think that a firm & vigorous discharge of your duty, with a due Attention to the Circumstances of the District under your care, would have a better Effect than resigning, as any other Person will be more obnoxious, and we find, from long experience, that unless the Laws are equally executed in every Part of the State, the greatest Confusion ensues. As, therefore, the Council have a good Opinion of your Character & Conduct, I hope you will continue in the Office, & we shall be glad you would make regular Settlements with the Lieutenant. This will be necessary at all events, but indispensably so in Case you persist in your Intentions to resign, as no new Lieutenant will take the Burthen of Collecting the Fines which accrued under his Predecessor.

I am, sir,

Your Obed. & Very H'ble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED,

To Col. DANIEL UDREE, Sub-Liet. of Berks County.
MEMORIAL FROM BUCKS COUNTY TO ENCOURAGE FISHING IN THE DELAWARE.

March 7, 1781.

To the Honourable The general Assembly of Representatives of the freemen of Pennsylvania:

The Petition of sundry inhabitants of the County of Bucks humbly Sheweth:

Whereas your Petitioners having observed a remarkable Decrease of Fish of all kinds in the River Delaware for a number of years past, and imputing it to no other Cause than the frequent Driving the River with Brack Swabs into ponds, whereby an inconceivable number of the small Fry are Destroyed; also the Fish Basket is an amazing Machine of Destruction among fish, as there are a great number of them every season in the fall of the year erected in the channel of s'd River, it must easily be imagined what a Prodigious havoc and Destruction is made of the small fish as they come Down the Stream by them, Especially young Shad, beside the channel of the river is so obstructed by the number of Pounds and Dams that the Water when a Little Low is become unnavigable for Boats, &c. Your Petitioners therefore beg you will take the above mentioned Causes of the Destruction of Fish into your Consideration, and Pass an Act whereby such Practices may be Prevented, and the River at Low Water made navigable, and your Petitioners as in Duty will ever Pray.

MITCHELL, Wm McHenry, ANTHONY HEANEY, VALENTINE OPP,
WILLIAM HART, DAVID WILSON, SAMUEL WILSON,
ROBERT RAMSEY, WILL. ERWIN,
NEIL MORRIS, WILL. MCNEAL,
JOSIAS FERGUSON, JACOB GINTENER,
JOHN RICHART, HERMEN YOUNBEN,
SAM'L DEAN, ROBERT WILSON,
HENRY McDOWELL, DANIEL DENINGTON,
JOHN MENS, JOHN MILEN,
W. McCALLA, ROBERT STEWART, JUN'R,
F. WILSON, GEORGE McELROY,
ALEXANDER McDOWELL, HENRY KNIGHT,
THOMAS WRIGHT, THO'S JUTTLE,
ALEX'R ROBINSON,
WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

JOSEPH BRADEN, THOMAS RAMSEY, ARTHUR ERWIN, ROB'T STEWART, JOHN THOMPSON, FRANCIS WILSON, WILLIAM IRWINE, GEORGE RIEGEL, PHILIP PEARSON, HENRY FRANKENFELT, CONRAD JACOBY, EPHRAIM MORISON, PATRICK SHAW, SAMUEL MORISON, JOSEPH HART, ON'N INGHAM, JR.

COL. MATLACK TO CAPT. JNO. IRWIN.

Philadelphia, March 21st, 1781.

Sir:—Yesterday I rece'd your letter of the 12th instant, and immediately laid it before Council. I am now ordered to inform you that it is not the intention of Council, in any sort, to hurt the interest of those officers and men circumstanced as you are. Upon the return of the Auditors from the present tour the extra cases will be considered by Council and such Measures taken as shall appear to be necessary to do justice to all those who were on command at the time appointed to settle the Depreciation account of their respective Reg'ts, of which public notice will be given.

I am, &c.,

T. M., Sec'y.

Capt. John Irwin.

PRESIDENT REED TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAXES FOR CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Philadelphia, March 29th, 1781.

Gentlemen:—We are informed that on the 20th Inst. the Classing of the Men in your County was not compleated. We are extremely sorry for this Delay, which must prove very prejudicial to the publick Interests, & necessarily throw you behind the other Counties in point of time. The care of the Assembly in taking the laws with them on Hand-Bills at the conclusion of the last session, & the expedition used by the Board in sending the Laws & Instructions by Express, who left there on the 3rd Jan., gave us Reasons to hope there would
have been great forwardness in this important Business. But
we were more surprized to see, by a letter of Gen. Irvine, that
after these precautions, the Want of the Law in due Season
should be assigned as a Reason for the Business not being be-
gun at an earlier Day. We apprehend there must be some
Mistake in this Matter, as the same Express went to York, where
they proceeded with due expedition. We would, therefore, de-
sire you to inform us what Day you received the Laws, that we
may call the Messenger to an Account for any Deception he
may have practised on us.

The Mode in which Grain has been received in your County,
& the bad Quality in many Instances, together with the high
Prices, induce the Council to recommend to follow the example
of the other Counties who have now generally discontinued
that Mode of Payment, & resort to the simple & regular one
of Money. We have accordingly wrote to our Commissioner
not to call in future for Grain, but to make his Purchases in
the usual Mode, which will eventually be found not only best
for the publick but for People of the County.

You will let us know as soon as possible what Number of
Recruits are given, and whether the Monies are collected on
the delinquent Classes.

I am, Gent'n.
Your Obed. H'bble Serv't.

JOSEPH REED.

HON. WM. ATLEE TO PRESIDENT REED.

Lancaster, ye 29th March, 1781.

SIR:—I was yesterday honoured with your Letter of the 24th
inst., respecting the information of Col'l Swope, forwarded to
me some time agoe by Council & should not have given you
the trouble of a second Letter on the subject could I have ob-
tained the information requested relative to the sale of Hen-
dricks's place.

All that I am able to collect, as to that transaction, is from
an Inhabitant of this Town, a Brother of old Tobias Hendricks,
& uncle to the young man, who (he says,) the place was devised
to. He says he was present at the sale; that it was struck off
at vendue to Gen'l Thompson for twenty two thousand two hun-
dred Pounds, which was to be paid immediately; that the sale
was held in June, & as the General had not the money, and was
under the necessity of borrowing it from Mr. Mark Bird, it was
the Month of October before it was paid and that the Widow of old Tobias Hendricks, together with that young man, her son, and the rest of her family, then went to Alexandria in Virginia, where they now reside. This Son of Tobias Hendricks, who sold the place, his uncle informed me, would be here this Spring, and as the only chance of ascertaining the Money paid for it, would be by conversing with him, I waited that opportunity, that I might have every possible information before I wrote you. I this morning learn from the uncle that he is not yet returned from Virginia, so that I see no prospect of any further knowledge of the matter at present, but shall keep it in view; & that young gentleman's return gives me an opportunity of further inquiry, shall inform Council of anything material resulting from it.

I am, Sr,

with most sincere esteem,
your very obed't hum'l. Serv't,

WILL. ATTLEE.

In a late Proclamation of Council I observe Christian Voght, (there called Vought,) formerly of this place, is again taken notice of; if the reason of his being included in a second proclamation is that his Name was wrong spell'd in the first, I think it my duty to mention that there is the same fault in the Second, & that Council may have his real Name I inclose a Warrant is sued by him, while he was one of the Burgesses of this place, with his name signed by himself "Christian Voght."

His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire.

PRESIDENT REED TO COL. JOSEPH HART.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31st, 1781.

SR:—In answer to your favor of the 17th Inst., lately received, requesting to know how the Persons employed last Fall to collect Grain by order of the Magistrates are to be paid, would inform you that Mr. McCalla is directed to pay all reasonable expenses accruing on s'd service, the Magistrates, or any two of w'h directed the service, having ascertained what is justly due, as ? Resolve inclosed.

The Assembly have published a Bill which in some Degree ascertains the Value of former Debts. It has been much debated to take off all Penalties or Tenders whatsoever, but the sense of the House seems against it, and it is doubtful whether
this bill will pass. You have herewith a private letter, inform-
ing of the Representations against the Lieutenants & sub-Lieu-
tenants. Since that Time the House has passed a severe Resolve
respecting the accounts of the Lieutenants & sub-Lieutenants,
and desiring to know who have rendered their accounts & who
have not, &c., &c. This was forseen by the Council, & there-
fore provided against by their Resolve of the 26th Jan. last.

In answering the Resolve of the Assembly, we have returned
you as having rendered your Accounts, the objection of the
Auditor not appearing sufficient to report you as a Defaulter,
and more especially as we are very sensible of your exemplary
Punctuality in matters of Account.

I am, with much regard,
Sir, Your Obed. H'ble Serv't,
JOSEPH REED.

To Colonel JOSEPH HART, Bucks County.

SAMUEL BLAIR TO PRESIDENT REED.

April 13th, 1781.

Sir:—I beg your Excellency will excuse my soliciting in this
way your attention to the subject, which I took the Liberty
of mentioning to you a few days ago, as I would not willingly
interrupt your more important affairs with another conver-
sation.

The latest Term allowed me by the General in case of my re-
turn to Camp was the first of May. The prospect of exceeding
it gives me not a little pain on several accounts. But your Ex-
cellency knows it is not in my power to take up money on the
credit of my pay, otherwise I should not trouble your Excellency
and the Council on this Subject.

I have no doubt from former testimonies of your Excellency's
favor, of sharing in the supplies of the State when it shall be
convenient to make a general distribution, but as I am cir-
cumstanced, I hope it will not be taken amiss if I wish to know
whether the necessary supplies of Clothing might not be con-
sistently ordered for me and servant before that time. If not, I
shall at least have the consciousness of having tried the means
that were in my power, tho' unfortunate in being obliged to
trouble your Excellency in this instance, or if they may be ex-
pected in any good time after awaiting for the more regular
course of that business. I shall be glad to receive a hint from
your Excellency in any way you shall please to favour me
with it.

I am your Excellency's obliged and very humble Servant,
SAM'L BLAIR.
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PRESIDENT REED TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2nd, 1781.

GENTLEMEN:—It is with great surprize we have understood that the County Treasurer has not been able to answer a Draught of the State Treasurer for £600, for the Purpose of recruiting the Army, at a time when every exertion ought to be made for that purpose, and when the Treasury here cannot relieve him. Your County was formerly distinguished for its Punctuality, & we hope it will not lose its Character under your Management. We must also remind you of the Duties required by the Law for recruiting the Federal Army by Classes. We presume that by this Time the Men are provided, or the Money collected from them who should have found Men. The time expires to-morrow, when the Report of your Proceedings in this Business should be returned. The other States in Union to the Eastward have, most honourably to themselves and beneficially to the publick, supplied their Quotas of Troops, while this State was never more defective. The Revolt of the Line will be a double Misfortune if not repaired by the vigilance of the civil officers & Zeal of the People. You will, therefore, without Delay, set about the Collection of the outstanding Taxes & Monies due from the Classes, for it would be the greatest Pain to us to be obliged even to remind you of the Penalty which the Law has inflicted for Neglect, & which, in Duty to our Country & Justice to our own Character, we must inflict if the Business is neglected.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Obe't & V'ry H'bble Serv't,
JOSEPH REED.
The Commiss'rs of Taxes in Northampton County.

PRESIDENT REED TO JOHN HART.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7th, 1781.

SIR:—Your Favor of the 3d Inst. came duly to Hand, & was communicated to the Council. You are desired to pay the 3d
Bounty before the Men march, but not at present, as we fear they will more easily desert. If, therefore, they were assured of Payment the Day before, in Case they move before May, we think it will be better than paying it now.

We are sorry to hear that recruiting has met bad success. We hoped the Officers, for the Sake of having full Companies and Regiments, would have exerted themselves. We wish you to give us your Opinion of the Reasons of the Deficiency you mention, that if in our Power we may apply a Remedy.

Inclosed you have the Resolve respecting the Serjeants receiving a Dollar for each Recruit. Some of the Serjeants in other States claimed the Dollar for the Recruits brought in by them, which they were not entitled to; others had not received the Dollar for those engaged afterwards, which they were entitled to; as far as Memory serves this was the reason of the Note sent you. It has been an Omission of our Clerk not sending you the Resolve. But we hope no Difficulty has arisen which may not be obviated.

I am, Sir, with Esteem, Your Obed. H'ble Serv't, JOSEPH REED.

JOHN HART, Esq., Newtown.

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COL. MAGAW TO PRESIDENT REED.

CARLISLE, 16th April, 1781.

SIR:—On my Release from near four years' captivity, I found the Infantry of the Pennsylvania Line about to be reduced to six Regiments, & that the number of Officers were more than competent, & considering it would shew but false patriotism to insist for my Rank as a General Officer in prejudice to one of more experience, I sent down my inclination to be returned a retiring Officer, which was done accordingly.

When Mr. Nicholson came to this place to audit the Accounts of Depreciation, I was concerned to hear that he had not been furnished with the accounts of the prisoners while in Captivity, but expected, by an express he sent to Philad'a for this and other purposes, to receive them and have my Accounts of Depreciation settled. Again I am disappointed; all I received or am chargeably with while a Prisoner came to me thro' the Hands of Mr. Lewis Pentard, during administration of Maj'r's Boudenot & Beatty. I, had nothing from Mr. Skinner, & apprehend the Accounts of the three former Gent., which involve the whole of mine, have long since been settled & in Philad'a.
I paid my Boarding while a prisoner, except about £13, & stand yet in advance near £100 specie lent to Officers in distress before any publick supplies arrived, much of that sum I expect to lose from the dispersed & very distant situation of a number of those Gent.

Thus I have taken the Liberty to mention a few facts to your Excellency, & make no doubt of your attention to my Interest in this Business.

I have the Hon’r to be,

Your Excellency’s
most obd’t H’bel Serv’t,

ROBT. MAGAW.

His Excell’y Jos. Reed, Esqr.

INTERCEPTED LETTER TO CAPT. BRANT.

Teogah, April the 17th, 1781.

Sir:—To Communicate to you Colo. Butlar’s Orders that you will Endeavor to bring of Catle after Taking a Prisoner. We expect the Cannon at the Cookhouse in five days from this Day. The Canoos are finished; three Hundred and one of Sir John’s men Arived Last Evening at this place. I will send a party to meet you at Lahowack or Shoholy. Pleas to send a few Lines by the Bearer; pleas to Leave Daniel Cole and three more to Watch their Motion.

From your friend,

CAPT. CALWELL.

The Above is a true Copy Taken out of a Letter Directed to Brant, Stiled Capt. Brant, Chief of the six Nations.

Sussex County.

Taken by me, SAMUEL WESTBROOK, one of the Justices of the State of New Jesrey.

Northampton County, State of pensylvania:

Personally appeared before me Col’l John Rosekrans, and declared on the holy Evangelist that the above Copy is taken and Compared by the originale that was taken from the Enemy in the action at Capt. Chymborns.

JOHN ROSEKRANS.

Sworn before me April 27, 1781,

JOHN VAN CAMPEX.
PRESIDENT REED TO COL. ADAM HUBLEY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18th, 1781.

SIR:—Your Letter of the 6th has been received, & the Difficulties of raising a constant Guard seem to be such that we have laid it aside and concluded to call the Militia. Herewith, therefore, you will receive an Order for calling out a Guard of Militia for the Prisoners expected at Lancaster, as required by the Board of War. The Commissary of Prisoners will inform you when they will be particularly necessary, & you will please to give such Directions for posting them & keeping up proper Discipline & Regularity which your own Experience & Judgment will suggest, ever recollecting that the same Regularity cannot be expected from them as from disciplined Troops, and that a certain Degree of Tenderness is necessary in managing them.

The Board of War inform us they have given Directions to the Quarter Master to have the necessary Repairs & Alterations made on the Barracks as well for Security as accommodation. As Mr. Allen will have the principle Direction of them, I need add no more than to wish you would counsel together in all matters respecting them which concern the State. We propose to relieve this Draught of Militia by one from York County, as they are behind the other Counties, but the Time will not now admit. You will do well to hold your Appeals & collect the Fines as soon as possible. There has been no Alteration in the Militia Law this Session, so that you will proceed in the old form, & you may depend upon it that you will find least trouble from an expeditious Settlement of Fines, &c., than you will if Delay is admitted.

I am, Sir,
Your Obed. H'bl. Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

Col. ADAM HUBLEY.

P. S.—I forwarded a Letter lately to you from Gen. Washington. Please to acquaint me in your next if you have received it.
PRESIDENT REED TO JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT

PHILADELPHIA, April 23rd, 1781.

Gentlemen:—A Doubt has arisen on the Construction of the 19th Sect. of the Constitution on which the Council have requested a Conference with the Judges of the Supreme Court for the Benefit of their advice & opinion, whenever the Business of the Court will admit. The Circumstances on which the Doubt has arisen are these: At the annual Election for Berks County in 1776, Col. Morgan was chosen as Counselor, to serve two years. In June 1778, before the Expiration of the two Years, Mr. Morgan resigned & Mr. Read was chosen in his stead. And at the general Election following, Mr. Read was again elected. In June next the three Years from the time of the partial Election will expire and at the next general Election the three Years will expire, computing from the general Election in 1778. The Question, therefore, for the Consideration of the Gentlemen will be at what Time did Mr. Read’s three years commence whether from June, 1778, or the general Election in Oct., 1778?

I am, Gentlemen, with much Respect & Regard,
Your Obed. H’ble Sev’t,
JOSEPH REED.

MEMORIAL OF SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

PHILAD’A, April 26, 1781.

To his Excellency Joseph Reed, Esq’r., President, and the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania:

The Memorial of the Supernumerary Officers of the Pennsylvania line now in Town Respectfully Sheweth:

That your Memorialists sensible of the earnest desire of your Honorable Body to do us that justice that we are entitled to for past services, trust that our neglected situation will at this time obtain your attention. We are left destitute of subsis-
PAPERS RELATING TO THE

tence, and our expenses, living in town, endeavouring to settle our accounts much heavier than we can bear. Several of us whose interest is suffering by our stay in town are not able to leave it for want of Money to discharge the debts we have unavoidably contracted, as their is but few of us. We beg your Honorable Body will, in your usual goodness, put us upon a footing with the Officers in actual service by ordering us to receive a part of our depreciation and Exchange our Certificates for others bearing Interest. We are with much Respect your Excellency's and the Honorable Councils

Most obedient and Very
Humble Servants,

GEORGE TUDOR, Major,
JA. WILSON, Capt.,
WM. GRAY, Capt'n,
PETER BOYER, Capt.,
JACOB BUNNER, Capt'n.

PRESIDENT REED TO JOHN VAN CAMPEN.

PHILAD'A, May 1st, 1781.

SIR:—Your Letters of the 27th April and one without Date have been duly received. We are much concerned at the Distresses of the Frontiers, But are at a loss what sufficient Relief to give having already commissioned officers to raise Men, sent Money & done everything which our Distance & Situation will admit. Col. Rea has informed us that the Militia has been called out; we hope they will not spend their time at taverns & Shooting Matches, as we fear has been sometimes the Case. Capt. Shrawder has orders to procure Ammunition, which will be sent up by the waggons. Our advice is, & we wish you to impress it upon the leading Men of the County, that Capt. Shrawder's Company should be recruited as soon as possible. The next Relief is Money, of which we have sent £1,000 per the Bearer, which you will appropriate with Prudence and Discretion for immediate Relief, employing it in hiring Men on this Emergency. We must now recommend to you vigorous Exertions of yourselves, stockading the strong Houses, & if possible, promote Scouting Parties, offering the Reward for Scalps & Prisoners agreeable to our Proclamation of last Year. In all which Measures, you will, I am persuaded, have every Assistance from the Lieutenant and Sub-Lieutenants. Your own Prudence
will suggest the Necessity of having this Money properly accounted for.

Capt. Shrawder will receive the ammunition for Col. Rea.

I am, with the best wishes for your safety, Sir,

Your Friend & Obed. H'bble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED, President.

The Hon. JOHN VANCAMPEN.

PRESIDENT REED TO THE COUNTY TREASURERS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4th, 1781.

SIR:—Inclosed you have sundry Letters for the Members of Assembly of your County, which we request you to forward by Express with all possible Dispatch, unless Opportunities should prevent on which you can explicitly depend. As the Business is of the utmost Importance, we hope you will take the most effectual Measures that each Letter may be delivered agreeable to Direction, & in case of sending Express you will require a Receipt for each Letter which you will forward to the Council, the Expense to be charged in your Account.

I am, Sir,

Your Obed. H'bble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

To WILLIAM HENRY, Esq'r, Treasurer Lancaster County.
To JOHN HAY, Esq'r, Treasurer York County.
To STEPHEN DUNCAN, Esq'r, Cumberland.

PRESIDENT REED TO JOHN THOME AND ROBERT CLARKE.

PHILAD'A, May 5th, 1781.

GENT, :—Col. Humpton will deliver you Ten Thousand Pounds, which you will pay to such Officers & Soldiers as have been settled with & received Certificates of Deprecation, agreeable to the Extract of the Act of Assembly which is inclosed. You will be sure to follow the Act particularly by paying only those in actual Service, & giving Preference to those who are going on the Southern Detachment, which we wish to forward with all possible Dispatch.

You will be careful to receive the old Certificates with Re-
receipts for the Money paid, & renew them for the remainder, with 
those we paid you bearing Interest. You will keep a regular 
Account of your Proceedings in this Business, and take the first 
Opp'ty to transmit it to us.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obe. H'bble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

To JOHN THOME and ROBERT CLAKE, Esq'rs, at Lebanon.

PRESIDENT REED TO JOHN THOME.

PHILAD., May 6, 1781.

SIR:—Your Letter of the 3d Inst. has been duly received. 
You observe that you have expended about £300 in payment 
of Recruits, & have Order for £1,000, that you have paid con-
siderable Bounties to the Recruits of the 6th Reg't attested 
elsewhere. We wish you to explain this, as we know of but 
two lists of Recruits entitled to receive from you, viz.: Those 
attested before you, & those recruited by the Officers in different 
Parts, & who, according to our Resolve, would have been en-
titled to draw money from you as you mention to have been 
done by Col. Humpton. We are very apprehensive that the 
former Men receive repeated Bounties, & if so, all the Money 
we can furnish must forever be insufficient.

We sent you on Saturday by Col. Humpton, £10,000, which 
we hope will be sufficient for you to clear off the Regiment, 
pay your own & Friends' Advances, & get them to March, an 
Event which we most ardently wish.

By the Terms of our Resolve, you will recollect that Col. 
Humpton is to account with you for the Money received from 
you, which, as he is a very punctual Officer, we are perswaded 
he will properly do.

I am, Sir,

Your Obed. H'bble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

PRESIDENT REED TO GENERAL WAYNE.

PHILAD'A, May 7th, 1781.

SIR:—The Names of the several officers in the Regiments of 
Infantry & Cavalry having been returned to this Board by
you in order to form the arrangement, The Council request you would, as the present commanding officer of the Line, furnish them in the same manner, with the Name & Rank of the Officers of Artillery. Council have even been of opinion that there was a Propriety & Regularity in procuring Returns & doing Business of this Nature, that it should be thro' the Medium of the commanding officer of the Line present, as it is not possible for us, in many Instances, to know to what inferior officer to apply. In the present Case, Gen'l St. Clair lately expressed a Doubt whether Col. Forest was in actual service, & Major Eustis also represented that he had in some Instances declined acting in the Affairs of the Regiment. We must, therefore, repeat our Request to be furnished with a List of the officers of Artillery going to the Southward, by which we may know the Names of the officers going, that we may be able to determine on some applications now before the Board. The Interest you lately took in promoting the wishes of these Gentlemen, induces us to believe you will comply with our Request, & forward it as soon as convenient.

I am, Sir,
Your obed. & Very H'ble Serv't,
JOSEPH REED.

To Gen'l ANTHONY WAYNE.

MEMORIAL OF JOHN BARRON, ISRAEL MORRIS AND OTHERS.

PHILAD' A, May 10th, 1781.
To his Excellency the President of the Commonwealth of Pennsylva
nia in the Supreme Executive Council of the State:

The Petition of John Barron, Israel Morris, Susanna Rodney, Henry Remson, William Pollard, Owen & Clement Biddle and Thomas Bartow, John Brown, Respectfully Sheweth:

That William Penn, the first Proprietary and Founder of Pennsylvania, having Children by two Wives, and intending to provide for the Younger Branch of his Family by vesting in them the Province of Pennsylvania, and having in the Course of the Settlement thereof been obliged to expend divers large Sums of Money, arising from the separate Estate of his first Wife, to her secured; and from the Patrimonial Estate settled on her Issue, did, in order to compensate them therefore, and
to make a Provision for them, suitable to their Rank, make and execute divers Grants of large Tracts of land within the said Province for their Use; and did by his Will, devise his Provincial Estate to his Sons by the second Wife, in Exclusion of his Heir at Law. That the said William Penn, previous to his Departure from England on his first Voyage to America by Lease and Release, dated the fourth and fifth of September Anno Domini 1682, granted to Sir John Fagg Fifty Thousand Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, to be located according to certain Conditions and Concessions then lately entered into by him in behalf of the Original Purchasers, for the Use of his said first Wife, Gulielma Maria Penn and her Heirs forever. This Grant the Petitioners have heard, and believe was made in Consideration of the Sum of One Thousand Pounds advanced to him to enable him to settle the Province, out of the separate Estate secured by Marriage Articles to his said Wife. The said Gulielma Maria Penn afterwards died, leaving several Children of whom William Penn, the Second, her eldest Son, was entitled to one Moyety or half Part of the said Lands. The said William Penn, the second, died intestate, leaving Issue several Children of whom Gulielma Maria, afterwards Wife of Charles Fell, was entitled to one-fourth Part of her said Father's Estate, of Six Thousand two Hundred and fifty Acres of the said Great Tract. The said Gulielma Maria Fell afterwards died intestate, leaving Issue Robert Edward Fell, Maria Margaretta, late the Wife of the Petitioner John Barron, and Gulielma Maria Frances, late the Wife of —— Newcomb, who became entitled to the Whole Estate of their said Mother. The Petitioners, by Force of divers good Conveyances and Assurances in the Law, are seized of and entitled to all the Lands and Tenements which descended to the said Gulielma Maria Fell. By which means the Petitioners and they whose Estate they have, were and are entitled to the quantity of one Hundred Acres of Land to be laid out and surveyed within the Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, appurtenant to the said Six Thousand Two Hundred and fifty Acres, and to such City Lots, as according to the Custom of the Country, ought to be granted to a Purchaser of that Quantity of Lands in Pennsylvania, none of which City Lots have ever yet been laid out. The Petitioners further show that the said William Penn, the second, was, in his own Right, an Original Purchaser of twenty thousand Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, whereof he was entitled to four hundred Acres of Land to be laid out and surveyed within the City Liberties, and to City Lots in Proportion thereto, that in Pursuance of such Right, a large Lot, containing in breadth on the River Delaware, three hundred and forty-six Feet and extending of
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that breadth on the North side of Cedar Street, commonly called South Street, from Delaware to the River Schuylkill, was set out and appropriated for his Use, whereof the Petitioners and those whose Estate they have, were and yet are entitled to one-fourth Part by the Conveyances aforesaid. The Petitioners under this Right are now in the actual Possession of their Proportions of Part of the said large Lot containing in breadth on the West side of Front Street two Hundred and four feet, and extending thereunto Westward to the River Schuylkill; but that Part of the said large Lot, lying on the East Side of Front Street (except two small Parcels thereof, which the said William Penn, the second, in his life Time, sold and conveyed) hath been granted by the late Proprietaries to divers Persons, as tho' the same had been vacant, and has been held by the Grantees thereof, upwards of sixty Years, whereby the Statute of Limitations operates as an Establishment of their Right; but the Petitioners apprehend they are entitled to a Compensation in Value for the same out of the general Land Stock reserved by the said Proprietaries, to satisfy the just Claims of Original Purchasers. And that Part of the said large Lot, containing in breadth on front Street one hundred and forty-two Feet and extending of that breadth to the River Schuylkill is now unoccupied, and the Petitioners have been deprived of the Possession thereof, notwithstanding they once obtained a Verdict for establishing their Title thereto. The Petitioners further shew that Arent Sommers was an original Purchaser of William Penn, of Five Thousand Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, and as such was entitled to a hundred Acres thereof, to be laid out within the City Liberties; and that by Force of divers good Conveyances and Assurances in the Law the Right to one Moyety or half Part thereof is now vested in some of the Petitioners.

The Petitioners further shew that in Pursuance of the Conditions and Concessions hereinabove mentioned, a large Tract of Land was surveyed and laid out for the Good and Benefit of the first Purchasers, containing about eighteen Thousand acres, including the City of Philadelphia, which Lands were expressly reserved as a Land Stock to satisfy the original Purchasers for those ten Acres, in every five hundred Acres, which by the said Concessions were to be allowed to be taken up within the Great Town therein mentioned. That any Persons entitled to Lands under an original Purchaser had Right at any Time, by the laws of the Land, and the uniform Custom of the Country, to survey, locate and appropriate to himself his Proportion of the said Liberty Lands and City Lots, on any Part of the said Land Stock not before appropriated by some other original
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Purchaser. That the Petitioners and those whose Estate they have, being so as aforesaid entitled to two hundred and thirty acres of Land within the said Great Town, on the fourth Day of June, 1770, did cause and procure a Tract of Land within the Bounds of the said Great Tract of Eighteen Thousand Acres, to be surveyed, located and appropriated to them or some or one of them in Part Satisfaction of their said Rights, which Tract is situate in the Township of the Northern Liberties, and contains thirty Acres and eighteen Perches, bounded on the East by the third Street, continued on the South by the North Line of the City, on the West by . . . . . . and on the North by Land formerly of Jurian Hartzfelder, as by the Survey more fully appears. And on the thirteenth Day of June, in the Year last aforesaid, did cause and procure one other Tract of Land within the Bounds aforesaid, to be surveyed, located and appropriated to them, or some or one of them in further Part Satisfaction of their said Rights, which last mentioned Tract is situate in the said Township, and contains thirty-one Acres and forty-eight Perches, Bounded on the North by land formerly of the said Jurian Hartzfelder, on the East by Delaware River, on the South by the North Line of the City, and on the West by third Street aforesaid, as by the Survey thereof fully appears. And on the fourteenth Day of June in the Year last aforesaid, did cause and procure one other Tract of within the Bounds aforesaid, to be surveyed, located and appropriated to them, or some or one of them, in further Part Satisfaction of their said Rights, which last mentioned Tract is situate in the said Township, and contains one hundred and thirty Acres. Bounded on the North by a Tract of Land called the Vine Yard, on the East by Land called Springetsbury, on the South by the North line of the City, and on the West by the River Schuylkill, as by the Survey thereof fully appears. And on the fifteenth Day of May, Anno Domini 1777, did cause and procure one other Tract of within the Bounds aforesaid, to be surveyed, located and appropriated to them, or some or one of them in further Part Satisfaction of their said Rights, which last mentioned Tract contains thirty-nine Acres, and is bounded on the North by Land sometime of —— Ashton, on the East by the Schuylkill front Street, on the South by land of James Pemberton, and on the West by the River Schuylkill. Which said four Tracts of land, amounting to two hundred and thirty Acres and one hundred and twenty-eight Perches, the Petitioners aver are Part of the said Land Stock reserved by the said Proprietaries for the Use of the Original Purchasers, and were never before surveyed, located or appropriated to any other Use, and which they claim as their Right and Inheritance.
The Petitioners have seen a Law, lately passed authorising the President or Vice President in Council to apportion and set off so many City Lots as he shall think sufficient for the Purposes in the said Act mentioned, and to sell the same by public auction. And altho' Provision is afterwards made in the said Act, for recompencing, in Value, the Owners of any Lots which may be so sold for the public Use, yet the Petitioners apprehend that this Honourable Board would by no Means proceed to the Sale of any Lots or Lands which have been, before the passing the said Act, set out and appropriated in Severalty to any Person under a just or reasonable Title. And insisting that the Petitioners have a just and reasonable Title in Severalty to hold and enjoy the said four Pieces of Ground hereinbefore described, and one-fourth Part of the said Residue of the said large Lot, originally laid out for William Penn the Second in Right of his Purchase of Twenty Thousand Acres, and that they are entitled to have One Hundred and eight Feet on Delaware River, and to carry the same width to Schuylkill Front Street, or an equivalent thereto in quantity and quality, within the said City as appurtenant to the said 6,250 Acres, Part of the aforesaid 50,000 Acres whereunto they are intitled under the Grant to Sir John Fagg, and to a Compensation in Value out of the general Land Stock, reserved as aforesaid by the said Proprietaries for the said Bank and Water Lot, so as aforesaid laid out for the said William Penn the second, and afterwards sold by the said Proprietaries. They pray that this Honourable Board will permit them to take Possession of the said four Parcels of Land and the said fourth Part of the Residue of the said large Lot, so as aforesaid, set out and appropriated to them in Severalty. And will be pleased to direct the Attorney General to receive from them such Declarations in Ejectments as the Nature of their several Claims requires in order to try their Titles according to the Directions of the Act of Assembly aforesaid.

JOHN BARRON,
With exception to the State.

ISRAEL MORRIS, S. WM.,
SUSANNA ROONEY.

OWEN BIDDLE, } Attornies in fact
WM. POLLARD, } for
CLEMENT BIDDLE. } Charly Hurst.

JOHN BROWN.
GENTLEMEN:—We have received your Letter apologizing for the Non-Execution of the Act, entitled "An Act to compleat the Quota of the Federal Army." You observe that the Lieutenants have not made you a Return of the Men furnished, but if you will attend to the Law & to our Instructions of the 2d Jan. thereupon, you will see that no Such Duty was required of the Lieutenants, but that it lay between the Commissioner and the Assessors. The Law directs the Classes to make the Return to the Assessor within the Time limited, which we fixed to be the 1st March. We are now in the 3d Month from that Time, & the Campaign began, & no Return made. The Assembly will, as they did the last Session, call upon us to know what Progress is made in the Business. We cannot think the Reasons assigned for this Delay sufficient, & therefore cannot return them. We are sorry to observe that this is not the least inconvenience which has resulted, as by the Delay which has taken Place those who defer Payment the longest are the most favoured. As so much of the Delay of Collection is ascribed to the Difficulty of getting proper Collectors, we would wish to know how many Collectors have been fined, & the Names of such Collectors.

We ascribe many of our present Difficulties to the Neglect of collecting the taxes, & tho' the City & County are before the Country in other Respects, in those of the raising the Men, you are behind the other Counties who have transmitted to us an Account of their Proceedings.

Having given publick & private Notice to the Commissioners, it cannot be thought hard if we proceed to do our Duty, as nothing is more repugnant to our Ideas of good Government than for Persons to accept Offices the Duties of which are not attended to.

I am, Gent'n,
Your Obed. H'bl. Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.
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PRESIDENT REED TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUMBERLAND.

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PHILAD'A, May 15th, 1781.

GENTLEMEN—We received your letter of the 6th inst. containing the Reasons for not proceeding to execute the Law for raising Men with the Expedition which the Service required and the Law prescribed. We cannot but lament the Delay, not only as prejudicial to the Cause, but as it has furnished delinquents with an Opp'y to pay their Fines at a much less Rate than the deserving Whigs, who sought no such Advantage. We may justly say the same with Respect to all other Taxes. The not having the laws in due Time is an Excuse peculiar to your County, & we would wish you to consider whether such great stress can be laid upon it when so many Opp'r's present of your receiving the Laws if you would sent for them. A Line to your own Member, or in his Absence to our Secretary, would always procure them. The whole of the Laws are so bulky that we are obliged to entrust them to Waggoners, who, in some Instances, have behaved very ill, leaving them on the Road. The Laws you miss were sent in due Season, & have probably miscarried by some such Accident.

We did not know Mr. Agnew was your Clerk when we appointed him a Commissioner to pay the Recruits, and much less did we apprehend it would have had such an Effect as to delay the taxes, or we should have appointed another Person.

When you see the State of publick Accounts & the great Deficiencies, you will certainly think with us that the Assembly either were grossly ignorant of the Abilities of their Constituents when they laid the taxes, or there has been gross Neglect in the Collection, as you will find only half of the taxes laid have been collected.

We cannot altogether agree that the Commissioners do their Duty under such Deficiencies unless they proceed vigorously & decisively with delinquent or refusing Collectors, of which we have few Instances. And Whatever may be thought by Persons at a Distance, we do assure you, Gentlemen, that our defects in collecting the taxes is not only Matter of most serious Reproach to us by other States, but is now likely to involve this State in the most alarming Difficulties. Credit being at an End & the Treasury exhausted, with a Body of British prisoners Among us, a powerful Enemy ready to take Advantage of our Distress, our own army actually suffering for want of Provisions, and
our Line not half compleated, are Circumstances which most deeply affect every good Citizen, and all which are owing to the Deficiency of the Taxes. We have not been wanting to impress all our Friends with these sentiments, because they will be the greatest sufferers, should any adverse Circumstances take Place. It was expected that a return of the Recruits by the Classes would accompany your Letter, and also of the Delinquent Classes and of the money paid, more than two months now elapsed since this Business should have been done. The Congress, the General, the Continent & the Army all distress us by their inquiries & Complaints; in short our situation never required more Wisdom, Diligence & Firmness.

I am, Gent'n, Your obed. H'ble serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

PRESIDENT REED TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILAD'A, May 22nd, 1781.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Letter of the 15th Inst. has been duly received. We are sorry to find that our Endeavours to promote the public Service & perform our Duty should have subjected us to so exceptionable an address. Having publicly, as well as by Letter, sought a punctual Compliance with the Law for raising Men, & except from some of the Counties having received little or no Satisfaction, we could not think of the Assembly meeting again without having a proper State of the Matter to be laid before them. It would ill become us to execute the Law with severity on distant commissioners if those upon the spot were excused.

As we have neither Time nor Inclination to enter into a written Altercation, we request you would attend the Council some Day this Week most convenient to you, when we have Reason to believe we can convince you that you are mistaken in several Particulars mentioned in your Letter. At all events the council expect to be treated with Decency & good manners. As to its style & Expression, we shall only say that it is of the first Impression we have ever had from any Gentlemen in Office in the State, & in our Opinion not adapted to promote the publick Service, do Honour to the Board.

I am, Gent.,

Your obed. H'ble Serv.,

JOSEPH REED.

P. S.—The Council Hours are from 11 to 2 o'clock.
CAPT. CHRIST AND COL. HALLER TO PRESIDENT REED.

READING, May 24, 1781.

Sir:—We beg leaf to acquaint your Excellency and the Honorable the Council, that on Monday last at 12 o'Clock was delivered to us by Henry Haffa, high Sheriff of this County, your Letter dated in Council the 12 Instant, directed to us on Public Service, ordering us to proceed on paying of the Troops of the 5 and 9 Regiments the one-third of their Depreciation, the VicePresident's Letter of the same Date to Mr. James Stephenson and us, several Proclamations dated 11 Instant, and the Laws of last Session. All were very much torn, opened, and said to be found near the 41 Mile Stone on the Road leading from Philad'a to this Place, near the House of Jacob Cope by whom they were forwarded to the Sheriff.

Mr. James Stephenson arrived here on 13 Instant, and according to his Directions from Council proceeded to the Business next Day, with the Assistance of Henry Haller.

As to the Charge exhibited against us in giving Certificates to Persons who had resigned and quitted the Service before the Act passed, is without Foundation, which will readily appear from the Work itself; and we do declare that we have not done it in a single Instance but refused it to all who applied; we wish to know our Accuser and for an Opportunity openly to convince him or them of the Errors, malicious and false Information given against us.

We are Your Excellencies
Most obed. & humble Servants,
HENRY CHRIST,
HENRY HALLER.

READING, May ye 25th, 1781.

His Excellency Joseph Reed, President of the Supreme Executive Council, Philadelphia:

Sir:—From the rec'ts on the back of the Certificates my acc'ts of Expenditure and the Ballance in Mr. Stephenson's hands, your Excellency will see a full and I hope just acc't of the Ten thousand Pounds sent me by Mr. Biddle, for the purpose of paying one-third of the depreciation money due to the 5 & 9th Regiments.

I am Your Excellency's obed't and humble Servant,
HENRY HALLER.
COL. MATLACK TO COMMISSIONERS OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

In Council,

Gentlemen:—By order of His Excellency the President and Council, I have transmitted to you the enclosed nine enlistments, to wit: For the 3rd, 4th & 6th Classes of Derry township, the 4th, 9th & 12th classes of Paxton township, and three others, for which three there is also enclosed a receipt from Col’l Hump- ton; also a receipt from Col’l Hubley to Col’l Chambers for a deserter from the 6th Penn’s a Regiment.

The Council desire you will, in addition to the account already received from you, furnish a compleat & full account of your transactions respecting the enlistment of men, setting forth what has been done with the men enlisted; what districts have furnished their men; what districts have not furnished the men; what money you have rec’d from the delinquents, and what districts have not furnished either men or money, in Order that a compleat account may be laid before the General Assembly. This, you will perceive, will not admit of the least delay, and therefore use the utmost possible dispatch in the business.

I am with great respect,
Your Most Obed’t Servant,
TY. MATLACK, Sec’y.

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PRESIDENT REED TO COL. HALLER AND CAPT. CHRIST.

Philad’a, 11th June, 1781.

Gent: —We observe in the News Papers that Mr. Allen, after applying to this Board to put off the sale of the Big Spring Tract, & bei’g refused, has published a Counter Advertisement. We have therefore, on Consideration, thought it proper to inform you that the same Tract of Land being formerly advertised, the late Wm. Allen, Esq., under whom the Claim is now derived, applied to this Board to forbid the Sale, upon which a Resolution passed that the Petition should be complied with if the Petitioner would make Oath that he had never conveyed the Premises to his Son Andrew, but this he declined. For these
and other Reasons we apprehend Mrs. Allen's Claim in Behalf of her Children not to be well founded. But least the Claim may injure the Sale, we also think proper to inform you that by Act of Assembly every Claimant should put in his Claim within Six Months after the Premises are advertised. The Advertisements referred to in said Act were made on . . . . . . . . . . . . . & Mr. Allen, who lived within the State, not having made his Claim before the Supreme Court within the time limited by Law, it became extinct, so that we apprehend the State fully intitled to sell the Premises. If, notwithstanding these circumstances, Mrs. Allen's Claim should have so much Weight as to prevent People bidding the Sale, and it is thereby likely to go off at a great under Value, it is our Advice that you postpone the sale to a farther Day.

I am, Gent., Your Obed. H'ble Serv't.,

JOSEPH REED.

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PRESIDENT REED TO JOHN MITCHELL.

PHILA., June 21st, 1781.

SIR:—Mr. Cryder, the Wagon Master of Northampton County, has represented that encouraged by us, & called upon by you, he procured a Number of Waggons last summer for the secret service, that sundry expenses accrued therein which now their is some Difficulty in paying. As we, at your Desire, urged these Officers to give this Assistance, we conceive ourselves in some Degree bound to give them ours, & at least to express our opinion that the services were necessary, & that it does not appear that the Charge is unreasonable. If you are of the same opinion you will probably settle the Matter to his satisfaction. I am, Sir,

Your obed’t H’ble Serv’ts,

JOSEPH REED.

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CIRCULAR TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAXES OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

PHILAD’IA, June 25th, 1781.

GENTLEMEN:—Inclosed we send you the law lately passed for raising effective Supplies for the Year. It is difficult to convey to you an Idea of the distressing Condition in which our
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publick Affairs here are for Want of current Money, & unless the most immediate & vigorous Exertions are used to execute this Law & collect the taxes under it, the most fatal Consequences are to be apprehended. We therefore entreat you, as you value the Interests & Safety of the State, as well as the common Cause, to lay aside all other Business which may interfere with this, & urge every Person concerned to like Activity & Zeal. We have now above 4,000 Persons in the State actually suffering for Want of Provisions, besides the various other Demands of the State which neither admit of Refusal or Delay.

We must also remind you of the Settlement of the Account for recruiting the Federal Army under the late Act. It will be absolutely necessary that the delinquent Classes should be compelled to pay without Delay. Council have * * * this Business so often, both by Resolve & Letter, that they hope a final Adjustment of that Matter will not be postponed. Should it unhappily be the Case, their Duty will oblige them to impose the Penalties by Law adjudged. To prevent Frauds in Collectors, & Partialities, we would have you direct the Assessors to distinguish the Non-Jurors in the returned Duplicate, so that as little may be left to the Collector as possible.

I am, Gent.,
Your Obed. H'bl. Servt.,
JOSEPH REED, President.

RECRUITING OFFICERS FOR THE LINE.

June 29th, 1781.

To his Excellency, JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the honorable the supreme executive Council of Pennsylvania:

In pursuance of the Act of Assembly for recruiting the Pennsylvania Line, passed the last session, I beg leave to recommend the following Gentlemen to receive the recruits in the different Counties, viz:

In Northampton and Bucks.—Colonel Craig, Capt. James Christie and Cap. Claypole, or either of them at Easton and Newton.

In York.—Major James Moore or Capt. Burke, at McAllister's Town.
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In Lancaster.—Mayor Grier or Capt. Patten, at Lebanon; Cap. Turnbull for the Artillery, at Lancaster; Major Faint-leroy for the Cavalry, at Lancaster.

In Berks.—Cap’t John Christie or Cap’t Bowers, at Reading.

In Chester.—Lieut. Colonel North, Cap’t Lusk, and Cap’t Kennedy, at the Yellow Spring.


A R ST. CLAIR, Maj'r Gen'l.

PRESIDENT REED TO COL. WILLIAM HENRY.

PHILAD'A, June 29, 1781.

Sir:—You are hereby required to call a Court Martial for the Tryal of Cap’t. Joseph Falconer, for Disobedience of Orders & unbecoming Behaviour as an Officer on the last Brigade Day, on the Complaint of the Commanding Officer of the Battalion, of which & also of the Time & Place of the setting of the Court you will give Notice to Capt. Falconer & to the Judge Advocate & all others concerned.

I am, Sir,

Your Obed. H'ble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED,

Presid't and Command'r-in-Chief of the Militia.

To Col. WILLIAM HENRY, Lieut. of the City of Philad.

PHILADELPHIA, 29th June, 1781.

Sir:—I have Arrested Capt. Joseph Falconer for Disobedience of Orders & be having as unbecoming an Officer on the last Brigade Day, I, therefore, request that you will Order a Court Martial for his Tryal.

I am, Sir,

Your most Obed. Serv't,

ROB. KNOX,

Lt. Col. C. B.

Col. WM. HENRY.

Endorsed:—

GEN. WILKINSON,

WM. ROBISON, s'd Quarter Master.

WM. ROBISON, Jr., Agitant.
COL. ROBERT LEVERS TO PRESIDENT REED.

EASTON, July 6th, 1781.

SIR:—I have the Honor to acknowledge the Receipt of a commission from the Supreme Executive Council of this State, appointing me Lieutenant of this County, and also of a Letter from your Excellency in Council, dated the 25th June, with a Resolve of Council, directing me to call into service the Class of Militia of the said County, next in Tour of duty, for the Purpose of relieving the Militia at present stationed on the Frontiers. In consequence whereof, the eighth class is called out. Herewith I send the Bond executed, and I have taken the oaths according to the Constitution. I would have wrote to your Excellency a few days sooner, but as a Party of Indians had broke in upon the Frontier of this County, just under Pocono Point, about nine Miles from Col. Stroud's, & killed & scalped Four Persons, I chose to wait till I could send your Excellency and Council a particular account thereof, which may, in some measure, be seen in the enclosed extract of a Letter from Col. Stroud to me.

As far as my abilities reach your Excellency and the Supreme Executive Council may depend that no Exertions of mine shall be wanting in the duties of the Office I am entrusted with.

I fear the Militia will not be prevailed on to stay on the Frontiers, unless they can be regularly supplied with Provisions, the want of which they complain of heavily, by Col. Chamber's account; and Col. Burkholder & Col. Hays tell me, that the Commissioner of Purchases, Mr. Deshler, cannot procure Beef. &c., for want of Hard money to purchase with.

When Col. Chambers was with me, last Saturday, I judged it necessary to direct him, that in the disposition of the Militia upon the Frontier of his district, of which I have a more perfect knowledge than of any other part of the Frontier of this County, great attention should be paid to the situation of the Inhabitants, especially to those who had hitherto boldly ventured to remain with firmness on their places, at the outer Extremeties, in spite of every danger and dread of the worst calamity, falling into the Hands of merciless savages; and accordingly recommended it to him to post the militia along the Frontier, in the following Range: Beginning at Lernes, and so going upwards to Sabbathays, which is about Four miles distant; from thence to Jeanes', on the Road from Col. Strouds-
to Gonsales; from Jeanes to William Smith's, where there is a good Stockade erected; a small distance from Gonsales and the River Delaware, and so up the River, as he should judge best, there being only one continued Line of settlements for many miles. That as this Disposition would effectually guard the interior Parts, if the militia did their duty in scouting, there could be no necessity of keeping the Militia within, rather injuring themselves than protecting others, whilst the outer Inhabitants became a Picquet Guard for them, of which they had too frequently complained, without any Redress; and particularly those two unfortunate Families so recently cut off.

I have the Honor to subscribe myself, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obed.

and most humble servant,

ROBERT LEVERS.

CIRCULAR TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES.

IN COUNCIL,
PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1781.

GENTLEMEN:—The proviso contained in the twenty-fifth Section of the act, entitled "An act to raise effective Supplies for the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one," by which those who have taken the oath or affirmation of Allegiance to this State, &c., are permitted to pay one-half of the sums assessed upon them respectively in the paper bills of credit emitted in pursuance of an act passed on the seventh day of April, 1781, &c., renders it absolutely necessary to take the most effectual precautions against the abuses which may otherwise be practised under pretence of that proviso.

You are therefore hereby directed to give explicit orders to the township, ward and district assessors respectively, to insert in the return of names and surnames by the said law required to be made to you, a clear distinction between those who have taken the oath or affirmation of allegiance to the State, and those who have not taken the same. The dividing the return into two columns, one for those who have taken the said oath or affirmation, and the other for those who have not taken the same, will be the most proper and effectual.

It is also highly necessary to put the Assessors on their guard against impositions on them by persons who have not taken the said oath or affirmation and to remind them that producing a certificate of their having taken the same is the only proper proof.

TY. MATLACK, Secretary.
Gent'n:—We were much surprised to receive your Letter of the 4th Inst., advising us of your not having proceeded in the Collection of the Deficiencies of the Taxes, &c., since our Resolution of the ... last. We presumed that you would also see the News Papers in which was published Resolves of the House expressing the Rates of Exchange at which such Arrearages were to be received; we now send you one cut out of a News Paper. As the Members of Assembly have also returned, we should have hoped that Information would have been received from them. It is now above a month since this Resolution of the Assembly passed, and as our Resolution staying the Collection referred to the expected Determination of the Assembly, we wish in such cases you had to write to us for Information, as we are persuaded you could not expect that the Arrearages of Tax were to lay undemand'd. We now again entreat you would proceed & collect the outstanding Taxes & Class money without Delay. If you could partake of the Difficulties & Distresses under which we are obliged to conduct the publick business, for Want of Punctuality in the Collection of public Monies, we are assured it would not be necessary for us so often to remind the Commissioners of the Performance of this important Duty. And as the Harvest is now coming on, it is probable the Delay in this Collection will postpone it to a farther day; thus one Delay naturally produces another. The Council, Gentlemen, you may be assured, are very far from seeking to distress the Commissioners with Complaints, & much more to subject them to Penalties, but they think it hard to be left as they are in the disgraceful Situation of not having Money in the Treasury for the most necessary Business of Government, & that long after Laws have past & the time elapsed for its Collection. If we cannot introduce more Punctuality, we are persuaded our Affairs must suffer greatly, and in the end the public will severely pay for the Credit it is obliged to take in Consequence of such Delay.

I am, Gent'n, with much Esteem,
Your Obed. & Very H'lble Serv't,
JOSEPH REED, President.
To his Excellency the President and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The Petition and Memorial of the Corporation of the Burgesses & Inhabitants of the Borough of Lancaster, in the County of Lancaster, Most Humbly Sheweth:

That they conceive themselves under the indispensible Necessity of addressing your Honourable Board respecting your late Resolution, that all the Prisoners of War now in this Borough should be accommodated within the Picquets, & beg Leave to suggest the following Facts to Council, which may not be deemed altogether unworthy of their Notice.

The Barracks at this Post have been generally considered sufficiently roomy to contain nine hundred, or at the most one thousand healthy Men, but not a greater Number without the greatest Inconvenience.

The Prisoners of War & Convention Troops amongst us at present are computed to be fourteen hundred, exclusive of Women & Children, (supposed to be near six hundred more,) amongst whom a most contagious Disorder has raged for some Time, which notwithstanding the greatest Care has proved fatal to very many of them.

The Barracks here have been considered as a kind of temporary Stage for Prisoners passing or repassing, & have been occupied as such for some time.

The Country adjacent has been exceedingly drained of Provisions for some years past, owing to the great Number of Soldiers & Prisoners, as well as others who have lived in this Borough. Of the Want of Flour we complain not, but we find Beef & Pork very scarce Articles.

The Insecurity of the Town from such a Body of Prisoners being stationed in one Place is too obvious to need any comments. We are sensible there are too many disaffected Persons in the vicinity of this Borough who would count it meritorious to be instrumental in their Escape.

The Corporation take the Liberty of stating the above Fact, to the Honourable Council. To deduce Arguments from them would be superfluous. They wish not to be thought desirous
of assuming undue Liberties, or to be disposed to 
Public Measures. The Health of the Inhabitants and 
the Town, as well as the Rights of Humanity towards 
Enemies, are the sole Inducements to this Address. It will be 
our Pride to co-operate in every public Measure calculated for 
the Common Safety. If the matters suggested have any Weight; 
we doubt not they will be duly attended to by his Excellency 
the President & the Supreme Executive Council.

Paul Zantzinger, Ch. Burgess, 
G. Ross, 
John Hopson, 
George Mussler, 
Ludwig Lauere, 
Misel Diesson Dixson, 
Matth's Young, 
Jacob Glatz.

SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO ARCHIBALD McCLEAN, ESQ.

Philadelphia, July 18th, 1781.

Sir:—I am ordered by Council to transmit to you the enclosed 
account and order thereto annexed, for the sum of seventy-six 
pounds 2s. 11d. specie. In the settlement of your account the 
Council have recurred to charges made by others for like ser-
vices, and have allowed you more in specie than has been paid 
to others in State money. They have done this in considera-
tion of the particular circumstances of difficulty in your case, 
and think the allowance is adequate to the service. But should 
you think otherwise you will please to send back the order, 
and the account will lay until the meeting of the General As-
dembly, for their order in the case.

I am, &c.,

Ty Matlack, Secretary.

The State of Pennsylvania in Acc'int with Archibald McClean, 
Esq'r.—September and October, 1778.

Du.

Expenses within the counties of York and Cum-
berland, in journeying to and from Bedford, by 
of the Order of Council, for holding a Court of Oyer & 
Terminer, (£18 8s. 4d. specie,) cont'd, at 4 for one, £4 12 1
WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

8 Days within the s'd counties, when on journey... £8
9 Days in the county of Bedford, in journeying & holding court... 9
Balance of his acco'tt for paying bounty to Penn's a line, at York-town, £4 12s. 6d., conti., at 3 for 1... 1 10 10
Allowance for receiving & paying the sum of £1,730 to the men of Pennsylvania line, at York-town... 53

£76 2 11

Cr.

IN COUNCIL,

PHILADELPHIA, July, 1781.

For £67 2 11.

Pay to Archibald McLean, Esq'r, or his order, the sum of Seventy-six pounds two shillings and eleven pence, specie, amount of the annexed account.

To DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Esq'r, Treasurer.

COL. HUBLEY TO PRESIDENT REED.

LANCASTER, July 20th, 1781.

SIR:—Since writing the inclosed letter of ye 18th Instant I have been handed (which is also enclosed) with one from Colo. Hunter, directed to Maxwell Chambers, Esq'r, Sub-Lieut., to which I beg leave to refer your Excellency.

I have been informed the Cumberland Militia were chiefly armed with their own Rifles, and could not be prevailed on to leave them.

About one-third only, of those from Lancaster County, who went to relieve, are armed. Colo. Hunter it appears will probably be able to furnish a part of the others—and with respect to ammunition, &c., his letter fully explains their Situation.

I have been endeavouring to procure a public horse, in order to forward a supply of cartridges for the Detachment from Lancaster County, but have as yet failed—the Q'r Master here informs me there was no public horses. If I can hear of an opportunity shortly to Cox's-town I shall forward the ammunition; in the meantime shall wait for some orders from Council on this head.

I am, with every respect,

Your Excell'y's most ob't & very h'l. serv't,

AD'M HUBLEY.
PAPERS RELATING TO THE

PRESIDENT REED TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PURCHASES FOR WESTMORELAND.

PHILAD'IA, July 23rd, 1781.

SIR:—I duly received your Letter of the 2d July, & laid it before the Council. As we presume the disrespectful Expressions it contains rather proceeded from Inadvertence than design no further notice will be taken of them then to desire that if you have Occasion to address this Council in future, & expect any Regard to be paid to your Letter, that you will do it with that Decency & Respect which is due to their Stations & Characters. We are sorry to find that your Deliveries to Mr Duncan will not be conformable to your Returns. We apprehend it to have been improper to carry them into your Accounts as Articles on hand if they had not been delivered to you. It is much our Wish to have the Account settled & closed until then we cannot know there will be any money due to you. We can only say that we shall give you no unnecessary trouble, & expect you will so far lay aside your Resentments & Prejudices as to state & settle your Accounts with the publick fairly & speedily. As you may not be acquainted with the Power of the Auditor, we think it proper to acquaint you that they extend to calling any Person from the most remote Part of the State and to commit to Prison for any Contempt or wilful Neglect of sending Accounts or paying what may be due. As we have referred the Inspection of your Accounts to Messrs. Cooke & Moore, we shall wait to hear from them before we deliver yours to the Auditor here; but you may be assured that we shall steadily and firmly do our Duty to the publick.

We disapprove of your Insinuation with Respect to Col. Hays, who, we presume, you refer as a certain great man. The Council do not act upon such Principles, & these proceedings towards you were founded on your own Accounts and after a fair Hearing. It will depend upon yourself to remove the Impressions made by a candid, fair & speedy Delivery of the Articles on Hand to Mr. Duncan, & a due settlement of your Account. We did not expect, after what has passed, that you should renew the Declaration that you had our approbation for going contrary to the law; we neither could or would give such approbation, & desire it may not be again repeated to us. Mr. Scott, the then member of Council, tho' he has repre-
sent your Activity in favourable terms, does not agree in the Representation of this matter as given by you. Nor have we seen any Thing yet to invalidate the Report of the Committee on your Affairs.

I am, Sir,
Your Obed. H'ble Serv't,
JOSEPH REED.

To JOHN PERRY, Esq., Sewickly, Westmoreland County.

PRESIDENT REED TO GEN. IRVINE.

PHILAD'A, July 23rd, 1781.

SIR:—I duly received your Favour of the 16th Inst., & have laid it before the Council. As you was in Town at the Time of the Change of our system of supplies, it is hardly necessary to inform you that Mr. Morris undertook to procure for this State the articles required by Congress, which of course included the support of all Continentals in the State. This commenced on the 20th Inst. by agreement with Mr. Morris, who then conceiv'd himself in a Condition to assume it. Mr. Morris afterwards objected to the Number of Posts in the Country, & made it a point to confine his Contracts to certain enumerated Places, which did not include Lebanon, Hanover or Yellow Springs. The latter he has since taken up, but with Respect to the others there is a real Difficulty, as all the Money designed for these purposes were taken out of our Hands & transferr'd to Mr. Morris, so that we apprehend it will be necessary if Mr. Morris cannot be induced to extend his Contracts, which we do not expect, to move the several Parties down to the Places where Contracts are made, viz.: York & Lancaster, and as the Prisoners are to be 5 miles from York, & the Unconditional Prisoners closely confined in Lancaster, we hope this may be done, as it will be a great Relief to us in the Business, having no money & doubtful Credit. And if you concur in Opinion with us we request you will give the necessary orders, as Gen. St Clair is not here. Your Observation, that Recruits must have Provisions & Quarters immediately on enlisting, is very just but we apprehend there would be more propriety done by granting a subsistence at so much ?1 day unill they Reached the Rendezvous, which in the Case of the Rifle Corps to be raised we have fixed at . . . . . . . . . . ?1 day as ?1 Copy of the Recruiting Instructions sent you inclosed.

The Number of Class Recruits got in Philad. by or last Ac-
count was 33, of whom I am sorry to inform you 16 have deserted. We had earnestly requested they might be sent off as soon as they amounted to 5 or 6, but some delay happened. A Privateer sailing in the mean Time, it is probable many of them are gone off. We have not had regular accounts from the Country, but we fear the Hornet will make the Business more tedious & difficult than we could have expected. York & Cumberland have been generally slow upon these Occasions. It has been observed, & I believe with Justice, that those Counties who suffered least by the Enemy have been most backward in furnishing their Proportion of publick Duty of any kind, & your Remark that the People are as secure as if there was no war in the Country, is applicable to more Parts of the State than you have under your eye.

I sent you Gen. Wayne's Letter to me on the affair of the 6th Inst., which came to us at first in very alarming Colours, but rather seems to do us Honor at present, tho' our loss is to be regretted, when we see what Difficulty there is in getting men & training them.

By our Accounts from Europe, the Prospect of possessing all the Southern States, & reducing Maryland & Pennsylv. this Campaign, will protract if not frustrate all Negotiation this Summer. Gen. Washington is at Kingsbridge, or the Neighbourhood, but his Operations are so slow that I suspect he is waiting for something, perhaps the Fleet of the Count de Gras. This would give us some spirit, & afford a favourable Prospect of breaking up that important Post.

I am, Sir, with much Esteem,
Your Obed. H'ble Sev't,
JOSEPH REED.

COL. ANDREW LYTLE TO PRESIDENT REED.

READING, 23d July, 1781.

Sir:—Your Excellency will be pleased to excuse the Trouble I am Giving you & the Honourable Board at which you preside, on a subject which, though of considerable Consequence to me, is calling your attention from affairs which are of much greater consequence to the Public.

What I mean is, the Liberty I now take to Represent to your Excellency & the Honourable Council what I Esteem a Grievance, and to request that Measures may be adopted to redress it.

As such, I consider my not being allowed a salary equal to
my services & support, in Issuing the State Supplies to the Pennsylvania Troops. That service I was importuned to undertake the Performance of By the Commanding Officer of the Pennsylvania Division & By Capt'n Ziegler, who then declined it, (Neither was this understood to be Temporary,) although I was averse to the acceptance of it.

At that Time (in February, 1780,) I was Quartermaster of the Regiment I serve in, (The 5th,) an appointment which Brought me monthly, in addition to my pay as Lieutenant, Eighteen Dollars specie, agreeable to the Establishment of the Army. As it was Impossible for me to Perform that and the Duty of State Commissary, I was obliged to relinquish the former in favour of another Gentleman who was appointed to attend to that Duty.

I did the Duty of Conducting to Camp & Issuing State Stores, together with settling the accounts & putting the Vouchers in order, till the end of December, about Ten months & a Half. For which service the Council (when I settled my Acc'ts of Issues at the State Auditors) were Pleased to Consent to allow me the whole of the Outstanding Debts, amounting to Three Thousand Eight Hundred & Thirty Pounds & a Half penny, Continental money, only Equal to £21 17 9, State money, which at the Time the Council Gave this Warrant, or Certificate in my Favour, Could not be equal to £7 0 0 Specie.

But your Excellency & the Council will be pleased to Take into consideration; That "of this £3,830 4 0½, the Debtors were"

"1st. The non-commissioned Officers & Soldiery who were Discharged or otherwise Dispersed at Trenton for (Impossible ever to be collected) £1,995 16 6½

"2d. The Pennsylvanians who were serving in the Sappers & Miners at West Point, (and Consequently from whom I cannot have any reasonable prospect of Payment) 9 11 11

"3d. Pennsylvanians in Spencer's Reg't, (reduced) 10 6

"4th. Pennsylvanians in Lt. Collo. Lee's Legion, Serving in Carolina 34 0 0

"5th. Pennsylvanians in the 4th Reg't L. Dragoons, Most of whose times have expired Last Winter 64 9 0

"6th. Pennsylvanians in Colonel Hazen's Reg't at Head Q'rs 147 9 6

"7th. Pennsylvanians in ye German Reg't, (Reduced) 100 5 0
PAPEKS RELATING TO THE

440

"8th. Pciinsylvanians sonic

Armourers & Artillery

Dispersed
"9th.

The

Couiiiiissioned

Officers

— Members

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1,465 17

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of

whom

being Supernumerary & otherwise Left
the Service— (t the Others Dispersed at their Different Cantonments,

6;ca., very little Can be
reasonably expected to be Collected

Continental Money

^3,830

4

Oi

The Pay I relinquish with the Quartermaster's Office m'ou1<1,
Time I have mentioned that I was in the ^iate Serviet,
have amounted to iJTO 17 G, Gold and Silcer. I therefore Boi:

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in the

Leave to Repre.sent to your Excellency & the Council, that 1
think such sum I May Reasonably Expect paid me by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; nor am I at all apprehensive that
your Excellency will think my Expectations either extravaga-it
or unjust, as Gentlemen of your Knowledge in Military Servicv
are too well acquainted with the Duties of an Army not to knov.
that the Duty 1 had to Perform was of a much more Fatigucing and Difficult nature than that of a Regimental Quartermaster.
Further,

I Beg Leave to Represent to your Excellency that
was Obliged to Employ two Assistants in Doing the Issuing
Business.
They Expect some Allowance for their Services.
Capt. Ziegler Informed me that such allowance was made to
him at a former Settlement.
I should have taken the Liberty of Addressing Your Excellency on this occasion the moment I Settled my account.s, Bui
my Duty as Paymaster of the Regiment Called for my Immediate attendance to pay the Detachment at York Town on tlicir
march to Virginia.
T Request Your Excellency ir the
Council will be pleased to

I

take the Case & Facts relating thereto, as represented, into
your Consideration, & Determine tliereon as may seem Just.
I

have the Honour to

be, With Every Sentiment
Your Excellency's Obedient and

of Respect,

Very Humble Servant,

AND'W LYTLE.
His Exeellancy, President Joseph Reed.
P. S.— Colonel Mentgeswill bo so obliging as to wait on
Excellency i' Forward your Determination to me.

j-our

A. L.


WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

CAPT. JOHN HAMBRIGHT TO THE PRESIDENT.

Lancaster, the 25 July, 1781.

SIR:—On Monday last the wagon with the ammunition and Clothing for Northumberland arrived here. I had an opportunity of forwarding it under the Care of Cap. Abraham Scott to Mittelltown the same Daye, and Captain Scott hath undertaken to have the articles forwarded immediately from thence.

This Daye our Barracks are made thinner by sending off such of the Convintion Troops as were fit to Remove. The prisoners of Warr Still Remain there. A great number of them are sick, & as many of the sick of the Convintion Troops Remain behind, Mr. Atlee, the Commissary of Prisoners at this post, hath applied to me to fit up for an Hospital an Old Stable which is near the Stockade, & not far Distant from the Guard House, It is Really necessary that some place should be set apart for an Hospital that we may get Rid of this fatal Disorder which Rages among the Prisoners, & this might be put in order for that purpose at a small expense; but as I am already Greatly indebted to workmen, I cannot attempt it, they now refusing to work any Longer without pay.

I am also, sir, Greatly indebted for wood & other articles for the Barraks, and must beg of Council to furnish me with Cash to Disgarge these Accounts & proceed in procuring the necessary Supplies of wood in future.

As to wood, I have engaged five hundred Cords within about Two miles of the Town, but am obliged to have it immediately cut, & must pay for it as I take it away. I pay at the cheap Rate of ten shillings a Cord for it standing, and the expense of Cutting & hauling will be Low. As Mr. Attley allows me a number of prisoners of warr to Cut it at low rates, and the hauling that small distance will not, I imagain, Cost more then five shillings a Cord, I have already had near Eighty Cords cut, for which & the Cutting I am now in Debt, besides near five hundred Cords more which has been already used.

I must also mention to the Council that we have lately Discovered that the lower ends of the stockeds are greatly Rotted, so that we have been obliged to have the Carpenter & Smith at work in securing them. These bills are yet also to pay. In the present situation of the Barracks it is Really Dangerous to enter them. I, therefore, wish to have it in my power to com-
PLY with Mr. Atlee's request in setting up that Stable for an Hos-
piite. If Council will please to furnish the sums neeessary to
Disgarge the Debts Alredy Contracted, & enable me to go on
with the buisness, I shall continue to use my best endever in
this service, tho' it is a Disagreeable task. Otherwise I must
stop, as my Credit will Reach no further.

I am, sir, with great Respect,
Your most obedient Servant,
JHN HAMBRIGHT.

PRESIDENT REED TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF LAN-
CASTER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30th, 1781.

GENTLEMEN:—We duly received your favor of the 20th Inst.,
& very much Regret the Difficulties you have stated in the Pay-
ment of Recruits, and more especially as you observe there
would be a great Probability of Success if you could be relieved.
The difficulty you have stated was not unforseen, it having been
proposed in Council to a Committee of the Assembly to pro-
vide in Case of Delinquency of any Class that the Commission-
ers should be authorized to assess a sum equal to the highest
Bounty actually given in the County by any other Class, but
it has been unhappily omitted, & the Inconveniencies are now
felt not only in your but other Countrys. As to the Advance
of Money from the Treasury for this Purpose, you will, on a
moment's Reflexion, see it would be not only partial, but im-
practicable. We would wish you to consider when the Treasury
should have had money if the People do not supply it. The
Treasury has no creative Faculty; the money must be put in
or it can not be taken out. If the Treasurer of your County,
which is generally supposed to be possessed of a larger Quantity
of specie than any other in the State, has any money in his
Hands, we shall have no Objection to his giving you his Assist-
ance upon proper security of its being repaid by the Classes.
But you will not have any expectations from us, when we in-
form you that there is not specie in the Treasury to pay 2
Recruits, nor do we expect a farther ability until the late
tax Law passed last session is vigorously & firmly carried into
Execution. When we reflect upon the numerous subscriptions
and Loans which have been had in this City, added to the dif-
culties the well affected have sustained by the Invasion of the
Enemy, we cannot but think the Generosity & Patriotism of
the good People of your County who have had no Burthen nor
sufferings of this kind, must be underrated, & that upon a farther application there will be found many who will advance on such an Occasion when the time of Repayment is so short & the Means so certain. The town of Lancaster is flourishing, the County prosperous, which are Circumstances so favourable that we cannot doubt your procuring the assistance you request by Perseverance & which it is out of our Power to grant. But if we are mistaken, we can only offer it as our best Advice to put the late Tax Law in Execution as soon as possible, which will undoubtedly command what cannot otherwise be obtained.

We are persuaded, Gentlemen, of your good Intentions & Zeal, & depend much on your Diligence in forwarding these Measures so important to the publick & so necessary to bring the War to a happy Conclusion.

I am, Gen., Your Obed. H'ble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

The Commissioners of the Taxes for the County of Lancaster.

PRESIDENT REED TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF YORK COUNTY.

PHILAD., July 30th, 1781.

GENTLEMEN:—We duly received your favour of the 6 inst., together with the Papers of Accounts accompanying it, and thank you for the Care and Accuracy you have shown on this Occasion. You express your Doubts & Difficulties with Respect to procuring Men under the last Class Law, on Account of the Harvest, & entreat us to take it into Consideration. But you will please to observe, by referring to the Law, that the Assembly have left nothing in the Power of this Board on that subject, having fixed the time previously; and we must farther observe to you that the publick Necessity admits of no Delay, as the Season for Soldier Duty is wearing away very fast, so that unless the Men are procured immediately they will be of no Use this Campaign.

We make no Doubt these Reasons will have their due Weight with you, & that you will proceed with all possible Dispatch, & this we are the more encouraged to expect, as the Harvest is now over & we hope Men will be more easily procured.

I am, Gent'n,

Your Obed. H'ble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.
PAPERS RELATING TO THE

PRESIDENT REED TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE
SEVERAL COUNTIES.

PHILAD’A, August 4th, 1781.

GENTLEMEN:—We are informed that in the Execution of the Law for raising effective Supplies for 1781, the Assessors have assumed a Liberty of Administering an Oath to Persons not possessed of Certificates, of having them take the Oath of Allegiance, & that in such Case they return them as qualified according to Law. We consider this (if true) as an unwarrantable Assumption of Power which may be productive of many bad Consequences besides that of excusing Non-Jurors from their Taxes, and directly contrary to the Direction of this Board. Of the last transmitted to you, we request you to make Inquiry into the Fact, and if it is as stated to us, to take the speediest Measures to prevent such a Practice, & correct the Abuse.

I am, Gent’n,

Your obed. h’ble serv’t,

JOSEPH REED.

PRESIDENT REED TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE
CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILA., August 6th, 1781.

GENTLEMEN:—We have received your Letter of the 3d Inst., & given it that Consideration which the Importance of the several Particulars required. In appointing the Day of making the Returns, we were governed by the space of Time elapsing after the Day fixed by the Law for the Classes to furnish the Men, and the given Day, which we supposed left a space sufficient for the Purpose, but as you assure us of your unremitting attention to the Business we shall depend upon your completing it as soon as possible.

The Difficulty you have suggested of enlisting Recruits for the Delinquent Classes while you are unprovided with Money, & of raising Money out of the Order of Time prescribed by the Act of Assembly, has also been the Subject of Reference to us from the other Commissioners. It is undoubtedly a capital Defect in the Act, and we are much embarrassed to repair or
supply it. On the one Hand, a very great Delay must ensue if some Mode cannot be immediately adopted, & the service of the Men probably lost for the best Part of the present Campaign & on the other, the levying Money out of the Order & Mode by Law directed is not only dangerous to those who may advise or direct it, but may involve all Persons concerned in the execution of it in very great Risques, for the Levy not being legal, opposition to it will be safe, if not innocent. We have the more difficulty in giving any Direction in the case, as we suggested the Mischief of the Defect to the House & requested that the Commissioners might, after the Time of enlistment by Classes expired, be authorized to raise a sum equal to the largest actually paid by any Class in the County; but it was unhappily omitted & unsupplied by any other Mode. Upon the whole, therefore, tho' in our private Judgment we approve of the Mode proposed in your letter, we cannot direct or advise it in a publick capacity, and are rather inclined to believe it will be best to wait the setting of the House, which will be in less than 4 weeks, when the Matter may be laid before them for their Amendment. But if the Commissioners & Assessors think themselves safe in trying the Experiment we not only have no Objection but will give them all the Aid & Assistance in our Power.

I am, Gent'n,
Your obed't h'ble serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

BENJAMIN BLYTH TO PRESIDENT REED.

CARLISLE, August 6th, 1781.

SIR:—The Occasion of my addressing your Excellency at present, as it is of an extraordinary nature, will doubtless give you some degree of Surprise. I mean to exhibit to your Excellency in Council an Information and Complaint against a certain Samuel McCune, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace for the County of Cumberland, for advisedly opposing the Publick Service, in doing of which I shall beg leave to narrate the Factes Containing the ground of Complaint, just as they occurred, which Can be Supported by Sufficient Evidance, & will wate your Instructions as to what further Step I ought to take in the Line of my Duty respecting the Same. On receip of your Excellency's Order of the 27th ult'o, thro' Coll. Smith, the Lieutenant of this County, I notified the Marching
Class of the Sixth Battalion under my Care, as usual, having also provided Pack Horses, Provisions, &c., (although the latter is got with much difficulty on account of the present State of our Money.) The marching Class from Six Companies of Said Battalion (that number being Situate on this Side of the North Mountain) met agreeable to Orders on the third Instant, at the Place of Rendezvous, were the Captain who Should have marched, and near thirty of the Men, made a Demand of one Monthe's pay to be advanced them in hand in hard money; yet when on asking them if they expected that Such a Demand Could be complied with on my part, or that I was so furnished, had any Such orders, I was answered in the negative. I proceeded to urge the legality of the Call, the grate necessity of the Service, and the disagreeable Consequences which would attend Such a Step, as turning back on Such a Pretence, on which the Said Mr. McCune confronted me, and Said the Call was according to Law; but that Justice and Equity was on the Side of the People's getting a Monthe's pay advanced as before demanded, which he made the Condition of their marching, and Said with all that Justice & Equity ought to take place before Law. I put the Same Question to him, as before mentioned, I had done to the People on their first Demand, and received a like Answer, but finding he had carried the People and that a Tumult might arise, I proposed that the men should parrade, and that such as were willing to March agreeable to the call Should go to one Side and those who made the advanced Pay the Condition of marching Should go to the other Side, to which they readily agreed and on which the aforesaid Mr. McCune drew off to one Side, and called for all who chose to insist on the foresaid Conditions to follow him, whereupon the Captain immediately went to him and all the militia who were there followed after except the Lieutenant and Ensign and one other man. I again remonstrated to them, telling them the Consequences of Such proceedure. I had likewise appointed a Rendezvous in the Path Valley, beyond the Mountain for two Companies there of the Same Sixth Battalion, to which I immediately proceeded, with the Quartermaster, who was very faithfull in his Business. But after I had quieted the Tumult, (for it deserved no better name,) the Lieutenant & Ensign, together with Some well-disposed Persons not under the present Call, prevailed on Some So that Seventeen men marched from the ground and appeared next Day at the Rendezvous beyond the mountain, well disposed and quiet in their mind, and proceeded from thence on their march. I must, however, in Justice to this Battalion, not omit mentioning to your Excellency that on every former Occasion they have generally ex-
War of the Revolution.

erted themselves and done their duty equal, if not superior, to any other battalion perhaps in the county.

I am, Sir,

Your Excellency's most Obedient

Humble Servant,

Benjamin Blyth.

His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esquire.

President Reed to Col. Joseph Hart.

Philadelphia, August 8th, 1781.

Sir:—Your favour of the 27th Ult., with the commissions, came safe to hand. Your conjecture with respect to them proves right; it was a mistake of the clerk. But as it is presumed all the other commissions except McMaster's are right; we have returned them, or rather replaced them with new ones, on account of the damage they met with in carriage. Should any objections occur to you ag't the others, or any of them, you will please to withhold them & acquaint us with it. With respect to McMaster, from his conduct & behavior last year when at the council, we would wish to drop him entirely, but as we suppose he will immediately do all the mischief he can in the battalion, we wish you to give us your opinion whether it will be best to direct a new election immediately or let the battalion remain under the command of the major till time shall restore better humour & leave less in Col. McMaster's power. We fear your complaint of the captains is too well founded, as we are informed that in other places they show a partiality of the same nature. A court martial, as the law stands, is the only mode of correcting the abuse, & in such case we should apprehend that the men who do duty or pay fines will concur in detecting & punishing such mal conduct.

I am, with much esteem, Sir,

Your Obed. & very H'ble Serv't,

Joseph Reed.

Col. Joseph Hart, Bucks County.

President Reed to John Hart.

Philadelphia, August 9th, 1781.

Sir:—We have rec'd your letter of the 7th Inst., and are sorry to hear that your progress in recruiting the line is so slow, & especially as the county will by this means fall under an imputation of greater backwardness in the public service
than the other Counties who have made considerable Advances in the Business. In furnishing the Men by Classes under the first Law, under the Direction of the Militia Officers, your County was upon a footing in Expedition & Regularity with any other in the State.

With Respect to billeting the Soldiers, we apprehend that in Case of Necessity the Justices ought to do it. This has been the Practice here, & no bad Consequence has ensued.

With Respect to subsisting the Recruits, we are of Opinion that until they join their Corps the Issues of Rations does not regularly commence, but they are to be boarded in a decent Manner, which we think may be done at 2s. ¾ Day, so as to give Satisfaction to Inhabitants & Soldier. With Respect to Payment, we assure you that your Draughts will be honoured even weekly if you desire it. We have directed Capt. Claypole to go up & receive the Recruits; when they amount to Six in Number they are to be marched to Reading, which is an issuing Post on Contract.

We rely much on your Prudence & good Management, of which we have received such frequent Proofs.

And am, Sir,
Your Obed. R'bl. Ser't,

JOSEPH REED.

JOHN HART, Esq.

PRESIDENT REED TO COL. ADAM HUBLEY.

PHILAD., August 11th, 1781.

SIR:—Your Favor of the 6th Inst. was duly received. We entirely approve of your Sentiment on Rodfong's Resignation, the Causes & Circumstances of which were unknown to us. You will, therefore, return the Commission or forward it to him, with the Letter inclosed, as you think proper, and hold a Court Martial upon him as proposed.

Inclosed we send you an Order for the Militia Relief. We have no Doubt you have many Difficulties arising from the Ignorance of Officers; but we really have found so much Dissension & Embarrassment by departing from the Militia Law, that we do not know how to encounter them again by directing the Line Militia to serve out of their usual Course. Besides, we well know it will be considered by the Country as Partiality to the Town, & calculated to screen the Town Militia from Frontier Duty. We should be very glad if some of the
Men fall in on the Line agreeable to the Law, but you may be assured that otherwise it will plant Thorns in your Path & involve you in an endless Source of Perplexities. It has been hinted to us that there is now some Dissatisfaction on Account of some Officer of the Line continuing in Command longer than his Time. We do not question but your Trouble must be much enhanced by the Ignorance of the Officers, but we hope this is lessening every Day; and if the County Officers do not come into Service, they will ever remain in Ignorance.

We have had so much Reason to be satisfied with your conduct since your appointment to Office, that we are persuaded you will not be discouraged by small Difficulties, & you may be assured of every Assistance from us that it is in our Power to afford.

I am, with much Esteem, Sir,
Your Obed. Serv’t,
JOSEPH REED.

COL. ADAM HUBLEY.

PETITIONS IN FAVOUR OF SETTLERS BEYOND THE PURCHASE LINE.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, August 22, 1781.

To the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pensylv’ia:

The Adress of a Number of the Inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, Humbly Sheweth:

That we the Principal Inhabitants of the County aforesaid do hereby Certify, that The Inhabitants Settled upon the Unpurchased Lands in this County Have Early Associated, have Cheerfully undertaken the hardships of a Severe Winter’s Campaign in the Jerseys; Have Early Encouraged a Number of their Brethren into Continental Service; Have been Call’d upon by an Act of general assembly to Submit to the Militia law of this State, Have been Call’d upon to take the Oath of Allegiance as Prescribed by Law; all which they Cheerfully Submitted to, and Every other Law of this State, whether Civil or Military. That they Settled those Lands Through necessity, in order to support their Families, and Necessity forc’d Those People to Settle on those Lands, having come to the County after the Purchase was made, in order to settle, but could not have a
Settlement by Reason of such Large Tracts of Lands in the Hands of a few. The Poor distress'd People not able to purchase, nor to Return with their Families Settled as above mentioned, and Ever since have Contributed every thing in Their Power to support the present Contest, not only against the British Army, but also against a Cruel and Savage Enemy on our Frontiers. Further, those People neglected as they may be, have been the Principal Cause in Stopping the Enroachments of the Wyoming Party from Extending their Settlements To that Quarter, as their Intentions at that time was to Extend their settlements to that place as their Western Connecticut claim. From a late Information, We are apprehensive those distress'd People are in danger of having their Claims Torn from them, and their Improvements (made at a Great Expense and Severe Fatigue) Engross'd by some of those who have already distinguishe'd themselves by Land Jobbing, (and much Suspected of being Inimical to our Common Cause,) Greatly Injurious to the Good People of this County, although Those people Are as Willing to Comply with the Terms of the Land office as lately Enacted by the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of this State As any other the Subjects of this State. We therefore Humbly Recommend those Settlers as men Worthy of your Serious attention And Humbly Pray that nothing may be done Prejudicial or Injurious to the Interest and welfare of those People, &c., &c., &c.

DAVID MEAD, THOMAS GRANT, ROB'T MARTIN, THOS. ROBINSON, JAMES HAYS, PHILIP FRICK, WM. HOFFMAN, JAS. HARRISON, WM. COOK, DANIEL MONTGOMERY, ARCHIBALD QUAY, WILLIAM BLYTH, ED'K ANTES, SAM'L HUNTER, ROB'T FLEMING, WM. SAYERS, ADAM BELCHER, WM. GRAY, JNO. WEITZEL, DANIEL COUGES, WM. DEWART, WM. CLARK, CHRISTIAN GETTIG, STOPHEL GETTIG, JOHN CLINGMAN, THOS. HEWITT, JNO. BUYERS, WM. SHAW, MATT'W SMITH, DAVID McKinney, JOHN SIMPSON, JAMES CRAWFORD, GEO. BARCLAY, HENRY ANTES, JONATHAN LODGE, AND'W GIBSON, JAMES GOEL, JOHN RYAN, WM. CALDWELL, JAS. ESPI, JAMES DOUGHERTY, JOHN McWILLIAMS,
WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

GEORGE KLIBER,
JOHN BLACK,
PAUL BALDE,
WM. SIMS,
DANIEL GOODAN,
ZACHARIAH ROBINS,

JOHN ALLEN,
JOHN PAINTER,
WM. ANTES,
JOS. GREEN,
JOSEPH FRANTZ.

To the Hon'ble the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania:

The Petition of the subscribers, Inhabitants of Northumberland County, Most Respectfully Sheweth:

That your petitioners and many more now scattered through the interior parts of this State, have lived for a number of years before the Revolution & made Considerable improvements at and near the great Island on the west branch of Susquehanna, and by the Barbaritys & Distresses of a Cruel Savage enemy, after murdering many of our unhappy Neighbors, We were Obliged to abandon our houses and Livings & fly to the Interior parts for Refuge, Where we were Obliged to part with our stocks to support our familys, And by the long continuance of the unhappy war has greatly Reduced us; and the day and hour we are Bless'd with peace, which we earnestly hope the day is not far off, When we hope & purpose Returning to our respective places.

But notwithstanding all the distresses & Calamities that has Befell us, We are most Exceedingly alarmed on being Informed that a Set of men has made application to the proper offices for the very lands we have improved & long Injoy'd, and has made a Tender of hard money for the same. We are sensible of the scarcity of hard money at this time for Publick use, But we most Humbly Conceive the Hon'ble Council will never suffer any man or any set of men to take such undue Advantages to Ruin many for the Advantage of a few.

It must be well known to the Wisdom of Council the evil Tendency of Engrossing lands. Many thousands of acres now lies uncultivated in this County, Which we Conceive would have been settled had the land been let at the Proprietor's terms, & would have been a great addition to our strength in Defending the County In these calamitous times, And we humbly Conceive we prevented the Newengland people from settling on the West Branch, as we understood they intended Extending their Claims & settle as they did on the east branch at Wyoming.
We would beg leave further To mention, That it's well known to many the great number of men we have produced to the standing army and militia from time to time, Besides the remainder being long a frontier & Defending against the savages, were oblidght to retreat Inch by Inch, By which we have Distressed Widows and fatherless Children.

Under this Deplorable Situation we beg leave to Address the Hon'ble Council, Praying you to take us under your most Serious Consideration, & suffer us not to get the Finishing Stroke of Ruin, Which, we understand, our enemies has decreed against us; & we can with the Greatest propriety assure the Hon'ble Council our Desire and Real Intentions is not only to Support Government, but also, as soon as in our power, to Comply with the Terms of the Land Office.

Therefore we Humbly beg Leave to request the Hon'ble Council to take us into your most serious Consideration, & grant us Relief in the premises.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will pray,

JOHN WILSON, JAMES SWEENEY, SARAH SANDS, JOHN PRICE, JOHN CHATTAM, THO'S FORSTER, JOHN WALKER, ROBERT ARTHUR, EDMUND HUFF, JACOB LINKS, JAMES DOUGHERTY, SIMON COOL, DENNIS TONER, JOHN TONER, JOHN MUCKELEVAIN, WM. MCMENENS, PETER HADEY, ALEX'R. HAMILTON, JOHN DICKSON, ABR'M DEWITT, RICH'D MANNING, JOHN RICHARDS, JAMES ALEXANDER, TH'G FERGUSON, WILLIAM KING, ROBERT CROTERS, JOHN DONOHUE, JOHN PATON, BARNEY PERSON, JOHN SCOTT, SAM'L CAMPBELL, JOHN DOUGHERTY, WM. LUCKEY, HENR. DOUGHERTY, HUGH NICKEL, THOMAS NICKEL, MORGAN SNELEERY, JOHN SKILLING, JAMES BRANDON.

COL. LEVERS TO PRESIDENT REED.

EASTON, August 23rd, 1781.

Sir:—Your Excellency's Favor in Council, dated the Tenth Instant, came safe to hand, and on the Fourteenth I wrote, just before I went over the mountain to meet Col. Balliet, on
matters of consequence relative to the Militia stationed on the Frontiers; on my return here yesterday I found my Letter remained at Col. Weiss's for want of an opportunity. As soon as I receiv'd the above from Council I delivered an Extract of that part thereof relative to providing for the Troops on the Frontiers, to Mr. Barnet, the Commissioner residing in this Town. It has been proposed that such Persons as shall supply the Purchasing Commissary for the Militia with any Provisions, on reasonable Terms, should receive a Certificate from said Commissary of the delivery thereof to him, which Certificate to be received and accounted for by the Commissioners as so much Hard Money towards Payment of Taxes; and there being scarce any provisions in store for the Militia, I have prevailed on the Commissioners, on the authority of your Excellency's Letter, dated in Council the 31st July, to agree to this Proposition, until the mind of the Supreme Executive Council should be known therein—Not being able to devise any other method to keep the Militia on the Frontiers.

It has been a Practice heretofore, whenever there has been a demand for a Militia Guard to conduct Prisoners, either to Reading or to Lancaster, that might have been sent to this Place, that Provisions were drawn for the Guard from the Continental Issuing Commissary, and the Militia Guard has been allowed Two Weeks for going to Reading, and Three Weeks to Lancaster, which I learn was in consideration of extra expences the militia were at on the march. And as I suppose the Issuing Commissary will soon be ordered hence, their being no post to continue here, and not knowing what orders of Council might have been given to preceding Lieutenants, I have judged it necessary to apply for Instructions before such an emergency may happen. And I must take the liberty to mention that this mode of procedure has created great confusion in the several classes of the militia, when called out in service, and I find very great difficulties attending it at present. When a Guard may be wanted in future, for any of the purposes above-mentioned, I have no doubt but such may be hired on reasonable pay, by which means the Service of the Militia in their several classes would be entire, and that duty more regularly performed, and to a better purpose. The above is the contents of my letter of the Fourteenth.

So little attention has been paid to militia service, when on Tours heretofore, that I am sorry to say very few of the Commissioned officers have continued at their Posts, scarcely longer than whilst Col. Balliet or myself were Personally present, Each Captain giving himself a Furlow to return home when he pleased, and for what time he thought proper, and the Sub-
PAPERS RELATING TO THE

altemns likewise, so that for the distance of Fourscore miles on the Frontiers, or nearly so, the greater part of the Tour of the Eighth Class, it has happened that they have not been more than one or two Commissioned Officers at a time on the Frontier. Such an ill example must necessarily have affected the Privates, who consequently stationed themselves as they liked; on which account I had to send Express to Col. Bailie to meet me at Capt. Heller's and revisit the Posts and fix them anew. Fortunately no ill consequences have happened, tho' it is said Tracks of Indians, near Lernes and Salladays, have been seen, and that the Track of Seventeen in one of the Fields of the latter, which I entirely doubt. There may be Indians hunting at some distance from these Places, about the Swamp, as there is their noted Hunting Grounds, which require these Places to be more attentively guarded.

And having represented the ill consequences of the above conduct to some of the officers thus neglecting their duty, I trust for the future, in the next succeeding Class, which will be necessary to be called out in Seven or Eight days, a greater regard will be paid to military discipline and duty.

The General Court Martial, called for the Trial of Col. Stroud began to sit, on their adjournment to Capt. Heller's, last Monday; and, after having gone thro' the Examination of Col. Stroud's witnesses on the North Side of the Blue Mountain, they adjourned, yesterday, to meet next Monday Week, at Easton. The members of the Court have called on me to know in what manner the expenses attending the Sitting are to be paid, and whether they are to be allowed Pay for their attendance, alleging that Col. Rea used to pay the expenses of a Court, under the Sixty-First Section of the Militia Law, and charge it in his account. As this Trial may be attended with a considerable expense I beg the Supreme Executive Council will enable me to give the members of the Court such answer as the Honorable Board may judge proper, as well with respect to an allowance for their Time while sitting as their Expenses, and also with regard to the Evidences that may have been adduced on the Part of the Common Wealth.

In calling of the Eighth Class, which was just before my appointment, Col. Chambers did not call any of the Companies in the Fifth Battalion over the Mountains, tho' I find the Sub-Lieutenants in the other Battalions did, at the same time leaving them to remain at their Houses to be ready—and some, I believe, went as Guides. I find, by Experience, that the Militia from the lower Part of the County are not so enabled to scout, as they might be, for want of Guides, not knowing the Woods. I had, therefore, proposed that of the Five com-
panies over the Mountains in Col. Stroud's Battalion, a few of the best Woodsmen should turn out one or two at each Post for a Week, and so take it in Rotation, that the Militia called might be enabled more effectually to do them on the Frontier Service. But this was not approved of. If the Council should * * * judge this mode proposed in calling the next Class, they will be pleased to direct me. Mr. Gallagher, by whom I have an opportunity to convey this, waits with Impatience.

I am, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient

very humble Servant,

ROBERT LEVERS.

His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire.

PRESIDENT REED TO COL. ADAM HUBLEY.

PHILAD'A, August 27th, 1781.

SIR:—Your Favour of the 19th Inst. came safely to Hand, and I take an early opp'y to assure you that the Report of your favouring some Officer with extraordinary Command, made so little Impression on the Council that a formal Inquiry would only give it a Consequence it does not merit. Nor would it have been mentioned to you but to show how disposed some Persons are to cavil at an Officers Conduct on slight Ground & sometimes without any Cause whatever. Your Appointment was very unanimous, & your Conduct from an Officer has been so satisfactory that you have nothing to apprehend from such Reports and Surmises.

Mr. Smith's Bond came safely to Hand. I have now the satisfaction to inform you that by a Person lately arrive from Amsterdam, but unfortunately carried to New York on his Way, we have an Account that Mr. Searle had so far succeeded in Part of his Mission and procured a Supply of military Stores & Goods on Account of the State, which may be expected hourly in a Vessel of most respectable Force. Should she arrive safe, I hope we shall see the Militia perfectly equipped. The Supply ordered is ample & Complete & if the Necessities of the United States do not oblige us to give them up, I flatter myself the Militia of this State will make an Appearance equal if not superior to any on the Continent.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

Col. ADAM HUBLEY, Lt. of Lancaster County.
PAPERS RELATING TO THE

PRESIDENT REED TO COMMISSIONERS OF BERKS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25th, 1781.

GENTLEMEN:—Your favour of the 7th ult., signed by Mr. Witman, & of the 9th Inst. by yourselves, are both before us. With Respect to the mode of recruiting the Army by Classes, it is undoubtedly inconvenient in many Respect; but as the Duty is indispensably necessary, and after many experiments of voluntary Enlistment, & some very lately at much expense & with little success, we are inclined to think it is the only Mode in which Men can be obtained, & on the whole the least expensive. But be that as it may, being the executive Officers of the Government & the Law passed by the Legislature, it is your Duty & ours to endeavour to execute it in the best manner we can to make the Returns & close the Accounts as soon as possible. After what was said on a former occasion, respecting the Sheriff & the Promises then made of punctual Performance of his Duty, we did not expect he would have given the Commissioners further Cause of Complaint. Mr. Witman’s Letter mentions his having £800 in his hands since April, July & August, 1780, & that he does not execute the Process against delinquent Collectors. He mentions also a like Complaint ag’t the Coroner. We can easily conceive that your Business must be very irksome & dilatory, if these Officers fail in their Duty, & have, therefore, wrote to them upon the subject, at the same time must request that if you find no alteration in their Conduct you will explicitly inform us, and you may depend upon our enforcing their Duty in an exemplary manner. It is asked in the Letter at what Rate the Sheriff should pay the money detained so long in his Hands. We think he should pay the identical money received, or if he has not got that then money of the same kind, with Interest from the Time he should have paid it to the County Treasurer, unless he received it in old Continental Money, in which Case he ought to pay in State Money at the Rate of Depreciation fixed by the late act of Ass’y passed 3d April, 1781.

With respect to the delinquent Classes mentioned in your letter of the 9th Inst., We would not have you give any longer Day, but press the Classes to do the Duty & the Officers to receive such as may be offered; or if you can comply with the alternative mentioned in the act of getting the Men for them,
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that will be the proper Course. If you cannot do this for Want of Money, which, by a Defect in the Law, may probably be the Case, we think it must stand till the Assembly meets, when we expect this Defect will be remedied & the Commissioners enabled to assess a sum upon the Class equal to what may be necessary in procuring the Men.

We are much concerned at Mr. Witman's Death as he appeared to us to possess much zeal & Industry in his Office. But it is in the Course of Providence, & we hope you will be induced to exert yourselves to supply the Loss as much as possible. We do assure you, Gentlemen, that at present the Happiness of the State & success of all our publick Affairs very much depends upon the good Conduct of the persons employed in the Management & collecting the Taxes, & you cannot serve your Country more essentially than by a faithful & firm Performance of your Duty in this Respect.

I am, Gentlemen, with due Esteem,
Your most obe't & Very
H'ble Ser't,
JOSEPH REED.

To THOMAS JONES & THOMAS PARRY, Esq'r's, Comm'rs.

PRESIDENT REED TO HENRY HOFFA.

PHILAD'A, August 31st, 1781.

Sir:—It is with great Concern we find the Commissioners of Berks, in a Letter signed by Mr. Witman before his Death, complaining of your keeping Money on Hand, & also of your refusing to serve their Precess upon delinquents. After what was said on a former Occasion, we flattered ourselves there would be no farther Cause of Complaint, & we must desire you would on all Occasions give them the Assistance of your Office in this very important & arduous duty. Be assured you cannot serve the publick more effectually or do us a more acceptable Service.

The Board taking into Consideration the State of the Riffle Corps attempted to be raised, & the little Probability of its being completed to a Major Command, Resolved that the thanks of this Board be given to Major Parr for his Services & Attention to this Business, & that he be requested to pay the Ballance remaining in his Hands to the State Treasurer.

I am, Sir,
Your obed. H'ble Serv't,
JOSEPH REED.

To HENRY HOFFA, High Sheriff of the County of Berks.
PRESIDENT REED TO MESSRS. INGERSOLL AND SHIELDS.

Philad'la, Sept' r 11th, 1781.

Gentlemen:—I this Moment received your Note. I apprehend that Commissions are not customary in such Case, but that Rank should be annexed to the Appointment, & think the Appointment made by the Gen'l in whose Family such officer is to be, which is also usually signified in Orders. The Council have annexed the Rank, & I will at any Time make the Appointment in form. This was always the Mode observed by Gen. Washington, & therefore, I presume, the proper one.

I am very Sincerely,

Yours, Joseph Reed.

To Mess. Ingersoll and Shields.

PRESIDENT REED TO INHABITANTS OF WESTMORELAND.

Philadelphia, September 14th, 1781.

Gent'N:—Your Letter of the 15th Aug't came safe to Hand, & we are sorry to find the Difference which subsists respecting the Choice of Magistrates for the new County. The Time of Election being specified in the Act of Assembly, it was not in the Power of the Board to delay it, & we should have supposed would have effectually guarded ag'st private Choice. Before your Letter came to Hand the Returns were made & the Commissions of the Peace forwarded, except Fallowfield Township, which being irregular, the Freetholders were directed to proceed to a new Election. But we are glad to find that several of the Persons, viz: Leet, Reed & Howell, ment'd by you are in the Commission. In the Returns from Smith's Township, Mr. Edgar, ment'd by you as President, appears to have had a minority of votes, being 17 ag't 28 given for Mr. Samuel Johnston, & it is constant Rule to prefer the Person having the
majority of votes, unless some particular objection appears. It always gives us great Pleasure to make such appointments as are generally acceptable, and we had flattered ourselves this was so until your Letter arrived; but the Returns having been regularly made & the Commission actually on its way to the County before your Letter was received, it is impracticable for us to recall or delay it. And therefore we earnestly recommend a spirit of Harmony & Forbearance with each other as the most essential means to promote the Interests of a young County.

I am, Gent., with due Regard,

Your Obed. H’bile S’t,

JOSEPH REED.

To Messrs. VAN SWARINGEN, CANON, YEATES & others, Inhabitants of Westmoreland County.

CIRCULARS TO THE TREASURERS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

In Council,

PHILADELPHIA, September 22nd, 1781.

Sir:—The Assembly having in their present Session taken into mature Deliberation the State of this Commonwealth, & being apprehensive that difficulties & Obstructions in the Execution of some of the most necessary & important laws have occurred, & perhaps real Grievances exist, which, with due attention & Care, may be removed, have nominated the Hon. Mr. Bayard, the Speaker of the House, & Mr. Rittenhouse, the Treasurer of the State, to accompany the President of the State into your County with a view of meeting some of the principal Gentlemen, & receive such Information as may be necessary on the above & other interesting subjects. In Consequence of which you are requested to give notice to the undermentioned Publick Officers to meet them at . . . . on the . . . . day of . . . . where your own attendance will also be expected, & you will bring with you a Return of the Payments of the several Townships of their Taxes, so as to exhibit at one view the present State of the Taxes in your County. And if any Collectors have Money in Hand or can, by a vigorous Exertion, make any Payments to you in the Mean Time, you will have a good Opportunity to pay the same to the Treasurer, without the Trouble & Expense of a Journey to the City.

I am, Sir, your ob’t h’ble serv’t,

JOSEPH REED, President.
Persons to be requested to attend.
1. One of the Commissioners of the Taxes at least.
2. The Lieutenant of the County.
3. The Excise Officers.
4. The first or second Justice of the Quarter Sessions, as may be most convenient.
5. The Commissioner of Purchases of the specifick supplies.
6. Prothonotary of the County.

Bucks County, Newtown ........................................ 29th Sept.
Berks, Reading .................................................. 7th Oct.
Lancaster, Town .................................................. 11th Oct.
York, Town ....................................................... 16
Cumberland, Carlisle ............................................. 20
Chester, at Downey's Town ....................................... 25

The plan is adopted by the House.

[Note by Mr. Bayard.]
The Commissioners are the President, Speaker & State Treasurer.

I think you make the Time too short to stay at the different places. You ought to allow two or three days, beside what it may take to ride from place to place.

J. BAYARD.

COL. HUBLEY TO PRESIDENT REED.

LANCASTER, Sept'r 27th, 1781.

Sir:—I expect the Lancaster County Militia, ordered for a tour of Duty, in number near 600, will commence their march to-morrow morning. They will take their rout by Philad'a for Bucks County, Unless your Excellency shall think proper to alter it.

No Provision Posts being established on any other place to Newtown, but one in Philad'a, is the reason why I have directed that rout.

I have the Honor to be, your Excell'y most ob. h'l. Serv't,

AD'M HUBLEY, J. L., Lt Col.

To JOSEPH REED, Esq'r.
CHIEF JUSTICE BREARLEY, OF NEW JERSEY, TO CHIEF JUSTICE McKEAN.

TRENTON, Septem'r 29th, 1781.

Sir:—A certain Peter Parlee was lately committed to the Gaol of this Town, for having, in the year 1777, joined the Armies of the King of Great Britain. Upon examination, I find that at the time of his joining the British Army, he owed allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania, he having resided near Derham, in the County of Bucks, for several years before his said adherence to the British Army. He therefore will be delivered to the proper officer from your State, when ever you think proper to send for him.

I am, with perfect esteem,

Your most obedient humble servant,

DAV'D BREARLEY.

Hon'ble Chief Justice McKean.

RETURN OF THE COLLECTORS OF TAXES OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

PHILAD'A, October 4th, 1781.

A Return of the Collectors for the Wards and Townships of the City and County of Philad'a for raising effective supplies.

CITY WARDS.

Dock Ward, (South part,) Charles Pryor.
Dock Ward, (North part,) Robert Cather.
South Ward, James Claypoole.
Middle Ward, Lambert Wilmore.
Chestnut Ward, Walnut Ward, Lower Delaware, Jedediah Snowden.
Upper Delaware, High Street, Andrew Geyer.
North Ward, Theobald Sheibel.
Mulberry Ward, (East,) Christlieb Bartling.
Mulberry Ward, (West,) Peter Craft.

TOWNSHIPS.

Abington, Jesse Collum.
Bristol, Archibald Wilson.
PAPERS RELATING TO THE

Blockley, Nathan Thomas.
Bibury, Benjamin Walton.
Cheltenham, John Rush.
Douglas, Peter Egner.
Frederick, Jacob Boyer.
Franconia, John Wilson.
Germantown, Mathias Bush.
Gwinedth, John Hoot.
Hatfield, Philip Reed.
Horsham, Mordecai Holt.
Kingsessing, John Justis.
Lower Dublin, Jacob Duffield.
Lower Merion, John Roberts.
Lower Salford, Philip Stoug.
Limerick, Jacob Crouss.
Montgomery, Richard Davis.
Moyamensing, Jacob Lesher.
Moreland, Isaac Staats.
Marlborough, Benjamin Shuler,
Northern Liberties, (East,) Adam Stricker, John Kunkle.
Northern Liberties, (West,) Duncan Stuart, John Kling.
New Hanover, Henry Gilbert.
Norrington, Alex'r McCalmoon.
Oxford, William Johnson.
Plymouth, James Sheppard.
Passyunk, Christian Grover.
Providence, Evan Rees.
Roxborough, Cornelius Holget.
Southwark, James Rowan, Robert Cather.
Skippack, Walter Johnson.
Springfield, George Nice.
Towamensing, Henry Yelles.
Upper Salford, Adam Smith.
Upper Merion, George George.
Upper Dublin, Isaac Humphreys.
Upper Hanover, Andrew Maurer.
Worcester, Jacob Vainfossen.
Whitpain, Isaac McGlathery.
Whitemarsh, William Johnson.

JOHN BROOKE,
GUNNING BEDFORD,
JOHN BAKER.

Commissioners.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Treasurer.
GEORGE HONEY, Jun'r, Clerk.
WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

DANIEL HIESTER, JUN'R, TO DR JOSEPH GARDNER, MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

SKIPPACH TOWNSHIP, Oct. 4th, 1781.

SIR:—The Bearer hereof, Mr. Hen' y Funck, is going to council with a complaint respecting a Demand of Substitute Fines made on him by Frederick Limback, Esq'r, one of the Sub-Lieut's of Northampton County. The complaint, I confess, appears to me of a new kind and Mr. Funck states it thus, that he (Mr, Funck) is a preacher and has been so for many years among the people called Menonists, but having taken the test to the State and done a great deal of Business for the publick in the purchasing & milling way, was read out of that society; and as he is not now acknowledged a preacher by the Body of the society, Mr. Limback says he can not consider him as such, and consequently fines him for neglect of duty in the militia, altho' he favours many non-jurer preachers of the same people. Mr. Funck can inform you more particularly of the circumstances, but this I know that he and his brother Christian Funck (a remarkable strong whig) are preachers to the few well affected of that society; that he is a man of good character, (so think there is no reason of reading him out of the society, but his attachment to the cause of this country,) and that he has done much publick Business. Upon the whole, I think it a new Doctrine that a man sh'd be unprivileaged because he is disowned by a people for his complying with the Laws of his country, and beg you will be kind enough, if you find his complaint reasonable, to see him justice done as far as possible.

I am, with real Esteem, Sir,

Your very H'ble,

DAN'L HIESTER, JR.
PAPERS RELATING TO THE

PRESIDENT REED TO PRESIDENT TILGHMAN, OF MARYLAND.

PHILAD. October 7th, 1781.

Sir:—I am to acknowledge the Honour of your Favour respecting Brooks, an absconding Delinquent from the State of Maryland. And agreeable to your Request, I made Inquiry of the Commiss’r of Prisoners, who informs me that a Person of that Name & Description, & who he has no Doubt is the real Offender, was taken in a Refugee Boat in the River last Spring, that after remaining some Time in Confinement he was exchanged & has not been here since. The Commiss’r has been directed in Case he should be again taken to keep him safely as a Criminal, & make Report to the Executive Authority of this State, which I doubt not he will obey, of which due Notice will be given, & the Desires of your hon’bl. Board fully complied with in this particular.

I am, now Sir, only to request your Excuse for the Delay of this Letter, which has been owing to my Absence with the Militia for some time & to my subsequent Illness.

I have the Honour to be, with much Respect, Sir,
Your Obed. & very H’ble Ser.,
JOSEPH REED.

PRESIDENT REED TO GENL. IRVINE.

PHILAD. October 8th, 1781.

Sir:—Upon Inquiry with Respect to Livingood’s Company, I find that the Bounty & advance has been paid to Major Parr & Capt. Livingood. The former has returned a Number of Receipts & as we understand accounted for what he received for the Men. At all events, the State is exonerated of the Demand. I thought it best to inform you This, that if there are any mistakes they may be rectified. Inclosed you have a Muster Roll of the Company.

I am, Sir, with much Regard,
Your Obed. H’ble Serv’t,
JOSEPH REED.
THE CLOTHIER GENERAL'S ACCOUNT OF THE
PRICES OF CLOTHING.

November 1st, 1781.

Estimate of the average prices of the different articles of cloth'g
allowed to the Non-Commissioned officers & privates, by a re-
solve of Congress dated June 18th, 1781.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One Regimental Coat</td>
<td>6 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Vest</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One pr. wn. Breeches</td>
<td>2 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One pr. wo'n. Overalls</td>
<td>2 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two pr. do. Hose, @ 5s. 6</td>
<td>1 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two pr. do. Socks, 2s</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One felt Hat</td>
<td>1 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four Shirts, 12s</td>
<td>6 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two pr. Linen overalls, 9s 6</td>
<td>2 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four pr. Strong Shoes, 8s 6</td>
<td>4 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Blanket</td>
<td>2 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Rifle Frock</td>
<td>1 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One pr. wo'n. Gloves</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One pr. Shoe Buckles, i every 2 years, 2s. 4, one-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One stock Clasp. 1 half</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Amount of Cloth'g allow'd the Infantry, 34

Cav.ry.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One Regimental Coat</td>
<td>5 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Vest</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One pr. Breeches</td>
<td>2 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One pr. Wool overalls</td>
<td>2 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two pr. do. Hose, 66s. 90</td>
<td>1 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two pr. do. Socks, 24s. 90</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Leather Cap</td>
<td>1 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four Shirts, 12s</td>
<td>6 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two pr. Linen overalls, 9s 6</td>
<td>2 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two pr. Boots, 42s. 6</td>
<td>10 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One pr. Spurs</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Rifle Frock</td>
<td>1 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One pr. Wool Gloves</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
One Cloak every two years, valued at 50s., one-half

\[ \text{Total Amo't of Clothing allowed the Cavalry,} \]

\[ \text{Dolls.} \quad 41.79 \]

Leather Breeches

\[ \text{Dolls.} \quad 5 \text{ 60} \]

Vest with sleeves, or summer coat

\[ \text{Dolls.} \quad 2 \text{ 12} \]

These not being included in the enumerated articles of Clothing specified in the resolve of Congress and having been occasionally issued to the Troops, are to be charged to them at the prices respectively annexed thereto.

N. B.—The Clothing year commences, agreeable to resolve of Congress, on the 1st November, and ends on the 31st day of October, the foregoing allowance to be computed from the 1st day of November, 1781.

Each soldier to be charged with the several articles he has received, and to be credited for the whole or such amount of the annual allowance as the time of his Service may have entitled him to.

JOHN MOYLAN,

Clothier Gen'l.

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DR. READING BEATTY TO THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

November 15th, 1781.

GENTLEMEN:—Inclosed is my acct of Depreciation, calculated agreeable to a late Act of Assembly. Mr. Nicholson informs me that you postpone giving an Order for it to pass until the whole of the Medical Department belonging to this State shall make Application, & then a gen'l Order will be given. As I belong to the Reg't of Artillery of this State, & not know how long I may continue in town & some of the officers of ye Hospital a great way from this place, & it uncertain when thy will apply, I hope your Honors will take these circumstances into consideration & give Instructions to the Auditors to issue a certificate to the am't.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obed't h'ble Serv't,

READING BEATTY.
CIRCULAR TO THE COMMITTIONERS OF TAXES IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

In Council,
Philad'a, Dec'r 11th, 1781.

Sir:—The state of the public treasury is such that it is become indispensably necessary for the commissioners of the respective counties, to use the utmost possible exertions to cause the several taxes now due and the fines and delinquent classes to be collected, as soon as possible. Without this is done, and the money speedily paid into the Treasury, it is absolutely impossible to execute the measures necessary for improving the late glorious success in Virginia, to any valuable purpose for the establishment of independence & peace. So much being at stake on this exertion, it is become the indispensible duty of the Council to enjoin and require the commissioners to use the utmost diligence in the discharge of their duty, and to assure them in the strongest terms that the Council is determined to shew favour to none who appear to be deficient; but on the contrary to discharge their duty conscientiously by levying the fines on all delinquents according to law. This being our determination, we give this notice alike to all, that none may plead want of information, and we assure you, sir, that a due respect will be paid to those who faithfully discharge their duty, in a trust rendered, by the critical situation of public affairs, so highly important to every State in the Union.

I am, sir, Your very humble serv't,

WILLIAM MOORE, President.

Obadiah Gore to Col. WM. Cook.

Westmoreland, Dec. 15th, 1781.

Sir:— Agreeable to resolution of Congress demanding a Certain Quota of Provisions from the State of Connecticut for the use of the United States, our assembly appointed a purchasing Comisary for this County under the Same regulations as Other
PAPERS RELATING TO THE

purchasing Comisarys in their Several Districts within this State; but Mr. Stewart (who was the person appointed) being removed into peninsylvania, and by reason of Sickness he has not returned here the Summer past.

In Consequence of Which the Governor and Council of Safety had last month appointed Mr. Forsman to purchase, &c.

And Since my return from Hartford I have been informed that you have Engaged to Supply the Garison by the ration upon a Certain Condition.

I am Sensible that if you Cannot have the liberty of these purchases, but must Transport the provisions from Pennsylva-nia, you must Unavoidably Sink money. To remedy Which, I would therefore propose an Exchange of provisions, that Connecticut may have a like Quantity in your State for publick use as that you have here, or in any other way in Which the State of Connecticut may be Credited in her Quota for these purchases as Shall be Just and reasonable.

So Whatever proposal you think proper to make in the matter, if you please to forward it by Mr. Hamilton, I will be Carefull to Transmit to our Assembly, Which is to set the 10th of January next, and Communicate their Answer to you the first Opportunility.

And in the meantime for you to Supply the Troops as well as possible.

I am, Sir, your most Obedient Humble Serv’t,

OBAD’H GORE.

MEMORIAL OF INHABITANTS OF NORTHUMBER-LAND COUNTY.

December, 18th, 1781.

To the Hon’ble the Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The Petition of the subscribers, Inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, Most Respectfully sheweth:

That your petitioners have been informed and Understand your Honorable Board propose to remove Capt. Robison from our protection & support, and carry the Company down to Lancaster County to Guard the Prisoners there. We would not wish to Dictate to Council what ought to be done under our present Circumstances; nor is this the place for either argu ment or Discussion on so important a Topic. But we must
WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

Beg leave to mention that we apprehend that Company was Rais'd meerly for Defence of our Frontier, And Tho' liable to the Controul of Council, was not meant to be carried entirely from the County, Which would render us so exposed that we could not think of supporting a residence here. We need hardly intimate how impracticable it is in our Distress'd situation at present to Draw forth any Militia for defence, having our Little familys to take care of, and knowing not the time or Moment The enemy may fall down. Council must be sufficiently sensible of the actual Necessity of Keeping a Force for our security, And we were much Pleased with that part of their Message to the present Hon'ble Assembly which related to us. But until that some provision is made for the County, or at least till other force supplies the place of the present Company, We can't help thinking it Cruel to remove them from the place. The enemy will soon be apprized of it. Some of our most active inhabitants but a few Days ago have been actually missing, and either taken or lost, and we Dread the Consequences of the Measure.

We therefore pray the Hon'ble Council will Consider our situation, and cannot but think you will either permit Capt. Robison Still to Remain for our Defence, or not remove him till such time as other force is had in his place.

And as in Duty Bound shall pray.

ROB'T MARTIN, STEPHEN CHAMBERS, JOHN HECKART, JOHN CLINGMAN, JAMES CRAWFORD, DAN'L MONTGOMERY, SAM'L HUNTER, DAVID MEAD, JNO. McHENRY, ROB'T CLARK, LUDWIG DERR, JOHN CLARK, JA'S LOGAN, JNO. CALDWELL, JOHN CULLING, ROBERT TAGART, CHARLES GILLESPEY, JOHN SCOTT, MATHEW THOMSON, F'DK ANTES, AND. CULBERTSON, P. HOSTERMAN, JNO. WEITZEL, N. M. GRAY, JOHN SIMPSON, BENJ. WEISER, CHRIST'N GETTIG, WM. HEPBURN, MATT'W SMITH, JOSEPH LORENTZ, DAVID McKinney, HENRY STARRETT, WM. GRAY, WI'M SAYERS, EDW'D McCabe, GEORGE SANDERS.
COL. CLEMENT BIDDLE TO THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Philad. Decemr' 22, 1781.

To His Excellency the President and the Supreme Executive Council for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—The Teams employ'd in transporting the Baggage of the militia in service at Newtown were brought with the Troops from the different counties, and their hire has been paid by the Lieutenants of the counties from which they came, excepting from the County of Bucks, where I am informed, neither those employed for the Baggage or in hauling Provision and Forage in the vicinity of the Camp have yet been paid: therefore I beg leave to request that the Lieutenant of Bucks-county may pay those Teams, or that Council will give such further order therein as they may judge most proper.

Capt' Craig, Forage master, employ'd at Newtown, waits on Council with this and to give any Information required.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obed. huml' serv.,

CLEMENT BIDDLE.

Q. M. G. Penn'a Militia.

Abstract of An Account The State of Pennsylvania against The United States for Horses Purchas'd for the Cont'l Army.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>By whom Purchas'd</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Principal Dolls</th>
<th>90 . . .</th>
<th>Interest Dolls</th>
<th>90 . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>John Moore, W. M</td>
<td>Philad'a</td>
<td>16,636 78</td>
<td>7,056 48</td>
<td>18,692 42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Andrew Doz. do</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>4,167 43</td>
<td>1,879 42</td>
<td>5,046 85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Thomson. do</td>
<td>Bucks</td>
<td>20,157 12</td>
<td>8,875 36</td>
<td>28,032 58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Andrew Boyd. do</td>
<td>Chester</td>
<td>14,375 77</td>
<td>6,576 77</td>
<td>20,952 54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>James Bailey. do</td>
<td>Lancaster</td>
<td>16,434 44</td>
<td>7,208 08</td>
<td>23,642 52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conrad Kreider. do</td>
<td>Northampton</td>
<td>10,694 38</td>
<td>4,632 76</td>
<td>15,326 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>James Chamberlaine</td>
<td>York</td>
<td>7,595 18</td>
<td>3,263 09</td>
<td>10,858 27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Henry Holler. do</td>
<td>Berks</td>
<td>567 30</td>
<td>223 51</td>
<td>790 81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

90,388 70 59,736 45
RESOLVES

OF THE

Committee for the Province

with the instructions

to their representatives in Assembly,

and an essay

on the constitutional power of Great Britain.

1774.
[As will be seen by reference to Mr. Dickinson's address, to that gentleman are we indebted for the patriotic documents—The Instructions and The Essay—following. The author of the "Farmer's Letters" did more to aid the cause of the colonies than any other individual, and his eminent services entitle him to the grateful admiration and respect of every true American.]
At a provincial meeting of deputies chosen by the several counties in Pennsylvania, held in Philadelphia, the following persons were present:

For the City and County of Philadelphia.

Thomas Willing, John Dickinson,
Peter Chevalier, Edward Pennington,
Thomas Wharton, John Cox,
Joseph Reed, Thomas Wharton, Jun.,
Samuel Erwin, Thomas Fitzsimons,
Dr. William Smith, Isaac Howell,
Adam Hubley, George Schloffer,
Samuel Miles, Thomas Mifflin,
Christopher Ludwie, Joseph Moulder,
Anthony Morris, Jun., George Gray,
John Nixon, Jacob Barge,
Thomas Penrose, John M. Nesbitt,
Jonathan B. Smith, James Mease,
Thomas Barclay, Benjamin Marshall,
Samuel Howell, William Moulder,
John Roberts, John Bayard,
William Ruth, Charles Thomson,

Bucks.

Henry Wynkoop,
John Wilkinson.

Chester.

Francis Richardson, Elisha Price,
John Hart, Anthony Wayne,
Hugh Lloyd, John Sellers,
Francis Johnston, Richard Reiley.

Lancaster.

George Ross, James Webb,
Joseph Perce, Matthias Slough,
Emanuel Carpenter, William Atlee,
Alexander Lowry, Moses Erwin.
MINUTES OF THE

York.
James Smith, Thomas Hartley, Joseph Donaldson.
James Wilson, William Irvine, Cumberland.

Berks.
Edward Biddle, Jonathan Potts, Christopher Schultz, Daniel Broadhead, Thomas Dundas.

Northampton.
William Edmunds, John Okeley, Peter Kechlein, Jacob Arndt.
William Scull, Northumberland.

Bedford.
George Woods.

Westmoreland.

Robert Hannah, James Cavett.

Agreed, That in case of any difference in sentiment, the question be determined by the deputies voting by counties.

The letters from Boston of the 13th of May, were then read, and a short account given of the steps taken in consequence thereof, and the measures now pursuing in this and the neighboring provinces; after which the following Resolves were passed:

Unan. I. That we acknowledge ourselves, and the inhabitants of this province, liege subjects of his Majesty, King George the Third, to whom they and we owe and will bear true and faithful allegiance.

Unan. II. That, as the idea of an unconstitutional independence on the parent state is utterly abhorrent to our principles we view the unhappy differences between Great Britain and the Colonies with the deepest distress and anxiety of mind, as fruitless to her, grievous to us, and destructive of the best interest of both.

Unan. III. That it is, therefore, our ardent desire, that our ancient harmony with the mother country should be restored, and a perpetual love and union subsist between us, on the principles of the constitution, and an interchange of good offices without the least infraction of our mutual rights.
Unan. IV. That the inhabitants of these colonies are entitled to the same rights and liberties within these colonies, that the subjects born in England are entitled to within that realm.

Unan. V. That the power assumed by the parliament of Great Britain to bind the people of these colonies, "by statutes in all cases whatsoever," is unconstitutional, and therefore the source of these unhappy differences.

Unan. VI. That the act of parliament, for shutting up the port of Boston, is unconstitutional; oppressive to the inhabitants of that town; dangerous to the liberties of the British colonies and therefore that we consider our brethren at Boston as suffering in the common cause of these colonies.

Unan. VII. That the bill for altering the administration of justice in certain criminal cases within the province of Massachusetts Bay, if passed into an act of parliament, will be as unconstitutional, oppressive and dangerous as the act above mentioned.

Unan. VIII. That the bill for changing the constitution of the province of Massachusetts Bay, established by charter, and enjoyed since the grant of that charter, if passed into an act of parliament, will be unconstitutional and dangerous in its consequences to the American colonies.

Unan. IX. That there is an absolute necessity, that a congress of deputies from the several colonies be immediately assembled to consult together and form a general plan of conduct to be observed by all the colonies, for the purposes of procuring relief for our suffering brethren, obtaining redress of our grievances, preventing future dissensions, firmly establishing our rights, and restoring harmony between Great Britain and her colonies on a constitutional foundation.

Unan. X. That, although a suspension of the commerce of this large trading province, with Great Britain, would greatly distress multitudes of our industrious inhabitants, yet that sacrifice and a much greater we are ready to offer for the preservation of our liberties; but, in tenderness to the people of Great Britain, as well as of this country, and in hopes that our just remonstrances will, at length, reach the ears of our gracious sovereign, and be no longer treated with contempt by any of our fellow subjects in England, it is our earnest desire, that the congress should first try the gentler mode of stating our grievances and making a firm and decent claim of redress.

X. Resolved, by a great majority, That yet notwithstanding, as an unanimity of councils and measures is indispensably necessary for the common welfare, if the congress shall judge agreements of non-importation and non-exportation expedient, the people of this province will join with the other principal
and neighbouring colonies, in such an association of non-importation from and non-exportation to Great Britain as shall be agreed on at the congress.

XII. Resolved, by a majority, That if any proceedings of the parliament, of which notice shall be received on this continent before or at the general congress, shall render it necessary in the opinion of that congress for the colonies to take farther steps than are mentioned in the eleventh resolve; in such case the inhabitants of this province shall adopt such farther steps and do all in their power to carry them into execution.

Unan. XIII. That the vendors of merchandize of every kind, within this province, ought not to take advantage of the resolves relating to non-importation in this province or elsewhere but that they ought to sell their merchandize which they now have or may hereafter import at the same rates they have been accustomed to do within three months last past.

Unan. XIV. That the people of this province will break off all trade, commerce and dealing, and will have no trade, commerce or dealing of any kind with any colony on this continent, or with any city or town in such colony, or with any individual in any such colony, city or town which shall refuse, decline or neglect to adopt and carry into execution such general plan as shall be agreed to in congress.

Unan. XV. That it is the duty of every member of this committee to promote, as much as he can, the subscription set on foot in the several counties of this province for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Boston.

Unan. XVI. That this committee give instructions on the present situation of public affairs to their representatives, who are to meet next week in assembly, and request them to appoint a proper number of persons to attend a congress of deputies from the several colonies, at such time and place as may be agreed on, to effect one general plan of conduct for attaining the great and important ends mentioned in the ninth resolve.

THOMAS WILLING, Chairman.

CHARLES THOMSON, Clerk.

Saturday, July 16, 1774.

The committee for the province of Pennsylvania, met according to adjournment.

Monday, July 18.

The committee appointed to bring in instructions, reported that they had made a draught, which they laid upon the table. Moved, That they be read—which was done.

The committee of the counties having been invited by the committee for the city and county of Philadelphia, to meet them at Philadelphia on the 15th of July, this Committee thought it their duty to make some preparation in the business that was to be laid before the provincial committee by them. On the Fourth of July, they appointed a committee for this purpose, and this measure enabled those appointed by the provincial committee to bring in a draught so soon.

Tuesday, July 19.

Upon a motion made and seconded, agreed that the draught of instructions brought in by the committee, and which were read, be re-committed to the same committee.

Wednesday, July 20.

The committee having brought in a draught of instructions, the same were debated, amended and agreed to.

Thursday, July 21.

The instructions were signed by the chairman. The committee in a body, waited on the Assembly then sitting, and presented the same.

It having been moved that the essay of the instructions first proposed to be given to the honorable Assembly of Pennsylvania, by the provincial committee assembled at Philadelphia the 18th instant, might be abridged, leaving out the argumentative part, so as to be more proper for instructions, the same was agreed to; but resolved at the same time, that the whole work ought to be published, as highly deserving the perusal and serious consideration of every friend of liberty within these colonies.

Agreed unanimously That the thanks of this committee be given from the chair to John Dickinson, Esq., for the great assistance they have derived from the laudable application of his eminent abilities to the service of his country in the above performance.

Mr. Dickinson being absent this day, on account of the funeral of a relation, the next day the chairman, in a very obliging manner, delivered to him from the chair the thanks of the Committee, to which he replied:
“Mr. Chairman:—I heartily thank this respectable assembly for the honor they have conferred upon me, but want words to express the sense I feel of their kindness. The mere accidents of meeting with particular books, and conversing with particular men, led me into the train of sentiments, which the committee are pleased to think just; and others, with the like opportunities of information would much better have deserved to receive the thanks they now generously give. I consider the approbation of this company as an evidence that they entertain a favorable opinion of my good intentions, and as an encouragement for all to apply themselves, in these unhappy times, to the service of the public, since even small endeavors to promote that service, can find a very valuable reward. I will try, during the remainder of my life, to remember my duty to our common country, and if it be possible, to render myself worthy of the honor for which I now stand so deeply indebted. I thank you, sir, for the polite and affectionate manner in which you have communicated the sense of the committee to me.”

I.
INSTRUCTIONS.

From the Committee to the Representatives in Assembly met.

GENTLEMEN:—The dissensions between Great Britain and her Colonies on this continent, commencing about ten years ago, since continually increasing, and at length grown to such an excess as to involve the latter in deep distress and danger, have excited the good people of this province to take into their serious consideration the present situation of public affairs.

The inhabitants of the several counties qualified to vote at elections, being assembled on due notice, have appointed us their deputies; and in consequence thereof, we being in provincial committee met, esteem it our indispensable duty, in pursuance of the trust reposed in us, to give you such instructions as, at this important period, appear to us to be proper.

We, speaking in their names and our own acknowledge ourselves liege subjects of his Majesty King George the third, to whom “We will be faithful and bear true allegiance.”

Our judgment and affections attach us, with inviolable loyalty, to his majesty’s person, family and government.

We acknowledge the prerogatives of the sovereign, among which are included the great powers of making peace and war.
treaties, leagues and alliances binding us, of appointing all officers, except in cases where other provision is made, by grants from the crown or laws approved by the crown, of confirming or annulling every act of our assembly within the allowed time, and of hearing and determining finally, in council, appeals from our courts of justice. "The prerogatives are limited,"* as a learned judge observes, "by bounds so certain and notorious, that it is impossible to exceed them without the consent of the people on the one hand, or without, on the other a violation of that original contract, † which, in all states impliedly, and in ours most expressly, subsists between the prince and subject. For

* Blackstone, 237.
† And though we are strangers to the original of most states, yet we must not imagine that what has been said here concerning the manner in which civil societies are formed, is an arbitrary fiction. For since it is certain, that all civil societies had a beginning, it is impossible to conceive how the members of which they are composed could unite to live together dependant on a supreme authority, without supposing the covenants above mentioned.—Burke's 'Principles of pol. law, vol. 2, 229.

And, in fact, upon considering the primitive state of man, it appears most certain that the appellations of sovereigns and subjects, masters and slaves are unknown to nature. Nature has made us all of the same species, all equal, all free and independent of each other, and was willing that those on whom she has bestowed the same faculties should have all the same rights. It is therefore beyond all doubt, that in this primitive state of nature no man has of himself an original right of commanding others or any title to sovereignty. There is none but God alone that has of himself, and in consequence of his nature and perfections, a natural, essential and inherent right of giving laws to mankind, and of exercising an absolute sovereignty over them. The case is otherwise between man and man; they are of their own nature as independent of one another as they are dependent on God. This liberty and independence is therefore a right naturally belonging to man, of which it would be unjust to deprive him against his will.—Id. p. 28.

There is a beautiful passage of Cicero's to this purpose: *Nothing is more agreeable to the supreme Deity that governs this universe than civil societies lawfully established. When, therefore, we give to sovereigns the title of God's vicegerents upon earth, this does not imply that they derive their authority immediately from God, but it signifies only that by means of the power lodged in their hands, and with which the people have invested them, they maintain, agreeably to the views of the Deity, both order and peace, and thus procure the happiness of mankind.—Id. p. 40.

*Nihil est illi principi Deo, quod omne lucrum mundum regit, quod quidem in terris est acceptus, quae consilio et tuctusque omnem jure sociati, quae civitates, appellantur.—Summ. Scip. 6. 3.
these prerogatives are vested in the crown for the support of society, and do not intrench any further on our natural liberties than is expedient for the maintenance of our civil."

But it is our misfortune, that we are compelled loudly to call your attention to the consideration of another power totally different in kind—limited, as it is alleged, by "no bounds," and*, wearing a most dreadful aspect, with regard to America. We mean the power claimed by parliament, of right to bind the people of these colonies by statutes, "in all cases whatsoever"—a power, as we are not, and, from local circumstances, cannot be represented there, utterly subversive of our natural and civil liberties—past events and reason convincing us, that there never existed and never can exist a state thus subordinate to another, and yet retaining the slightest portion of freedom or happiness.

The import of the words quoted needs no descant; for the wit of man, as we apprehend cannot possibly form a more clear, concise and comprehensive definition and sentence of slavery, than these expressions contain.

This power, claimed by Great Britain, and the late attempts to exercise it over these colonies, present to our view two events, one of which must inevitably take place, if she shall continue to insist on her pretensions. Either the colonists will sink

But it will be here objected, that the Scripture itself says that every man ought to be subject to the supreme powers, because they are established by God.* I answer with Grotius that men have established civil societies, not in consequence of a divine ordinance, but of their voluntary motion, induced to it by the experience they had had of the incapacity which separate families were under, of defending themselves against the insults and attacks of human violence. From thence, he adds, arises the civil power, which St. Peter, for this reason, calls a human power,† though in other parts of scripture it bears the name of a divine institution,‡ because God has approved of it as an establishment useful to mankind.§

* All the other arguments in favor of the opinion we have been here refuting do not even deserve our notice. In general it may be observed that never were more wretched reasons produced than upon this subject, as the reader may be easily convinced by reading Puffendorf on the law of nature and nations, who in the chapter corresponding to this gives these arguments at length and completely refutes them].—Id. p. 42, 47.
* Rom. xiii.
† Ep. c. 2. v. 13.
‡ Rom. xii. 1.
§ Grotius of the right of war and peace. v. 1. c. 4. 17. 12. No. 3.
¶ See the law of Nature and Nations' book. vii. c. 3.

*1 Blackstone, 270.
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from the rank of freemen into the class of slaves, overwhelmed with all the miseries and vices, proved by the history of mankind to be inseparably annexed to that deplorable condition. Or, if they have sense and virtue enough to exert themselves in striving to avoid this perdition, they must be involved in an opposition dreadful even in contemplation. Honor, justice and humanity call upon us to hold, and to transmit to our posterity, that liberty which we received from our ancestors. It is not our duty to leave wealth to our children, But it is our duty to leave liberty to them. No infamy, iniquity or cruelty can exceed our own, if we, born and educated in a country of freedom, entitled to its blessings and knowing their value, pell-mellaneously deserting the post assigned us by divine Providence, surrender succeeding generations to a condition of wretchedness, from which no human efforts, in all probability, will be sufficient to extricate them: the experience of all states mournfully demonstrating to us, that when arbitrary power has been established over them, even the wisest and bravest nations that ever flourished, have, in a few years, degenerated into abject and wretched vassals.

So alarming are the measures already taken for laying the foundation of a despotic authority of Great Britain over us, and with such artful and incessant vigilance is the plan prosecuted, that unless the present generation can interrupt the work while it is going forward, can it be imagined that our children, debilitated by our imprudence and supineness, will be able to overthrow it when compleated. Populous and powerful as these colonies may grow, they will still find arbitrary domination not only strengthening with their strength, but exceeding in the swiftness of its progression, as it ever has done, all the artless advantages that can accrue to the governed. These advances with a regularity which the divine author of our existence has impressed on the laudable pursuits of his creatures; But despotism,* unchecked and unbounded by any laws—never satisfied with what has been done, while any thing remains to be done, for the accomplishment of its purposes confiding, and

*As virtue is necessary in a republic, and in a monarchy honor, to fear is necessary in a despotic government; with regard to virtue there is no occasion for it, and honor would be extremely dangerous.

Here the immense power of the prince is devolved entirely upon those to whom he is pleased to entrust it. Persons capable of setting a value upon themselves would be likely to create revolutions. Fear must therefore depress their spirits and extinguish even the least sense of ambition.—Mont. Spir. of Laws, vol. i, b. III, ch. 9.
capable of confiding, only in the annihilation of all opposition. holds its course with such unabating and destructive rapidity; that the world has become its prey, and at this day, Great Britain and her dominions excepted, there is scarce a spot on the globe inhabited by civilized nations where the vestiges of freedom are to be observed.

To us, therefore, it appears, at this alarming period our duty to God, to our country, to ourselves, and to our posterity, to exert our utmost ability in promoting and establishing harmony between Great Britain and these colonies on a constitutional foundation.

For attaining this great and desirable end, we request you to appoint a proper number of persons to attend a congress of deputies from the several colonies, appointed or to be appointed by the representatives of the people of the colonies respectively in assembly, or convention, or by delegates chosen by the counties generally in the respective colonies, and met in provincial committee, at such time and place as shall be generally agreed on; And that the deputies from this province may be induced and encouraged to concur in such measures, as may be devised for the common welfare, we think it proper, particularly to inform you, how far, we apprehend, they will be supported in their conduct by their constituents. [In this place was inserted the argumentative part, which is called "An Essay."

The assumed parliamentary power of internal legislation, and the power of regulating trade, as of late exercised, and designed to be exercised, we are thoroughly convinced, will prove unfailing and plentiful sources of dissensions to our mother country and these colonies, unless some expedients can be adopted to render her secure of receiving from us every emolument that can in justice and reason be expected, and us secure in our lives, properties, and an equitable share of commerce. Mournfully

An Idea of Despotic Power.

When the savages of Louisiana are desirous of fruit, they cut the tree to the root and gather the fruit. *This is an emblem of despotic government.—Id., book V, ch. 12.

The principle of despotic government is fear; but a timid, ignorant and faint-spirited people have no occasion for a great number of laws.

Everything ought to depend here on two or three ideas; therefore there is no necessity that any new motions should be added. When we want to break a horse, we take care not to let him change his master, his lesson or his pace. Thus an impression is made on his brain by two or three motions and no more.—Id., book V, ch. 14.

* Edifying letters, II coll., p. 315.
revolving in our minds the calamities, that, arising from these
dissensions, will most probably fall on us and our children, we
will now lay before you the particular points we request of you
to procure, if possible, to be finally decided, 'and the measures
that appear to us most likely to produce such a desirable period
of our distresses and dangers. We, therefore, desire of you.

First. That the deputies you appoint may be instructed by
you strenuously to exert themselves, at the ensuing congress,
to obtain a renunciation on the part of Great Britain of all
powers under the statute of the 35 of Henry the eight, chap.
the 2d . . . . of all powers of internal legislation of impos-
ing taxes or duties internal or external . . . . and of regulat-
ing trade, except with respect to any new articles of commerce,
which the colonies may hereafter raise, as silk, wine, &c., re-
serving a right to carry these from one colony to another . . .
a repeal of all statutes for quartering troops in the colonies,
and subjecting them to any expence on account of such troops:
of all statutes imposing duties to be paid in the colonies that
were passed at the accession of his present majesty or before
this time, which ever period shall be judged most advisable;
of the statutes giving the courts of admiralty in the colonies
greater power than the courts of admiralty have in England;
of the statutes of the 5th of George the second, chapter the 22d,
and of the 23d, of George the second, chapter the 29th: of the
statute, for shutting up the port of Boston, and of every other
statute particularly affecting the province of Massachusetts Bay
passed in the last session of parliament.

In case of obtaining these terms, it is our opinion, that it
will be reasonable for the colonies to engage their obedience
to the acts of parliament, commonly called the acts of naviga-
tion, and to every other act of parliament declared to have force
at this time in these colonies, other than those above mentioned,
and to confirm such statutes by acts of the several assemblies.
It is also our opinion that taking example from our mother
country in abolishing the "courts of wards and liveries, tenures
in capite, and by knight's service and purveyance," it will be
reasonable for the colonies, in case of obtaining the terms
before mentioned, to settle a certain annual revenue on his
majesty, his heirs and successors, subject to the control of par-
liament, and to satisfy all damages done to the East India
company.

This our idea of settling a revenue arises from a sense of duty
to our sovereign and of esteem for our mother country. We
know and have felt the benefits of a subordinate connexion
with her. We neither are so stupid to be ignorant of them nor
so unjust as to deny them. We have also experienced the
pleasures of gratitude and love as well as advantages from that connexion. The impressions are not yet erased. We consider her circumstances with tender concern. We have not been wanting when constitutionally called upon to assist her to the utmost of our abilities; insomuch that she has judged it reasonable to make us remunerations for our overstrained exertions; and we now think we ought to contribute more than we do to the alleviation of burthens.

Whatever may be said of these proposals on either side of the Atlantic, this is not a time either for timidity or rashness. We perfectly know that the great cause now agitated is to be conducted to a happy conclusion only by that well tempered composition of counsels, which firmness, prudence, loyalty to our sovereign, respect to our parent state and affection to our native country united must form.

By such a compact, Great Britain will see and secure every benefit that the parliament wisdom of ages has thought proper to attach to her. From her alone we shall continue to receive manufactures. To her alone we shall continue to carry the vast multitude of enumerated articles of commerce, the exportation of which her policy has thought fit to confine to herself. With such parts of the world only as she has appointed us to deal, we shall continue to deal, and such commodities only as she has permitted us to bring from them we shall continue to bring. The executive and controlling powers of the crown will retain their present full force and operation. We shall contentedly labour for her as affectionate friends in time of tranquility, and cheerfully spend for her, as dutiful children, our treasure and our blood in time of war; she will receive a certain income.

*The train of officers employed by Great Britain, consume a very large part of what she takes from us. She therefore, increases our distresses to make up for that consumption. They will hereafter grow more and more oppressive, we more and more uneasy, she more and more disturbed. We could raise an equal sum in a much more easy, equal and cheap manner than she can do. The attention of small states extends much more efficaciously and beneficially to every part of the territories, than that of the administration of a vast empire. The representatives in assembly, who are taxed when the people are taxed, and accountable to them, will have double motives to take care that the raising and expending money is managed in the best way. The house of common would not hear to examine every particular relating to the just taxation of every county on this continent and settle all the accounts fairly. If they could go through the immense labor, it would be impossible for them to do any other business. In short, by not doing it, they would be unjust, by doing it they would be useless. Equity and reason demonstrates that such a pow or be
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from us without the trouble or expense of collecting it . . . without being constantly disturbed by complaints of grievances which she cannot justify and will not redress. In case of war, or in any emergency of distress to her, we shall also be ready and willing to contribute all aids within our power; And we solemnly declare that on such occasions, if we or our posterity shall refuse, neglect or decline thus to contribute, it will be a mean and manifest violation of a plain duty, and a weak and wicked desertion of the true interests of this province, which ever have been and must be bound up in the prosperity of our mother country. Our union, founded on mutual compacts and mutual benefits, will be indissoluble, at least more firm than

longs not to them. We have had some remarkable instances on this continent some few years ago, of the crown being, according to all the forms of business, charged with articles that never went to the use of the crown. These were perquisites, and could be so puritanical as to blame the civil world. It is said, our barracks cost about £8,000 of this money—and that the barracks at another place, not deserving a comparison with ours, cost £40,000 sterling. We built our own, ourselves, and were as saving and careful as we could be, it may be supposed. If money is raised upon us by parliament, of one thousand pounds, taken out of our pockets, not one hundred, in all probability, will be usefully applied to the service of the crown. Deficiencies will ensue—they must be supplied—other acts are made—still others, till our unrepresented blades of grass, too frequently and closely cut down and exposed to the burning heat of an unsettling sun, ever "in its meridian," perish to their deepest roots.

"There is not upon earth (says the excellent Gordon) a nation, which having had unaccountable magistrates, has not felt them to be crying and consuming mischiefs. In truth, where they are most limited, it has been often as much as a whole people could do to restrain them to their trust, and to keep them from violence, and such frequently has been their propensity to be lawless that nothing but a violent death could cure them of their violence. This evil has its root in human nature; men will never think they have enough whilst they can take more, nor be content with a part when they can seize the whole."—

Speech of Lord Camden.

That the business of most kingdoms has been ill managed, proceeds from this, it imports the lower rank of men only, and the people (whose cries seldom reach the prince, till it is too late, and till all is past remedy) that matters should be frugally ordered, because taxes must arise from their sweat and labor. But the great ones, who heretofore have had the prince's ear and favour, or who hoped to have him in their possession, were swayed by another sort of interest, they like profusion, as having a prospect to be gainers by it, they can easily set

*Speech of Lord Camden. 1 Blackstone, 276.
*Cato's Letters III. 78.
an union perpetually disturbed by disputed rights and retorted injuries.

their accounts even with the State, a small charge upon their land is more than balanced by a great place or a large pension. See the lord keeper North's account of abuses in the conduct and disposal of the public money in the time of King Ch. II. Those who, in our times, are the conductors of the same kind of dirty work, may compare the modern ingenious ways and means with those of their worthy predecessors. Among others, pretended want of money in the treasury, in order to have a pretence for giving an exorbitant price for necessaries. Lending the crown at 8 per cent., money which was raised at 5 and 6. Paying with the public money, pretending it to be private and taking interest. Depreciating the public debts and funds, buying them of the holders at half their worth, and afterwards by interest, getting them paid in full. Pretending to give up all power in recommending to places for a consideration, and then insisting on recommending still, and so getting both ways. Rolling over losses upon the crown, or public, while the gain was to sink into private pockets. A father stopping a large sum in his own hand, which was to have been paid the public creditors. Before he can be brought to account, he dies. The money sinks into the pocket of his heir. He obtains a pardon of all his father's debts. Gross frauds in office found out. The new officers and salaries set up as checks. The new prove as great knaves as the old, and form a scheme of collusion and mutual understanding. But the public pays for all, and the power of the court is strengthened. An old placeman begs leave to sell. Pockets the money, and by and by, through interest, gets a new place gratis. Extravagant men squander their own money in their public employments of ambassadors, governors, &c., and charge the public with more than they have really spent, while what they really spent was ten times more than necessary. The business of old offices transferred to new; but the profits of the old still kept up, though become sikeres. An old servant of the public retires upon a pension. He who succeeds him, by interest, gets it continued to him. Another gets an addition to his salary, and then sells his place for a great deal more than it cost him, and so an additional load is laid on the public, for the addition must be continued, because the place was bought. An annual sum is granted by the public for a public use, as keeping up a harbour or the like; a private man, by interest, gets a grant of the job; the public concern is neglected, and the public pocket picked. Crown lands perpetually begged and given away to strengthen the court interest. The crown constantly kept in debt, and parliament solicited to pay those debts occasioned merely by the voracity of the court. Commanders of fleets order a superfluous quantity of stores. By collusion between them and the storemasters, this superfluous quantity is sold again to the King, and the money sunk in their poeck.

* Daven H. 262.
Secondly. If all the terms above mentioned cannot be obtained, it is our opinion that the measures adopted by the congress for our relief should never be relinquished or intermitted until those relating to the troops, internal legislation, imposition of taxes or duties hereafter, the 35th of Henry the 8th, chapter the 2d, the extension of admiralty courts, the port of Boston and the province of Massachusetts Bay are obtained. Every modification or qualification of these points, in our judgement, should be inadmissible. To obtain them we think it may be prudent to settle some revenue as above mentioned, and to satisfy the East India company.

sometimes. Sometimes the storemasters gave receipts for more than was received into the king's stores, and the money was divided among the plunderers. The king's work's done by the day, whereas it would have been cheaper by the great. Money pretended to be coined gratis. Lists of large sums newly coined produced. But the contrivance was to make the pieces unequal, and then the too heavy pieces were carried back to the mint, and the profit sunk in private pockets, &c.

Secret service is a huge cloke thrown over an immense scene of corruption, and under this cloke we must not peep. Our courtmen tell us, there must be large sums expended in this way, and those sums cannot be accounted for; because the services done for them must never be known. But we find, that the commons A. D. 1708, addressed Queen Anne for accounts of pensions paid for secret service to members of parliament, or to any persons in trust for them; and that the Queen ordered said account to be laid before the House.*

Contracts are a great fund of ministerial influence. It is well known that our ministry do not accept the most reasonable offer; but the offer which is made by those who have the greatest parliamentary interest, and that in war time, every man who furnishes for the government, is enriched; in France, the contrary: which shows, that we manage our public money much worse than the French ministry do theirs. In the late war it is notorious that several of our purveyors and commissaries got estates sufficient to set them up for earls and dukes. But, as Burnett * says, "The regard that is shewn to members of parliament among us, causes that few abuses can be inquired into or discovered."—Pol. Disqu. b. v. 274-277.

What redress could a poor, plundered, unrepresented colony obtain against a Verres, supported by a strong parliamentary influence. We know what several governors of Minorca have dared to do. A governor of Gibraltar has ventured to oppress even the garrison of that important place. The very drudgery of examining accounts would probably secure him. If east the injuries could not be recompensed. A successor might prove as bad. "Victum provincia plurat." It has

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* Deb. Com. IV. 119
1 Hist. Own Times III. 279.
Thirdly. If neither of these plans should be agreed to in congress, but some other of similar nature should be framed, though on terms of a revenue, and satisfaction to the East India company, and though it shall be agreed by the congress to admit no modification or qualification in the terms they shall insist on, we desire your deputies may be instructed to concur with the other deputies in it; and we will accede to and carry it into execution as far as we can.

Fourthly. As to the regulation of trade we are of opinion, that by making some few amendments, the commerce of the colonies might be settled on a firm establishment advantageous to Great Britain and them requiring and subject to no future alterations without mutual consent. We desire to have this point considered by the congress, and such measures taken as they may judge proper. In order to obtain redress of our common grievance, we observe a general inclination among the colonies of entering into agreements of non-importation and non-exportation. We are fully convinced that such agreements would withhold very large supplies from Great Britain, and no words can describe our contempt and abhorrence of those colonists, if any such there are, who, from a sordid and ill-judged attachment to their own immediate profit, would pursue that, to the injury of their country, in this great struggle for all the blessings of liberty. It would appear to us a most wasteful frugality, that would lose every important possession by too strict an attention to small things, and lose also even these at the last. For our part, we will cheerfully make any sacrifice, when necessary, to preserve the freedom of our country. But other considerations have weight with us. We wish every mark of respect to be paid to his majesty's administration. We have been taught from our youth to entertain tender and brotherly affections for our fellow subjects at home. The interruption

been said in Great Britain that lord Chatham, lord Camden and some other great men have taught the colonies to despise her authority: But it is as little true as the multitude of invective vented against the colonies. The constant practice in these publications is to confound facts and dates and then to rail. It should be remembered that the opposition in America to the stamp act was fully formed, and the Congress held at New York before it was known on this continent that our cause was espoused by any man of note at home. We should be glad to count such venerable names in the list of our friends. They are the true friends of our mother country, as well as of this, and ages unborn will bless their memory. But if every man in Great Britain is carried by the stream of prejudices into sentiments hostile to our freedom, that freedom will not be the less esteemed or the sooner relinquished by Americans.
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of our commerce must distress great numbers of them. This we earnestly desire to avoid. We therefore request that the deputies you shall appoint may be instructed to exert themselves at the congress to induce the members of it, to consent to make a full and precise state of grievances and a decent yet firm claim of redress, and to wait the event before any other step is taken. It is our opinion that persons should be appointed and sent home to present this state and claim at the court of Great Britain.

If the congress shall chuse to form agreement of non-importation and non-exportation immediately, we desire the deputies from this province will endeavor to have them so formed as to be binding upon all, and that they may be permanent, should the public interest require it. They cannot be efficacious unless they can be permanent; and it appears to us that there will be a danger of their being infringed if they are not formed with great caution and deliberation. We have determined, in the present situation of public affairs, to consent to a stoppage of our commerce with Great Britain only, but in case any proceedings of the parliament, of which notice shall be received on this continent before or at the congress, shall render it necessary, in the opinion of the congress, to take further steps, the inhabitants of this province will adopt such steps, and do all in their power to carry them into execution. This extensive power we commit to the congress, for the sake of preserving that unanimity of counsel and conduct that alone can work out the salvation of these colonies, with a strong hope and trust that they will not draw this province into any measure judged by us, who must be better acquainted with its State than strangers, highly inexpedient. Of this kind we know any other stoppage of trade but of that with Great Britian will be. Even this step we should be extremely afflicted to see taken by the congress before the other mode above pointed is tried. But should it be taken, we apprehend that a plan of restrictions may be so framed, agreeable to the respective circumstances of the several colonies, as to render Great Britian sensible of the imprudence of her counsels, and yet leave them a necessary commerce; And here it may not be improper to take notice that if redress of our grievances cannot be wholly obtained, the extent or continuance of our restrictions may, in some sort, be proportioned to the rights we are contending for and the degree of relief afforded us. This mode will render our opposition as perpetual as our oppression, and will be a continual Claim and Assertion of our Rights. We cannot express the anxiety with which we wish the consideration of these points be recommended to you. We are persuaded that these colonies fail of unanimity or pro-
dence in forming their resolutions, or of fidelity in observing them, the opposition by non-importation and non-exportation agreements will be ineffectual, and then we shall have only the alternative of a more dangerous contention or of a tame submission.

Upon the whole we shall repose the highest confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the ensuing congress; and though we have, for the satisfaction of the good people of this province who have chosen us for this express purpose, offered to you such instructions as have appeared expedient to us, yet it is not our meaning that by these or by any you may think proper to give them. The deputies appointed by you should be restrained from agreeing to any measures that shall be approved by the congress. We should be glad the deputies chosen by you could by their influence procure our opinions hereby communicated to you, to be as nearly adhered to as may be possible. But to avoid difficulties, we desire that they may be instructed by you to agree to any measures that shall be approved by the congress, the inhabitants of this province having resolved to adopt and carry them into execution. Lastly, We desire the deputies from this province may endeavour to procure an adjournment of the congress to such a day as they shall judge proper and the appointment of a standing committee.

Agreed that John Dickinson, Joseph Read and Charles Thomson be a committee to write to the neighboring colonies and communicate to them the resolves and instructions.

Agreed that the committee for the city and county of Philadelphia, or any fifteen of them, be a committee of correspondence for the general committee of this province.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Ct. Com.
II.

AN ESSAY ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN OVER THE COLONIES IN AMERICA.

[This piece has been written in such haste, under so great indisposition and amidst such a confusion of public affairs that it is hoped its inaccuracies will be looked upon with indulgence. If longer time could have been bestowed upon its correction, it would have been at least shorter if not more exact. The first appointment of a committee to form a draught of instructions was made on the fourth of last month. See note on the extract dated the 18th of July.—Mem. by Mr. Dickinson.]

The authority of parliament has within these few years been a question much agitated, and great difficulty, we understand, has occurred in tracing the line between the rights of the mother country and those of the colonies. The modern doctrine of the former is indeed truly remarkable; for though it points out what are not our rights, yet we can never learn from it what are our rights. As, for example, Great Britain claims a right to take away nine-tenths of our estates; have we a right to the remaining tenth? No. To say we have, is a traiterous position, denying her supreme legislature. So far from having property, according to these late found novels, we are ourselves a property.

We pretend not to any considerable share of learning; but thanks be to divine Goodness, common sense, experience and some acquaintance, with the constitution teach us a few salutary truths on this important subject.

Whatever difficulty may occur in tracing the line, yet we contend that by the laws of God and by the laws of the constitution a line there must be beyond which her authority cannot extend. For all these laws are* grounded, on reason, full

*Parl't Deb. 7, 409. "What of that? Shall not we give judgment because it is not a judge in the books before? We will give judgment according to reason, and if there be no reason in the books, I will not regard them."—Speech of Anderson, lord chief justice of the queen's bench, in the reign of Elizabeth, Gouldst. Rep. 96, edit. 1653.
of justice* and true equity, mild and calculated to promote the freedom and welfare of men. These objects never can be attained by abolishing every restriction on the part of the Governors and extinguishing every right on the part of the governed. Suppose it be allowed that the line is not expressly drawn, is it thence to be concluded there is no implied line? No English lawyer, we presume, will venture to make the bold assertion. "The King may reject what bills, may make what treaties, may coin what money, may create what peers and may pardon what offences He Please." But is his prerogative respecting these branches of it unlimited? By no means. The words following those next above quoted from the "commentaries on the laws of England" . . . "unless where the constitution hath expressly, or by evident consequence, laid down some exception or boundary; declaring that thus far the prerogative shall go, and no further." There are "some boundaries," then, besides the "express exceptions," and according to the strong expression here used, "the constitution declares there are." What evident consequence "forms those boundaries?" The happiness of the people in the end, and if the term is allowable, we would call it the body of the constitution. Freedom is the spirit or soul. As the soul, speaking of nature, has a right to prevent or relieve, if it

* "It seems to me that the natural justice, which is a duty of man ought to be styled the parent and nourisher of every other virtue; and assuredly, without this habit, a man can neither moderate his desires, nor be brave, nor wise. For, it is a harmony, and peace, of the whole soul, with a full concert of words and actions; And the dominion of such a habit may be rendered more conspicuous, if we examine the other habits of virtue. For the good of these is private, respecting the individual, but the good of natural justice respects whole systems, and throughout the universe." In the celestial system of the world, as it marshals out the universal rule of things, which are thus decreed by God; it is providence and harmony, and right. In a civil state, it is justly called peace and good order. In a domestic state, it is the like-mindedness of husband and wife, towards each other; the good will of subordinate members. In the body, it is health and symmetry of parts; which are principal things, and much beloved by every living creature. In the soul, it is wisdom; that wisdom which arises amongst men, from the knowledge of causes, and from natural justice. Since, therefore, this habit doth thus instruct, and preserve the whole and every part, rendering all the same in heart, and in tongue, why may it not be saluted by the universal voice, The parent and nourisher of every virtue?—Pol. Pyth. Luc.-apul. Stoicewn, p. 105, edit. Tigari, 1559.

† 1 Blackst. Com. 250.
can, any mischief to the body of the individual and to keep it in the best health; so the soul, speaking of the constitution, has a right to prevent or relieve any mischief to the body of the society, and to keep that in the best health. The evident consequence mentioned must mean a tendency to injure this health, that is, to diminish the happiness of the people or it must mean nothing. If, therefore, the constitution declares by evident consequence "that a tendency to diminish the happiness of the people is a proof that power exceeds a boundary" beyond which it ought not to "go," the matter is brought to this single point, whether taking our money from us without our consent, depriving us of trial by jury, changing constitutions of government and abolishing the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, by seizing and carrying us to England, have not greater tendency to diminish our happiness than any enormities a King can commit under pretence of prerogative can have to diminish the happiness of the subjects in England. To come to a decision upon this point no long time need be required.

To make this comparison is stating the claim of parliament in the most favourable light. For it puts the assumed power of parliament to do, "in all cases whatsoever," what they please, upon the same footing with the acknowledged power of the King, "to make what peers . . . . . pardon what offences, &c., he pleases." But in this light that power is not entitled to be viewed. Such is the wisdom of the English constitution that it "declares" the King may transgress a "boundary laid down by evident consequence," even by using the power with which he is expressly vested by the constitution in doing those

*"Of great importance to the public is the preservation of this personal liberty; for if once it were left in the power of any the highest magistrate, to imprison arbitrarily, whenever he or his officers thought proper, (as in France it is daily practiced by the crown,) there would soon be an end of all other rights and immunities." "A natural and regular consequence of this personal liberty is, that every English man may claim a right to abide in his own country so long as he pleases, and not to be driven from it, unless by the sentence of law." Exile or transportation is a punishment unknown to the common law. "The king cannot constitute a man lord lieutenant of Ireland against his will, nor make him a foreign ambassador. For this might in reality be no more than an honorable exile." — Blackstone, 155 to 156.

"These precedents collected by the reverend and learned judge, chief justice Anderson, and all written with his own hand, do fully resolve for the maintenance of the ancient and fundamental point of Liberty of the person, to be regained by Habeas Corpus, when anyone is imprisoned." — Parl. Hist. 7, 418.
very acts which he is expressly trusted by the constitution to do . . . . as by creating too many or improper persons peers, or by pardoning too many or too great offences, &c. But has the constitution of England expressly "declared" that the parliament of Great Britain may take away the money of English colonists without their consent, and deprive them of trial by jury, &c.? It cannot be pretended. True it is, that it has been solemnly declared by parliament that parliament has such a power. But that declaration leaves the point just as it was before. For if parliament had not the power before, the declaration could not give it. Indeed, if parliament is really " omnipotent,"* that power is just and constitutional. We further observe that the constitution has not expressly drawn the line beyond which if a king shall "go" resistance becomes lawful. The learned author of those commentaries, that not withstanding some human frailties do him so much honor, has thought proper, when treating of this subject, to point out the "precedent" of the revolution as fixing the line. We would not venture any reflection on so great a man. It may not become us. Nor can we be provoked by his expressions concerning colonists because they perhaps contain his real though hasty sentiments. Surely it was not his intention to condemn those excellent men, who, casting every tender consideration behind them, nobly presented themselves against the tyranny of the unfortunate and misguided Charles' reign, those men whom the House of Commons, even after the restoration, would not suffer to be censured.

We are sensible of the objection that may be made as to drawing a line between rights on each side, and the case of a plain violation of rights. We think it not material. Circumstances have actually produced, and may again produce this question: What conduct of a prince renders resistance lawful? James the second and his father violated express rights of their subjects by doing what their own express rights gave them no title to do, as by raising money and levying troops without consent of parliament. It is not even settled, what violation of those will justify resistance. But may not some future prince, confining himself to the exercise of his own express rights, such as have been mentioned, act in a manner that will be a transgression of a "boundary" laid down by evident consequence "the constitution declaring he should go no further?" May not this exercise of these, his express rights, be so far extended as to introduce universal confusion and a subversion of the ends of government? The whole may be oppressive, and yet any single instance legal. The cases may be improbable, but

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*1 Blackstone, 161.
we have seen and now feel events once as little expected. Is it not possible that one of these cases may happen? If it does, has the constitution expressly drawn a line, beyond which resis-
tance becomes lawful? It has not. But it may be said, a
king cannot arm against his subjects—he cannot raise money
without consent of parliament. This is the constitutional
echeck upon him. If he should it would be a violation of their
express rights. If their purses are shut his power shrinks.
True. Unhappy colonists! Our money may be taken from us,
and standing armies established over us, without our consent;
every expressly declared constitutional check dissolved, and
the modes of opposition for relief so contracted as to leave us
only the miserable alternative of supplication or violence.
And these, it seems, are the liberties of Americans. Because
the constitution has not “expressly declared the line between
the rights of the mother country and those of her colonists.”
Therefore, the latter have no rights. A logic equally edifying
to the heads and hearts of men of sense and humanity.

We assert, a line there must be, and shall now proceed, with
great deference to the judgment of others, to trace that line,
according to the ideas we entertain; and it is with satisfaction
we can say, that the records, statutes, law books, and most
approved writers of our mother country—those “dead but most
faithful counsellors” (as Sir Edward Coke calls them,) who
cannot be daunted by fear, nor muzzled by affection, reward or
hope of preferment, and, therefore, may safely be believed,
confirm the principles we maintain. Liberty, life or property,
can, with no consistency of words or ideas, be termed a right
of the possessors, while others have a right of taking them
away at pleasure. The most distinguished authors that have
written on government declare it to be “instituted for the benefit
of the people; and that it never will have this tendency, where
it is unlimited.” Even conquest* itself is held not to destroy
all the rights of the conquered.

*“But in order to say something more particular concerning this
subject, let us observe that the natural state of nations, in respect to
each other, is that of society and peace. This society is likewise a state
of equality and independence, which establishes a parity of rights be-
tween them, and engages them to have the same regard and respect
for one another. Hence the general principle of the law of nations is
nothing more than the general law of sociability, which obliges all na-
tions, that have any intercourse with one another, to practice those
duties to which individuals are naturally subject. These remarks may
serve to give us a just idea of that art so necessary to the directors of
states, and distinguished commonly by the name of polity. Polity
considered with regard to foreign states, is that ability and address by
Such is the merciful reverence, judged by the best and wisest men, to be due to human nature, and frequently observed even which a sovereign provides for the preservation, safety, prosperity and glory of the nation he governs, by respecting the laws of justice and humanity; that is, without doing injury to other states, but rather by procuring their advantage, as much as in reason can be expected. Thus the policy of sovereigns is the same as prudence among private people; and as we condemn in the latter any art or cunning, that makes them pursue their own advantage to the prejudice of others, so the like art would be censurable in princes, were they bent upon procuring the advantage of their own people by injuring other nations. The reason of state, so often alleged to justify the proceedings or enterprises of princes, cannot really be admitted for this end, but inasmuch as it is reconcilable with the common interest of nations, or which amounts to the same thing, with the unalterable rules of sincerity, justice and humanity."

"Grotius indeed acknowledges that the law of nature is common to all nations; yet he establishes a positive law of nations contradistinct from the law of nature, and reduces this law of nations to a sort of human law, which has acquired a power of obliging in consequence of the will and consent of all or of a great many nations."

He adds that the maxims of this law of nations are proved by the perpetual practice of people, and the testimony of historians.

But it has been justly observed that this pretended law of nations, contradistinct from the law of nature, and invested, nevertheless, with a force of obliging, whether people consent to it or not, is a supposition destitute of all foundation.†

For, 1, all nations are, with regard to one another, in a natural independence and equality. If there be therefore, any common law between them, it must proceed from God, their common sovereign.

"2. As for what relates to customs established by an express or tacit consent among nations, these customs are neither of themselves, nor universally, nor always obligatory. For from this (only that several nations have acted towards one another for a long time after a particular manner in particular cases) it does not follow that they have laid themselves under a necessity of acting always in the same manner for the time to come, and much less that other nations are obliged to conform to these customs.

"3. Again, these customs are so much the less capable of being an obligatory rule of themselves, as they may happen to be bad or unjust. The profession of a corsair or pirate, was by a kind of consent, esteemed a long while as lawful, between nations that were not united by alliance or treaty. It seems, likewise, that some nations allowed themselves the use of poisoned arms in this time of war.†
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by conquerors themselves. In fine, a power of government, in its nature tending to the misery of the people, as a power that is unlimited, or in other words, a power in which the people have no share* is proved to be by reason, and the experience of

Shall we say that these were customs authorized by the law of nations, and really obligatory in respect to different people? Or shall we not rather consider them as barbarous practices—practices from which every just and well governed nation ought to refrain? We cannot, therefore, avoid appealing always to the law of nature, the only one that is really universal, whenever we want to judge whether the customs established between nations have any obligatory effect.

"4. All that can be said on this subject is, that when customs of an innocent nature are introduced among nations, each of them is reasonably supposed to submit to those customs, as long as they have not made any declaration to the contrary. This is all the force or effect that can be given to received customs; but a very different effect from that of a law properly so called."—Burlamaco. princ. of nat. law, 1 vol., p. 196-199.

But I will conclude with that which I find reported by Sir John Davis who was the king's sergeant; and so, by the duty of his place, would no doubt maintain, to the uttermost of his power, the king's prerogative royal; and yet it was by him thus said, in those reports of his upon the case of tanistry customs, "that the kings of England always have had a monarchy royal, and not a monarchy signorial; where, under the first," said he, "the subjects are free men, and have property in their goods, and freehold and inheritance in their lands; but, under the later, they are as villains and slaves, and have property in nothing. And therefore," saith he, "when a royal monarch makes a new conquest, yet, if he receives any of the nation's antient inhabitants into his protection, they, and their heirs after them, shall enjoy their lands and liberties according to the laws." And there he voucheth this precedent and judgment following, given before William the conqueror himself, viz: That one Sherborn, at the time of the conquest, being owner of a castle and lands in Norfolk, the conqueror gave the same to one Warren, a Norman, and Sherborn dying, the heir claiming the same by descent, according to the law, it was, before the conqueror himself, adjudged for the heir, and that the gift thereof by the conqueror was void."*

Parl. Debates, 7 vol., p. 384. See also Puffendorf's law of nature and nations, b. 3, ch. 8, and b. 8, ch. 6. It is held by the best writers, that a conqueror in a just war, acquires not a right to the property of those of the subdued country who opposed him not, nor of the posterity of those who did. Nor can the pretence of obtaining satisfaction for the charges and damages of the war justify such a claim.

* In a free state every man, who is supposed a free agent, ought to be,

* See Davis' reports. Lond., 1625, p. 41.

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all ages and countries cannot be a rightful or legal power. For, as an excellent Bishop of the Church of England argues, the

in some measure, his own governor, and therefore a branch, at least of the legislative power, ought to reside in the whole body of the people. And this power, when the territories of the State are small and its citizens easily known, should be expressed by the people in their aggregate or collective capacity, as was wisely ordained in the petty republics of Greece, and the first rudiments of the Roman state. But this will be highly inconvenient when the public territory is extended to any considerable degree, and the number of citizens is increased, in so large a state as ours, it is, therefore, very wisely contrived that the people should do that by their representatives which it is impracticable to perform in person. (1 Blackstone, 158, 159.) The above quoted words are sufficient of themselves to refute the motion of "virtual representation" of Americans in parliament.

As to the argument drawn from similitude between the case of those in England not qualified to vote by their property, though possessed of a considerable share as proprietors of the funds, The East India Company, merchants, manufacturers, &c., and the case of colonists, the true answer is that there is no resemblance whatever between the cases. A few propositions will prove it. But it may be proper to premise—1st. If representation was intended by the constitution of England, a complete representation was intended, for the reason of having any requires having a complete one as being the best. 2dly. If a complete representation was intended by the constitution, every defect in the representation is against the intention of the constitution. 3dly. If a respectable part of the people in England is not represented, it is a defect. 4thly. If, therefore, the intention of the constitution is to be regarded as the constitution, it involves a plain absurdity to infer a greater defect being constitutional from a smaller defect which is unconstitutional. 5thly. The intention of the constitution must be regarded, and practices inconsistent with its design must be amended by it, if the happiness which it means to promote and secure is to be regarded. 6thly. If there is not such a representation in England as the constitution requires, there ought to be. As to the resemblance above suppose—1st. If many inhabitants of England have not a right to vote in the choice of members of the house of commons, there are many who have. 2dly. Not one inhabitant of the colonies has that right. 3dly. Some representation is better than none, though a complete one cannot be obtained. The first is a defect of mode, the latter an extinction of the substance. There is, to a wise observer of nature, a perceptible difference between a deformed man and a dead man. 4thly. Proprietors of the funds, &c., tho' they have no right to such vote as proprietors, &c., may yet have it under another character as freeholders, &c. 5thly. When acting as freeholders, &c., they may take care of their interests as proprietors, &c., for—6thly. Their being proprietors, &c., does not disqualify them from acquiring and enjoying a right to such vote by becoming freeholders; &c.; but—7thly. By acquiring and enjoying a right to such vote the colonists must cease
ends of government cannot be answered by a total dissolution of all happiness at present, and of all hopes for the future"*

to be inhabitants of the colonies. 8thly. Their being inhabitants of the colonies therefore disqualifies them from acquiring and enjoying the right to such vote. 9thly. If these not entitled to such vote in England were not bound by statutes made there, they would not be bound by statutes nor taxed at all, though possess of great property; but—10thly. The colonists are bound and taxed by the acts of their assemblies. 11thly. Even those not entitled to such vote in England, and incapable of obtaining it, have this protection, that representatives and their electors are bound by the laws made as well as the rest of the people, and the connections between the representatives, their electors and the rest of the people, all living together in the same kingdom, are so many and so intimate, that even the actually unrepresented cannot be affected unless the representatives and their electors are affected also. 12thly. Totally different is the condition of colonists, if bound by statutes generally. By the acts of parliament for raising a revenue in America, the commons use the words "give and grant." Can men give and grant what they have not? Did any of those acts take a single penny out of the pocket of a single giver and grantor? No. So far from it, that if there is any truth in the proverb, and money saved is money got, these "dona fuerunt" gentlemen put money into their pockets by their* "loyal and dutiful" generosity. Every individual of them acquired by bestowing. Pretensions thus to give, are such contradictions to fact and sense, that in making them a sanction of injustice is sought from a principle of the constitution, and in describing them a solecism in speech becomes a proper expression. It must be acknowledged, however, that the commons are more than sound divines, for they improve upon the text. | and count their loss for gain."

Statutes might grind us, while not an elector in England would know or regard our sufferings—if acquainted with them, he might think the statutes inflicting them, just and political. An open avowal has been made in parliament—that it is | "the indispensable duty of parliament to tax the colonies in order to ease the gentry and people of Great Britain." Let not Americans ever forget the lordly words. To understand them fully, we should consider.—Our disputes includes not only the present taxes laid upon us. The universal property of England was interested in Mr. Hambden's suit, about a few shillings. If the crown had a right to those shillings, it had a right to every shilling of every man in the kingdom. Great Britain is about One Hundred and forty Millions of pounds sterling in debt. If she can pay any part of that debt, by taxing us, she may pay the whole by taxing us,

*Headley's Disc. on government.

*Preamble to statutes for raising a revenue in America.
†Philippians III. 7.
‡These words are extracted from the protest of the lords on the repeal of the American stamp act. § 6-61 lords were against the repeal. 33 of them signed the protest.
The just inference, therefore, from these premises would be an exclusion of any power of parliament over these colonies, rather than the admission of an unbounded power.

We well know that the colonists are charged by many persons in Great Britain with attempting to obtain such an exclusion and a total independence on her. As well we know the accusation to be utterly false. We are become criminal in the sight of such persons by refusing to be guilty of the highest crime against ourselves and our posterity. Nolumus leges angiae Mutari. This is the rebellion with which we are stigmatized. [We have committed the like offence that was objected by the polite and humane Eimbria against a rude senator of his time. We have disrespectfully refused to receive the]

If we can raise the money, If we cannot, yet as we are upbraided continually in pamphlets and papers with the richness of our houses, our furniture, our equipage, our tables, and our dress, she may be made to think we abound too much in these conveniences. If we are reduced to the condition of French peasants, it is no matter. We belong to the people of Great Britain. And all British subjects, but Americans, may do what they please with their own. "It is her indispensable duty," say their lordships, "to ease herself by taxing us;" and surely there is virtue enough left in a British parliament, notwithstanding all the dreadful intelligence British writers send us over, to perform that "duty," exactly. But this is not all. There are certain wicked Frenchmen and Spaniards, that in every period of twenty or thirty years oblige Great Britain to add thirty or forty millions to her debt. Upon an average since the revolution, she runs annually in debt about a million and an half. Can it be expected her ministers will be kinder to us than they have been to her? Where will the demand upon us, where will our wretchedness stop, if we have not resolution enough to defend ourselves? A statute intended to have force on the people of Great Britain, is the case of a state acting upon itself. A statute intended to have force on the people of America, is the case of one state acting upon another. The people of Great Britain, who in the first case are subject to the statute in the second, are the absolute sovereigns who impose it on others.

"Virtual representation" then, as applied to colonists—is, to borrow expressions of the excellent archbishop Tillotson, on another occasion altering only two words—An absurdity of that monstrous and massy weight, that no human authority or wit are able to support it. It will make the very pillars of St. "Stephens" crack, and requires more volumes to make it good, than would fill Westminster hall. Yet this most despicable notion has been the pretence for our fellow subjects clapping muskets to our breasts, and taking our money out of our pockets.

"Win their hearts, and you may soon have their hands and purses," was the advice of old lord Burleigh to queen Elizabeth. She was wise enough to take it. The world knows the consequences.
whole weapon into our body. "We could not do it and live. But that must be acknowledged to be a poor excuse, equally inconsistent with good breeding and the supreme legislature of Great Britain.]"

For these ten years past we have been incessantly attacked. Hard is our fate, when, to escape the character of rebels, we must be degraded into that of slaves, as if there was no medium between the two extremes of anarchy and despotism, where innocence and freedom could find repose and safety.

Why should we be exhibited to mankind as a people adjudged by parliament unworthy of freedom? The thought alone is unsupportable. Even those unhappy persons, who have had the misfortune of being born under the yoke of bondage, imposed by the cruel laws, if they may be called laws, of the land, where they received their birth, no sooner breathe the air of England, though they touch her shore only by accident, than they instantly become freeman. Strange contradiction. The same kingdom at the same time, the asylum and the bane of liberty.

*4 Geo. 3, ch. 15; 4 Geo. 3, ch. 34; 5 Geo. 3, ch. 12; 5 Geo. 3, ch. 45; 6 Geo. 3, ch. 12; 6 Geo. 3, ch. 52; 7 Geo. 3, ch. 46; 7 Geo. 3, ch. 59; 8 Geo. 3, ch. 22. The resolves that colonists may be tried in England under the 35 Hen. 8. The blockade of Boston—the Rhode Island court, &c., &c.

The statutes since the 8th year of this reign, relating to the colonies, follow one another much in the same quick manner as before, but they could not be collected. Many of the statutes here mentioned, particularly those relating to the admiralty courts and the commissioners of the customs are connected with a multitude of other statutes, by being compared with which the artifices will appear, that gradually departing from the laws of England have at length invested these courts and commissioners with such new, unreasonable, unconstitutional and dangerous powers.

†Somerset's case.

†To this contradiction the following may be added: Her policy at once to keep peace with her natural enemies, and to provoke her natural friends whose assistance one day, and that day seems to be approaching, in the vicissitudes of human affairs, great as she is, she may want; her interest as she thinks, to protect and to oppress Protestant countries, to aithor a large standing army and yet voluntarily to put herself under the absolute necessity of perpetuating an immensely large one to govern the many million of slaves she expects soon to have on this vast continent. Two of the shrewdest, though not best emperors that ever lived, Augustus and Tiberius, prohibited every man of destination from setting his foot in Egypt because of the importance of that province to Rome. But Great Britain, as if these numerous provinces, much more remote from her than Egypt from Rome, were of
To return to the charge against us we can safely appeal to that Being, from no thought can be concealed, that our warmest wish and utmost ambition is, that we and our posterity may ever remain subordinate to, and dependent upon our parent state. This submission our reason approves, our affection dictates, our duty commands and our interest enforces.

If this submission, indeed, implies a dissolution of our constitution and renunciation of our liberty, we should be unwor thy of our relation to her, if we should not frankly declare that we regard it with horror; and every true Englishman will applaud this just distinction and candid declaration. [Our defence necessarily touches chords in unison with the fibres of his honest heart. They must vibrate in sympathetic tones. If we, his kindred, should be base enough to promise the humiliating little consequence, willingly obliges herself to trust to a mighty armed power into the hands of a subject, in these colonies, the tempting interest of which subject and of the people, many engage them to unite in establishing an independent empire on her own model. Great Britain ought not to forget that Rome was ruined by keeping standing armies in her provinces.

*The Privernates had revolted from the Romans, but were reduced. The question was, what judgment should be given against them? This is Livy's account of the affair, in the 21st chapter of his 8th book:

Quam ipsa per se res anceps esset, prout eujusque ingenium est. atrocissimi mitiusque suadentibus; tum inceptiora omnia unus ex Privernatibus legatis factit, magis conditionis, in qua natus, esset, quam praetereuntis necessitaris, memor; qui interrogatus a quodam tristioris sententiae auctore, quam paenam meritos Privernates conferat cam, inquit, quam merentur, qui se libere dignos censeret; cam inquit, quam merentur, qui se libertate dignos consent; eujus eumae feroci responsio infestiores factos, videret consul eos, qui ante Privernatium causam impugnabant: ut ipse benigna interrogatione mitius responsionem elicaret. Quid, si paenam, inquit, remittimus vobis, qualem nos pacem vobiscum habituros speramus? Si Romani dederitis, inquit & sidam, & perpetuam; si nulam, haud diuturnam. Tum vero minime nec id ambique, Privernatem quidam, & illis vocibus ad rebellandum incitari pacatos populos, pars melior senatus ad meliora responsam trahere, & dicere, Viri, & liberi, vocem auditum, un erudi posse, alium populum, aut hominem denique, in ea conditione, eujus cum panieta, diutius, quam necessis sit, mansurum? Ibi pacem esse sidam, ubi voluntari pacati sint; neque co loco, ubi servitutem eam velit, sidem sperandum esse. In hanc sententiam maxime consul ipsum indicavit animos, identidem ad principes sententiarum consultares, ut exaudiri posset a pluribus, dicendo. Hos demum, qui nihil, praetereoque de libertate, cogitent, dignos esse, qui Romani sint. Itaque & in senatu causam obtinuere, & ex auctoriitate Patrum latum ad populam est, ut Privernatibus civitatis datitur."
subjected, he could not believe us. We should suffer all the
infamy of the engagement without finding the benefit expected
from being thought as contemptible as we should undertake
to be.]  

But this submission implies not such insupportable evils, and
our amazement is inexpressible when we consider the gradual
increase of these colonies, from their slender beginnings in the
last century to their late flourishing condition, and how pro-
digiously, since their settlement, our parent state has advanced
in wealth, force and influence, till she is become the first
power on the sea, and the envy of the world . . . . . . that
these, our better days, should not strike conviction into every
mind, that the freedom and happiness of the colonists are not
inconsistent with her authority and prosperity.

The experience of more than one hundred years will surely
be deemed, by wise men, to have some weight in the scale of
evidence to support our opinion. We might justly ask of her,
why we are not permitted to go on as we have been used to
do since our existence, conferring mutual benefits, thereby
strengthening each other, more and more discovering the re-
ciprocal advantages of our connection, and daily cultivating af-
fections encouraged by those advantages?

[What unknown offences have we committed against her with-
in these ten years to provoke such an unexampled change in her
conduct towards us? In the last war she acknowledged us re-
peatedly to be faithful, dutiful, zealous and useful in her cause.
Is it criminal in us that our numbers, by the favour of Divine
Providence, have greatly increased? That the poor chose to fly
from their native countries in Europe to this continent. Or that
we have so much improved these woods that if we can be forced
into an unsuccessful resistance, avarice itself might be satiated
with our forfeitures!]

It cannot with truth be urged that projects of innovation
have commenced with us. Facts and their dates prove the
contrary.* Not a disturbance has happened on any part of this
continent, but in consequence of some immediately preceding
provocation. To what purpose? The charge of our affecting
one great or many small republics must appear as contemptible
a madness to her as it does to us. Divided, as we are into many

* "The winds lift up the waves," said a wise man; yet we read of a
weak man who scourged waves, but he had not raised them. To ex-
cite commotions, and then to scourge for being excited, is an addition
to the wildness of a Xerxes, reserved more particularly to distinguish
the present age, already sufficiently illustrious by the injuries offered
to the rights of human nature.
provinces and incapable of union, except against a common danger she knew that we could not think of embarking our

*The genius of a Beccaria suggested to him the condition of a large empire verging into servitude, the only plan for saving it and the difficulty of executing that plan. An over-grown republic, (says he, and such a limited monarchy as that of Great Britain with such an extent of dominions, may well be called "an over-grown republic," ) can only be saved from despotism by sub-dividing it into a number of confederate republics. But how is this practical? by a despotic dictator who with the courage of Sylla has as much genius for building up as that Roman had for pulling down. If he be an ambitious man his reward will be immortal glory; if a philosopher, the blessings of his fellow citizens will sufficiently console him for the loss of authority, though he should not be insensible to their ingratitude.

What was argument in Italy is reality to Great Britain with this additional circumstance in her favour, that she must always continue if she wisely conducts her affairs, though less than all yet greater than any. The immense advantages of such a situation are worthy the closest attention of every Briton. To a man who has considered them with that attention, perhaps it will not appear too bold to aver, that, if an archangel had planned the connexion between Great Britain and her colonies, he could not have fixed it on a more lasting and beneficial foundation unless he could have changed human nature. A mighty naval power at the head of the whole—that power, a parent state with all the endearing sentiments attending the relationship that never could disoblige, but with design—the dependant states much more apt to have feuds among themselves—she the umpire and controller—those states producing every article necessary to her greatness—their interest, that she should continue free and flourishing—their ability to throw a considerable weight into the scale, should her government get unduly poised—she and all those states Protestant—are some of the circumstances that delineated by the masterly hand of a Beccaria, would exhibit a plan vindicating the ways of heaven, and demonstrating that humanity and policy are nearly related. An Alexander, a Cesar, a Charles, a Lewis and others have fought through fields of blood for universal empire. Great Britain has a certainty by population and commerce alone of attaining to most astonishing and well founded power the world ever saw. The circumstances of her situation are new and striking. Heaven has offered to her glory and prosperity without measure. Her wise ministers disdain to accept, them, and prefer, "a pepper corn."

So directly opposite to the interest of Great Britain, has the conduct of administration been for some time past, that it may safely be affirmed that if their view was to establish arbitrary power over Great Britain, schemes more dangerous could not have been laid. To profess this purpose would ensure a defeat. Any man who had such a

* Mr. Nugent's speech.
treasures of tranquility and liberty on an ocean of blood in a wandering expedition to some Utopian port. The history of design would first take the opportunity of peace to set one part of the subject against the other. This might be done in the following manner: Let every session of parliament produce fresh injury. Give no rest or hope of rest. Let insult added to insult fill up the vacancies between the sessions. Tease and persecute into opposition. Then let ministers themselves rejoice in the freedom of the press. Let every action of the oppressed be exaggerated. Let innumerable false invectives be vented in pamphlets and newspaper. Let all the provocations and excuses be concealed from public sight as much as possible. Load the devoted with the terms of traitors and rebels. Nearly in this way Scotland was treated by the arbitrary ministry of Charles the first. But the parliament and people of England had common sense and virtue. The base deception could not pass upon them. They saw the snare laid for them, and resented it so deeply that an army of Englishmen fled before an army of Scotchmen at Newburn. For once it was glorious to fly. But it required English hands and English hearts to understand and to act the part.

Thus the colonies have been treated. At last a civil war may be worked up. It should be considered, as lord Mansfield expresses it, whether "the play is worth the candle." In such a war, every victory will be a defeat. If the colonies are subdued, vast sums must be raised and a prodigious army must be supported to keep them in subjection. Great Britain must feel the weight of that influence, added to the power of the crown. The colonies are increasing. Who can compute the extent and effect of such an influence?* Undone by her victories, she

* But, on the other hand, it is to be considered that every prince, in the first parliament after his accession, has, by long usage, a truly royal addition to his hereditary revenue settled upon him for his life; and has never an occasion to apply to parliament for supplies, but upon some public necessity of the whole realm. This restores to him that constitutional independence which at his first accession seems it must be owned, to be wanting. And then, with regard to power, we may find perhaps that the hands of government are at least sufficiently strengthened: and that an English monarch is now in no danger of being overborne by either the nobility or the people. The instruments of power are not, perhaps, so open and avowed as they formerly were, and therefore are the less liable to jealous and inviolate reflections: but they are not the weaker upon that account. In short, our national debt and taxes (besides the inconveniences before mentioned) have also in their natural consequences thrown such a weight of power into the executive scale of government, as we cannot think was intended by our patriotism, who gloriously struggled for the abolition of the then formidable parts of the prerogative, and by an unaccountable want of foresight established this system in their stead. The entire collection and management of so vast a revenue being placed in the hands of the crown, have given rise to such a multitude of new officers, created by and remunerated at the royal pleasure, that they have extended the influence of government to every corner of the nation. Witness the commissioners and the multitude of dependents on the customs, in every part of the kingdom; the commissioners of excise and their numerous subalterns, in every inland district; the postmasters, and their servants planted in every town, and upon every public road; the commissioners of the stamps, and their distributors, which are full as scattered and full as numerous; the officers of the salt duty, which, though a species of excise, and conducted in the same manner, are yet made a distinct corps from the ordinary managers of that revenue; the surveyors of houses and
mankind, from the remotest antiquity, furnishes not a single instance of a people, consisting of husbandmen and merchants, must resign her liberty or some future monarch with her colonies, unless she first loses them in another way. If she is unfortunate, public calamities may make great changes. Such changes seem to be intended by some men. Great Britain has been led into the Rubicon. She has not yet past it. We consider the hostilities already practiced as the manoeuvres of a ministerial war. We know the machinations formed against us, and the favorite publications industriously spread abroad to excite a jealousy of us among our British brethren. We know how acceptable to many an earthquake would be to "sink some of the colonies in the Ocean," and how pleasing to employ the rest in raising staple commodities. That we are thought "too numerous," and how much it would be judged by some for the interest of Great Britain if a pestilence should sweep off a million and a half of us. These wondrous lubrications have not escaped us. But here we are by Divine Providence, three millions of souls. What can be done with us if we were to be considered only as Protestant allies, we ought to be ex--

windows; the receivers of the land tax; the managers of lotteries, and the commissioners of hackney coaches, all which are either meditated or immediately appointed by the crown and removable at pleasure, without any reason assigned. These it requires but little penetration to see, must give that power on which they depend for subsistence an influence most amazingly extensive. To this may be added the frequent opportunities of conferring particular obligations, by preference in loans, subscriptions, tickets, remittances, and other money transactions, which will greatly increase this influence; and that over those persons whose attachment, on account of their wealth, is frequently the most desirable. All this is the natural, though perhaps the unforeseen, consequence of erecting our funds of credit and to support them, establishing our present perpetual taxes, the whole of which is entirely new since the restoration in 1660; and by far the greatest part since the revolution in 1688. And the same may be said with regard to the offices in our numerous army, and the places which the army has created. All which, put together, gives the executive power so persuasive an energy with respect to the persons themselves, and so prevailing an interest with their friends and families as will amply make amends for loss of external prerogative. But, though this profusion of offices should have no effect on individuals, there is still another newly acquired branch of power; and that is not the influence only, but the force of a disciplined army, paid indeed ultimately by the people, but immediately by the crown—raised by the crown—collected by the crown—commanded by the crown. They are kept on foot. It is true, only from year to year, and that by the power of parliament; but during that year, they must, by the nature of our constitution, if raised at all, be at the absolute disposal of the crown. And therefore not a few words to demonstrate how great a trust is thereby reposed in the prince by his people—a trust that is more than equivalent to a thousand little troublesome prerogatives. Add to all this, that besides the civil list, the immense revenue of almost seven millions sterling, which is annually paid to the creditors of the public, or carried to the sinking fund, is first deposited in the royal exchequer, and there issued out to the respective offices of payment. "This revenue the people can never refuse to raise, because it is made perpetual by act of parliament, which also, when well considered, will appear to be a trust of great delicacy and high importance."—Blackstone's Commentaries, bk. 1, ch. 8, p. 38-39.

*Great Britain put herself to a very considerable expense last war in defence of Portugal, because that kingdom was her ally and she derived great advantages from an intercourse with her. But what are those advantages or the affections arising from them, when compared to the advantages and affections that connect those colonies with Great Britain? Words cannot express the surprise that men free from passion must feel on
voluntarily engaging in such a phrenzy of ambition. No, our highest pride and glory has been, with humble, unsuspecting duty, to labour in contributing to elevate her to that exalted
tendency by a wise people, such a people certainly would not be careful to disunite us from their interest—to make us foes when they might have us friends. Some states have thought it true policy to grant greater indulgences to remote dominions, than were enjoyed by themselves, and this policy has been much applauded. The enjoyment of valuable privileges by inferior states, under the protection of a super-
ior, is the strongest bond of dependence. Why should we prefer a dependence on Great Britain to a dependence on France, if we enjoy less freedom under the former, than we may under the latter; or, "Feminissimum imperium, quo obedientes Gaudent"—or, as lord chief justice Coke expresses it, in his comment on the 25th of Edward the third, "the state of a king standeth more assured by the love and favor of the subject, than by the dread and fear of laws, &c."ought

Great Britain to despise the advantages she actually receives with safety from us, because by the adoption of Spanish maxims, she might with danger extort more?

It is the duty of every colonist to oppose such maxims. They threaten ruin to our mother country and to us. We should be guilty of treason against our sovereign and the majesty of the people of England, if we did not oppose them. England must be saved in America. Hereafter, she will rejoice that we have resisted, and thank us for having offended her. Her wisdom will in a short time discover the artifices that have been used by her worst enemies to inflame her against her dutiful children; that she has supported not her own cause, but the cause of an administration, and will clearly distinguish, which will most conduce to her benefit, safety and glory, well treated and affec-
tionate colonies, or millions of slaves, an unnatural increase of her standing forces, and an addition to the influence of the crown, defying all calculation.

It has been suggested that subjects sometimes err by not believing that princes mean as well as they do. But the instances are numerous where princes and their courtiers err by not believing that subjects mean as well as they do.

considering her impolicy, in labouring to disjoin from herself the only true friends she has in the world. If her ministers were pensioners of France and Spain, they could not pursue measures more pleasing and advantageous to those kingdoms.

During all our happy days of concord, partly from our national moderation, and partly from the wisdom, and sometimes, perhaps, from the carelessness of our ministers, they have been trusted in a good measure with the entire management of their affairs; and the success they have met with ought to be to us an ever memorable proof that the true art of government consists in not governing too much. And why should friendship and gratitude and long attachments, which inspire all the tenderness and sweetness of private life, be supposed to be of no weight in the interchange between great communities? These are principles of human nature which act with much greater certainty on masses than on individuals. If properly cultivated they may be productive of the noblest benefic; and, at all events, will neither lessen the extent of our power, nor shorten the duration of it."—Bishop of St. Asaph's Sermon, p. 11.
station, she holds among the nations of the earth, and which we still ardently desire and pray she may hold with fresh acquisitions of fame and prosperity till time shall be no more.

These being our sentiments, and, we are fully convinced, the sentiments of our brethren throughout the colonies, with unspeakable affliction, we find ourselves obliged to oppose that system of dominion over us arising from counsels pernicious both to our parent and her children, to strive, if it be possible, to close the breaches made in our former concord—and stop the the sources of future animosities. And may God Almighty, who delights in the titles of just and merciful, incline the hearts of all parties to that equitable and benevolent temper, which is necessary, solidly to establish peace and harmony in the place of confusion and dissension. The legislative authority claimed by parliament over these colonies consists of two heads: first, a general power of internal legislation; and secondly, a power of regulating our trade; both, she contends are unlimited. Under the first may be included among other powers, those of forbidding us to worship our Creator in the manner we think most acceptable to him—imposing taxes on us . . . collecting them by their own officers . . . enforcing the collection by admiralty courts or courts martial—abolishing tryals by jury, establishing a standing army among us in time of peace without con-

*See Canada bill.

†The army under the command of General Gage, in the province of Massachusetts Bay alone, amounts to several thousand men, kept there without consent of their assembly, and to be augmented as the general shall think proper.

"I must own, sir, I can see but one reason for raising, at this present juncture, this additional number of troops, and that is to strengthen the hands of the minister against the next elections, by giving him the power of disposing of commissions to the sons, brothers, nephews, cousins and friends of such as have interest in boroughs, into some of which, perhaps, troops may be sent to procure the free election of their members in imitation of the late Czarina sending her troops into Poland to secure the free election of a king.

"But still there is one thing more fatal than all I have yet named, that must be the consequence of so great a body of troops being kept on foot in England, and will be the finishing stroke to all our liberties. For as the towns in England will not be able much longer to contain quarters for them, most of those who keep public houses being near ruined by soldiers billeted on them, so, on pretence of the necessity of it, barracks will be built for quartering them, which will be as many fortresses with strong garrisons in them, erected in all parts of England, which can tend to nothing, but by degrees to subdue and enslave the kingdom."
sent of our assemblies—paying them with our money—seizing

"But if ever this scheme should be attempted, it will be incumbent on every Englishman to endeavor to prevent it by all methods, and as it would be the last stand that could be ever made for our liberties, rather than suffer it to be put in execution it would be our duty to draw our swords and never put them up till our liberties were secured and the authors of our intended slavery brought to condign punishment. I hope I shall be forgiven if during the debates I shall take the liberty of speaking again, for I am determined to fight, inch by inch, every proposition that tends, as I think this does, to the enslaving my country."—Lord Viscount Gage’s speech in 1739, Parl. Deb., book 11th, p. 383. See Montisq. on standing armies.

A minister declared in the house of commons that he should “always consider it as a part of the constitution that the military should act under civil the authority.” But by order the commander-in-chief of the forces has precedence of a governor in the province under his government. By his majesty’s order, transmitted in a letter, dated the 9th of February, 1765, from the secretary of state to the commander-in-chief, it is declared “that the orders of the commander-in-chief and under him, of the brigadiers general, commanding in the northern and southern departments, in all military affairs, shall be supreme and must be obeyed by the troops, as such, in all the civil governments in America. That in cases where no specific orders have been given by the commander-in-chief, or by the brigadier general, commanding in the district, the civil governor in council, and where no council there subsists, the civil governor may, for the benefit of his government, give orders for the marching of troops, the disposition of them, for making and marching detachments, escorts and such purely military services within his government, to the commanding officer of the troops, who is to give proper order for carrying the same into execution: Provided, They are not contradictory to or incompatible with any order he may have received from the commander-in-chief or the brigadier general of the district.”

In May, 1769, the house of representatives for Massachusetts-Bay requested governor Barnard: “to give the necessary and effectual orders for the removal of the forces by sea and land out of the port of Boston, and from the gate of the city, during the session of the said assembly;” to which he answered,

“Gentlemen, I have no authority over his majesty’s ships in this port or his troops within this town, nor can I give any orders for their removal.

"FRA. BARNARD."

May 21, 1769.

Thus our governors, the captains-general and commanders-in-chief representing the sovereign, and known to the constitution of these colonies, are deprived of their legal authority in times of peace by an order—and a perpetual dictatorial power established over us. To accomplish this great purpose, it was thought proper during the last war to change the mode of granting military commissions and to pass that
our young* men for recruits... changing constitutions of
government... stopping the press declaring any action,
even a meeting of the smallest number to consider of peaceable
modes to obtain redress of grievances; high treason... taking colonists to Great Britain to be tried—exempting "mur-
ders" of colonists from punishment, by carrying them to Eng-
land, to answer indictments found in the colonies—shutting
up our ports... prohibiting us from slitting **iron to build
to the general in America under the great seal. It is not known
whether this uncommon formality has been observed with regard to
the major-generals of the respective "Districts."

* The Germans have been justly celebrated in different ages for sa-
gacity in promoting the arts and for martial spirit; yet how unhappy
have they been made in a short period of time by that single engine
of arbitrary power—a standing army. Their distress was wrought up
to such a degree that thousands and tens of thousands relinquished
their native country and fled to the wildnesses of America. It was
a way of thinking and acting that became them. For Germans may
truly be called the Fathers of Englishmen. From *Germany came
their ancestors and the first principles of the constitution. Ger-
man therefore seem to be more justly entitled than other foreigners to the
blessings of that constitution. They enjoy them, in this free country as
it then was, they came here, but now unfortunately find arbitrary gov-
ernment, and a standing army pursuing them even in these woods.
Numbers of them now in these provinces have served in the armies
of the several princes in Germany, and knew well that one reason with
their rulers for putting swords in their hands was to cut the throats
of their own fathers, brothers and relations who should attempt to re-
lieve themselves from any part of their miseries. Their former so-
vereigns are now completing, it is said, the cruel tragedy of tyranny.
They will not suffer these they have made wretched to seek for a more
tolerable existence in some other part of the globe. It is their duty,
say these unfeeling princes, "to be unhappy and to renounce all hopes
of relief." They are prohibited from leaving their country. Those
who have already escaped into these colonies remember what they
and their parents suffered in Germany. The old tell the stories of
their oppressions to the younger; and however improbable it may ap-
pear on the other side of the Atlantic, it is asserted by persons well
acquainted with this people, that they have very little inclination to
suffer the same cruelties again in America.

† Bill for changing the constitution of Massachusetts Bay.
‡ General Gage’s proclamation, dated June 29, 1774.
§ Resolves in the house of lords on the 35th. Hen. 8 ch., 2d.
¶ Bill for the administration of justice, &c.
\* Boston acts.

**23d Geo. 2, ch. 29.

†† Blacket, p. 147.
PROVINCIAL DEPUTIES.

our houses,—making* hats to cover our heads, or clothing to cover the rest of our bodies, &c.†

*5th Geo. 2, ch. 22.

† If Great Britain has a constitutional power to prohibit us from slitting iron, as she has done, she has a constitutional power, that is, a right, to prohibit us from raising grain for our food; for the principle that supports one law will support the other. What a vast demand must be made on her for this article, and how firmly would her dominion be established, if we depended wholly on her for our daily bread? Her modern writers consider colonists as slaves of Great Britain, shut up in a large workhouse, constantly kept at labour in procuring such materials as she prescribes and wearing such clothes as she sends. Should she ever adopt the measure above mentioned, and on our complaints of grievances withhold food from us, what then? Why then, on her principle, it would be right to be starved. To say, in such case, we should have any other right would be a "traitorous and rebellious denial of the supreme legislature of Great Britain," for she "has power of right to bind us by statutes in all cases whatsoever."

Let not any person object that the supposition of such a case is the suggestion of fancy. The Carthaginians, those masters in the sublime politics of commerce—politics that have produced so many dreadful scenes upon earth, forbade the Sardinians to raise corn, in order to keep them in due subjection. The East Indies, St. Vincents, the proceedings at Rhode Island and the Boston act, &c., give rise to many alarming apprehensions in America. There are few men on this continent would be as much surprised at that measure as at some late measures. The beginning justifies any apprehensions. Power debones the affections. The improbability of cases happening is no answer in such important considerations. The laudable spirit of commerce may be inflamed into rapacity and cruelty in a nation as well as in an individual. We must regard the power claimed by Great Britain, not solely her will or contingencies depending on that will. If she affixes no limits to her power, why should we affix any in its effects? I know, says Mr. Headly, it is next to impossible that any such case should happen. But if such things be said, and such cases, in effect, be put, it is necessary to speak upon the supposition of such cases. And me-thinks it is not a narrow-spirited proceeding in us to go just no farther in our notions, than a compliance with our own present condition foreceth us, to exclude from our regard the condition of all other nations and all cases, but just that which hath happened last of all in our own."

"That the plan of governing us by withholding necessities of life has been considered, and in what light colonies are viewed at home the following extracts will partly show:"

"It appears that the original and grand evil attending them was the settlement of so considerable a part in a climate incapable of yielding the commodities wanting in Britain."

"These northern colonies, long after their disadvantageous nature-
In our provincial legislatures, the best judges in all cases, what suits us founded on the immutable and unalienable rights was known, were continually increased by fresh migrations from Europe, which, as I before observed, ought totally to have been prevented, and such migrations have been encouraged only to the beneficial colonies.

"Since the late war, Britain laid the trade of the colonies under some very strict regulations, which certainly cut off many inlets by which they formerly received much Spanish and Portuguese coin. The principle upon which such regulations were formed, of securing to the mother country alone all matters of commerce, I have already attempted to prove just and necessary.

"When once their supernumeraries are become manufacturers, it will require more than British policy to convert them into planters.

"I must think this point of such great importance as to extend probably to the annihilation of manufactures in our colonies. To conclude, it is in the proposed settlement on the Ohio we must first look for hemp and flax, as such great numbers of the old American farmers have removed and settled there, which may, in those fertile tracts, be cultivated in such abundance as to enable us to undersell all the world, as well as supply our own consumption. It is on those high, dry and healthy lands that vineyards will be cultivated to the best advantage, as many of those hills contain quarries of stone, and not in the unhealthy sea-coasts of our present colonies. To these we should bring the settlers from Europe or at least suffer none to go north of New York, by which means our numbers would increase in those parts where it is our interest they should increase, and the report of the settlers from the new colony on the Ohio would be a constant drain of people from our unprofitable northern ones, by which means they would, in future times, as well as the present, be prevented from extending their manufactures.

"What I shall therefore venture to propose is, that the government, through the means of a few merchants acquainted with the American trade, that can be tolerably depended upon, should establish factors at Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and a few other ports, for the sale of such cargoes of British manufactures as should be consigned to them; and to consist of such particularly as were most manufactured in the province, with directions immediately and continually to undersell all such colony manufactures. By this means the operation of the succeeding measures, from the number of hands rendered idle, would be so much the easier to be executed. The ships which carried out such cargoes should be large, bulky ones, of eight, nine hundred, and one thousand tons burden, for the sake of bringing large quantities of deals, &c., back at a less proportionate expense; and, previous to their arrival in America, cargoes of these should be ready for them. The colonists should be engaged to work their iron mines, and get the product ready in bars, &c., and vast quantities of deals and squared timber ready for loading the ships; all of which, on the certain and in
of human nature, the principles of the constitution, and charters and grants made by the crown at periods, when the power of
mediate prospect of a sale would easily be effected, as it is well known they have more than once proved to the legislature, that they could supply all Europe with these articles, had they but the demand.
"But I laid it down as a rule to proceed upon, that trade, fishing and manufacturing, were put an entire stop to among the colonies.
"If the sugar islands contained ten millions of people, as destitute of necessaries as they are at present. Britain would be as sure of their allegiance as she is at present, provided no power more formable than herself at sea arose for their protection.
"The first dependance of our colonies as well as all their people is to change the terms a little upon corn worked into bread and iron wrought into implements; or, in other words, it is upon necessary agriculture and necessary manufactures; for a people who do not possess these, to think of throwing off the yoke of another, who supplies them with them, is an absurd idea. This is precisely the case with our sugar islands. Let us suppose the continental colonies to be as happy in the necessary agriculture as they really are, but to be absolutely without manufactures, could they throw off their allegiance to Britain be their numbers what they would? No, certainly; for that is nothing more than supposing they should throw off their allegiance to hoes, and spades, and coats, and shoes, which is absurd to imagine; can any one imagine that a rebellion can be carried on among a people, when the greatest success must be attended with the loss of half the necessaries of life?
"The following, among other effects relative to this point, would be the consequence of the plan sketched out in the preceding section;
"The people would depend on Britain for those necessaries of life which result from manufactures.
"The cultivation of staples would be more profitable to them than any other employment whatever.
"The sale of these staples would depend on Britain. The people would all be spread over an immense country as planters, none of them collected in towns.*
"To which circumstances I shall add in respect to Britain's further policy:
"That she should abide by the boundaries fixed already to the old colonies, that of the rivers' heads, and all further setting to be in new colonies wherever they were traced.
"That she should keep the inland navigation of the continent that is

* "This point, which is of infinite importance, would pretty fully be occasioned by other parts of the plan. But, to ensure so great a point, new towns should be suffered, no even villages than which nothing could be easier to manage, nor would they be anywhere necessary but by the magazines of naval stores for loading ships. All possible decrease of numbers in the cities already in being, should be effected. So systematically absurd is it to found towns and cities, as Britain has hitherto constantly done, in all the colonies she has formed."
making them was universally acknowledged by the parent state, a power since frequently recognized by her subject to
of all the great lakes and navigable rivers to herself and not suffer any sets of men to navigate them, and thereby communicate from one part of the continent to another. That she should never suffer any provincial troops or militia to be raised, but reserve entirely to herself the defence of the frontiers.*

"That she should throw whatever obstacles she could upon all plans of communications from colony to colony or conveniencies of speedy removals from place to place. That in proportion as any colony declined in staples and threatened not to be able to produce a sufficiency of them, the inhabitants should receive such encouragement to leave it, as more than to drain its natural increase, unless, new staples were discovered for it.

"This is now the case with those I have distinguished by the title of the northern colonies; insomuch that Novia Scotia, Canada, New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, would be nearly of as much benefit to this country buried in the ocean as they are at present."—Political Essays.

The conduct of administration corresponds exactly with the sentiments of this modern writer, and with the measures pursued by Philip the Second of Spain against the low countries. The reason given by one in administration for attacking the colonies, seem to be copied (with some small alterations on account of religion) from the famous advice of the unfeeling Duke of Alva, that "specie retinendaes dignitatis," cost his master his glory, his happiness, and his provinces—and sunk his country into distresses, from which she has not yet recovered. "At vero Dux Albamus arma & ultionem, contendebat, unicum laesae authorem principis remedium. Quippe ceteris artibus ac diuturna facilitate nihil aliud effectum, quam ut regir obedientia, rebellibus timer adimeretur, Postulasse principio Belgusi, ut Hispanus e provincis miles excedere; id selict um deesse constants ad quietem popolorum. Nam propterea, impetrata externorum missione quievisse? An potius & confidentius oflagitasse, ut—clavo deturbarctur Granvella-
nus. At unius forte naufragio complacatos suisse ventos. Quin humonl licentia crescit facilius homines a nostra facilitate securi—libellis deridiculis, flagigiosis conspirationibus—improbis palam carminibus—minis—precibus armatis—exterseerent quod averent—obstinatis inver-
cundae legislationibus Hispaniam fugirent—Hic quoque visum elemen-
tiae principis aliqua indigna posseenteibus indulgere. Enim vero quid ex illa indulgentia relatum, nisi ut votorum ubique compotes, non 
parendo; subditos sese obliviscerentur, obsevisum dediscerent, atque exulta principis reverentia, communicata provincialium defectione, tan-
quam culpe societate tutiores, humana omnino contrectate, semel li-
bertati post haberent. Nune vero non unius civitatis, sed provincialium consensu pecatum esse in regem. Nec quia rebellis in presentia con-
quiescant, minus feroecis animis insese, resumpturos utique vires.

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* Specie treasurer finium, jugum libera provinciae meditatur.—Strada lib. 2.
the control of the crown as by law established, is vested the exclusive right of internal legislation.

ubi metum ultionis abjecerent. Sic ille pronus ad asperiora disser-ebat." Strada de bello Belgio, lib. 6.

It is evident that the British Ministers have diligently studied Strada and the other authors who have transmitted to posterity, the pleasing and instructive annals of Philippic policy, as every measure they have taken, is founded on a precedent set by that celebrated school of humanity. Alva is the favorite master—on his conduct they keep their eyes steadily and reverently fixed, and it may truly be said, they follow him with no unequal steps. Great, good and wise men! whom some future Pufendorf or Temple will duly celebrate.

"In 1564 Granville was removed from the council, to appease the people. Their joy was short lived, for as the same measures were pursued it soon began to be said publicly, that though his body was removed from, his spirit still influenced the council. Upon application for a relaxation of the edicts, it was said, that moderation had only made matters worse, and the observation of them was again enjoined upon more severe penalties than before. At length an association was entered into, for mutually defending each other. This being signed by about 400 persons of quality, who all protested that they meant nothing but the honor of God, the glory of the king, and the good of their country, they met and petitioned, that the proclamation might be revoked, but the king would consent to no mitigation. Good advice was given to him. But the duke D’Alva’s violent counsel, who proposed the entire abolishment of the liberties of the provinces was most pleasing and followed. The cruel duke was sent into the Low Counties with a powerful army. The counts D’Egmont and Horn were immediately seized, on a pretence that they had underhand spirited up the people’s disaffection. They were afterwards executed. All who had signed the association or petition were declared guilty of treason, and answerable for what happened. A council, called from its cruel proceedings, the council of Blood, was erected for trying the accused, from which there was no appeal. (Note well.) Alva himself tried the accused in their own country, where their friends and witnesses might attend them—where the pains of death itself might be mitigated, by seeing with their dying eyes, that they expired beloved and lamented. Here the disciples exceed their tutor. This is too great a consolation to be indulged to a colonist. He must be carried 3,000 miles across the ocean—that he may not only die, but be insulted in his last moments, with the mockery of a trial, where the clearest innocence stands no chance of acquittal and with the formality of a sentence founded on a statute past before the colonies existed. On the approach of the army, the prince of Orange and other lords fled; and being summoned to appear before the council, in default

*" Lay them at my feet."*

†See General Gage’s proclamation.

‡Resolutions in parliament for trying colonists in England. Rhode Island courts.—Late acts for Massachusetts Bay.
Such a right vested in parliament, would place us exactly in the same situation, the people of Great Britain would have thereof were condemned, and their estates confiscated. Alva treated all, the innocent and guilty, with such rigor, that it gave rise to the following saying of a Spanish officer—"Hereciefi fraxerunt templi; boni nihil fraxerunt contra; ergo omnes debent patibulari."—Puffendorf’s introduction—Art. "Spain" and the "United Provinces."

Sir William Temple's account of the disturbances in the Low Countries agrees exactly with the foregoing extracted out of Puffendorf, by which it will appear with what a surprising exactness of resemblance the affairs of the colonies have been carried on by administration.

"The war with France being concluded, it was resolved to keep up the troops in these provinces, and the states should support them, which by a long course of war was grown customary." When Philip would have put Spanish garrisons into some of their towns; and for the sake of their admitting them quietly, gave the command to the prince of Orange and count Egmont; they told him plainly "That all the brave stands they had made against the power of France, availed them but little, if they must at last be enslaved by another Foreign power."—Pag. "The hatred of the people, the insolence of the troops, with the charge of their support, made them looked upon by the inhabitants in general, as the instruments of their oppression and slavery, and not of their defence, when a general peace had left them no enemies. And therefore, the states began here their complaints, with a general consent and petition of all the nobles, as well as towns and country, and upon the delays that were contrived or fell in, the states first refused to raise any more monies either for the Spaniards pay, or their own standing troops; and the people ran into so great despair, that in Zeeland they absolutely gave over the working at their dykes, suffering the sea to gain every tide upon the country, and resolving, as they said, rather to be devoured by that element, than by the Spanish soldiers; so that at last the king consented to their removal. Another grievance was the appointment of new judges, and those absolutely depending on the King, &c."

"Granville, straining up to the highest his master's authority and the execution of his commands, while the provinces were resolute to protect the liberties of their country against the admission of their new and arbitrary judicature, unknown to all ancient laws and customs of their country. The king at last consented to Granville's recess. Then all noise of discontent and tumult was appeased. But quickly after the same counsels were resumed. The disturbances then grew greater than before. But by the prudence and moderation of the duchess of Parma, the governness, the whole estate of the provinces was restored to its former peace. This duchess, and the duke of Feria, one of the chief ministers in Spain, thought and advised that the then present

been reduced to, had James the first and his family succeeded in their scheme of arbitrary power. Changing the word Stuarts for parliament, and Britons for Americans, the arguments of peace of the provinces ought not to be invaded by new occasions, nor the royal authority lessened by the king being made a party in a war upon his subjects. But the king was immovable; he dispatched Alva into the Low Country at the head of ten thousand veteran Spanish and Italian troops, under the command of the best officers which the wars of Charles the fifth or Philip the second had bred up in Europe, which with two thousand more in the provinces under the command of so old and renowned a general as the duke of Alva, made up a force which nothing in the Low Countries could look in the face with other eyes than of astonishment, submission or despair. This power was for the assistance of the governess, the execution of the laws, the suppressing and punishing all who had been authors or fomentors of the late disturbances. *On his arrival the governess having obtained leave of the king, retired out of the province. The duke of Alva was invested in the government with powers never before given to any governor. A council, called the council of Blood‖ was erected for the trial of all crimes committed against the king’s authority. The towns stomached the breach of their charters, the people of their liberties, the knights of the golden fleece the charters of their order, by these new and odious courts of judicature, all complain of the disuse of the state, ‖ of the introduction of the armies, but all in vain. The king was constant to what he had determined. Alva was in his nature cruel and inexorable. The new army was fierce and brave, and desirous of nothing so much as a rebellion in the country. The people were enraged but awed and unheeded. All was seizure and process, confiscation and imprisonment, blood and horror, insolence and dejection, punishment executed and meditated revenge. The smaller branches were left off apace, the great ones were longer a hewing down. Counts Egmont and Horn lasted several months, but at length in spite of all their services to Charles the fifth and to Philip, as well as of their new merits in quieting of the provinces, and of so great supplications and intercessions as were made in their favor, both in Spain and Flanders, they were publicly beheaded at Brussels which seemed to break all patience in the people, and by their end to give those commotions a beginning which cost Europe so much blood, and Spain a great part of the Low Country provinces. The war began, Alva had at first great success. Moved with no rumors, terrified with no threats from a broken and unarmed people, and thinking no measures or forms were any more necessary to be observed in the provinces, he pretends greater sums are necessary for the pay and reward of his victorious troops than were annually granted upon the king’s request by the states of the provinces. (Note. Here our ministers have again improved

* See speeches in parliament and preambles to the late acts.
† See previous note.
‡ Frequent dissolutions of assemblies, and their total uselessness if parliament takes us
the illustrious patriots of those times, to whose virtues their descendants owe every blessing they now enjoy, apply with upon Philip's for they have taxed us without making requests.) * And therefore demands a general tax of the hundredth part of every man's estate to be raised at once, and for the future the twentieth of all immovable and the eighteenth of all that was sold. The states with much reluctance consent to the first as a thing that ended at once. They petition the king but without redress, draw out the year in contests sometimes stomachful, sometimes humble with the governor; till the duke impatient of delay causes the edict without consent of the states to be published. The people refuse to pay, the soldiers begin to levy by force, the townsmen all shut up their shops, the people in the country forbear the market so as not so much as bread and meat is to be bought in the town. The duke is enraged, calls the soldiers to arms and commands several of the inhabitants who refused the payments to be hanged that very night upon their sign posts, which moves not the obstinacy of the people. And now the officers and the guards are ready to begin the executions, when news comes to town of the taking of the Briet by the Gueses, † and of the expectation that had given of a sudden revolt in the province of Holland. This unexpected blow struck the duke of Alva, and foreseeing the consequences of it, because he knew the stubble was dry, and now he found the fire was fallen in, he thought it an ill time to make an end of the tragedy.

*Another advantage the British ministers have over the Spanish in depth of policy is very remarkable. Spain was a great empire. The Low Countries, a mere speck compared with it. Spain was not a maritime state that depended upon them for the supply of her revenue. Had they been sunk in the sea she would scarcely have felt her loss. Her prospect for success was almost certain. France, her then inveterate enemy, exhausted by a civil war and divided into two powerful parties. Every circumstance is directly to Great Britain in her present contest with the colo-nies. "Si quidem verissimum est, ignem teetis injure, et injecito spatium modumque, statuere, non esse in ejusdem mundi."—Strada, lib. 7.

† Beggars—they were called so in contempt, when they petitioned. The people thereupon assumed that name, perhaps to keep up the memory of an insult occasioned by their loyalty. The whole country of the seven united provinces is not as large as one-half of Pennsylvania, and when they began their contest with Philip the second, for their liberty, contained about as many inhabitants as are now in the province of Massachusetts Bay. Philip's empire then comprehended in Europe, all Spain and Portugal, the two Skilgies, and such provinces of the Low Countries as adhered to him; many islands of importance in the Mediterranean—the Milanese and many other valuable territories in Italy and elsewhere. In Africa and Asia, all the dominions belonging to Spain and Portugal, in America, the immense countries subject to those two countries, with all their treasures and yet unexhausted mines, and the Spanish West Indies. His armies were numerous and veteran, excellently officered and commanded by the most renowned generals. So great was their force, that during the wars in the Low Countries, his commander-in-chief, the prince of Parma, marched twice into France, and obliged that great general and glorious king, Henry the fourth, to raise at one time the siege of Paris and at another that of Rouen. So considerable was the naval power of Philip, that in the midst of the same wars, he fitted out his dreadful armada to invade England. Yet seven little provinces, or counties, as we should call them, inspired by one generous resolution—to die free, rather than to live slaves, not only buffed, but brought down into the dust that enormous power, that had contended for universal empire, and for half a century was the terror of the world. Such an amazing change indeed to place, that those provinces afterwards actually protected Spain against the power of France.
inexpressible force and appesitiveness, in maintenance of our cause, and in refutation of the pretensions set up by their too forgetful posterity, over their unhappy colonists. Confiding in the undeniable truth of this single position, that, "to live by one man's will, became the cause of all men's misery" they generously suffered. And the worthy bishop before mentioned, who for strenuously asserting the principles of the revolution, received the unusual honor of being recommended by a House of Commons to the sovereign for preferment, has justly observed, that "misery is the same whether it comes from the hands of many or of one. It could not appear tolerable to him (meaning Mr. Hooker, author of the ecclesiastical policy,) to lodge in the governors of any society an unlimited authority, to annul and alter the constitution of the government, as they should see fit, and to leave to the governed the privilege only of absolute subjection in all such alteration; for to use the parliamentary phrase "in all cases whatsoever."

(From what source can Great Britain derive a single reason to support her claim to such an enormous power. That it is consistent with the laws of nature, no reasonable man will pretend. That it contradicts the precepts of Christianity is evident. For she strives to force upon us, terms, which she would judge to be intolerably severe and cruel, if imposed upon herself. "Virtual representation" is too ridiculous to be regarded. The necessity of a supreme sovereign legislature internally superior in Brabant, whilst a new scene was opened in Holland, and so giving over for the present his taxes and executions, applies his thoughts to the suppression of this new enemy that broke in upon him from the sea. And now began that great commotion in the Low Countries which never ended but in the loss of those provinces when the death of the royal government gave life to a new commonwealth."—Observat upon the United provinces of the Netherlands by sir William Temple.

Philip and his junto of cabinet ministers thought themselves no doubt very wise and politic as so many Macchiavels. But what says, and will say, mankind so long as the memory of those events is preserved? That their counsels were despicable, their motives detestable, and their minds like those described by the bishop of Lerida, that exactly resembled the horns of the cows in his country Little. "Hard and Crooked."

*Hooker. "For a man to be tenant at will of his liberty; I can never agree to it. It is a tenure, not to be found in all Littleton.—Speech of Sir Edward Coke.

"Eritam si dominus non sit molestus, tamen misserrimum est, posse si velit."—Cicero.

——The free
Know no gentle tyranny."—Rowe.

†Headly's discourse on government.
tending the whole empire, is a notion equally unjust and dangerous. "The pretence, (says Mr. Justice Blackstone, speaking of James the first's reign,) for which arbitrary measure was no other than the Tyrant's plea of the necessity of unlimited powers in works of evident utility to the public, the supreme reason above all reasons, which is the salvation of the King's lands and people." This was not the doctrine of James only, His son unhappily inherited it from him. On this flimsy foundation was built the claim of ship money, &c. Nor were there wanting men who could argue from the courtly text, that parliaments were too stupid or too factions to grant money to the crown, when it was their interest and their duty to do so. This argument, however, was fully refuted, and slept above a century in proper contempt, 'till the posterity of those who had everthrown it thought fit to revive the exploded absurdity. Trifling as the pretence was, yet it might much more properly be urged in favor of a single person, than of a multitude. The counsels of a monarch may be more secret. His measures more quick. In passing an act of parliament for all the colonies, a many men are consulted, if not more, than need be consulted in obtaining the assent of every legislature on the continent. If it is a good argument for parliament, it is a better against them. It therefore proves nothing but its own futility. The supposed advantages of such a power could never be attained but by the destruction of real benefits evidenced by facts to

*With such smooth words may the most dreadful designs be glossed over, "there are some men who call evil good, and bitter sweet—justice, is now called popularity and faction."—Port. Hist., VII, 193.

A man shall not unprofitably spend his contemplation, that upon this occasion considers the method of God's justice (a method terribly remarkable in many passages, and upon many persons which we shall be compelled to remember in this discourse,) that the same principles and the same application of those principles should be used to the wresting all sovereign power from the crown, which the crown had a little before made use of for the extending its authority and power, beyond its bounds, to the prejudice of the just rights of the subject. A supposed necessity was then thought ground enough to create a power, and a bare averment of that necessity to beget a practice to impose what tax they thought convenient upon the subject, by writs of ship-money never before known, and a supposed necessity now, and a bare averment of that necessity, is as confidently and more fatally concluded a good ground to exclude the crown from the use of any power, by an ordinance never before heard of, and the same maxim of "salus populi suprema lex," which had been used to the infringing the liberty of the one, made use of for destroying the rights of the other.—Lord Clarendon's hist. b. 5, p. 54.

† Thus the patriots of Charles day argued.—"It is not, that ship-
PROVINCIAL DEPUTIES.

money hath been levied upon us, but it is, that thereby ship-money is claimed, which is the gift and earnest penny of all we have; it is not, that our persons have been imprisoned, for the payment of ship-money but that our persons and lives are, upon the same ground of law, delivered up to will and pleasure. It is that our birthright is destroyed and that there hath been an endeavour to reduce us to a lower state than villainage. The lord might tax his villain de haut et de basse, might imprison him, but his life was his own, the law secured him that."—Lord Clarendon.

*See note on these words—Therefore a power of regulating our trade, involves not in it the idea of a supreme legislature over us." P.

†"The controversy between Great Britain and her colonies reviewed." The learned gentleman who wrote this piece has thought proper to quit his argument, step out of his way, personally abuse and severely attack the writer of the "Farmer's Letters." His principal objections are the following, and the answers here given may perhaps be sufficient to shew what force his objections are generally urging: 1st. He says, "the writer of the letters tells us, that the drawbacks, which are allowed on some articles upon their exportation from England amount to more money than all the duties together which are laid upon them there on their arrivals in the colonies will produce. I believe it is the first time that the colonies of any state have complained of the injustice of the mother country in laying taxes upon them which were not sufficiently heavy, nor was it ever before discovered that the proper means to redress the grievances of any people, were to increase their taxes," page 16, answer. The truth of the assertion in the
It is to be wished the gentleman had "recollected" that without any such "act of assembly" none of the colonists ever recollected letters is not denied. It is assumed by the author of the "controversy," as the foundation of his argument, if then parliament would have raised more money, "by stopping the drawback, than by laying the duties to be paid in the colonies," Why were they laid? From respect to parliament it must be supposed, they were laid for some purpose. It was not for the sake of the money. For what then? To establish a precedent for taxing the colonies, says the writer of the letters. The author of the controversy does not deny it, but enters into a dissertation upon the more and the less, which is not the point in question. Edly. The writer of the letters says, that "an act of parliament commanding us to do a certain thing, if it has any validity is a tax upon us, for the expense that accrues in complying with it." In reply to this, the author of "the controversy" enumerates many instances of sovereignty subjecting the colonies to expence, which he supposes may be legally exercised within the colonies "By act of parliament." Pages 23, 24, answer. The propriety of this supposition is denied, and remains to be proved. "Absurdities and contradiction" are plentifully attributed to the writer of the letters, because he will not acknowledge, that the power of the parliament "to regulate trade, and preserve the connection of the whole empire in due order," involves in it a power to "tax the colonies" or "to put them to any expense," parliament shall please. A person of such sagacity as the author of the controversy might plainly have perceived, if his resentment had not prejudiced his candor, that the writer of the letters was unwilling to give up any point, which he then thought essential to the freedom and welfare of his country, and at the same time was unwilling to propose any new

*This sentence related to the dissolution of the assembly of New York for not complying with the act of parliament for not supplying the troops. Last session of parliament an act was passed for the more commodious quartering of the troops in America. It is not yet come over, but deserves the attention of the colonists, even if it has not the remarkable features, that distinguish the productions of the last session.

† If any person shall imagine that he discovers in those letters the least dislike of the dependence of these colonies on Great Britain, I beg that such person will not form any judgment on particular expressions, but will consider the tenor of all the letters taken together. In that case, I flatter myself that every unprejudiced reader will be convinced that the true interests of Great Britain are as dear to me, as they ought to be to every good subject. If I am an enthusiast in anything it is my zeal for the perpetual dependence of these colonies on their mother country. A dependence founded on mutual benefits, the continuance of which can be secured only by mutual affections. Therefore it is, that with extreme apprehension, I view the smallest seeds of discontent, which are unwarily scattered abroad. Fifty or sixty years will make astonishing alterations in these colonies; and this consideration should render it the business of Great Britain more and more to cultivate our good dispositions towards her. But the misfortunes that those great men who are wrestling for power at home, think themselves very slightly interested in the prosperity of their country fifty or sixty years hence, but are deeply concerned in blowing up a popular clamour for supposed immediate advantages.

For my part, I regard Great Britain as a bulwark, happily fixed between those colonies and the powerful nations of Europe. That kingdom remaining safe, we, under its protection, enjoying peace, may diffuse the blessings of religion, science and liberty, through remote wildernesses. It is, therefore, incontestably our duty and our interest
belled. What act of parliament is here meant? Surely not the 11th of Henry the seventh, chapter the 1st, in favour of a king of fact. Probably the 12th and 13th of William the 3d, chapter the second, "for the further limitation of the crown," &c., is intended; and is it imagined that the words "dominions and territories thereunto belonging," in that statute, form his majesty's title to the sovereignty of these colonies? The omission of them might have looked odd, but what force is added

subject of dispute. Justly has the author of the controversy observed that "it would be endless to trace this doctrine of taxes through all the consequences." Pa. 23. 3dly. The writer of the letters says, "we are as much dependant on Great Britain, as a perfectly free people can be on another." On this the author of the controversy kindly observes that "it is a pity the learned editor (the English editor, it is supposed) has not given the public a dissertation on that most ingenious and instructive passage." Pa. 25. Answer. American understandings discover no inconsistency in the idea of "a state being dependant, and yet perfectly free, and their temper is so moderate that they would be content with that degree of freedom, which is compatible with a dependance. If the proposition puzzles British understandings, it is presumed to be, because Britons will not give themselves the trouble to think of any dependance, but of such as is destructive of all freedom, though they themselves are dependant in some measure on others, 4thly. The writer of the letters says, "if money be raised upon us by others without our consent, for our defence, those who are the judges in levying it must also be the judges in applying it." Of consequence, the money, said to be taken from us for our defence, may be employed

to support the strength of Great Britain. When confiding in that strength she begins to surge from whence it arose, it will be an easy thing to shew the source. She may readily be reminded of the loud alarm spread among her merchants and tradesmen, by the universal association of these colonies at the time of the stamp act, not to import any of her manufactures. "In the year 176 the Russians and Swedes entered into an agreement not to suffer Great Britain to export any naval stores from their dominions but in Russian or Swedish ships, and at their own prices. Great Britain was distressed. Pitch and tar rose to three pounds a barrel. At length she thought of getting these articles from the colonies; and the attempt succeeding, they fell down to fifteen shillings. In the year 1756 Great Britain was threatened with an invasion. An easterly wind blowing for six weeks, she could not man her fleet, and the whole nation was thrown into the utmost consternation. The wind changed. The American ships arrived. The fleet sailed in ten or fifteen days. There are some other reflections on this subject worthy of the most deliberate attention of the British parliament; but they are of such a nature that I do not choose to mention them publicly. I thought it my duty, in the year 1756, while the stamp act was in suspense, to write my sentiments to a gentleman of great influence in America, who afterwards distinguished himself by opposing our cause, in the debates concerning the repeal of that act." Farmer's Letter. XII. p. 30. If the author of "the controversy" had seen the letter above referred to he would have found that the difference between the prerogative in Great Britain and in America, and the exercise of internal legislation by parliament over the colonies, with some other points therein mentioned, were presented in the strongest terms the writer of the letters could use, as must, and certainly tending in a few years to produce the deepest discord. The time is at length come when silence in America on these subjects would be rigid or criminal.
by their insertion? The settlement of the crown of England includes the settlement of the sovereignty of the colonies. King

to our injury. We may be* chained in by a line of fortifications, obliged to pay for the building and maintaining, then and be told that
they are for our defence.) With what face can we dispute the fact after
having granted that those who apply the money had a right to levy it.
For surely it is much easier for their wisdom to be understand how to
apply it in the best manner than how to levy it in the best manner. Be-
sides the right of levying is of infinitely more consequence than that
of applying. The people of England, who would burst out into fury
if the crown should attempt to levy money by its own authority, have
always assigned to the crown the application of money." From these
words relating to "application" the author of "the controversy" ded-
uces a "proof," that the writer of the letters is very deficient in "his
knowledge of the constitution," † &c. Answer. Is this treatment gen-
erous? In such questions, ought the attack to be turned from the cause
to the man? The writer of the letters pretends not to be distin-
guished as a "critic on government," nor "justness or elegance of
composition." ‡ Surely, even the author of the controversy must
now be convinced of his aversion, to writing, as that performance
with all "the justness and elegance of its composition, knowledge of
the subject handled, and constitutional learning displayed in it," and
employed to pull to pieces the reputation of the writer of the letters,
has not roused him during so many years since its publication, to make
a single effort in vindication of his character. Was it imagined, that
every objection was just, because not replied to?

Many reasons besides a fear of encountering objections, may prevent
an answer. In truth, he cannot be called a volunteer author. He
never did, and never dared to write, but when the honor or interest
of his country was assaulted, when duty compelled every one to con-
tribute what assistance he could in her defence, and when he hoped
the cause would draw some kind of a veil over his defects. He ex-
pected he might escape as the Spartan youth did, with some slight
censure for engaging improperly armed, but that his motive would
excuse him from a severe one. How well founded the present re-
proach is, will now be considered. One would imagine, that a man of

* The probability of this measure taking place is confirmed by the Canada bill, a politi-
cal device so extraordinary, as to excite surprise even in those colonists who live in the
year 1774. By this bill it is said the legislative power is lodged in the governor and a few
men, not less than 17 nor more than 23, appointed and removable by the crown; and the
government becomes wholly military. Trials by jury are abolished, though multitudes
of English subjects settled there, on the encouragement given by the king's procla-
manon in 1763. The French laws are restored, and all the country on the back of those
colonies is added to Canada, and put under the same military government. This is, in-
deed, to be "chained in." Nothing is wanting to complete the plan but our money, to
deny the expense of erecting strong holds among our woods and mountains, and to
brine or Indians; and then the expression of "beating our swords into plough shares" will
be reversed in the extraordinary manner, for "our plough shares" will furnish the
very "swords" that are to cut our own threats.

† Page 25.

‡ Pages 22 and 23.
William is mentioned; and will the gentleman venture to say that William was not king of England and sovereign of these common sense, on reading the foregoing extract from the letters, would understand the writer plainly to mean by "levying," the power of taxing, and by "employing," the power of "employing" the money raised by taxing; or in other terms, the actual expenditure of it. This meaning is evident, the conclusion being express, that "if others may be judges in applying money of consequence, it may be employed to our injury;" and then follow some instances, in which "it may be so employed." All this is very clear. How then does the very ingenious gentleman open his way to the writer of the letters, to give him this violent blow? By a dexterity worthy of imitation if justifiable. He leaves out of his quotation, all the words inclosed within the last crotchet, beginning at the words "of consequence," and ending at the words "our defence," that showed beyond a possibility of doubt in what sense the word "applying" was used, takes no notice of the omission, imposes another sense on the word, and then insults may be said, over the supposed mistake of saying "that the people of England have always assigned to the crown the application of money."

What sense he or others may assign to the word "application," is not the point; but whether the word, taken in that sense which the writer of the letters expressly annexed to it, is used with propriety by him, or whether it is used in such a manner, as to prove he is very deficient in his knowledge of the constitution! By that word, as he defines it, positively as language can declare any meaning, he intends the actual expenditure and "employment" of money. And is the reader to be tricked out of that definition, and an other sense shuffled in, merely to impeach a man's character by flight of pen?

Has not the constitution assigned to the crown the actual expenditure and employment of money? Is not this power part of the Executive? Does not Mr. Justice Blackstone mention this power to show the vast influence of the crown? He particularly takes notice of it with respect to the army in these expressions, "paid indeed ultimately by the people, but immediately by the crown; raised by the crown; officered by the crown; commanded by the crown."* Is not the word "application" used here too, not only properly, as defined, but properly, in a constitution sense? True it is, that the word is sometimes used as synonymous with appropriation, though this latter seems to be the fitter word to mean the designation of money to particular purposes in acts of parliament. Could it be possible, that the author of "the controversy" should imagine the writer of the letters could be ignorant of such designation or appropriation of money by parliament when one can scarcely open a book of statutes, without observing them? Parliament may accommodate grants of money to public necessities, and may call officers of the crown to account for money, but these powers no more prove the actual expenditure and employment of money to belong to parliament, than the power of calling officers of

*1 Blackstone, 339.
colonies before his title was "declared" or "recognized" by "an act of parliament?" The Gentleman slurs over this case. His

the crown to account for injurious leagues or declarations of war, proves the power of parliament to make leagues or to declare war. Besides, it being contended against the colonies, that the sovereign power is lodged in the king, lords and commons, the same persons may tax and expend, to what excess and in what manner they please, while the colonies will have no kind of control over them. And, that such an union of those powers, is unconstitutional and dangerous to the colonies in extreme, was the point the writer of the letters inoffensively ventured to insist on. Exactly in the sense here contended for, are the words "appropriation" and "application" used in some of the best authorities. Bishop Ellys, in his tracts on liberty, page 31, says: "The parliament, at present, in granting money does for the most part appropriate it to particular services, whereby the application of it is more effectually secured." When any aids are given, the common only do judge of the necessities of the crown, which cannot be otherwise made manifest to them, than by inquiring how the money which hath been granted, and revenue of the crown, is expended and applied.  

"Out of the aids given by parliament, (which by the law of England are appropriated, and ought to have been employed in the common profit of the whole realm,) many large sums of money, during the times of such heavy taxes upon the people, have been diverted under the head of secret services, and for salaries, bounties and pensions," &c.  

Some other unfairnesses there are in this famous piece, that need only be viewed, to be refuted; but of which, it may be said, if a precedent "established by the respectable gentleman himself can procure pardon for the expression, that 'they are not entitled to notice.'" How could he venture to assert as he does, that the purpose of the letters was to excite resentment in the colonies against their parent country, and to push them on to a separation from her. "The letters prove the contrary. Few men have express a warmer zeal for the connexion than the writer of them. Yet his reputation is to be attacked on every account, and a charge oven of disloyalty directly levelled against him. The author is welcome to take what other licences he pleases in his reprehensions of the writer; but he ought not to have denied his integrity. Their intentions must stand the test of a tribunal, that decides for eternity. May they then appear equally pure. True, indeed are those words of lord Clarendon: Let no honest man that is once entered into the lists, think he can by any skill or comportment, prevent these conflicts and assaults, but let him look upon it as a purgatory he is unavoidable to pass through, and constantly performing the duties of justice, integrity and uprightness, depend upon providence and time for a vindication."  

* Words of the commons at a conference with the lords. Parl. hist.  
† Address of the the House of Commons to queen Anne. Parl. Rit.
zeal for the "illustrious house of Hanover" would be little gratified by inferring that because the two houses, with the consent of the nation, made a king, therefore the two houses can make laws. Yet that conclusion would be as justifiable as this, that the assent of the colonies to an election of a king by the two houses, or to the limitation of the crown by act of parliament, proves a right in parliament to bind the colonies by statutes "in all cases whatsoever." In such great points the conduct of a people influenced solely by a regard for their freedom and happiness. The colonies have no other head than the king of England. The person who, by the laws of that realm, is king of that realm, is our king.

A dependance * on the crown and parliament of Great Britain, is a novelty—a dreadful novelty. It may be compared to the engine invented by Greeks for the destruction of Troy.† It is full of armed enemies and the walls of the constitution must be thrown down, before it can be introduced among us.

When it is considered that the king, as king of England, has a power in making laws, the power of executing them, of finally determining on appeals, of calling upon us for supplies in times of war or an emergency, that every branch of the prerogative binds us, as the subjects are bound thereby in England, and that all our intercourse with foreigners is regulated by parliament. Colonist may "surely" be acknowledged to speak with truth and precision in answer to the "elegantly" express question, "What king it is?" &c., by saying that "his most gracious majesty George the third" is the King of England, and therefore, "the King they profess themselves to be loyal subjects of!" We are aware of the objection that "if the king of England is, therefore, king of the colonies, they are subject to the general legislative authority of that kingdom." The

* "This word 'dependance' as applied to the states connected with England, seems to be a new one. It appears to have been introduced into the language of the law by the commonwealth act of 1650. A 'dependance on parliament' is still more modern. A people cannot be too cautious in guarding against such innovations. The credentials of the imperial ambassadors to the states of Holland were directed, 'to our faithful and beloved.' The words seem to be very kind, but the cautious states discovered that this was the stile of the imperial chancery in writing to the vassals of the empire. The question was whether the credentials should be opened? And it was urged that a solemn embassy ought not to be disappointed for a few trilling words. But the states resolved to send them back unopened, which they did. Other credentials were then sent with a proper direction, and the ambassadors were well received." —Arcana imp. del. p. 186.

† 7 Co. 18.
premises by no means warrant this conclusion, it is built on a mere supposition that the colonies are thereby acknowledged to be within the realm, and on an incantation expected to be wrought by some magic force in those words. To be subordinately connected with England, the colonies have contracted. To be subject to the general legislative authority of that kingdom, they never contracted. Such a power as may be necessary to preserve this connection, she has. The authority of the sovereign and the authority of controlling our intercourse with foreign nations form that power. Such a power leaves the colonies free. But a general legislative power is not a power to preserve that connection, but to distress and enslave them. If the first power cannot subsist without the last, she has no right even to the first; the colonies were deceived in their contract and the power must be unjust and illegal, for God has given to them a better right to preserve their liberty, than to her to destroy it. In other words, supposing King, lords and common-acting in parliament constitute, a sovereignty over the colonies, is that sovereignty constitutionally absolute or limited? That states without freedom should by principle grow out of a free state, is as impossible, as that sparrows should be produced from the eggs of an eagle. The sovereignty over these colonies, must be limited.* Hesiod long since said, "half is better than the whole," and the saying was never more justly applicable, than on the present occasion. Had the unhappy Charles remembered and regarded it, his private virtues might long have adorned a throne from which his public measures precipitated him in blood. To argue on this subject from other instances of parliamentary power is shifting the ground. The connection of the colonies with England, is a point of an unprecedented and delicate nature. It can be compared to no other case; and to receive a just determination, it must be considered with reference to its own peculiar circumstances.† The

* "Nec regibus infinita aut libera potestas, was the constitution of our German ancestors on the continent, and this is not only consonant to the principles of nature, of liberty, of reason and of society, but has always been esteemed an express part of the common law of England, even when prerogative was at the highest."—J Blackstone, 233.

† The learned Judge, (in Vol. I, page 107,) says, this country was not "uninhabited when discovered and planted by the English, &c., but ought to be considered as a conquered, ceded, or infidel country. Our American plantations are principally of this latter sort, being obtained in the last century, either by right of conquest and driving out the natives, (with what natural justice, I shall not at present inquire,) or by treaties; and therefore, the common law of England, as such, has no allowance or authority there, they being no part of the mother country.
common law extends to the colonies; yet Mr. Justice Blackstone says, "such parts of the law as are neither necessary nor con-
but distinct (though dependent) dominions. They are subject, how-
ever, to the control of the parliament." According to this doctrine, the colonies are considered in a legal view by the parent State, "as infidels or conquered people;" not as her children, with her consent, establishing societies for her benefit. Though not a single man of the "infidels or conquered" people, should now be found to reside in each colony; yet a political contagion is communicated to Englishmen in secula seculorum, because Indians once fished in the rivers and hunted in the woods. If this be their "condition," then according to the law laid down by the judge, "they are subject not only to the control of parliament," but the "king may alter and impose what laws he pleases." It is not known what the learned judge means by the word "principally." Perhaps he alludes to the ill-directed humanity and justice of the first settlers of some colonies, who purchased the lands from the natives for valuable and satisfactory considerations. It was very useless exercise of their virtues, for their posterity. If they had by accident, settled an "uninhabited" country, the invaluable rights of the common law would have attended them: but when they dared to obtain a settlement by humanity and justice, they forfeited all rights of the common law, to the latest succeeding ages. Can this be law? Every case quoted by the judge it is humbly apprehended, makes a distinction between States or societies composed of English subjects, and those composed of "conquered" people, &c., and that this is the only distinction warrantable by those cases. That the conquerors should be considered as the conquered, the expellers of the natives as the expelled natives, and the Christian possessors and owners by fair purchases from those who had a right to sell, as the infidels no longer possessing or owning, seems to involve a confusion of ideas, little agreeing with the strength of reason that informs the common law.

It is very remarkable how our ablest antagonists are perplexed in framing their arguments against us. Even the learned judge does not express himself with his usual perspicuity. But the want of it is well atoned, if we, colonists, can be thereby deprived of the benefits of the common law, and be absolutely subjected to the king; for these courtly tenants are the only consequences deducible from the curious argument that tend to involve these colonies in the misfortunes of "conquered, ceded or infidel countries." The "control of parliament" is asserted to be supreme in every case. Whether the colonies were settled in "uninhabited countries," or "in conquered, ceded or infidel countries," makes no differences as to that point.

Another learned gentleman has discovered that we "are not entitled to as great a degree of freedom as Ireland." Why? Because Ireland was a conquered country. This remark does not seem to remove tho

*Blackstone ibid. 65; and the cases there cited.
venient for them, as the jurisdiction of the spiritual courts, &c., are therefore not in force." If even the common law in force within the realm of England when the colonists quitting it, is thus abridged by the peculiar circumstances of colonies, at least equally just, and constitutional is it, that the power of making new laws within the realm of England, should be
difficulty. Let us hear the point a little more explained. "Ireland, it is true, was conquered, but certain concessions were made to the people. These were the terms granted them, but England is obliged to keep no terms with the colonists." At every step these gentlemen take, those writers, who have contributed so much to the glory of their country, turn upon them and directly oppose them. They at first shrink before these venerable advocates for liberty and humanity, but recollecting themselves, they distinguish and refine, in order to take away the substance of every argument, and to whittle down a Hooker and a Locke into a LeStrange and a Filmer. After taking these liberties, they at length grow bold enough to arraign the authority of any man, even Mr. Locke himself, if his writings cannot, by all this art, be turned to their purpose. We need not be surprised after this, that every colonist, who ventures honestly to assert, as well as he can, the cause of his native land, should be treated with little respect. The colonies have always been on the defensive. It is hoped they will always continue so. But the author of "the controversy" charges them with great cunning, a left handed wisdom, that must disgrace any people because they have not resisted in places where they were not immediately attacked. It is the artifice of the managers on the part of the colonies, to avoid general questions and to keep back and conceal consequences, least the unsuspecting people of England should too soon catch the alarm and resolve to withstand their first attempts at independence.* That is, they have acted just as the unsuspecting people of England have done in their controversy with the crown. They confined themselves from time to time to a demand of redress for the injuries offered them. This behaviour of the colonists would by some persons be deemed modest and respectful. Now, indeed, the conduct of administration demonstrates to us that we must enlarge our views and endeavor to take a prospect of all the mischiefs necessarily attending a claim of boundless power with an unbounded inclination to exercise it. The gentleman may perhaps call for fire and fagots to extinguish our political heresy, but we trust, and trust firmly, that the sense and generosity of the good people of England, will discover and defeat the present plan against their liberties, as they have already so many other schemes of that tendency that they will behold their dutiful children with compassionate love, and with just indignation those unrelenting enemies from whom they can expect no other favor, but that England "shall be the last they will devour."
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abridged with respect to colonies, by those peculiar circumstances.*

*The author of the controversy in page 31 of his work argues thus concerning the legislative power of Great Britain over the colonies; "The lands in all the colonies having, therefore, been clearly shown to be part of the dominions of Great Britain, and the possessors of them to hold them under authorities and titles derived from the British state, Mr. Locke would require no other proof of the right of the legislative power of Great Britain to the obedience of the possessors of those lands; for speaking of the manner by which a man tacitly makes himself a subject of any country or government,” he says; “It is commonly supposed that a father could oblige his posterity to that government of which he himself was a subject, and that his compact held them; whereas it being only a necessary condition annexed to the land, and the inheritance of an estate which is under that government, reaches only those who will take it on that condition, and so is no natural tie or engagement but a voluntary submission; for every man's children being, by nature, as free as himself or any of his ancestors ever were, may, whilst they are in that freedom, choose what society they will join themselves to, what commonwealth they will put themselves under; but if they will enjoy the inheritance of their ancestors they must take it on the same terms their ancestors had it, and submit to all the conditions annexed to such a possession.” "Whoever, (says he in another place,) by inheritance, purchase, permission or otherways, enjoys any part of the lands so annexed to and under the government of that commonwealth, must take it with the condition it is under—that is of submitting to the government of the commonwealth under whose jurisdiction it is, as far forth as any subject of it.” Page 31. The ingenuity of the gentleman is here again remarkable. Mr. Locke in his 8th chapter on civil government, “of the beginning of political societies,” immediately before the words above mentioned, “whoever by inheritance,” &c., speaks a man who “unites his person which was before free to a society for the securing and regulating of property, and submits to the community those possessions which he has or shall acquire, that do not already belong to any other government.” These words the gentleman not thinking quite to his purpose in this place, separates from the words of his quotation, and so gives Mr. Locke’s conclusion without his premises. However, three pages after, he is so candid as to give the premises without the conclusion. How or why? to support this most curious distinction—that Mr. Locke in that celebrated part of his argument where, speaking of government taking the property of subjects, he says, “what property have I in that which another may by right take from me when he pleases,”* “means no more” than that the supreme legislative power has no right to take the property of others without their consent “for the private use or purpose of the legislative,” so that, according to this construction, the constitution of a well established government, or the
The laws of England with respect to prerogative, and in other instances, have accommodated themselves, without alteration, freedom of a people depends not on the great right which God has given them "of having a share in the government of themselves" whereby their property is secured, but merely on the "purpose" to which the property taken from them without their consent is applied by those who thus take it. And yet this gentleman has severely attacked the writer of the letters for using the word "purpose" in a much more confined sense, in saying a "tax is an imposition on the subject for the sole purpose of levying money."

Mr. Locke in the preceding chapter, in speaking of monarchy says, "that absolute power purifies not men's blood. For if it be asked what security or sense arises in such a state against the violence and oppression of the absolute ruler, the very question can scarce be borne. They are ready to tell you it deserves death only to ask after safety. Betwixt subject and subject they will grant there must be measures, laws and judges for their mutual peace and security, but as for the ruler, he ought to be absolute and is above all such circumstances, because he has power to do more hurt and wrong, 'tis right when he does it. To ask how you can be guarded from harm or injury on that side where the strongest hand is to do it, is presently the voice of faction and rebellion." But here our opponent may come in with another distinction. Mr. Locke speaks here of an absolute ruler not of absolute rulers. Lilly proves that there is the singular number and the plural number. A power that "Mr. Locke would have held illegal in a Pisistratus or a Stuart, he would have held legal in the four hundred of Athens or the parliament of Great Britain," let the distinction be allowed its due weight. Can it be believed that such a friend to mankind as Mr. Locke was, could ever think of absolute dominions just or legal? Would not such a sentiment directly oppose those principles his benevolence induced him to take so much pains to vindicate and establish? Would the sound of the words—"dependance," subordination—within the realm, "part of the dominions"—etc., have convinced him that it was the indispensable duty of parliament to case the gentry and people of Great Britain by taxing the colonists without their consent, and that it was the indispensable duty of the colonists on constitutional principles to submit to such taxation.

The learned say that the too rigid attention of the mind to one idea sometimes is the cause of madness. So rigid has been the attention of many heads in Great Britain to the idea of dependance, that it seems to have occasioned a kind of insanity in them; and by rummaging specchifying, and enacting about it and about it, they have lost all ideas of justice, humanity, law and constitution, and in short of every quality that used to distinguish men from the rest of this creation, and Englishmen from the rest of mankind. But Mr. Locke's understand-

*Absolute dominion however placed, is so far from being one kind of civil society, that it is as inconsistent with it as slavery is with property.—Locke on civil government, p. 154.
tions by statutes to a change of circumstances, the welfare of the people so requiring. A regard for that grand object perpetually animates the constitution, and regulates all its movements unless unnatural obstructions interfere.

"Spiritus intus alit, to tamque infusa perartus.

"Mens agitat molem, & magno se corpore miscet."

Another argument for the extravagant power of internal legislation over us remains. It has been urged with great warmth against us, that "precedents" shew this power is rightfully vested in parliament.

ing, even in the present whirl of the political world, would have preserved him just and tenacious of his principles. The case he puts, and on which the author of "the controversy" argues, is that of a submit, is on to the terms of government in a commonwealth. The question between Great Britain and the colonies is, what are the terms of their connexion under all the circumstances of it? It is not recollected that Mr. Locke ever insinuate that the parliament of Great Britain might bind the people of Ireland by statutes, "in all cases whatsoever." Yet there was in his time a famous dispute concerning the authority of parliament over that kingdom. So far was he from favouring the claim of parliament, that it is hoped, it can clearly be proved, he favoured the other side of the question.

His friend, Mr. Molineux, in a letter dated March 15, 1697-8, tells him of his intentions to visit him when he could get loose from business: "But this I cannot hope for till the parliament in England rises. I should be glad to know from you when that is expected, for indeed they bear very hard upon us in Ireland. How justly they can bind us, without our consent and representatives, I leave the author of the treaties on government to consider"—meaning Mr. Locke's two treaties, one on government, the other on civil government; though they are published also as one treatise, the first book of which is under the first title, and the second book under the second title.

Mr. Locke, in his answer, dated April 6, 1698, says, "amongst other things I would be glad to talk with you about, before I die, is that which you suggest at the bottom of the first page of your letter. I am mightily concerned for the place meant in the question; you say you will ask the author of the treatise you mention, and wish extremely well to it, and would be very glad to be informed by you what would be best for it, and debate with you the way to compose it. But this cannot be done by letters; the subject is of too great extent, the views too large, and the particulars too many to be so managed. Come therefore yourself, and come as well prepared as you can. But if you talk with others on that point there, mention not me to anybody on that subject, only let you and I try what good we can do for those whom we wish well to; great things have sometimes been brought about from small beginnings well laid together."

Mr. Molineux quickly after came over from Ireland to England to see Mr. Locke.
Submission to unjust sentences proves not a right to pass them. Carelessness or regard for the peace and welfare of the community may cause the submission. Submission may sometimes be a less evil than opposition, and therefore a duty. In such cases it is a submission to the divine authority which forbids us to injure our country, not to the assumed authority on which the unjust sentences were founded. But when submission becomes inconsistent with and destructive of the public good, the same veneration for and duty to the divine authority commands us to oppose. The all wise Creator of man impresses certain laws on his nature. A desire of happiness and of society are two of those laws. They were not intended to destroy but to support each other; man has therefore a right to promote the best union of both in order to enjoy both in the highest degree. Thus, while this right is properly exercised, desires that seem selfish by a happy combination produce the welfare of others. "This is removing submission from a foundation unable to support it, and injurious to the honor of God, and fixing it upon much flimsy ground."*

No sensible or good man ever suspected Mr. Hooker of being a weak or factious person, "yet he plainly enough teacheth that a society upon experience of universal evil, have a right to try by another form to answer more effectually the ends of government." And Mr. Hoadley asks, "would the ends of government be destroyed should the miserable condition of the people of France which hath proceeded from the king's being absolute, awaken the thoughts of the wisest heads amongst them, and move them all to exert themselves so as that those ends should be better answered for the time to come?"

What mind can relish the hardy proposition, that because precedents have been introduced by the inattention or timidity of some and the cunning or violence of others therefore the latter have a right to make the former miserable—that is, that precedents that ought never to have been set yet being set, repeal the eternal laws of natural justice, humanity and equity.†

*Hoadly's disc. on government.
† — — "I could never think
"A mortal's law of power or strength sufficient
"To abrogate the unwritten law divine,
"Immutable, eternal, not like these
"Of yesterday, but made ever time began."

_Sophocles Antig. Frank. Transl._

It should be considered, whether it ever was or ever can be the true interest of a kingdom or State to violate the laws of natural justice, equity and humanity. These laws may be called the laws of God.
The argument from precedents begins unluckily for its advocates. The first produced against us by the gentleman before mentioned, was an act passed by the Commonwealth parliament in 1650 to "punish" Virginia, Barbadoes, Antigua and Bermudas, for their fidelity to Charles the second. So antient is the right of parliament to "punish" Colonists for doing their duty. But the parliament had before overturned church and throne, so that there is an older "precedent" set against these.

That parliament sat amidst the ruins that surrounded it, fiercer than Marius among those of Carthage. Brutal power became an irresistible argument of boundless right. What the style of an Aristotle could not prove, the point of a Cromwell's sword sufficiently demonstrated. Innocence and justice sighed and submitted. What more could they do? The restoration took place, and a legal parliament would not doubt but it had as extensive a right as an illegal one. The revolution succeeded and with it method for blending together the powers of king and people in a manner before unknown. A new political alembic was fixed on the great principle of resistance, and in it severe experiments were to be made on every other principle of the constitution. How the boldness of ministers and contempt of the people have increased since that period, not a man the least acquainted with English history can be ignorant. The colonies were in a state of infancy—still in a state of childhood. Not a single statute concerning them is recollected to have been past before the revolution, but such as related to the regulation of trade. "Precedents" were afterwards made that,

Can they be broken with impunity? The Scriptures are full of lessons on this subject, and history furnishes instances sufficient to alarm oppressors if they would attend to them. All the glories of Charles the bold, Charles the fifth, Philip the second, Charles the twelfth, Lewis the fourteenth, and a numerous list of distinguished princes, were overcast, when unrelenting cruelty came to preside over their resolutions. From Athens to Genoa the observation holds true. Let not the opinion be condemned as presumptuous before it be fully enquired into. It is worth an enquiry.

"Disce justitiam moniti & non tennere divos."

England has been prosperous in many civil wars, but they were in defence of liberty. She never engaged in one against liberty. Would to Heaven she would set the world the much wanted example of lenity in government. Mankind might gain by it. The other mode has been sufficiently tried, and proved to be impolitic and ruinous.

This loyal, generous colony preserved its principles with such spirit, notwithstanding the oppression above mentioned, that in January, 1659, they threw off all obedience to the parliament, replaced the king's governor, and proclaimed Charles the second, several months before the restoration in Europe.
when they grew up, the authority of a master might succeed that of a parent.

Precedents it is apprehended, are no otherwise regarded in the English laws than as they establish certainty for the benefit of the people, according to the maxim "miserable is the servitude when the laws are uncertain." Precedents militating against the welfare or happiness of a people, are inconsistent with the grand original principle on which they ought to be founded.

Their supposed sanction increases in proportion to the repetitions of injustice. They must be void. In subjects of dispute between man and man, precedents may be of use, though not founded on the best reason, they cause a certainty, and all may govern themselves accordingly. If they take from an individual one day, they may give to him the next. But precedents to overthrow principles, to justify the perpetual oppression of all and to impair the power of the constitution, though a cloud of them appear, have no more force than the volumes of dust that surround a triumphal car. They may obscure it; they cannot stop it. What would the liberties of the people of England have been at this time, if precedents could have made laws inconsistent with the constitution? Precedents tending to make men unhappy can, with propriety of character, be quoted only by those beings to whom the misery of men is a delight.

"If the usage had been immemorial and uniform, and ten thousand instances could have been produced, it would not have been sufficient; because the practice must likewise be agreeable to the principles of the law,* in order to be good; whereas this is a practice inconsistent with, and in direct opposition to the first and clearest principles of the law! "to those feelings of humanity, out of which mankind will not be reasoned when power advances with gigantic strides, threatening dissolution to a state to those inherent though latent powers.

*This is a maxim of law, that "a bad usage ought to be abolished."

† Letter on general warrants.

‡ Equal distribution of justice and free enjoyment of property are the great objects of society; and no time, precedent, statute or institution should deter men from keeping these uppermost in their thoughts. Mr. Hume's hist. of England: "The jurisdiction of the star chambers, martial law, imprisonment by warrants from the privy council, and other practices of a like nature, though established for several centuries, were scarce ever allowed by the English to be parts of their constitution. The affections of the nation for liberty still prevailed over all precedent, and over all political reasoning. The exercise of these powers, after being long the source of secret murmurs among the people, was, in fullness of time, solemnly abolished as illegal, at least as..."
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of society, which no climate, no time, no constitution, no contract, can ever destroy or diminish."*

“A parliamentary power of internal legislation over these colonies appears, therefore, to us, equally contradictory to humanity and the constitution, and illegal.

As to the second head, a power of regulating our trade, our opinion is, that it is legally vested in parliament, not as a supreme legislature over these colonies, but as the supreme legislature and full representative of the parent state, and the only judge between her and her children in commercial interests, which the nature of the case in the progress of their growth admitted. It has been urged with great vehemence against us, and seems to be thought their fort by our adversaries, “that a power of regulation is a power of legislation, and a power of legislation, if constitutional, must be universal and supreme in the utmost sense of the words. It is therefore concluded that the colonists, by acknowledging the power of regulation, have acknowledged every other power.” On this objection we observe that, according to a maxim of law, “it is deceitful and dangerous to deal in general propositions.” The freedom and happiness of states depend not on artful argu-

—id. To these instances may be added the late practice of general warrants, that had the sanction of precedents even since the revolution.

* Blackstone, p. 245.

† Our chance of success would be slight indeed, if it depended on subtleties of reasoning. Who can resist the skillful and courageous attacks of those Britons, who have not long since distinguished themselves in the polemical fields? Have they not proved, to the satisfaction of thousands, the non-existence of matter, the necessity of human actions—consequently the innocence of them—the comfortable mortality of the soul, that virtue is a name, vice a jest, liberty a nonentity, Christianity an imposture, and, with due detestation be it mentioned, that we have no idea of power, nor of any Being endowed with any power, much less of one endowed with infinite power!"

With explosions of learning and flashes of wit, these well trained troops would keep up a terrible fire of artillery and small arms against us undisciplined Americans. We must not meet them in the shock of battle. That would be madness in the extreme. We must make the most of our natural advantages. There we are safe, and all the forces that can be brought to the assault, will never be able to prevail against us. To drop the metaphor, “inquiry ceases to be rational, and becomes both whimsical and pernicious, when it advances as far as some authors have carried it, to controvert the first principles of knowledge, morality, religion, and consequently the fundamental laws of the British government, and of all well regulated society.”—Mr. Beattie on Truth.

It has been asserted by some men distinguished as historians, that
ments but on a few plain principles. The plausible appearance of the objection consists in a confused comprehension of several points, entirely distinct in their nature, and leading to consequences directly opposite to each other. There was a time when England had no colonies. Trade was the object she attended to, in encouraging them. A love of freedom was manifestly the chief motive of the adventurers. The connexion of colonies with their parent state may be called a new object of the English laws. That her right extinguishes all their rights, right-essential to freedom, and which they would have enjoyed by remaining in their parent state, is offensive to reason, humanity, and the constitution of that state. Colonies could not have been planted on these terms. What Englishman, but an idiot, would have become a colonist on these conditions, to mention no more particulars: "That every shilling he gained might rightfully be taken from him—trial by jury abolished—the building houses, or making cloths with the materials found or raised in the colonies prohibited—and armed men set over him to govern him in every action?" 

Had these provinces never been settled—had all the inhabitants of them, now living, been born in England, and resident there, they would now enjoy the rights of Englishmen, that is, they would be free in that kingdom. We claim in the colonies these and no other rights. There no other kingdom or state interferes. But their trade, however important it may be, as the affairs of mankind are circumstanced, turns on other principles. All the power of parliament cannot regulate that at their pleasure. It must be regulated not by parliament alone, but by treaties and alliances formed by the king, with-out the consent of the nation, with other states and kingdoms. The freedom of a people consists in being governed by laws, in which no alteration can be made without their consent. Yet the wholesome force of these laws is confined to the limits of their own country. That is a supreme legislature to a people, which acts internally over that people and inevitably implies personal ascent, representation or slavery. When an universal empire is established, and not till then, can regulations of trade properly be called acts of supreme legislature. It seems from many authorities, as if almost the whole power of regulating the trade of England was originally vested in the crown.

the zeal of the reformers in religion engaging them to think liberally on that subject, led them to think with like freedom in civil affairs, whereby the government of England received its greatest improvement. If the sentiment is just, may it not be inferred, that contempt for religion must necessarily introduce an indifference for all the just rules of government and the principles of the condition.
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One restriction appears to have been that no duty could be imposed without the consent of parliament. Trade was little regarded by our warlike ancestors. As commerce became of more importance, duties and severities were judged necessary additions to its first simple state, parliament more and more interfered. The constitution was always free, but not always exactly in the same manner. "By the Feudal law all navigable rivers and havens were computed among the Regalia, and were subject to the sovereign of the state; and in England it hath always been held that the king is lord of the whole shore, and particularly is guardian of the ports and havens, which are the inlets and gates of the realm; and, therefore, so early as the reign of king John we find ships seized by the king's officers for putting in at a place that was not a legal port. These legal ports were undoubtedly at first assigned by the crown; since to each of them a court of portmote is incident, the jurisdiction of which must flow from the royal authority. The erection of beacons, lighthouses and sea marks is also a branch of the royal prerogative. The king may injoin any man from going abroad or command any man to return. The powers of establishing public marts, regulating of weights and measures, and the giving authority to or making current money the medium of commerce, belong to the crown. By making peace or war, leagues and treaties, the king may open or stop trade as he pleases. The admiralty courts are grounded on the necessity of supporting a jurisdiction so extensive though opposite to the usual doctrines of the common law. The laws of Olaron were made by Richard the first and are still used in those courts." In the "Mare clausum" are several regulations made by kings.* Time forbids a more exact enquiry into this point;

*The power of regulating trade was carried so far by the crown as sometimes to impose duties, and queen Elizabeth obtained several judgments in the exchequer on such regulations. Lord chief justice Coke answers the argument founded on these, in 2 inst. 62, 63. Princes aimed at too much power—exceeded due bounds, their imprudence produced "grievances," and the people, who always suffer when their rulers are weak or wicked, would no longer trust such opportunities of oppression in their hand. The power of impressing seamen shows the extensive authority in naval affairs trusted to "the crown."—*1 Blackst. 419. Foster's rep. 154.

So extremely averse were the English foreign affairs, and to the exercise even of parliamentary authority concerning them, that though the nation was justly provoked against the French king for the injury done to Edward the 1st by withholding Aquitaine and his other inheritances in manner, (as lord chief justice Coke observes in his 21 inst. p. 535,) and by some cruel actions of Frenchmen against Englishmen, had in the parliament granted him aids, subsidies, for the main
but such, is apprehended, will, on enquiry, be found to have been the power of the crown, that our argument may gain but

tenance of his wars in foreign parts, yet in the CONFIRMATION CHAR

TERUM, Ed. 1st, therein taking notice: "That many men doubted whether these grants by parliament might not turn in servage of them and their heirs, as precedents, expressly declares in those statutes, that such grants shall not be drawn into custom." The comment says—"it was helden that the subjects of the realm ought not to contribute to the maintenance of the king's wars out of the realm—but this matter was never in quiet until it was more particularly explained by divers acts of parliament." The comment then mention several acts declaring that no Englishman shall be bound to contribute to the king's wars out of England, in Scotland, Gascoigny, Ireland, Calais, (though these three last were countries dependant on England) and says—"these acts of parliament are but declarations of the antient law of England. But here may be observed, that when any antient law or custom of parliament" (such as before mentioned, by making acts relating to foreign wars) "is broken, and the crown possessed of a precedent, how difficult a thing it is to restore the subject again to his former freedom and safety."—3 ins., 527-529.

The author of "the controversy," who with a liberality of sentiment, becoming a pleader against freedom and the best interest of mankind, counts," statute books"—"ministers"—"king's council"—pa. 77.8—"scrap of journals"—pa. 81, and ordinances of "the rump parliament"—pa. 87, among his "DETTES," pa. 78: and grievances that we poor "infidel" colonists will not pay his idols the veneration his real judges due to them, has collected a good many fragments of proceedings in the house of commons from the year 1614 to 1628. The amount is this, that the ministers of the crown insisted that parliament could not make laws for America, that the commons doubted, but at length, in 1724, came to an opinion, that the king's patent for "a monopoly of fishing on the coasts of America was a grievance," that a "clause of forfeiture," against those who interfered in the fishery was void, and past a bill "for a free liberty of fishing, &c." It appears in the debates that the fishery was free before the patent was granted. These extracts do not show what became of the bill in the house of lords. One Mr. Brooke said in 1621: "We may make laws here for Virginia, for if the king gives consent to this bill past here, and by the lords, this will control the patent."

It seems as if the notion of the king's regulating power still prevailed, but that "a clause of forfeiture in such regulations was void." So much had the power of parliament grown since king John's reign. Nor does it appear to have been unreasonable as commerce became of more consequence. The instance here mentioned, related to a regulation of trade, and, however, if it was a right actually enjoyed by Englishmen to fish on the coasts of a plantation, and a grant by the crown of the fishery to the people of the plantation, excluding the people of England, could not divest them of their right, or "if by the king's giv
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cannot loose. We will proceed on a concession, that the power of regulating trade is vested in parliament.

Commerce rests on concessions and restrictions mutually stipulated between the different powers of the world, and if these colonies were sovereign States, they would in all probability be restricted to their present portion. The people of England were freemen, before they were merchants. Whether they will continue free, they themselves must determine. How they shall trade, must be determined by Germans, French, Spaniards, Italians, Turks, Moors, &c. The right of acquiring property depends, on the rights of others; the right of acquired property, solely on the owner. The possessor is no owner without it. "Almost every leaf and page of all the volumes of the common law prove this right of property." Why should this right be sacred in Great Britain, "the chief corner stone" in the solid foundation of her constitution, and an empty name in her colonies? The lamb that presumed to drink in the same stream with a stronger animal, though lower down the current, could not refute the charge of incommoding the latter, by disturbing the water. Such power have reasons that appear despicable and detestable at first when they are properly enforced. From this very principle arose her power; and can that power

ing his consent to a bill passed by lords and commons," the patent might be controlled," it does not follow that the king, lords and commons could divest the people of the plantations of all their rights.

* Case of the Ostend East India Company.

† "Another light, in which the laws of England consider the king with regard to domestic concerns, is the arbiter of commerce. By commerce, I at present mean domestic commerce only. It would lead me into too large a field, if I were to attempt to enter upon the nature of foreign trade, its privileges, regulations and restrictions; and would be also quite beside the purpose of these commentaries, which are confined to the laws of England. Whereas no municipal laws can be sufficient to order and determine the very extensive and complicated affairs of traffic and merchandise: neither can they have a proper authority for this purpose. For, as these are transactions carried on between subjects of independent States, the municipal laws of one will not be regarded by the others. For which reason the affairs of commerce are regulated by a law of their own, called the law merchant or lex mercatoria, which all nations agree in and take notice of. And in particular it is held to be part of the law of England, which decides the causes of merchants by the general rules which obtain in all commercial countries, and that often even in matters relating to domestic trade, as for instance with regard to the drawing, the acceptance, and the transfer of inland bills of exchange."
now be *justly* exerted, in suppression of that principle? It cannot. Therefore, a power* of regulating our trade, involves

*This distinction between a supreme legislature, and a power of regulating trade, is not a new one. We find it clearly made by the judges of England, at a period when the modern profitable mode of blending together in parliament the authorities of the crown and people, had not extinguished all reverence for the principles of the constitution.

By the statute of the 24 of Henry 6th, ch. 4th. Calais was confirmed a staple place for the wool exported from England, Wales and Ireland. Some wool shipped from this last kingdom was consigned to Shitie, in Flanders. The ship by stress of weather was forced into Calais, where the wool was seized as forfeited. The chief question in the exchequer chamber was, whether the statute bound Ireland. In Rich. 3, 12, the case is thus reported: "Et ibi quod ad primam questionem dicebant, quod terra Hibernie inter se habet parliamentwm & omni modo varias sunt prout in Anglia, & per idem parliamentum factum leges & mutant leges, & non obligantur per statula in Anglia, quia non hic habent militis parliamenti: sed hoc intelligitur de terris per rebus in terras tentum efficiendi: sed personae corum sunt subjecti regis et tanquam subjecti crount obligati ad aliquam rem extra terram illum faciendum contra statutum, sicut hibitantes in Callesia, Gascogmia, Guien, &c., dum fuere subjecti; & obedientes crount sub administrate Angliae de re facta superatsum mare: et similiter breve de errore de judiciis redditis in Hibernia in banc regis hic in Anglia."

Brooke, lord chief justice of the common pleas, mentions the case almost in the same words, title parliament, 98. But 90 says,—"the chief justice was of opinion that the statutes of England shall bind Ireland, which was in a manner agreed by the other justices; and yet it was denied the former day. Yet note that Ireland is a realm of itself, and has a parliament in itself."

Here it may be observed, first, that the reason assigned by the judges, why the statutes of England bind not the people of Ireland, though specially named, contains a constitutional principle, the sine qua non of freedom. Second, that the people of Ireland, as subjects of the king, were "under the admiralty of England as to things done on the high sea," which is a strong confirmation given by the judges of England to the supposition before made, of the power of regulating trade being formerly vested in the king. Thirdly, that the opinion of the chief justice, and of the other justice, such as it was, "reddendo singula singulis, & secundum subjectum materiam," proves at most, only that Ireland was bound by statutes regulating their trade, for such was the 2 Henry 6th, ch. 4th, on which the case arose. Fourthly, that Brooke, a man of great eminence and dignity in the law, appears by his note, to have been dissatisfied with the judgment, tho’ only on a statute of regulation, for this reason of such weight with an Englishman, "because Ireland is a realm of itself, and has a parliament within itself." Fifthly, that the authority of the crown, including the regulation of the trade of Ireland, and deciding cases of error there, were sufficient restraints
not in it the idea of supreme legislature over us. The first is
a power of a preserving "protecting" nature. The last, as ap-
to secure the obedience and subordination of that kingdom. This rea-
son seems to have held its ground till lord chief justice Coke’s time; and
though a great reverence is entertained for his memory, yet it can never
be acknowledged that an "obiter dictum" of his, or of any other
man, is a rule of law. In Calvin’s case, the chief justice reciting the
foregoing case, says—"Hiberniae habet parlamentum, & faciunt leges
& nostra statuta non legant eos, quia non mittunt milites ad parlai-
mentum," (which, adds he, is to be understood, unless they be spe-
cially named.) And does the "especially naming them" give them a
representation or remove the injustice of binding them without it?
This observation, in plain English, would run thus: "Our statutes do
not bind the people of Ireland when we do not intend to bind them,
because they are not represented in our parliament; but our statutes
bind them when we intend to bind them." What is this but saying—
"that to speak of their not being represented is a mere jargon; and
the sole point is, whether it is our will to bind them," or in other
words, "That our statutes do not bind them for a reason, as strong as
man can give, and so acknowledged by us to be, which, yet, is no rea-
son at all: for, where there is no occasion for its operation it applies
not, and where there is occasion it is of no force." His lordship had
just before taken notice that a "writ of error" did lie in the king’s bench
of England of an erroneous judgment in the king’s bench of Ireland,
and perhaps that led him in the course of his argument to imagine
there might be a like pre-eminence of the parliament of England over
that of Ireland. That this was his reason seems certain, because at a
meeting of commissioners to consider of a projected union between
England and Scotland, at which the chief justice was present, Moor,
796, it is said "that parliament has power over Ireland, as is proved by
that a writ of error may be brought of a judgment in the king’s bench
of Ireland." In the 4th inst., he also says the people of Guernsey,
Jersey and Man are not bound by the statutes of England, unless they
are specially named.
Yet whoever examines the statutes relating to Ireland, Guernsey,
Jersey and Man, will have very little cause to believe that it has been
thought in England that statutes would generally bind the people of
those countries, notwithstanding the subjection of Ireland and the
other islands, the many distresses of the former and the weakness of
the latter, have afforded opportunities of extending such a power over
them. With respect to all these places a statute can be found of any
period, but for the regulation of their trade. The same observation
may be made as to Gascoigny, Guienne and Calais. Justice Wylde in
2 vent, 5, said he had seen a charter whereby these places were recited
to be united to England by mutual pact. And writs of error run those.
"Wales was a conquered country, and the people submitted to Edward
the first de alto et baso."
Whatever the chief justice’s opinion was founded on, it has
plied to America, is such a power as Mr. Justice Blackstone describes in these words: "Whose enormous weight spreads

been carefully repeated in many law books since. Whether his lordship meant that statutes of England could bind the people of Ireland in taking away trials by jury, taxing them and in all cases whatsoever,” or only in preserving their subordination, as by regulating their trade, which was the case referred to in his comment, does not appear. The parliament in declaring the dependence of Ireland did not venture to claim a power of binding the people of that kingdom “in all cases whatsoever.” With respect to all these declarations, however, as they are made to refer to us, we may answer as the lion did to the man in the fable. Much the same arbitrary construction has been made on the question: Whether a man could be tried in England on a charge of committing treason in Ireland? In Queen Elizabeth’s reign “Gerrarde, chancellor of Ireland, moved that question to the counsel of the queen; and it was held by Wray, Dier and Gerrarde, attorney general, he could not, because he was a subject of Ireland and not of England, and if tried in England he could not be tried by his peers.”—Dier, 360. Afterwards, to gratify the queen’s resentment against some rebels, they were tried in England, and thus passion and complaisance made very good law against reason and justice.

Having mentioned Calvin’s case it may not be improper to observe that if the author of “the controversy” had taken the trouble of reading it he might have found his perplexities removed on the question that has given him so much anxiety and brought such a load of reproaches on the colonies. He is provoked at our insolence for pretending to be anything more than aliens in England, while we deny the power of parliament to bind us “in all cases whatever.” In that case the gentleman would have discovered that the judges of England held that a man born in Scotland, under the allegiance of James the first, after his accession to the throne of England, was entitled to all the rights of a subject born in England; though the objection that statutes of England could not bind Scotland or a man residing there, who held lands in England, was mentioned in the course of the argument. That great difficulty being got over, if the gentleman will go a step farther and perceive some little distinction between colonies proceeding out of the joins of England and the “conquered” countries of Ireland and Wales, the countries of Gascoigny, Guinene and Calais, “united by mutual pact to England” and the islands of Guernsey, &c., “lying within the four seas, whose sovereigns annexed them to England,” and will only allow the colonists a little more regard than is profest in law books for those countries, and about as much as has been actually observed towards them by parliament, he will have no further occasion to say severe things of those who are willing to esteem him; and then if he can persuade his worthy countrymen to adopt his sentiments, their anger will no longer give pain to those who almost adore them.

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1 Nor to this day does parliament tax them, &c.; and, therefore, the inference is just that neither they nor the chief justice meant such a power.
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horror and destruction on all inferior movements." The first is a power subject to a constitutional check. Great Britain cannot injure us by taking away our commerce without hurting herself immediately. The last is a power without check or limit. She might ruin us by it. The injury thereby to herself might be remote as to be despised by her.

The power of regulation was the only band that could have held us together, formed on one of these "original contracts," which only can be a foundation of just authority. Without such a band our general commerce with foreign nations might have been injurious and destructive to her. Reason and duty reject such a licence. This, our duty, resembles that of children to a parent. The parent has a power over them, but they have rights what the parent cannot take away. Heaven grant that our mother country may regard us as her children, that if by the dispensation of Providence, the time shall come when her power increases, the memory of former kindnesses may supply its decays, and her colonies, like dutiful children, may serve and guard their aged parent, for ever revering the arms that held them in their infancy, and the breasts that supported their lives, while they were little ones.

It seems as if the power of regulation might not inaply be compared to the prerogative of making peace, war, treaties or alliances, whereby "the whole * nation are bound against their consent," and yet the prerogative by no means implies a supreme legislature. The language held in "the Commentaries" on this point is very remarkable. "With regard to foreign concerns the king is the delegate or representative of the people, and in him, as in a center, all the rays of his people are united, * and the sovereign power quoad hoc is vested in his person." † Will any Englishman say these expressions are descriptive of the king's authority within the realm? Is the sovereign power within that vested in his person? He is stiled "sovereign" indeed, "his realm is declared by many acts of parliament an Empire and his crown Imperial." But do these splendid apppellations, the highest known in Europe, signify that "sovereign power is vested in his person within the realm?" We have a full answer in the Commentaries. The meaning of the legislature when it uses these terms of empire and imperial, and applies them to the realm and crown of England, is only to assert, that our king is equally sovereign and independent within these his dominions, and owes no kind of submission

*1 Blackstone, 252, 257.
† Fol. 252.
‡ Fol. 257.
to any potentate upon earth. Thus we maintain that with regard to *Foreign affairs*, the parent original state, "is the delegate or representative," of the entire dominions, "the sovereign power *quoad hoc* is vested in her. Her acts under this power "irrevocably bind the whole nation." But yet this power by no means implies a supreme legislature.

The exercise of this power by statutes was absolutely necessary, because it was and could only be lodged, as the laws of the parent state stand in the supreme legislature of that state, consisting of king, lords and commons; and statutes are the modes by which these united sentiments and resolutions are expressed. It is universally acknowledged in Great Britain, that it infers no power of taxation in king and lords, that their limited authority is used in cloathing, gifts and grants of the commons with the forms of law, nor does it infer supreme legislature over us, that the limited authority of king, lords and commons is used in cloathing, regulations of trade with the form of law. The commons joining in the law is not material. The difference is only in the mode of assent. Theirs is expressed, ours is implied as the assent of the "whole nation" is in the preceding instances. This power of regulation appears to us to have been pure in its principle, simple in its operations, and salutary in its effect. But for some time past we have observed, with pain, that it hath been turned to other purposes than it was originally designed for, and retaining its title hath become an engine of intolerable oppressions and grievous taxes.

The argument of an eminent judge states the points in a similar case strongly for us in these words: "Though it be granted that the king hath the custody of the havens and ports of this island, being the very gates of this kingdom, and is trusted with the keys of these gates, yet the inference and argument thereupon made, I utterly deny. For in it there is mutatio hypothesis and a transition form a thing of one nature to another, as the premises are of a power only fiduciary, and in point of trust and government, and the conclusion infers a right of interest and gain.

"Admit the king has custodian proutum, yet he hath put the custody, which is a trust and not dominium utile. He hath power to open and shut, upon consideration of public good to the people and state, but not to make gain and benefit by it; the one is protection, the other is *explication.*" By common law the king may restrain a subject from going abroad or enjoin him by his chancellor from proceeding at law. But, to conclude, that he may therefore take money, not to restrain or not to enjoin, is to sell government, trust and common justice. 

*Rights of the people as to imposition.*
PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HELD AT PHILADELPHIA,

From January 23, 1775, to January 28, 1775.
PROVINCIAL CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS.

At a Provincial Convention for the Province of Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia, Jan. 23, 1775, and continued by adjournments, from day to day, to the 28th.

PRESENT.

For the City and Liberties of Philadelphia:

John Dickinson, Esq.,
Thomas Mifflin, Esq.,
Charles Thomson, Esq.,
John Cadwalader, Esq.,
George Clymer, Esq.,
Joseph Reed, Esq.,
Samuel Meredith,
William Rush,
James Mease,
John Nixon,
John Benezet,
Jacob Rush,
William Bradford,
Elias Boys,
James Robinson,
Manuel Eyre,
Owen Biddle,
William Heysham,
James Milligan,
John Wilcox,
Sharp Delaney,
Francis Gurney,
John Purviance,
Robert Knox,
Francis Hassenclever,
Thomas Cuthbert, Sen.,
William Jackson,
Isaac Melcher,

John Cox,
John Bayard,
Christopher Ludwig,
Thomas Barclay,
George Schlosser,
Jonathan B. Smith,
Francis Wade,
Lambert Cadwalader,
Reynold Keen,
Richard Bache,
Samuel Penrose,
Isaac Coates,
William Coates,
Blathwaite Jones,
Thomas Pryor,
Samuel Massey
Robert Towers,
Henry Jones,
Joseph Wetherill,
Joseph Copperthwaite,
Joseph Dean,
Benjamin Harbeson,
James Ash,
Benjamin Loxley,
William Robinson,
Rictoff Alberson,
James Irvine.

Philadelphia County.

George Gray, Esq.,
John Bull, Esq.,
Samuel Ashmead, Esq.

Benjamin Jacobs,
John Moore, Esq.,
Samuel Miles, Esq.,
The chairman of the Philadelphia committee opened the convention, by explaining the motives which induced said committee to propose the holding this convention.

Joseph Reed, Esq., was chosen President of this convention.

Messrs. Jonathan B. Smith, John Benezet and Francis Johnston, Esq., were chosen secretaries.

On motion, Resolved, unanimously, That the committee of the city of Philadelphia, and each county committee, shall have one vote in determining every question that may come before this convention.
Resolved, unanimously, That this convention most heartily approve of the conduct and proceedings of the continental congress. That we will faithfully endeavour to carry into execution, the measures of the association entered into, and recommended, by them, and that the members of that very respectable body, merit our warmest thanks, by their great and disinterested labours for the preservation of the rights and liberties of the British colonies.

On motion, Resolved, unanimously, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the several members of this convention to promote and encourage instructions or advice from their several counties, to their representatives in general assembly, to procure a law prohibiting the future importation of slaves into this province.

Resolved, unanimously, That in case the trade of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, shall be suspended in consequence of the present struggle, it is the opinion of this convention that the several counties should, and that the members of this convention will, exert themselves to afford all the necessary relief and assistance to the inhabitants of the said city and liberties, who will be more immediately affected by such an event.

Resolved, unanimously, That if any opposition shall be given to any of the committees of this province in carrying the association of the continental congress into execution, the committees of the other counties, in order to preserve the said association inviolate, will give all the weight and assistance in their power to the committee who shall meet such opposition.

Resolved, unanimously, That it is the most earnest wish and desire of this convention to see harmony restored between Great Britain and the colonies. That we will exert our utmost endeavors for the attainment of that most desirable object. That it is the opinion of this body that the commercial opposition pointed out by the continental congress, if faithfully adhered to, will be the means of rescuing this unhappy country from the evils meditated against it. But if the humble and loyal petition of said congress to his most gracious majesty should be disregarded, and the British administration instead of redressing our grievances, should determine by force to effect a submissioin to the late arbitrary acts of the British parliament, in such a situation we hold it our indispensable duty to resist such force, and at every hazard to defend the rights and liberties of America.

Whereas, It has been judged necessary for the preservation of our just rights and liberties to lay a restraint on our importation, and as the freedom, happiness and prosperity of a state greatly depend on providing within itself a supply of
articles necessary for subsistance, cloathing and defence, a regard for our country as well as common prudence call upon us to encourage agriculture, manufactures and economy. Therefore this convention do resolve as follows:

Resolved, unanimously, That from and after the first day of March next, no person or persons should use in his, her, or their families, unless in cases of necessity, and on no account sell to the butchers, or kill for the market any sheep under four years old. And where there is a necessity for using any mutton in their families, it is recommended to them to kill such as are the least profitable to keep.

Resolved, unanimously, That we recommend the setting up of woollen manufactures in as many different branches as possible; especially coating, flannel, blankets, rugs or coverlids, hosiery and coarse cloths both broad and narrow.

Resolved, unanimously, That we recommend the raising and manufacturing of madder, wood and such other dye stuffs as may be raised in this province to advantage, and are absolutely necessary in the woollen manufacturies.

Resolved, unanimously, That each person, having proper land, should raise a quantity of flax and hemp sufficient, not only for the use of his own family, but also to spare to others on moderate terms. And that it be recommended to the farmers to provide themselves early with a sufficient quantity of seed for the proposed increase of the above articles of hemp and flax.

Resolved, unanimously, As salt is a daily and almost indispensable necessary of life, and the making of it among ourselves must be esteemed a valuable acquisition, we therefore recommend the making of it in the manner used in England and other countries; and are of opinion it may be done with success in the interior parts of the province where there are salt springs, as well as on the sea coasts.

Resolved, unanimously, That salpetre being an article of great use and consumption, we recommend the making of it, and are farther of opinion it may be done to great advantage.

Resolved, unanimously, That the necessity we may be under for gunpowder, especially in the Indian trade, induces us to recommend the manufacturing that article as largely as possible, by such persons who are or may be owners of powder mills in this province.

Resolved, unanimously, That we recommend the manufacturing of iron into nails and wire, and all other articles necessary for carrying on our manufactures evidently in general use, and which of consequence should our unhappie differences continue, will be in great demand.

Resolved, unanimously, That we are of opinion the making
of steel ought to be largely prosecuted as the demand for this article will be great.

Resolved, unanimously, That we recommend the making of different kinds of paper, now in use among us, to the several manufactures; and as the success of this branch depends on a supply of old linen and woollen rags, request the people of this province, in their respective houses, may order the necessary steps to be taken for preserving these otherwise useless articles.

Resolved, unanimously, That as the consumption of glass is greater than the glass houses, now established among us can supply, we recommend the setting up other glass houses, and are of opinion they would turn out to the advantage of the proprietors.

Resolved, unanimously, That whereas wool combs and cards have, for some time, been manufactured in some of the neighbouring colonies, and are absolutely necessary for carrying on the hosiery and cloathing business, we do recommend the establishing such a manufactory in this province.

Resolved, unanimously, That we also recommend the manufacturing of copper into sheets, bottoms and kettles.

Resolved, unanimously, That we recommend the erecting a greater number of fulling mills and mills for breaking, swelling and softening hemp and flax, and also the making of grindstones in this country.

Resolved, unanimously, That as the brewing of large quantities of malt liquors, within this province, would tend to render the consumption of foreign liquors less necessary; it is, therefore, recommended that proper attention be given to the cultivation of barley; and that the several brewers, both in city and country, do encourage it, by giving a reasonable and sufficient price for the same.

Resolved, unanimously, That we recommend to all the inhabitants of this province, and do promise for ourselves in particular, to use our own manufactures, and those of the other colonies, in preference to all others.

Resolved, unanimously, That for the more speedy and effectually putting these resolves in execution, we do earnestly recommend societies may be established in different parts, and are of opinion that premiums ought to be granted in the several counties to persons who may excel in the several branches of manufacture, and we do further engage that we, in our separate committees, will promote them to the utmost of our power.

Resolved, unanimously, That if any manufacturer or vendor of goods and merchandise in this province, shall take advantage of the necessities of his country, by selling his goods or merchandise at an unusual and extravagant profit, such person
shall be considered as an enemy to his country, and be advertised as such, by the committee of the place where such offender dwells.

Resolved, unanimously, That we recommend the making tin plates, as an article worthy the attention of the people of this province.

Resolved, unanimously. That as printing types are now made to a considerable degree of perfection by an ingenious artist in Germantown, it is recommended to the printers to use such types in preference to any which may be hereafter imported.

On motion, Resolved, unanimously, That the committee of correspondence for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, be a standing committee of correspondence for the several counties here represented, and that if it should at any time hereafter appear to the committee of the city and liberties that the situation of public affairs render a provincial convention necessary, that the said committee of correspondence do give the earliest notice thereof to the committees of the several counties.

Ordered, That the proceedings of this convention be sent to the press and printed in English and German, under the direction of the president and Messrs. Jonathan B. Smith and John Benezet.

A true copy.

JONATHAN B. SMITH,
JOHN BENEZET,
FRANCIS JOHNSTON,

Secretaries.
PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Conference of Committees

OF THE

Province of Pennsylvania,

Held at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia.

From June 18 to June 25, 1776.
This day a number of gentlemen met at Carpenter's Hall, in Philadelphia, being deputed by the committees of several of the counties of this province, to join in provincial conference in consequence of a circular letter from the committee of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, inclosing the resolutions of the continental congress of the 15th May last.

Col. McKean, as chairman of the city committee, declared the motives which had induced that committee to propose the holding of the present conference, and then laid on the table a certificate of deputies appointed to attend on the part of said committee.

Returns were also given in from the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, Berks, Northampton, York, Cumberland, Bedford and Westmoreland, by the deputies of said counties, by which it appears the following gentlemen were appointed, *viz:*

*For the Committee of the City, &c., of Philadelphia.*

Dr. Benjamin Franklin,* Col. Thomas McKean, Capt. Joseph Moulder, Mr. William Lowman, Mr. Christopher Marshall, Sen., Dr. Benjamin Rush, Mr. James Milligan, Major John Bayard, Mr. Christopher Ludwig, Mr. James Milligan, Col. Timothy Matlack, Mr. Jacob Schriner, Col. Joseph Dean, Capt. Sharp Delaney, Capt. Francis Gurney, Major John Cox, Major John Bayard, Capt. Samuel Brewster, Mr. George Schlosser, Capt. Joseph Blewer, Capt. Jonathan B. Smith, Capt. Joseph Blewer, Capt. George Goodwin, Mr. William Robinson, Mr. Jacob Barge, Mr. Samuel C. Morris, Mr. William Robinson.

*For the Committee of Philadelphia County.*

Col. Henry Hill, Major James Potts,* 'Col. Robert Lewis, Major Robert Loller, Dr. Enoch Edwards, Mr. Joseph Mather, Col. William Hamilton,* Mr. Matthew Brooks, Col. John Bull, Mr. Edward Bartholomew,* Col. Frederick Antis,
PROCEEDINGS OF THE

For the Committee of Bucks County.
John Kidd, Esq.,
Major Henry Wynkoop,
Mr. Benjamin Segle,
Mr. James Wallace,
Col. Joseph Hart.

For the Committee of Chester County.
Col. Richard Thomas,
Major William Evans,
Col. Thomas Hock,
Major Caleb Davis,
Elisha Price, Esq.,
Mr. Samuel Fairlamb,
Capt. Thomas Levis,
Col. William Montgomery,
Col. Hugh Lloyd,
Richard Reiley, Esq.,
Col. Evan Evans,
Col. Lewis Grono,
Major Sketchley Morton.

For the Committee of Lancaster County.
William Atlee, Esq.,
Mr. Lodowick Lowman,
Col. Bartram Galbraith,
Col. Alexander Lowrey,
Major David Jenkins,
Capt. Andrew Graaff,
Mr. William Brown,
Mr. John Smiley,
Major James Cunningham.

For the Committee of Berks County.
Col. Jacob Morgan,
Col. Henry Haller,
Col. Nicholas Lutz,
Col. Mark Bird,
Mr. Benjamin Spiker,
Col. Daniel Hunter,
Col. Valentine Eckert,
Dr. Bodo Otto,
Capt. Joseph Hiester,
Mr. Charles Shoemaker.

For the Committee of Northampton County.
Robert Levers, Esq.,
Col. Neigal Gray,
John Wéitzel, Esq.,
Nicholas Depue, Esq.,
Mr. David Deshler,
Mr. Benjamin Dupue.

For the Committee of York County.
Col. James Smith,
Col. Robert McPherson,
Col. Richard McAllister,
Col. David Kennedy,
Capt. Joseph Reed,
Col. William Rankin,
Col. Henry Slagle,
Mr. James Edgar,
Mr. John Hay.*

For the Committee of Cumberland County.
Mr. James McLene,
Col. John Allison,*
John McClay, Esq.,
William Elliot, Esq.,
Col. William Clark,
Dr. John Colhoon,
Mr. John Creigh,
Mr. Hugh McCormick,
Mr. John Harris,
Mr. Hugh Alexander.
PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

For the Committee of Bedford County.
Col. David Espy,    Col. John Piper.
Samuel Davidson, Esq.,

For the Committee of Westmorland County.
Mr. Edward Cook,    Mr. James Perry.

A quorum of the members from the above counties being met, except that only two appeared from Chester County, proceeded to the choice of a president, vice-president and two secretaries, and Col. Thomas McKean was chosen President; Col. Joseph Hart, vice-President; Jonathan B. Smith, Samuel C. Morris, Secretaries.

Then the conference adjourned to three o'clock, P. M.

June 18, 1776, 3 o'clock P. M.

The conference met, present as above, and adjourned to nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Wednesday, June 19, 1776.

The conference met, present 12 committees, 97 members. A return was delivered at the table from Northumberland, and the deputies attended, being Col. William Cook, Alexander Hunter, Esq., Messieurs John Weitzel, Robert Martin, Matthew Brown, As did those also from Chester.

On motion, it was Resolved, unanimously, That in taking the sense of this conference on any question which may come before them, the city and counties respectively have one vote.

On motion, it was ordered, That the resolution of the continental congress of 15th of May last, recommending the total suppression of all authority under the king of Great Britain, &c. be read, and it was read accordingly, and is in the words following, viz:

IN CONGRESS, May 15, 1776.

Whereas, his Britannic majesty, in conjunction with the lords and commons of Great Britain, has, by a late act of parliament, excluded the inhabitants of these united colonies from the protection of his crown. AND WHEREAS, no answer whatever to the humble petitions of the colonies for redress of grievances and reconciliation with Great Britain, has been, or is likely to be given, but the whole force of that kingdom, aided by foreign mercenaries, is to be exerted for the destruction of the good people of these colonies. AND WHEREAS it appears absolutely irreconcilable to reason and good conscience, for the people of these colonies now to take the oaths and affirmations necessary for the support of any government under the
crown of Great Britain; and it is necessary that the exercise
of every kind of authority under the said crown should be
totally suppressed, and all the powers of government under the
authority of the people of the colonies for the preservation of
internal peace, virtue and good order, as well as for the defence
of their lives, liberties and properties against the hostile inva-
sions and cruel depredations of their enemies; Therefore,
Resolved, That it be recommended to the respective assemblies
and conventions of the united colonies, where no government
sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs has been hitherto
established to adopt such government, as shall, in the opinion
of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happy-
ness and safety of their constituents in particular, and America
in general.

By order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK,
President.

By special order of the same was read a second time, and after
mature consideration,

Resolved, unanimously, That the said resolution of congress
of 15th May last, is fully approved by this conference.

On motion, Resolved, unanimously, That the present govern-
ment of this province is not competent to the exigencies of
our affairs.

On motion, Resolved, N. C. D., That it is necessary that a
provincial convention be called by this conference for the
express purpose of forming a new government in this province
on the authority of the people only.

Resolved, unanimously, That a committee be appointed to
ascertain the number of members of which the convention ought
to consist, and the proportion of representatives for the city
and each county be appointed on said committee, except from
Westmoreland, which can furnish but one, and the following
gentlemen were appointed, viz: Messieurs Bayard, Bull, Kidd,
Davis, Atlee, Bird, Matlack, Mather, Hart, Levis, Cunningham,
Haller, Gray, Smith, McLean, Espy, Weitzel, Cook, Levers,
McAlister, Creigh, Piper, Hunter.

Resolved, That the committee now appointed be instructed to
fix upon some number, not less than ninety nor more than
one hundred and ten, for the whole province. Then the con-
ference adjourned to half after three o'clock P. M.

June 19, P. M.

The conference met.

A petition from the German associators of the city and
liberties of Philadelphia was read, praying that all associators
who are taxables may be entitled to vote. Ordered to lie on the table for perusal of the members.

On motion, Resolved, unanimously, That this conference will now enter into a consideration of the qualifications of electors and of persons who may be elected.

Resolved, unanimously, That this conference will immediately resolve itself into a committee of the whole to enter upon said consideration.

The president left the chair.

The president resumed the chair.

Col. Hart reported from the committee of the whole that they had come into two resolutions, which he was ready to report when the conference would receive them.

Ordered, That they be received forthwith; the said resolutions being read and considered were agreed to by the conference without one dissenting voice and are as follows, viz:

Resolved, That every associator in the province shall be admitted to a vote for members of the convention in the city or county in which he resides; provided, such associator be of the age of twenty-one years, and shall have lived one year in this province immediately preceding the election; and shall have contributed at any time before the passing of this resolve to the payment of either provincial or county taxes, or shall have been rated or assessed towards the same.

Resolved, That every person, qualified by the laws of this province to vote for representatives in assembly, shall be admitted to vote for members of the intended convention, provided he shall first take the following test, on oath or affirmation, if thereunto required by any of the judges or inspectors of the election who are hereby impowered to administer the same:

"I . . . do declare that I do not hold myself bound to bear allegiance to George the third, king of Great Britain, &c., and that I will not, by any means, directly or indirectly, oppose the establishment of a free government in this province by the convention now to be chosen, nor the measures adopted by the congress against the tyranny attempted to be established in these colonies by the court of Great Britain."

Ordered, That the committee of the whole have leave to sit this afternoon at three o'clock.

Then the conference adjourned to three o'clock this afternoon.

The conference met.

On motion, Resolved, unanimously, That whereas the county of Westmoreland hath been exempted from the payment of
taxes for three years last past, and thereby many persons may be excluded from a vote at the ensuing election in consequence of the foregoing regulations contrary to the intention thereof, therefore every person of 21 years of age, being a freeman residing in said county, shall be admitted to vote. He being an associate and having lived one year in this province next preceding the election, and taking the test aforesaid, if thereunto required.

Resolved, unanimously. That the election shall be made by ballot in the manner heretofore used in this province at the general elections.

Resolved, unanimously. That no person who has been published by any committee of inspection, or the committee of safety in this province, as an enemy to the liberties of America, and has not been restored to the favor of his country shall be permitted to vote at the election of members for said convention.

The conference then adjourned to eight o'clock to-morrow A. M.

The conference met.

On motion, Resolved, unanimously, That every voter, at the proposed election, shall be a free man, and if thereunto required by any of the judges or inspectors shall, before his vote is received, take the foregoing test.

Resolved, unanimously, That any person qualified to vote for members of assembly, by the laws of this province, may be elected a member of convention, provided that he shall have resided at least one year immediately preceding the said election in the city or county for which he shall be chosen, and shall, before he takes his seat in convention take the following oath or affirmation, viz:

"I, . . . . . . do declare that I do not hold myself bound to bear allegiance to George the third, king of Great Britain, &c., and that I will steadily and firmly at all times promote the most effectual means according to the best of my skill and knowledge, to oppose the tyrannical proceedings of the king and parliament of Great Britain against the American colonies and to establish and support a government in this province on the authority of the people only, &c. That I will oppose any measure that shall or may in the least interfere with or obstruct the religious principles or practices of any of the good people of this province as heretofore enjoyed also."

Resolved, That no person elected to serve as a member of convention, shall take his seat or give his vote, until he shall have made and subscribed the following declaration:
"I, do profess faith in God the Father and in Jesus Christ his eternal Son, the true God and in the Holy Spirit, one God blessed for evermore; and do acknowledge the holy scriptures of the old and new testament to be given by divine inspiration."

An address and petition from the commanders of the thirteen row galleys in the service of this province, praying to be heard on a difference with the committee of safety, was presented at the table and read.

Ordered to lie on the table for the perusal of the members.

Resolved, That Messrs. Moulder, Lollar, Wallace, Hockley, Lowry Eackard, B. Dupue, McPherson, Clarke, Davidson, Cook and Perry, be a committee to consider of the proper time, place and manner of holding and regulating the ensuing election and to fix a day for the meeting of the representatives of the people so chosen.

A memorial from the patriotic society of the city of Philadelphia was delivered at the table by a committee from said society, and read by their clerk on special request.

Ordered to lie on the table for the perusal of the members.

The conference adjourned to three o'clock P. M.

The conference met.

The committee appointed to ascertain the number and proportion of members to represent the province, and each particular city and county in convention, made their report in the words following, viz:

The committee appointed for, &c., report, that your committee, having conferred together, and endeavored to obtain the best intelligence that can be had, find that full information respecting the numbers of taxables in each county cannot now be had; and therefore cannot be adopted as a rule in fixing the number of representatives for the city and counties respectively; your committee, however, are satisfied that the number of taxables in the counties respectively does not differ so much as to make it of any probable disadvantage to allow an equal representation from each county; especially as the convention will probably vote by city and counties, (as in the preceding conventions) upon the questions which shall come before them.

We therefore recommend, that it be resolved that eight representatives be sent by the city of Philadelphia, and eight by each county in the province, to the convention. On motion, that the inhabitants of the city be divided from the county of Philadelphia, and that they be not admitted to vote or be
voted for, in the election of the county members for the con-
vention.

It was moved that the previous question be put, viz: Whether
this question shall be now put?

And it was put accordingly and carried in the negative.

Resolved, That this conference approve of the report of the
committee.

The conference then adjourned to eight o'clock to-morrow
A. M.

Saturday, June 22, 1776, A. M.

The conference met.

On motion, Resolved, unanimously, That the determinations
of this conference on the representation of the city and of the
county of Philadelphia, shall not be drawn into precedent in
the future.

An address from the committee of privates of the association
of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, was delivered in and
read, praying this conference to take into their consideration
divers matters relating to the present state of this province.

Ordered to lie on the table for the perusal of the members.

On motion, Ordered, That the petitions and addresses from
the commanders of the row galleys, the patriotic society, and
the committee of privates of the association of the city and
liberties of Philadelphia be read a second time, and they were
read accordingly.

A paper, being a copy of a minute from the proceedings of
the committee of safety of this province, was read, and is in
the words following, viz:

In Congress, June 20th, 1776.

Robert Morris, one of the delegates from the province of
Pennsylvania, reminded the congress that the assembly of said
province had adjourned on the 14th inst. without having been
able to carry into execution the resolves of congress of the 3d
inst., for raising 6,000 militia for establishing a flying camp.
And then informed the congress that their said resolve not being
directed in terms to the committee of safety, but addressed to
the colony, the said committee were in doubt whether it would
be expected from them to execute said resolve, as they are, in
recess of assembly, the executive body of this province. He
also alleged that if the congress expected the committee to
proceed in this business, it would be necessary or advisable
that they should recommend it expressly to them, for under
the present circumstances of the province he much doubted if
they would be obeyed unless so authorized; and added that if
PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The congress did not see proper to take further order in this matter, he hoped the committee of safety would always be held blameless, as they now gave congress this necessary information for the express purpose of having an explicit declaration if they were expected to act in this important business, which they were ready to undertake if so desired. This application was made by Mr. Morris, by order of the committee of safety, and after a debate of a considerable length, and two motions made and seconded, one was withdrawn, the other determined in the negative; in consequence whereof I have made this memorandum immediately in the spot to appear when it may be necessary, and to prevent blame being cast where it is not merited.

R. MORRIS.

The above is a true state.

Joseph Hewes,
E. Rutledge,
T. Hope.

Resolved, unanimously, That the consideration of the said petitions and paper be referred to the afternoon.

The conference then adjourned to three o'clock, P. M.

June 22, 1776, P. M.

The conference met.

The committee appointed yesterday to consider of the proper time, place and manner of regulating the ensuing election, and to fix a day for the meeting of the representatives so chosen, made their report.

On motion, Resolved, at this conference will take into consideration the propriety of dividing all or any of the counties into several districts in which the election shall be held, when the said report shall be considered.

On motion, The said report being read a second time, by paragraphs, was by order recommitted.

The conference then adjourned to eight o'clock to-morrow.

Sunday, June 23, 1776.

The conference met.

The committee appointed to consider of the proper time, &c., of holding the election, delivered their report at the table, which, being read by order, was unanimously agreed to by the house, and is in the words following, viz:

The committee appointed to consider of the proper time, place and manner of holding an election for members of convention, and the time of the meeting of the persons so chosen,
proceedings of the
report as followeth: That they appoint Monday the 8th day of July next for electing said members; that the several counties proceed to choose their respective members at the following places, viz:

For the city and county of Philadelphia, the counties of Bucks, Berks and Bedford, at the usual places of election.

Chester county to be divided into three districts, that is to say:

Chester, Upper Chichester, Lower Chichester, Bethel, Ashton, Concord, Middleton, Thornbury, Birmingham, Nether Providence, Upper Providence, Ridley, Marple, Springfield, Darby, Haverford, Newtown, Edgmont and Willistown, being the first district, to be held at Chester.


The third district, East and West Fallowfield, East and West Bradford, Charlestown, Tredyffrien, Uwchland, Pikeland, Coventry, East and West Nantmill, East Calm, East Town, West Town, Goshen, Vincent, Radnor, to be held at the White Horse.

York county to be divided into five districts, viz:

The first, Yorktown, the townships of York, Manchester, Codorus, Shrewsbury, Windsor and Hellam, to be held at the court house in Yorktown.

The second district, Cumberland, Hamilton's Ban, Streban, Mountjoy, Menallen and Tyrone, to be held at the House of Samuel Gaddis.

The third district, Heidelberg, Berwick, Mount pleasing, Manheim, Paradise and Germany, to be held at Hanover town.

The fourth division, Fawn, Hopewell and Chanceford, to be held at Nicholson's mill.

The fifth division, Dover, Newberry, Warrington, Mannaham, Huntingdon and Reading, to be held at the house of Robert Stevenson.

Northampton county to be divided into four districts.

The first, Easton, William, Lower Saucon, Bethlehem, Forks, Mount Bethel, Plainfield, to be held at Easton.

The second district, Northampton, Saltsberg, Upper Saucon, Upper Milford, Maccony, Weisenberg, Lynn, Whitehall, Heidelberg, to be held at Allen's town.

The third district, Allen, Moore, Chestnuthill, Towamensing, Penn, Lehigh, to be held at Peter Anthony's.
The fourth district, Hamilton, Lower Smithfield, Delaware, Upper Smithfield, to be held at Nicholas Dupue's.

Cumberland county to be divided into three districts, viz:
The first and third divisions, Carlisle, East Pennsborough Allen Middleton, West Pennsborough, Newton, Hopewell, to be held at Carlisle.
The second and fifth divisions, Antrim, Peters, Guilford, Hamilton, Thannet, Lurgan, Letterkenny, to be held at Chambersburgh.
The fourth division, Tyrone, Tyboyne, Rye, Milford, Greenwood, Armaugh, Leech, Derry, Fermanaugh, to be held at Robert Campbell's in Tuscarora.

Northumberland county to be held at George McCandlish's in Turbert township.

Westmoreland county to be divided into two divisions that on the south side of Youngagenia river at Spark's fort and northern district at Hannah's town.
The county of Lancaster to be divided into six districts, viz: in the first the borough of Lancaster, Lancaster township, Leacock, Warwick, Manheim, Hempfield, Manor, Conestoga, Lampeter, to be held at the court-house in the borough of Lancaster.
The second division, Little Britain, Drummore, Bart, Coleraine, Martic, Strasburgh and Sadsbury, to be held at James Porter's, Jun.
The third division, Derry, Londonderry, Raphe, Donnegall, Mountjoy, to be held at Elizabeth Town.
The fourth division, Salisbury, Carnarvon, Brecknoe, Earl, Cocalico, to be held at New Holland.
The fifth division, Elizabeth, Heibelberg, Bethel, Lebanon, East Hanover, to be held at Lebanon town.
The sixth division, West Hanover, Paxton, Upper Paxton, to be held at Garber's mill.

And that the electors of every borough, ward or township, in each of the counties, shall meet on Saturday the 6th of July next, between the hours of two and six o'clock in the afternoon, and choose inspectors to receive the votes from the electors of their boroughs, wards, or townships respectively. The place for said electors to be advertised by the county committee, who shall also superintend such elections and make returns of the inspectors chosen to the judges of the general election. And if any district shall neglect to choose inspectors as aforesaid, in such case the judges of the election shall appoint inspectors for those who so neglect on the morning of the day of the general election; and that each of the said inspectors on the day of the
general election shall before he proceeds to take or receive any votes, take the following oath or affirmation, viz:

"I, A. B., do declare, that I will duly attend the ensuing election during the continuance thereof, and will truly and faithfully assist the judges of said election to prevent all frauds and deceits whatever of electors or others, in carrying on the same, and in causing the poll or votes at such election to be marked off on the respective lists, and fairly cast up," which oath or affirmation to be administered by any one of the judges. And that the deputies from the city of Philadelphia, and from each county, shall nominate and appoint three discreet and able members of their respective committees residing within the several districts, to be judges of the general election within said districts; which said judges, together with the inspectors shall appoint clerks for taking the polls at the said election; and the said judges and clerks shall respectively take the same oath or affirmation as is required to be taken by the inspectors, which shall be administered by any one of the judges to the others, they being hereby authorized and appointed to administer the same.

And that the commissioners of the city and counties in this province, when required, shall deliver unto the judges of said election true duplicates of all the taxables in the several districts of their respective counties. And that the judges aforesaid shall, and are hereby required and impowered to act in all cases respecting said elections in the room and places of sheriffs, until the same are finished; and when the polls are closed and the votes counted off, or cast up, in the several districts of such counties as are divided as aforesaid, the judges and inspectors shall cause certified accounts thereof to be taken by some of them, to their respective county towns, on the next day, and of the names of the persons chosen in the several districts, with the number of votes for each candidate; which, when compared and added together, the eight highest numbers shall be the persons to represent such county in convention; and also that the judges, or any two of them, for the city and counties respectively shall certify from under their hands and seals to the convention, on the day appointed for their meeting as aforesaid, a true list or certificate of the names of the members so chosen in the city and counties respectively, together with the number of votes for each of them. And the captains or commanding officer of each company in the several battalions of this province, are hereby required to furnish complete lists of their companies to the judges and inspectors of the several districts, on the morning of the election. Which persons so chosen to be members
of the convention shall meet at Philadelphia on Monday the 15th day of July next, in convention aforesaid.

Ordered, That the following gentlemen be appointed to be judges of the election in the counties and in the respective districts, viz:

City, &c., of Philadelphia.
Samuel Massey,  
Frederick Kuhl,  
Thomas Cuthbert.

County of Philadelphia.
William Coates,  
Frederick Antis,  
Robert Lollar,

Bucks County.
At Newtown.  
Henry Wynkoop,  
James Wallace,  
Joseph Hart.

Chester County.
First division, at Chester.  
Hugh Lloyd,  
Thomas Levis,  
Mark Wilcox.

Second division, at Chatham.  
John McKay,  
Joseph Gardner,  
Thomas Welsh.

Third division, at the White Horse.  
Richard Thomas,  
Lewis Grono,  
Thomas Bull.

Berks County, at Reading.  
Valentine Eakerd,  
Jacob Morgan,  
Daniel Hunter.

Lancaster County.  
First division, at the Borough.  
William Bowsman,  
H. DeHuff,  
Jacob Erb.

See. div., at James Porter's, Jun.  
Richard Ferree,  
John McMullen,  
Robert Tweed.
Third div., at Elizabith-Town.
Daniel Elliot.
Robert Clark.
Jacob Haldiman.

Fourth division, at Lebanon.
Casper Kuhn.
Jacob Eckart.
Philip Greenawalt.

Fifth division, at New Holland.
J's McCamant,
Gab. Davis,
Michael Whitman.

Sixth division, at Garber's Mill.
John Rogers,
John Harris,
James Morrow.

*Cumberland County.*

First division, at Carlisle.
Robert Miller.
Benjamin Blyth,
James Gregory.

Second division, at Chambersburg.
John Allison,
James Maxwell,
John Beard.

Third division, at Robert Campbell's.
William Brown.
Alexander Morrow,
James Taylor.

*York County.*

First division, at York-Town.
Charles Lukens.
John Hay,
Michael Hayn.

Second div., at Samuel Gaddis's,
William McClellan,
John Agnew,
James Dickson.

Third division, at Hanover.
Joseph Jefferies,
Thomas Lilly,
Frederick Wolfe.
PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

Fourth div., at Nicholson's Mill.
James Leiper,
Patrick Scott,
James Savage.

Fifth div., at Robert Stevenson's.
John Nesbit,
James Nayler,
William Mitchell.

Bedford County.

at the usual place.
Samuel Davidson,
James Anderson,
William Todd.

Northumberland County.

at George McCandlish's.
Thomas Hewit,
William Shaw,
Joseph Green.

Westmoreland County.

First division, at Spark's fort.
George Wilson,
John Kile,
Robert McConnell

Second div., at Hannah's Town.
James Barr,
John Moore,
Clement McGeary.

Northampton County.

First division, at Easton.
Abraham Berlin,
Jesse Jones,
Jonas Hartzell,

Second division, at Allen's Town.
John Gerhart,
David Deshler,
George Breinig.

Third div., at Peter Anthony's.
Simon Dreisbach,
Neigel Gray,
Peter Anthony.

Fourth div., at Nicholas Dupue's.
Robert Levers,
Nicholas Dupue,
Jacobus Vangarder.
Ordered, That doctor Rush, the chairman, colonel Hill, and colonel Smith, prepare a draft of an address to the inhabitants of the province, and report to the conference.

Resolved, unanimously, That messieurs Bayard, Bird and Smith, be appointed a committee to wait upon the chairman of the committee of safety, and desire a copy of all orders given to captain Samuel Davidson, since his appointment as principal commander of the navy of this province, to be laid before this conference.

Resolved, unanimously, That it be recommended to the said convention to choose and appoint delegates or deputies to represent this province in the congress of the united colonies: and also a Council of Safety, to exercise the whole of the executive powers of government, so far as relates to the military defence and safety of the province, and to make such allowance for the services of the said delegates and council of safety respectively, as shall be reasonable. Which said delegates and council of safety are to continue for six months, unless a new government shall be formed within that time, in which case their appointment is to cease.

The conference then adjourned to three o'clock, P. M.

June 23, 1776, P. M.

The conference met.

The gentlemen appointed to prepare a draft of an address to the inhabitants of this province, delivered at the table a draft which was read. On motion, That divers resolutions of congress, of 3d and 4th days of July, inst., requiring 10,000 of the militia of the colony of Pennsylvania, the government of the counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware, and the colony of Maryland, be raised to form a flying camp, be read, the same were read accordingly, and are in the words following, viz:

IN CONGRESS, June 3.

"Resolved, That a flying camp be immediately established in the middle colonies and that it consist of 10,000 men, to complete which number, Resolved, That the colony of Pennsylvania be requested to furnish of the militia ... 6,000
Maryland ... 3,400
Delaware government ... 600

= 10,000"

"June 4th, 1776. Resolved, That it be recommended to the assemblies and conventions of the colonies requested to supply or furnish militia by the resolution of yesterday, to take par-
ticular care that the militia come provided with arms, accoutrements and camp kettles.

Extract from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

"That three provincial brigadier generals be employed for the flying camp, two from Pennsylvania and one from Maryland. That the said brigadier generals be appointed by the colonies above mentioned. That the flying camp be under the command of such continental general officers as the commander-in-chief shall direct. That the militia when in service be regularly paid and victualled in the same manner as the continental troops.

"Resolved, That the militia be engaged to the first day of December next, unless sooner discharged by congress.

"That the pay of the militia commence from the day of their marching from home, and that they be allowed one penny a mile, lawful money, in lieu of rations, for travelling expenses, and one day's pay for every twenty miles, between home and the general rendezvous, going and returning.

Extract from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary."

By special order the same were read a second time.

On motion, Ordered, That a resolution of the assembly of this province of June 14th inst., in consequence of the foregoing requisition of congress be read, and the same was read accordingly.

By special order the same was read a second time, and is in the words following, viz:

In Assembly, June 14. 1776.

"Resolved, By the members of assembly now met, that they are earnestly desirous of carrying into execution the resolutions of congress of 1st inst., but that as they despair after repeated disappointments of procuring a quorum of the house, they find themselves unable at this time to proceed on said resolutions.

"Extract from the Minutes.

ABEL EVANS, Clerk."

On motion, Ordered, That the copy of a minute from the proceedings of the committee of safety of this province, entered on the journal of this conference on Saturday last be read, and it was read accordingly.

WHEREAS, It appears to this conference that the six thousand militia required of this colony by congress, and agreed by the assembly of this province to be raised are absolutely necessary for the defence and security of the thirteen united colonies: And whereas, It appears that the requisition of congress was
made to the colony of Pennsylvania, and that the same cannot be complied with by the assembly or committee of safety of this province; and that unless this conference, being the only representative body of this colony that can at this time with propriety interpose in this business, undertake to accomplish the desires of the congress and of the assembly in the premises; the aforesaid flying camp cannot be raised in due time; and the liberties and safety of this province as well as of the other colonies may be thereby endangered: AND WHEREAS, The militia of this province at first associated by the advice and under the authority of the committees of inspection and observation of the city and the several counties; Therefore, Resolved unanimously, That this conference do recommend to the committees and associate of this province to embody 4,500 of the militia, which with the 1,500 men now in the pay of this province, will be the quota of this colony required by congress. 

Resolved, unanimously, That messrs. Hill, Gurney, Hart, Montgomery, Morgan, Cunningham, Gray, McCallister, McClean, Espy, Cook and Perry, be a committee to devise ways and means for raising the said 4,500 men, and to enquire into all matters necessary to fit them for taking the field.

On motion, Unanimously ordered, That the chairman, Dr. Rush and Coll. Smith, be a committee to draft a resolution declaring the sense of the conference with respect to an independance of this province from the crown and parliament of Great Britain, and report to-morrow morning.

Resolved, unanimously, That it be recommended to commodore Samuel Davidson and to the captains of the row galleys, &c., to forbear to take any steps which may involve the fleet in confusion, and that they wait the result of an interview which this conference intend to propose to the committee of safety, and that messrs. Blewer, Levis, Bird, Loller and Colhoon, be a committee to wait on those gentlemen on board their vessels to-morrow morning.

The committee appointed to wait on the chairman of the committee of safety reported, that they had waited on George Clymer, Esq., according to order, and had delivered the message they had in charge, and that he said he would immediately call the committee and give an answer this afternoon.

The draft of an address, &c., was by order read a second time, and being considered and amended, was agreed to unanimously, and is in the following words:
THE ADDRESS OF THE DEPUTIES.

FROM THE COMMITTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA, ASSEMBLED IN PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE, JUNE 22, 1776.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

Friends and Countrymen:—In obedience to the power we derived from you, we have fixed upon a mode of electing a convention to form a Government for the province of Pennsylvania, under the authority of the people.

Divine Providence is about to grant you a favor which few people have ever enjoyed before, the privilege of choosing deputies to form a government under which you are to live. We need not inform you of the importance of the trust you are about to commit to them. Your liberty, safety, happiness and every thing that posterity will hold dear to them to the end of time, will depend upon their deliberations. It becomes you, therefore, to choose such persons only to act for you in the ensuing convention as are distinguished for wisdom, integrity and a firm attachment to the liberties of this province, as well as to the liberties of the united colonies in general.

In order that your deputies may know your sentiments as fully as possible upon the subject of government, we beg that you would convey to them your wishes and opinions upon that head immediately after their election. We have experienced an unexpected unanimity in our councils, and we have the pleasure of observing a growing unanimity among the people of the province. We beg that this brotherly spirit may be cultivated, and that you would remember that the present unsettled state of the province requires that you should show forbearance, charity and moderation to each other. We beg that you would endeavor to remove the prejudices of the weak and ignorant, respecting the proposed change in our government, and assure them that it is absolutely necessary to secure property, liberty, and the sacred rights of conscience to every individual in the province. The season of the year and the exigencies of our colony require dispatch in the formation of a regular government. You will not, therefore, be surprised at our fixing the day for the election of deputies so early as the 8th of next July.

We wish you success in your attempts to establish and perpetuate your liberties, and pray God to take you under his special protection.

Signed by unanimous Order of the Conference,

THOMAS McKEAN, President.
Col. Roberdeau and Mr. Parker, from the committee of safety, delivered in at the table a letter from George Clymer, Esq., chairman of said committee, inclosing the instruction given to Capt. Davidson, by that committee.

Ordered, To lie on the table for the perusal of the members.

Monday, June 24, A. M.

The conference met according to adjournment, but many of the members being on committees, the conference adjourned to three o'clock this afternoon.

The conference met, June 24, 1776, P. M.

The committee appointed for that purpose brought in a draft of a declaration, on the subject of the independence of this colony of the crown of Great Britain, which was ordered to be read by a special order, the same was read a second time, and being fully considered, it was with the greatest unanimity of all the members agreed to and adopted, and is in the words following, viz:

WHEREAS, George the third, king of Great Britain, &c., in violation of the principles of the British constitution, and of the laws of justice and humanity hath, by an accumulation of oppressions, unparalleled in history, excluded the inhabitants of this with the other American colonies from his protection: And whereas, He hath paid no regard to any of our numerous and dutiful petitions for a redress of our complicated grievances, but hath lately purchased foreign troops to assist in enslaving us, and hath excited the savages of this country to carry on a war against us, as also the negroes to embrue their hands in the blood of their masters, in a manner unpractised by civilized nations, and hath lately insulted our calamities, by declaring that he will shew us no mercy until he has reduced us: And whereas, the obligations of allegiance (being reciprocal between a king and his subjects) are now dissolved on the side of the colonists, by the despotism of the said king, insomuch that it now appears that loyalty to him is treason against the good people of this country: And whereas, Not only the parliament, but there is reason to believe too many of the people of Great Britain have concurred in the aforesaid arbitrary and unjust proceedings against us: And whereas, The public virtue of this colony (so essential to its liberty and happiness) must be endangered by a future political union with or dependance upon a crown and nation so lost to justice, patriotism, and magnanimity. "We, the deputies of the people of Pennsylvania, assembled in full provincial conference, for forming a plan for
executing the resolve of congress of the 15th of May last, for suppressing all authority in this province, derived from the crown of Great Britain, and for establishing a government upon the authority of the people only, now in this public manner in behalf of ourselves, and with the approbation, consent and authority of our constituents, unanimously declare our willingness to concur in a vote of the congress, declaring the united colonies free and independent states: Provided, The forming the government and the regulation of the internal police of this colony be always reserved to the people of the said colony: and we do further call upon the nations of Europe, and appeal to the great arbiter and governor of the empires of the world, to witness for us that this declaration did not originate in ambition, or in an impatience of lawful authority, but that we were driven to it in obedience to the first principles of nature, by the oppressions and cruelties of the aforesaid king and parliament of Great Britain, as the only possible measure that was left us to preserve and establish our liberties, and to transmit them inviolate to posterity."

*Ordered, That this declaration be signed at the table, and that the president deliver it in congress.*

The committee appointed to wait on the captains of the row galleys, &c., made their report which was read, and is in the following words: That they had proceeded to said fleet in order to execute their appointment and wait on said captains, (the commodore being gone to Philadelphia,) who declare solemnly that they would pursue no measure that would involve the fleet in confusion, or in any wise incapacitate them from serving the public in the most effectual manner for the support, safety and defence of this province, further than that they would not submit to, but would ever protest against the advancement of Capt. Davidson whom the committee of safety have appointed commodore of said fleet, and further requested to be heard by this board or the convention, respecting the premises as will appear by a declaration of said captains to said board.

J. BLEWER,
T. LEVIS,
M. BIRD,
ROBERT LOLLER,
JOHN COLHOOIN.

The committee also delivered a written report of the captains of the provincial galleys which was read and is in the following words, viz.:

We the said commanders, do resolve, to abide by the de-
termination set forth in our remonstrance of the 18th inst. to the committee of safety, respecting the appointment of a commodore. (We do therefore warmly remonstrate against any such appointment, and declare to this board that we will not submit to it.) We do also report to the sub-committee, that the reports which has prevailed in town about our going on board the province ship to strike the board pennant, with boats manned and armed, is false, and without the least foundation. There was not a single fire-arm in one of the boats, neither the smallest appearance of hostility or design on our parts, even orders were given to our men not to stir out of their boats or attempt to come on board the ship. We do pray, when convenient, that we may have a hearing before the honorable the committee of conference or convention; in the interim your committee may rest assured that we will constantly remain in the line of our duty for the defence of our river and province, and that no differences of whatsoever kind shall interfere with the good of the public and glorious cause in which we are engaged.

(signed,)

H. DOUGHERTY,
JOHN HAMILTON,
JAMES MONTGOMERY,
RICHARD EYRES,
ALEXANDER HENDERSON,
HUGH MONTGOMERY,
WILLIAM GAMBLE, of fire-ship,
ALEXANDER HENDERSON,
ROBERT HUME.

Ordered, That the above reports lie on the table for perusal of the members.

On motion, Resolved, unanimously, That the same committee be appointed to wait on the committee of safety, and desire a conference on the subject matter of their report, from their conversation with the captains of the row-gallies, &c., in the service of this province, and to make report of their proceedings in the premises.

Resolved, That messrs. Bayard, Rush and Smith, be a committee to prepare a draft of an address to the associates of this province, on the subject of embodying 4,500 men.

The committee appointed to devise ways and means, &c., made their report, which being read, was referred to to-morrow.

The committee appointed to wait on the committee of safety, reported in the following words: That in conversation they found they were willing to agree to anything with this conference
PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

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in reason, that would promote harmony and good order; and further, that any of the conference was welcome to examine any of their accounts or proceedings.

(Signed)

J. BLEWER,
M. BIRD,
ROBERT LOLLER,
JOHN COLHOOX.

June 25, 1776.

The conference met.

The conference resumed the consideration of the report on the ways and means, &c., and after full consideration, Resolved, unanimously. That it be recommended to the associators of the city of Philadelphia, and the several counties, to embody themselves in the following proportion, viz:

City of Philadelphia ........................................ 210
County of Philadelphia ...................................... 746
Bucks .......................................................... 400
Chester ....................................................... 652
Lancaster ...................................................... 746
Berks .......................................................... 666
Northampton .................................................. 346
York ............................................................ 400
Cumberland .................................................... 324

Troops under colonel Miles .................................. 1,500

Resolved, unanimously, That the 4,500 militia, recommended to be raised, be formed into six battalions; each battalion to be commanded by one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major; the staff to consist of a chaplain, a surgeon, an adjutant, a quartermaster, and a surgeon’s mate; and to have one serjeant major, one quarter-master serjeant, a drum-major and a fifemajor and to be composed of nine companies, viz: eight battalion companies, to consist of a captain, two lieutenants and one ensign, four serjeants, four corporals, a drummer, a fifer, and sixty-six privates, each; and one rifle company, to consist of a captain, three lieutenants, four serjeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and eighty privates, excepting that for the Chester county battalion; one company of artillery is to be raised in the city of Philadelphia, instead of a rifle company.

Resolved, unanimously, That it be recommended to the com.
mittees of inspection and observation for the city and liberties, &c., of Philadelphia, and for each county, to order the militia aforesaid to be raised out of the battalions associated within their respective limits, in such proportion as they shall judge most equal.

Resolved, unanimously, That the committees of inspection and observation in each county, wherein a whole battalion is to be raised, shall nominate and appoint the field and other officers to command such battalion; and that the committees aforesaid of the city and the counties wherein only a part of a battalion is to be raised, shall have the right, respectively, to nominate and appoint the field officers and other officers as nearly as may be in proportion to the number of men raised in the same, and they are desired to send sub-committees to confer together on such appointment, that harmony may prevail in this whole transaction.

Resolved, unanimously, That each private procure his own musket or rifle, with the other accoutrements required by congress; but if they cannot be procured, it is recommended to the colonels of the several battalions in this province to lend the colonels of the battalions now to be raised, the muskets which have been made by order of the house of assembly, and have been delivered to them for the use of the militia; and the colonels are hereby authorized and directed to receive the arms so to be delivered, and to lend the same to such privates as cannot procure arms for themselves until the expiration of the present service; and if any private shall neglect or refuse to return the arms to him lent, in good order, to the colonel of the battalion to which he belongs, at the end of the service, the original price thereof shall be deducted out of his pay.

Resolved, unanimously, That it be recommended to the committees aforesaid, to advance to each private engaged in this service, the sum of fifty shillings, being the first month's pay, and also to furnish one camp kettle for every six men, and to take particular care that the troops, now recommended to be embodied, provide themselves with good arms and accoutrements, a blanket, a haversack and knapsack each, at their own expense. The camp kettles to be returned to the colonel of the respective battalions at the end of the campaign.

On motion, Resolved, That it be recommended to the committee of safety of this province to confine the command of commodore Davidson to the ship of war and floating battery belonging to the province, and to issue no orders to the captains or other officers of the row-gallies, fire-ship or fire-rafts, through the said commodore, until the convention meets, and that it be recommended to the captains and other officers of the gallies
&c., to pay all due obedience to the committee of safety until that time, and until a new appointment shall take place.

*Resolved*, That Messrs. Hill, Smith and Blewer, be a committee to wait on the committee of safety, with a copy of the said resolution.

The above committee reports that they have delivered the said recommendation to the committee of safety, which was then sitting.

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to every county and district committee in this province, to pay the strictest attention to the examination of all strangers or persons travelling through the city or counties, and permit no persons travelling through the city or counties to remain therein, unless they produce a pass or certificate from the city, county or district committee from whence they last came; and it is further recommended to all committees to furnish proper passes to all friends to American Liberty upon their application therefor.

The committee appointed to compare a draft of an address to the associates, on the subject of embodying 4,500 men in consequence of the resolution of congress, &c., presented a draft thereof which was read.

By special order the same was read a second time and agreed to unanimously, and is as follows, viz:

**THE ADDRESS OF THE DEPUTIES**


To the Associates of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN,—The only design of our meeting together was to put an end to our own power in the province by fixing upon a plan for calling a convention to form a government under the authority of the people. But the sudden and unexpected separation of the assembly has compelled us to undertake the execution of a resolve of congress for calling forth 4,500 of the militia of the province to join the militia of the neighbouring colonies to form a camp for our immediate protection. We presume only to recommend the plan we have formed to you, trusting that in case of so much consequence, your love of virtue and zeal for liberty will supply the want of authority delegated to us expressly for that purpose.

We need not remind you that you are now furnished with new motives to animate and support your courage. You are not about to contend against the power of Great Britain in order to displace one set of villains to make room for another. Your arms will not be enervated in the day of battle with the reflection that you are to risk your lives or shed your blood for a
British tyrant, or that your posterity will have your work to do over again. You are about to contend for permanent freedom, to be supported by a government which will be derived from yourselves, and which will have for its object not the enrollment of one man, or class of men only, but the safety, liberty and happiness of every individual in the community.

We call upon you, therefore, by the respect and obedience which are due to the authority of the united colonies, to concour in this important measure. The present campaign will probably decide the fate of America. It is now in your power to immortalize your names by mingling your achievements with the events of the year 1776 . . . . a year which we hope will be famed in the annals of history to the end of time, for establishing upon a lasting foundation the liberties of one-quarter of the globe.

Remember the honor of our colony is at stake; should you desert the common cause at the present juncture, the glory you have acquired by your former exertions of strength and virtue will be tarnished, and our friends and brethren who are now acquiring laurels in the most remote parts of America will reproach us and blush to own themselves natives or inhabitants of Pennsylvania. But there are other motives before you—your houses, your fields, the legacies of your ancestors or the dear bought fruits of your own industry and your liberty—now urge you to the field. These cannot plead with you in vain, or we might point out to you further, your wives, your children, your aged fathers and mothers, who know now look up to you for aid and hope for salvation in this day of calamity only from the instrumentality of your swords. Remember the name of Pennsylvania. Think of your ancestors and of your posterity.

Signed by an unanimously Order of the Conference.

THOMAS McKEAN, President.

June 25, 1776.

Resolved, unanimously, That thanks be given to the president for his impartiality and close attention to the business of this conference.

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of this conference be given to the committee of this city and liberties of Philadelphia, &c., for their unwearyed endeavours in the public service, and particularly for their patriotic exertions in carrying into execution the resolve of congress of May 15th last, for suppressing all authority under the crown of Great Britain.

Then the conference dissolved itself.

THOMAS McKEAN, President.

JONATHAN B. SMITH, Secretary.

SAMUEL C. MORRIS, Secretary.
OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE REVOLUTION

AND

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1776.
[In a large blank book, labeled "Commissions," partly in the handwriting of Timothy Matlack and partly in that of James Trimble, are the accompanying lists of Officers of the State in the Revolution and under the Constitution of 1776. A large number of omissions have been filled in, and the endeavor has been made to make the record complete.]
**OFFICERS OF THE STATE.**

**PRESIDENTS.**

[The title of this officer was "President of the Supreme Executive council of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, captain General and commander-in-chief in and over the same."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>President</th>
<th>Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Wharton, junior</td>
<td>March 5, 1777.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Reed</td>
<td>December 23, 1778.</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Moore</td>
<td>Nov'r 15, 1781.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Dickinson</td>
<td>Nov'r 7, 1782.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Franklin</td>
<td>Oct'r 17, 1785.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Mifflin</td>
<td>Nov'r 5, 1788.</td>
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**VICE PRESIDENTS.**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vice President</th>
<th>Term</th>
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<tr>
<td>George Bryan</td>
<td>March 5, 1777.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matthew Smith</td>
<td>Oct'r 11, 1779.</td>
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<td>William Moore</td>
<td>Nov'r 15, 1779.</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Potter</td>
<td>Nov'r 15, 1781.</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Ewing</td>
<td>Nov'r 7, 1782.</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Irvine</td>
<td>Nov'r 6, 1784.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Biddle</td>
<td>Oct'r 10, 1785.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peter Muhlenberg</td>
<td>Oct'r 31, 1787.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Redick</td>
<td>Oct'r 14, 1788.</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Ross</td>
<td>Nov'r 5, 1788.</td>
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**SECRETARIES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Secretary</th>
<th>Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Shippen, [under the old Government.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Timothy Matlack</td>
<td>March 6, 1777.</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Armstrong, jun'r.</td>
<td>March 25, 1783.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Biddle</td>
<td>Oct'r 23, 1787.</td>
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**DOORKEEPER.**

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<tr>
<th>Doorkeeper</th>
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<tr>
<td>Frederick Schneider</td>
<td>April 18, 1778.</td>
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**COUNCILLORS.**

*Philadelphia.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Councillor</th>
<th>Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Irvine</td>
<td>Oct. 10, 1782.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benjamin Franklin</td>
<td>Oct. 17, 1785.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Miles</td>
<td>Oct. 17, 1788.</td>
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*Philadelphia County.*

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<tr>
<th>Councillor</th>
<th>Term</th>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph Reed</td>
<td>July 21, 1778.</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Bayard</td>
<td>Oct'r 13, 1784.</td>
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<td>Officers of the</td>
<td>Date</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Dickinson,</td>
<td>Nov'r</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Hill,</td>
<td>Oct'r</td>
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<td>Thomas Millin,</td>
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<th>Bucks.</th>
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<td>Joseph Hart,</td>
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<td>John Lacey, jun.,</td>
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<td>George Wall, jun.,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Dean,</td>
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<td>Amos Gregg,</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chester.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Evans,</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Mackey,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Gardiner,</td>
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<tr>
<td>John McDowell,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evan Evans,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lancaster.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Hubley,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Bailey,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Smith,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Cunningham,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel John Atlee,</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Whitehill,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Ross,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>York.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Edgar,</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Thompson,</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Ewing,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard McAllister,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andrew Billmyer,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Edie,</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cumberland.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Hoge,</td>
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<tr>
<td>James McLene,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Whitehill,</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Byers,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jonathan Hoge,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick Watts,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Northampton.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George Taylor,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacob Arscot,</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Van Campen,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stephen Balliett,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Traill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jonas Hartzell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Tea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacob Morgan</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Read</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sebastian Levan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Biddle</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Read</td>
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<td>Thomas Urie</td>
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<td>John Piper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bernard Dougherty</td>
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<td>George Woods</td>
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<td>James Martin</td>
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<td>John Lowdon</td>
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<td>John Hambright</td>
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<td>James Potter</td>
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<td>Matthew Jack</td>
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<td>Isaac Meason</td>
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<td>John Beard, [Baird]</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Findley</td>
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<td>Dorsey Pentecost</td>
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<td>Henry Taylor</td>
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<td>John Woods</td>
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<td>John Smiley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nathaniel Breading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James McLene</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abraham Smith</td>
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</table>
OFFICERS OF THE

Montgomery.
Daniel Hiester, Oct. 15, 1783.
Peter Muhlenberg, Oct. 24, 1783.
Zebulon Potts, Oct. 16, 1783.

Dauphin.
William Brown, Nov. 14, 1783.
Christopher Kucher, Nov. 1, 1783.

Luzerne.
Nathan Dennison, Feb. 13, 1783.
Lord Butler, Oct. 30, 1783.

Huntingdon.
John Cannon, Oct. 22, 1783.
Benjamin Elliott, Dec. 29, 1783.

Allegheny.
John Wilkins, Jun., Nov. 20, 1783.

COUNCIL OF CENSORS.

PRESIDENT.
Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Nov. 14, 1783.

SECRETARY.
John Rose, Dec. 18, 1783.
Samuel Bryan, (vice John Rose, resigned, June 7, 1784.

DOORKEEPER.
Frederick Sneider, Nov. 13, 1783.

MESSENGER.
Samuel Kinsey, Nov. 13, 1783.

PRINTERS.
Hall & Sellers, Nov. 22, 1783.

Philadelphia.
Samuel Miles, Oct. 20, 1783.
Thomas Fitzsimmons, Oct. 20, 1783.
George Bryan, (vice Samuel Miles, resigned,) June 21, 1784.

Philadelphia County.
Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Oct. 20, 1783.
Arthur St. Clair, Oct. 20, 1783.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bucks</td>
<td>Joseph Hart</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
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<td>Samuel Smith</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>20, 1783</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chester</td>
<td>John Evans</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Anthony Wayne</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
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<td>James Moore, (in place of Evans, dec'd.)</td>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>13, 1783</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lancaster</td>
<td>John Whitehill</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
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<td>Stephen Chambers</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
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<td>York</td>
<td>Thomas Hartley</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
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<td>Richard McAllister</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>20, 1783</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>William Irvine</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
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<td>James McLene</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northampton</td>
<td>John Arndt</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>20, 1783</td>
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<td>Samuel Dreisbach</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
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<td>James Read</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>20, 1783</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baltzer Gehr</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>20, 1783</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bedford</td>
<td>David Espy</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>20, 1783</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Samuel Davidson</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>20, 1783</td>
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<td>Northumberland</td>
<td>William Montgomery</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>20, 1783</td>
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<td>Samuel Hunter</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>20, 1783</td>
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<td>James Potter, (vice Samuel Hunter, dec'd.)</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>7, 1784</td>
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<tr>
<td>Westmoreland</td>
<td>John Smiley</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>20, 1783</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Findley</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>20, 1783</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>James Edgar</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>20, 1783</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John McDowell</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>20, 1783</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DEPUTIES TO THE PROVINCIAL CONVENTION.
HELD AT PHILADELPHIA, JULY 15, 1774.

For the City and County of Philadelphia:
Thomas Willing,
Peter Chevalier,
Thomas Wharton,
Joseph Reed,
Samuel Irwin,
Dr. William Smith,
Adam Hubley,
Samuel Miles,
Christopher Ludwig,
Anthony Morris, jun.,
John Nixon,
Thomas Penrose,
Jonathan B. Smith,
Thomas Barclay,
Samuel Howell,
John Roberts,
William Ruth,

John Kidd,
Joseph Kirkbride,
James Wallace,

Francis Richardson,
John Hart,
Hugh Lloyd,
Francis Johnston,

George Ross,
Joseph Ferree,
Emanuel Carpenter,
Alexander Lowrey,

James Smith,
Thomas Hartley,

John Dickinson,
Edward Pennington,
John Cox,
Thomas Wharton, jun.,
Thomas Fitzsimmons,
Isaac Howell,
George Schlosser,
Thomas Mifflin,
Joseph Moulder,
George Gray,
Jacob Barge,
John M. Nesbitt,
James Mease,
Benjamin Marshall,
William Moulder,
John Bayard,
Charles Thomson.

Bucks.

Henry Wynkoop,
John Wilkinson.

Chester.

Elisha Price,
Anthony Wayne,
John Sellers,
Richard Reiley.

Lancaster.

James Webb,
Matthias Slough,
William A. Atlee,
Moses Erwin.

York.

Joseph Donaldson.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Cumberland.

Robert Magaw.

Berks.

Daniel Brodhead,
Thomas Dundas.

Northampton.

Peter Kecklein,
Jacob Arndt.

Northumberland.

Samuel Hunter.

Bedford.

Westmoreland.

James Cavett.

DELEGATES TO THE PROVINCIAL CONVENTION,
HELD AT PHILADELPHIA January 23, 1775.

For the City and Liberties of Philadelphia:

John Dickinson, Esq.,
Thomas Mifflin, Esq.,
Charles Thompson, Esq.,
John Cadwalader, Esq.,
George Clymer, Esq.,
Joseph Reed, Esq.,
Samuel Meredith,
William Rush,
James Mease,
John Nixon,
John Benezet,
Jacob Rush,
William Bradford,
Elias Boys,
James Robinson,
Manuel Eyre,
Owen Biddle,
William Heysham,

John Cox,
John Bayard,
Christopher Ludwig,
Thomas Barclay,
George Schlosser,
Jonathan B. Smith,
Francis Wade,
Lambert Cadwalader,
Reynold Keen,
Richard Bache,
Samuel Penrose,
Isaac Coates,
William Coates,
Blathwaite Jones,
Thomas Pryor,
Samuel Massey,
Robert Towers,
Henry Jones,
OFFICERS OF THE

James Milligan, John Wilcox, Sharp Delany, Francis Gurney, John Purviance, Robert Knox, Francis Hassenclever, Thomas Cuthbert, Sen., William Jackson, Isaac Melcher,


Philadelphia County.


Benjamin Jacobs, John Moore, Esq., Samuel Miles, Esq., Edward Milnor, Jacob Laughlin, Melchior Wagoner.

Chester County.


Lewis Davis, William Montgomery, Joseph Musgrave, Joshua Evans, Persifor Frazer.

Lancaster County.

Adam Simon Kuhn, Esq., James Clemson, Esq., Peter Grubb.

Sebastian Graaff, David Jenkins, Bartram Galbraith.

York County.

James Smith, Esq., Thomas Hartley, Esq., Joseph Donaldson, George Eichelberger.

John Hay, George Irwin, Michael Smyser.

Cumberland County.

James Wilson, Esq.,

Robert Magaw, Esq.

Berks County.

Edward Biddle, Esq., Christopher Schultz, Jonathan Potts, Esq., Sebastian Levan,

Mark Bird, Esq., John Patton, Esq., Baltzer Gehr, Esq.

Northampton County.

George Taylor, Esq., John Oakley,

Peter Kechlein, Jacob Arndt, Esq.
COMMITTEES OF THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

HELD AT CARPENTER'S HALL, PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 18, 1775.

Col. Thomas McKean, President.
Col. Joseph Hart, Vice President.
Jonathan B. Smith, Secretaries.
Samuel C. Morris, Secretaries.

For the Committee of the City, &c., of Philadelphia.
Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Moulder,
Thomas McKean, William Lowman,
Christopher Marshall, Sen., Benjamin Rush,
John Bayard, Christopher Ludwig,
Timothy Matlack, James Milligan,
Joseph Dean, Jacob Schriner,
Francis Gurney, Sharp Delaney,
William Coates, John Cox,
George Schlosser, Benjamin Loxley,
Jonathan B. Smith, Samuel Brewster,
George Goodwin, Joseph Blewer,
Jacob Barge, William Robinson,
Samuel C. Morris, Matthew Brown,
Robert Martin.

For the Committee of Philadelphia County.
Henry Hill, James Potts,
Robert Lewis, Robert Lollar,
Enoch Edwards, Joseph Mather,
William Hamilton, Matthew Brooks,
John Bull, Edward Bartholomew.

For the Committee of Bucks.
John Kidd, James Wallace,
Henry Wynkoop, Joseph Hart.
Benjamin Sedge.

For the Committee of Chester.
Richard Thomas, William Montgomery,
William Evans, Hugh Lloyd,
Thomas Hoekley, Richard Reiley,
Caleb Davis, Evan Evans.
OFFICERS OF THE

Elisha Price, Lewis Gronow,
Samuel Fairlamb, Sketchley Morton,
Thomas Levis

For the Committee of Lancaster.
William Atlee, Andrew Graaff,
Lodowick Lowman, William Brown,
Bartram Galbraith, John Smiley,
Alexander Lowrey, James Cunningham,
David Jenkins,

For the Committee of Berks.
Jacob Morgan, Daniel Hunter,
Henry Haller, Valentine Eckert,
Mark Bird, Nicholas Lutz,
Bodo Otto, Joseph Hiester,
Benjamin Spyker, Charles Shoemaker.

For the Committee of Northampton.
Robert Levers, Nicholas Depue,
Neigal Gray, David Deshler,
John Weitzel, Benjamin Depue.

For the Committee of York.
James Smith, William Rankin,
Robert McPherson, Henry Slagle,
Richard McAllister, James Edgar,
David Kennedy, John Hay.
Joseph Read,

For the Committee of Cumberland.
James McLene, John Colhoon,
John Allison, John Creigh,
John Maclay, Hugh McCormick,
William Elliott, John Harris,
William Clark, Hugh Alexander.

For the Committee of Northumberland.
William Cooke, John Weitzel.
Alexander Hunter,

For the Committee of Bedford.
David Espy, John Piper.
Samuel Davidson,

For the Committee of Westmoreland.
Edward Cook, James Perry.
DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION OF 1776.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin, President.
Col. George Ross, Vice President.
John Morris, Esq., Secretary.
Jacob Garrigues, Assistant Secretary.
William Sheed, Doorkeeper.

City of Philadelphia.
Timothy Matlack,
Frederick Kuhl,
James Cannon,
George Schlosser,
Benjamin Franklin,
Owen Biddle,
George Clymer, 
David Rittenhouse.

County of Philadelphia.
Frederick Antes,
Robert Lollar,
John Bull,
Edward Bartholomew,
Henry Hill,
Joseph Blower,
Thomas Potts,
William Coates.

Bucks.
Joseph Hart,
Samuel Smith,
William Vanhorn,
Abraham Van Midleswarts,
John Wilkinson,
John Keller,
John Grier,
Joseph Kirkbride.

Chester.
Benjamin Bartholomew,
Thomas Strawbridge,
Samuel Cunningham,
John Mackey,
John Jacobs,
Robert Smith,
John Hart,
John Fleming.

Lancaster.
George Ross,
Thomas Porter,
Joseph Sherer,
Henry Slaymaker,
Philip Marsteller,
Bartram Galbraith,
John Hubley,
Alexander Lowrey.

York.
John Hay,
William Rankin,
Francis Crazart,
Robert McPherson,
James Edgar,
Henry Slagle,
James Smith,
Joseph Donaldson.
OFFICERS OF THE

Cumberland.


Jacob Morgan, John Lesher, Daniel Hunter, Charles Shoemaker, Gabriel Hiester, Ben'jn Spyker, Valentine Eckert, Thomas Jones.

Northampton.

Simon Driesbach, Peter Buckholder, Jacob Stroud, Abraham Miller, Jacob Arndt, Peter Rhoads, Neigal Gray, John Ralston.

Bedford.

Thomas Smith, Benjamin Elliot, Joseph Powell, John Bard, John Wilkins, Thomas Coulter, Henry Rhoads, John Cesna.

Northumberland.


Westmoreland.

James Barr, Edward Cook, John Carnichael, John McClellan, James Smith, John Moore, James Perry, Christopher Labengair.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

[From June 29, 1775, to Oct. 19, 1775.]

Benjamin Franklin, Esq., President.
William Govett, Clerk.
Michael Hillegas, Treasurer.

City of Philadelphia.

Thomas Wharton, Jr., Ben'jn Franklin, Samuel Morris, Jr., Francis Johnston,
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

John Cadwalader, Thomas Willing, Robert White
Owen Biddle, Andrew Allen, Robert Morris.

Philadelphia County.
John Dickinson, Daniel Roberdeau,
George Gray, Richard Keily.

Bucks.

Henry Wynkoop.

Chester.
Anthony Wayne, Benj’hn Bartholomew.

Lancaster.

George Ross.

York.

Michael Swope.

Cumberland.

John Montgomery.

Northampton.

William Edmunds.

Bucks.

Edward Biddle.

Bedford.

Bernard Dougherty.

Northumberland.

Samuel Hunter.

Westmoreland.

William Thompson.

Committee to Superintend Printing Bills of Credit.

George Gray, June 30, 1775.
William Rodman, June 30, 1775.
Joseph Parker, June 30, 1775.
Isaac Pearson, June 30, 1775.

Signers of the Bills of Credit.

Sharp Delaney, June 30, 1775.
Lambert Cadwalader, June 30, 1775.
Isaac Howell, June 30, 1775.
James Mease, June 30, 1775.
Adam Hubley, June 30, 1775.
John Benezet, June 30, 1775.
Samuel Cadwalader Morris, June 30, 1775.
Thomas Prior, June 30, 1775.
Godfrey Twells, June 30, 1775.
John Mease,                      June 30, 1775.
John Purviance,                  June 30, 1775.
William Allen, Jun'r,             June 30, 1775.

Persons to attend the Committee to view the River and Islands.
Oswell Eve,                       July 4, 1775.
John Wharton,                     July 4, 1775.
Thomas Penrose,                   July 4, 1775.
Major Lewis Nichola,              July 4, 1775.
Thomas Hanson,                    July 4, 1775.
Peter Reeve,                      July 4, 1775.

Committee to superintend the construction of Boats, &c.
Robert White,                     July 6, 1775.
Owen Biddle,                      July 6, 1775.

Committee to inspect Military Stores.
John Dickinson,                   July 6, 1775.
Daniel Roberdeau,                 July 6, 1775.
John Cadwalader,                  July 6, 1775.
George Ross,                      July 6, 1775.

---

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.
[From October 20, 1775, to July 22, 1776.]

Benjamin Franklin, Esq., President.
Robert Morris, Esq., Vice President.

City of Philadelphia.
Benjamin Franklin,                 Robert Morris,
Owen Biddle,                       John Cadwalader,
Samuel Morris, Jr.,                Francis Johnston,
Robert White,                      Thomas Wharton, Jr.,
James Mease,                       John Nixon,
George Clymer,                     Samuel Howell,
Andrew Allen,                      Michael Hillegas,
David Rittenhouse,                 Alex. Wilcocks.

Philadelphia County.
John Dickinson,                    George Gray,
Samuel Miles,                      Daniel Roberdeau,
Richard Reily,                     Joseph Reed.
MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

[From July 24, 1776, to March 13, 1777.]

David Rittenhouse, Chairman.
Jacob Howell, Secretary.
Thomas Wharton, jun., President.
David Rittenhouse, Vice President.

Philadelphia County.

David Rittenhouse, Frederick Kuhl,
Jonathan B. Smith, Samuel Morris, Sr.,
Owen Biddle, Thomas Wharton, Jr.,
James Cannon, Henry Kepple, Jr.,
Timothy Matlack, Joseph Bleeuer,
Nathaniel Falconer, Samuel Millin,
Samuel Morris, Jr., (declined,) George Gray,
Samuel Howell, (declined,) John Bull.

[Appointed Sept. 11, 1777.]

John Bayard, John Cox.
OFFICERS OF THE

Francis Gurney, Samuel Morris, 
Joseph Dean, Andrew Caldwell. 
Henry Wynkoop, 
Chester. 
Benjamin Bartholomew, 
Lancaster. 
John Hubley, 
York. 
Michael Swope, 
Cumberland. 
William Linn, 
Bucks. 
Daniel Hunter, 
Northampton. 
Peter Rhoads, 
Bedford. 
David Espy, 
Northumberland. 
John Weitzel, 
Westmorland. 
John Moore.

COUNCIL OF SAFETY.
[From Oct. 17, 1777, to December 4, 1777.]
Those marked * were members of Supreme Executive Council.

Thomas Wharton, jun., President.
George Bryan, Vice President.
Timothy Matlack, Secretary.

Philadelphia County.

Thomas Wharton, jun.,* George Bryan,* 
John Bayard, Jonathan Sergeant, 
Jonathan B. Smith, David Rittenhouse, 
James Cannon, 

Chester. 

John Mackey,* Joseph Gardner.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bucks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Hart,*</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Bailey,*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtis Grubb,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jonathan Hoge,*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Col. Jacob Morgan,*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Arndt.*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Urie.*</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Hambricht.*</td>
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<td>Northumberland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Westmoreland.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Berks</th>
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| Northampton. | |
| Bedford. | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cumberland.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Hoge,*</td>
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<tr>
<th>Berks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Col. Jacob Morgan,*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacob Arndt.*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Urie.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hambricht.*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northumberland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westmoreland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Scott.*</td>
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</table>

**SUPREME COURT.**

<table>
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<th>Chief Justices.</th>
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<td>[Salary £1,000, fixed 19th March, 1777.]</td>
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| Joseph Reed, (declined,) | March 20, 1777. |
| Thomas McKean. | July 28, 1777. |

<table>
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<th>Assistant Judges.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William A. Atlee, of Lancaster,</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Evans, of Chester,</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Bryan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacob Rush,</td>
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<tr>
<th>Attorneys General.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Morris, pro tem.,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Reed,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Bradford, jun.,</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Edward Burd, Sept. 1, 1778.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY OF THE STATE.

Judges.
George Ross, March 1, 1779.
Francis Hopkinson, (vice Ross, dec'd,) July 16, 1779.

Marshals.
Matthew Clarkson, April 28, 1779.
Clement Biddle, Nov. 11, 1780.

Registers.
Andrew Robinson, April 12, 1780.
James Read, (vice s'd Robinson dec'd,) June 17, 1781.

HIGH COURT OF APPEALS.

Judges.
John Dickinson.
James Smith, (York,) Nov. 20, 1780.
Henry Wynkoop, (Bucks,) Nov. 20, 1780.
William Moore, March 15, 1783.
John Bayard, March 15, 1783.
Samuel Miles, April 9, 1783.
Edward Shippen, Sept. 21, 1781.

Register.
Edward Burd.

DEDIMUS POTESTATEM.

To qualify Thomas McKean, Chief Justice of Supreme Court
Isaac Mackey, Joseph Gardner—19th Aug. 1777.
To qualify William Atlee, Second Judge—Michael Hubley,
To qualify John Evans, Esqr., third Judge—Isaac Mackey,
MASTERS OF THE ROLLS.

John Morris, jun., March 22, 1777.
Matthew Irwin, March 14, 1785.

TREASURER OF THE STATE.

David Rittenhouse, June 4, 1777.

TREASURER OF CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Michael Hillegas, Oct. 4, 1777.

ESCHEATORS GENERAL.

Henry Osborne, Feb. 20, 1781.

LAND OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

[Established by Act of Assembly of 9th April, 1781.]

Secretaries.

David Kennedy, April 10, 1781.
James Tilghman, Nov. 8, 1782.
David Kennedy, April 21, 1785.

Receiver General.

Francis Johnston, April 10, 1781.
OFFICERS OF THE
Surveyors General.

John Lukens, April 10, 1781.
Daniel Brodhead, Nov. 3, 1789.

OFFICERS OF ACCOUNT.

Comptroller General.
John Nicholson, Nov. 8, 1782.

Assistant.
Griffith Evans, May 14, 1783.

Register General.
John Donaldson, April 1, 1789.

Treasurer.
Christian Febiger, Nov. 23, 1789.

Keeper of the Seal.
Timothy Matlack, Dec. 23, 1785.

Agent for the Late Proprietaries.
Tench Francis, Jan. 16, 1776.

Attorneys for the Penn Family.
Tench Francis, Jan. 16, 1786.
Ben'n Chew, Jan. 16, 1789.

Auditors General.
John Gibson, April 9, 1777.
William Govett, April 9, 1777.

BOARD OF PROPERTY.

James Potter, Vice President, June 3, 1782.
Joseph Gardner, July 1, 1782.
James Irvine, Dec. 2, 1782.
John McDowell, Feb. 4, 1783.
James Ewing, Feb. 4, 1783.
James Cunningham, March 4, 1783.
James Irvine, April 7, 1783.
Christopher Hayes, May 5, 1783.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Ewing</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>2, 1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Wall</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>2, 1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Dickinson</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>7, 1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Irvine</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>7, 1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Ewing</td>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>5, 1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Potter</td>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>5, 1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Dickinson, President</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>7, 1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Wall, jun.,</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>7, 1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernard Dougherty</td>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>1, 1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Irvine, (vice s'd Dougherty,)</td>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>2, 1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Boyd</td>
<td>Feb.</td>
<td>2, 1784</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Irvine</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>1, 1784</td>
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<tr>
<td>John McDowell</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>4, 1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Ewing, Vice President</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>7, 1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Balliet</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>7, 1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Neville</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>7, 1785</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Biddle</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>4, 1785</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Boyd, (vice s'd Biddle,)</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>5, 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Dickinson, the President</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>3, 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Balliet</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>3, 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Irvine, Vice President</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>6, 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Hiester</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>6, 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard McAllister</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>20, 1785</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Dickinson, the President</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>20, 1785</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stephen Balliet</td>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>16, 1785</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jonathan Hoge</td>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>5, 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Whitehill</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>3, 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Brown</td>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>5, 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Biddle, Vice President</td>
<td>Jan.</td>
<td>2, 1786</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Woods</td>
<td>Jan.</td>
<td>2, 1786</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard McAllister</td>
<td>Feb.</td>
<td>13, 1786</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jonathan Hoge</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>6, 1786</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peter Muhlenberg</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>3, 1786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Balliet</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>3, 1786</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Dean</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>5, 1786</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Boyd</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>5, 1786</td>
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<tr>
<td>James McLene</td>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>4, 1786</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Smilie</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>6, 1786</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Hill</td>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>4, 1786</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Redick</td>
<td>Jan.</td>
<td>1, 1787</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Baird</td>
<td>Feb.</td>
<td>12, 1787</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andrew Billmyer</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>8, 1787</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evan Evans</td>
<td>Apr.</td>
<td>2, 1787</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Brown</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>8, 1787</td>
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<tr>
<td>James McLene</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>2, 1787</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Whitehill</td>
<td>Aug.</td>
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<tr>
<td>OFFICERS OF THE WILLIAM MACLAY,</td>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>3, 1787.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Biddle, Vice President,</td>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>3, 1787.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Redick,</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>1, 1787.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Maclay,</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>2, 1787.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peter Muhlenberg, Vice President,</td>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>3, 1787.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick Watts,</td>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>31, 1787.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evan Evans,</td>
<td>Feb.</td>
<td>2, 1788.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Edie,</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>1, 1788.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abraham Smith,</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>4, 1788.</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Ross,</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>31, 1788.</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Cannon,</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>7, 1788.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christopher Kucher,</td>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>1, 1788.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frederick Watts,</td>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>1, 1788.</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Woods,</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>6, 1788.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zebulon Potts,</td>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>1, 1788.</td>
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<td>Richard Willing,</td>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>31, 1788.</td>
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<td>Zebulon Potts,</td>
<td>Jan.</td>
<td>29, 1789.</td>
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<td>Col. Richard Willing,</td>
<td>March</td>
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<td>Dr. Amos Gregg,</td>
<td>April</td>
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<td>Christopher Kucher,</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>26, 1789.</td>
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<td>Samuel Miles,</td>
<td>Aug.</td>
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<td>Nathan Dennison,</td>
<td>Sept.</td>
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<td>Samuel Edie,</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Wilson,</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>3, 1789.</td>
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<td>John Wilkins,</td>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>1, 1789.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jonas Hartzell,</td>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>31, 1789.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Taylor,</td>
<td>Feb.</td>
<td>1, 1790.</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Martin,</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>1, 1790.</td>
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<td>Samuel Edie,</td>
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<td>Zebulon Potts,</td>
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<td>3, 1790.</td>
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<td>William Findley,</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>3, 1790.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lord Butler,</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>6, 1790.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benj’n Elliott,</td>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>3, 1790.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gen. Frederick Watts,</td>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>31, 1790.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Willing,</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>1, 1790.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nathaniel Breading,</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>1, 1790.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Auditors of Public Accounts.

[To settle with Mr. Savadge.]
John Purviance, Sept. 4, 1780.
Samuel Miles, Sept. 4, 1780.
John Shee, Sept. 22, 1780.
Jacob Morris, Sept. 22, 1780.

[N. B.—Their business is to settle and adjust depreciation, &c.]
Joseph Dean, Jan. 5, 1781.
Jacob Morris, Feb. 2, 1781.

[To settle with those app'd in the several counties.]
James Stevenson, March 3, 1781.

Clerk of their Board.


Commrs of ye Continental Loan office for Penn'u.

Thomas Smith, March 30, 1777.

Trustees of the General Loan Office of Penn'u.

Samuel Preston Moore, June 4, 1777.
Amos Strettell, June 4, 1777.
Abram Chapman, June 4, 1777.
Humphrey Marshall, June 4, 1777.
Moses Brighton, June 4, 1777.
John Thome, March 28, 1777.
John Agnew, March 28, 1777.
Rowland Evans, Sept. 14, 1785.

Committee of the Penn'u Loan Office.

Thomas Smith, July 31, 1777.

Commissioners of Exchange.

[Appointed April 5, 1779, to facilitate the calling out of circulation the emissions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778.]

Chester—Thomas Hislop.
Lancaster—John Hubley.
York—Michael Bahn.
Cumberland—John Agnew.
Berks—Joseph Hiester.
Northampton—John Arndt.
Bedford—David Espy.
Northumberland—Robert Martin.
Westmoreland—Edward Cook.

Commissioners to Convention to Limit Prices of Merchandise.

[Convention called by meeting at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 20, 1779, to assemble at Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1780.]

William Moore, Esq., Vice President.
William Henry, Esq., of Lancaster.
Col. John Bull.

Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia.

Samuel Mifflin, July 23, 1778.
Samuel Howell, July 23, 1778.
Capt. William Heysham, July 23, 1778.
Com'dore Andrew Caldwell, July 23, 1778.
Capt. Nathaniel Falconer, July 23, 1778.
Francis Gurney, Oct. 20, 1783.
Matthew Irwin, Oct. 20, 1783.
Joseph Blewer, Oct. 20, 1783.
Joseph Dean, Oct. 20, 1783.
Benj'n G. Eyre, Oct. 20, 1783.
Andrew Caldwell, Oct. 20, 1783.
Francis Gurney, April 11, 1785.
Samuel Caldwell, April 11, 1785.
Thomas Pryor, April 11, 1785.
George Ord, April 11, 1785.
Nathaniel Falconer, April 11, 1785.
John Hazlewood, April 11, 1785.
Joseph Bullock, April 11, 1785.
Joseph Dean, Nov. 15, 1787.
Nathaniel Falconer, Nov. 15, 1787.
Samuel Caldwell, Nov. 15, 1787.
Joseph Irvine, Nov. 15, 1787.
Elias Boys, Nov. 15, 1787.
Robert Baisley, Nov. 15, 1787.
Francis Gurney, Nov. 15, 1787.
James Montgomery, (vice s'd Falconer,) Nov. 24, 1787.
William Allibone, (vice F. Gurney,) Nov. 28, 1787.
James Craig, junior, Oct. 7, 1788.
Nathaniel Falconer, Oct. 7, 1788.
Francis Gurney, Oct. 7, 1788.
Philip Benevet, Oct. 7, 1788.

Health Officers of the Port.

Peter De Haven, May 12, 1779.
Henry Dougherty, Sept. 16, 1780.
John Jones, Nov. 25, 1780.
Nathaniel Falconer, (v. s'd Jones,) Sept. 29, 1789.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Physicians to assist the Health Officer of the Port.

Benjamin Rush, July 31, 1778.
James Hutchinson, July 31, 1778.

[Both continued 28 Nov'r, 1787.]

Collector of the Port.

Sharp Delaney, April 25, 1785.

Collectors of Tonnage.

Frederick Phile, April 4, 1777.
Thomas Coombs, Nov. 6, 1781.
Jacob Samuel Howell, Jan. 16, 1784.
John Baynton, (vice s'd Howell) April 11, 1786.
Samuel Caldwell, (vice John Baynton, dec'd,) March 21, 1788.

Naval Officers.

Walter Shee, March 26, 1777.
John Knox, April 8, 1777.

Interpreters of English, French and Spanish Languages.

Paul Fooks, April 8, 1777.
Peter S. Duponceau, (vice s'd Fooks,) Nov. 8, 1783.

[N. B. The record of the appointment of Mr. Duponceau, states the office to be “Notary Public and sworn Interpreter of the English, French, Italian and Spanish Languages.”]

Interpreter of English and German.

Hilary Baker, (resident at Phila.) Feb. 4, 1779.

Notaries Public for English, French and Spanish Languages.

Paul Fooks, April 8, 1777.
Peter S. Duponceau, Nov. 8, 1783.
Clement Biddle, Nov. 5, 1785.
William Nichols, June 29, 1786.

Inspectors of Flour for Philadelphia City and County.

Jacob Planckenhorn, April 8, 1777.
Jacob Bright, Nov. 2, 1781.
James Read, April 22, 1785.

Notaries Public for the State.

John Ord, April 8, 1777.
Hilary Baker, Feb. 4, 1779.
Samuel Garrigues, Sept. 5, 1781.
Peter Lohra, Sept. 5, 1781.
Henry Osborne, July 26, 1781
John Dutton Crimshier, July 26, 1781
Asheton Humphries, Dec. 6, 1781
William Cavenough, Dec. 23, 1781
Isaac Van Vleck, Feb. 19, 1784
William Nicholls, June 25, 1784
Edward Fox, Sept. 25, 1784
Abraham Shoemaker, Sept. 25, 1784
Charles Young, Aug. 9, 1784
Jacob Shallus, Oct. 18, 1787
Edward Pole, Dec. 21, 1787
Isaac Franks, Feb. 7, 1789
Charles Jones, Sept. 18, 1789
Stephen Prosser, June 23, 1789

Inspectors of Beef & Pork, Shad & Herring.
James Rowan, Sept. 21, 1789
Thomas Pritchett, June 28, 1789

Inspectors of Staves and Heading Boards, Plank and Timber.
John Sinnington, Nov. 25, 1786
George Inglis, Nov. 14, 1787

Inspector of Pot and Pearl Ashes.
Joseph Leacock, March 30, 1790

Measures of Corn and Salt.
William Greenway, June 6, 1783
John Biddle, Nov. 14, 1787

BOARD OF WAR.

[Their power and authority defined on the Minutes. Commission to continue till revoked by Council.]

David Rittenhouse, March 13, 1777
Owen Biddle, March 13, 1777
William Moore, March 13, 1777
Joseph Dean, March 13, 1777
Samuel Morris, Sen., March 13, 1777
Samuel Cadwalader Morris, March 13, 1777
John Bayard, March 13, 1777
George Gray, March 13, 1777
John Bull, March 13, 1777
Richard Bache, April 5, 1777
Col. John Shee, April 7, 1777
### STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

**Secretary.**  
Jacob S. Howell,  
March 14, 1777.

**Deputy Secretary.**  
Joseph Nourse,  
April 11, 1777.

**Treasurer.**  
John Maxwell Nesbitt,  
March 14, 1777.

---

### GENERAL OFFICERS IN THE PENN'IA MILITIA.

#### Majors General.
- John Armstrong,  
  June 5, 1777.
- Arthur St. Clair,  
  May 7, 1779.
- James Potter,  
  May 23, 1782.
- James Irvine,  
  May 27, 1782.

#### Brigadiers General.
- Samuel Miles,  
  Dec. 25, 1776.
- John Cadwalader,  
  Dec. 25, 1776.
- John Armstrong, (app'd Major General,)  
  Apr. 5, 1777.
- James Potter,  
  Apr. 5, 1777.
- Samuel Meredith,  
  Apr. 5, 1777.
- James Irvine,  
  Aug. 26, 1777.
- John Lacey,  
  Jan. 9, 1778.
- James Wilson,  
  May 23, 1782.
- Persifor Frazer,  
  May 25, 1782.
- Daniel Hester,  
  May 26, 1782.
- Frederick Watts,  
  May 27, 1782.

#### Adjutants General.
- Col. John Bull,  
  June 17, 1777.
- John Armstrong,  
  Oct. 2, 1784.

**Deputy Adj't General.**  
Major Solomon Bush,  
July 5, 1777.

**Paymaster General.**  
John Pierce,  
May 1, 1781.

**Deputy.**  
Philip Audibert,  
July 18, 1781.

**Lieut. Colonel.**  
Adam Hubble,  
May 7, 1779.
OFFICERS OF THE
Barrack Master,

Henry Melchior, Aug. 15, 1777.

Commander of Militia on Susquehanna.
Gen. John Lacey, July 16, 1778.

Commander at Fort Pitt.

Wagon Masters for the State.
James Young, Jan. 9, 1778.
Benjamin Davis.
Jacob Morgan, Jun., August 14, 1781.

Quarter Masters General.
Matthew Irwin, Sept. 14, 1777.
Gen. Nathaniel Greene, March 31, 1780.
Timothy Pickering, August 2, 1780.

Assistants.
Charles Pettit, May 18, 1778.
Col. John Coxe, June 10, 1778.

Their Agent.
Anthony Butler, Aug. 27, 1777.

Deputies.
Jonathan Mifflin, Sept. 8, 1777.
John Mitchell, Aug. 21, 1778.
Col. Robert Lettis Hooper, May 21, 1779.
John Davis, June 22, 1780.

Inspector General.
Michael Ryan, June 19, 1780.

Receiver General of Clothing.
Col. Francis Johnston.
Jacob S. Howell, Jan. 27, 1778.

Muster Master General.
Lodowick Sprorell, May 17, 1779.

State Clothiers.
Francis Swaine.

Sub-Clothier.
Capt. Dean Ziegler, Nov. 18, 1780.

Superintendent of Arms.
James Walsh, April 23, 1779.
Lieut. Col. Lewis Farmer,  
Commissary of the State.  
June 3, 1779.

Thomas Bradford,  
Commissary of Prisoners.  
Oct. 9, 1779.

John Arnett,  
Commissaries of Purchases in Penn'a.  
Feb. 19, 1778.

David Deshler,  
Feb. 19, 1778.

Ephraim Blaine.

Deputies:

Royal Flint,  
Jan. 14, 1780.

Robert Forsyth,  
Oct. 30, 1780.

Director General of Militia Hospitals.

Dr. James Hutchinson,  
Aug. 8, 1780.

Superintendent of Commissioners for purchasing Provisions.

Jacob Morgan, Jun.,  

Judge Advocate of the Penn'a Militia.

Henry Osborne,  
Oct. 12, 1780.

Receiver of Provisions.

John Hazlewood,  
Dec. 26, 1780.

Superintendent of Recruiting, &c.

Richard Hampton,  
Dec. 21, 1781.

Directors of the Salt Works.

Thomas Savage,  
Aug. 26, 1777.

James Davidson,  
Jan. 16, 1778.

Purchaser of Woodland in New Jersey for Salt Works.

John Coxe, Esq.,  
Sept. 8, 1777.

[Note: The Salt Works were ordered to be sold 5th November, 1779.]

Paymasters Penn'a Militia.

John White,  
Aug. 9, 1777.

Thomas Dorsey, vice s'd White declined,  
Aug. 13, 1777.

Commander at Fort Mifflin.

Lieut. Col. Samuel Smith,  
Jan. 7, 1778.

Armourers.

John Tyler,  
Jan. 29, 1778.

John Butler,  
May 16, 1778.

Ebenezer Cowell,  
Sept. 3, 1778.

William Henry,  
Sept. 4, 1778.
OFFICERS OF THE

Deputy Qr. Mr. General to the Superintendents.

Robert L. Hooper, Feb. 23, 1778.

Deputy under said Hooper.

Richard Backhouse, April 2, 1778.

Paymasters of People employed at Billingsport.

James Dundas, Feb. 25, 1778.

Superintendent of the Gun-lock Factory.

Benjamin Rittenhouse, Feb. 15, 1778.

Quarter Master General of the Penn'a Militia.

Dr. David Jackson, Oct. 23, 1779.
Col. Clement Biddle, Sept. 11, 1781.

Muster Master of Militia.

Samuel Sterrett, August 28, 1780.

Distributor of Articles to Penn'a Line.

Capt. Dean Zeigler, Nov. 18, 1780.

Surgeon of Proctor's Artillery.

Reading Beatty, Feb. 3, 1781.

Surgeon to the Invalid Regiment.


Director of the Hospitals.

Dr. James Hutchinson, Oct. 6, 1781.

Physician General of the State.

Dr. James Hutchinson, Oct. 6, 1781.

Surgeon General of the State.

Dr. James Hutchinson, Oct. 6, 1781.

Commissioner for Forming the Flying Camp.

Col. Timothy Matlack, Dec. 28, 1785.

Prosecutor of Arnold.

Timothy Matlack, Dec. 28, 1785.

Chaplain to the Late Army of the U. S.

David Jones, Oct. 18, 1787.

Assistant Forage Masters.

Owen Biddle, Philadelphia, March 3, 1780.
Jacob Bennett, Bucks, April 5, 1780.
William McCalla, Bucks, April 5, 1780.
David Deshler, Northampton, April 5, 1780.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Col. Jacob Morgan, Berks, April 5, 1780.
Col. Philip Marsteller, Lancaster, April 5, 1780.
Reading Howell, Chester, April 5, 1780.
Arch’d Dick, Chester, April 5, 1780.
Col. John Davis, York, Cum’d and Bedford, April 5, 1780.
Arch’d Steele, Westmoreland, April 5, 1780.
Col. William Cooke, Northumberland, April 5, 1780.

Purchasers and Places of Delivery.
Andrew Doz, Philadelphia.
John Bull, Philadelphia county, North Wales Meeting House.
John Gill, Bucks,—Sipell’s Mill or Coryell’s Ferry.
David Deshler, Northampton, at such places as he may want it
for Publick Horses.
Nicholas Lutz, Berks—Reading.
Christian Wertz, Lancaster—Lancaster and Lebanon.
Persifor Frazer, Chester—near Downing-Town.
Samuel Lyon, Cumberland—Carlise.
Charles Cessna, Bedford—Bedford.
John Allen, Westmoreland—Fort Ligonier and Fort Pitt.
Frederick Antes, Northumberland—Sunbury and Wyoming.

PERSONS TO TAKE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE CONTINENTAL LOAN.

[Appointed by the Assembly, Dec. 16, 1777.]

For Philadelphia County.
Matthew Clarkson, John Evans,
John Mitchell, Andrew Bunner.
Marshal Edwards,

For Bucks.
Col. John Lacy, Col. Irwin,
Col. Kechlein, Col. Savage.

For Chester.
Alexander Johnston, Andrew Boyd, jun.,
John Bartholmew, Thomas Cheney.
George Irwin,

For Lancaster.
John Harris, John Hubley,
David Jenkins, George McLaughlin,
Bartram Galbraith, Philip Greenawalt.
OFFICERS OF THE

For York.

For Cumberland.
John Creigh, Robert Culbertson, James Johnston, John Andrew, James Campbell, Samuel Lyon, James Oliver, John Martin.

For Berks.
Peter Spyker, William Reeser, Jacob Weaver, Charles Shoemaker.

For Northampton.
Jacob Stroud, William McNair, John Arndt, Peter Kohler.

For Bedford.
Robert Culbertson, James Little, Moses Read, David Jones.

For Northumberland.
Samuel Allen, William Shaw

For Westmoreland.
Charles Foreman, Edward Cook

Surveyors of the Delaware & Land Adjacent for Military use.
Nathan Sellers, (from Schuylkill to Christiana,) June 24, 1777.
Col. Robert Lollar, (from Christiana downwards,) June 24, 1777.
Cap. John Downey, (from Cooper's Ferry, east side of Del., to Salem,) June 24, 1777.
Benjamin Davis, (from Salem downwards,) June 24, 1777.

Court of Enquiry respecting Militia Officers.

[Appointed May 12, 1779.]
William Bradford, Col. 1st Bat'l. President.
Sharp Delaney, Esq'r, Col. 2d Bat'n.
William Will, Esq'r, Lieu. Col. 3d Bat'n.
Alexander Boyd, Esq'r, Major 4th Bat'n.
Joseph Cowperthwaites, Esq'r, Col. 5th Bat'n.
Robert Allison, Esq'r, Lieu. Col. 6th Bat'n.
Thomas Neville, Esq'r, Lieu. Col. of Artillery.
Capt. Robert Smith, 1st Bat'n.
Capt. William McCulloch, 2d Bat'n.
Capt. Charles W. Peale, 4th Bat'n.
Capt. Lieu. William Lenard, of the Artillery Bat'n.
Lieu. Henry Moyer, of the 3d Bat'n.
Lieu. James Skinner, of the 6th Bat'n.

COMMISSIONERS TO SEIZE THE PERSONAL EFFECTS OF TRAITORS.

[Appointed October 21, 1777.]

For the City of Philadelphia.


For the County of Philadelphia.

William Antis, Robert Lollar, James Stroud, Daniel Hiester, Archibald Thompson.

For the County of Chester.

William Evans, Thomas Cheney, Thomas Levis, Patterson Bell, William Gibbons, Isaac Taylor, Capt'n Wm. Brooke.

For the County of Bucks.

Richard Gibbs, John Lacey, John Crawford, Joseph Melville, Samuel Smith, Nicholas Patten.

For the County of Lancaster.

William Bauseman, Robert Patton, Francis Armstrong, Casper Shaffner, George Stewart, James Cunningham.

For the County of York.


For the County of Cumberland.

George Stevenson, Joseph Brady, John Boggs.
OFFICERS OF THE

For the County of Berks.

Thomas Parry,          David Morgan,
Peter Nagle,            Henry Nutter,
Daniel Udree,           Henry Spyker,
Joseph Hiester.

For the County of Northampton.

Conrad Krider,          Jacob Kechlein,
Paul Balliett,          Robert Levers,
Daniel Depuy.

For the County of Bedford.

Robert Galbraith,       Thomas Urie.
John Piper.

For the County of Northumberland.

John Kelly,             Thomas Hewitt.

For the County of Westmoreland.

Col. John Proctor,      Thomas Galbraith.

COMMISSIONERS TO COLLECT CLOTHING.

For the County of Chester.

Col. Evan Evans.        Nov. 8, 1777.
Philip Scott, Esq'r.    Nov. 8, 1777.
Elijah McClenaghan,      Nov. 8, 1777.
Capt. John Ramsey,       Nov. 8, 1777.
Patterson Bell, Esq'r.   Nov. 8, 1777.
Thomas Boyd, Esq.,      Nov. 8, 1777.
Capt. Benj'n Wallace,    Nov. 8, 1777.
William Gibbons,         Nov. 8, 1777.
Col. George Pierce,      Nov. 8, 1777.
Capt. McCay, (Concord,)  Nov. 8, 1777.
Maj. Cromwell Pierce,    Nov. 8, 1777.
Capt. John Gardiner,     Nov. 8, 1777.
Samuel Halliday,         Nov. 8, 1777.
Col. William Evans,      Nov. 8, 1777.
Capt. Israel Whallen,    Nov. 8, 1777.
John Wilson,             Nov. 8, 1777.
Capt. Samuel Vanleer,    Nov. 8, 1777.
Thomas Levis, Esq'r.     Nov. 8, 1777.
Capt. William Brooke,    Nov. 8, 1777.
Capt. David Copeland.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Term</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Col. Thomas Taylor</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. Allen Cunningham</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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</table>

For the County of Bucks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph McIlvaine</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Lacey, jun.</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Gibbs</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Smith</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Crawford</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicholas Patterson</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Vanhorn, (Solebury,)</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Benezet</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hugh Adams</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>William McHenry</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

For the County of Lancaster.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bartram Galbraith</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christopher Kucher, (Lebanon,)</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Faunce</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt. Robert Craig</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Col. James Cowden</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christ'n Franciscus</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Col. John Rodgers</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Watson</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stephen Hornberger</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Col. Samuel Jones</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Watson</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Jordan</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ludwick Schell</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Whitehill</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>29, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Jenkins</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>29, 1777</td>
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For the County of York.

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<tr>
<td>Joseph Donaldson</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Erwin</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Stockton</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frederick Gelwig</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Weems</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Nesbitt</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Cotton</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacob Staley</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Smith</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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For the County of Cumberland.

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<tr>
<td>John Boggs</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abraham Smith</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Andrew</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William McClure</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8, 1777</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OFFICERS OF THE

Samuel Williamson, Nov. 8, 1777.
James Purdy, Nov. 8, 1777.
William Blair, Nov. 8, 1777.

For the County of Berks.

Henry Christ, Nov. 8, 1777.
Henry Haiger, Nov. 8, 1777.
Thomas Parry, Nov. 8, 1777.
Daniel Udree, Nov. 8, 1777.
Philip Miller, Nov. 8, 1777.
Nathan Lewis, Nov. 8, 1777.
John Lower, Nov. 8, 1777.
Godfrey Ream, Nov. 8, 1777.
Jacob Seltzer, Nov. 8, 1777.
Nicholas Schaffer, Nov. 8, 1777.

For the County of Northampton.

Thomas Sellman, Nov. 8, 1777.
Robert Lattimore, Nov. 8, 1777.
Nicholas Kern, Nov. 8, 1777.
Abram Windt, Nov. 8, 1777.
Henry Allers, Nov. 8, 1777.
John Chambers, Nov. 8, 1777.
Peter Trexler, Sen., Nov. 8, 1777.
Peter Koller, Nov. 8, 1777.
Jacob Woods, Nov. 8, 1777.

For the County of Philadelphia.

Matthew Sheuffley, Nov. 8, 1777.
Daniel Hiest, Jun., Nov. 8, 1777.
Col. John Moore, Nov. 8, 1777.
Major Wright, Nov. 8, 1777.
William Antis, Nov. 8, 1777.
Samuel Dewees, Nov. 8, 1777.
Christian Doll, Nov. 8, 1777.
Andrew Knox, Nov. 8, 1777.
John Hamilton, (Plymouth,) Nov. 8, 1777.
Jacob Wendtz, Jun., Nov. 8, 1777.
Philip Markley, Nov. 8, 1777.
John Brookes, Nov. 8, 1777.

STATE NAVY BOARD.

[Their power and authority defined on the Minutes. Commission to continue until revoked by Council.]
Andrew Caldwell, Feb. 13, 1777.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Joseph Blower, Feb. 13, 1777.
Joseph March, Feb. 13, 1777.
Emanuel Eyre, Feb. 13, 1777.
Paul Cox, Feb. 13, 1777.
Robert Ritchie, Feb. 13, 1777.
William Pollard, Feb. 19, 1777.
Samuel Massey, Feb. 19, 1777.
Thomas Barclay, Feb. 19, 1777.
Thomas Fitzsimmons, March 13, 1777.
Samuel Morris, jun., March 13, 1777.

Secretaries.

Conelius Sweers, Feb. 18, 1777.
Ebenezer Massey, (vice Cornelius Sweers, March 27, 1777.
resign'd.)

Treasurers.

John Michael Nesbitt, Feb. 28, 1777.
Peter Reeve.

Commodores.

Andrew Caldwell, Jan. 13, 1776.
Samuel Davidson, June 13, 1776.
Samuel Mifflin, Sept. 2, 1776.
Thomas Seymour, Sept. 26, 1776.
John Hazledew, Sept. 6, 1776.

Surgeons.

Benjamin Rush, Sept. 27, 1775.
James Dunlap, July 5, 1776.
Valentine Standley, Oct. 1, 1777.
James Hutchinson, Feb. 1, 1779.

Surgeons' Mates.

John Dufield, Oct. 10, 1775.
James Hutchinson, July 31, 1778.

Paymasters.

William Webb, March 1, 1777.
William C. Bradford, Nov. 6, 1777.

Muster Masters.

John Ross, Oct. 6, 1775.
John Mitchell, March 5, 1776.
Ludwig Sprogell, Oct. 21, 1776.

Commissaries.

John Mitchell, March 9, 1776.
### OFFICERS OF THE

William Crispin, Aug. 1, 1777.
Robert Towers, Aug. 26, 1777.
George Henry, Dec. 22, 1778.

**Ships' Husbands.**

Peter Long, Oct. 8, 1775.
William Richards, May 21, 1776.

**Masters-at-Arms.**

Edward Chamberlain, Sept. 23, 1775.
Jacob Myers, Feb. 21, 1776.

**Superintendent of Fire Vessels.**

John Hazlewood, Dec. 28, 1775.

**Chevaux de Frize Pilots.**

Michael Dawson, Oct. 11, 1775.
Joseph Gamble, Oct. 11, 1775.
Daniel Gordon, Oct. 11, 1775.
William Marshall, Oct. 11, 1775.
Nehemiah Maul, Oct. 11, 1775.
William Molleston, Oct. 11, 1775.
James Roberts, Oct. 11, 1775.
William Ross, Oct. 11, 1775.
John Schneider, Oct. 11, 1775.
James Maul Feb. 20, 1776.
Nathan Storey, Feb. 20, 1776.
Michael Dean, June 26, 1777.

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**COMMISSIONERS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.**

William Atlee, Esq., appointed to hear, determine, &c., respecting a Joseph Richardson now in Lancaster Goal, April 8, 1777.

J. D. Sergeant & Jared Ingersoll, appointed the first Attorney Generals in suits brought by John Nixon against the Sub-Lieutenants & Collectors of Militia fines of the City & County of Phila., Dec. 18, 1780.

James Young, Esq., appointed to hold an Orphan's Court for releasing Gore & other wounded militia men, July 2, 1777.

Jacob Rush, Esq., app'd to assist the Att'y Gen'l in the case of the Ship Albion, July 31, 1778.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Messrs. Armstrong, Dougherty, Martin, McLean and Hubley appointed to hear and determine in the case of certain suspected Traitors & persons appointed to qualify them, Aug. 18, 1778.
The above persons appointed to hear and determine in the case of Henry Bunthurst alias Henry Bunter, confined in Bedford Co., on charge of murder, Sept. 19, 1778.
Captain Boys to take care of the Gallies & the Forts at Mud Island and Billingsport, Feb. 13, 1781.
Gen. Potter & Col Cunningham to hear and determine respecting such Invalid Corps of Penn'a, as claim discharge, Feb. 11, 1781.
Joseph Reed, Wm. Bradford, jun'r, & James Wilson, as Council for Penn's'a in the dispute between her & Connecticut, Nov. 25, 1781.
James Wilson, to assist the Att'y Gen'l in trying Charles Julian De Longchamp for assaulting French Minister, June 25, 1784.
Jacob Rush, Esquire, to qualify W. A. Atlee, 2d Judge of Sup. Co't. Jan'y 25, 1787.
Messrs. Whitehill, Maclay and Smilie, a committee to consider St. Clair & Mease's accounts, & report respecting Revenue Officers, &c., William Bradford, jun., to support Col. Bull's right to a Negro named Port, Sept. 21, 1787.
A. Murray, D. McClure & Wm. Bell, Esq'rs, to enquire concern'g an election of Justice, Nov. 19, 1787.
[William Maclay app'd in place of A. Murray, Nov. 20.]
David Redick, to have certain Isl'ds in Ohio and Allegh'y Survey'd, Nov. 28, 1787.
Joseph Perkins, to repair public arms in Phil'a City & Co'y, Dec. 20, 1787.
Wm. Bradford, Jonathan D. Sergeant and Edward Tilghman, Esquires, Council respecting the right to Hogg Island.
Messrs. Watts and Dennison, a Committee to enquire into a memorial of John Franklin, Feb. 8, 1788.
Messrs. William Maclay and Abraham Smith, to take evidence in the case of Caleb Davis, Esq., March 5, 1788.

John Otto, J. Weaver and P. Gros cup, to investigate into election of justice in Oley, Berks county, April 21, 1788.

Wm. Clingan, John Culbertson & Isaac Taylor, justices, to examine into an election in certain townships, Chester county, May 7, 1788.

David Rodick, to go to New York and New Jersey, & communicate to the Executives the outrage in Luzerne county by seizing and carrying off Timothy Pickering, July 9, 1788.

Messrs. Redick and Cannon, to arrange lots in the town opposite Pittsburgh, August 1, 1788.

Messrs. Alex. Graydon and Joseph Hubley, to examine the state of Protho'y's office in Huntingdon, Sept. 22, 1788.

Andrew Ellicott, to survey the Islands in the Allegheny & Ohio, Dec. 4, 1788.

Robert Traill & Peter Rhoads, Esq'rs, to investigate charges ag'in office'rs in North-ampn'co., Dec. 8, 1788.

For paying one-third Depreciation Certificates.

James Stevenson, April 23, 1781.
John Nicholson, April 23, 1781.
William Gosforth, April 23, 1781.
Robert Levers, April 23, 1781.
Henry Haller, April 23, 1781.
John Thome, April 23, 1781.
John Beaton, April 23, 1781.
Samuel Boyd, April 23, 1781.
Henry Slagle, April 23, 1781.
Samuel Laird, April 23, 1781.
Dr. David Jackson, April 24, 1781.

For running the line between Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Rev'd John Ewing, Oct. 8, 1781.
David Rittenhouse, Oct. 8, 1781.
Owen Biddle, Feb. 11, 1782.
James Patterson, (teacher in the University,) Feb. 23, 1782.
Rev'd John Ewing, Sept. 11, 1782.
David Rittenhouse, Sept. 11, 1782.
John Lukens, Sept. 11, 1782.
Thomas Hutchins,
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Commissaries to the above Commis’rs.

Col. Andrew Porter, April 7, 1784.

For the defence of the Bay and River Delaware.

John Patton, June 26, 1782.
William Allibone, June 26, 1782.
Francis Gurney, June 26, 1782.

Cause between Pennsylvania and Connecticut.
[For the papers relatively to this subject, see Minutes of the 20th January, 1785.]

Agents and Counsellors.

Joseph Reed, Nov. 30, 1782.
James Wilson, Nov. 30, 1782.
Jonathan D. Sergeant, Nov. 30, 1782.
James Wilson, Feb. 16, 1784.

Solicitors and Agents, &c.

Henry Osborne, Nov. 30, 1782.

Commissioners.

Gen. Muhlenberg, May 17, 1787.
Gen. Daniel Heister, (vice said Muhlenberg,) May 22, 1787.
Joseph Montgomery, (his resign’n accepted, May 31, 1787.)
Stephen Balliet, (vice s’d Montgomery,) June 1, 1787.

To search vessels for Deserters.

Thomas Wilkins, June 6, 1778.

To detain boats, &c., in Delaware River.

William Fullerton, Sept. 10, 1777.
Warwick Coates, Sept. 10, 1777.
Radcliff Alberton, Sept. 10, 1777.
Jacob Miller, Sept. 10, 1777.
Sam. Brewster Sept. 10, 1777.
Israel Castle, Sept. 10, 1777.

To remove the Public Loan Offices.

Jonathan Hodge, Sept. 14, 1777.
John Lowdon, Sept. 14, 1777.

To prevent forestalling &c., in Phila. Market.

William Heysham, Dec. 10, 1778.
George Schlosser, Dec. 10, 1778.
William Hollingshead, Dec. 10, 1778.

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OFFICERS OF THE

Nathan Boys, Dec. 10, 1778.
Jedediah Snowden, Dec. 10, 1778.
Robert Bridges, Dec. 10, 1778.
Frederick Kuhl, Dec. 10, 1778.
Emanuel Eyre, Dec. 10, 1778.

To Superintend the Sale of Vessels, &c.

George Henry, Dec. 11, 1778.

To settle the Accounts of the late Committee and Council of Safety.

Benjamin Fuller, Dec. 15, 1778.

[Appointed by Assembly and qualified by Council.]

To Superintend the Purchase of Flour for French Fleet.

Agent,
William Turnbull, July 13, 1779.

Sub-Agents,
John Thompson, Bucks, July 13, 1779.
Andrew Boyd, Chester, July 13, 1779.
Philip Marststellar, Lancaster, July 13, 1779.
Jacob Morgan. Berks, July 13, 1779.

Their Secretary, Jan. 14, 1780.
Robert Aitken,

Commissioners for Collecting Salt.

William Wills, Oct. 7, 1779.
Matthew Irwin, Oct. 7, 1779.
Adam Foulke, Oct. 7, 1779.

Commissioners on behalf of Penn’a for extending Mason & Dixon’s Line, &c.

John Lukens, Feb. 21, 1781.
Archibald McClure, Feb. 21, 1781.
Alexander McLean, Feb. 21, 1781.

For Marking the “boundary of this Commonwealth from the River Ohio where it crosses the same to the north-west corner of the State.”

David Rittenhouse, May 5, 1785.
Andrew Porter, May 5, 1785.
Andrew Elliscott, May 10, 1785.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For laying off part of the new Purchase into districts.
William Montgomery, Sept. 27, 1785.
John Hoge, Sept. 27, 1785.

For carrying into effect the act respecting the Susquehanna Navigation, &c.
[Appointed June 24, 1785.]
Samuel Wallis, do.
George Woods, Bedford.
Gen. Fred'k Watts, Cumberland.
William Brown, do.
John Bailey, Donegal, Lanc'r co.
Robert Whitehill, Cumberland.
John Montgomery, do.
John Musser, Lancaster county.
Bartram Galbraith, do.
James Porter, do.
George McCulloch, do.
James Ewing, York county.
Michael Simpson, do.
William Bailey, do.
Dr. Robert Harris, do.
William Montgomery, Northum'd co.
William Maclay, do.
Thomas Turbutt, Chester county.
John Churchman, do.

To dispose of the Estate of Wm. Hay of Dauphin county.
Alexander Lowrey, Sept. 20, 1786.
Jacob Cook, Sept. 20, 1786.
Joseph Work, Sept. 20, 1786.

For Laying out a Highway between the Frankstown branch of Juniata & Conemaugh Rivers.
Charles Campbell, April 6, 1787.
James Harris, April 6, 1787.
Solomon Adams, April 6, 1787.

For exploring the Route for the Susquehanna & Union Saw-mill Road.
Evan Owen, April 12, 1787.

For adjusting the claims of Connecticut Settlers in Pennsylvania.
Daniel Hiester, July 19, 1787.
William Montgomery, July 23, 1787.
For mending the Road from Hamburg to the Northumberland County Line, &c.

Michael Moore,  
August 1, 1787.

To run the boundary Line of Huntingdon.

Benjamin Elliott, Huntingdon,  
April 3, 1780.
Matthew Taylor, Bedford,  
April 3, 1780.
James Harris, Cumberland,  
April 3, 1780.

Auditors for settling Depreciation of Eighth Regiment, &c., at Fort Pitt.

Alexander Fowler,  
May 2, 1781.
William Amberson,  
May 2, 1781.

Auditors for paying & Dep. Cert. in Lebanon.

John Thome,  
May 4, 1781.
Robert Clark,  
May 4, 1781.

Superintendents of the Sale of City Lots, &c.

George Bryan,  
June 27, 1781.
George Schlosser,  
June 27, 1781.

Auditors for settling Accounts of Guards, Sappers & Miners at Camps.

John Nicholson,  
July 5, 1781.
James Johnston,  
July 5, 1781.

Committee to Examine Mr. Turnbull’s Accounts Respecting Supplies of Clothing, &c.

George Ross,  
Oct. 18, 1787.
Robert Traill,  
Oct. 18, 1787.
Abraham Smith,  
Dec. 5, 1787.
George Ross,  
Dec. 5, 1787.

Committee for Draughting Rules for Council.

William Maclay,  
Nov. 6, 1787.
David Redick,  
Nov. 6, 1787.

Committee Respecting annual appointment of Certain Officers.

William Maclay,  
Nov. 8, 1787.
George Ross,  
Nov. 8, 1787.
John Smilie,  
Nov. 8, 1787.

Managers of the State Lottery.

—— Fuller, (resigns Feb. 8, 1787.)  
Peter Baynton, (vice s’d Fuller,)  
Feb. 8, 1787.

Committee for Superintending the Drawing of the Donation Land Lottery.

John Boyd,  
Oct. 2, 1786.
Peter Muhlenberg, Oct. 12, 1786.
Samuel Dean, Oct. 31, 1786.

Committee for enquiring into the state of the Penn’a Treasury.
Joseph Reed, Feb. 9, 1780.
William Moore, Feb. 9, 1780.
John Whitehill, Feb. 9, 1780.

Committee for enquiring into Sales & payments respecting Con-iscated Estates.
William Moore, V. P., March 18, 1780.
Gen. John Lacey, March 18, 1780.
James Thompson, March 18, 1780.
Robert Whitehill, March 18, 1780.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES.

Previous to the Adoption of the Constitution of 1790.

4. Chester, 1683.
5. Lancaster, Part of Chester, May 10, 1729.
6 York, Part of Lancaster—1st Dallas, p. 325,
   Aug. 19, 1749.
   May 18, 1750.
   March 11, 1752.
   March 11, 1752.
   Aug. 20, 1771.
   March 21, 1772.
   April 8, 1773.
   March 28, 1781.
14. Fayette, Part of Westmoreland—2d Dall., p. 155,
   Sept. 26, 1783.
15. Franklin, The South Western part of Cumberland Co.—2d Dall., p. 216,
   Sept. 9, 1784.
   Sept. 10, 1784.
17. Dauphin, Part of Lancaster Co.—2d Dall., p. 252.
   March 4, 1755.
OFFICERS OF THE

18. Luzerne. The Northern p’t of North- 
  umb’d County—2d Dall., p. 465,    Sept. 25, 1786.
  p. 526.
20. Allegheny, Part of Westmoreland & 
  Washington Co.—2d Dall., P. Laws, 
  p. 595,    Sept. 24, 1787.
21. Mifflin, By parts of Cumberland and 
  Northumberland—See Dall., 2d vol. 
  pa. 718,    Sept. 19, 1789.
22. Delaware, Part of Chester Co.—2d Dall., 
  P. Laws, pa. 729,    Sept. 26, 1789.

PHILADE HIA CITY AND COUNTY.

Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

(Prothonotary appointed to act as such,)    June 11, 1777.
Jonathan B. Smith,    July 6, 1778.
Plunket Fleeson,    Nov. 18, 1780.
Henry Schitz, (resigns,)    March 31, 1784.
Edward Shippen,    May 1, 1784.
Samuel Wharton, (resigns May 13, 1791,)    May 10, 1784.
Matthew Holgate,    May 6, 1786.
John Gill,    May 26, 1786.
Lewis Weiss,    May 26, 1786.
William Rush,    May 26, 1786.
Alexander Todd,    Feb. 9, 1787.
Matthew Irwin,    April 7, 1787.
Jonathan Penrose,    August 8, 1787.
Robert McKnight,    Sept. 12, 1787.
Joseph Ferree, (vice M. Holgate, dee’d,)    March 31, 1788.
Jacob Weaver,    April 3, 1788.
Joseph Wharton,    May 9, 1788.
William Masters,    May 9, 1788.
William Coates,    Aug. 26, 1788.
Clement Biddle,    Sept. 22, 1788.
James Biddle,    Nov. 25, 1788.

Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions.

Hilary Baker,    Aug. 19, 1777.

Treasurer.

Isaac Snowden,    Feb. 22, 1781.
Orphans' Court.

Presidents,
Placket Fleeson, Jan. 30, 1782.
Edward Shippen, (vice s'd Fleeson,) Oct. 4, 1785.

Judges,
James Young, June 11, 1777.
George Ord, June 11, 1777.
Placket Fleeson, June 11, 1777.
Isaac Howell, June 11, 1777.
Philip Boehm, (resigns 30th Sept., '78,) June 11, 1777.
Benjamin Paschal, Jan. 15, 1779.

Clerks,
James Humphrey, June 11, 1777.
John Haley, March 24, 1786.
William Nichols, .

Registers of Wills.
Samuel Morris, March 21, 1777.
George Campbell, April 6, 1782.

Recorders of Deeds.
Matthew Irwin, March 12, 1785.

Sheriffs.
William Dewees, June 13, 1777.
William Wills, Oct. 22, 1783.
Joseph Cowperthwait, Oct. 30, 1788.
James Ash,

Coroners.
Robert Jewell, May 28, 1778.
Joseph Leacock, Nov. 23, 1787.

Commissioner of the Taxes.
John Brooke, 1783.

Collectors of Excise.
William Crispia, Nov. 27, 1778.
Edward Bartholomew, Oct. 22, 1783.
OFFICERS OF THE

Dedimus Potestatemque office Officer.

To Jonathan B. Smith, May 13, 1784.
George Campbell, May 13, 1784.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Mayors.

In the year 1776 the corporation of the city of Phila. was dissolved in consequence of the Revolution, and the city remained unincorporated until 1789.

Samuel Powell, April 11, 1789.

Councillors.

Thomas Wharton, March 4, 1777.
William Moore, Oct. 13, 1779.
James Irvine, Oct. 13, 1782.
Benjamin Franklin, Oct. 17, 1783.
Samuel Miles, Oct. 17, 1788.

Censors.

Samuel Miles, Oct. 20, 1783.
Thomas Fitzsimmons, Oct. 20, 1783.
George Bryan, (vice Miles resigned,) June 21, 1784.

Commissioners of the Streets.

Samuel McLean, Oct. 12, 1781.
Daniel Topham, Oct. 13, 1781.
Jacob Hiltzeimer, Oct. 14, 1781.

Wardens of the City.

Peter Thompson, Aug. 7, 1778.
Jacob Barge, Aug. 7, 1778.
——Musgrove, Aug. 7, 1778.
Reuben Haines, Aug. 21, 1778.
William Govett, Oct. 28, 1783.
David Schaffer, jun., Oct. 20, 1783.
John Donaldson, Jan. 26, 1784.
Joseph Bullock, Jan. 26, 1784.
George Bickham, Oct. 11, 1784.

Town Major.

Lewis Nicholson, June 13, 1777.
Keeper of the Old Goal.
John Reynolds, July 5, 1781.
Keeper of the New Prison.
Robert Jewell, Oct. 6, 1780.

Clerks of the Market.
Joseph Redman, senior, April 1, 1777.
Robert Smith, (vice s'd Redman, dec'd,) Sept. 22, 1779.

Wharënger & Weighmaster of Hay at the City Drawbridge.
Robert Lamden, Aug. 31, 1778.

Delimitus Potestatems to Qualify City Officers.

James Young, March 28, 1777.
Seth Queen, June 10, 1777.
Plunket Fleeson, April 20, 1782.

Vendue Masters or Auctioneers.
William Brown, Nov. 30, 1779.
John Bayard, Nov. 3, 1780.
Arthur St. Clair, Feb. 20, 1781.
Peter Wikoff, (vice St. Clair removed,) April 13, 1783.
John Patton, Nov. 14, 1787.
Joseph Dean, March 31, 1790.

Notaries Public.
Mary Baker, (for the State,) Feb. 4, 1779.
William Barton, Aug. 21, 1781.
John Vanderen, Nov. 1, 1785.

Justices of the Peace.

[Note. — For Justices appointed by General Commission see hill'a county, &c., the justices' jurisdiction at this time being over the city and county of Phila.]

James Young, March 28, 1777.
John Ord, March 28, 1777.
Joseph Redman, Senior, March 28, 1777.
Howell, March 28, 1777.
John Hervey, March 28, 1777.
Plunket Fleeson, March 28, 1777.
Benjamin Paschall, March 28, 1777.
Phillip Boehm, (resigns 30th Sept., 1778.)
William Ball, Jan. 5, 1779.
William Adeock, Jan. 5, 1779.
Samuel Morris, Jun., Jan. 5, 1779.
William Rush, May 7, 1779.
Samuel Wharton, May 10, 1784.
Isaac Howell, May 21, 1784.
OFFICERS OF THE

John Gill, June 29, 1781.
William Craig, [High St. Ward,] March 18, 1776.
William Pollard, [Chestnut Ward,] March 27, 1776.
Lewis Weiss May 20, 1776.
William Rush, May 26, 1776.
Alexander Todd, Feb. 9, 1777.
Robert McKnight. Feb. 28, 1777.

City Lieutenants.

Jacob Morgan, March 29, 1777.
James Reed, (vice s'd Morgan, declined,) April 10, 1777.
William Henry, June 16, 1777.
Thomas Proctor, (vice Henry, resigned,) Sept. 10, 1779.

City Sub-Lieutenants.

Richard Humphreys, March 12, 1777.
George Hervey, March 12, 1777.
Frederick Hagner, March 12, 1777.
Casper Guyer, March 12, 1777.
James Reed, April 10, 1777.
William Semple, June 6, 1777.
Ephraim Bonham, June 6, 1777.

Paymasters of the City & Liberties.

James Longhead, June 26, 1777.
Thomas Dorsey, Aug. 21, 1777.
James Longhead, Aug. 12, 1780.

Commissioners of Purchases.

Andrew Doz, April 3, 1780.
John Hazlewood, July 1, 1780.

Assistant Commissioners of Purchases.

John Chaloner, July 7, 1780.
Robert White, July 7, 1780.
John Little, July 7, 1780.

Issuing Commissary.

Henry Valentine, (for city & county,) July 6, 1780.

Collector of Militia Fines.

Charles Champaign, May 6, 1785.

Agents for Forfeited Estates.

William Wills, May 6, 1778.
Sharp Delaney, May 6, 1778.
Jacob Stranier, May 6, 1778.
Charles Wilson Peale, May 6, 1778.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert Smith, (Hatter,)</td>
<td>May 6, 1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Massey,</td>
<td>May 6, 1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Smith,</td>
<td>Oct. 20, 1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Osborne, (vice s’d Will,)</td>
<td>Nov. 8, 1781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles W. Peale,</td>
<td>Oct. 20, 1783</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Councillors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Reed</td>
<td>July 2, 1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Bayard</td>
<td>Oct. 13, 1781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Dickinson</td>
<td>Nov. 4, 1782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Hill</td>
<td>Oct. 17, 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Mifflin</td>
<td>Oct. 17, 1788</td>
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</table>

Censors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frederick A. Muhlenberg</td>
<td>Oct. 20, 1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur St. Clair</td>
<td>Oct. 20, 1783</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Justices of the Peace.

[Their jurisdiction extends also over the City.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Ashmead</td>
<td>June 6, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Bryan</td>
<td>June 6, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Young</td>
<td>June 6, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Moore</td>
<td>June 6, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Ord</td>
<td>June 6, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Paschall</td>
<td>June 6, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Redman, Sen.,</td>
<td>June 6, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Evans</td>
<td>June 6, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Henry</td>
<td>June 6, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plunket Fleeson</td>
<td>June 6, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Howell</td>
<td>June 6, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Paschall</td>
<td>June 6, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seth Queen</td>
<td>June 6, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Knox</td>
<td>June 6, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Knowles</td>
<td>June 6, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Todd</td>
<td>June 6, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip Boehm</td>
<td>June 6, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zebulon Potts</td>
<td>June 6, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Richards</td>
<td>June 6, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William McMallin</td>
<td>July 25, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Kennedy</td>
<td>Oct. 21, 1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Neyle</td>
<td>Nov. 10, 1778</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OFFICERS OF THE

Joseph Cowperthwait, Nov. 10, 1778
John Miller, Dec. 16, 1778
Michael Croll, Dec. 16, 1778
John Howell, (resign’d accept’d Jan. 11, 1785,) June 7, 1789
William Dean, July 14, 1783
Henry Schitz, (resigns 31st March, ’84,) Feb. 13, 1784
Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, March 19, 1784
Samuel Wharton, (resigns May 13, 1791,) May 10, 1784
Isaac Howell, May 21, 1784
John Richards, June 25, 1784
Henry Schultz, June 25, 1784
John Gill, June 29, 1784
John Knowles, (resigns 16th Feb., ’86,) July 10, 1784
Jonathan Penrose, Sept. 2, 1784
Manuel Eyre, (resigns Oct. 28, 1784.)

John Nice, Jan. 15, 1785
James Longhead, Feb. 2, 1785
Enoch Edwards, Jan. 26, 1786
Matthew Holgate, May 6, 1786
Lewis Weiss, May 29, 1786
William Rush, May 29, 1786
Edward Shippen, Nov. 20, 1786
Joseph Ferris, (vice M. Holgate, dec’d,) March 31, 1788
Jacob Weaver, April 31, 1788
William Coates, Aug. 26, 1788
William Craig, Aug. 29, 1788
Clement Biddle, Sept. 22, 1788

County Lieutenants.

William Coates, March 12, 1778
Archibald Thompson, (to act temporarily,) Feb. 18, 1778
Col. William Coates, March 29, 1780

Sub-Lieutenants.

Archibald Thompson, March 12, 1777
William Antes, March 12, 1777
Jacob Engle, March 12, 1777
George Smith, March 12, 1777
Samuel Dewees, May 1, 1779
Peter Richards, Oct. 16, 1779
William Deane, March 29, 1780
Peter Richards, March 29, 1780
Abel Morgan, March 29, 1780
Lewellyn Young, March 29, 1780
Michael Croll, July 5, 1780
Paymasters of the Militia.

Col. Robert Lollar, (vice Edwards resign'd,) March 25, 1778.

Commissioners of Purchase.

Peter Evans, Feb. 21, 1778.
Col. John Moore, Feb. 21, 1778.
Col. John Bull, April 3, 1780.
Algernon Roberts, July 6, 1780.
William Armstrong, Sept. 20, 1780.

Waggon Master.

Col. John Moore, Jan. 8, 1778.

Storkeeper of Provisions at Pottsgrove.

John Mitchell, Feb. 20, 1778.

Agents for Forfeited Estates.

William Antes, May 6, 1778.
Daniel Hiester, May 6, 1778.
Archibald Thompson, May 6, 1778.
Col. John Moore, July 23, 1778.
George Smith, July 23, 1778.
Peter Dehaven, April 21, 1778.
Thomas Cuthbert, (vice s'd Dehaven, deel'd,) April 26, 1778.
Thomas Hale, May 4, 1779.
William McMullin, (vice s'd Hale,) Feb. 26, 1780.

Auctioneers.

For Northern Liberties.

Maj Alex. Boyd, Nov. 2, 1789.
William Shannon, March 24, 1789.
John Chaloner, April 1, 1790.

For Southwark.

William Browne, Nov. 4, 1789.
John Mease, Feb. 20, 1784.
Adam Hubley, Nov. 14, 1787.

For Mayamensing.

Richard Footman, March 24, 1789.

Deputy Surveyor.

Richard Sherer, April 18, 1778.

Committees for Driving off Cattle, &c.

[Appointed July 11, 1777.]
OFFICERS OF THE

Byberry Townships, which comprehend all between Frankford & Poqueston creeks:
Jacob Zible, Samuel Potts,
Rudolph Neff, James Duncan,
Samuel Neaswinger, John Keen, Sen.,
Samuel Swift, Samuel Irwin,
Casper Fetters, William Tileyer,
John Britain, Benj. Watson.

Second Class—This district includes from Frankford to the bounds of the city:
Conrad Baker, Isaac Coates,
John Hall, Jacob Hill,
John Stillwagon,

Third Class.—For the city:
William Carson, Dean Timmons,
Nathaniel Donnel, Andrew Carson.

Fourth Class.—For Southwark, Moyamensing and Passyunk:
Edward Ten, Henry Maag,
James Whitton, George Young,
Samuel Penrose, Jacob Whitton.
Richard Dennis,

Fifth Class.—For Kinsers & Blockley:
Philip Price, Joshua Ash, Jun’r.
Adam Guyer,
Lower Dublin, appointed Aug. 13, 1777:
Joseph Ashton, Simon Bennett.

Byberry:
John Rode, John Stevenson.

BUCKS.

Councillors.

Joseph Hart, July 23, 1777.
George Wall, Jun., Oct. 12, 1782.
Samuel Dean,
Amos Gregg,

Censors.

Joseph Hart, October 20, 1783.
Samuel Smith, October 30, 1783.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Judges of the Courts—Common Pleas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Barclay, President</td>
<td>Feb.</td>
<td>27, 1790.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prothonotary</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>11, 1777.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Wynkoop</td>
<td>Nov'r</td>
<td>18, 1780.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Benezet</td>
<td>Sep'r</td>
<td>3, 1784.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. McLlvaine</td>
<td>Sep'r</td>
<td>10, 1784.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua Anderson</td>
<td>Sep'r</td>
<td>21, 1784.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Murray</td>
<td>Sep'r</td>
<td>24, 1784.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Davis</td>
<td>Sep'r</td>
<td>24, 1784.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Dyer</td>
<td>Sep'r</td>
<td>24, 1784.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy Taylor</td>
<td>Dec'r</td>
<td>15, 1784.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Wickart</td>
<td>Jan'y</td>
<td>11, 1785.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Smith</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>3, 1786.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Chapman</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>6, 1786.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Wilson</td>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>9, 1787.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Traul</td>
<td>Apr.</td>
<td>18, 1788.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Long</td>
<td>Apr.</td>
<td>23, 1788.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Hanna</td>
<td>Jan'y</td>
<td>14, 1789.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Chapman</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>5, 1789.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Backhouse</td>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>1, 1789.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hobne</td>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>8, 1789.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Thornton</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Justices of Quarter Sessions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President, Henry Wynkoop</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>18, 1780.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Barclay, (vice s'd Wynkoop,)</td>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>14, 1789.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Justice of Orphans' Court.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry Wynkoop</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>18, 1780.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prothonotaries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Benezet</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>21, 1777.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Benezet</td>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>12, 1787.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Litton</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>21, 1795.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Registers of Wills.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Hart</td>
<td>M'ch</td>
<td>21, 1777.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Hanna</td>
<td>M'ch</td>
<td>7, 1788.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recorders of Deeds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Hart</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>22, 1788.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Hanna</td>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>4, 1789.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clerk—Orphans' Court.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Benezet</td>
<td>M'ch</td>
<td>28, 1777.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sheriffs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Thompson</td>
<td>M'ch</td>
<td>13, 1777.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OFFICERS OF THE

Samuel Dean, Oct. 12, 1782
William Roberts, Oct. 14, 1782
Jacob Bennet, Oct. 17, 1782

Coroners.
Benjamin Fell, M'ch 12, 1777
William Hart, Oct. 17, 1782
John Carr, Oct. 17, 1782
William Bennet, Oct. 12, 1782
Jeremiah Vantine, Oct. 14, 1782
William Vanhorn, Oct. 17, 1782
John Hart, Oct. 15, 1790

Commissioner of the Taxes.
Alex. Hughes, Oct. 20, 1782

Treasurer.
John Hart, Oct. 20, 1782

Collectors of Excise.
John Hart, Nov. 27, 1778
Daniel Martin, (vice s'd Hart resigned.) Dec. 14, 1781
John Thompson, Nov. 20, 1781
Gerardus Wynkoop, Oct. 20, 1782
William Harvey, (vice s'd Wynkoop,) Oct. 26, 1786

Justices of the Peace.
Robert Patterson, July 25, 1777
John Vandergrist, July 25, 1777
Thomas Long, July 25, 1777
Martin Shipe, July 25, 1777
James Wallace, (dec’d,) July 25, 1777
John Lacey, (vice s’d Wallace,) Nov. 15, 1777
Andrew Long, Nov. 15, 1777
William McHenry, Dec’r 3, 1777
John Ball, Dec’r 3, 1777
John Chapman, Feb. 25, 1777
John Wilson; Apr. 7, 1779
Thomas Long, Oct. 27, 1781
Richard Backhouse, M’ch 8, 1782
John Barclay, Dec. 23, 1782
John Clark, Oct. 31, 1783
Henry Wynkoop, June 7, 1784
Joseph Hart, June 7, 1784
Joshua Anderson, June 7, 1784
Timothy Taylor, June 7, 1784
Francis Murray, June 7, 1784
John David, June 7, 1784
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State of Pennsylvania</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dumas Benezet,</td>
<td>M'ch 28, 1777.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Kirkbride,</td>
<td>M'ch 28, 1777.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Smith,</td>
<td>M'ch 28, 1777.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Benezet,</td>
<td>July 1st, 1784.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Benezet,</td>
<td>July 1st, 1784.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Benezet,</td>
<td>Apr. 23, 1788.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Hanna,</td>
<td>Apr. 23, 1788.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Auditors of Depreciation Accounts.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County Lieutenants.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Crawford,</td>
<td>M'ch 3, 1781.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Lacey.</td>
<td>M'ch 3, 1781.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Kichlein,</td>
<td>May 9, 1777.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Smith,</td>
<td>M'ch 26, 1780.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Gill,</td>
<td>Nov. 17, 1783.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sub-Lieutenants.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commissioners of Purchases.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Gill,</td>
<td>Apr. 1, 1780.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William McGalla,</td>
<td>Apr. 7, 1780.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Craig,</td>
<td>July 1, 1780.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Grier,</td>
<td>July 26, 1780.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OFFICERS OF THE

Augustine Willet, 
Commissioner of Clothing.

John Kerr, (Carr.) 
Assistant Commissaries.

Nicholas & Patterson, —— McCalla,
Issuing Commissary.

Henry Valentine, 
Paymaster of Militia.

William Scott, 
Wagon Master.

John Thompson, 
Commissioners for purchasing provisions, &c.

Andrew Kichlein,
Joseph Grier,
Agents for Forfeited Estates.

George Wall, Junior, 
Richard Gibbs,
John Crawford,
Benjamin Siegle,
John Lacey, Junior,
David Forrest,
Storekeeper at Pottsgrove.

John Mitchell,

BOROUGH OFFICERS OF BRISTOL.

Chief Burgess.

Amos Gregg,
Burgess.

Thomas Pearson,

COMMITTEES FOR DRIVING OFF CATTLE, &c.
[Appointed August 29, 1777.]

Bensalem.

Benj'n Severns, Henry Bouwer.
Lawrence Johnson,
Bristol Township.
John Barnsley.

Bristol Borough.

Falls Township.
William Kirkpatrick.

Middletown.
William Goslin.

Southampton.
Nicholas Vanarsdale.

Northampton.
Jacob Bennett.

Newtown.
Abram Johnson.

Lower Makefield.
Cornelius Slack.

Upper Makefield.
James Talbot.

Wright's Town.
Henry McKinstry.

Warwick.
And'w McMicken.

Warminster.
Charles Garrison.

Warrington.
Robert Weir.

New Britain.
John Barton.

Buckingham.
William Simpson,
William Bennett.
OFFICERS OF THE

Salisbury.
Josiah Winter.

Plumstead.
John Dunlap.

Bedminster.
Robert McReily.

Hill Town.
Henry Lewis.

---

CHESTER COUNTY.

Councillors.

John Mackey, 
Joseph Gardiner, 
John McDowell, 
Evan Evans, 
Richard Willing, 

Oct. 23, 1783. 
Nov. 2, 1782. 
Oct. 23, 1783. 
Oct. 17, 1783.

Censors.

John Evans, 
Anthony Wayne, 
James Moore, (vice Evans dec’d,) 

Oct. 20, 1783. 
Oct. 20, 1783. 
Dec. 13, 1783.

Judges of the Courts Common Pleas.

Prothonotary to act as one, 
Caleb Davis, 
William Clingan, 
John Beaton, 
Daniel Griffith, 
George Pierce, 
Thomas Lewis, 
Thomas Cheney, 
Philip Scott, 
James Moore, 
Persisfor Frazer, 
William Clingan, 
Adam Grubb, 
Richard Hill Morris, 
John Pearson, 

June 11, 1777. 
Aug. 22, 1777. 
Nov. 18, 1780. 
July 26, 1782. 
June 25, 1784. 
June 25, 1784. 
Sept. 24, 1784. 
Oct. 13, 1784. 
Jan. 21, 1785. 
Oct. 31, 1785. 
June 16, 1786. 
June 22, 1786. 
Oct. 9, 1786. 
Oct. 9, 1786. 
Dec. 22, 1787. 
Quarter Sessions.

William Clingan, Jan. 18, 1789.
William Clingan, (President,) June 22, 1786.

President Orphans' Court.

William Clingan, June 22, 1786.

Justices of Orphans' Court.

William Clingan, Nov. 18, 1789.
John Beaton, July 26, 1792.

Prothonotaries.

Benjamin Jacobs, (son of the speaker,) M'ch 22, 1777.
Aaron Davis, (vice. Jacobs, declined,) June 20, 1777.

Register of Wills.

Thomas Taylor, M'ch 25, 1777.
John Beaton, April, 6, 1782.
Gersfor Frazer, Apr. 8, 1786.

Recorders of Deeds.

Thomas Taylor, M'ch 25, 1777.
John Beaton, April 6, 1782.
Gersfor Frazer, Apr. 8, 1786.

Clerk Court of Quarter Sessions.

Aber Davis, July 1, 1777.

Clerk of Orphans' Court.

Aber Davis, July 11, 1777.

Sheriffs.

Robert Smith, M'ch 29, 1777.
Charles Dilworth, Oct. 17, 1778.
Robert Smith, Nov. 21, 1778.
David Mackey, Oct. 16, 1779.
William Gibbons, Oct. 20, 1783.
Charles Dilworth, Oct. 17, 1789.
OFFICERS OF THE

Coroners.

David Denny, Nov. 21, 1778
Allen Cunningham, Oct. 19, 1778
Benjamin Rue, Oct. 12, 1778
John Haper, Oct. 20, 1778
Isaac Thomas, Oct. 14, 1778
John Harper, Oct. 13, 1778
John Underwood, Oct. 15, 1778
Nicholas Scofield, Oct. 17, 1778

Collectors of Excise.

Samuel Cunningham, Nov. 27, 1778
John Christie, Apr. 22, 1778

Collector of Taxes.

Robert Young, Aug. 9, 1778

Justices of the Peace.

Isaac Davis, M'ch 31, 1777
Evan Evans, M'ch 31, 1777
James More or Moore, M'ch 31, 1777
Benjamin Bartholomew, M'ch 31, 1777
John Mackey, M'ch 31, 1777
Wm. Gibbons, M'ch 31, 1777
Joshua Evans, M'ch 31, 1777
Isaac Pearson, M'ch 31, 1777
Daniel Griffith, M'ch 31, 1777
Patterson Bell, M'ch 31, 1777
John Hannum, M'ch 31, 1777
Robert Smith, M'ch 31, 1777
Philip Scott, M'ch 31, 1777
Thomas Lewis, July 25, 1777
Thomas Boyd, July 25, 1777
Robert Ralston, July 25, 1777
John Hart, July 25, 1777
Richard Reily, July 25, 1777
William Evans, July 30, 1777
William Clughan or Cloughan, Apr. 27, 1777
Alexander Johnson, June 4, 1777
David Mackey, Sept. 15, 1779
John Pearson, M'ch 21, 1779
David McKinney, Nov. 3, 1789
William Haslet, Dec. 7, 1784
Joseph Luckey, M'ch 8, 1782
Isaac Taylor, M'ch 8, 1782
David Mackey, M'ch 9, 1782
James Moore, Nov. 6, 1782
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

George Pierce, June 5, 1784.
Daniel Griffiths, June 5, 1784.
Thomas Levis, Sept. 24, 1784.
John Ralston, Oct. 1, 1784.
Thomas Cheney, Oct. 9, 1784.
William Cligan, June 22, 1786.
Adam Grubb, Oct. 9, 1786.
Richard Hill Morris, Oct. 9, 1786.
John Pearson, Dec. 22, 1787.
Charles Dilworth, Sept. 16, 1788.
John Hannum, Sept. 16, 1788.
William Haslet, Feb. 16, 1789.
John Worth, Apr. 11, 1789.
David Mackey, June 5, 1789.
Walter Finney, June 15, 1789.
John Bartholomew, Aug. 8, 1790.

Dedimus Potestatem.

James Moore, Nov. 21, 1778.
Evan Evans, Nov. 21, 1778.
Patterson Bell, Nov. 21, 1778.
Philip Scott, Nov. 21, 1778.

Deputy Surveyors.

Thomas Tucker, April 18, 1785.

Auditors of Depreciation Accounts.

John Hannum, M'ch, 3, 1781.
John Beaton, M'ch 3, 1781.

County Lieutenants.

Robert Smith, March 12, 1777.
Charles Dilworth, M'ch 29, 1786.
Joseph McClellan, Apr. 13, 1787.

Sub-Lieutenants.

Benjamin Brannon, June 11, 1777.
Col. Lewis Gronow, June 17, 1777.
Andrew Boyd, June 26, 1777.
Thomas Cheney, Oct. 16, 1777.
Thomas Strawbridge, Oct. 16, 1777.
Robert Wilson, March 11, 1778.
Thomas Levis, Apr. 2, 1778.
Thomas Cheney, March 30, 1780.
Lewis Gronow, March 30, 1780.
Andrew Boyd, March 30, 1780.
OFFICERS OF THE

Thomas Levis, March 30, 1790.
Robert Wilson, March 30, 1780.

Commissioners of Purchases.
Thomas Heslip, Feb. 21, 1778.
Samuel Culbertson, Feb. 21, 1778.
Samuel Futhey, April 2, 1778.
Col. Persifor Frazer, Apr. 1, 1780.
John Beaton, Apr. 29, 1780.
William Evans, May 30, 1780.
John Crosby, Junior, June 20, 1780.
John Hannum, June 27, 1780.

Assistant Commissioner of Purchases.
William Evans, July 7, 1807.

Issuing Commissary.
Henry Valentine, July 7, 1780.

Paymaster of Militia.
John Beaton, June 21, 1778.

Waggon Masters.
Thomas Boyd, Jan'y 8, 1778.

Storekeeper at Downingtown.
Capt. Elijah Weed, Feb. 20, 1778.

Purchaser of Flour
David Watson, Apr. 6, 1780.

Agents for Forfeited Estates.
William Evans, May 6, 1778.
Thomas Cheney, May 6, 1778.
Thomas Levis, May 6, 1778.
Patterson Bell, May 6, 1778.
John Hannum, Nov. 8, 1781.

CHESTER BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess.
David Coupland, M'ch 29, 1779.

Ass't Burgess.
William Evans, M'ch 29, 1779.
Robert Ferguson, M'ch 29, 1779.
William Kerlin, M'ch 29, 1779.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

LANCASTER.

Councillors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Hubley</td>
<td>M'ch 10, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Bailey</td>
<td>June 2, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Smith</td>
<td>May 28, 1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Cunningham</td>
<td>Jan'y 5, 1781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel John Atlee</td>
<td>Oct. 21, 1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Whitehill</td>
<td>Dec. 22, 1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Ross</td>
<td>Dec. 16, 1787</td>
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Censors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Whitehill</td>
<td>Oct. 20, 1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Chambers</td>
<td>Oct. 20, 1783</td>
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Judges Court of Common Pleas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prothonotary</td>
<td>July 11, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Henry</td>
<td>Nov. 18, 1780</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Jacks</td>
<td>Apr. 1, 1784</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Thome</td>
<td>Aug. 17, 1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Slaymaker</td>
<td>Nov. 17, 1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Hubley</td>
<td>Nov. 17, 1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Gloninger</td>
<td>Nov. 17, 1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan McClure</td>
<td>Nov. 17, 1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moses Irwin</td>
<td>Nov. 17, 1784</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patrick Ewing</td>
<td>Nov. 17, 1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Miller</td>
<td>Jan'y 3, 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Boyd</td>
<td>Jan'y 3, 1785</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Schaffer</td>
<td>Jan'y 3, 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Jones</td>
<td>Feb. 9, 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy Green</td>
<td>June 15, 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam Nees</td>
<td>June 15, 1785</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emanuel Carpenter</td>
<td>M'ch 9, 1786</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Bailey</td>
<td>M'ch 13, 1786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Whitesides</td>
<td>April 29, 1786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everard Gruber</td>
<td>June 16, 1786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Shippen</td>
<td>July 14, 1786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Old</td>
<td>Jan'y 13, 1787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Gingerick</td>
<td>M'ch 26, 1787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Watson</td>
<td>Aug. 29, 1788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Ream</td>
<td>July 27, 1790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Clemson</td>
<td></td>
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### Collectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Kelly</td>
<td>Jan.</td>
<td>1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Hay</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Graff</td>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Turbet</td>
<td>M'ch</td>
<td>1778</td>
</tr>
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### Commissioners of Taxes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Krug</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>1780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Uhler</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>1780</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### County Treasurer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Henry</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>1783</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Justices of the Peace.

Justices of the Peace.

John Henry, deed.

--- Shafner, declined serving.

Michael Hubley, June 3, 1777.

John Hobson, June 3, 1777.

William Henry (vice Hobson declined) July 4, 1777.

John Read, July 25, 1777.

David Jenkins, July 25, 1777.

George Read, July 25, 1777.

James Whitesides, Aug. 12, 1777.

Patrick Ewing, Aug. 12, 1777.

John Hubley, Aug. 12, 1777.

James Jacks, Nov. 3, 1779.

John Whitehill, Nov. 3, 1779.

David Watson, Jan. 21, 1780.

Jacob Cook, Nov. 25, 1780.

Emanuel Carpenter, May 27, 1782.

John Craig, Nov. 1, 1782.

William Boyd, M'ch 26, 1783.

William Kelly, July 31, 1783.

William Smith, July 31, 1783.

Jacob Cook, Feb. 28, 1784.

Henry Slaymaker June 25, 1784.

Michael Hubley, July 7, 1784.

John Gloningier, July 9, 1784.

Samuel Jones, Aug. 15, 1784.

Adam Nees, Sept. 2, 1784.

Moses Irwin, Sept. 8, 1784.

Jonathan McClure, Sept. 8, 1784.

Patrick Ewing, Sept. 17, 1784.

John Boyd, Oct. 21, 1784.

Henry Scheffer, Dec. 8, 1784.

Timothy Green, Feb. 9, 1785.

James Bailey, M'ch 9, 1786.

William Whitesides, M'ch 13, 1786.

Everard Gruber, Apr. 29, 1786.

Joseph Shippen, June 16, 1786.

James Old, July 15, 1786.

Joseph Gingerick, Jan'y 13, 1787.

David Watson, M'ch 26, 1787.

James Clemson, July 27, 1790.

Dedimus Potestatem.

John Hubley, July 4, 1777.

William A. Atlee, Sept. 25, 1778.
OFFICERS OF THE

William Henry, Sept. 25, 1778.
John Hubley, Sept. 25, 1778.
Paul Zantzinger, Feb. 14, 1781.

Deputy Surveyors.

John Glendinning, Apr. 18, 1783.
James Boyd, Apr. 18, 1783.
John Elder, Junior, (at Paxtang,) Apr. 18, 1783.

Auditors of Depreciation Accounts.

Robert Clarke, (at Lebanon,) M'ch 3, 1781.
John Thome, (at Lebanon,) M'ch 3, 1781.
Wm. Fullerton, Jun., (at Lancaster,) M'ch 3, 1781.
Samuel Boyd, (at Lancaster,) M'ch 3, 1781.

County Lieutenants.

Bartram Galbraith, June 3, 1777.
Samuel John Atlee, M'ch 31, 1780.
Adam Hubley, Feb. 14, 1781.
James Ross, Nov. 17, 1783.

Sub-Lieutenants.

James Crawford, March 12, 1777.
Adam Orth, March 12, 1777.
Robert Thompson, March 12, 1777.
Joshua Elder, March 12, 1777.
Christopher Crawford, March 12, 1777.
Curtis Grubb, Oct. 23, 1777.
William Ross, Oct. 25, 1777.
Simon Snyder, Oct. 25, 1777.
Christian Wirtz, Oct. 31, 1777.
James Cunningham, Apr. 1, 1780.
Christopher Kuecher, Apr. 1, 1780.
Abraham Dehuff, Apr. 1, 1780.
John Hopkins, Apr. 1, 1780.
John Huber, Apr. 1, 1780.
Wm. Steel, Apr. 1, 1780.
Maxwell Chambers, Apr. 1, 1780.
Jacob Carpenter, Apr. 1, 1780.
James Barber, Apr. 1, 1780.
Robert Clark, Apr. 1, 1780.
Robert Good, June 21, 1780.
William Kelley, June 29, 1781.
Philip Glouingher, May 2, 1781.
Adam Orth, Nov. 13, 1782.

Commissioners for purchasing provisions, &c.

Thomas Edwards, Feb. 20, 1778.
David Watson, Feb. 20, 1778.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

William Ross,  
*Assistant Commissaries of Purchases.*  
June 14, 1777.

Matthias Slough,  
July 7, 1780.

Cornelius Coxe,  
July 7, 1780.

Christian Wirtz,  
July 7, 1780.

Nicholas Lutz,  
July 7, 1780.

Robert Purdie,  
Issuing Commissaries.  
July 7, 1780.

Cornelius Coxe,  
Paymaster of Militia.  
July 7, 1780.

Philip Marsteller,  
Assistant.  
Aug. 20, 1777.

Philip Gloninger,  
Wagon Masters.  
July 24, 1779.

Ferguson Melvaine, (res. Dec. 5, 1777,)  
Paymaster of Militia.  
Nov. 15, 1777.

John Jordan,  
Dec. 5, 1777.

James Baily,  
Jan. 9, 1778.

Deputy—James Patton, (Conestoga,)  
March 13, 1778.

Storekeeper at Lancaster.  
Feb. 20, 1778.

Col. William Will,  
Barrack Master.  
Jan. 21, 1778.

Michael Hubley,  
Commissioner for purchasing Clothing,  
Apr. 10, 1778.

Robert Craig,  
Commissioners for purchasing Provisions, &c.  
April 10, 1778.

Thomas Edwards.  
Feb. 20, 1778.

David Watson,  
Feb. 20, 1778.

Agents for forfeited Estates  
Everhart Michael,  
May 6, 1778.

Philip Greenawalt,  
May 6, 1778.

George Stewart,  
May 6, 1778.

Francis Armstrong,  
May 6, 1778.

Charles Hall, (vice E. Michael,)  
Oct. 21, 1778.

LANCASTER TOWN OFFICERS.

*Chief Burgess.*  
William Bausman,  
June 14, 1777.

Henry DeHuff,  
Nov. 1, 1777.

*Assistants.*  
Casper Shaffner,  
June 14, 1777.

Paul Zantzinger,  
June 14, 1777.

Christopher Crawford,  
June 14, 1777.

Matthias Grout,  
June 14, 1777.
OFFICERS OF THE

Sam Reigart, 
June 14, 1777.

Olowick Stone, 
June 1, 1777.

Ter Row, 
June 14, 1777.

Peter Shaffner, 
June 1, 1777.

Christian Wirtz, 
June 25, 1777.

High Constable.

Town Clerk.

Town Major.

---

YORK.

Councillors.

James Edgar, 
Nov. 1, 1777.

James Thompson, 
Feb. 13, 1777.

James Ewing, 
Oct. 20, 1781.

Robert McAllister, 
Oct. 26, 1784.

Crew Billmeyer, 
Jan. 19, 1787.

Daniel Edie, 
Oct. 25, 1787.

Censors.

James Hartley, 
Oct. 20, 1783.

Robert McAllister, 
Oct. 20, 1783.

Judges of the Court—Common Pleas.

Honorary,

William Smith, 
June 10, 1777.

Robert McAllister, (Prest.,) 
June 10, 1777.

Henry Slagle, (Prest.,) 
Nov. 18, 1780.

James Scott, 
Aug. 29, 1784.

Jacob Halm, 
Sept. 8, 1784.

Daniel Edie, 
Sept. 8, 1784.

Thomas Lilly, 
Sept. 17, 1784.

Jacob Herbach, 
Sept. 17, 1784.

Jacob Snyser, 
Sept. 24, 1784.

Asa Rudesill, 
Oct. 6, 1784.

Sam Cochran, 
Oct. 14, 1784.

Henry Slagle, 
Oct. 14, 1784.

New Thompson, 
Oct. 18, 1784.

James Gilliland, 
Nov. 4, 1784.

John Wolf, 
Nov. 4, 1784.

James Fisher, 
Nov. 11, 1784.

Josh Reed, 
May 29, 1784.

Asel May, 
May 29, 1785.

Fort Hammersley, 
July 11, 1785.

John Barnett, 
M'Ch 21, 1786.

Luther, 
Aug. 8, 1786.
# STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Justice of Quarter Sessions.</td>
<td>Baldwin McLean</td>
<td>Nov. 18, 1780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>Aug. 17, 1786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Halder McIlhaney</td>
<td>May 22, 1788</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Underwood</td>
<td>June 17, 1788</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>McIlhaney</td>
<td>Feb. 26, 1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dritt</td>
<td>Sept. 9, 1789</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions.</td>
<td>Baldwin McLean</td>
<td>Dec. 20, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>May 5, 1780</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clerk of Orphans' Court.</td>
<td>Baldwin McLean</td>
<td>Aug. 21, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>May 5, 1780</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheriffs.</td>
<td>James Lukens</td>
<td>June 10, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>James Roan or Rowan</td>
<td>Nov. 14, 1777</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>Oct. 19, 1789</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>James Bailey</td>
<td>Oct. 17, 1783</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Edie</td>
<td>Oct. 19, 1786</td>
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<td></td>
<td>John Laub</td>
<td>Oct. 20, 1783</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coroner.</td>
<td>Seth Adlum</td>
<td>Nov. 14, 1777</td>
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<td></td>
<td>John Rothrock</td>
<td>Oct. 19, 1780</td>
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<td></td>
<td>John Rudesill</td>
<td>Oct. 17, 1783</td>
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<td></td>
<td>William Pennington</td>
<td>Oct. 18, 1784</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lewis Johnston</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Morris</td>
<td>Oct. 19, 1790</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commissioner of the Taxes.</td>
<td>Benjamin Tyson</td>
<td>Oct. 20, 1783</td>
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<tr>
<td>County Treasurers.</td>
<td>Michael Schwaabe</td>
<td>Oct. 17, 1776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Michael Hahn</td>
<td>Apr. 10, 1777</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OFFICERS OF THE

Collectors of Excise.

William Rowan,                Jan.     1, 1778.
Jacob Rodrock,                   Nov.     27, 1778.
Thomas Armor,                     Nov.     22, 1779.
Matthew Henderson,           Nov.     25, 1780.
Jacob Barnitz,                   May      6, 1783.
John Forsyth,                   Nov.     25, 1783.
John McClelland,              Dec.      7, 1786.
John Forsyth,                   Aug.     31, 1787.

Justices of the Peace.

Robert McPherson,       Sept.,    1776.
Martin Eichelberger,     Sept.,    1776.
Samuel Edie,              Sept.,    1776.
Henry Schlegel,           Sept.,    1776.
Matthew Dill,              Sept.,    1776.
William Rankin,           Sept.,    1776.
William Bailey,            Sept.,    1776.
William McCaskey,         Sept.,    1776.
Thomas Latta,              Sept.,    1776.
David McConaughy,         Sept.,    1776.
Richard McAllister,       Sept.,    1776.
William McLean,            Sept.,    1776.
William Scott,              Sept.,    1776.
William Leas,              Sept.,    1776.
Josiah Scott,              Sept.,    1776.
William Smith,             Sept.,    1776.
David Jameson,             June     10, 1777.
Samuel Ewing,              June     10, 1777.
David Watson,              June     10, 1777.
John Chamberlain,          June     10, 1777.
Andrew Thompson,           June     10, 1777.
John Hinkle,               June     10, 1777.
John Harbaugh,             June     10, 1777.
Robert Stevenson,          June     10, 1777.
Archibald McLean,          June     10, 1777.
James Nailor,              June     10, 1777.
Thomas Douglass,           June     10, 1777.
Daniel Messery,            June     10, 1777.
Benjamin Pedan,            June     10, 1777.
Joseph Reed,               June     10, 1777.
Thomas Fisher,             June     10, 1777.
John Mickle, Junior,       June     19, 1777.
Peter Wolf,                June,     1777.
Frederick Eichelberger,     Sept.,    1777.
Jacob Eichelberger,         Sept.,    1777.
William Mitchell,          June     10, 1779.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

John Rankin,          May  9, 1780.
David Beatty,         May 17, 1780.
Robert Chambers,      Jan'y 6, 1781.
William Mitchell,     M'ch 1, 1782.
Michael Swoope,       Nov. 12, 1782.
George Stake,         Nov. 12, 1782.
Cunningham Semple,    Aug. 19, 1783.
Michael Hahn,         Sept. 8, 1784.
Thomas Lilly,         Sept. 8, 1784.
Conrad Sherman,       Sept. 8, 1784.
Michael Schmeiser,    Sept. 8, 1784.
Joseph Reed,          Sept. 8, 1784.
William Gilliland,    Sept. 8, 1784.
Andrew Thompson,      Sept. 8, 1784.
Jacob Rudesill,       Sept. 8, 1784.
William Smith,        Sept. 8, 1784.
Jacob Murray,         Sept. 17, 1784.
William Cochran,      Sept. 24, 1784.
Henry Slagle,          Oct. 18, 1784.
Daniel May,           Oct. 18, 1784.
Peter Wolf,           Nov. 11, 1784.
Thomas Fisher,        Nov. 11, 1784.
Robert Hammersley,    July 14, 1785.
Jacob Barnitz,        March, 1786.
John Luther,          Apr. 8, 1786.
Henry Miller,         Aug., 1786.
Bernhard Zeigler,      June, 1787.
Robert McIlhaney,     May 22, 1788.
Elihu Underwood,      June 17, 1788.
Jacob Dritt,          Sept. 9, 1788.

Deputy Surveyor.
John Huston,          Apr. 18, 1784.

Auditors of Depreciation Accounts.
Michael Swoope,       M'ch 3, 1781.
Henry Slagle,          M'ch 3, 1781.

County Lieutenants.
Richard McAllister,    June 14, 1777.
William Scott,         M'ch 30, 1780.

Sub-Lieutenants.
Hans Morrison,         March 12, 1777.
Robert Stevenson,      March 12, 1777.
### Officers of the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Hay</td>
<td>March 12, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James McCandless</td>
<td>March 12, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Carson</td>
<td>March 12, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Trevis (vice McCandless resigned,)</td>
<td>March 28, 1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Dill</td>
<td>May 19, 1779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Agnew</td>
<td>Oct. 2, 1779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Dill</td>
<td>M'ch 30, 1780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Slagle</td>
<td>M'ch 30, 1780</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Ross</td>
<td>M'ch 30, 1780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Dixon</td>
<td>July 17, 1787</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Alexander</td>
<td>July 17, 1787</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Commissioner of Purchases.**

William Scott, Apr. 3, 1780.

**Assistant Commissaries of Purchases.**

Henry Miller, July 7, 1780.

William Scott, July 7, 1780.

**Paymasters of Militia.**

Michael Hahn, (resigned Sept. 14, 1777.)

Maj. William Scott, Sept. 16, 1777.

William Alexander, June 26, 1781.

**Wagon Masters.**

Joseph Jeffreys, Jan'y 9, 1778.

James Chamberlain, June 20, 1780.

**Agents for Forfeited Estates.**

Robert Stephenson, May 6, 1778.

James Nailor, May 6, 1778.

William Chesney, May 6, 1778.

Thomas Stockton, May 6, 1778.

Thomas Lilly, May 6, 1778.

William Mitchell, Aug. 4, 1779.

Michael Hahn, May 24, 1783.

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### Cumberland

**Councillors.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Hoge</td>
<td>March 4, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James McLene</td>
<td>Nov. 9, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Whitehill</td>
<td>Dec. 28, 1779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Byers</td>
<td>Nov. 30, 1781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Hoge</td>
<td>Nov. 3, 1781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick Watts</td>
<td>Oct. 20, 1787</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Censors.

William Irvine, Oct. 20, 1783.
James McLene, Oct. 20, 1783.

Judges of the Common Pleas.

President—Samuel Laird, Oct. 11, 1785.
Prothonotary, July 11, 1777.
James McCune, Oct. 28, 1784.
David McClure, Oct. 23, 1784.
John Agnew, Oct. 28, 1784.
James Oliver, Oct. 23, 1784.
William McKay, Oct. 28, 1784.
Alexander Laughlin, Oct. 28, 1784.
John Reynolds, Oct. 28, 1784.
James Dunlop, Oct. 28, 1784.
Samuel Irvine, Feb. 3, 1785.
Alexander Murray, June 27, 1785.
Hugh Laird, Aug. 18, 1785.
John Carothers, Sept. 27, 1786.
Thomas Beale, Oct. 27, 1786.
J. Runnel Blair, Jan'y 26, 1787.
Christ'r Quigley, Jan'y 18, 1788.
Ephraim Steel, Oct. 20, 1788.
William Bell, Jan'y 14, 1789.

Pres't Court of Quarter Sessions.

Samuel Laird, Oct. 11, 1785.
Pres't Orphans' Court.
Samuel Laird, Oct. 11, 1785.
Prothonotary.
William Lyon, Jan'y 12, 1777.
Registers of Wills.
William Lyon, M'ch 12, 1777.
Recorders of Deeds.
John Creigh, (resigned Feb. 17, 1779.) Apr. 17, 1777.
William Lyon, Feb. 13, 1779.

Clerks Court Quarter Sessions.

John Agnew, Nov. 5, 1777.
Samuel Postlethwaite, Apr. 14, 1790.
John Lyon, Apr. 20, 1795.

Clerks Orphans' Court.

John Creigh, Apr. 7, 1777.
William Lyon, Feb. 9, 1779.
OFFICERS OF THE

Sheriffs.

James Johnston,  Nov. 7, 1777.
John Boggs,  Oct. 26, 1779.
Charles Leiper,  Oct. 19, 1786.
Thomas Buchanan,  Oct. 20, 1789.

Coroners.

John Martin,  Nov. 7, 1777.
William Rippey,  Oct. 20, 1778.
William Holmes,  Nov. 12, 1779.
William Rippey,  Nov. 30, 1781.
John Rea,  Oct. 23, 1783.
William Blair, jun'r,  Oct. 20, 1781.
John Walker,  Oct. 20, 1787.
Henry Quigley,  Oct. 20, 1789.

Collectors of Excise.

William Piper,  Nov. 27, 1778.
Matthew Henderson,  Nov. 22, 1779.
William Irvine,  Nov. 24, 1781.
John Buchanan,  Feb. 25, 1782.
Alexander McGuichen, (or McKeechen,)  Sept. 14, 1783.

Commissioner of the Taxes.

James Poe,  Oct. 22, 1783.

County Treasurer.

Stephen Duncan,  Oct. 22, 1783.

Justices of the Peace.

John Rannels, or Reynolds,  June 9, 1777.
James Maxwell,  June 9, 1777.
James Oliver,  June 9, 1777.
John Holmes,  June 9, 1777.
John Agnew,  June 9, 1777.
John Maclay,  June 9, 1777.
Samuel Lyon,  June 9, 1777.
William Brown,  June 9, 1777.
John Hains,  June 9, 1777.
Samuel Roger,  June 9, 1777.
John Anderson,  June 9, 1777.
John Creigh,  June 9, 1777.
Hugh Laird,  June 9, 1777.
Andrew MacBeth,  June 9, 1777.
Thomas Kennedy,  June 9, 1777.
Alexander Laughtlin,  June 9, 1777.
Samuel McCune,  June 9, 1777.
Patrick Vance,  June 9, 1777.
George Matthews,  June 9, 1777.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

William McClure, 
Samuel Culbertson, 
James Armstrong, 
John Work, 
John Trindle, 
Stephen Duncan, 
Ephraim Steel, 
William Brown, 
Robert Peeples, 
Henry Taylor, 
James Taylor, 
Charles Leiper, 
John Scouler (or Schouler,)
Matthew Wilson, 
David McClure, 
Frederick Watts, 
John Stuart, 
Alexander Murray, 
Church Coxe, 
David Elder, 
Noah Abraham, 
William McDowell, 
John Harris, 
Samuel Laird, (Carlisle,) 
David English, 
Josiah Crawford, 
David English, 
James Maxwell, 
Thomas Beale, 
William Bell, 
Humphry Fullerton, 
Thomas Johnston, 
James Finley, 
James Burns, 
William Bratton, 
John Agnew, 
John Jordan, 
James McCune, 
David McClure, 
James Oliver, 
William McKay, 
Alexander Laughlin, 
John Reynolds, 
James Dunlop, 
William Brown, 
Samuel Irvine.

William McClure, June 7, 1777. 
Samuel Culbertson, June 9, 1777. 
James Armstrong, June 9, 1777. 
John Work, June 9, 1777. 
John Trindle, June 9, 1777. 
Stephen Duncan, June 9, 1777. 
Ephraim Steel, June 9, 1777. 
William Brown, June 9, 1777. 
Robert Peeples, June 9, 1777. 
Henry Taylor, June 9, 1777. 
James Taylor, June 9, 1777. 
Charles Leiper, June 9, 1777. 
John Scouler (or Schouler,) June 9, 1777. 
Matthew Wilson, June 9, 1777. 
David McClure, June 9, 1777. 
Frederick Watts, Apr. 1, 1778. 
John Stuart, Apr. 1, 1778. 
Alexander Murray, Apr. 1, 1778. 
Church Coxe, Apr. 1, 1778. 
David Elder, June 29, 1778. 
Noah Abraham, June 29, 1778. 
William McDowell, Nov. 13, 1778. 
John Harris, Feb. 6, 1779. 
Samuel Laird, (Carlisle,) Feb. 6, 1779. 
Josiah Crawford, May 17, 1780. 
David English, June 6, 1780. 
James Maxwell, M'ch 21, 1781. 
Thomas Beale, July 18, 1781. 
William Bell, July 18, 1781. 
Humphry Fullerton, Apr. 18, 1782. 
Thomas Johnston, Apr. 18, 1782. 
James Finley, M'ch 1, 1782. 
James Burns, Aug. 16, 1783. 
William Bratton, Aug. 19, 1783. 
John Agnew, July 22, 1784. 
John Jordan, July 22, 1784. 
James McCune, Aug. 18, 1784. 
David McClure, Aug. 18, 1784. 
James Oliver, Oct. 28, 1784. 
William McKay, Oct. 28, 1784. 
Alexander Laughlin, Oct. 28, 1784. 
John Reynolds, Oct. 28, 1784. 
James Dunlop, Oct. 28, 1784. 
Samuel Irvine, Feb. 3, 1785.
James McMurray, Charles Leiper  
Alexander Murray, Hugh Laird, John Carothers, J. Runnel Blair, Crist'r Quigley, Ephraim Steel, William Bell,

Deputy Surveyors.

John Buchanan, (at Carlisle,)  
Samuel Edjinston, James Harris, John Hoge,

Auditors of Depreciation Accounts.

Samuel Laird, William Lyon

County Lieutenants.

John Armstrong, *  
Ephraim Blaine, (vice Armstrong resigned,) James Galbraith, (vice Blaine declined,) John Carothers, James Dunlop, Abraham Smith, William Sterrett, John Wilkins, jun'r, George Gibson,

Sub-Lieutenants.

Robert McCoy, (died May, 1777.) James Gregory,  
George Sharp, Benjamin Blythe. John Harris, George Stewart, James McDowell, (vice McCoy, dece'd,) Benjamin Blythe, James McDowell, Frederick Watts, Arthur Buchanan, Thomas Buchanan, John Trindle, Abraham Smith,

Commissioner of Purchases.

Samuel Lyon,  

* "To accept appointment of Brigadier General."
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Assistant Commissaries of Purchases.

James Smith, July 7, 1780.
Samuel Lyon, July 7, 1780.

Issuing Commissary.

Alexander Blaine, July 7, 1780.

Paymasters of Militia.

Col. William Clarke, Aug. 20, 1777.
John Boggs, Sept. 20, 1780.

Wagon Masters.

Matthew Gregg, Jan'y 9, 1778.

Agents for Forfeited Estates.

George Stevenson May 6, 1778.
John Boggs, May 6, 1778.
Joseph Brady, May 6, 1778.
Alexander McGeochan, May 8, 1789.

CARLISLE TOWN OFFICERS.

Burgesses.

Samuel Laird, May 21, 1787.
John Montgomery, May 21, 1787.

Assistants.

Thomas Foster, May 21, 1787.
John McCurdy, May 21, 1787.
William Rainey, May 21, 1787.
Robert Smith, May 21, 1787.

High Constable.

Philip Miller, May 21, 1787.

Town Clerk.

Charles Holmes, junior, May 21, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON.

Councillors.

George Taylor, March 4, 1777.
Jacob Arndt, Nov. 5, 1777.
Stephen Balliett, Oct. 20, 1783.
Robert Traill, Oct. 23, 1786.
Jonas Hartzell, Oct. 20, 1789.

Censors.
John Arndt, Oct. 20, 1786.
Samuel Driesbach, Oct. 20, 1786.

Judges of the Courts—Common Pleas.

President—Peter Rhoads.
Prothonotary, June 11, 1777.
Nicholas Depui, Nov. 18, 1789.
Robert Levers, Aug. 7, 1784.
Benjamin Depui, Sept. 4, 1784.
Frederick Leinbach, Nov. 19, 1781.
Thomas Hartman, Oct. 19, 1785.
George Brienig, Feb. 10, 1786.
Benjamin Van Campen, M'ch 17, 1786.
John Arndt, M'ch 24, 1786.
Peter Conrad, M'ch 30, 1786.
Christopher Waggoner, Aug. 21, 1786.
William Horner, Sept. 30, 1786.
Peter Kechlin, Jan'y 5, 1787.
William Henry, M'ch 13, 1787.
William Craig, Jan'y 14, 1788.
Ludwig Stehler, May 22, 1778.
Enoch Beer, Nov. 8, 1783.
Jacob Abel, Jan'y 12, 1789.
John Shaw, Jan'y 12, 1789.
William Wills, Feb. 16, 1790.
William Jackson, Feb. 23, 1790.
Samuel Preston, Feb. 23, 1790.
Ezekiel Seconover, April 12, 1790.

Justice of Quarter Sessions.

Nicholas Depui, Nov. 18, 1780.

Justice of Orphans' Court.

Nicholas Depui, Nov. 18, 1780.

Prothonotaries.
Lewis Gordon, (acted as such under the old Government.)
Robert Levers, M'ch 21, 1777.
William Craig, May 22, 1788.

Register of Wills.
John Arndt, M'ch 25, 1777.

Recorder of Deeds.
John Arndt, M'ch 25, 1777.

Clerk Court of Quarter Sessions.
William Craig, May 22, 1788.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clerk of Orphans' Court</th>
<th>Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert Levers</td>
<td>M'ch 27, 1777.</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Arndt</td>
<td>May 22, 1788.</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Jenning</td>
<td>Nov. 5, 1777.</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Segfried</td>
<td>June 20, 1778.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jonas or James Hartzel</td>
<td>Oct. 19, 1778.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Traill</td>
<td>Oct. 15, 1781.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peter Ealer</td>
<td>Nov. 5, 1784.</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Groff</td>
<td>Oct. 16, 1787.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jonas Hartzel</td>
<td>Oct. 16, 1790.</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheriff</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Jenning</td>
<td>Nov. 5, 1777.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Segfried</td>
<td>June 20, 1778.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonas or James Hartzel</td>
<td>Oct. 19, 1778.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Traill</td>
<td>Oct. 15, 1781.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Ealer</td>
<td>Nov. 5, 1784.</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Groff</td>
<td>Oct. 16, 1787.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jonas Hartzel</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coroner</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philip Boehm</td>
<td>Oct. 19, 1778.</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Palmer</td>
<td>Oct. 15, 1781.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Knouse</td>
<td>Nov. 5, 1784.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conrad Ihrie</td>
<td>Oct. 17, 1785.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Schryver</td>
<td>Oct. 16, 1787.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Martin</td>
<td>Oct. 16, 1790.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commissioner of Taxes</th>
<th>Term</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Labar</td>
<td>Oct. 20, 1783.</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County Treasurer</th>
<th>Term</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Collector of Excise</th>
<th>Term</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George Groff</td>
<td>Nov. 23, 1779.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasper Pettegrew</td>
<td>Jan. 24, 1780.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Craig</td>
<td>Nov. 3, 1787.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Justice of the Peace</th>
<th>Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert Traill</td>
<td>June 3, 1777.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Trexler, sen.</td>
<td>June 3, 1777.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Depui</td>
<td>June 3, 1777.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Waggoner</td>
<td>June 3, 1777.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Murray</td>
<td>June 3, 1777.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Felix Lynn</td>
<td>June 3, 1777.</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Arndt</td>
<td>June 3, 1777.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Fullert</td>
<td>June 3, 1777.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Silliman</td>
<td>June 3, 1777.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Hartman</td>
<td>June 3, 1777.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benjamin Depui</td>
<td>June 3, 1777.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Rhea</td>
<td>June 3, 1777.</td>
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<tr>
<td>William McNair</td>
<td>June 3, 1777.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lewis Stracker</td>
<td>June 3, 1777.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mannel Gonzoles</td>
<td>June 3, 1777.</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Vanahan</td>
<td>June 3, 1777.</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Deshler</td>
<td>June 3, 1777.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frederick Leinbach</td>
<td>June 3, 1777.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthias Probst</td>
<td>June 3, 1777.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OFFICERS OF THE

Peter Moyer, June 3, 1777.
Jacob Horner, June 3, 1777.
Daniel Snyder, June 3, 1777.
Nicholas Kern, June 3, 1777.
Robert Levers, Aug. 6, 1777.
Abraham Berlin, Aug. 6, 1777.
John Biles, Apr. 28, 1777.
Peter Kohler, Nov. 2, 1780.
Peter Rhoades, Dec. 4, 1783.
Peter Kohler, Dec. 27, 1783.
Benjamin Depui, Aug. 7, 1784.
Lewis Strachker, Aug. 7, 1784.
Andrew Bachman, Aug. 7, 1784.
Frederick Leinbach, Aug. 27, 1784.
William McNair, Sept. 7, 1784.
Thomas Hartman, Oct. 13, 1784.
Robert Levers, Oct. 15, 1784.
Enoch Beer, Apr. 19, 1785.
George Breininig, Jan'y 26, 1786.
Benjamin Van Campen, M'ch 24, 1786.
Jacob Rosencranz, June 10, 1786.
Peter Conrad, Aug. 21, 1786.
Christopher Waggoner, Sept. 30, 1786.
William Horner, Jan'y 5, 1787.
William Henry, Jan'y 14, 1788.
Ludwig Stehler, Nov. 8, 1788.
Jacob Abel, Dec. 10, 1788.
John Shaw, Feb. 16, 1790.
William Wills, Feb. 23, 1790.
William Jackson, Feb. 23, 1790.
Ezekiel Sconover, Sept. 11, 1790.

Deinimus Potestatem.

Robert Levers, June 4, 1777.
Robert Traill, June 4, 1777.
Peter Trexler, June 4, 1777.
John Arndt, Sept. 25, 1787.
Robert Levers, Sept. 25, 1787.
Wm. Craig, May 23, 1788.
John Arndt, May 23, 1788.

Auditors of Depreciation Accounts.

Robert Levers, M'ch 3, 1781.
John Ralston, M'ch 3, 1781.

County Lieutenants.

John Weitzel, May 16, 1777.
Peter Kecklein, M'ch 30, 1780.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Samuel Rhea, April 14, 1780.
Robert Levers, June 23, 1781.
Thomas Craig, July 1, 1783.
Henry W. Archer, October 2, 1784.
John Craig, July 27, 1786.

Sub-Lieutenants.

Jacob Shoemaker, March 21, 1777.
David Deshler, March 21, 1777.
Arthur Latkinson, March 21, 1777.
John Chambers, March 21, 1777.
Benjamin Van Campen, September 17, 1777.
John Chambers, March 30, 1780.
Peter Burkholder, March 30, 1780.
Frederick Leimbach, March 30, 1780.
Philip Bohl, March 30, 1780.
John Hayes, June 10, 1780.

Commissioners of Purchases.

John Arndt, February 19, 1778.
David Deshler, February 19, 1778.

Assistant Commissaries of Purchases.

Robert L. Hooper, July 7, 1780.
David Deshler, July 7, 1780.

Issuing Commissary.

Anderson J. Gray, July 7, 1780.

Paymasters of the Militia.

Philip Boehm, August 27, 1777.
John Ralston, February 16, 1781.

Wagon Master.

Conrad Kreider, January 9, 1778.

Storekeepers at Easton.

Robert Traill, (declined,) March 11, 1778.
Charles Deshler, March 11, 1778.

Agents for Forfeited Estates.

Samuel Ray, May 6, 1778.
Jacob Miller, May 6, 1778.
Stephen Balliett, May 6, 1778.
Robert Levers, May 6, 1778.
Conrad Kreider, May 6, 1778.
William McNair, May 6, 1778.
BERKS.

Councillors.

Richard Tea, (declines,) Apr. 8, 1777.
Jacob Morgan, May 20, 1777.
James Read, June 30, 1778.
Sebastian Levan, Oct. 31, 1781.
Charles Biddle, Oct. 15, 1784.
James Read, Oct. 13, 1787.
James Read, Oct. 20, 1783.
Baltzer Gehr, Oct. 20, 1783.

Censors.

Jacob Moii, May 20, 1777.
James Read, Oct. 50, 1780.
Sebastian Levan, Oct. 81, 1781.
Charles Biddle, Oct. 15, 1784.
James Read, Oct. 13, 1787.

Presidents—Judges of the Courts—Common Pleas.

Henry Christ, Oct. 20, 1783.
Peter Spyker, May 27, 1788.
James Diemer, Aug. 5, 1789.

Judges—Common Pleas.

Prothonotary, June 11, 1777.
Dan'l Levan, July 30, 1778.
Peter Spyker, Nov. 18, 1780.
Valentine Eckert, Aug. 4, 1784.
John Ludwig, Aug. 4, 1784.
Jacob Morgan, Oct. 9, 1784.
Charles Shoemaker, Oct. 9, 1784.
Paul Grosecup, Dec. 13, 1784.
John Eckart, Jan'y 21, 1785.
Jacob Weaver, M'ch 4, 1785.
John Otto, Apr. 19, 1785.
Matthias Richards, Jan'y 23, 1788.
Nicholas Hunter, Apr. 18, 1788.
James Deimer, May 27, 1788.
Egedius Meyer, May 29, 1788.
John Christ, Sept 29, 1789.

Justices of Quarter Sessions.

Peter Spyker, Nov. 18, 1780.
James Deimer, Aug. 5, 1789.
President—Henry Christ, May 27, 1789.

Justices of Orphans' Court.

Peter Spyker, Nov. 18, 1780.
Henry Christ, May 27, 1788.
James Deimer, Aug. 5, 1789.

Prothonotaries.

James Reed, Apr. 4, 1777.
Daniel Levan, jun'r, July 30, 1778.
### Register of Wills

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry Christ</td>
<td>Aug. 28, 1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Christ</td>
<td>Aug. 28, 1789</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Scull</td>
<td>Aug. 29, 1789</td>
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### Recorder of Deeds

<table>
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<tbody>
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<td>Aug. 28, 1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Scull</td>
<td>Aug. 29, 1789</td>
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### Clerk of Orphans' Court

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>James Scull</td>
<td>Aug. 29, 1789</td>
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### Sheriffs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Levan, junior</td>
<td>M'ch 21, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Hafsa</td>
<td>Oct. 20, 1778</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philip Kreamer</td>
<td>Oct. 15, 1781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Filbert</td>
<td>Oct. 15, 1784</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacob Bauer</td>
<td>Oct. 12, 1787</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philip Kreamer</td>
<td>Oct. 15, 1790</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philip Kreamer</td>
<td>M'ch 23, 1788</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Whitehead</td>
<td>Oct. 20, 1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Nagle</td>
<td>Oct. 16, 1780</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peter Feather, jun.</td>
<td>Oct. 12, 1787</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Coroners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philip Kreamer</td>
<td>M'ch 23, 1788</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Whitehead</td>
<td>Oct. 20, 1778</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peter Nagle</td>
<td>Oct. 16, 1780</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peter Feather, jun.</td>
<td>Oct. 12, 1787</td>
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### Commissioner of the Taxes

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Sands</td>
<td>Oct. 20, 1783</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel Levan</td>
<td>Oct. 20, 1783</td>
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</table>

### County Treasurer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel Levan</td>
<td>Oct. 20, 1783</td>
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### Collectors of the Excise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel Levan</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Whitman</td>
<td>Nov. 25, 1780</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conrad Foos</td>
<td>Nov. 24, 1781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Brosius</td>
<td>Apr. 11, 1785</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peter Feather, Junior</td>
<td>June 1, 1790</td>
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### Justices of the Peace

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry Christ</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Shoemaker</td>
<td>M'ch 31, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Read</td>
<td>M'ch 31, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel Hiester</td>
<td>M'ch 31, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Spycker</td>
<td>M'ch 31, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Weaver</td>
<td>M'ch 31, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Ludwig</td>
<td>M'ch 31, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benjamin Shott</td>
<td>M'ch 31, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christ'r Schultz</td>
<td>M'ch 31, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Ely</td>
<td>M'ch 31, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacob Waggoner</td>
<td>M'ch 31, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Rothermell</td>
<td>M'ch 31, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Old</td>
<td>July 25, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Shoemaker</td>
<td>July 25, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giddy Meyer</td>
<td>July 25, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Morgan</td>
<td>July 25, 1777</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
OFFICERS OF THE

Thomas Parry, Sept. 10, 1778.
Michael Lindenmuth, Apr. 24, 1778.
Gabriel Hiester, Apr. 24, 1778.
Valentine Eckert, Aug. 4, 1781.
Henry Christ, Aug. 4, 1781.
John Ludwig, Aug. 4, 1781.
Paul Groscup, Oct. 9, 1781.
Samuel Ely, Oct. 9, 1781.
Jacob Weaver, Oct. 9, 1781.
John Eckart, Oct. 9, 1781.
Jacob Morgan, Oct. 9, 1781.
Charles Shoemaker, Oct. 9, 1781.
Egedius Meyer, Oct. 9, 1781.
John Otto, Apr. 19, 1781.
Matthias Richards, Jan. 23, 1778.
Nicholas Hunter Apr. 18, 1781.
James Deimer May 27, 1781.
Matthias Richards, Aug. 20, 1781.

Dedimus Potestatem.

James Read Aug. 10, 1778.
Jacob Morgan, Aug. 10, 1778.
Henry Haller, Aug. 10, 1778.

Auditors of Depreciation Accounts.

Henry Christ, M'ch 3, 1781.
Henry Haller, M'ch 3, 1781.

County Lieutenants.

Jacob Morgan, Sen., May 22, 1777.
Valentine Eckert, Jan'y 6, 1781.

Sub-Lieutenants.

John Old, March 21, 1777.
Abraham Lincoln, March 21, 1777.
Henry Shoemaker, March 21, 1777.
Christian Lauer, Jun'r, March 21, 1777.
Valentine Eckert, March 21, 1777.
Daniel Udree, April 6, 1780.
Jacob Swire, April 6, 1780.
John Mears, Jan'y 6, 1781.

Commissioners of Purchases.

Christian Lauer, Jun., April 18, 1778.
Nicholas Lutz, Apr. 3, 1780.

Commissioners for purchasing provisions and forage.

Valentine Eckert, Jan'y 20, 1778.
John Lesher. Jan'y 20, 1778.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Paymasters of Militia.
Daniel Hunter, Aug. 25, 1777.
Henry Spyker, Aug. 26, 1777.

Wagon Masters.
Leonard Reid, Jan'y 8, 1778.
Col. Henry Haller, Feb. 25, 1778.

Storekeeper at Reading.

Agents for Forfeited Estates.
Henry Haller, May 6, 1778.
Thomas Parry, May 6, 1778.
David Morgan, May 6, 1778.

BEDFORD.

Councillors.
Thomas Urie, Oct. 30, 1777.
John Piper, Nov. 27, 1777.
Bernhard Dougherty, Nov. 11, 1778.
James Martin, Nov. 12, 1780.

Censors.
David Espy, Oct. 20, 1783.
Samuel Davidson, Oct. 20, 1783.

Judges of the Common Pleas.
Bernhard Dougherty, President, Dec'r 6, 1782.
Prothonotary, June 11, 1777.
Robert Galbraith, Sept. 13, 1777.
David Espy, Dec. 18, 1778.
Bernhard Dougherty, Nov. 18, 1780.
John Piper, Sept. 17, 1784.
George Ashman, Sept. 24, 1784.
Hugh Davidson, Sept. 21, 1784.
James Martin, Feb. 26, 1785.
David Jones, July 6, 1785.
Thomas Coulter, Dec. 24, 1785.
John Little, M'ch 23, 1786.
Thomas Wilson, M'ch 23, 1786.
Abraham Cable, May 22, 1786.
James Wells, May 22, 1786.
David Espy, July 14, 1786.
OFFICERS OF THE

John Cannon,          July  14, 1786.
James Coyle,            M'ch  3, 1787.
Bethuel Covalt,        Sept. 24, 1787.
Jacob Harrel,           May  8, 1788.
Michael Oswald,         May  8, 1788.
Samuel Davidson,        Nov. 22, 1788.
Thomas Crossan,         Nov. 22, 1788.
Benjamin Burd,          Dec. 23, 1789.
Cornelius Devoir,       Dec. 23, 1789.
George Woods, (appt'd Pres't Apr. 20, '90,) Apr. 6, 1790.
William Proctor,        Sept. 9, 1790.
John Cessna,            Sept. 9, 1790.

Justices of Quarter Sessions.

Bernard Dougherty, (appt'd President,)          Nov. 18, 1780.
George Woods (appt'd President,)                Apr. 20, 1790.

Justices of the Orphans' Court.

Barnard Dougherty.          Nov 18, 1780.
George Woods,                Apr. 20, 1790.

Prothonotaries.

Thomas Smith,                Nov. 17, 1777.
Robert Galbraith,            M'ch 21, 1777.
David Espy,                  Dec. 18, 1778.

Registers of Wills.

Robert Galbraith,            Dec. 18, 1778.
David Espy,                  Nov. 27, 1778.

Recorders of Deeds.

Robert Galbraith, (resigned Nov. 26, 1778.) Nov. 26, 1778.

Clerks of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Robert Galbraith            Dec. 18, 1778.
David Espy,                 Dec. 18, 1778.

Clerks of the Orphans' Court.

Robert Galbraith,            Dec. 18, 1778.
David Espy,                 Dec. 18, 1778.

Sheriffs.

Thomas Urie,            June 27, 1777.
John Cessna,             Oct. 30, 1777.
Thomas Coulter,          Oct. 28, 1778.
John Cessna,             Oct. 23, 1778.
Abraham Miley,           Oct. 21, 1782.
Benjamin Elliott,        Oct. 31, 1785.
Arthur McCaughey,        Oct. 17, 1787.
Thomas McCaughey,        Oct. 25, 1790.

Coroners.

Cornelius McAuley,        Oct. 30, 1777.
John Wilt,               Nov. 17, 1780.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

George Funk,  
John Wilt,  
William McAulay,  
Samuel Davidson,  
Anthony Nawge, (or Nagle,)  
Thomas Mcgaughey,  
Thomas Vickroy,  
Thomas Vickroy,  

County Treasurer.  
Barnard Dougherty,  

Collectors of Excise.  

John Cessna,  
James Anderson,  
Henry Livingston,  
Samuel McCausland,  
Arthur Mcgaughey,  
James Anderson, Sen.,  
Benjamin Martin,  

Justices of the Peace.  
James Martin,  
William Parker,  
Joshua Melott,  
Martin Longstreath,  
Thomas Paxton,  
Robert Scott,  
Robert Galbraith,  
Henry Rhodes,  
William Tyshur,  
James Wells,  
Francis Moore,  
David Jones,  
John Haines,  
Thomas Wilson,  
Samuel Thompson,  
Matthew Dean,  
David Ep-y,  
Samuel Davidson,  
William Todd,  
James Coyle,  
James Carmichael,  
Abraham Cable,  
Abraham Miley,  
Moses Read,  
Andrew Todd,  
Jacob Sayler,  

Nov. 30, 1781.  
Oct. 21, 1782.  
Oct. 25, 1783.  
Oct. 31, 1785.  
Oct. 17, 1787.  
Nov. 19, 1788.  
Nov. 6, 1789.  
Oct. 25, 1790.  
Oct. 20, 1783.  
Jan. 1, 1778.  
Nov. 27, 1778.  
Nov. 24, 1781.  
June 11, 1783.  
June 11, 1783.  
Nov. 27, 1783.  
June 22, 1790.  
Sept. 11, 1777.  
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Nov. 13, 1778.  

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Gideon Richey, Nov. 29, 1783.
John Cannon, Feb. 3, 1784.
Bernard Dougherty, Nov. 2, 1784.
Robert Cluggage, Sept. 13, 1784.
William Proctor, Oct. 8, 1784.
John Cessna, Oct. 21, 1784.
Barnard Dougherty, Dec. 6, 1784.
Reuben Skinner, Aug. 11, 1785.
Hugh Barclay, Dec. 1, 1785.
Robert Galbraith, Jan'y 24, 1784.
James Martin, Feb. 26, 1785.
David Jones, July 6, 1785.
Thomas Coulter, Dec 24, 1785.
John Little, M'ch 23, 1786.
Thomas Wilson, M'ch 23, 1786.
Abraham Cable, May 22, 1786.
James Wells, May 22, 1786.
David Espy, July 14, 1786.
William Patterson, Aug. 2, 1786.
James Coyle, M'ch 31, 1787.
Bethuel Covalt, Sept. 24, 1787.
Jacob Harsel, May 8, 1788.
Michael Oswald, May 8, 1788.
Samuel Davidson, Nov. 23, 1788.
Thomas Crossan, Nov. 22, 1788.
Jacob Winck, Feb. 7, 1789.
Thomas Buck, May 16, 1789.
Benjamin Burd, Dec. 23, 1789.
Cornelius Devoir, Dec. 23, 1789.
George Woods, Apr. 6, 1790.
William Proctor, Sept. 9, 1790.
John Cessna, Sept. 9, 1790.

'Dedimus Potestatem.

Robert Galbraith, Sept. 11, 1777.
James Martin, Sept. 13, 1777.
Thomas Urie, Sept. 13, 1777.
Robert Galbraith, Aug. 18, 1778.
John Piper, Aug. 18, 1778.
Bernard Dougherty, Nov. 27, 1778.
John Piper, Nov. 27, 1778.
David Espy, Nov. 27, 1778.
John Piper, Feb. 13, 1782.
Bernard Dougherty, Feb. 18, 1782.
George Ashman, Feb. 18, 1782.
James Martin, Feb. 18, 1782.
Hugh Davidson, Feb. 18, 1782.

**Deputy Surveyor.**

George Wood, junior, Apr. 18, 1785.

**County Lieutenants.**

John Piper, M'ch 12, 1777.
George Ashman, Nov. 21, 1780.
George Woods, Sept. 17, 1784.
Hugh Barclay, Nov. 80, 1787.

**Sub-Lieutenants.**

Richard Brown, March 2, 1777.
Abraham Cable, March 21, 1777.
William Holliday, March 21, 1777.
Hugh Davidson, March 21, 1777.
Edward Coombs, March 21, 1777.
Thomas Urie, Sept. 12, 1777.
James Martin, Sept. 12, 1777.
Thomas Holliday, Dec. 3, 1777.
James Martin, June 2, 1780.
Robert Culbertson, June 2, 1780.

**Commissioners of Purchases.**

John Ramsey, May 20, 1778.
Charles Cessna, Apr. 3, 1780.

**Paymaster of Militia.**

William Holliday, Dec. 5, 1778.

**Wagon Master.**

John Cessna, Jan'y 9, 1778.

**Agents for Forfeited Estates.**

Robert Galbraith, May 6, 1778.
Thomas Urie, May 6, 1778.
John Piper, May 6, 1778.
John Cannon, Jan'y 29, 1781.
Gideon Richey, Jan'y 29, 1781.
Michael Cryder, Nov. 15, 1781.

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**NORTHUMBERLAND.**

**Councillors.**

John Lowden, March 4, 1777.
John Hambright, Nov. 7, 1777.
James Potter, Oct. 9, 1780.
John Boyd, Nov. 22, 1783.
## OFFICERS OF THE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Maclay</td>
<td>Censors</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Wilson</td>
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<td>William Montgomery</td>
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<td>Samuel Hunter</td>
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<td>James Patton</td>
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<td>July 7, 1784</td>
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</table>

### Judges of the Common Pleas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prothonotary</td>
<td>June 11, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Harris</td>
<td>Sept. 14, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick Antes</td>
<td>Nov. 18, 1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence Keene</td>
<td>Jan 'y 19, 1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Patterson</td>
<td>May 24, 1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Maclay</td>
<td>Jan 'y 24, 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Shaw</td>
<td>Jan 'y 24, 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Irwin</td>
<td>Jan 'y 27, 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon Snyder</td>
<td>Jan 'y 27, 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Wallace</td>
<td>M'ch 1, 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Fleming</td>
<td>M'ch 1, 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Montgomery</td>
<td>Apr. 7, 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Kelley</td>
<td>Aug. 2, 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Piatt</td>
<td>Jan. 21, 1786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eli Mead</td>
<td>July 14, 1786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Cooke</td>
<td>Oct. 3, 1786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Simpson</td>
<td>M'ch 10, 1787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam'l Weiser</td>
<td>Oct. 30, 1787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Hughes</td>
<td>Feb. 26, 1788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Weitzel</td>
<td>June 19, 1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Hepburn</td>
<td>July 2, 1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasper Ewing</td>
<td>July 29, 1789</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**President of Quarter Sessions of the Peace**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Montgomery</td>
<td>Apr. 7, 1785</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Justice of the Quarter Sessions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frederick Antes</td>
<td>Nov. 18, 1780</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Justice of Orphans' Court**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frederick Antes</td>
<td>Nov. 18, 1780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Patterson</td>
<td>May 24, 1784</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Prothonotaries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Maclay</td>
<td>M'ch 22, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Harris</td>
<td>Sept. 11, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Smith</td>
<td>Feb. 4, 1780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence Keene</td>
<td>Sept. 25, 1780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasper Ewing</td>
<td>July 29, 1789</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Register of Wills**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Simpson</td>
<td>M'ch 29, 1777</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recorders of Deeds.

John Simpson, M'ch 29, 1777.
William Montgomery, Apr. 7, 1785.

Clerk—Court of Quarter Sessions.

Jasper Ewing, July 29, 1789.

Jasper Ewing, Clerk of the Orphans' Court.
July 29, 1789.

Sheriffs.

Jonathan Lodge, Nov. 8, 1778.
James Crawford, Oct. 19, 1779.
Henry Antes, Oct. 18, 1782.
Thomas Grant, Nov. 18, 1785.
Martin Withington, Oct. 20, 1788.

Coroners.

Thomas Robinson, Dec. 8, 1778.
John Foster, Oct. 19, 1779.
Christopher Gittig, Oct. 20, 1781.
John Chattam, Oct. 18, 1782.
John Scott, Nov. 22, 1783.
Thomas Hamilton, Nov. 3, 1787.
Joseph Lorentz, Oct. 21, 1789.

Commissioner of the Taxes.

John Clark, Oct. 20, 1783.

County Treasurer.

Frederick Antes, Oct. 20, 1783.

Collectors of Excise.

Thomas Hewitt, Jan. 1, 1778.
John Boyd, Nov. 27, 1778.
Daniel Reef, Nov. 22, 1779.
Daniel Montgomery, Nov. 25, 1780.
William Wilson, Oct. 20, 1783.
Alexander Hunter, Apr. 22, 1785.
Christopher Deering, M'ch 7, 1786.

Justices of the Peace.

Samuel Hunter, June 10, 1777.
Thomas Hewitt, June 10, 1777.
Robert Crawford, June 10, 1777.
John Weitzel, June 10, 1777.
Robert Martin, June 10, 1777.
Michael Troy, June 10, 1777.
John Livingston, June 10, 1777.
Samuel Allen, June 10, 1777.
John Aurand, June 10, 1777.
Andrew Culbertson, Jan'y 8, 1777.
Mordecai McKinney, Jan'y 8, 1777.
OFFICERS OF THE

Benjamin Weiser,
Thomas Ball,
David McKinney,
Wilton Atkinson,
Frederick Antes,
John Heckard,
John Buyers,
Christopher Gettig,
Alexander Patterson,
John Seely,
David Mead,
John Martin,
Henry Shoemaker,
William Maclay,
William Shaw,
Simon Snyder,
William Irwin,
Samuel Wallace,
Robert Fleming,
William Montgomery,
John Kelly,
Abrahaum Piatt,
Eli Mead,
William Cooke,
Samuel Weiser,
Christopher Gettig,
Joseph Jacob Wallace,
George Hughes,
John Weitzel,
Wm. Hepburn,
Wm. Montgomery, resigns 15th Dec' r, 1790.

Deinimus Potestatem,

Samuel Hunter,
Thomas Hewitt,
Samuel Hunter,
Alexander Patterson,
John Ewing,
John Simpson,

June 10, 1777.
June 10, 1777.
Sept. 10, 1783.
Sept. 10, 1783.
July 29, 1789.
July 29, 1789.

Deputy Surveyors.

William Maclay,
James Potter,
Joseph Wallace,
William Montgomery,

Apr. 18, 1785.
Apr. 18, 1785.
Apr. 18, 1785.
Apr. 18, 1785.
## STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

**County Lieutenants.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Col. Samuel Hunter</td>
<td>March 21, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Wilson</td>
<td>May 20, 1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernard Hubley, Jun'r,</td>
<td>Dec. 21, 1789</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sub-Lieutenants.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Murray</td>
<td>March 21, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Clark</td>
<td>March 21, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Wolf</td>
<td>March 21, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Watson</td>
<td>March 21, 1777</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Commissioners of Purchases.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frederick Antes</td>
<td>Apr. 3, 1780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Shaw</td>
<td>Dec. 26, 1780</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Assistant Commissaries.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Maclay</td>
<td>July 7, 1780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Stewart</td>
<td>July 7, 1780</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Issuing Commissaries.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Weitzel</td>
<td>July 7, 1780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Stewart</td>
<td>July 7, 1780</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Paymasters of Militia.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Jordan</td>
<td>Mar'ch 15, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Gray</td>
<td>June 23, 1781</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Wagon Master.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James McMahan</td>
<td>Jan'y 9, 1778</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Purchasers of Provisions.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Gray</td>
<td>Feb. 20, 1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Little</td>
<td>Feb. 20, 1778</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Agents for Forfeited Estates.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Kelly</td>
<td>May 6, 1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Hewitt</td>
<td>May 6, 1778</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## WESTMORELAND.

**Councillors.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Proctor</td>
<td>March 10, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Scott</td>
<td>Nov. 18, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Hayes</td>
<td>Nov. 13, 1780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Jack</td>
<td>Dec. 24, 1781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Meason</td>
<td>Oct. 28, 1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Beard</td>
<td>Nov. 18, 1786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Findley</td>
<td>Nov. 25, 1789</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Censors.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Smiley</td>
<td>Oct. 20, 1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Findley</td>
<td>Oct. 20, 1783</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OFFICERS OF THE

Judges of the Common Pleas.

Prothonotary, Michael Huffnagle, June 11, 1777.
George Wallace, Dec. 24, 1781.
Christopher Truby, May 25, 1781.
John Moore, Aug. 18, 1784.
Matthew Jack, Aug. 18, 1784.
Abraham Hendricks, Nov. 13, 1784.
Hugh Martin, Nov. 15, 1784.
George Baird, Nov. 20, 1784.
John Moore, Oct. 24, 1784.
John Hughes, Oct. 31, 1784.
James Hamilton, June 24, 1786.
Charles Campbell, M'ch 2, 1787.
Jacob Rager, M'ch 3, 1787.
Andrew Graff, M'ch 3, 1787.
Alexander Mitchell, Sept. 11, 1787.
Matthew Jack, Sept. 11, 1787.
James Finley, (resigns June 14, 1788.)
John Pomeroy, Sept. 30, 1788.
William Lochry, Dec. 9, 1789.
George Finley, M'ch 10, 1790.

Officers of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

President—John Moore, Oct. 24, 1785.

Officers of the Orphans' Court.

President—John Moore, Oct. 24, 1785.

Prothonotaries.

Michael Huffnagle, (preceded Mr. Lochry.)
Archibald Lochry, M'ch 21, 1777.
Michael Huffnagle, Dec. 24, 1781.

Register of Wills.

James Hamilton, M'ch 11, 1786.

Recorder of Deeds.

James Hamilton, M'ch 11, 1786.

Clerks—Court Quarter Sessions.

Archibald Lochry, Feb. 27, 1778.
Michael Huffnagle, Dec. 24, 1781.

Clerks Orphans' Court.

Archibald Lochry, Dec. 24, 1781.
Michael Huffnagle, Dec. 24, 1781.

Sheriffs.

William Perry, Nov. 18, 1777.
Matthew Jack, Nov. 13, 1780.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Robert Orr,  
William Perry,  
James Guthrie,  

Oct. 28, 1783.
Nov. 28, 1786.
Nov. 9, 1789.

Coroners.

John Griffin,  
William Waddell,  
Michael Rough,  
William Waddell,  
John Gibson,  
Robert Dickey,  

June 27, 1777.
Nov. 18, 1777.
Nov. 13, 1780.
Oct. 28, 1783.
Nov. 28, 1786.
Oct. 31, 1788.

Collectors of Excise.

William Perry,  
Wendel Ourry,  
John Allen,  
David Rankin,  
Anthony Thompson,  
John Stokely,  
William Graham,  
John Griffin,  
Robert Hunter, Junior,  

Jan. 1, 1778.
Nov. 27, 1778.
Nov. 25, 1780.
Nov. 24, 1781.
May 13, 1783.
Nov. 21, 1783.
Apr. 7, 1785.
M'ch 3, 1787.
Sept. 16, 1789.

Justices of the Peace.

Edward Cook,  
John Guthrie,  
Charles Forman,  
John Moore,  
James Marshall,  
Christopher Truby,  
Philip Rogers,  
Joseph Huston,  
Robert Adams,  
James Bair,  
Hugh Martin,  
James McGarraugh,  
John Beard,  
Andrew Robb,  
Robert Richy,  
John Allen,  
Alexander Mitchell,  
John Allen,  
James Terrans,  
Providence Mounitz,  
Nehemiah Stokely,  
James Guthrie,  
John Miller,  
John Hughes,  
Michael Huffnage,  

June 11, 1777.
June 11, 1777.
June 11, 1777.
June 11, 1777.
June 11, 1777.
June 11, 1777.
June 11, 1777.
June 11, 1777.
June 11, 1777.
June 11, 1777.
June 11, 1777.
June 11, 1777.
June 11, 1777.
June 11, 1777.
May 12, 1779.
May 1, 1780.
June 16, 1780.
June 16, 1780.
Sept. 15, 1780.
M'ch 28, 1782.
Feb. 27, 1783.
Sept. 1, 1783.
Sept. 17, 1783.
Sept. 30, 1783.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFFICERS OF THE</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George Wallace,</td>
<td>May 25, 1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Truby,</td>
<td>Aug. 18, 1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Moore,</td>
<td>Aug. 18, 1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Jack,</td>
<td>Aug. 18, 1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Baird,</td>
<td>Oct. 9, 1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Hendricks,</td>
<td>Nov. 13, 1784</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hugh Martin,</td>
<td>Nov. 15, 1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Hamilton,</td>
<td>Oct. 24, 1786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Campbell,</td>
<td>M'ch 2, 1787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Ringer,</td>
<td>M'ch 3, 1787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Graff,</td>
<td>M'ch 3, 1787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Rough,</td>
<td>Sept. 7, 1787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Mitchell,</td>
<td>Sept. 11, 1787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Jack,</td>
<td>Sept. 11, 1787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Finley, (resigns,)</td>
<td>June 14, 1788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Pomeroy,</td>
<td>Sept. 30, 1788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Lochly,</td>
<td>Dec. 9, 1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Finley,</td>
<td>M'ch 10, 1790</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Deedimus Potestatem.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFFICERS OF THE</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archibald Lochry,</td>
<td>June 11, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Cook,</td>
<td>June 11, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Moore,</td>
<td>June 11, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Hayes,</td>
<td>July 24, 1782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorsey Pentecost,</td>
<td>July 24, 1782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Cook,</td>
<td>July 24, 1782</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**County Lieutenants.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFFICERS OF THE</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archibald Lochry,</td>
<td>M'ch 21, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Cook,</td>
<td>Jan'y 5, 1782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Campbell, (vice Cook,)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sub-Lieutenants.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFFICERS OF THE</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charles Campbell,</td>
<td>March 21, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Pollock,</td>
<td>March 21, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Perry,</td>
<td>March 21, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Cook,</td>
<td>March 21, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Hayes,</td>
<td>March 21, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Cochran,</td>
<td>Dec. 3, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col. Samuel Hays,</td>
<td>M'ch 23, 1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Reading, (vice Pollock, dec's oath.)</td>
<td>April 2, 1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Perry,</td>
<td>June 21, 1780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Cook,</td>
<td>June 2, 1780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Reading,</td>
<td>June 2, 1780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Hayes</td>
<td>June 2, 1780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander McClean, (vice Cooke,)</td>
<td>Jan'y 5, 1782</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Commissioners of Purchases.

John Gourla,                                      May     2, 1778.
John Allen,                                        Apr.     3, 1780.
William Anderson,                                  June     1, 1780.
John Perry,                                        Aug.     31, 1780.
David Duncan,                                      M'ch     12, 1781.
Michael Rough,                                     Dec.     24, 1781.

Paymaster of Militia.

Col. John Proctor,                                 Sept.    13, 1777.

Wagon Master.

Andrew Linn,                                       Jan'y     9, 1778.

Inspector of Flour.

Hugh Gardner,                                      Apr.     22, 1785.

Agents for forfeited Estates,

Col. John Proctor,                                 May      6, 1778.
Thomas Galbraith,                                  May      6, 1778.
 Michal Hufnagle,                                   Dec.     27, 1783.
 Robert Galbraith,                                  Dec.     27, 1783.

WASHINGTON.

Councillors.

Dorsey Pentecost,                                  Nov.     19, 1781.
John Neville,                                      Nov.     11, 1783.
David Redick,                                      Nov.     20, 1786.
James Edgar,                                      Nov.     20, 1783.
John McDowell,                                     Nov.     20, 1783.

Censors.

Judges of the Common Pleas.

William Scott,                                     Aug.     24, 1781.
John Craig,                                        Aug.     24, 1781.
John White,                                        Aug.     24, 1781.
Daniel Leet,                                       Aug.     24, 1781.
John Doughass,                                     Aug.     24, 1781.
Benjamin Parkinson,                                Aug.     24, 1781.
John Reed,                                        Aug.     24, 1781.
Abner Howell,                                     Aug.     24, 1781.
Matthew McConnell,                                 Aug.     24, 1781.
Samuel Johnston,                                   Aug.     24, 1781.
Samuel Mason,                                     Aug.     24, 1781.

* N. B. These are also Justices of Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court.
Dorsey Pentecost, (also President,) Oct. 31, 1783.
Matthew Ritchie, Oct. 6, 1784.
John Canon, Oct. 6, 1784.
Henry Vanmetre, Feb. 11, 1785.
William Johnston, Feb. 6, 1786.
John Hoge, Nov. 21, 1786.
Thomas Scott,* Nov. 21, 1786.
Edward Cook,* Nov. 21, 1786.
Ephraim Walters,* Nov. 21, 1786.
John Worth, Nov. 23, 1786.
Jonathan Shoemaker, Sept. 23, 1787.
Thomas Stokely, 
Samuel Glasgow, May 6, 1788.
William Wallace, June 30, 1788.
Henry Taylor, Sep. 30, 1788.
James Edgar, Sept. 30, 1788.
William McFarland, Sep. 30, 1788.
John Reed Nov. 8, 1788.
Hugh Scott, Nov. 8, 1788.
William Smiley, Nov. 10, 1788.
Eleazer Jenkins, Feb. 25, 1789.
Absalom Baird, M'ch 3, 1789.
John Douglass, M'ch 3, 1789.
Thomas Ryerson, Apr. 8, 1789.
John Minor, Nov. 30, 1789.
James Bell, Jan'y 11, 1790.
James Archer, Apr. 6, 1790.
Zepheniah Beall, July 25, 1790.
James Mitchel, Aug. 24, 1790.
John Canon, Aug. 24, 1790.
Henry Graham, Aug. 24, 1790.

Justice of Quarter Sessions.
President—Henry Taylor, Sept. 30, 1788.


Prothonotaries.
Thomas Scott, Apr. 2, 1781.
Alexander Scott, M'ch 25, 1789.

Registers of Wills.
James Marshall, Apr. 4, 1781.
Thomas Stokely, Nov. 19, 1784.

Recorders of Deeds.
James Marshall, April 4, 1781.
Thomas Stokely, Nov. 19, 1781.

* These are also for Fayette Co.
STATES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Sheriffs.

Van Swearingen, Nov. 30, 1781.
James Marshall, Nov. 3, 1784.
David Williamson, Jan'y 17, 1789.
William Wallace, Nov. 9, 1790.

Coroners.

William McFarland, Nov. 30, 1781.
William McCombs, Nov. 1, 1784.
Joseph Wherry, Oct. 24, 1786.
William McCombs, Nov. 21, 1786.
Robert Benham, Jan'y 17, 1789.
Samuel Clark, Nov. 6, 1789.

Commissioner of the Taxes.

Dennis Lindsay, Oct. 20, 1783.

County Treasurer.

James Edgar, Oct. 20, 1783.

Collectors of Excise.

[Also for Westmoreland & Fayette.]

Henry Taylor, Nov. 24, 1781.
Hugh Gardner, Nov. 21, 1786.
William Graham, Apr. 7, 1785.

Justices of the Peace.

Thomas Crooks,
William Parker,
Alexander Wright,
Henry Vanmetre,
William Johnston,
John Hoge,
Thomas Scott,
John Worth,
Jonathan Shoemaker,
Samuel Glasgow,
William Wallace,
Henry Taylor,
James Edgar,
William McFarland,
John Reed,
Hugh Scott,
William Smiley,
Eleazer Jenkins,
Absalom Baird,
John Douglass,
John Minor,
William Swetz,
James 11. 11.

Nov. 21, 1786.
Nov. 21, 1786.
Nov. 3, 1786.
Apr. 25, 1787.
May 6, 1788.
June 30, 1788.
Sept. 30, 1788.
Sept. 30, 1788.
Nov. 8, 1788.
Nov. 8, 1788.
Nov. 10, 1788.
Feb. 28, 1789.
Mar. 3, 1789.
Mar. 3, 1789.
Nov. 30, 1789.
Dec. 21, 1789.
Jan. 11, 1790.
James Archer,  
Zepheniah Beall,  
James Mitchell  
John Cannon,  
Henry Graham,  

Dedimus Potestatem.

Christopher Hayes,*  
Dorsey Pentecost,*  
Edward Cook,*  
Thomas Scott,  
Thomas Stokely,  
Thomas Scott,  
Thomas Stokely,  
John Hoge,  
Absalom Baird,  

James Marshal,  

County Lieutenants.

Sub-Lieutenants.

John Cannon,  
Daniel Leet,  
William McClury,  
William Parker,  
George Vallandigham,  
Matthew Ritchie,  
James Allison,  

Agents for Forfeited Estates.

William Scott,  
Andrew Heath,  

---

FAYETTE.

Councillors.

John Woods,  
John Smiley,  
Nathaniel Breeding,  

President of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Edward Cook,  

Judges of the Common Pleas.

Ephraim Douglass,  
Alexander McClean, (President,)  

*This commission also embraces the Prisoners in the Westmoreland county jail.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

John Meason, June 1, 1784.
Robert Richey, Sept. 14, 1784.
Andrew Robb, Jan’y 24, 1785.
James Neal, Feb. 5, 1785.
Hugh Laughlin, Nov. 6, 1785.
Nathaniel Breading, Nov. 6, 1785.
William McClelland, Nov. 6, 1785.
John Hoge,* Nov. 21, 1785.
Thomas Scott,* Nov. 21, 1785.
Edward Cook,* Nov. 21, 1785.
William Walter,* Nov. 21, 1785.
Jacob Stewart, M’ch 31, 1787.
Wm. Geo. Wilson, Aug. 25, 1789.
Thomas Gregg, July 22, 1790.
Abraham Stewart, Aug. 18, 1790.

Prothonotary.
Ephraim Douglass, Oct. 6, 1783.

Register of Wills.
Alexander McClean, Dec. 6, 1783.

Recorder of Deeds.
Alexander McClean, Dec. 6, 1783.

Clerk—Court Quarter Sessions.
Ephraim Douglass, Oct. 9, 1783.

Clerk—Orphans’ Courts.
Ephraim Douglass, Oct. 9, 1783.

Sheriffs.
James Hammond, Oct. 31, 1781.
Joseph Terrance, Oct. 25, 1787.
Joseph Huston, Nov. 17, 1790.

Coroner.
Henry Beeson, Oct. 31, 1785.

Collectors of Excise.
[For Westmoreland and Washington.]
William Graham, Apr. 7, 1785.
Samuel Adams, May 4, 1785.
John Craig, July 25, 1786.

Justices of the Peace.
John Gaddis, M’ch 19, 1784.
James Finley, M’ch 19, 1784.
John Meason, June 1, 1784.
Robert Richey, Sept. 14, 1784.
Andrew Robb, Jan’y 24, 1785.
James Neal, Feb. 5, 1785.
Hugh McLaughlin, Feb. 18, 1785.

*Their jurisdiction includes likewise the County of Washington.
### OFFICERS OF THE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nathaniel Breading</td>
<td>Feb. 18</td>
<td>1788</td>
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<tr>
<td>William McClelland</td>
<td>Aug. 27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edward Cook</td>
<td>Nov. 21</td>
<td>1788</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ephraim Waters</td>
<td>Nov. 21</td>
<td>1788</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Coyle</td>
<td>M'ch 31</td>
<td>1787</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacob Stewart</td>
<td>M'ch 31</td>
<td>1787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Geo. Wilson</td>
<td>Aug. 23</td>
<td>1788</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Gregg</td>
<td>July 22</td>
<td>1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Stewart</td>
<td>Aug. 18</td>
<td>1790</td>
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<td>John Hoge, resigns</td>
<td>Nov. 21</td>
<td>1790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aug. 21</td>
<td>1790</td>
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<td>Dedimus Potestatems</td>
<td>M'ch 19</td>
<td>1784</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ephraim Douglass</td>
<td>M'ch 19</td>
<td>1784</td>
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<td>County Lieutenants</td>
<td>Feb. 19</td>
<td>1784</td>
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<td>Sept. 3</td>
<td>1789</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agent for Forfeited Estates</td>
<td>M'ch 14</td>
<td>1789</td>
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### FRANKLIN.

#### Councillors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>James McLene</td>
<td>Feb. 2</td>
<td>1785</td>
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<td>Abraham Smith</td>
<td>Oct. 23</td>
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<td>James Marshall</td>
<td>May 26</td>
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#### Common Pleas—President.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Edward Crawford, Jun'r</td>
<td>Sept. 11</td>
<td>1784</td>
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<td>James Chambers</td>
<td>Sept. 17</td>
<td>1784</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Matthews</td>
<td>Feb. 4</td>
<td>1785</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Rannels</td>
<td>M'ch 1</td>
<td>1785</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noah Abraham</td>
<td>Oct. 31</td>
<td>1785</td>
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<td>John Maclay</td>
<td>Nov. 2</td>
<td>1785</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Bard</td>
<td>M'ch 15</td>
<td>1786</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Royer</td>
<td>M'ch 27</td>
<td>1786</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Scott</td>
<td>Aug. 14</td>
<td>1786</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Boggs</td>
<td>Aug. 14</td>
<td>1786</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Herron</td>
<td>Nov. 1</td>
<td>1786</td>
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<td>John Andrew</td>
<td>Apr. 10</td>
<td>1787</td>
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<td>John Martin</td>
<td>Dec. 8</td>
<td>1787</td>
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<td>James Maxwell</td>
<td>Sept. 17</td>
<td>1788</td>
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<td>William Henderson</td>
<td>Sept. 25</td>
<td>1788</td>
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<tr>
<td>James McCalmont</td>
<td>Sept. 23</td>
<td>1789</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Christian Oyster,  
Thomas Johnston,  

President—Quarter Sessions.  
James Marshall,  

President—Orphans’ Court.  
James Marshall,  

Prothonotary.  
Edward Crawford, Jun’r,  

Register of Wills.  
Edward Crawford,  

Recorder of Deeds.  
Edward Crawford,  

Clerk Court Quarter Sessions.  
Edward Crawford, Junior,  

Clerk Orphans’ Court.  
Edward Crawford,  

Sheriffs.  
Jeremiah Talbot,  
John Johnston,  
Henry Work,  

Coroners.  
John Rea,  
Conrad Snyder,  
George Clark,  

Collectors of Excise.  
William Long,  
Rich’d Parker, (or Rob’t Parker,)  
Robert Johnston,  

Justices of the Peace.  
George Matthews,  
John Rannels,  
Noah Abraham,  
John Maclay,  
Richard Bard,  
Samuel Royer,  
John Scott,  
John Boggs,  
John Herron,  
John Andrew,  
John Martin,  
James Maxwell,  
William Henderson,
OFFICERS OF THE

James McCalmont, Sept. 23, 1783.
Christian Oyster, July 16, 1790.
Thomas Johnston, Sept. 29, 1790.

Dedimus Potestatem.
Edward Crawford, M'ch 1, 1785.
John Boggs, M'ch 1, 1785.

Deputy Surveyors.
Thomas Brown McLene, Apr. 11, 1785.
James Johnston, Apr. 11, 1785.

County Lieutenants.
Col. Abraham Smith, Apr. 7, 1785.
Jeremiah Talbot, Dec. 1, 1787.

MONTGOMERY.  

Councillors.
Daniel Hester, Oct. 15, 1784.
Peter Muhlenberg, Oct. 24, 1785.
Zebulon Potts, Oct. 16, 1788.

Common Pleas—President.
James Morris, July 23, 1785.

Judges.
Thomas Craig, Sept. 11, 1784.
James Morris, Sept. 25, 1784.
John Richards, Oct. 4, 1784.
Henry Scheetz, Nov. 1, 1784.
Peter Evans, Dec. 13, 1784.
Michael Croll, Dec. 17, 1784.
Samuel Baird, Feb. 16, 1787.
Joseph Scott, Sept. 25, 1787.
John Jones, Nov. 15, 1787.
James Hockley, Nov. 22, 1788.
John Pugh, Jan. 20, 1789.
Henry Pawling, Jan. 20, 1789.
Anthony Carothers, Feb. 7, 1789.
Robert Lollar, Sept. 25, 1789.

President Quarter Sessions.
James Morris, July 23, 1785.

Prothonotaries.
Thomas Craig, Sept. 11, 1784.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Registers of Wills.

Thomas Craig, Sept. 11, 1784.
Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Sept. 21, 1784.
Robert Lollar, Sept. 12, 1789.

Recorders of Deeds.

Thomas Craig. Sept. 11, 1784.
Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Sept. 21, 1784.
Robert Lollar, Sept. 13, 1789.

Clerk—Court Quarter Sessions.

Thomas Craig, Sept. 11, 1784.

Clerk—Orphans’ Court.

Thomas Craig, Sept. 11, 1784.

Sheriffs.

Zebulon Potts, Oct. 14, 1784.
Francis Swain, Oct. 12, 1787.
Henry Hooken, Oct. 15, 1790.

Coroners.

Stephen Bloom, Oct. 16, 1786.
Samuel Hines, Oct. 12, 1787.

Collector of Excise.

Jacob Auld, May 6, 1785.

Justices of the Peace

James Morris, Sept. 29, 1784.
Peter Evans, Dec’r 17, 1784.
Michael Croll, Jan’y 26, 1786.
Christian Weber, Nov. 27, 1786.
John Jones, Nov. 15, 1787.
James Hockley, Nov. 22, 1788.
Fred’k Augustus Muhlenberg, Jan’y 14, 1789.
John Pugh, Jan’y 20, 1789.
Henry Pawling, Jan’y 20, 1789.
Anthony Carothers, Feb. 7, 1789.

Decimus Potestates.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Oct. 14, 1784.
Thomas Craig, Oct. 14, 1784.

County Lieutenants.

Doct’r Abel Morgan, Sept’r 14, 1784.

Agent for Forfeited Estates.

Col. George Smith, Jan’y 24, 1778.
OFFICERS OF THE

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Councillors.

William Brown, Nov. 14, 1785.
Christopher Kucher, Nov. 1, 1787.

Common Pleas.

President—Timothy Green, Apr. 2, 1785.

Justices.

The Prothonotary, M'ch 10, 1785.
Joseph Montgomery, M'ch 11, 1785.
Martin Weaver, June 13, 1785.
John Kean, June 22, 1785.
Thomas Clark, M'ch 6, 1788.
Adam Hammaker, Jan'y 26, 1790.
John Murray, M'ch 25, 1790.
Benjamin Wallace, June 24, 1790.
John Dentzel, Sept. 8, 1790.
John Gloninger, resigns 11th Dec., 1790.

Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace

President—Timothy Green, Apr. 2, 1785.

Prothonotary.

Alexander Graydon, M'ch 10, 1785.

Register of Wills.

Joseph Montgomery, M'ch 11, 1785.

Recorder of Deeds.

Joseph Montgomery, M'ch 11, 1785.

Clerk Court quarter Sessions.

Alexander Graydon, M'ch 10, 1785.

Clerk of the Orphans' Courts.

Alexander Graydon, M'ch 10, 1785.

Sheriffs.

Anthony Kelker, Oct. 17, 1785.
James Clunie, Oct. 20, 1788.

Coroners.

Peter Miller, Oct. 17, 1785.
Michael Kapp, Oct. 15, 1787.
Michael Rahm, Oct. 20, 1788.

Collectors of Excise.

Dr. Andrew Forrest, Sept. 14, 1785.
James Clunie, Oct. 3, 1785.

Justices of the Peace.

Martin Weaver, June 13, 1785.
John Kean, June 22, 1785.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Joseph Montgomery, June 22, 1785.
Thomas Clark, Jan'y 22, 1789.
Adam Hammaker, Jany 26, 1790.
John Murray, M'ch 25, 1790.
John Dentzel, Sept. 8, 1790.
John Gloninger, resigns, Dec'r 13, 1790.

County Lieutenant.

John Gloninger. Apr. 7, 1785.

Agent for Forfeited Estates.

James Clunie.

LUZERNE.

Councillors.

Nathan Dennison, Feb. 13, 1787.
Lord Butler, Oct. 30, 1789.

Judges of Common Pleas.

Matthias Hollenbach, May 11, 1787.
William Hooker, May 11, 1787.
Benjamin Carpenter, May 11, 1787.
James Nesbitt, May 11, 1787.
Obadiah Gore, May 11, 1787.
Nathan Kingsley, (resigned Feb. 1, 1790,) May 11, 1787.
Noah Murray, Nov. 23, 1788.
Joseph Keene, Feb. 13, 1789.
Christopher Hurlbut, Aug. 6, 1789.
Lawrence Myers, July 7, 1790.

Prothonotary.

Timothy Pickering, Oct. 9, 1786.

Register of Wills.

Timothy Pickering, Sept. 4, 1790.

Recorder of Deeds—Clerk Court Quarter Sessions.


Clerk Orphans' Court.


Sheriffs.

Lord Butler and Mason TitzAlden, (ret'd as elected,) see minutes of Oct 22, 1787.
Lord Butler, Oct. 28, 1788.
Jesse Fell, Oct. 22, 1789.
OFFICERS OF THE

Coroners.
Nathan Carey and Abel Yarrington, (ret'd as elected.)
Nathan Carey, Oct. 28, 1788.

Collector of Excise.
Arnold Colt, M'ch 24, 1790.

Justices of the Peace.
Matthias Hollenbach, May 11, 1787.
William Hooker, May 11, 1787.
Benjamin Carpenter, May 11, 1787.
James Nesbitt, May 11, 1787.
Obadiah Gore, May 11, 1787.
Nathan Kingsley, May 11, 1787.
Joseph Keene, Nov. 13, 1789.
Noah Murray, Aug. 6, 1789.
Christopher Hurlbut, Aug. 6, 1789.
Lawrence Myers, July 7, 1790.

HUNTINGDON.

Councillors.
Benjamin Elliott, Dec. 29, 1789.

President of the Common Pleas.
Robert Galbraith, (and Orphans' Court, Quarter Session and Jail delivery,) Nov. 23, 1787.

Judges, &c.
Lazarus McLene, Sept. 25, 1787.
Andrew Henderson, Sept. 29, 1787.
James Coyle, Sept. 5, 1788.
Isaac Thompson, May 9, 1790.

Prothonotaries.
Lazarus McLene, Sept. 25, 1787.
Andrew Henderson, Dec. 11, 1788.

Register of Wills.
Andrew Henderson, Sept. 29, 1787.

Recorder of Deeds.
Andrew Henderson, Sept. 29, 1787.

Clerk Court Quarter Sessions.
Lazarus McLene, Sept. 25, 1787.
Andrew Henderson, Dec. 11, 1788.
### STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

**Clerk Orphans' Court.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Term</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lazarus McLene,</td>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>25, 1787</td>
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<tr>
<td>And'w Henderson,</td>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>11, 1783</td>
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<td><strong>Sheriffs.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Benjamin Elliott,</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>22, 1787</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Patton,</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>28, 1788</td>
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<td><strong>Coroners.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Thompson,</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>22, 1787</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lodwick Sell,</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>28, 1788</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Engeart (or Enyeast,)</td>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>3, 1790</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Justices of the Peace.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lazarus McLene,</td>
<td>Sept.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tho's Duncan Smith,</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>23, 1787</td>
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<td>John Williams,</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>23, 1787</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas McCune,</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>23, 1787</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Philips,</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>23, 1787</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andrew Henderson,</td>
<td>Jan'y</td>
<td>15, 1788</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Coyle,</td>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>5, 1788</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isaac Thompson,</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>5, 1790</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dedimus Potestatem.</strong></td>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>12, 1788</td>
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<td>Robert Galbraith,</td>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>12, 1788</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andrew Henderson,</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>County Lieutenant.</strong></td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>23, 1787</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benj'n Elliot,</td>
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### ALLEGHENY.

**Councillor.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>John Wilkins, Jun'r,</td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>20, 1789</td>
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</table>

**Common Pleas.**

- President – George Wallace, (Quarter Sessions, Orphans' Court, &c.)
- **Justices.**
  - James Bryson,  | Sept. | 26, 1788 |
  - Samuel Jones,  | Sept. | 27, 1788 |
  - John Johnson,  | Nov.  | 21, 1788 |
  - Abraham Kirkpatrick, | Nov. | 21, 1788 |
  - Richard Butler, | Nov.  | 21, 1788 |
  - William Tilton, | Nov.  | 25, 1788 |
  - John Wilkins,  | May    | 21, 1789 |
  - Henry Westby,  |        |          |
### OFFICERS OF THE

<table>
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<th>Office</th>
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<td>John Metzgar</td>
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<td>Michael Hilman</td>
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<td>Robert Ritchie</td>
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<td>James Bryson</td>
<td>Prothonotary</td>
<td>Sept. 26, 1788</td>
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<td>Samuel Jones</td>
<td>Register of Wills</td>
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<td>Sept. 26, 1788</td>
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<td>James Bryson</td>
<td>Clerk—Orphans' Court</td>
<td>Sept. 26, 1788</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Morrison</td>
<td>Sheriff</td>
<td>Sept. 26, 1788</td>
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<td>David Watson</td>
<td>Coroner</td>
<td>Oct. 30, 1788</td>
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<td>John Johnson</td>
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<td>John Johnson &amp; John Wilkins</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Bryson</td>
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<td>James Morrison</td>
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<td>David Watson</td>
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<td>John Johnson &amp; John Wilkins</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Richard Butler</td>
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### Justices of the Peace

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>John Johnson</td>
<td>Nov. 21, 1788</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abraham Kirkpatrick</td>
<td>Nov. 25, 1788</td>
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[ABBREVIATIONS.—Comms., Commissioners; C. of S., Council of Safety; mem., memorial; remon., remonstrance; S. Ex. C., Supreme Executive Council.]

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